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The 2006 Oregon Population Survey

January 2007



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Project Overview



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Background

- I 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, 2004, and 2006 surveys

- I Survey administered by the Oregon Progress Board and the Office of Economic Analysis
 - Assistance from the Oregon Population Survey Steering Committee
 - Full data set will be released 2/1/2007 and posted at:
www.oea.das.state.or.us.
 - Data on insured rates for health insurance not included pending approval by the Governor's office

Agencies Contributing to 2006 OPS

- | Administrative Services, Department of
- | Arts Commission, Oregon
- | Employment Department
- | Children & Families Commission
- | Community Colleges & Work Force Development Department
- | Consumer and Business Services, Department of
- | Education, Department of
- | Human Services, Department of
- | Housing & Community Services
- | Library, State
- | Lottery, Oregon State
- | Oregon University System
- | Oregon Progress Board
- | Parks and Recreation, Department of
- | Revenue, Department of
- | Transportation, Department of
- | U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station

Sampling

- I Random sample of Oregon households
 - Base sample: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample.
 - Augment sample: Targeted RDD sample by ethnic/racial density and census tracts with known high densities of ethnic/racial groups.
- I Randomly selected household member completed entire survey who then . . .
 - Provided key information for each household member

	Base Sample	Augment Sample	Total Sample
Number of households	3,243	1,089	4,332
Number of individuals in household for which detailed demographic data and other behavioral data was obtained from designated respondent	4,102	1,686	5,788
Total number of individuals for which detailed demographic and behavior data was obtained	7,345	2,775	10,120

Sample Stratification

I Sample stratified by region

- A minimum of 400 interviews per region

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

Augment Sample

I Conducted to provide reliable estimates of key measures among different race and ethnic populations in the state

Segment	Goal	Completed	% of Goal Completed
Hispanic	400	516	129%
Native Americans	400	499	125%
Asian / Pacific Islander	400	446	112%
African-American	400	336	84%
Total	1,600	1,797	112%

Data Collection

- I Conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology
 - Random Digit Dial (RDD) sampling reaches both listed and unlisted telephone numbers and can be reliably projected to the population of interest
 - Head of household 18 years of age and older surveyed
 - Random selection of head of household to be interviewed to ensure representation of age and gender
- I Each sample element attempted a minimum of five times to improve contact / sample hit rates

Response Rates

- I Response rates continue to hold at a rate well above industry standards
 - We have been able to maintain high levels of cooperation but it is increasingly difficult to reach busy / mobile households / household members
- I Strategies used to increase response rates
 - Messages left on answering machines
 - Information posted on NWRG web site
 - Option given to complete household grid survey on-line
 - § 237 or 6 percent of those surveyed used this on-line option
 - Bilingual – Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean (62 completes)
 - Incentives

	2002	2004	2006
Overall Response Rate	26.0%	24.3%	23.2%
Refusal Rates	34.3%	21.9%	19.4%
Contact Rate	72.5%	54.2%	51.2%
Cooperation Rate	41.6%	51.4%	51.4%

Questionnaire

I Average Length = 32 minutes

I Major Topics

- Household characteristics
 - § Housing type, tenure, costs
 - § Household income, poverty levels
- Individual characteristics collected about all household members
 - § Demographics: Age, gender, education, race / ethnicity, employment
 - § Health insurance coverage, dental care, disability status
 - § Childcare and educational programs
- Personal behavior
 - § Commute patterns
 - § Banking
 - § Lottery participation, shopping behaviors
 - § Access to / use of technology
- Attitudes
 - § Oregon government
 - § Salmon restoration

Weighting

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

Weighting (continued)

- I Post-stratification weighting acts as a blanket non-response adjustment and as a bonus, adjusts the sample to match the target population estimates.
 - **Household Weighting** – adjusts for housing tenure within region and single and multi-person households within racial / ethnic groups
 - **Respondent Weighting** – adjusts for housing tenure by region, distribution of age within gender by region, and for age within race and ethnicity



