Indiana Household Survey 2003:
An Overview

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About the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment

The Center for Urban Policy and the Environment is a nonpartisan,non-ideological research organization in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs at IUPUI. Faculty and staff with expertise in program evaluation,policy analysis, planning, and facilitation work with governmental agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses on a wide variety of policy issues.

Current research at the Center is focused on investment strategies to enhance the quality of life in Indiana communities, and this report is one result of that ongoing research.

For more information about the Center or the research reported here, contact the Center at 317-261-3000 or visit the Center's Web site at www.urbancenter.iupui.edu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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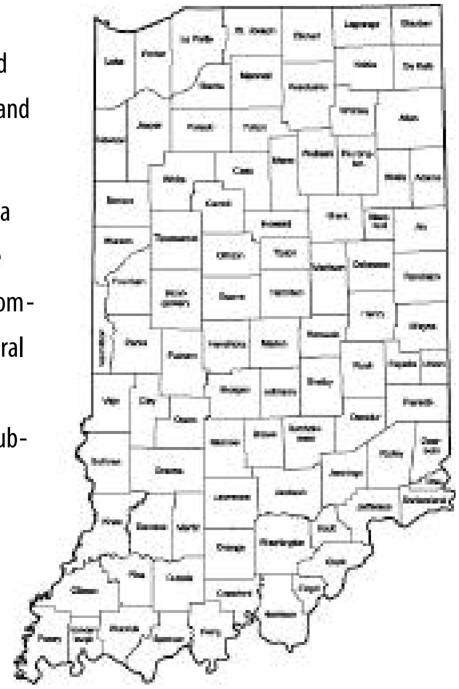
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results of a survey of 3,884 households in Indiana conducted between June and September 2003 commissioned by the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (Center). The Center is using survey results in analyses of the state and the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

The survey instrument was designed to be comprehensive in identifying Indiana households' perceptions of quality of life. This report offers an overview of statewide responses to the survey questions. More detailed analyses will be provided in forthcoming reports focusing on specific topics covered by this survey, including arts and cultural involvement, community challenges, perceptions of community investment through public and private sources, recreational activities, civic engagement, perceptions of public safety, and households' investments in education and training.

Map 1: **Indiana**



SELECTED STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

- Respondents are optimistic about their communities.
- Employment issues are important in households' decisions whether to relocate and where to move.
- People are concerned about the availability of high-paying jobs.
- Most respondents feel their local government leaders are effective.
- More than 80 percent of respondents own their home.
- Many households have personally paid for job-related training or education in the past five years.
- One-quarter of the respondents say their employers invested in their training and education in the past five years.
- While nearly two-thirds of respondents believe they can impact their community through civic involvement, half are not civically engaged.
- Six in ten households made contributions to religious and/or non-religious causes during the past year.
- Households are satisfied with the quality of public education in their communities.
- Most households are satisfied with local police services.
- Most respondents feel safe in their neighborhoods.
- Respondents perceive new residential development in their neighborhoods will improve property values.
- Three-quarters of respondents are satisfied with the quality of healthcare services.
- Two-thirds of households attended arts and cultural events during the past year.

INTRODUCTION

Between June and September 2003,the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (Center) commissioned the Indiana Public Opinion Laboratory (POL) to conduct a statewide telephone survey of Indiana households to assess citizens' perceptions of the quality of life in Indiana. The survey instrument included 49 questions (see Appendix A), and the average interview lasted 18 minutes. Of the households surveyed, 89 percent indicated a willingness to participate in similar surveys in the future.

The statewide survey included representative samples of the counties in the Indianapolis MSA—Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison,[1] Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby—and a representative sample from the rest of the state. In collaborative support of this effort, the Center funded five of the twelve samples and partially funded two others, and the United Way of Central Indiana funded the samples in five counties in its service area. The United Way organizations of Madison and Shelby counties partially funded the samples in their respective counties.

POL selected respondent households using the random digit dialing method for participation in telephone interviews. Complete methodological details and demographic data are included in the appendices. Most of the data were collected between June 20 and September 10, 2003. For this report of statewide results the data were weighted to represent the state population. (See Appendix B for a detailed explanation of the weighting process.) The margin of sampling error for statewide results is plus or minus 2 percentage points.

This overview reports statewide household responses to each of the 2003 survey questions. In addition to presentation of results in tables and figures,[2] this report includes descriptive interpretation of the survey findings as well as comparisons, where appropriate and available, to results of national surveys. The report is organized according to broad themes both addressed by the survey questions and which emerge from the results. These topics include households' perceptions of community image; community challenges; households' investments in home improvement, education, and civic engagement; community public services; public safety issues; growth issues; healthcare issues; and community amenities.

Though the 2003 survey included a statewide focus, the Center conducted a similar survey of the Central Indiana region in 2000. The area surveyed in 2000 included the 44 counties in an integrated economic region identified by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Since both the 2000 and 2003 surveys included sample populations of the counties within the Indianapolis MSA, future reports will include comparisons where appropriate.

[1] In June 2003, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget revised the definition for Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This revision affects the boundaries of many MSAs, including Indianapolis. Madison County is no longer part of the Indianapolis MSA, but a representative sample of the county was included in this survey to allow for comparisons with the 2000 survey.

[2] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY IMAGE

Indiana households are optimistic about their counties

The majority of survey respondents express optimism about their communities. Three-quarters rate their county as a good or excellent place to live, with 24 percent voicing the most positive view. Only 23 percent of households indicate an overall county rating of fair (18 percent) or poor (5 percent). Indiana households' perceptions of their counties do not differ greatly from national survey results, though they do rate slightly lower. The Knight Foundation Community Indicators Project Survey 2002 (Knight Foundation Survey) found that 84 percent of people nationally rate their respective communities positively—either good or excellent.[3] In addition, Indiana survey respondents are less likely to rate their communities as excellent (24 percent) than those in the Knight Foundation Survey (37 percent).

Households reflect stability of residence

Survey results show that the majority of respondents (60 percent) have lived in their counties for more than 20 years. Statewide, the average length of residence is 28 years. Furthermore, the majority (60 percent) of respondents report they are unlikely to relocate within the next five years and of those, 38 percent are not at all likely to move away. At the national level, only 38 percent of participants in the Knight Foundation Survey have resided in the same community for more than 20 years.

Employment issues matter in households' decisions about moving

While 43 percent of survey participants indicate that their reason for living in the area is having been born or growing up in the community, 20 percent cite job or employment reasons as the primary motive for their decisions to move to their respective communities (see Figure 1, page 6). Households also mention personal or family reasons (19 percent) as important influences. Fewer respondents, 6 percent or less, mention issues such as education (6 percent), quality affordable housing (4 percent), and community characteristics (3 percent) which include safe, diverse, desirable and/or well-kept neighborhoods. Respondents also could identify whether access to arts and cultural activities or access to recreational activities factored in their decisions about moving. Neither option was selected by at least 1 percent of Indiana households.

Table 1

Overall, how would you rate (your county) as a place to live?

Excellent	24%
Good	52%
Fair	18%
Poor	5%

Table 2

For how many years have you lived in (county name)?

Less than one year	4%
One to five years	14%
Six to ten years	10%
11 to 20 years	12%
More than 20 years	60%

Table 3

How likely are you to move from your home within the next five years?

