

Oregon Progress Board 2002 Oregon Population Survey



Northwest Research Group, Inc.
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Background



Background

- Biennial survey to measure socio-economic characteristics of Oregonians and to collect their opinions on a variety of policy issues
 - First conducted in 1990
 - Northwest Research Group, Inc. conducted the 2002 survey
- Survey administered by the Office of Economic Analysis and the Oregon Progress Board
 - Assistance from the Oregon Population Survey Task Force

Telephone Survey

- Conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology
 - Random Digit Dialing (RDD) Sampling reaches both listed and unlisted telephone households and can be reliably projected to the population of interest
 - Random selection of person within household to be interviewed to insure representation of age and gender
- Higher response rates
 - 98.4 percent of Oregon households have a working telephone
 - Refusal rates (24%) less of a problem than reaching households (53%)
 - Six (6) working telephone households contacted per interview completed

Timing of Data Collection

■ Base Sample

- Data collection between July 11, 2002 and August 9, 2002
- Calls completed in evenings (4:00 to 9:00 p.m. PST) and on weekends (1:00 to 8:00 p.m. PST)
- Up to 5 attempts made to all sampled households on different days and at different times

■ Augment Sample

- Data collection between August 6, 2002 and September 17, 2002
- Same calling times as base sample
- Number of attempts increased to 11

■ Supplemental Survey

- Data collection between July 29, 2002 and August 12, 2002

Sampling

- **Sampling Frames**

- Base sample: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample.
- Augment sample: Targeted RDD sample (by census tract). Some use of surname sample for Asian-Americans.
- Supplemental sample: Randomly selected respondents in base sample.

	Base Sample	Augment Sample	Total Sample	Supplemental
Number of Households	3,668	1,234	4,902	815
Number of Individuals in Household for Which Data was Obtained	8,999	3,375	12,374	815

Augment Sample

- Insures representation of ethnic and racial subgroups
 - Ethnic – Hispanic
 - Racial – African-American, Asian-American (includes Pacific Islander), and Native American (includes Alaskan Native)
- Used questions from Census
 - Obtains both ethnic and racial background
 - Identifies those of multiple races
- A minimum of 400 interviews completed within each ethnic and racial subgroup

Stratification

- Base sample stratified by region
 - A minimum of 400 interviews per region

Region	Counties
1	Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington
2	Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook
3	Marion, Polk, Yamhill
4	Benton, Lane, Lincoln, Linn
5	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
6	Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco, Wheeler
7	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson
8	Klamath, Lake
9	Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa

Weighting

- Probability sampling assumes that each household has a known and equal probability of selection.
- In telephone surveys today, all households do not have an equal probability of selection. Weighting adjusts for the probability of not being selected resulting from . . .
 - Multiple telephone lines in the household
 - Households without telephones
 - Number of adults in household

Weighting

- Post-stratification weighting adjusts the sample so that the distribution of the sample reflects the target population
 - **Household Weighting** – adjusts for the number of single person versus multiple person households and for primary racial / ethnic makeup of household
 - **Respondent Weighting** – adjusts for distribution of age within gender and for race / ethnicity
 - All post-stratification weighting is done at the regional level

Questionnaire

- Average Length = 21 minutes
- Major Topics
 - Introduction / Screener
 - Warm-Up Questions – Attitudes Toward Oregon
 - Work / Employment Status
 - Commuting and Telecommuting
 - Occupational Illness / Worker's Compensation
 - Health Insurance Coverage
 - Dental Care / Coverage
 - Respondent / Relative Disabilities
 - Childcare
 - Respondent Demographics
 - Household Member Demographics
 - Special Topics – Oregon Lottery, Library Use, Volunteerism, Etc.