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Key Findings

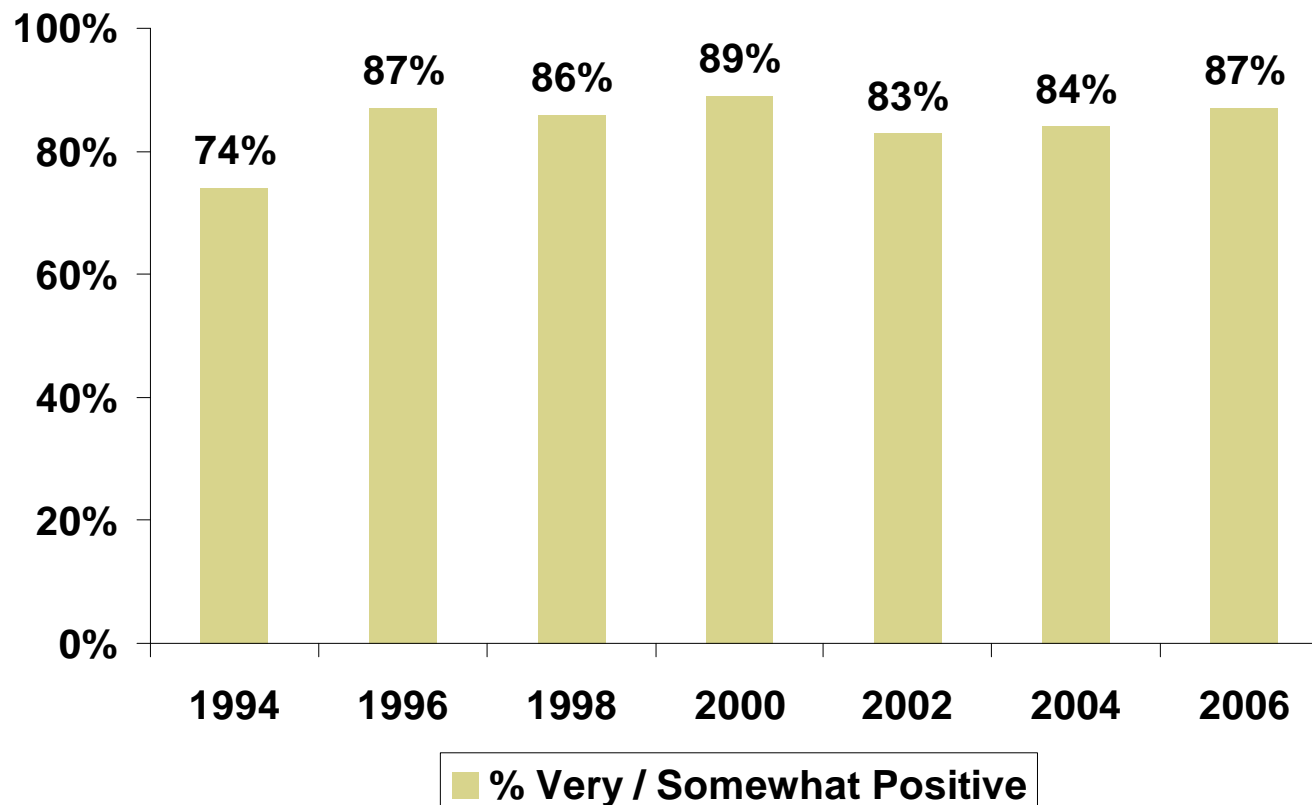
Oregonians' Perceptions of Their State



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Feelings About Oregon

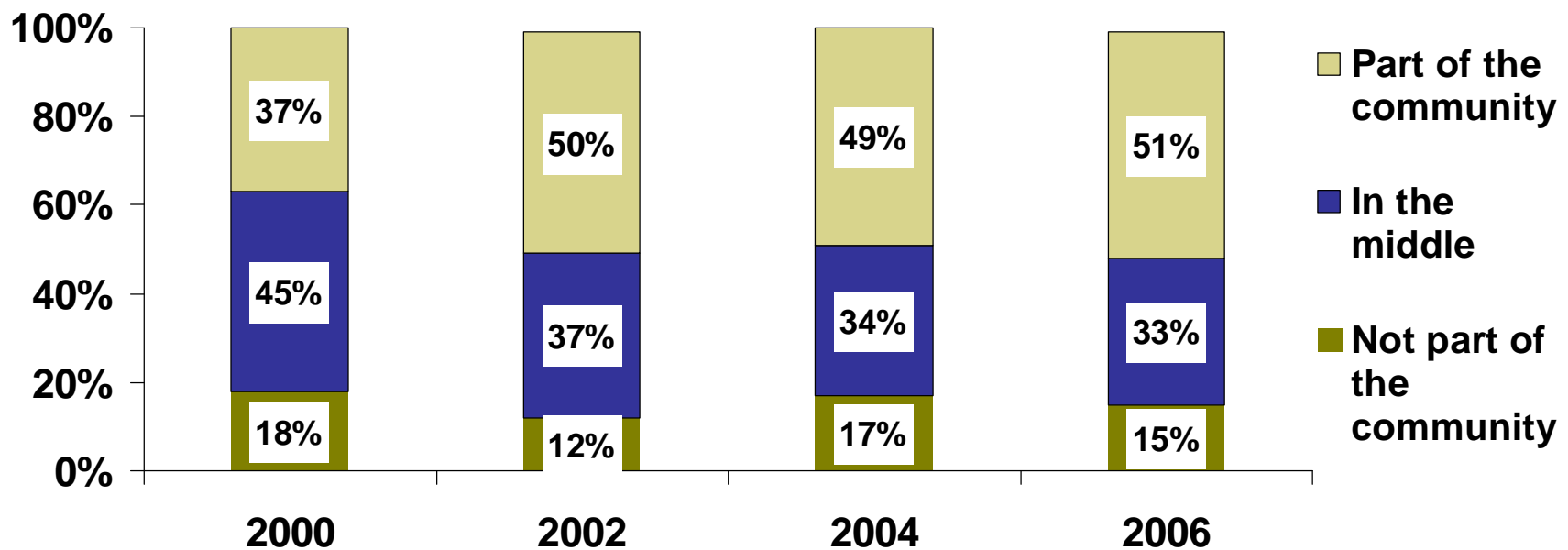
- The majority of Oregonians (18 and older) continue to feel good about Oregon, and these positive feelings have increased since 2002.



Sense of Community

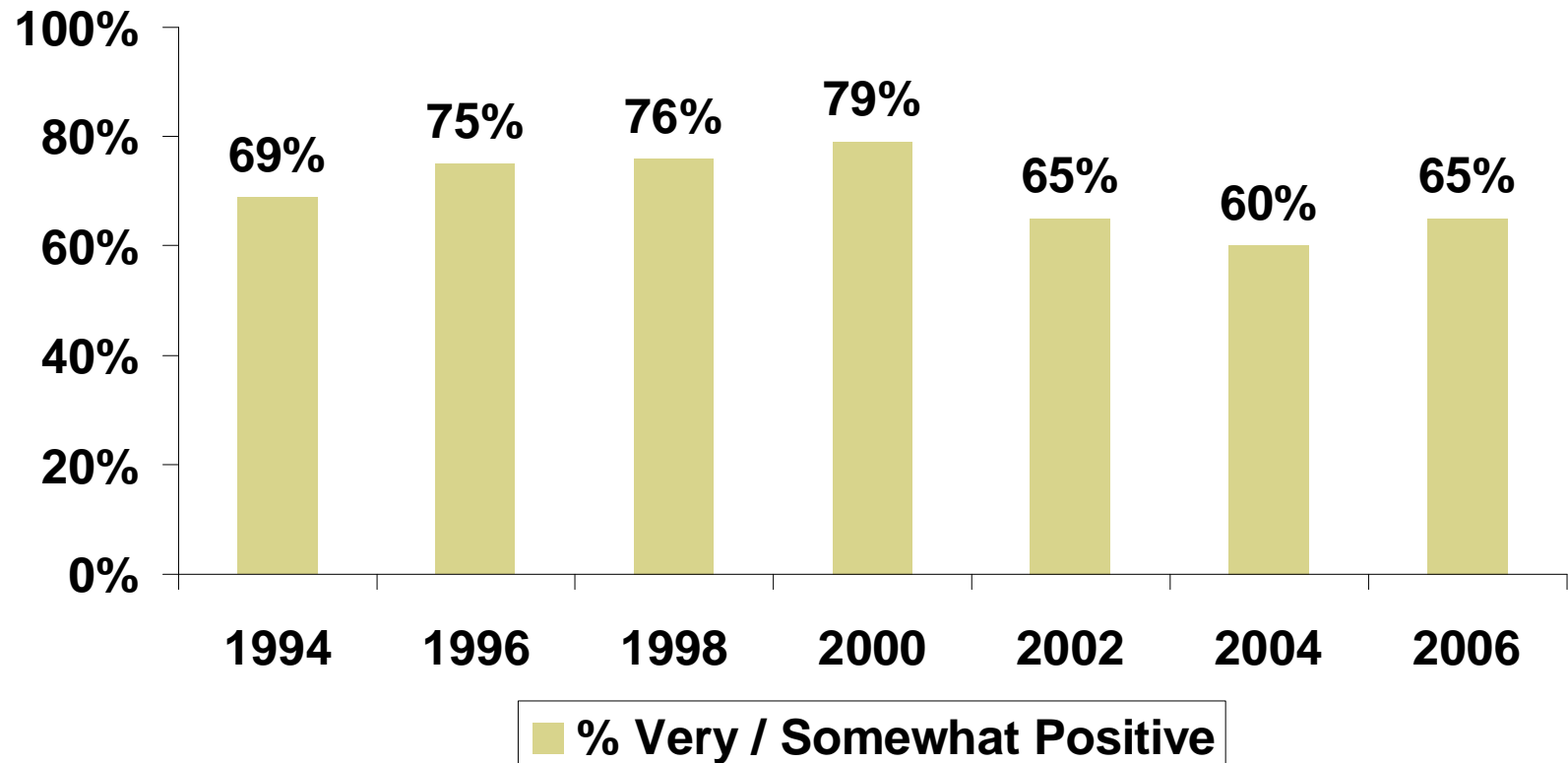
I Half of all Oregonians continue to feel a part of their community.

- People who have moved to Oregon in the past 5 years are less likely to feel a part of their community compared to those who have lived in the state longer – only 13 percent of new Oregonians very strongly feel they are part of their community compared to 24 percent of older residents.



Overall Perception of Government Services

- I Oregonians see an improvement in how well government services are being provided; however, perceptions remain well below the peak level noted in 2000.



Perceptions of Oregon's Economic Conditions

- I Oregonians see a significant improvement in how well the state is doing in creating jobs.
- I They see a continued degradation in terms of how well the state is doing providing affordable access to health care.

	% Very / Somewhat Good				
How is Oregon doing?	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Creating jobs	71%	78%	49%	37%	60%
Affordable access to health care	75%	66%	58%	45%	43%
Helping individuals and families in need	69%	71%	71%	63%	63%

Perceptions of Education

- I Oregonians continue to feel that the state is least effective in providing primary and secondary education.
- I Oregonians continue to feel that the state is doing a good job providing community college education.
- I There has been a slow but steady decline in perceptions of how well the state is providing undergraduate and graduate education at public four-year colleges and universities.

	% Very / Somewhat Good				
How is Oregon doing?	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
K-12 education	66%	71%	61%	64%	60%
Community college education	88%	91%	88%	88%	88%
4-year college / university education	71%	85%	83%	82%	80%

Perceptions of Crime

- I After ongoing improvements between 1998 and 2002, Oregonians feel that Oregon may be less effective in fighting crime.
- I And there is a continued decline in how well Oregonians feel the state is doing in controlling drug use

	% Very / Somewhat Good				
How is Oregon doing?	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Controlling crime	65%	74%	82%	70%	69%
Controlling drug use	41%	48%	54%	47%	41%

Perceptions of Oregon Conservation Efforts

I Oregonians continue to feel that Oregon is doing a good job in preserving the state's resources and environment.