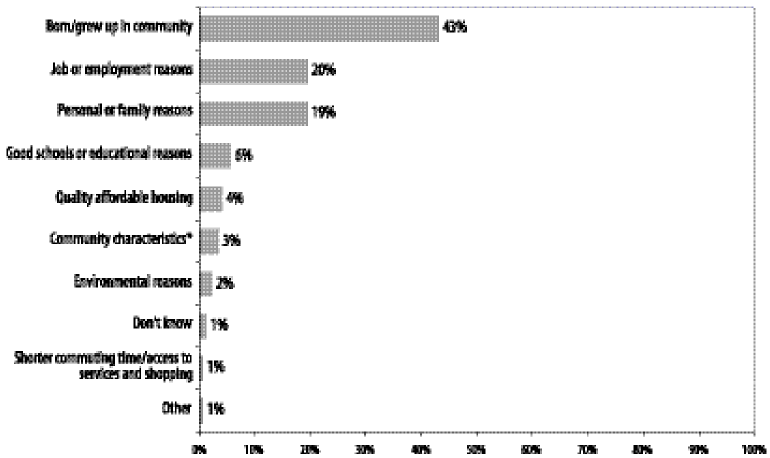
Very likely	23%
Somewhat likely	17%
Not very likely	22%
Not at all likely	38%
Don't know	1%

[3] *John S. and James L. Knight Foundation Community Indicators Project: A Summary Report of National Public Opinion on Local Issues. (May 2002)*. The national survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates, Inc. Survey results are based on telephone interviews with a nationally representative sample of 1,211 adults. The interviews were conducted from January 2-27, 2002. The survey report and results were accessed December 9, 2003 at www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=indicators/index.asp

Among respondents who indicate they are likely to relocate in the next five years, more than one-quarter of their responses are associated with employment reasons and 16 percent pertain to housing issues.Roughly one-quarter cite personal or family reasons and 14 percent indicate community characteristics. Six percent or fewer households specify educational reasons, environmental factors, or shorter commuting time/access to services or shopping as reasons for moving to the area. Survey participants could also specify access to arts and cultural activities. Indiana respondents did not identify this issue as a reason to relocate.

Figure 1

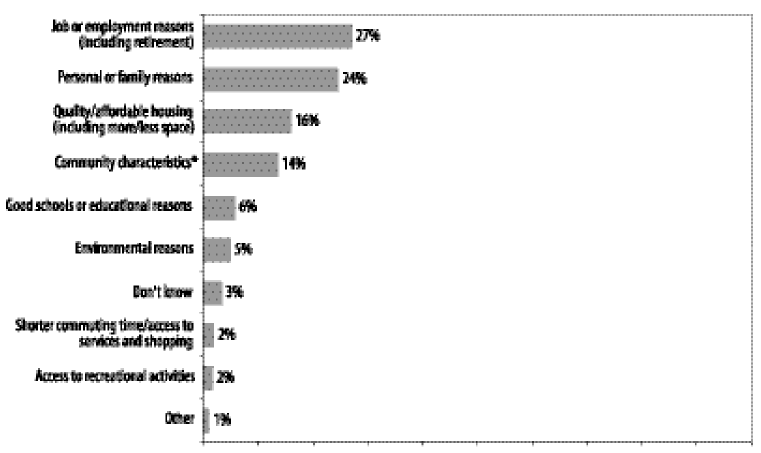
What was the main reason you decided to move to this area?



** Community characteristics include the following responses:safe neighborhoods, like neighborhood/well-kept, and more diverse neighborhood.*

Figure 2

What is the main reason you would leave your community to live somewhere else?



** Community characteristics include the following responses:safe neighborhoods, like neighborhood/well-kept, and more diverse neighborhood.*

CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNITIES

Households identify a variety of problems confronting their communities

While Indiana households are optimistic about their communities, they are aware of problems. A variety of issues that impact quality of life and well-being emerge from the survey responses. When respondents were asked directly about specific issues, certain problems were more apparent. As Table 4 on page 8 illustrates, statewide, more respondents say that three of these issues are a problem than say they are not a problem:

- availability of high-paying jobs (66 percent say this is a problem)
- alcohol and/or drug abuse (53 percent say this is a problem)
- availability of quality public transportation (48 percent say this is a problem)

Two-thirds of households consider the availability of high-paying jobs a problem. This reflects similar concerns cited by participants in a national survey. According to a national Gallup Organization poll, in response to an open-ended question regarding the most important problem facing the country, the economy in general (20 percent) topped the list of all concerns, and unemployment/jobs (12 percent) led the list of economic problems.[4]

Indiana households perceive a variety of problems. This is illustrated by more than half (53 percent) of respondents who mention alcohol and/or drug abuse as a problem and nearly half (48 percent) who indicate the availability of quality public transportation is a problem. Despite these perceived problems, out of the 19 possible issues listed that communities may find problematic, 15 are cited by 50 percent or more of respondents as not a problem in their communities.

While 35 percent of Indiana households indicate the availability of arts or cultural events is a problem, more than half (57 percent) of respondents in the Knight Foundation Survey find this to be a problem. Unsupervised children and teenagers is mentioned by 68 percent of Knight Foundation Survey respondents as a big (30 percent) or small (38 percent) problem, higher than the 40 percent of Indiana respondents who perceive this issue to be a community challenge. The Knight Foundation Survey also found that 51 percent of respondents nationally believe that insufficient affordable, quality child care is a big (24 percent) or small (27 percent) problem. One-third of Indiana respondents are unsure if the availability of affordable, quality child care is a problem, possibly because the issue only affects some people and only during part of their lives. Similarly, 47 percent of Indiana households are uncertain if the availability of services for HIV/AIDS treatment is a problem, suggesting this issue also likely affects only some people.

[4] Gallup survey results are based on telephone interviews conducted with 1,007 national adults between November 3 and November 5, 2003. Survey results were accessed December 9, 2003, at www.gallup.com/poll/topics/mip.asp

A subsequent section of this report, *Perceptions of Community Investments*, includes results and discussion of Indiana households' views regarding levels of investment in the specific areas addressed here as well as related issues.

When respondents were asked to identify one issue as the most important county problem, the availability of high-paying jobs tops the list of concerns, cited by nearly one-quarter of Indiana households. No other single issue stands out. In response to the same question, 12 percent of households either do not know or did not answer the question. Roughly one in ten respondents identify alcohol abuse and/or drug abuse and lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure. The remaining problems listed each were mentioned by fewer than 10 percent of respondents, representing a mixture of concerns.

Table 4

Thinking about the (INSERT COUNTY NAME) area, I'm going to read a list of problems some communities face. For each one, please tell me if it is a problem or not a problem in the community where you live.

Issue	A problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Availability of high-paying jobs	66%	27%	7%
Alcohol and/or drug abuse	53%	37%	10%
Availability of quality public transportation	48%	45%	7%
Unsupervised children and teens	40%	52%	8%
Crime	36%	62%	2%
Availability of arts or cultural events	35%	60%	5%
Lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, sewer system)	34%	63%	3%
Family violence and/or domestic violence and/or child abuse and neglect	32%	55%	13%
Growth or uncontrolled development	32%	63%	5%
Racial/ethnic discrimination	25%	68%	7%
Availability of affordable housing	24%	71%	5%
Quality of the drinking water or air	24%	74%	2%
Homelessness	21%	66%	13%
Tension between different racial and ethnic groups	20%	76%	5%
Availability of services for mental illness/emotional stress	19%	63%	17%
Availability of outdoor recreational space and activities	19%	79%	2%
Availability of training/educational opportunities	19%	78%	3%
Availability of affordable quality child care	17%	50%	33%
Availability of services for HIV/AIDS treatment	16%	37%	47%

Table 5

What do you think is the most important problem facing your county today?