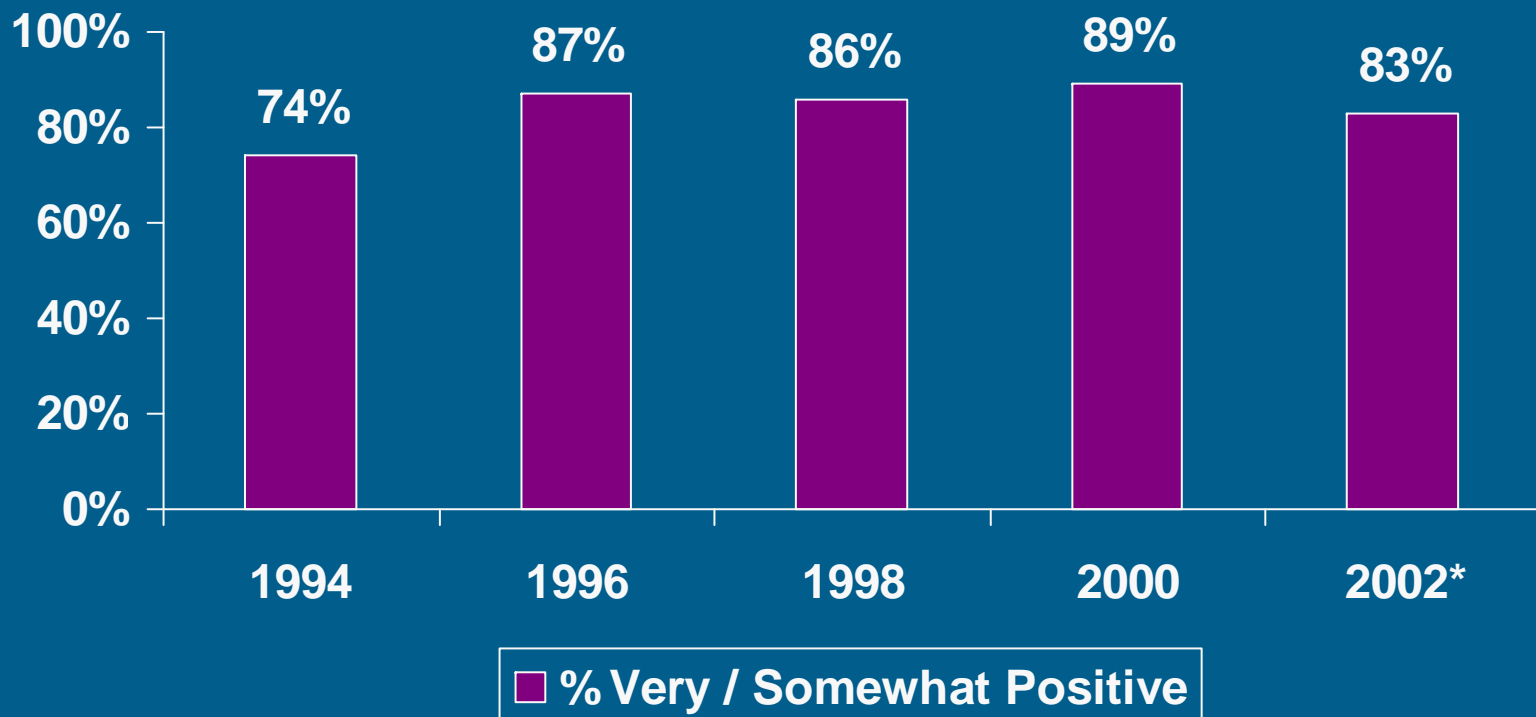
Key Findings

How Does Oregon Stack Up?



Feelings About Oregon

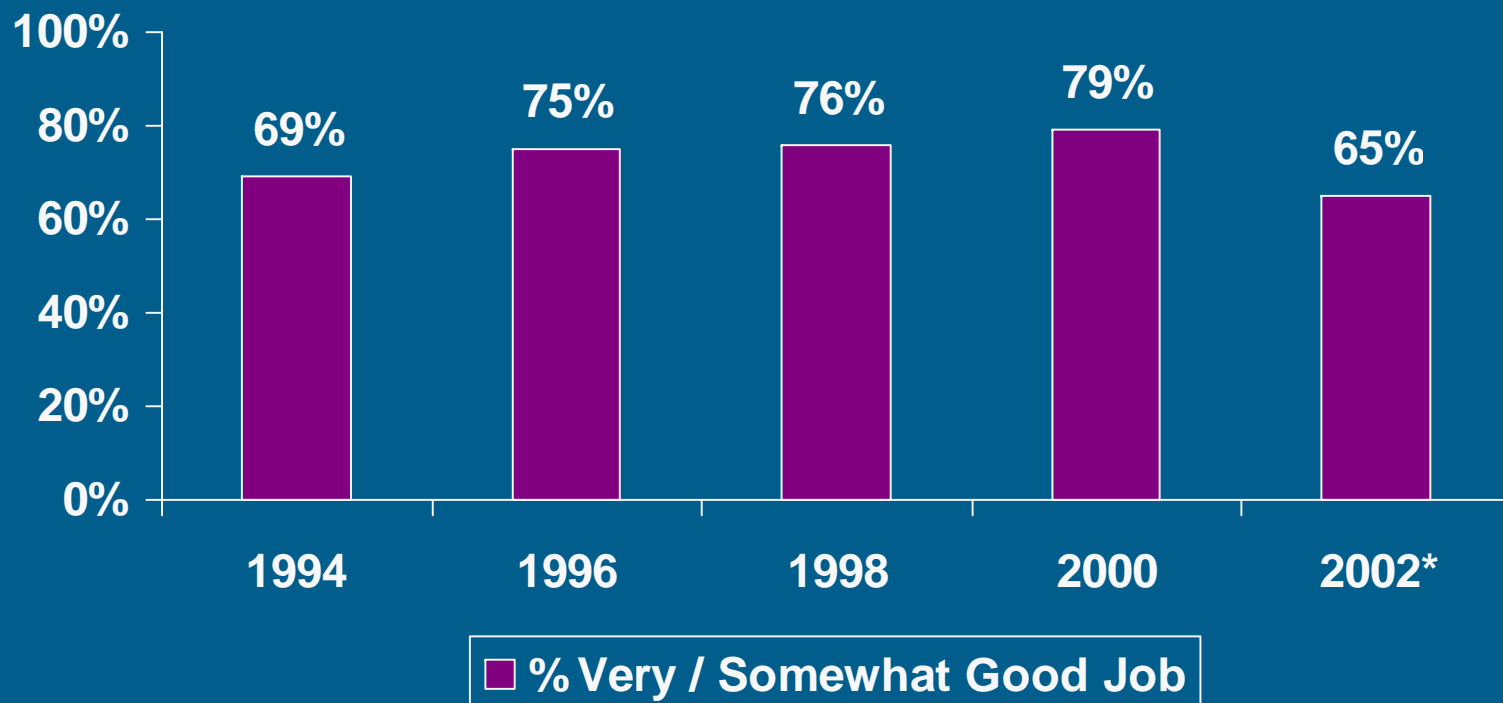
- While Oregonians 18 and older feel good about Oregon, they are somewhat less positive than in previous years.



