

**NORTHWEST AREA FOUNDATION
SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY**

SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 2003

GRAPHIC REPORT – STATES

Data weighted to states



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Figure 1: Positive Feelings about Community: Summary Countⁱ

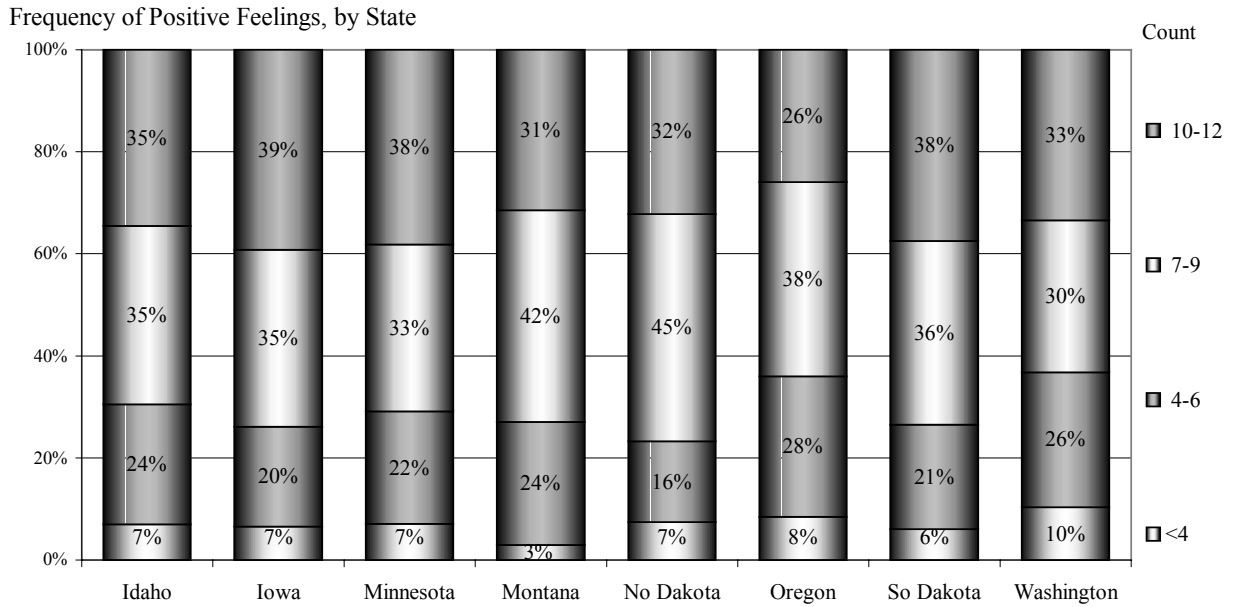


Figure 2: Negative Feelings about Community: Summary Count

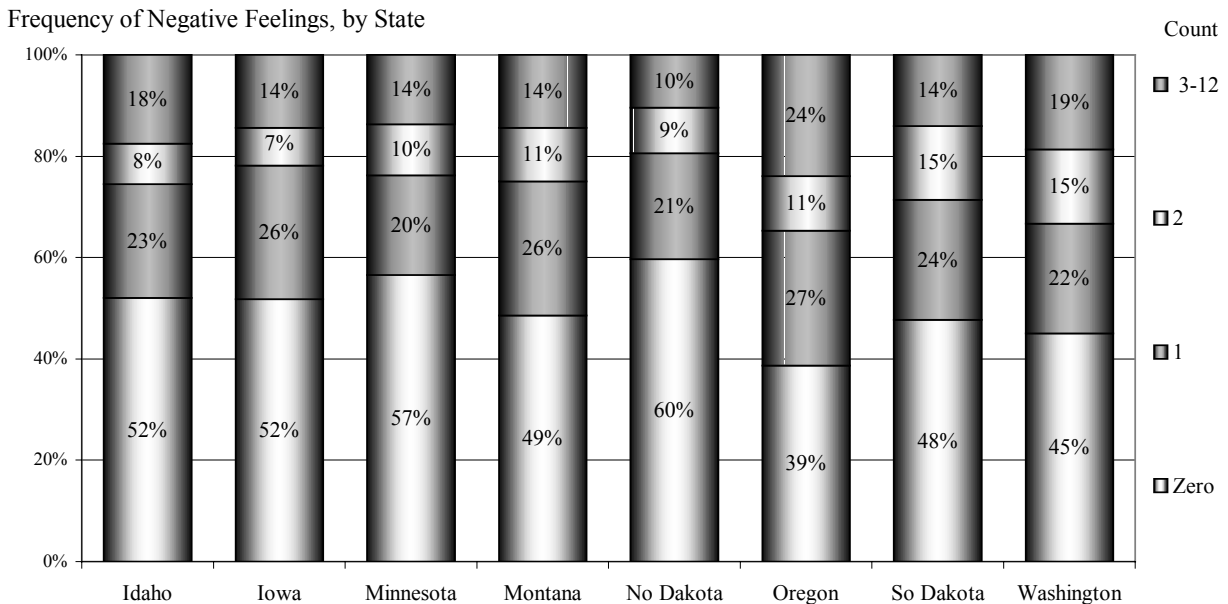