How is Oregon doing?	% Very / Somewhat Good				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Protecting natural resources	75%	78%	76%	81%	79%
Maintaining clean air and water	82%	84%	85%	81%	81%
Providing parks and open spaces	85%	90%	93%	91%	90%
Preserving Oregon's heritage				81%	80%

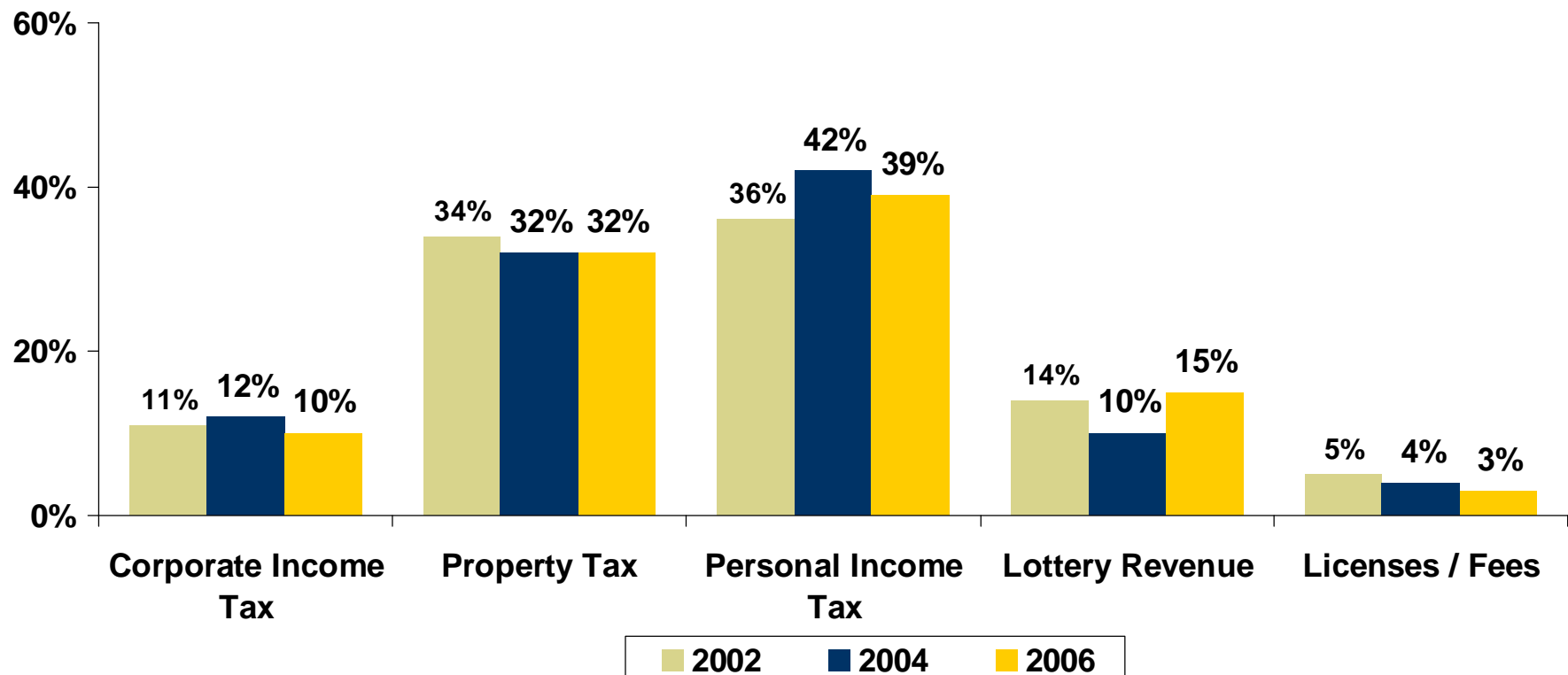
Perceptions of Oregon's Infrastructure

- I Oregonians continue to feel the state does a good job maintaining highways, roads, and bridges.
- I They feel the state is becoming less effective in managing growth and preventing sprawl and in developing transit.

How is Oregon doing?	% Very / Somewhat Good				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Managing growth and preventing sprawl	62%	63%	73%	66%	61%
Maintaining highways, roads, bridges	60%	70%	71%	73%	75%
Developing mass transit	72%	70%	73%	72%	69%

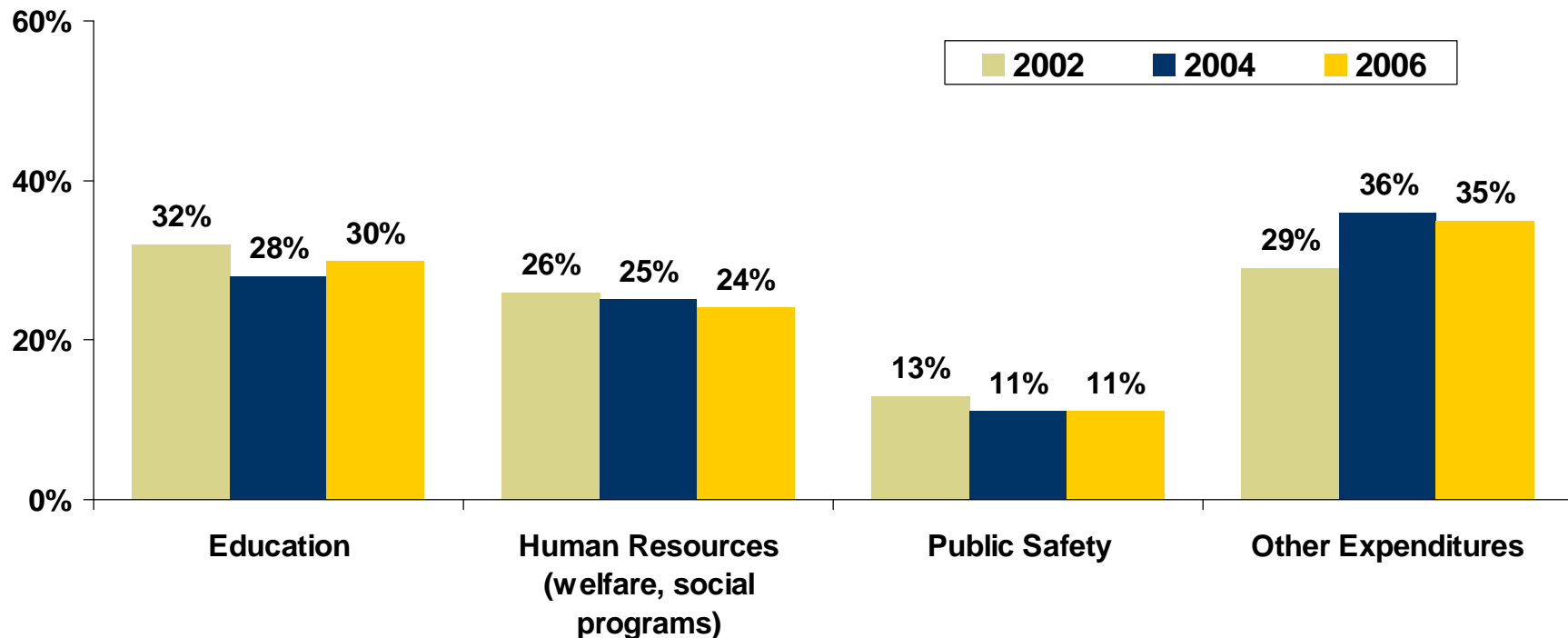
Perceptions of Primary Source of Revenue

- While the largest percentage continues to correctly identify personal income taxes as the state's primary source of revenue, a significant percentage believe it comes from property tax.



Perceptions of State Spending Priorities

- I A greater percentage of Oregonians mistakenly believe that the biggest portion of the state's spending is on areas other than the primary areas of education, human resources (welfare or social programs), and public safety.



Traffic Congestion

- I Statewide, Oregonians' concerns about traffic congestion have not changed significantly since 2000.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Serious / critical problem	25%	33%	29%	32%	30%
Moderate problem	32%	34%	36%	35%	34%
Small / no problem	44%	33%	35%	34%	37%

Traffic Congestion by Region

- I As expected, traffic congestion is a greater problem in the Portland Metro (Region 2) area.
 - Two out of five (40%) Portland area residents see traffic congestion as a serious or critical problem – down from 47 percent in 2004 and the same as in 2002 when 41 percent said it was a serious or critical problem.