Availability of high-paying jobs	24%
Don't know/No answer/Refuse	12%
Alcohol and/or drug abuse	11%
Lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure	10%
Growth/uncontrolled development	9%
Crime	6%
Unsupervised children and teens	6%
None/No problems	4%
Availability of training/educational programs	2%
Racial/ethnic discrimination	2%
Availability of quality transportation	2%
Tension between different racial/ethnic groups	2%
Availability of affordable housing	2%
Family violence/child abuse/neglect	2%
Availability of arts or cultural events	2%
Quality of the drinking water	1%
Availability of outdoor recreational space and activities	1%
Homelessness	1%
Quality of the air	1%
Availability of services for mental illness	1%
Availability of services for HIV/AIDS patients	0%
Availability of affordable quality child care	0%

A majority say that local government officials are effective and provide adequate attention to local problems

When asked what local problems receive inadequate attention from local government leaders, a surprising 40 percent of households say either don't know or none. These responses may reflect satisfaction with actions of local governments or lack of information about government services. Another possible reason could be that however they view the severity of problems in their communities, people may look to institutions other than governmental ones to address problems. For instance, while 48 percent of respondents perceive the availability of quality public transportation as a problem (see Table 4), only one percent cite access to quality transportation as a problem which receives inadequate attention from local government officials. Among those who express concerns about government leaders solving problems, the most frequently mentioned issues include infrastructure (13 percent), social problems (8 percent), economic conditions (7 percent), and education (6 percent). Other issues each garnered 4 percent or less of responses.

Responses to a question about the efficacy of local governmental officials reflect Indiana households' satisfaction with their local leaders. Two-thirds of respondents say their government leaders are either effective (59 percent) or very effective (7 percent). Fewer than 30 percent of households view their leaders as ineffective (22 percent) or very ineffective (6 percent).

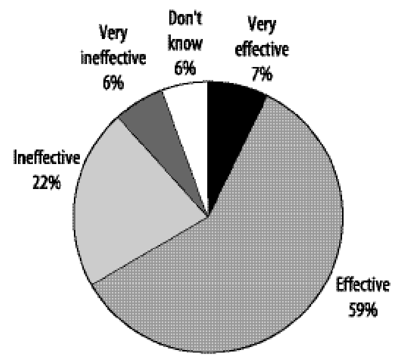
Table 6

What problem in your local community, if any, doesn't get enough attention from local governmental officials?

Don't know	28%
Infrastructure	13%
None/No problems	12%
Social problems	8%
Economic conditions	7%
Education	6%
Public safety	4%
Growth/uncontrolled development	4%
Ineffective local government	3%
Taxes	3%
Environmental concerns	3%
Lack of quality healthcare services	2%
Other problems (e.g., lack of housing, lack of park/green space, child care)	2%
Community quality of life	2%
Lack of quality social services	2%
Access to quality transportation	1%

Figure 3

Overall, how effective are your local government leaders?



PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY INVESTMENTS

Investment is essential to a region's success and quality of life. Business, government, and nonprofit sectors make investments in communities, as do households. In response to questions about the perceived level of investment in particular areas affecting success and quality of life, a variety of issues emerge.

Households perceive adequate investment in many areas

When asked about specific issues, more than one-half of respondents believe there is adequate investment in many areas and across a range of issues, including:

- public safety (76 percent)
- parks/open space/recreation (74 percent)
- quality of the drinking water or air (72 percent)
- medical/healthcare services (68 percent)
- services for mental illness (56 percent)
- support for racial and ethnic minorities (55 percent)
- infrastructure (53 percent)

However, not all areas are viewed as receiving adequate investment. One-third or more of respondents perceive under investment in some areas. These include:

- encouraging economic growth and bringing good jobs to the area (56 percent)
- transportation services (47 percent)
- infrastructure (36 percent)
- land use/planning/local growth-related issues (33 percent)
- local public schools/providing good public schools (33 percent)

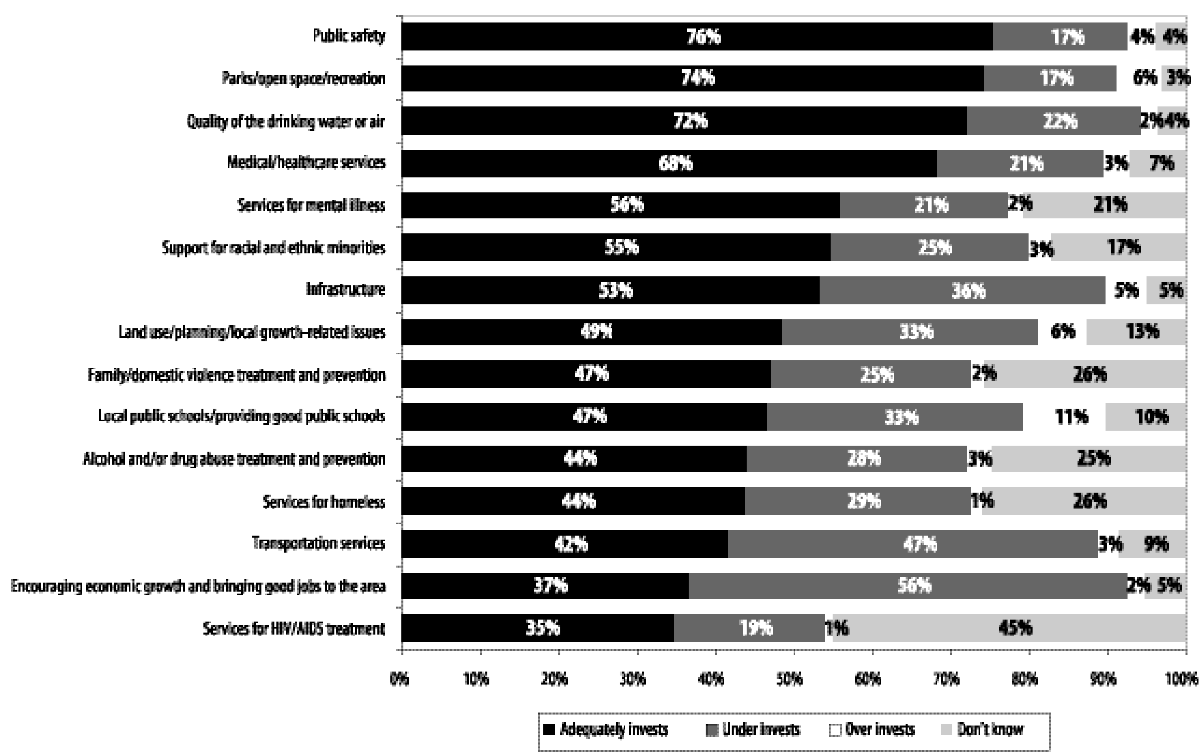
These perceived areas of under investment parallel issues that households report as problems and reasons to relocate. As an issue related to economic growth and employment opportunities, the availability of high-paying jobs is mentioned as a problem by two-thirds of respondents (see Table 4). This also tops the list of households' overall concerns (see Table 5). As reasons to move to the area, 20 percent of respondents cite employment issues, and 27 percent specify the same as a reason to relocate (see figures 1 and 2). Nearly one-half of households indicate the availability of quality transportation is a problem. Lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure is identified by 34 percent of respondents. Growth and uncontrolled development also is cited as a problem by nearly one-third of households (see Table 4). However, while some respondents perceive under investment in education (33 percent),most Indiana households are satisfied with their local public schools (see Table 31a,page 21).