Figure 3: Positive Opinions about Community: Summary Countⁱⁱ

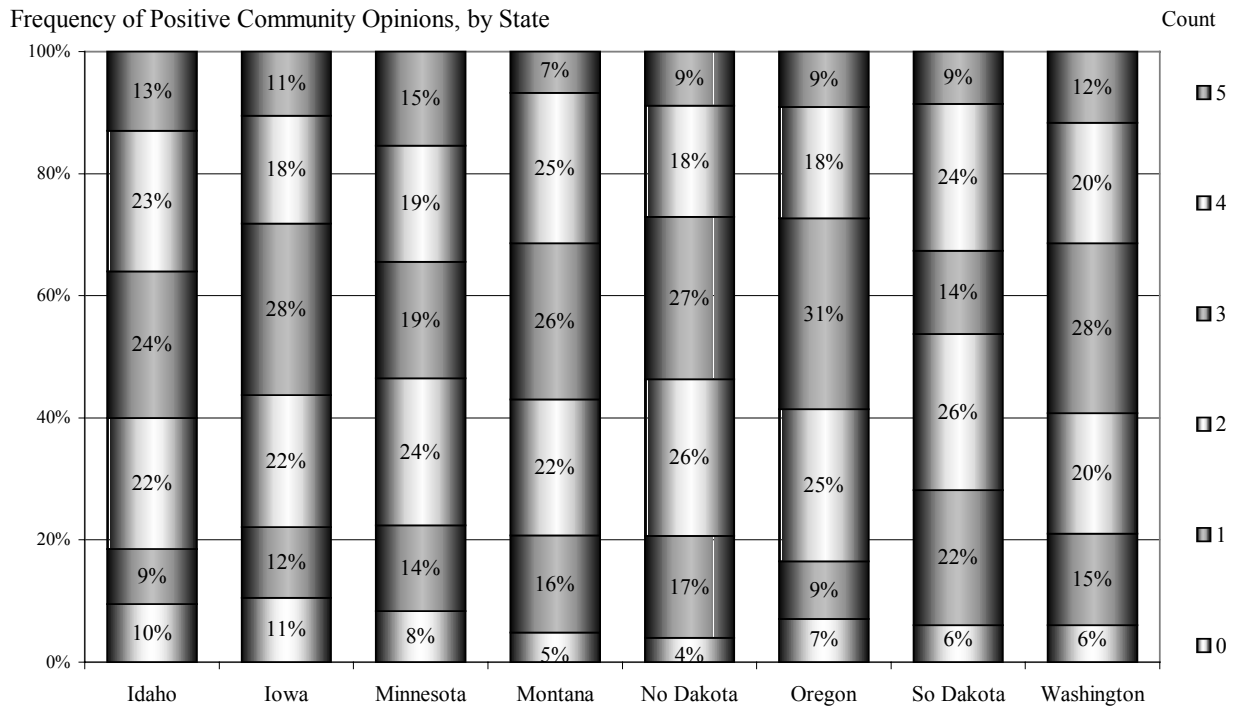


Figure 4: Negative Opinions about Community: Summary Count

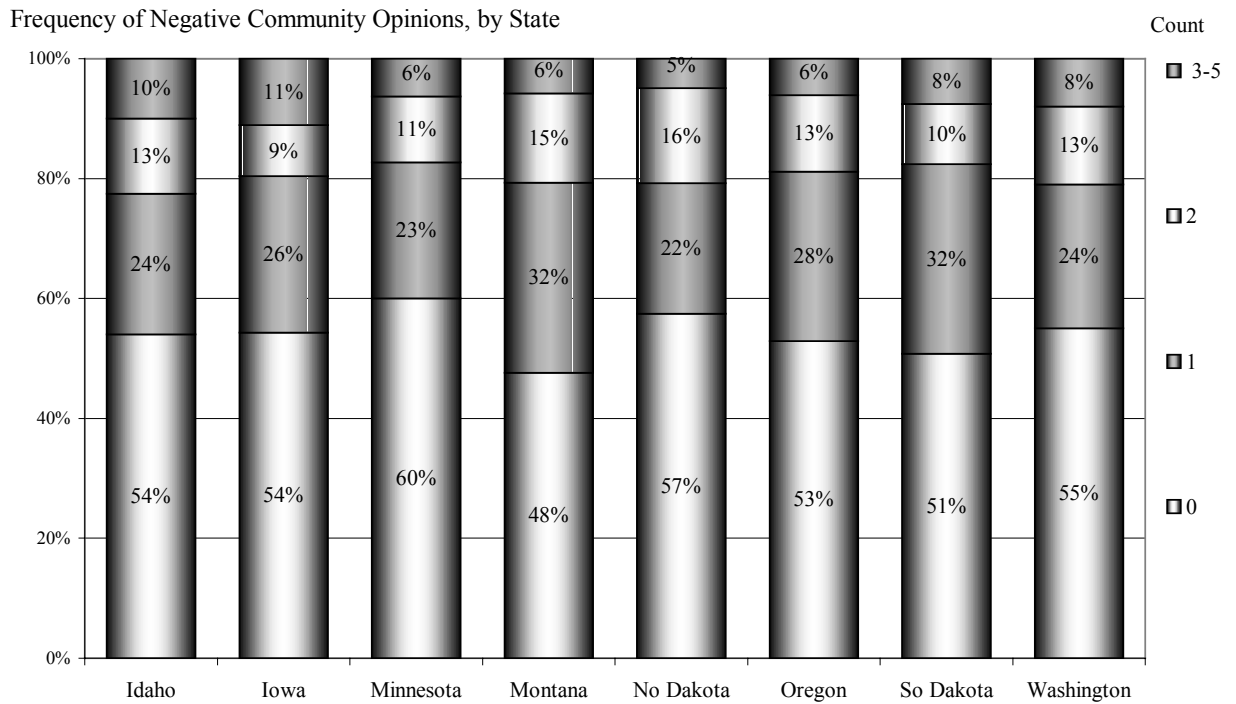


Figure 5: Positive Opinions about Local Government: Summary Count ⁱⁱⁱ

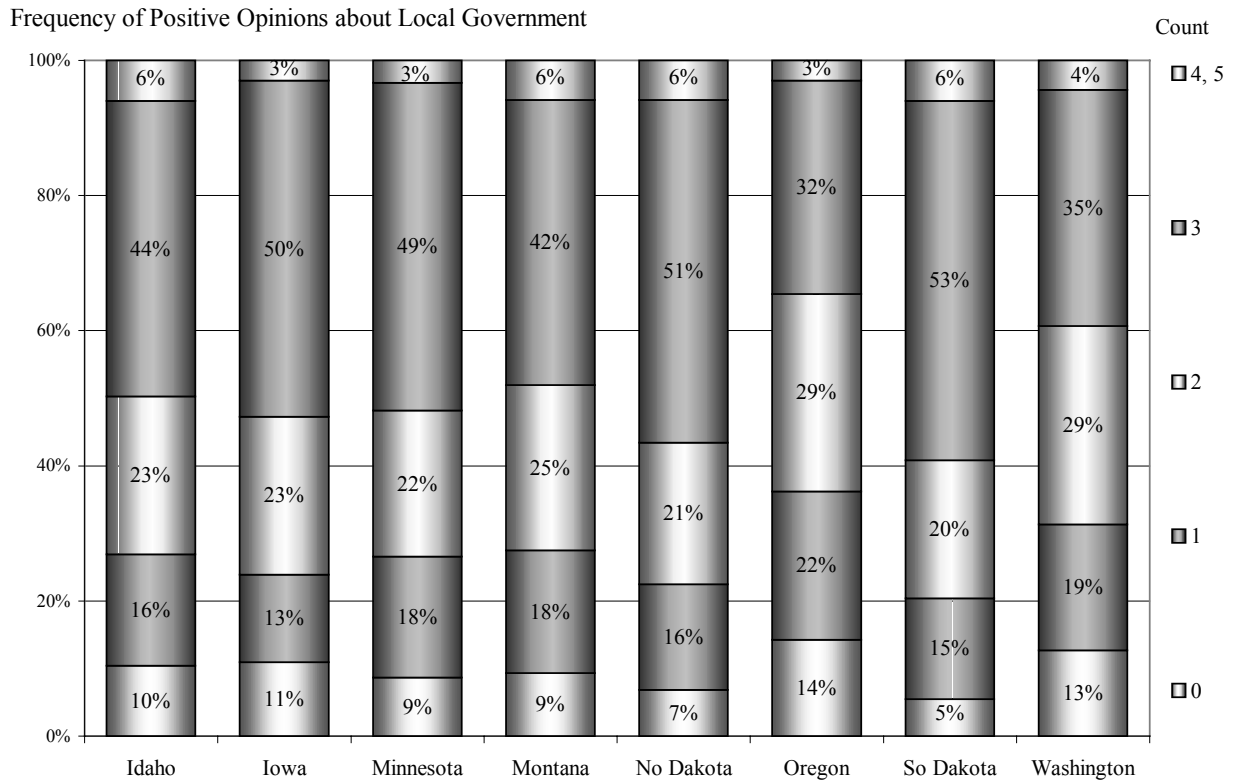


Figure 6: Negative Opinions about Local Government: Summary Count

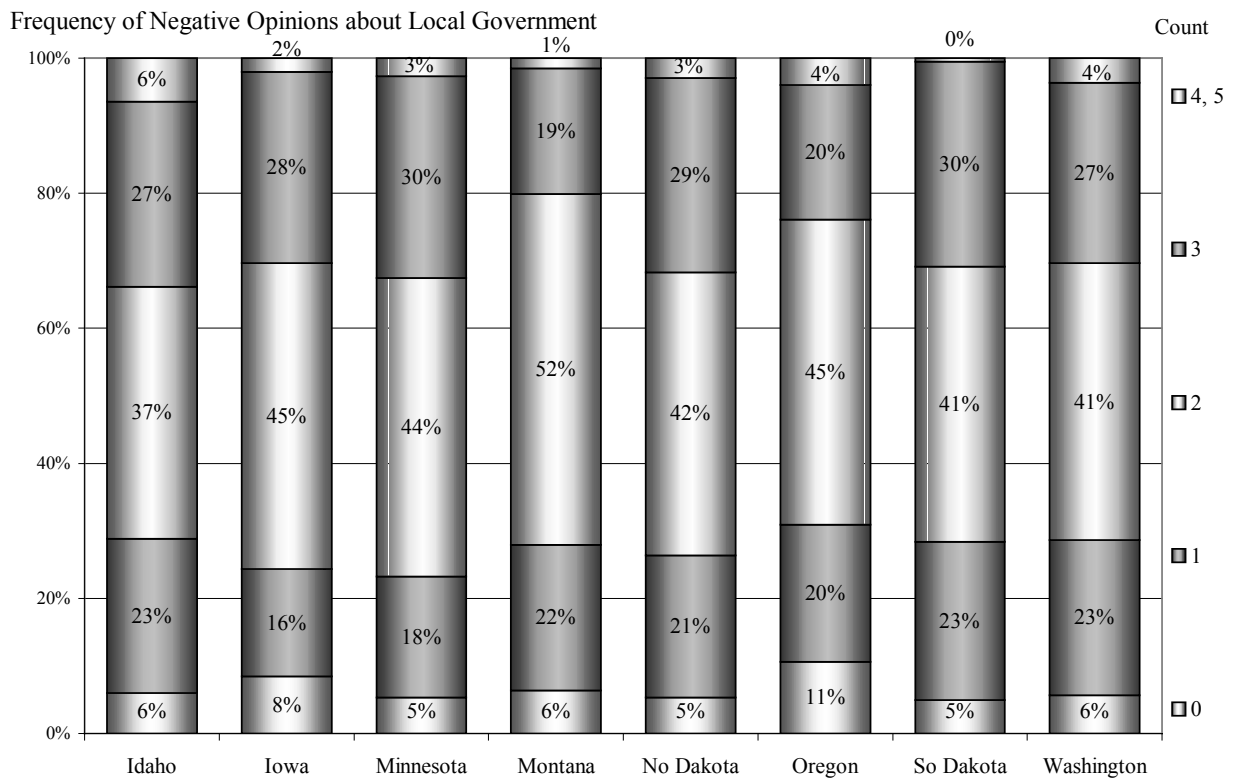