	REGION							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serious / critical problem	17%	40%	23%	20%	8%	36%	13%	5%
Moderate problem	30	38	35	30	21	34	24	10
Small / no problem	53	22	42	49	72	30	63	85

Highway Safety

I Oregonians feel that the state's freeways and highways are getting safer.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Safe	45%	44%	48%	49%	54%
Neutral	37%	40%	38%	37%	33%
Not Safe	17%	16%	13%	14%	13%



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Key Findings

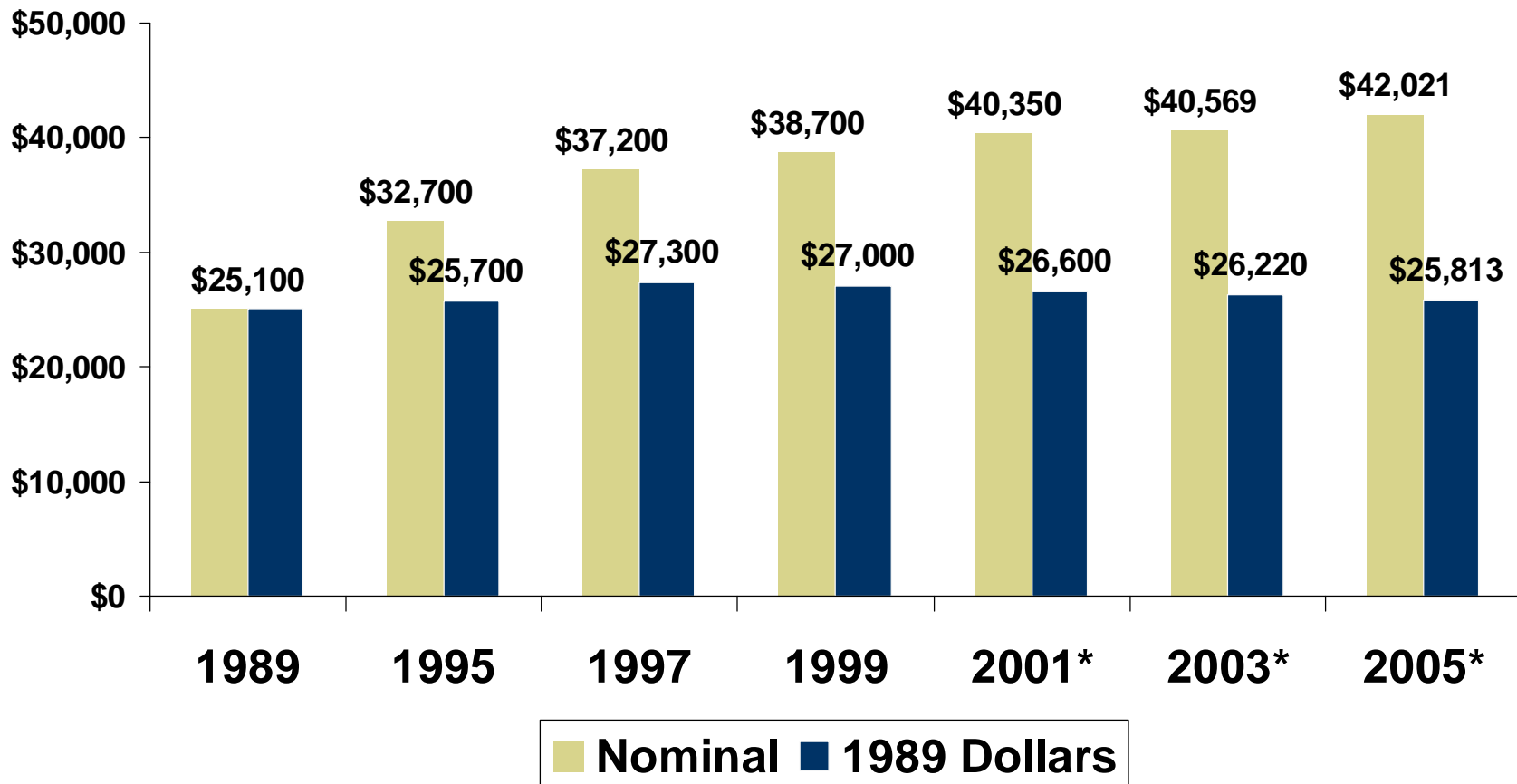
Oregon Households



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Household Income

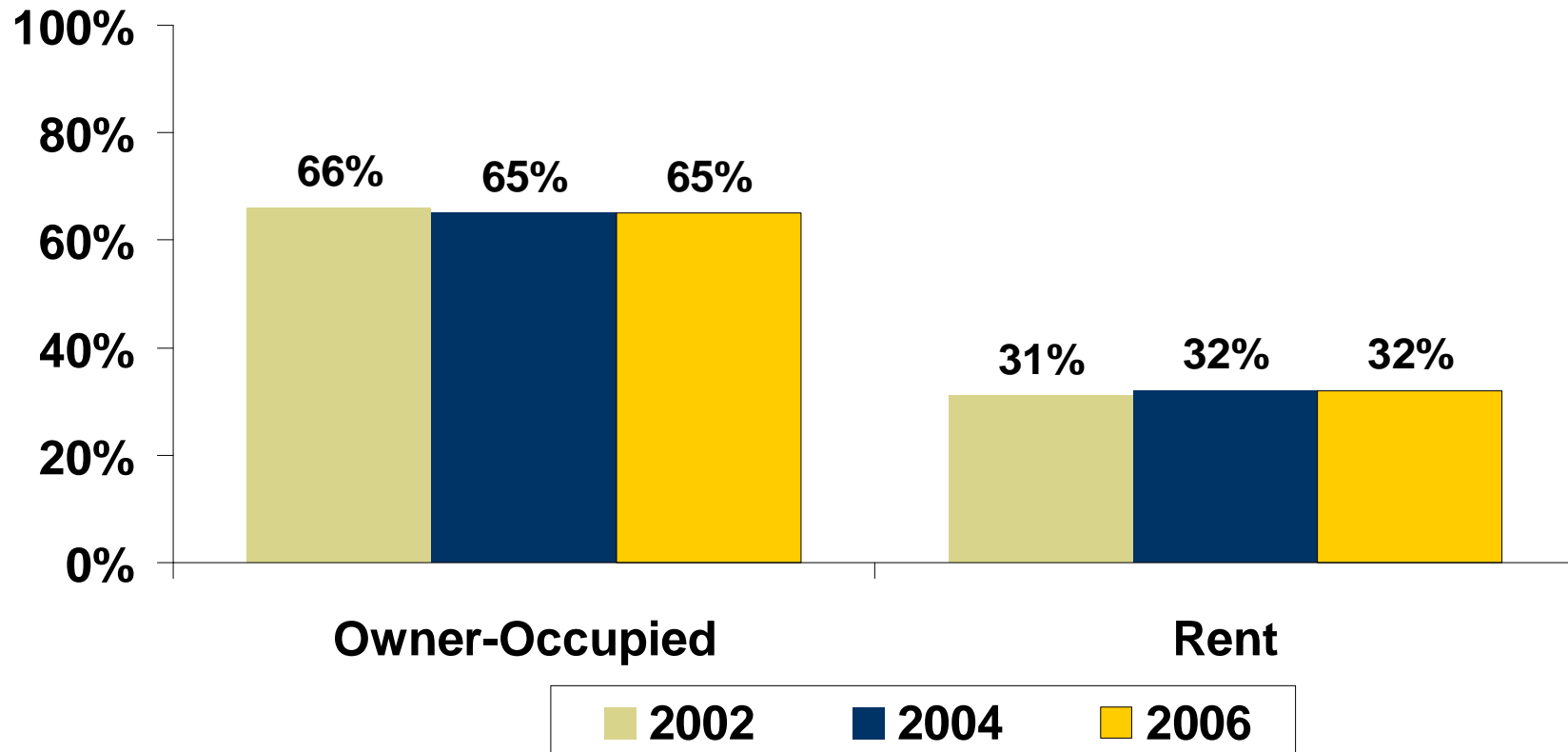
While Oregon household incomes increased slightly (3.6%), actual spending power has decreased since 1997.



* Question was changed in 2002 to report total household income from all sources.