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.1\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Provision of Government Services

- Reflecting the declining economy, Oregonians 18 and older rate the government significantly lower in providing government services.



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Public Perception of Oregon Services

	% Very / Somewhat Good				
How is Oregon doing?	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002*
Creating jobs	55%	71%	71%	78%	49%
K-12 education	59%	58%	66%	71%	61%
Community college education	87%	88%	88%	91%	88%
4-year college / university education	75%	79%	71%	85%	83%
Affordable access to health care	69%	75%	75%	66%	58%
Helping individuals and families in need	70%	73%	69%	71%	71%
Controlling crime	41%	54%	65%	74%	82%
Controlling drug use	35%	39%	41%	48%	54%
Protecting natural resources	75%	73%	75%	78%	76%
Maintaining clean air and water	85%	82%	82%	84%	85%
Providing parks and open spaces	90%	80%	85%	90%	93%
Managing growth and preventing sprawl	--	58%	62%	63%	73%
Maintaining highways, roads, bridges	73%	67%	60%	70%	71%
Developing mass transit	70%	68%	72%	70%	73%

*Overall precision of 2002 supplemental sample estimate: $\pm 3.3\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Sense of Community

- Perhaps reflecting the events of 9/11, respondents 18 and older are more likely to feel a part of their community than in previous years.

	1998	2000	2002
Part of Community	36%	37%	50%*
Neutral	47%	45%	37%
Not Part of Community	17%	18%	12%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Perceptions of Traffic Congestion

- Traffic congestion is primarily a problem in Region 1 – where 41% of respondents say it is a serious problem.

	1990	1996	1998	2000	2002
Serious problem	22%	26%	25%	33%	29%*
Moderate problem	32%	37%	32%	34%	36%
Small / No problem	46%	37%	44%	33%	35%

Highway Safety

- Oregonians 18 and older generally feel safe on the state's freeways and highways.

	1998	2000	2002
Safe	45%	44%	48%*
Neutral	37%	40%	38%
Not Safe	17%	16%	13%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Key Findings

Oregon Households



Household Composition

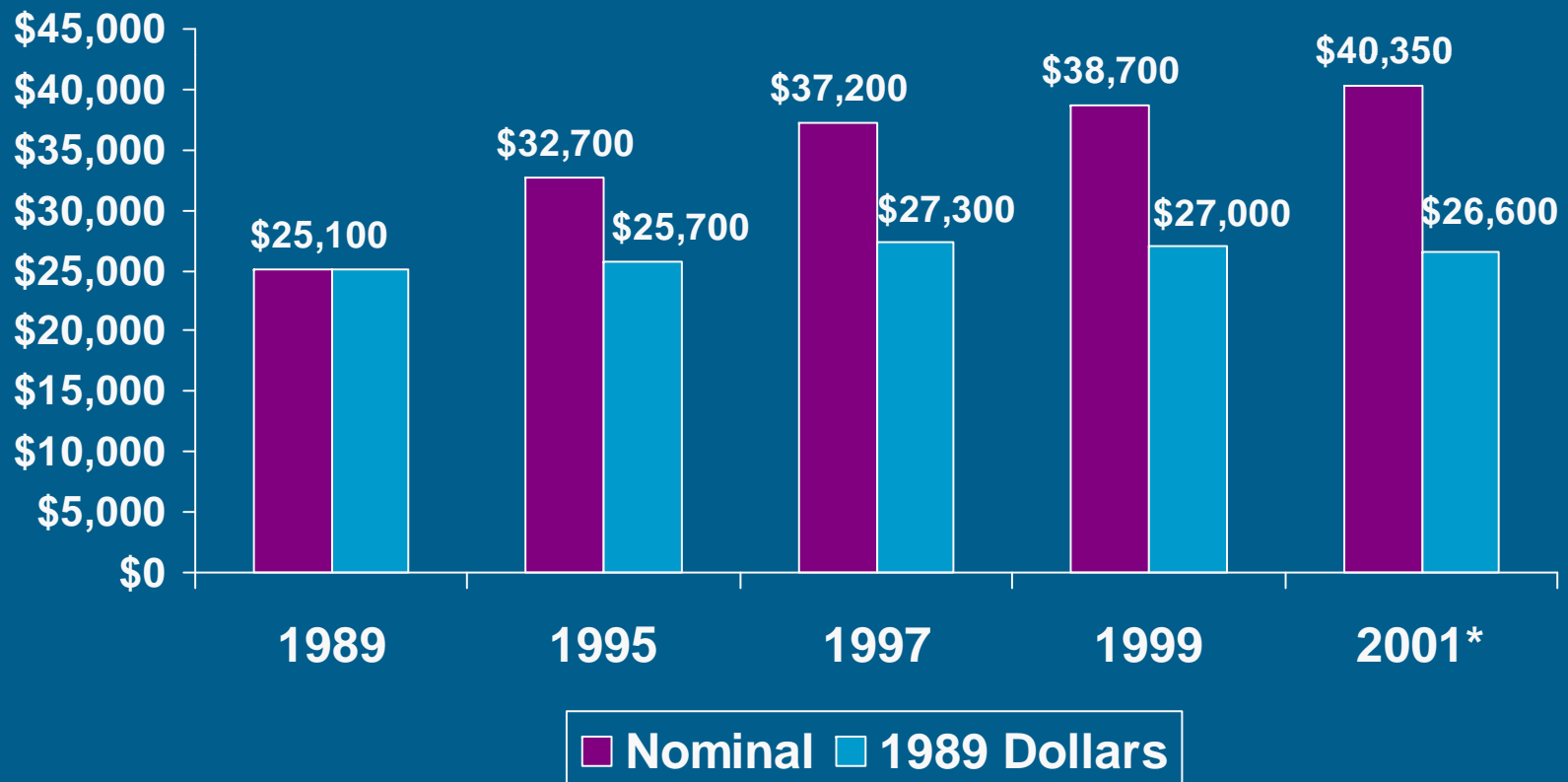
- Two out of five (39%)* Oregon households are non-family households (one person living alone or two or more unrelated persons).
 - This is significantly higher than nationwide where 32 percent of households are non-family households.
 - The proportion of single person households in Oregon (26%) is the same nationwide. The proportion of non-family households consisting of two or more unrelated persons is twice as high in Oregon as in the nation – 13 percent compared with 6 percent, respectively.
 - The highest incidence of non-family households is in Region 1 – the most populated region in Oregon.