Figure 7: Quality Ratings for Local Government and Community

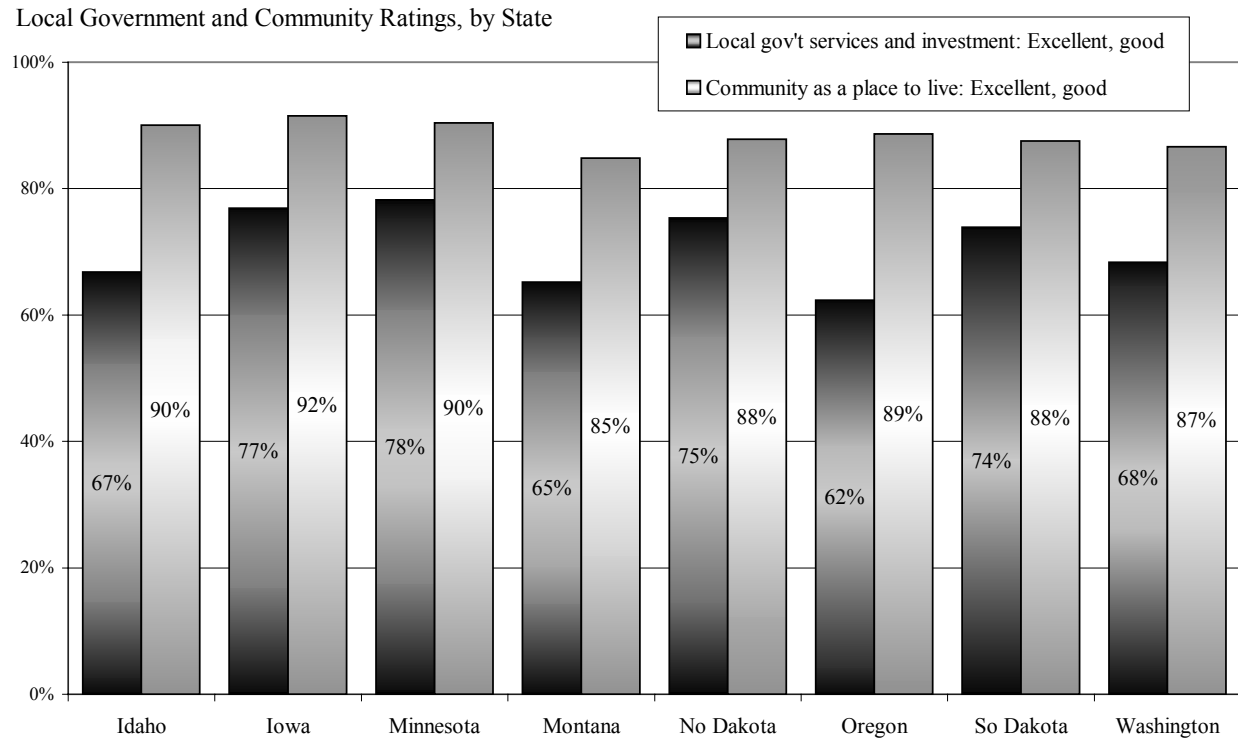


Figure 8: Civic and Community Participation: Summary Count^{iv}

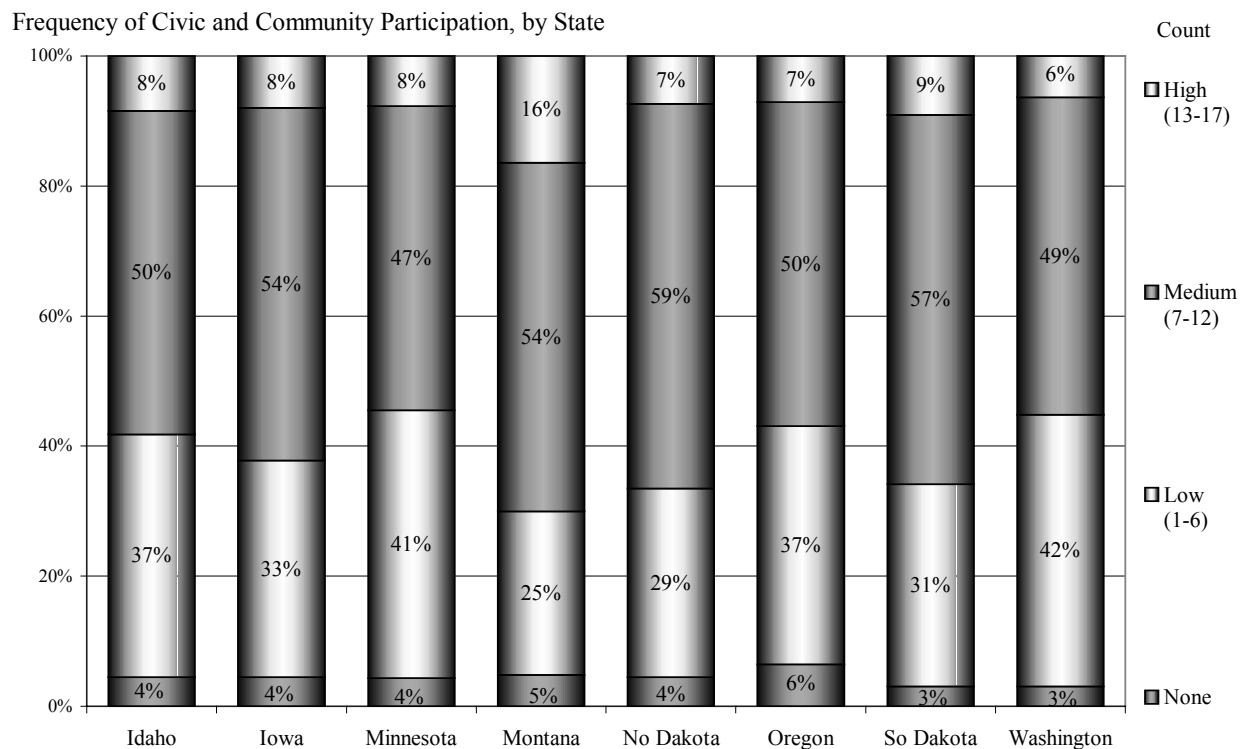


Figure 9: Community Leadership Skills: Summary Count^v

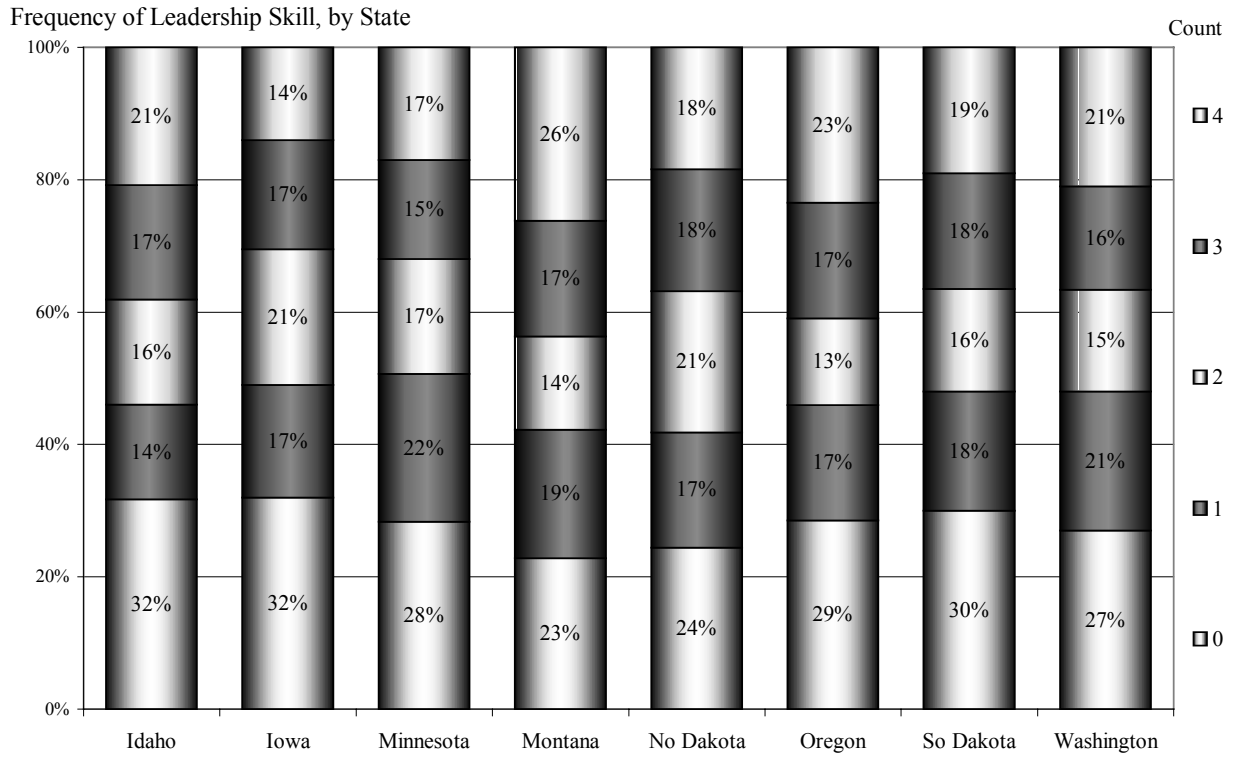


Figure 10: Community Feelings

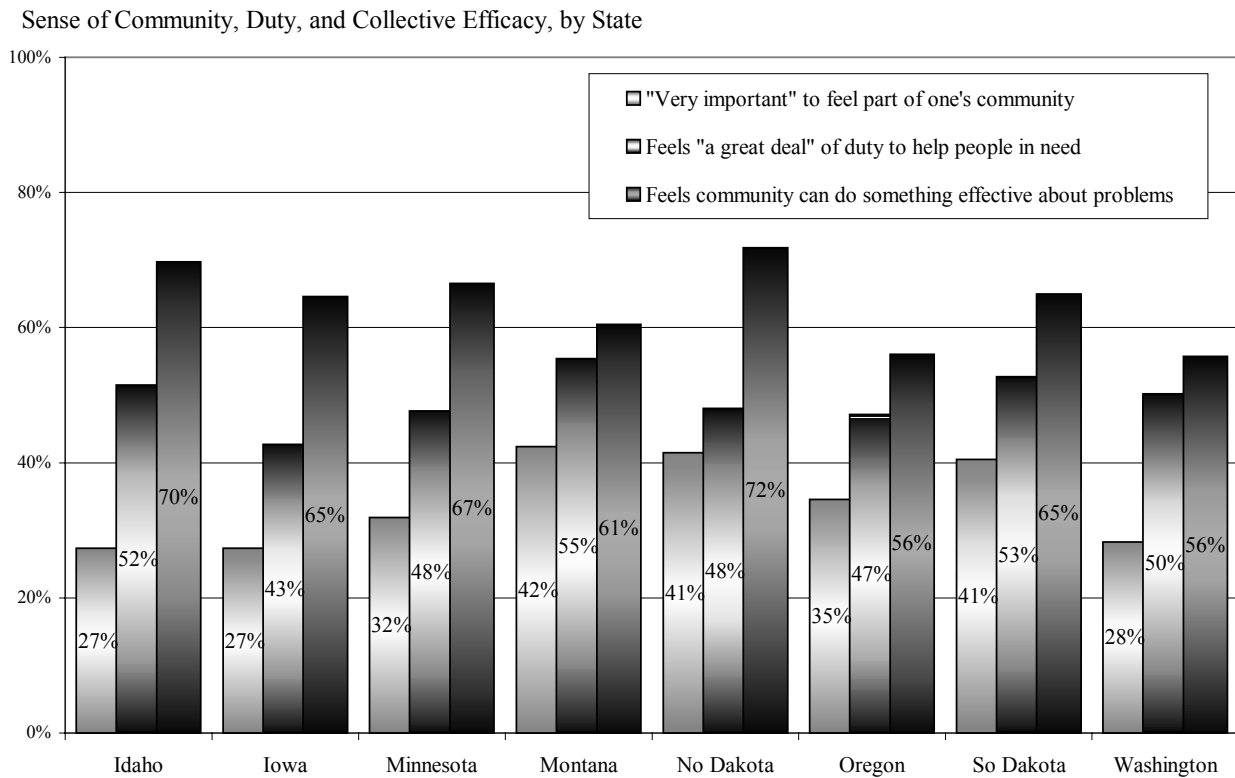


Figure 11: Community Involvement – I^{vi}

Community Problem-solving and Years of Residence, by State