Among all issues listed, few respondents perceive over investment in any area. Eleven percent of respondents believe there is over investment in local public schools/providing good schools. This is followed by parks/open space/recreation and land use/planning/local growth-related issues which each garner only 6 percent of responses for over investment.

Survey participants indicate a number of areas where they are uncertain of investment levels, most likely because these issues do not directly affect them. These include services for HIV/AIDS treatment (don't know—45 percent), services for homeless (26 percent), family/domestic violence treatment and prevention (26 percent), and services for mental illness (21 percent). While 53 percent of households say alcohol and/or drug abuse is a problem facing their communities (see Table 4), one-quarter of respondents are unsure if investment is adequate, excessive, or inadequate for treatment and prevention in this area.

Figure 4

Do you think your community, through public or private sources, under invests, adequately invests, or over invests in the following areas?



Households invest in their communities

Results from the survey reveal that Indiana households invest in themselves as well as their communities in a variety of ways, including home improvement and/or maintenance, education, volunteer activity, and through charitable donations.

Home improvement

According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the rate of homeownership in Indiana in 2002 was 75 percent, 73 percent in the Midwest region (the highest among four regions, Northeast, South, West, and Midwest), and 68 percent nationally. Household survey results reveal that more than 80 percent of Indiana respondents live in single-family homes and most (77 percent) currently own their residence, a higher percentage than the regional or national census figures.[5]

Most respondents report that their homes (73 percent) as well as those of their neighbors (76 percent) are in good condition. More than half have undertaken a significant home maintenance or improvement project in the last five years. More than half of these projects, valued at $1,000 or more, involved some type of remodeling or repair, installation of a new roof, or house painting.

Figure 5

What types of projects were undertaken that you estimate cost more than $1,000? (Multiple responses allowed)

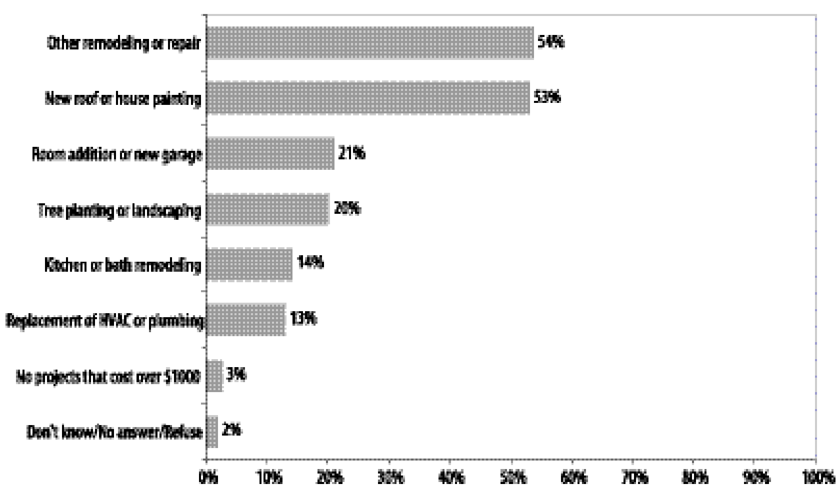


Table 7

Which of the following best describes your residence?

House	82%
Apartment	9%
Duplex	3%
Condo or townhouse	3%
Mobile home	3%

Table 8

Currently do you own or rent your residence?

Own	77%
Rent	22%
Don't know	1%

Table 9

My (housing type) needs a lot of repair work.

Strongly agree	5%
Agree	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	4%
Disagree	54%
Strongly disagree	19%

Table 10

The houses in my neighborhood need a lot of work.

Strongly agree	4%
Agree	13%
Neither agree nor disagree	5%
Disagree	60%
Strongly disagree	16%
Don't know	1%

Table 11

In the last five years (since April 1998), or since you have lived at this address, have you (or anyone in your household/or your landlord) ever undertaken a major home maintenance or improvement project such as replacing the roof, adding an addition, or hiring a landscape company to plant trees?

Yes	51%
No	49%
Don't know	1%

[5] U.S. Census Bureau housing vacancies and homeownership data by state can be found at www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual02/ann02t13.html.
Housing data by region or area accessed December 9, 2003, at www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual02/ann02t12.html

Education investments by households are primarily in higher education

One key to successful regions is the quality and level of educational attainment. Among the 2003 survey respondents, one-third are high school graduates only, 3 percent have technical or trade school training, and 56 percent have obtained either some college education (20 percent), associate's degree (7 percent), bachelor's degree (19 percent), or higher, including a professional or graduate school (10 percent).

More than 40 percent of Indiana households report having personally paid for job-related training or education in the last five years. The majority (72 percent) of this investment went toward higher education in the form of degree programs, and most was invested in either respondents' (62 percent) and/or their spouses'/partners' (28 percent) education or training. In addition, 38 percent of respondents invested over $10,000 in education either for themselves or members of their households.

Employers invest in job-related training

One-quarter of survey participants indicate that their employers paid for education or job-related training for them during the past five years. The majority of this training or education was for job-related preparation (55 percent) or certification (23 percent). However, nearly 40 percent of respondents report that employers invested in either enrichment programs (20 percent) or degree programs (19 percent). More than half of the respondents' employers invested $500 or more in education or training.

Table 12

Have you or anyone in your household personally paid for any education or job-related training in the past five years?

Yes	42%
No	58%

Table 13

What type of education or training was it?

(Multiple responses allowed)

Degree program	72%
Job training	17%
Certification	14%
Enrichment program	8%
Private elementary, middle, or high school	5%

Table 14

Who in your household received this education or training?

(Multiple responses allowed)

Self	62%
Spouse or partner	28%
College-age child/children	24%
School-age child/children	7%
Other household member	5%

Table 15

How much did you spend on this education or training?

Under $500	10%
$500–$2,500	21%
$2,501–$5,000	10%
$5,001–$10,000	13%
Over $10,000	38%
Don't know	8%

Table 16

Has your employer paid for any education or job-related training for you in the past five years?

Yes	26%
No	74%

Table 17

What type of education or training was it?

(Multiple responses allowed)

Job training	55%
Certification	23%
Enrichment program	20%
Degree program	19%
Private elementary, middle, or high school	0%

Households plan to pay for future training or education

Nearly one-third of respondents plan to pay for job-related training or education in the next two years and a majority of these respondents (73 percent) intend to invest financial resources in degree programs. Over half of respondents indicate this education will be for themselves, close to one-third for college-age children,and nearly one-quarter for a spouse/partner. Roughly one-third of households anticipate they will invest over $10,000 in education or training during this period.

Table 18

How much did your employer spend on this education or training?

Under $500	22%
$500–$2,500	29%
$2,501–$5,000	13%
$5,001–$10,000	6%
Over $10,000	8%
Don't know	23%

Table 19

Do you have plans for anyone in your household to pay for any job-related training or education in the next two years?

Yes	31%
No	68%
Don't know	1%

Table 20

What type of education or training are you/members of your household planning?

(Multiple responses allowed)	
Degree program	73%
Certification	13%
Job training	10%
Enrichment program	8%
Don't know/No answer/Refuse	4%
Private elementary, middle, or high school	3%

Table 21

Who in your household will receive this education or training?

(Multiple responses allowed)	
Self	54%
College-age child/children	28%
Spouse or partner	24%
School-age child/children	9%
Other household member	5%
Don't know/No answer/Refuse	1%

Table 22

How much do you think you will spend for this education or training?

Under $500	5%
$500–$2,500	14%
$2,501–$5,000	15%
$5,001–$10,000	15%
Over $10,000	31%
Don't know	19%

Households invest in their communities through civic engagement

Broad civic engagement also is associated with successful regions. Such community involvement may take various forms as the survey results demonstrate.