Household Composition

- Three out of five (61%)* of Oregon households are family households – that is, consists of a householder living with one or more related persons.
 - Half (51%) of Oregon households are married-couple households – the same as the national average.
 - Nearly half (49%) of family households have one or more children (< 18) living in the household; 14 percent have one or more pre-school age children (< 5) living in the households.

Household Income

- Despite the slowing economy, household incomes continued to rise through 2001.



*Note the question asked for 2001 household income.

Housing Type & Home Ownership

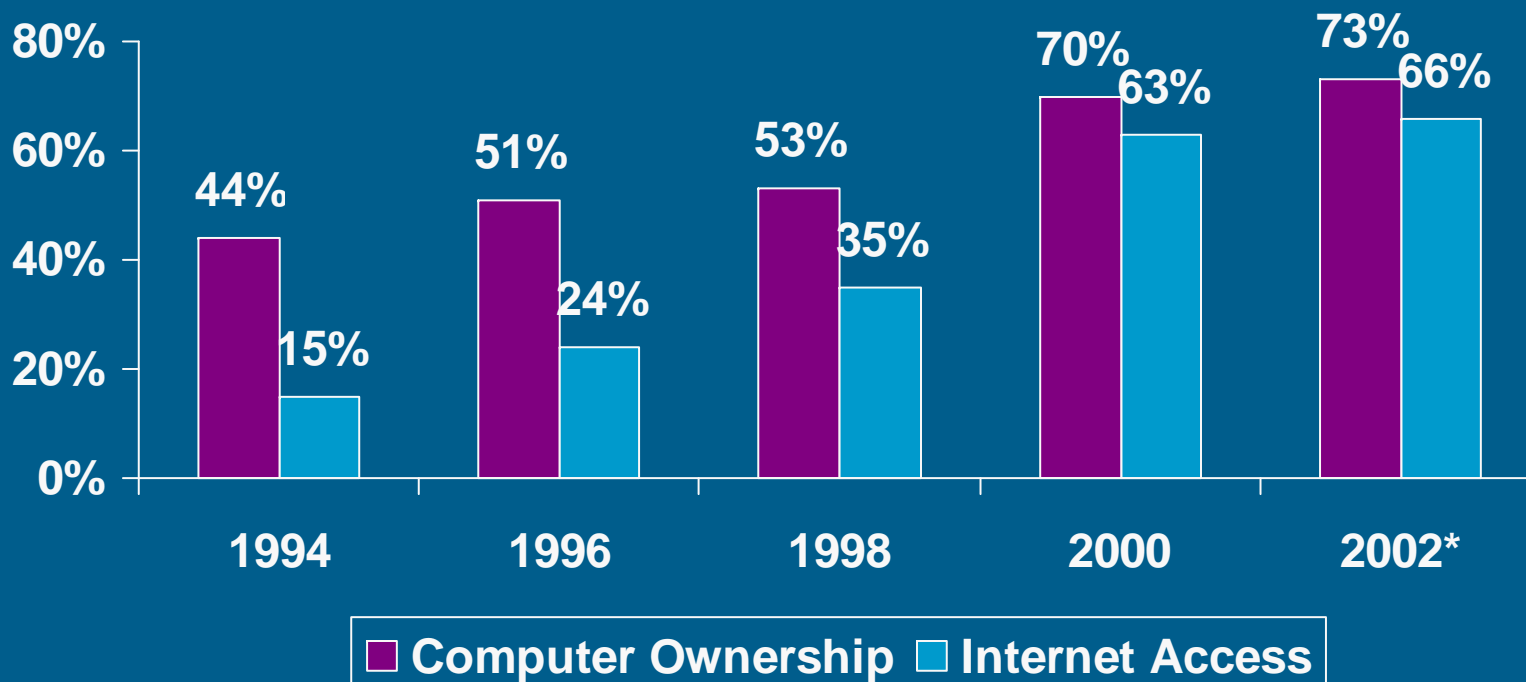
- Two-thirds (67%) of Oregon households are owner-occupied – nearly the same as nationwide but somewhat higher than in the Western US as a whole where home ownership rates were 62%.