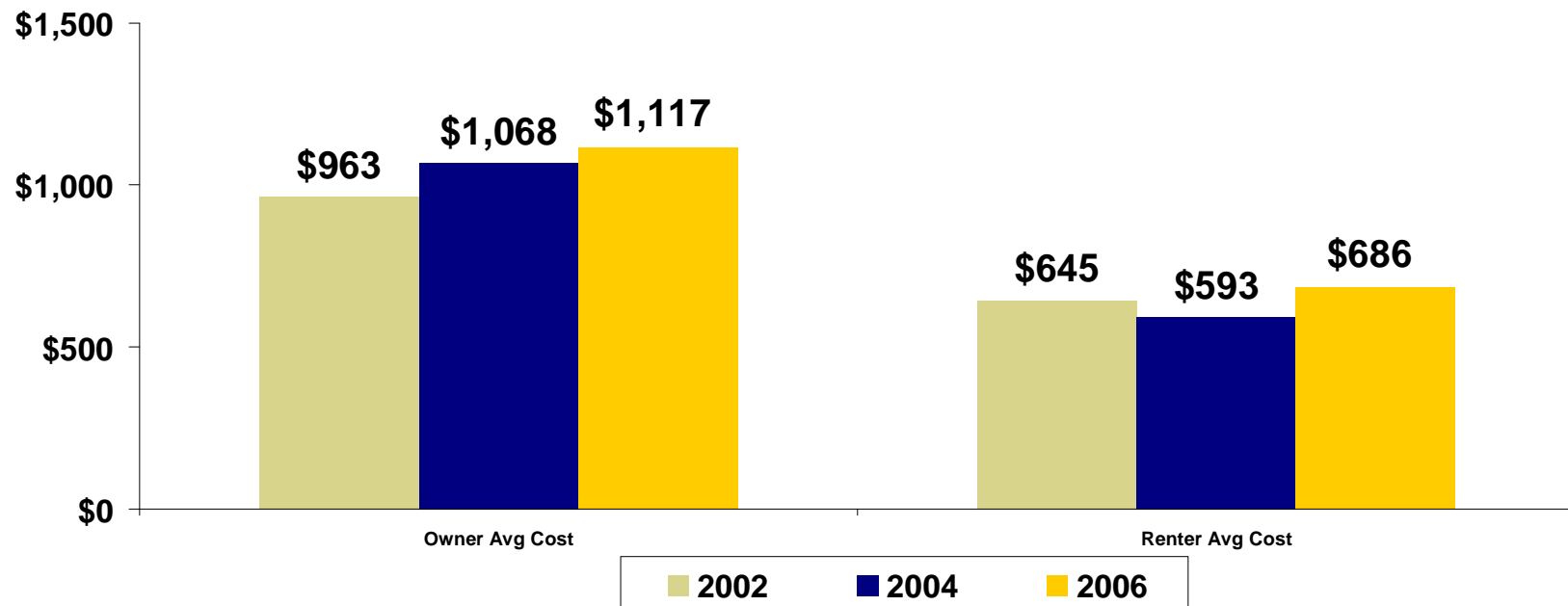
Home Ownership

- Home ownership rates in Oregon have not changed over the years. It remains slightly lower than the national average (69%).



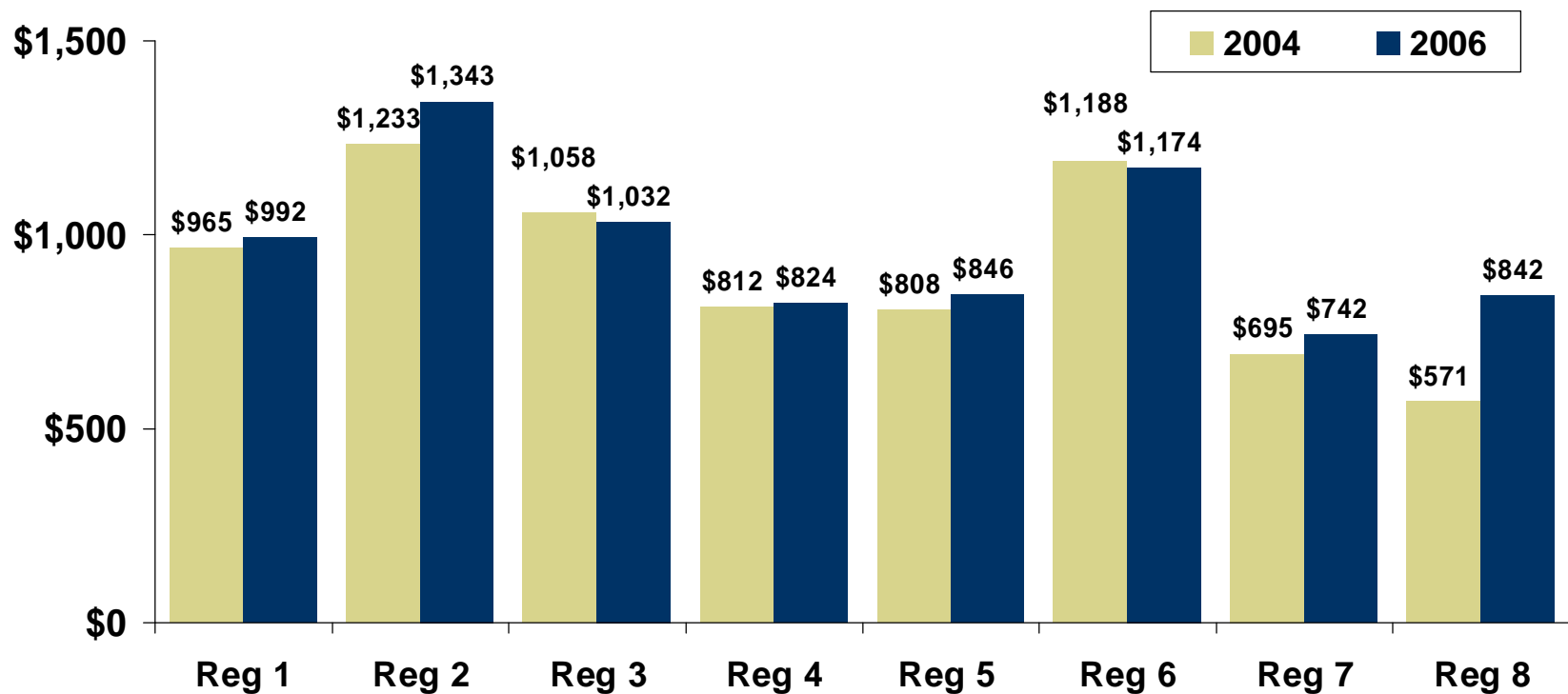
Housing Costs

- Monthly housing costs for homeowners increased 5 percent from 2004 and 16 percent from 2002.
- After decreasing between 2002 and 2004, monthly household costs for renters increased 16 percent between 2004 and 2006.