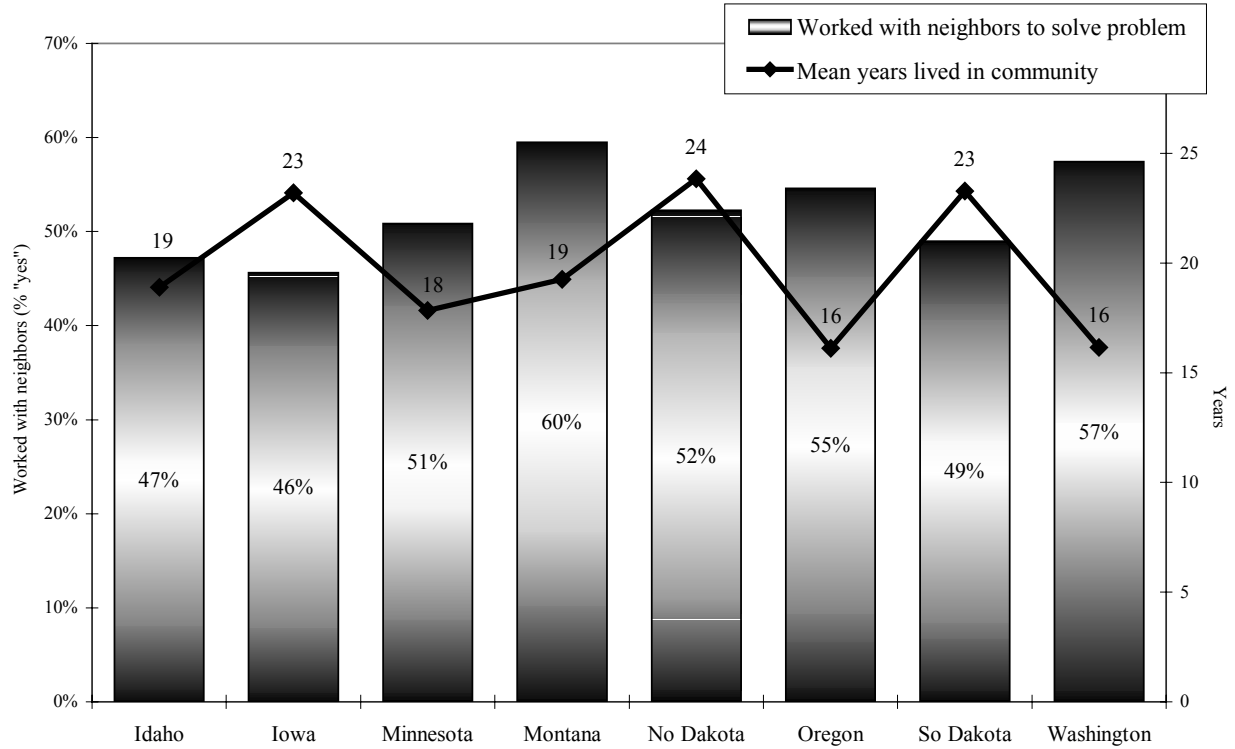


Figure 12: Community Involvement – II

Frequency of Neighborhood Reliance

Count

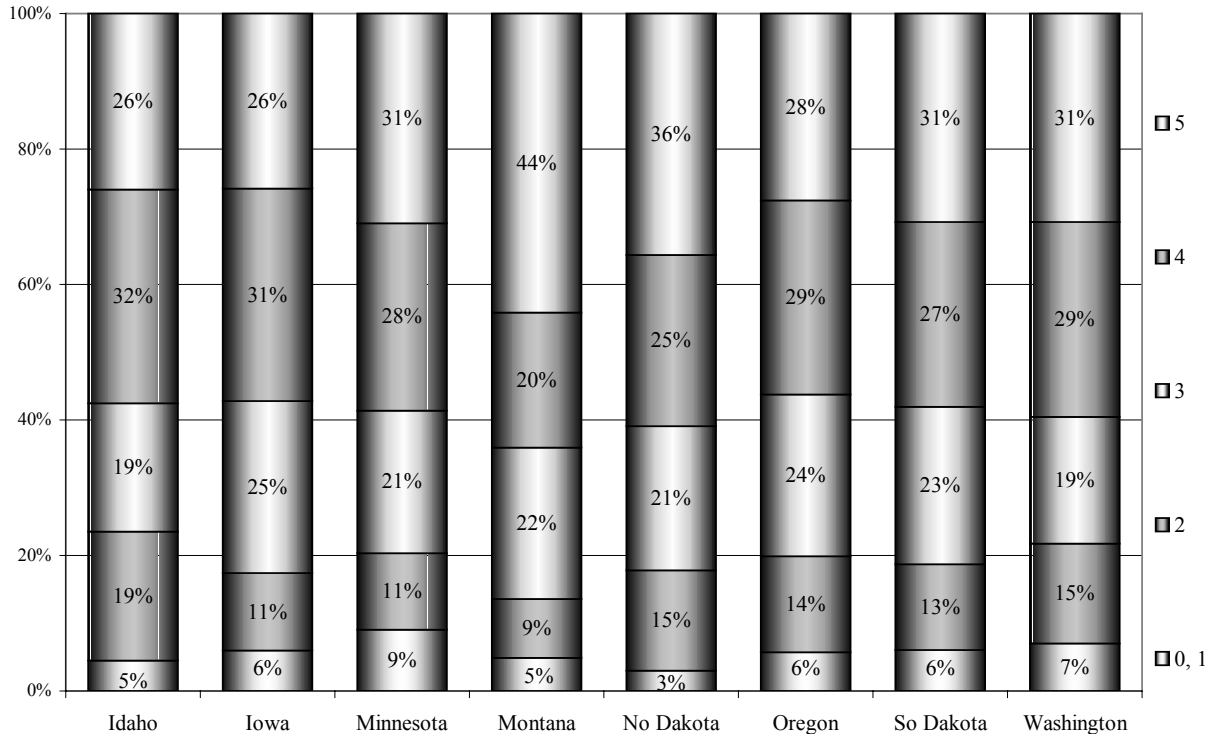


Figure 13: News and Information about Public Affairs – I

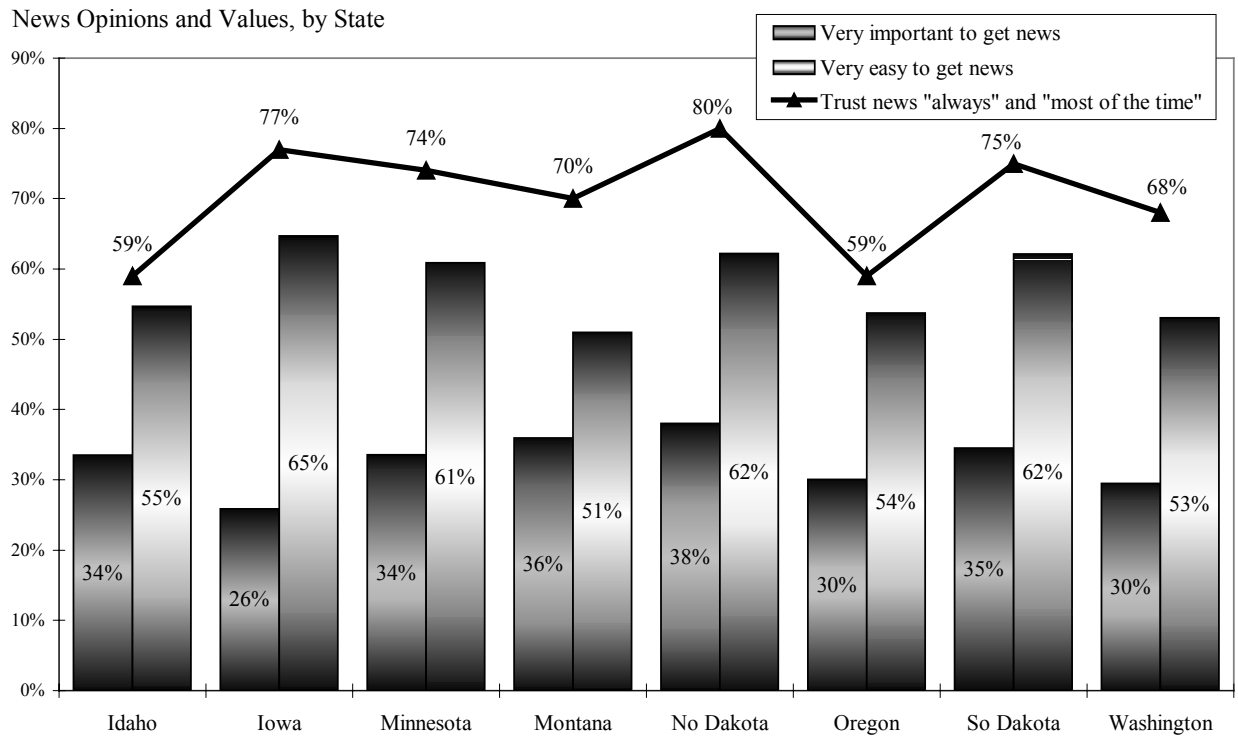


Figure 14: News and Information about Public Affairs – II

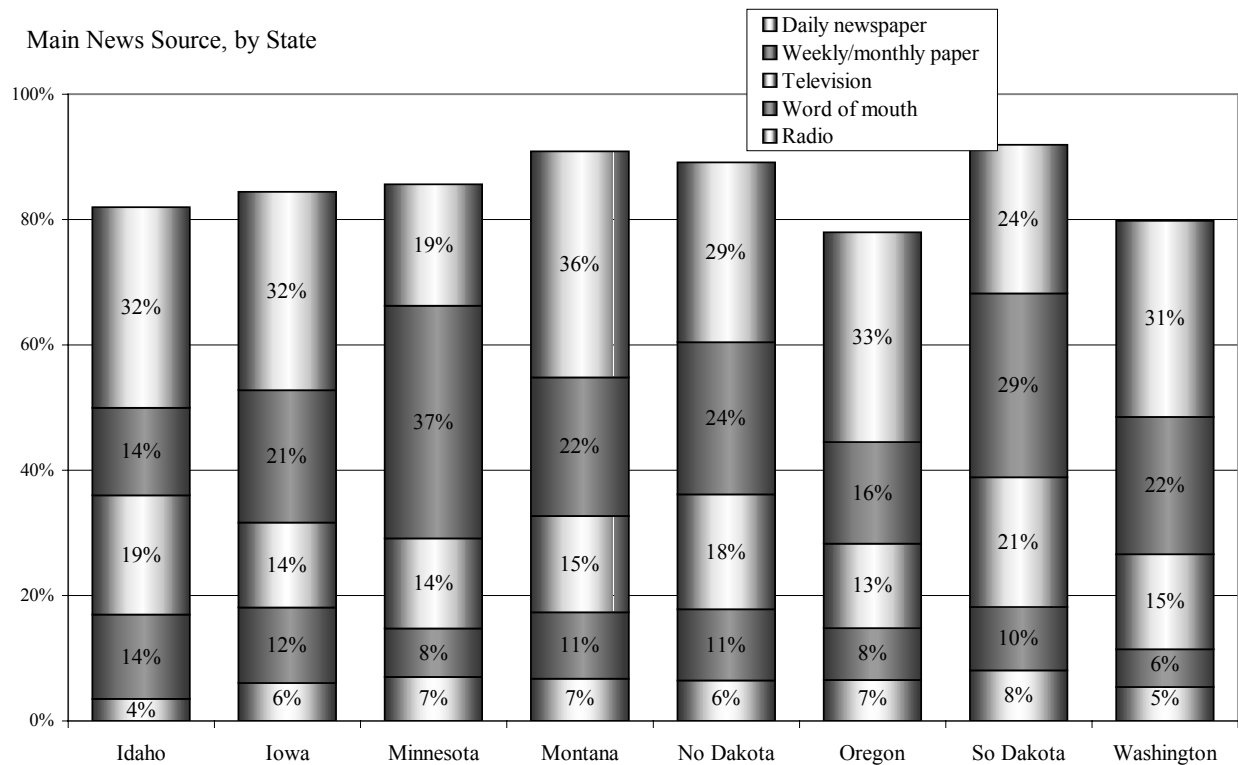


Figure 15: Respondent Voting Behavior

Voting Behavior, by State