		Housing Type			
Home Ownership	All Households	Single Family	Single Family Attached	Apartment	Manufactured Home
Owner-Occupied	66%*	83%	43%	4%	75%
Rent	31%	15%	54%	94%	21%
Something Else	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%
All Households		63%	7%	16%	13%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.3\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Computers / Internet Penetration

- There has been little increase in households with computers and internet access following the dramatic increase noted between 1998 and 2000.



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.2\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Key Findings

Population Characteristics



Education

- There has been little change in educational attainment over the past six years.

	Education Attainment (25 and Older)				
	1990	1996	1998	2000	2002
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	23%	29%	29%	29%	30%*
Some College / Associate Degree	30%	31%	33%	29%	32%
High School Graduate / GED	32%	31%	29%	34%	27%
Less Than High School	15%	9%	9%	8%	11%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.0\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

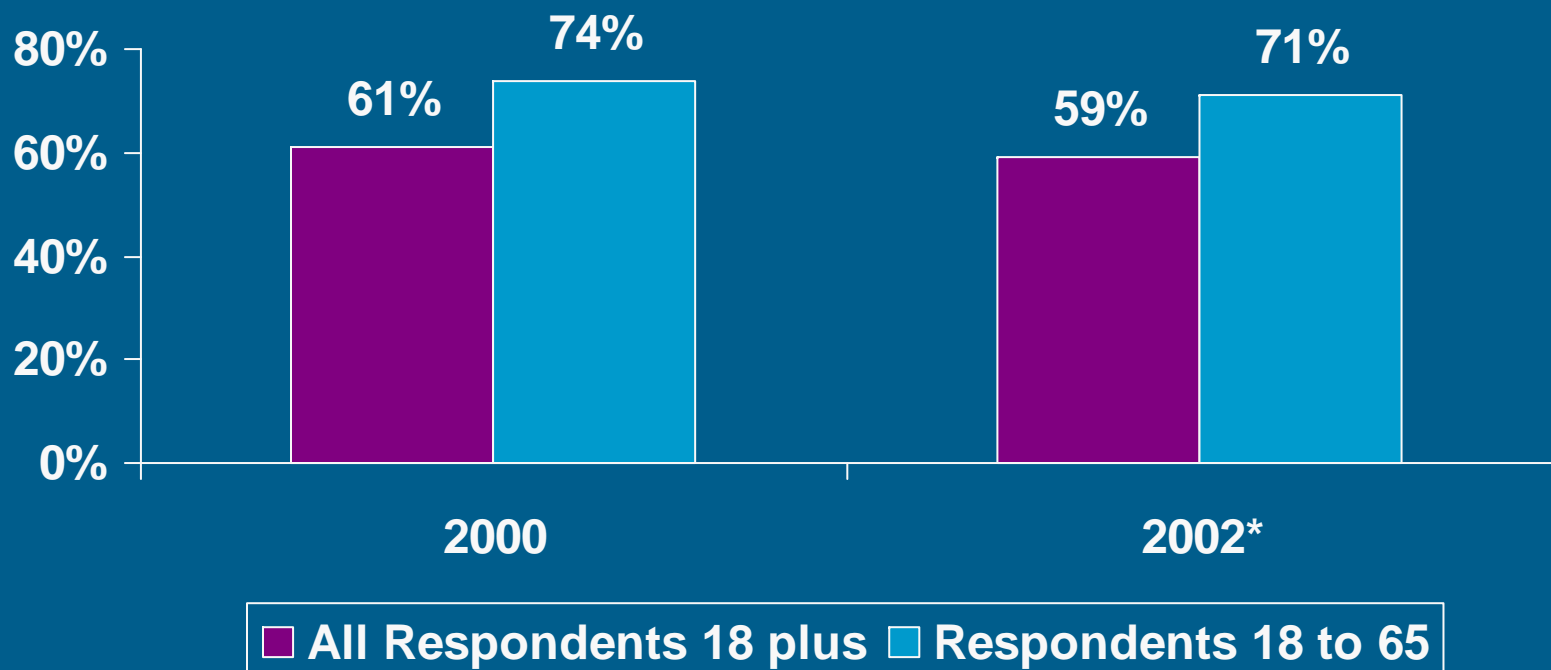
Literacy

- While Oregonians 18 and older are generally comfortable reading and writing English, they are less comfortable with applying written instructions and solving math problems.