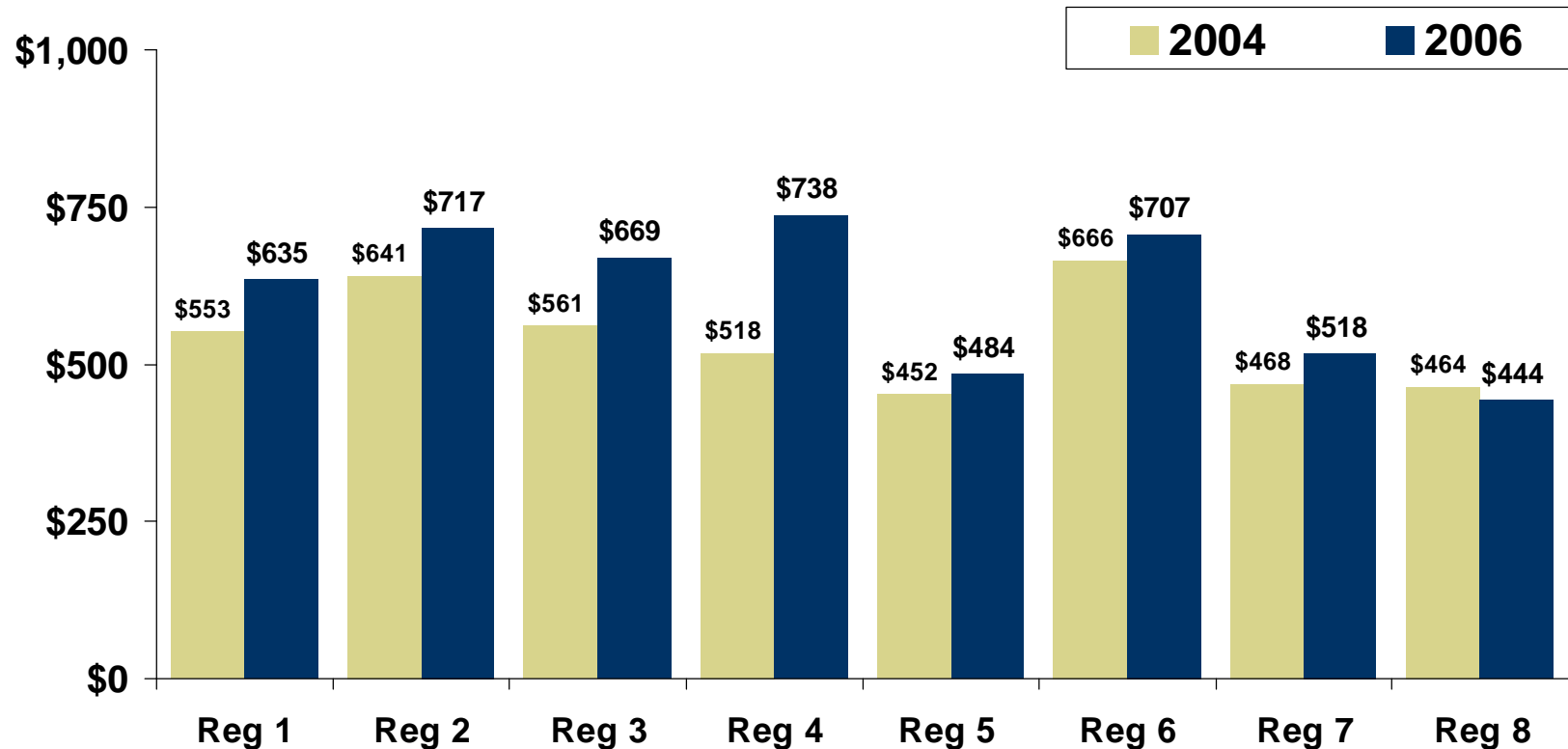
Housing Costs (Homeowners) by Region

- Housing costs continue to be highest in the Portland Metro region. Moreover, housing costs increased significantly (7%) in this region.
- Housing costs increased the most (47%) in Region 8 (Baker, Malheur, Union, and Wallowa counties).



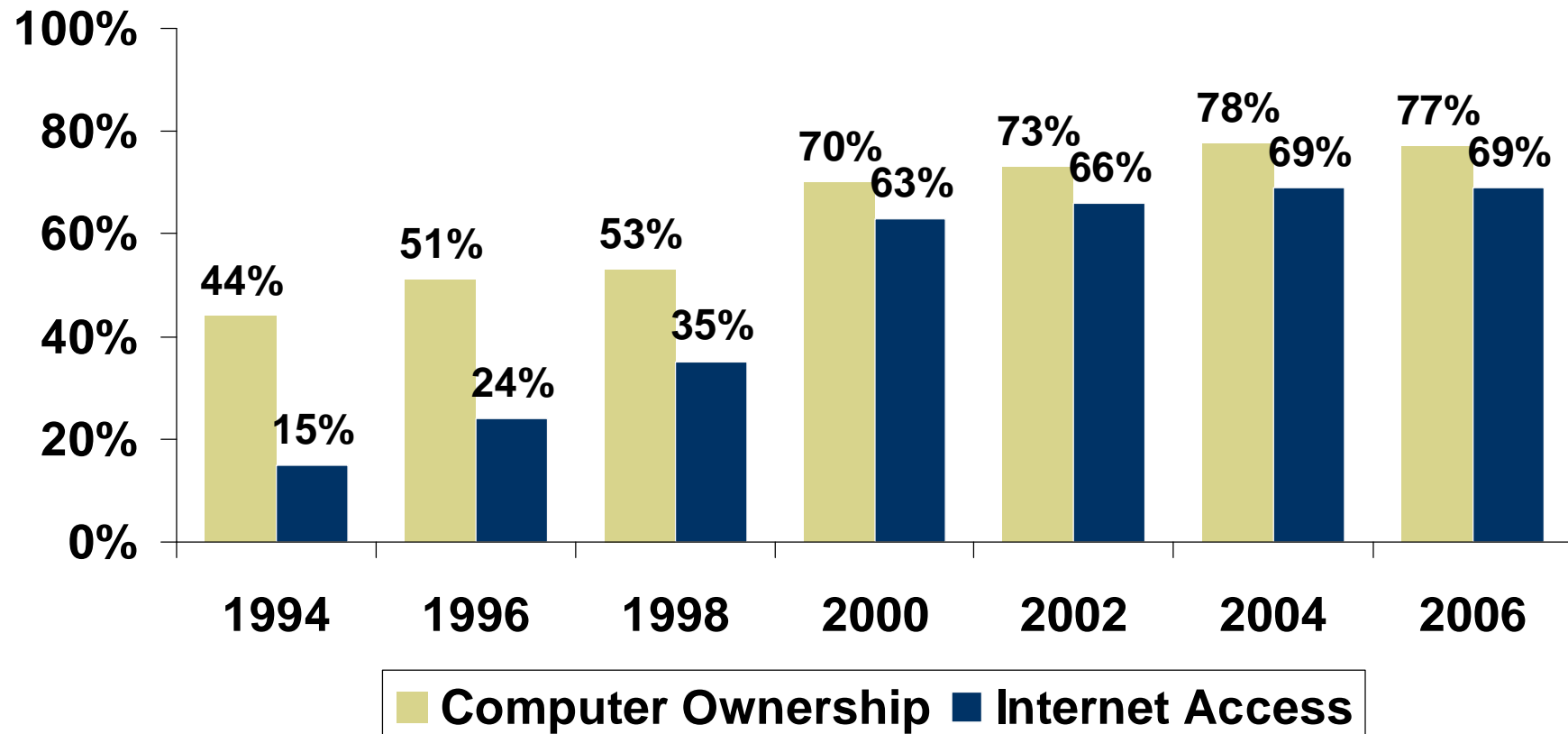
Housing Costs (Renters) by Region

- Costs of renting increased the most (42%) in Region 4 (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine counties).



Computers / Internet Penetration

- Computer ownership and internet access has stabilized.
 - Two-thirds (67%) of those with Internet access on their home have computer have high-speed access – up from 45 percent in 2004.





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Key Findings

Population Characteristics



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Education Achievements

I The state's Asian / Pacific Islander population has the highest levels of educational achievements.

	All Oregonians	Caucasian	Asian / Pacific Island	African-American	Native American	Hispanic
Graduate Degree	14%	14%	28%	5%	8%	6%
Undergraduate Degree	20	21	29	14	13	9
Associate Degree	8	8	8	10	8	9
Some College	24	24	11	34	25	19
High School Graduate	26	26	18	25	32	26
High School or Less	8	7	6	13	14	31

Base: All Oregonians, age 25 and older.

Type of Schools Attended by School-Aged Children (Between 5 and 17)

I While the majority (77%) of Oregon children attend public schools, type of school attended does vary significantly by race or ethnicity.

Type of School Attended	All Oregonians	Caucasian	Asian / Pacific Island	African-American	Native American	Hispanic
Public	77%	78%	72%	75%	84%	66%
Private	11	9	14	16	10	17
Charter	3	3	0	3	<1	4
Home-School	6	6	6	3	4	10
Child Did Not Attend School / Other	4	4	8	3	2	4

Base: All Oregonian children age 5 to 17.

In-Migration

- I The rate of in-migration (% of population moving to Oregon in the past 5 years) has increased significantly.
 - And it is affecting nearly every region in the state.

% of Oregonians Who Moved to State in Past 5 Years

	State-wide	Region							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2004	17%	14%	15%	17%	19%	16%	23%	19%	17%
2006	23%	24%	24%	24%	19%	20%	25%	21%	23%