A majority (64 percent) of respondents believe they can have a moderate (37 percent) or big (27 percent) impact in making their communities a better place to live. Although survey results indicate that Indiana households are less likely to perceive they can wield as much influence as participants in a national survey (73 percent of respondents in the Knight Foundation Survey feel they can have a big or moderate impact),Indiana households are nonetheless engaged in many community activities. Survey results reveal that half of Indiana households have been involved in volunteer activities,as shown in Figure 7. Indiana households are somewhat more involved than the nation in this regard. According to Independent Sector Giving and Volunteering National Survey data,44 percent of Americans volunteered in 2001.[6] The following top the list of programs and activities for which Indiana respondents volunteer:

- religious activity or program (59 percent)
- program that helps the poor, elderly, or homeless people (38 percent)
- youth development program (35 percent)
- professional or business organization (34 percent)
- educational program (32 percent)

Figure 7

Survey question: I am going to read you a list of community programs and groups, please tell me if you spent time volunteering for a program or group like this in the last 12 months.

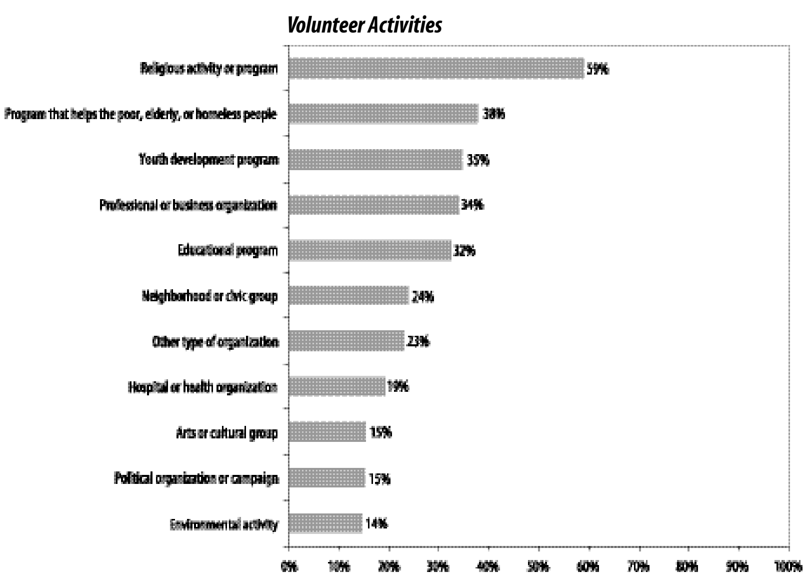


Figure 6

Overall,how much impact do you think people like you can have in making your community a better place to live?

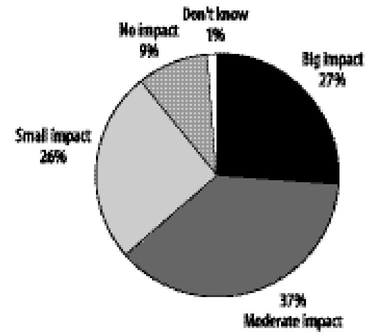


Table 23

Have you volunteered your time in the last 12 months? By volunteering, I mean spending your time helping without being paid for it?

Yes	50%
No	50%

[6] *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings from a National Survey.* (2001). Washington, D.C.: Independent Sector.

While the Knight Foundation Survey did not include religious activity as an option for respondents, the other categories of volunteer activity and levels of involvement are similar to the Indiana results. In the Knight Foundation Survey, 33 percent of respondents volunteered for a program that helps the poor, elderly, or homeless, and nearly one-third donated their time to an educational program. More Indiana households (35 percent) volunteered for youth development activities than national respondents (27 percent).

Survey results also demonstrate that the majority of Indiana households donate their time on a regular basis—30 percent volunteer weekly or bi-weekly and roughly one-third do so at least monthly or bi-monthly. Thirty-seven percent of respondents volunteer either during special times of the year/at holidays (16 percent) or on a one-time, sporadic basis (21 percent).

A considerable majority (83 percent) of respondents indicate they are currently registered to vote. Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) say they voted in the last presidential (2000) or general election (2002). According to statistics collected by the Indiana Election Division, among registered voters (as opposed to all citizens), 55 percent voted in the 2000 presidential election and 38 percent voted in the 2002 general election.[7] This difference of reported versus actual voting is common, reflecting respondents' desire to provide socially-endorsed responses. Survey results also show that fewer than one-quarter of respondents report attending a public meeting regarding an issue of concern to them or participating in some form of political action.

Figure 8

How often do you normally volunteer?

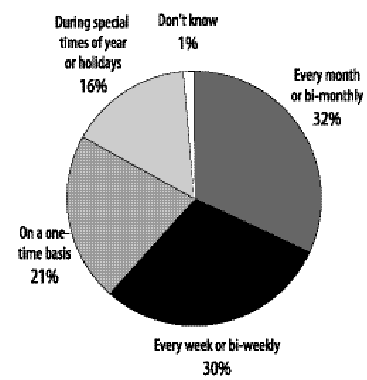


Table 24

Are you currently registered to vote?

Yes	83%
No	16%
Don't know	1%

Table 25

Did you vote in the last general (November 2002) or presidential election (November 2000)?

Yes	72%
No	28%

Table 26

In the last 12 months, have you attended a public meeting about an issue of concern to you, or participated in some sort of political action (e.g., demonstration, rally)?

Yes	22%
No	78%

[7] Indiana Election Division data can be found online at www.in.gov/sos/elections/ (Accessed January 23,2004).

Households invest through charitable donations

Approximately 60 percent of Indiana households report making contributions to religious causes, including their local religious congregations, during the last year. Roughly the same proportion of households (62 percent) indicates they donated to non-religious charities, organizations, or causes. When compared with national survey results, a smaller proportion of Indiana households made charitable contributions. According to data from Independent Sector Giving and Volunteering, in 2000, 89 percent of U.S. households contributed to charitable causes.[8] In terms of donated amounts, nearly one-third of Indiana households contributed $501 or more to religious causes, with 19 percent donating $1,001 or more. When asked about their contributions to non-religious causes, 14 percent of Indiana respondents say they donated $501 or more, with only 8 percent donating $1,001 or more.

Survey participants were asked the most common reason for contributing to a charitable cause (religious or non-religious). The factor cited most frequently by respondents is belief in the cause (40 percent), followed by a desire to fulfill religious obligations or beliefs (17 percent). Eleven percent of respondents say the primary reason was that they were asked to donate by letter, phone, or in person; and the same percentage report that a motivating reason is feeling that those who have more should contribute to those who have less. Six percent or fewer cited other motives. Only 2 percent of respondents indicate tax benefits as the primary reason for donating to a charitable cause.

Survey respondents also were asked the most common reason for not contributing to a charitable cause. One-third of households surveyed say the most frequent reason is that they could not afford to make donations in 2002. Nearly one-quarter of respondents report that being asked too frequently/dislike solicitation is the primary reason they did not contribute. Other reasons include lack of awareness of the particular cause (15 percent), and a desire to spend money in alternative ways (10 percent). Seven percent or fewer households identify factors such as lack of trust that contributions are used wisely (7 percent), not believing in the cause (4 percent), and not being asked personally to give (4 percent).

Table 27

During the past 12 months, approximately how much money and/or cash equivalent of property did you and/or the other members of your household contribute to: (By contributing, I mean making a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods and/or services for yourself.)