	Reading English	Writing English	Solving Math Problems	Applying Written Instructions
Very Comfortable	89%*	85%	63%	75%
Somewhat Comfortable	6%	8%	25%	16%
Neutral / Not Comfortable	5%	6%	11%	8%

Employment

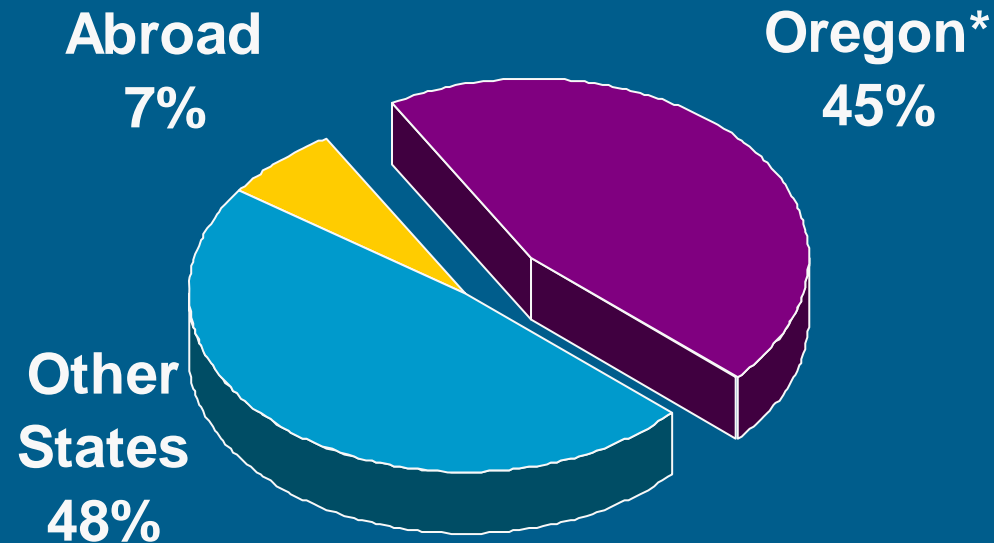
- Employment rates have dropped slightly from 2000.



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.0\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

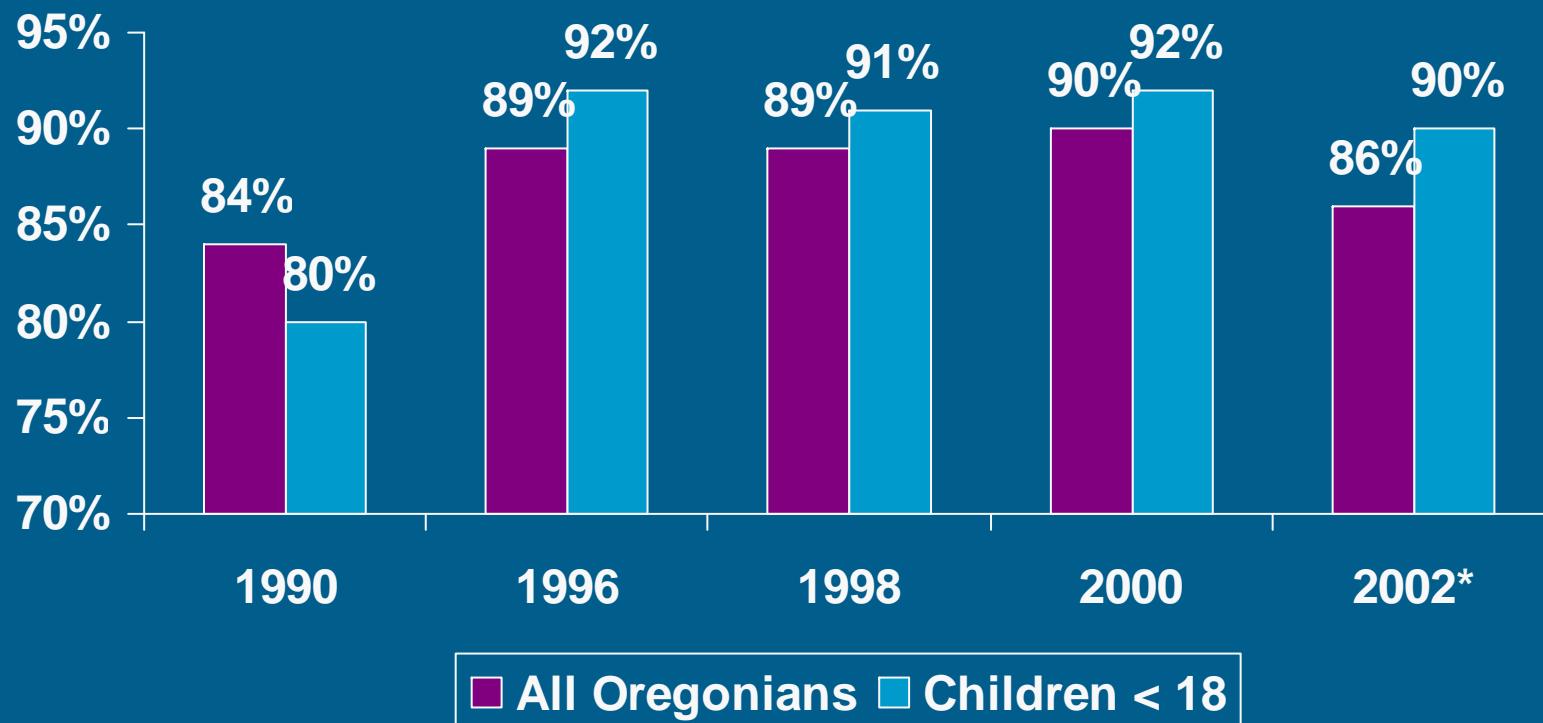
In-Migration

- More than half of all Oregonians were born outside the state.
 - Regions 4, 5, and 8 have the greatest number of in-migrants while those living in Region 2 are most likely to be native Oregonians.