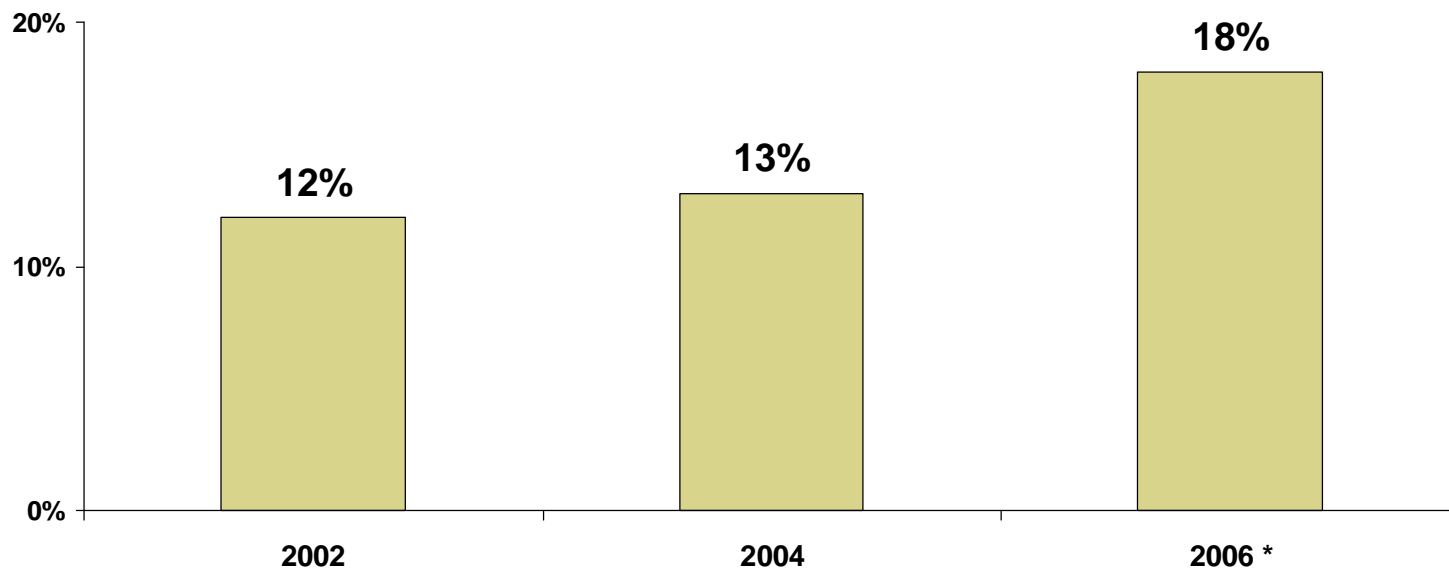
In-Migration by Race / Ethnicity

- The rate of in-migration is highest among Asian / Pacific Islanders and among Hispanics.

In-Migration	Caucasian	Asian / Pacific Island	African- American	Native American	Hispanic
New to Oregon in Past 5 Years	23%	31%	21%	20%	33%

Disabilities

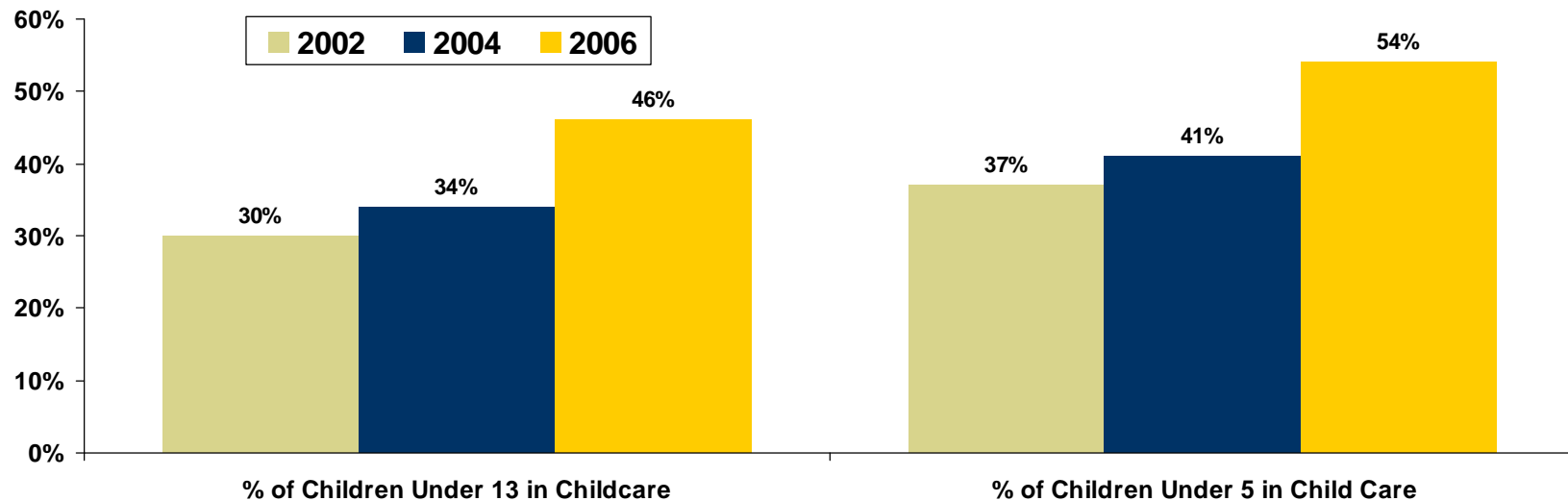
- I There has been an increase in the percentage of Oregonians who report that they have a long-lasting condition that represents a disability.
 - This increase may reflect changes in the questionnaire wording between 2004 and 2006* to better define what is meant by a long-last disability and to conform to the wording in the American Community Survey.



- 2006: Do you / your relative have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (1) Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment; (2) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying or (3) none of the above.
- 2004: Do you have a lasting mental, developmental, physical or learning disability that has lasted or will last more than a year?

Child Care

- I The number of Oregon children in child care* has increased significantly to 46 percent for all children under 13 and to 54 percent for those under 5.
- Changes in the questionnaire wording between 2004 and 2006* resulted in capturing more of the child care parents use. In 2004 parents reported paid as well as unpaid care. The 2006 wording included examples of all types of child care.



- 2006: Now we are going to ask you about different types of child care and educational programs your relative received on a regular basis from someone other than a parent (or guardian) during the last (2005-2006) school year. This includes regular child care, preschool and school age programs, whether or not there was a charge or fee, but not occasional babysitting or school. Which of these was the main type of child care or education program used for your relative? The main arrangement is the one used most, that is, for the most hours during the week. *READ LIST.*
- 2004: Now we are going to ask you about child care arrangements of children in the household. Did you have any type of paid or unpaid child care arrangements for your relative during the last (2003-2004) school year? If yes was it *[READ LIST]*



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Key Findings

Special Topics / Issues



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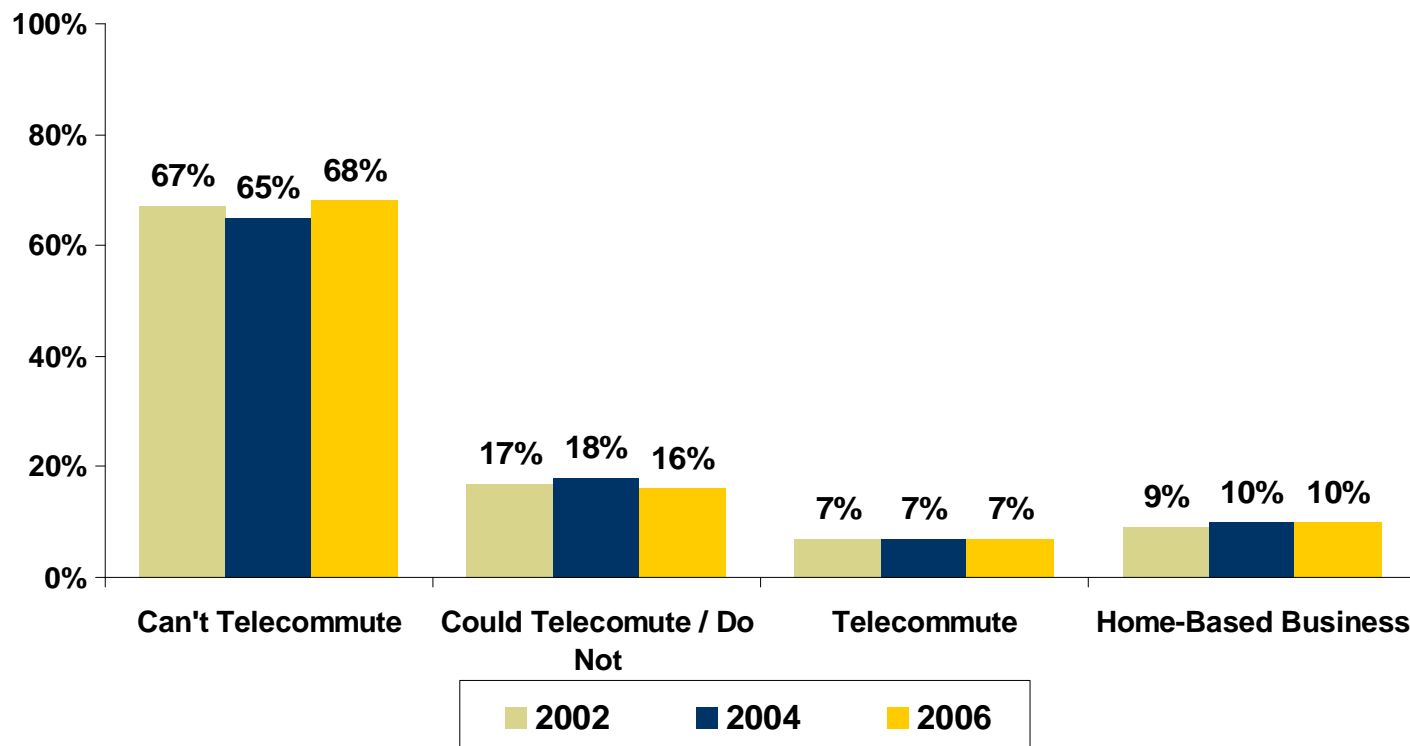
Commuting to Work