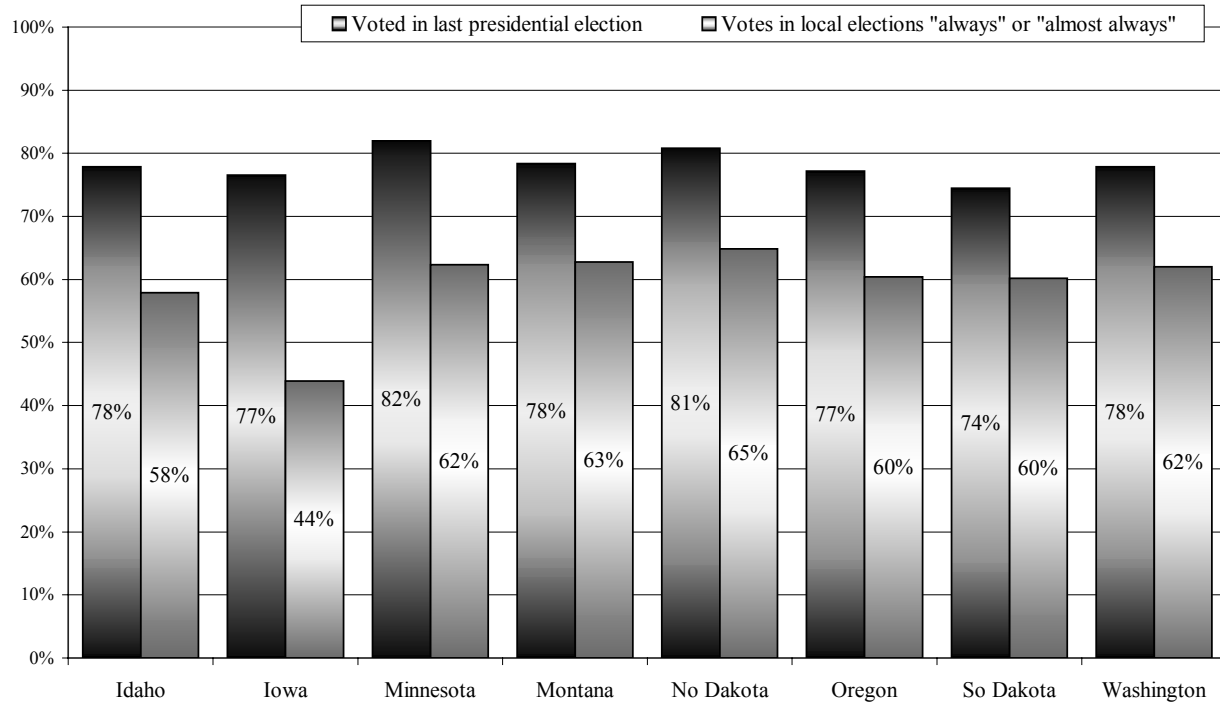


Figure 16: Respondent Happiness and Financial Situation

Happiness and Financial Satisfaction, by State

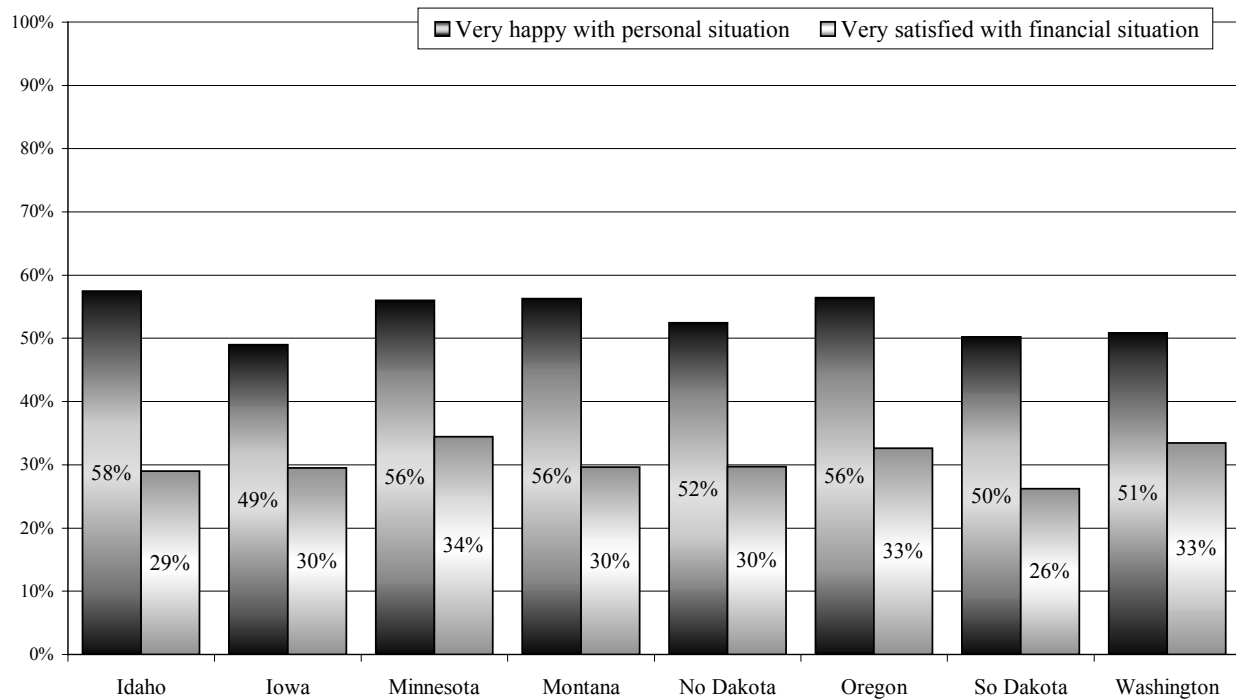


Figure 17: Respondent Religious or Spiritual Identification

Percent Identifying with a Religious or Spiritual Group, by Sex, by State

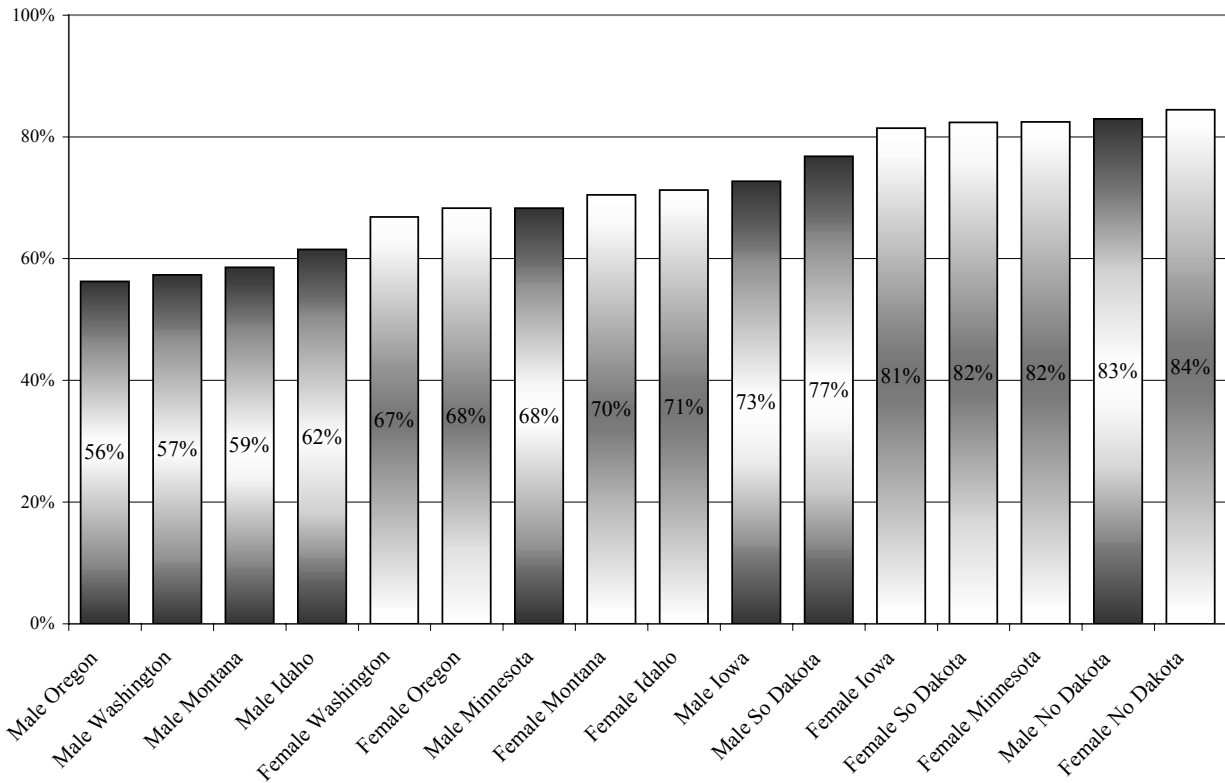


Figure 18: Respondent Demographics – I

Educational Attainment, by State