	Any religious causes, including your local religious congregation?	Any non-religious charities, organizations, or causes?
None	31%	32%
Less than $100	12%	21%
$100 to $500	20%	27%
$501 to $1,000	10%	6%
$1,001 to $5000	15%	7%
More than $5,000	4%	1%
Don't know	8%	6%

Table 28

What is the most common reason for you to contribute to a charitable cause?

Believe in the cause	40%
To fulfill religious obligations or beliefs	17%
Asked for contribution by letter, phone, or in person	11%
Feel that those who have more should give to those who have less	11%
Feel that something is owed to the community	6%
In response to a pledge drive, telethon, radiothon, a story, or advertisement	5%
Being asked at work to give/through payroll deductions	4%
Don't know	4%
Tax benefits for contributing	2%
Something else	1%

Table 29

What is the most common reason for you to NOT contribute money to charitable causes?

We couldn't afford to give money in 2002	33%
You/your household are being asked to give too frequently/dislike solicitation	23%
You haven't heard of the cause(s)	15%
You/your household would rather spend money in other ways	10%
Don't trust that contributions are used wisely	7%
Don't believe in cause	4%
Don't know	4%
No one personally asked us to give	4%
Something else	1%

[8] *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings from a National Survey.* (2001). Washington, D.C.: Independent Sector.

Households participate regularly in religious activity

More than half of households report attending a place of worship at least once a month,and 43 percent of those participate in religious activity at least once a week or more. If all levels of attendance are combined, 79 percent of Indiana households attend places of worship.

Indiana results in this area mirror national findings. According to Independent Sector Giving and Volunteer Survey data from 2000,54 percent of people nationwide reported attendance at religious services at least once a month.[9] A 2003 Gallup poll also found that 31 percent of respondents attend a place of worship once a week and 59 percent attend once a month or more often.[10] Further evidence of Indiana households involvement in religiously-related activity is the nearly 60 percent of households that volunteer for these types of programs or activities (see Figure 7).

Table 30

About how often do you go to a church,synagogue, or other place of worship for religious reasons?

Two or more times a week	14%
Once a week	29%
2–3 times a month	11%
Once a month	7%
Less than once a month	17%
Never	21%

[9] *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings from a National Survey*. (2001). Washington, D.C.: Independent Sector.

[10] Poll results are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,004 adults conducted November 10–12,2003,and were accessed December 9,2003, at www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr031205.asp

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SERVICES

Households report satisfaction with the quality of public education

Public education often is cited as an important component in quality of life. The survey found that 72 percent of Indiana respondents are satisfied with the quality of their local public schools and 22 percent of those say they are very satisfied. Only 14 percent of households report they are either dissatisfied (11 percent) or very dissatisfied (3 percent) with the quality of education provided by their local schools.

It is worth noting that when respondents were asked which problems facing their communities do not receive adequate attention from local government leaders, only 6 percent of responses related to education (see Table 6). In addition,as a factor in respondents' decisions about moving, education concerns represent only 6 percent of responses (see figures 1 and 2).

When compared to results from national surveys, Indiana households convey similar levels of satisfaction with the quality of public education in their communities. A recent Gallup poll found that 77 percent of respondents nationally are satisfied with the education their children received.[11] Results from the Knight Foundation Survey reflect comparable views. Sixty-seven percent of respondents in that survey gave favorable rates of good (44 percent) or excellent (23 percent) to public schools serving their communities. However, results from both surveys reveal that a higher proportion of national respondents are dissatisfied with local schools than Indiana households. In the Knight Foundation Survey, 29 percent of respondents gave an unfavorable rating of fair (22 percent) or poor (7 percent) to their local public schools. The Gallup survey indicates that 21 percent of national respondents are dissatisfied with the quality of education in their communities.

Households convey a high level of satisfaction with the quality of local police services

Public safety and security are important factors in determining quality of life. To gauge perceptions of public safety, surveys often include questions about the quality of public services, law enforcement, and crime. Results from the survey demonstrate that a considerable majority of respondents (81 percent) are satisfied with their local police services, and 21 percent of those indicate they are very satisfied with the quality of law enforcement. Only 11 percent of Indiana households convey dissatisfaction with their local police services. At a national level, the Knight Foundation Survey found that 78 percent of respondents offer a positive assessment (good or excellent) of local law enforcement, while 19 percent convey a less favorable view of fair or poor.

Table 31

For the following local services, please tell me overall how satisfied you are with the quality of services in your neighborhood.

Table 31a

Your local public schools?

Very satisfied	22%
Satisfied	50%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6%
Dissatisfied	11%
Very dissatisfied	3%
Don't know	8%

Table 31b

Police services in your neighborhood?

Very satisfied	21%
Satisfied	60%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7%
Dissatisfied	7%
Very dissatisfied	4%
Don't know	1%

[11] Gallup poll data obtained from telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,003 adults, conducted August 4–6, 2003. Survey results were accessed December 9, 2003, at www.gallup.com/poll/topics/education.asp

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

Majority feel safe in their communities

Questions about crime and fear of walking alone after dark are often included in surveys about quality of life. The following figures and tables include results from questions addressing perceptions of security in respondents' neighborhoods. An overwhelming majority of Indiana households (86 percent) report they would feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night and 46 percent indicate very safe. Only 13 percent of respondents say they would feel unsafe or very unsafe. When compared to results from a national survey, Indiana residents convey feeling relatively secure in their neighborhoods. According to a recent Gallup poll, 36 percent of respondents indicate that there is an area near where they live (within one mile) where they would be afraid to walk alone at night.[12]

Households perceive a stable crime rate

Respondents were asked if they felt crime in their respective neighborhoods had increased, remained the same, or decreased in the previous six months. A substantial majority, roughly three-quarters, of respondents believe the crime rate has not changed over an earlier six-month period (January–June 2003). In contrast, according to an October 2003 Gallup poll, 40 percent of U.S. residents perceive more crime in their area than a year before, 39 percent less, and only 19 percent say the level of crime is the same.[13] This demonstrates that perceptions of crime levels are distinct from crime rates and often lag actual crime and victimization levels.[14]

When asked specifically if crime is a problem, 36 percent of Indiana respondents report that it is (see Table 4), while only 6 percent view crime as the most important problem facing their communities (see Table 5). In addition, only 4 percent of respondents perceive public safety as a problem that receives inadequate attention from local government officials (see Table 6).

Households take measures to feel more secure

Although the perceptions of public safety in neighborhoods are relatively high, the precautions taken by respondents to secure their homes are noteworthy. Nearly one-third of respondents admit to keeping a firearm for protection, and since this question is one that in some areas may lead to underreporting, the possibility exists that this number is actually higher. One-quarter of those who have a firearm say its primary function is for protection, and 48 percent indicate it is for both protection and recreation. Other security measures taken include installation of a security or

Figure 9

How safe would you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?

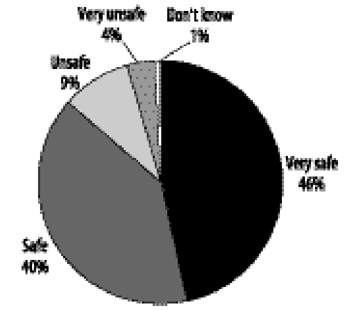
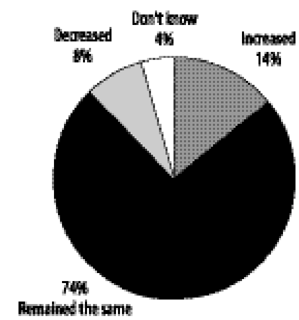


Figure 10

Overall, would you say that crime in your neighborhood has increased, remained about the same, or decreased in the last six months?