Health Insurance Coverage

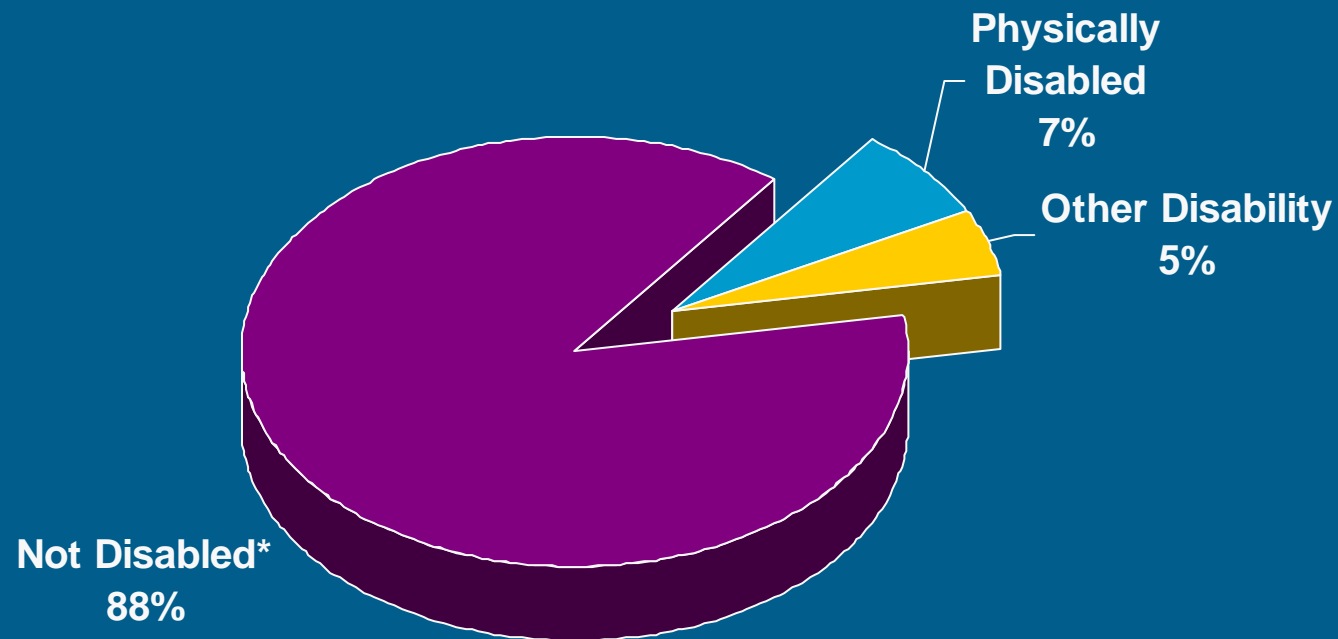
- The number of Oregonians with health insurance coverage has dropped since 2000.
 - This drop has occurred largely among adults (over 18).



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 0.6\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Disabilities

- More than one out of ten Oregonians have disabilities.
 - Six percent of Oregonians are unable to work because of a disability.



**Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 0.6\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.*

Key Findings

Special Topics



Job Satisfaction

- Oregon workers 18 and older are generally satisfied with their jobs – although less so than in 2000.

	1998	2000	2002
Very Satisfied	44%	61%	54%*
Somewhat Satisfied	42%	31%	34%
Dissatisfied	14%	8%	12%