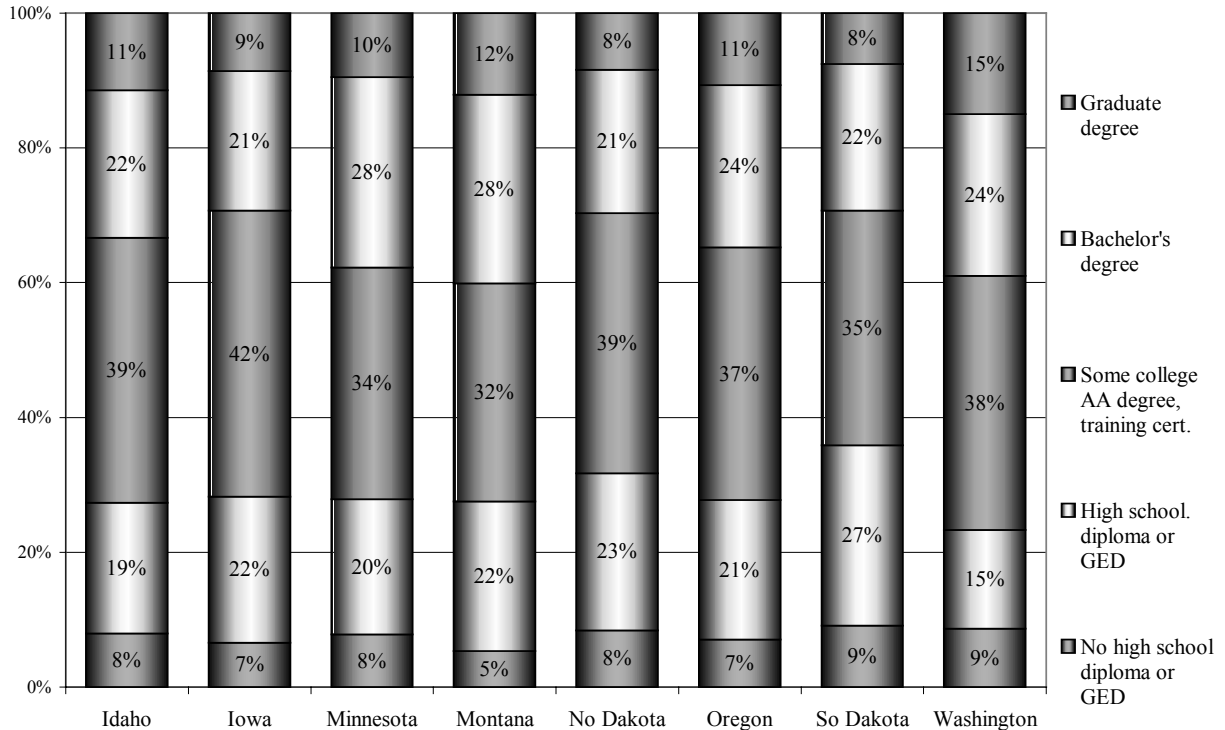


Figure 19: Respondent Demographics – II

Race-Ethnic Composition, by State

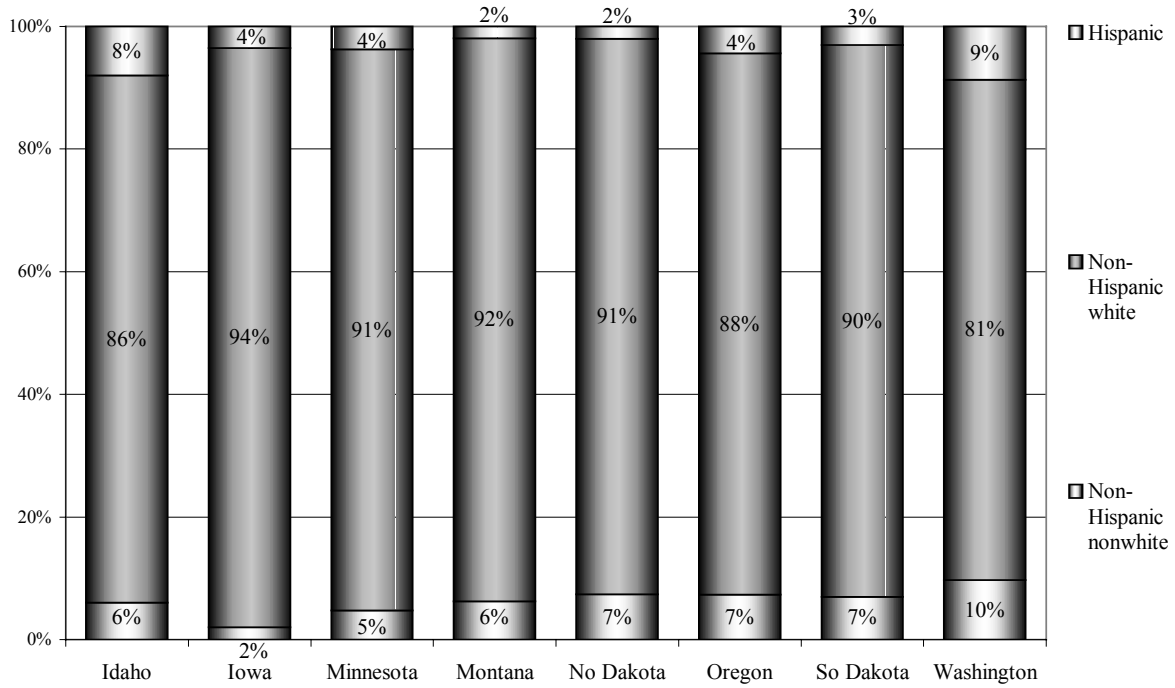


Figure 20: Respondent Labor Force and Employment Characteristics – I

Employment and Labor Force Status, by State

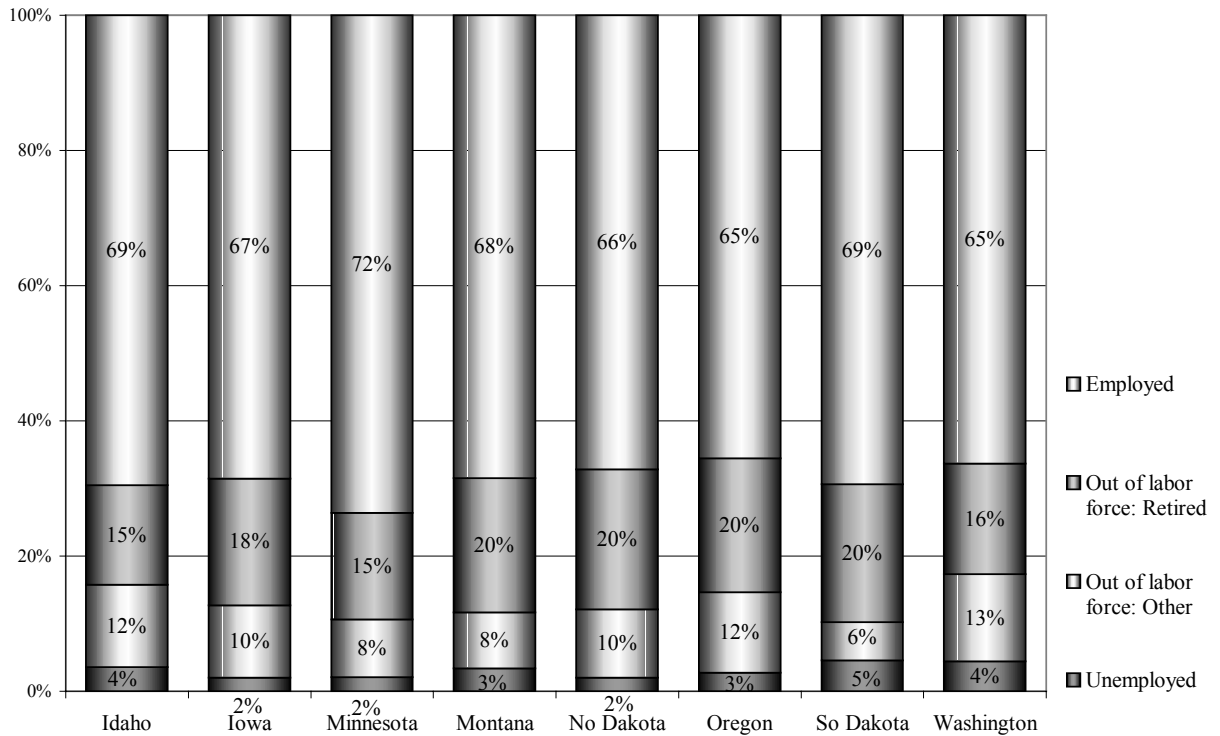


Figure 21: Respondent Labor Force and Employment Characteristics – II

Class of Worker, by State (for employed persons only)