- I The percentage of workers 18 and older that commute to work by private vehicle (car, truck, etc.) has declined steadily since 2002.
 - Transit use is primarily limited to Region 2 (Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, and Yamhill counties) where 15 percent of commuters use transit – up from 12 percent in 2004 and 8 percent in 2002.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Private vehicle	88%	90%	86%	82%	79%
Mass transit	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
Other	8%	6%	8%	12%	14%

Telecommuting

- I Fewer than one out of ten (7%) Oregon workers 18 and older telecommute – i.e., do work from home 1 or more days per week (excluding evenings and weekend work) – the same as in 2002 and 2004.
 - Two-thirds of Oregon workers say their work is not of the type where they could telecommute.



Literacy Skills

- I There has been a decrease in Oregonians' comfort level with reading and writing in English.

	2002	2004	2006
	% Very Comfortable		
Reading in English	89%	91%	86%
Writing in English	86	87	82
Solving math problems	64	61	63
Reading / applying written directions	77	78	74

Literacy Skills by Race / Ethnicity

I There are clear differences by race and ethnicity.

	Caucasian	Asian / Pacific Island	African- American	Native American	Hispanic
Reading in English	89%	67%	86%	87%	57%
Writing in English	85	65	84	85	56
Solving math problems	65	63	60	66	48
Reading / applying written instructions	76	63	76	77	58

Oregon Lottery

- I The percent of Oregonians, 18 and older, who play the lottery increased between 2004 and 2006 but remains below peak levels.
 - The typical amount spent monthly as measured by the median – \$5 per month – has been the same over the years.
 - There has been an increase in the mean amount spent since 2004.

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
% Who Played Any Oregon Lottery	54%	52%	47%	41%	41%	45%
Median Amount Spent Each Month	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
Mean Amount Spent Each Month	\$26	\$19	\$13	\$17	\$13	\$19

Banking by Income

- I The vast majority (89%) of Oregonians have a checking account.
 - Access to banking services is somewhat related to income.

	Total	< \$15K	\$15K - \$25K	\$25 K - \$35K	\$35K - \$55K	\$55K - \$75K	\$75K Plus
Have checking	89%	78%	82%	87%	88%	97%	100%
Paid fee to cash check	9%	10%	13%	14%	8%	8%	3%
Taken a payday loan	3%	4%	6%	3%	2%	2%	2%

Banking by Age

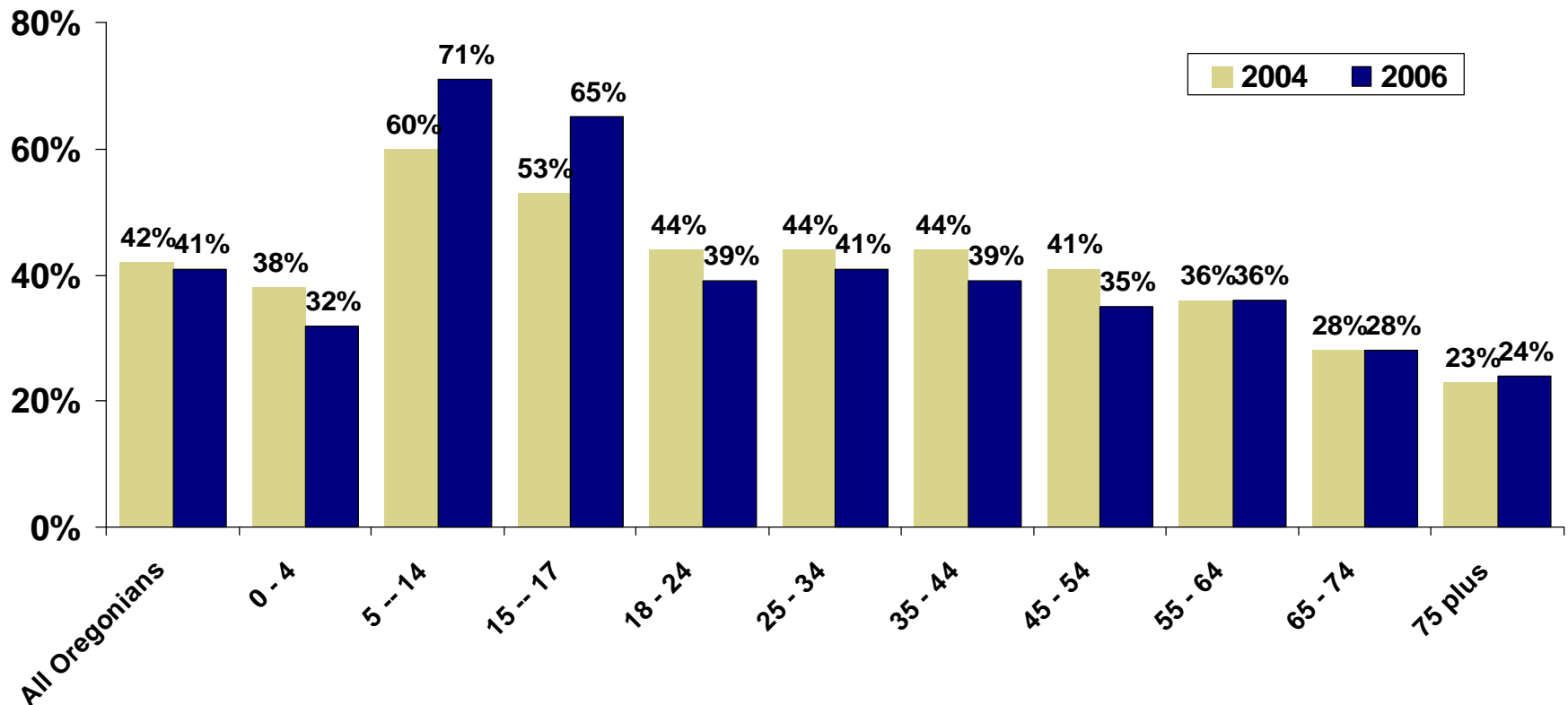
I As would be expected, younger Oregonians have more difficulty accessing banking service than do older residents.

	Total	18 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 54	55 – 64	65 plus
Have checking	89%	51%	75%	87%	90%	91%	97%
Paid fee to cash check	9%	14%	20%	11%	7%	7%	5%
Taken a payday loan	3%	1%	1%	4%	4%	2%	1%

Library Usage

I Library usage continues at the same level as in previous years.

- Library usage has increased among children 5 to 17 but has decreased among very young children.





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Appendix

Estimates for Margin of Error



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Table for Margin of Error

- I For RDD samples, the margin of error varies by the estimate and sample size associated with the estimate. The following table shows the margin of error associated with different estimates at varying sample sizes.

Sample Size	Estimate				
	10% / 90%	20% / 80%	30% / 70%	40% / 60%	50% / 50%
50	8.3%	11.1%	12.7%	13.6%	13.9%
100	5.9%	7.8%	9.0%	9.6%	9.8%
200	4.2%	5.5%	6.4%	6.8%	6.9%
400	2.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%
800	2.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%
1,200	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
2,400	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%
3,000	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
4,500	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
7,000	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
12,000	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%

- I The sample plan for the Oregon Population Survey is a highly complex sample plan, using a disproportionate stratified random sample plan. Use of the error estimates used for simple RDD sampling may underestimate the error associated with a specific point. Therefore, caution should be used in applying this table. For the OPS, the error estimates should be computed using SUDAAN or SPSS Complex Samples.