Commuting to Work

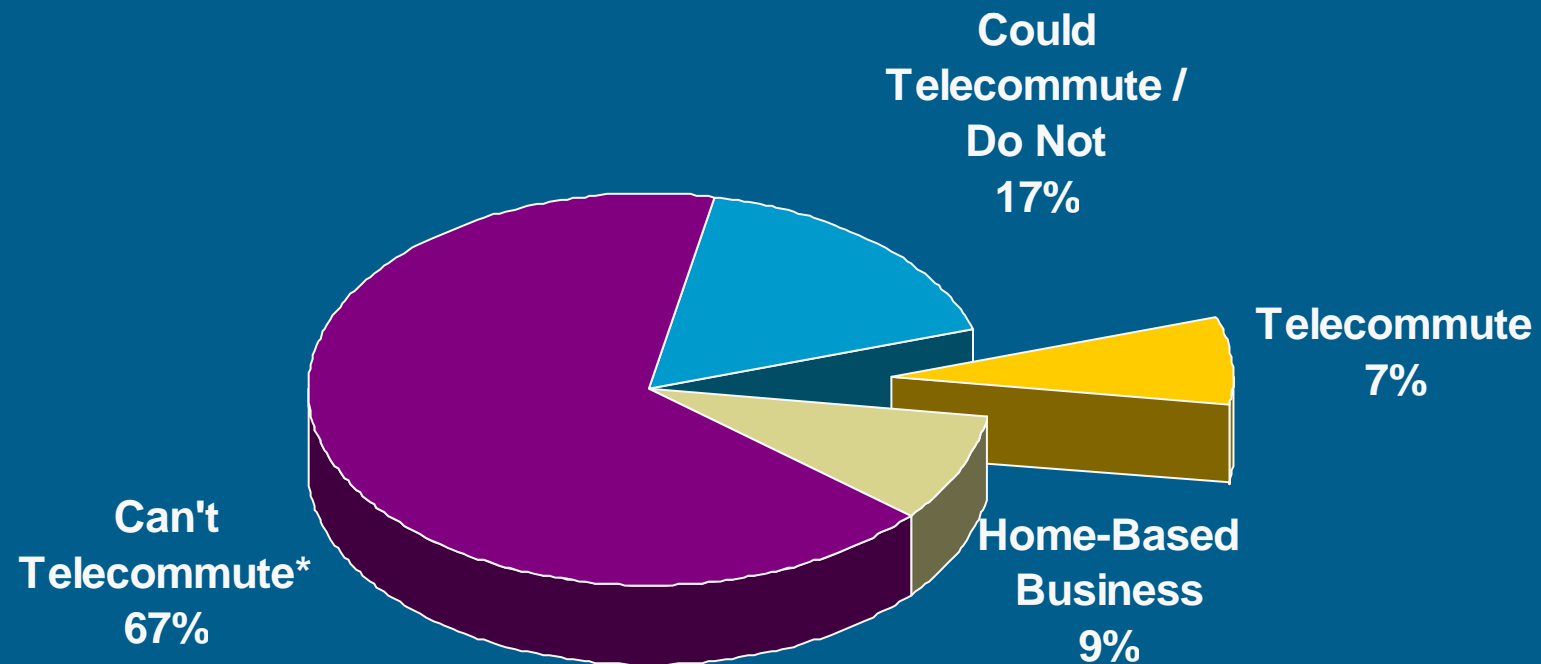
- The vast majority of workers 18 and older commute by private vehicle (car, truck, etc).
 - One out of ten (10.5%) Region 1 workers 18 and older commute by transit up double that of 1998 when less than 5 percent commuted by transit.

	1998	2000	2002
Car	88%	90%	86%*
Mass Transit	3%	4%	5%
Other	8%	6%	8%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.3\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Telecommuting

- Less than one out of ten (7%) Oregon workers 18 and older telecommute – i.e., do work for their primary job at home more than once a week instead of working from where their company is located.



*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.9\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Retirement Saving

- Two-thirds (67%) of employed Oregonians 18 and older report that they are saving for retirement.

	% Saving for Retirement	Of Those Saving % Saving Through		
		Employer Plan	Personal Fund	Stocks & Funds
All Employed Respondents	67%*	77%	62%	53%
Household Income				
< \$25,000	33%	61%	76%	40%
\$25,000 -- \$44,999	57%	86%	56%	41%
\$45,000 – \$74,999	77%	84%	84%	48%
> \$75,000	90%	87%	87%	69%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.7\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Education Saving

- Two out of five (41%) families with children under 18 report that they are saving for college.
 - Only 3% are saving through the Oregon College Plan.

	% Saving for College	% Saving Through Oregon College Plan
Respondents w/ Children < 18	41%*	3%
Household Income		
< \$25,000	26%	1%
\$25,000 -- \$44,999	33%	8%
\$45,000 – \$74,999	38%	9%
> \$75,000	65%	8%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Childcare

- Seven out of ten (70%)* Oregonians under 13 are not in any form of daycare.
- Of those in daycare . . .
 - Relatively few (16%) reported any trouble finding childcare to meet their needs.
 - One third (34%) are in a daycare center.
 - Nearly half receive care in a home setting – their own home (21%) or someone else’s home (24%).
 - On average children spend 19 hours per week in daycare.
 - On average, parents with children in daycare pay \$280 per month for care.

Oregon Lottery

- Percentage playing lottery has continued to decline.
 - However, the average amount spent each month has increased, halting a six year decline in spending.

	1996	1998	2000	2002
% Who Played Any Oregon Lottery	54%	52%	47%	41%*
Median Amount Spent Each Month	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
Mean Amount Spent Each Month	\$26	\$19	\$13	\$17

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Support for Oregon Lottery

- Support for the lottery remains strong.

	1996	1998	2000	2002
Definitely in Favor	31%	29%	31%	30%*
Somewhat in Favor	37%	35%	39%	40%
Somewhat Opposed	12%	12%	14%	16%
Definitely Opposed	19%	23%	16%	14%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 1.3\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Race & Ethnicity

- 87 percent of Oregonians are White – significantly more than the national average of 75 percent.
- 8 percent of Oregonians are Hispanic – significantly less than the national average of 13 percent.

		Region								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
White Non-Hispanic	84%*	80%	92%	79%	89%	90%	80%	89%	85%	81%
White Hispanic	3%	3%	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	4%
Non-White Non-Hisp.	8%	12%	4%	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%	8%	5%
Non-White Hispanic	5%	5%	2%	10%	2%	2%	10%	4%	4%	10%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 0.6\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.

Ethnicity

- Unlike many western states, there has been little increase in the Hispanic population in Oregon.
 - The number of Oregonians of Hispanic descent declined slightly over the course of the past two years.

	1998	2000	2002
Non-Hispanic	94%	89%	92%*
Hispanic	6%	11%	8%

*Precision of 2002 sample estimate: $\pm 0.4\%$ with a 95% confidence interval.