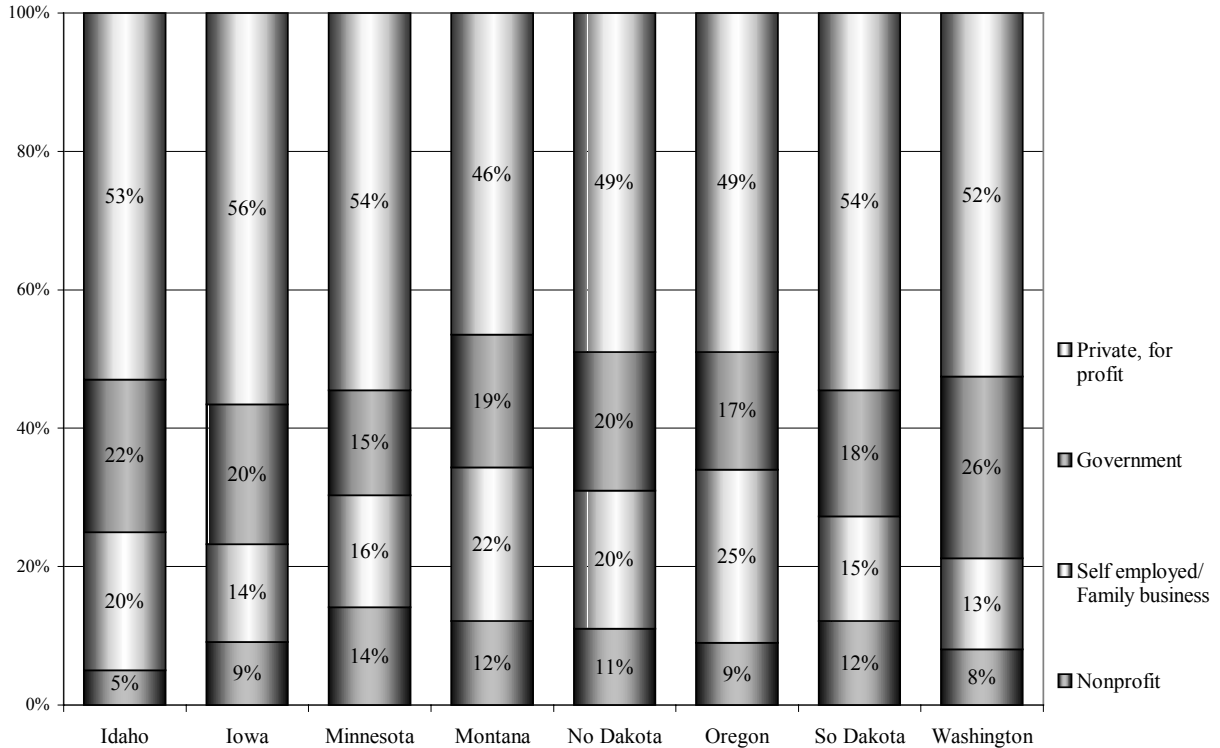


Figure 22: Respondent Labor Force and Employment Characteristics – III

Employment Location (employed persons) and Internet Access, by State

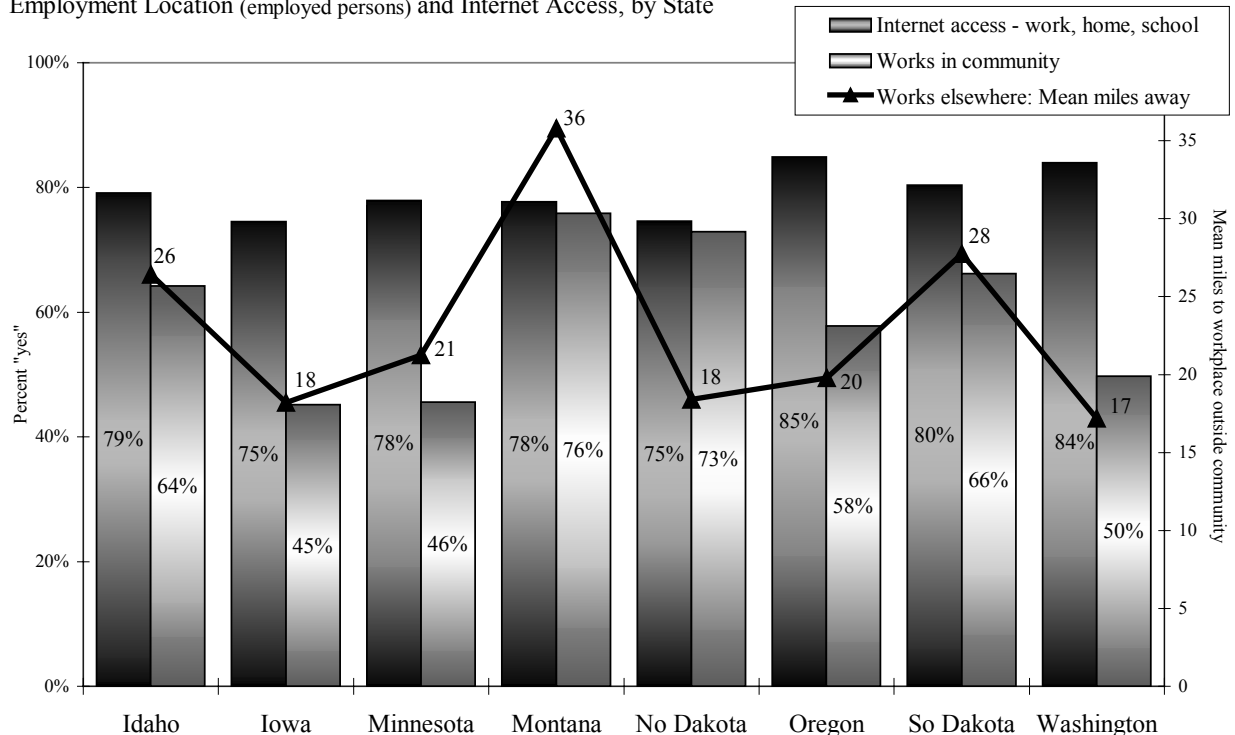


Figure 23: Household Demographics – I

Mean Number of Persons and Children's Presence in Households, by State

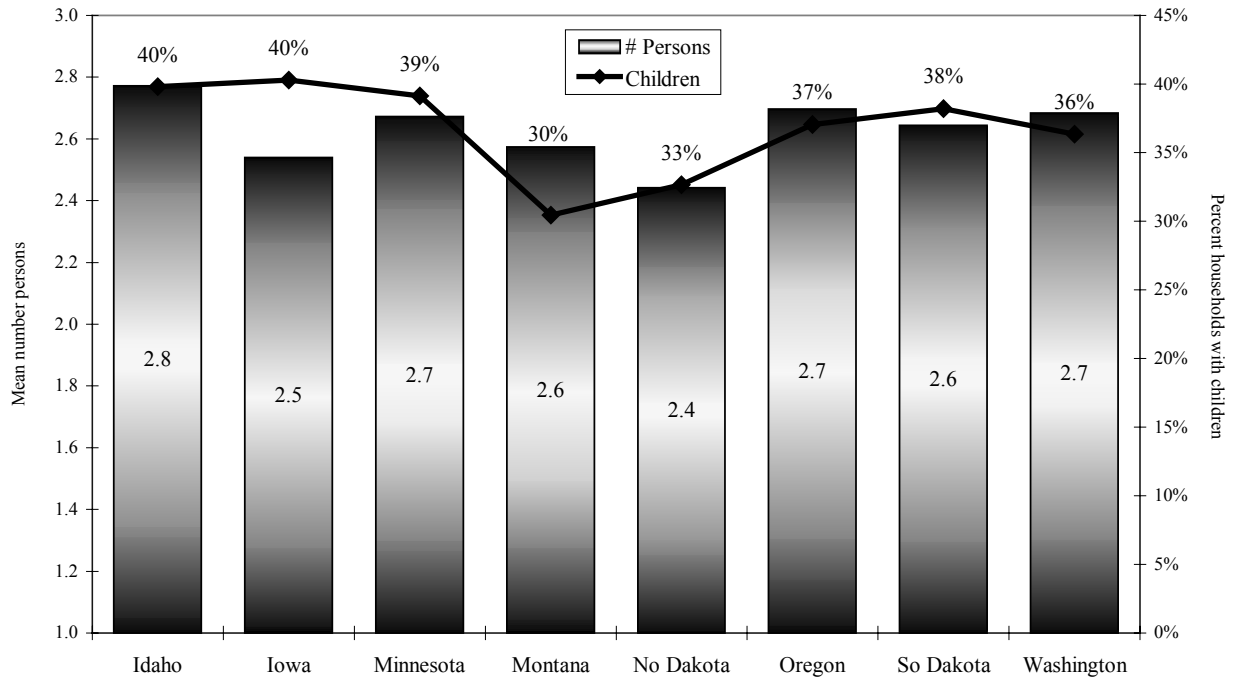


Figure 24: Household Demographics – II

Household Income from All Sources, by State

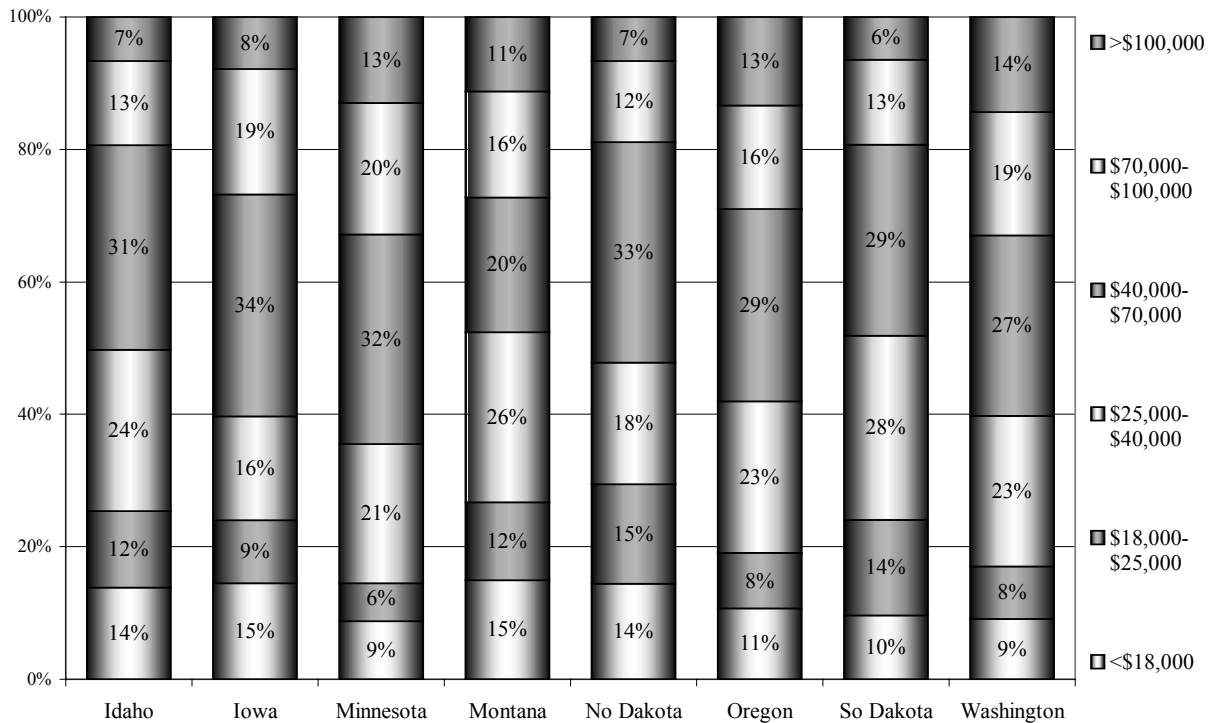


Figure 25: Household Demographics – III ^{vii}

Financial Marginalization and Assets Under \$70,000, by State

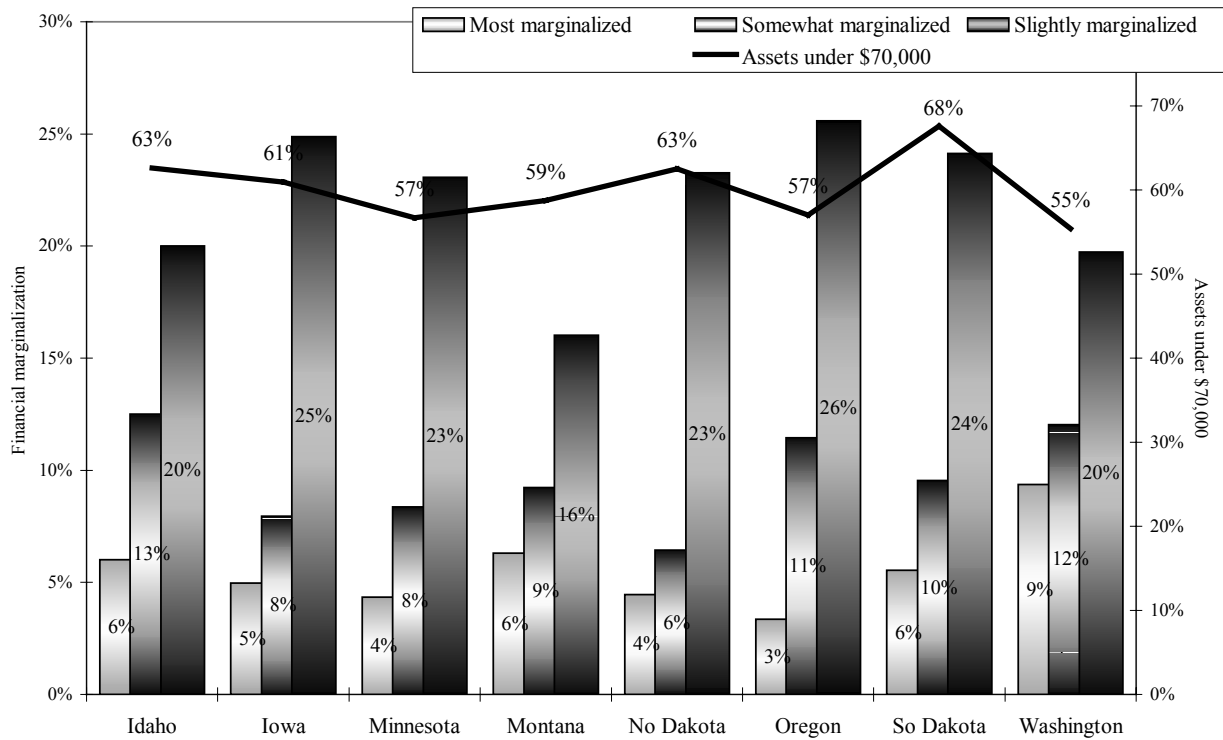
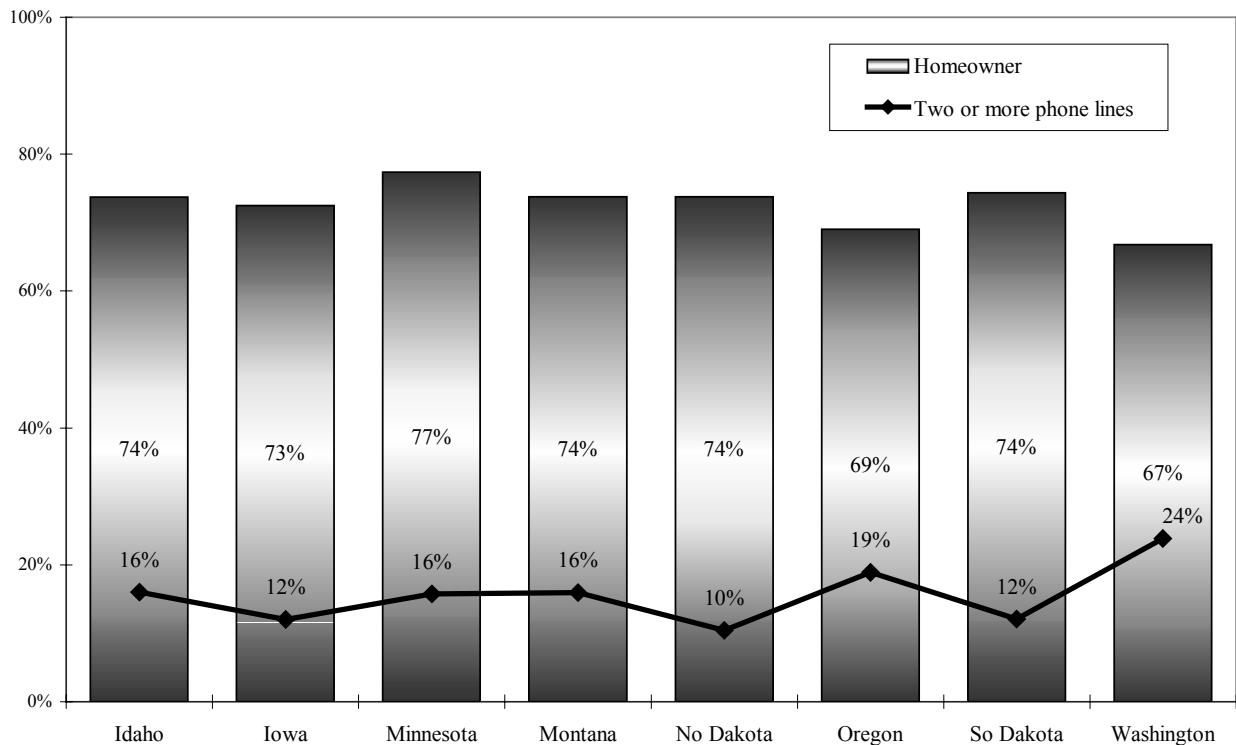


Figure 26: Household Characteristics

Home Ownership and Multiple Telephone Lines, by State



Endnotes:

Many graphs in this document contain “count” variables. To create a count variable, the researcher identifies certain answers to survey questions that reflect a common underlying concept. The endnotes below describe these count variables’ specifications.

ⁱ The positive **community feeling** count comprises “always” and “most of the time” answers to survey questions about how often respondents felt hopeful, proud, enthusiastic, safe in daytime, safe at night, a sense of belonging, and that their community can effectively solve its problems, plus “rarely” and “never” answers to how often they felt bored, worried, angry, barriers between rich and poor, and left out. The negative community feeling count comprises essentially opposite answers to the same questions. That is, “always” and “most of the time” answers to questions about how often respondents felt to bored, worried, angry, barriers between rich and poor, and left out, plus “rarely” and “never” answers to how often they felt hopeful, proud, enthusiastic, safe in daytime, safe at night, sense of belonging and community can effectively solve its problems. Both range from zero to 12 with higher scores indicating greater intensity of feeling.

ⁱⁱ The positive **community opinion** count comprises “always” and “most of the time” answers to questions about their community’s good youth opportunities, good business opportunities, having an impact, different races/ethnicities getting along, and different races/ethnicities feeling welcome together in the same groups, activities and organizations. The negative count comprises “rarely” and “never” answers to the same items. Both range from zero to five, with higher scores indicating greater intensity of opinion.