[12] Survey results are based on a national Gallup poll conducted October 6–8, 2003, and were accessed December 9, 2003, at www.gallup.com/poll/topics/crime.asp

[13] Ibid.

[14] According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Semiannual Uniform Crime Report*, nationally violent crime decreased by 3 percent and property crime declined by 1 percent during January–June 2003, compared to the same period in 2002. *Uniform Crime Reports January–June 2003* (available online at www.fbi.gov/ucr/2003/03semimaps.pdf).
In Indiana, between 2001 and 2002, both the crime index number and rate per 100,000 persons decreased by -1.4 percent and -1.9 percent, respectively. (www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/html/web/offreported/02-table04.html).
The Crime Index total is the sum of eight selected violent and property crime categories used to measure fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of reported crime.

alarm system (19 percent), keeping a weapon other than a gun or firearm (16 percent), and joining neighborhood watches (8 percent).

Findings from Indiana households reveal that fewer have a gun or firearm in their homes when compared to a national survey. According to a recent Gallup poll, 43 percent of U.S. households possess a gun in the home and 27 percent report having bought a gun for protection.[15] According to the same poll, slightly more (25 percent) respondents nationally have installed burglar alarms in their home than Indiana respondents (19 percent).

Table 32

Have you or anyone in your household done any of the following to make you feel safer in your home?

Measures taken to feel more secure	Percent who have taken these measures
Keep a gun or firearm	32%
Installed an alarm/security system	19%
Keep a weapon other than gun or firearm	16%
Joined a neighborhood crime watch	8%

Table 33

Is the gun or firearm primarily for protection, recreation, or both?

Protection	25%
Recreation	26%
Both	48%
Don't know	2%

[15] Survey results are based on a national Gallup poll conducted October 6–8, 2003, and were accessed December 9, 2003, at www.gallup.com/poll/topics/crime.asp

PERCEPTIONS OF GROWTH

Several of the survey questions address households' views of new residential development and the impact of growth in their communities. Indiana households' responses reflect mixed perceptions about growth and new development.

The majority (60 percent) of respondents feel that new residential development near them is high quality and will have a positive impact on property values. When asked specifically about new development, more than two-thirds do not believe it has had a significant impact on their community or affected street congestion. Fifteen percent report no new building or development in their neighborhoods. Responses to a question about new development and street congestion reveal that 71 percent of respondents disagree that development has contributed to congestion. Similarly, 69 percent disagree with the statement, "My neighborhood doesn't have the same feel anymore because of all the new development."

Table 34

The new homes being built nearest to me are high quality and will improve property values.

Strongly agree	11%
Agree	49%
Neither agree nor disagree	6%
Disagree	13%
Strongly disagree	3%
No new building/development	15%
Don't know	3%

Table 35

My neighborhood doesn't have the same feel anymore because of all the new development.

Strongly agree	4%
Agree	16%
Neither agree nor disagree	8%
Disagree	60%
Strongly disagree	9%
Don't know	3%

Table 36

The streets in my community are congested because of all the new development.

Strongly agree	8%
Agree	18%
Neither agree nor disagree	3%
Disagree	63%
Strongly disagree	8%

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE

Households report satisfaction with healthcare services

A considerable majority (76 percent) of respondents report they are satisfied, and 28 percent say they are very satisfied, with the quality of healthcare services in their community. Among households that report dissatisfaction with healthcare services, the two most often cited reasons for complaint are inadequate availability or accessibility to services (31 percent) and poor quality of healthcare (27 percent). Other reasons include inadequate health insurance coverage (14 percent) and the cost of healthcare (14 percent). Fewer than 10 percent of responses correspond to cost of medication,lack of insurance, or dissatisfaction with Medicaid/Medicare. When asked about problems that receive inadequate attention from local government officials, only 2 percent cited lack of quality healthcare services (see Table 6).

Indiana households' responses suggest they are slightly more satisfied with the quality of their healthcare services than national survey participants. A national Gallup poll conducted in November 2003,found that 60 percent of respondents gave a positive rating of excellent (18 percent) or good (42 percent) for the quality of healthcare nationally. The same poll found that 27 percent of respondents perceive that the most urgent health problem facing the country is the cost of healthcare, nearly double the proportion of Indiana households that cite cost as a reason for dissatisfaction with healthcare. One-quarter of respondents in the same national poll also mention access to healthcare as a critical problem.[16] This is comparable to the views of 31 percent of Indiana respondents who cite inadequate availability or access as the primary cause for dissatisfaction.

Table 37

How satisfied are you with the quality of healthcare services you and your household receive?

Very satisfied	28%
Satisfied	48%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8%
Dissatisfied	11%
Very dissatisfied	4%
Don't know	1%

Table 38

Why are you dissatisfied with the healthcare services you and your household receive?

Inadequate availability/accessibility	31%
Poor quality of healthcare	27%
Inadequate health insurance coverage	14%
Cost of healthcare	14%
Cost of medication	7%
Lack of insurance	4%
Dissatisfaction with Medicaid/Medicare	4%

[16] The results are based on telephone interviews conducted with 1,007 national adults between November 3–5, 2003. Survey results were accessed at www.gallup.com/poll/topics/healthcare.asp

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY AMENITIES

One measure of quality of life is the degree to which people participate in and have access to arts and cultural events. Interviewers asked respondents about the availability of arts and cultural events and about the extent of support for these events by community members. When asked if the availability of arts or cultural events is an issue of concern,35 percent report that it is (see Table 4). Conversely, when asked to identify the most important problem facing their community, only 2 percent of respondents point to the availability of these events (see Table 5). Access to arts and cultural activities do not appear to influence households' decisions regarding relocation (see figures 1 and 2).

Households attend arts and cultural events

Two-thirds of Indiana households report attending arts or cultural events in the past year. This is comparable to results of a nationwide survey conducted by the National Endowment for the Arts, which found that nearly two-thirds of American adults attended arts and cultural events, visited historic sites, or read literature between September 2001 and August 2002.[17] Indiana residents most often attended concerts and plays (each,24 percent),followed by museums (17 percent),arts or crafts festivals (14 percent),and visits to a zoo or botanical garden (13 percent).

Survey participants were asked where they most often attended arts or cultural events in the last year. The most frequently identified venues are Indianapolis-based and include the Indianapolis Zoo (6 percent),the Children's Museum (5 percent),and the Murat Theater (3 percent). One-quarter of households do not identify a specific facility. Households' answers to the question regarding which city facility respondents most often visited to attend events reflect the dominance of Indianapolis. Nearly one-third of respondents specify Indianapolis, followed by Fort Wayne, which garners 10 percent of responses.

Table 42

Where have you attended these sorts of events most often in the last 12 months? (CITY)

Indianapolis, IN	31%
Fort Wayne, IN	10%
No city named	6%
Chicago, IL	5%
Evansville, IN	4%
Louisville, KY	3%
Noblesville, IN	3%
South Bend, IN	3%
Bloomington,IN	2%
Muncie, IN	2%
Other*	33%

**Composed of answers that each represent 1 percent or less of responses*

Table 39

In the last 12 months, with the exception of elementary, middle or high school performances, have you attended any kind of art or cultural event such as a play, opera,concert or ballet or visited a museum,historical society or arts/crafts festival,or visited a zoo or botanical garden?

Yes	66%
No	34%

Table 40

What type of art or cultural event did you attend MOST often in the last 12 months?