ⁱⁱⁱ The positive **local government opinion** count comprises “always” and “most of the time” answers to questions about people’s ability to get involved in local government affairs, local officials caring about what happens to people, local government being run for the benefit of all, and trusting local government to do what is right, plus “rarely” and “never” answers to questions about local government playing favorites and local government being run by a few big interests. The negative opinion count involves opposite answers to the same questions. Both range from zero to five, with higher scores indicating greater intensity of opinion.

^{iv} **Civic and community participation** summarizes “yes” answers to 17 questions about community involvement in the preceding 12 months. It includes items about volunteering; displaying a community symbol; publicly voicing an opinion; contacting a local official; attending a local celebration, parade or sports competition; attending local events or meetings related to art, culture, politics, political parties, government, civics, sports, hobbies, and youth/parents; involvement in local projects or environmental, job, service groups; or serving on a local group’s or organization’s committee. It ranges from zero to 17, with 17 indicating greater community participation.

^v **Community leadership skills** are estimated by a count of “yes” answers to questions about participating in decision-making at a local meeting, writing a letter or email on others’ behalf, helping plan or lead a meeting, and giving a speech to a group in the last 12 months. It ranges from zero to four, with four indicating higher skills.

^{vi} **Neighborhood reliance** counts “yes” answers to questions about respondents’ capacity to borrow a cup of sugar from neighbors, ask a neighbor watch their home while vacationing, share chores, work with neighbors to solve a community problem, and borrow \$200 from a neighbor. It ranges from zero to five, with five indicating a higher potential to rely on neighbors.

^{vii} **Financial marginalization** contains counts answers to three survey questions. For the question about respondents’ satisfaction with their financial situation, it includes “not very” and “not at all” answers. It also includes “yes” answers to ever having experienced difficulty obtaining a loan, credit or financial services, as well as “yes” answers to being unable to pay basic living costs in the last 12 months. “Most marginalized” reflects a count of three, “somewhat marginalized” represents two, and “slightly marginalized” represents one.