Concert	24%
Play	24%
Visited a museum	17%
Arts/crafts festival	14%
Visited a zoo or botanical garden	13%
Visited a historical society/historic site	4%
Dance/ballet performance	3%
Opera	1%

Table 41

Where have you attended these sorts of events most often in the last 12 months? (FACILITY)

No facility named	25%
Indianapolis Zoo	6%
Children's Museum	5%
Murat Theater	4%
Verizon Wireless Music Center	3%
Indianapolis Museum of Art/Civic Theater	2%
Embassy Theater	2%
Art Institute of Chicago	2%
Fort Wayne Zoo	2%
Other*	48%

**Composed of answers that each represent 1 percent or less of responses*

[17] *2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts.* (July, 2003).Washington, D.C.:National Endowment for the Arts. Report available online at www.arts.gov/pub/Notes/81.pdf (Report accessed January 23,2004) The *2003Indiana Household Survey* question about arts and cultural participation did not include reading literature as an option.

Perceptions of availability and access to recreational facilities

Survey responses related to recreation reflect the value households place on water-related recreation,parks, and trails, and indicate perceptions of access to and availability of recreational facilities. When asked specifically, 19 percent of respondents view the availability of outdoor recreational space and activities as a problem (see Table 4). However, only 1 percent of respondents cite availability of these opportunities as the most important problem facing their communities (see Table 5). Availability of outdoor recreational space and activities also does not influence respondents' decisions regarding where to move (see Figure 2).

Households value water-related recreational resources, parks, and trails

Survey participants were asked if they or members of their household had used water-related resources for recreational purposes during the last 12 months. More than half of Indiana residents say they participated in water-related recreational activity in the last year. Of those who use these resources, the majority (61 percent) participate on a regular basis, once a month or more. In addition,22 percent used water-related resources more frequently, once a week or more.

Respondents were asked about their use of park and trail facilities. The majority (67 percent) of households have visited a park or used a hiking path or trail facility in the last year. Among those, 62 percent used these resources once a month or more, with 20 percent reporting regular usage weekly or more often.

Table 43

In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household used any river, stream,or lake in Indiana for fishing, boating, swimming, nature study, or any other type of recreational activity?

Yes	53%
No	47%

Table 44

How often?

Once a week or more	22%
Two to three times a month	20%
Once a month	19%
Less than once a month	39%

Table 45

In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household gone to a park,used a hiking path,or trail facility in your area?

Yes	67%
No	33%

Table 46

How often?

Once a week or more	20%
Two to three times a month	23%
Once a month	19%
Less than once a month	37%

Households attend sporting events

Survey respondents were asked about attendance at local sporting events. One-half of households report attending community sporting events in the previous year. It is noteworthy that a greater proportion of Indiana households report attending arts and cultural events (66 percent) than local sporting events (51 percent). The most regularly attended sporting events are local school activities (51 percent),followed by professional (22 percent) and community events (17 percent). The least attended are college events, which represent 10 percent of responses.

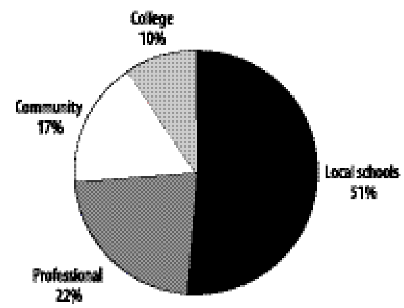
Table 47

In the last 12 months have you attended a local sporting event in your community?

Yes	51%
No	49%

Figure 11

What type of local sporting event did you attend most often?



FUTURE ANALYSES

The Center will use the 2003 Indiana Household Survey data for in-depth analyses of a variety of issues. Center researchers can more fully analyze the data by incorporating demographic variables that were gathered during the survey. These variables include education levels, household income, and number of children in households.

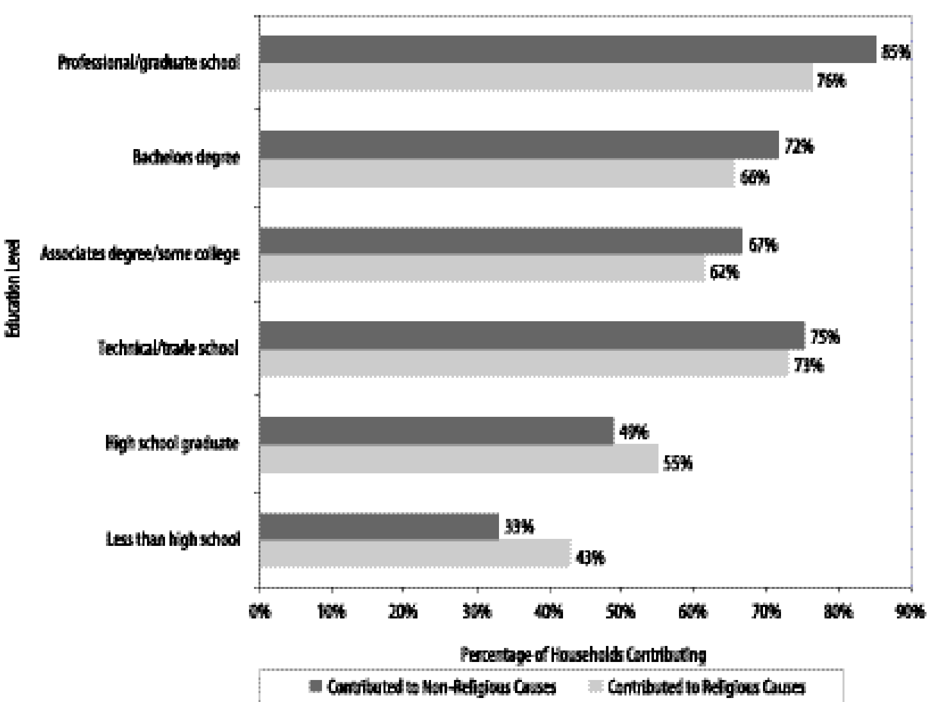
Below are three examples of analysis that can be done by combining demographic variables. While these examples are not analyzed in detail,they illustrate the types of questions that can be explored. (See Appendix C for complete demographic details of the total survey population.)

Respondent educational attainment corresponds with household contribution rate to religious and non-religious charitable causes

Figure 12 explores the relationship between education level and charitable contributions to both religious and non-religious causes. The contribution rate reflects households' reported donations in dollar amounts ranging from $500 to more than $10,000. As education level increases, households' contribution rates to charitable causes also tend to rise. Households in which survey respondents had attended

Figure 12

Household Contribution Rate to Religious and Non-Religious Causes by Education Level



and/or completed technical or trade school reflect higher contribution rates to both religious and non-religious causes than those with associate or bachelor degrees. In nearly all six categories of educational attainment, with the exception of high school graduate or less, the rate of contribution to non-religious causes is greater than to religious causes.

Households across income categories that report dissatisfaction with healthcare services cite inadequate availability/accessibility and poor quality of healthcare services

Table 48 shows the areas of dissatisfaction with healthcare services reported by survey respondents across a range of annual household income categories. In all income groups, the most frequent response was either inadequate availability/accessibility to healthcare services or poor quality of healthcare. For nearly every income group, these responses were the top two choices. Households with incomes ranging from $40,001 to $60,000 selected cost of healthcare more frequently than poor quality of healthcare services (inadequate availability/accessibility was first for this group). Inadequate availability/accessibility and inadequate health insurance coverage tied for second for households with incomes ranging from $20,000 to $40,000.

Among higher income households ($80,001 or more),inadequate availability/accessibility dominated poor quality by wider margins than at lower levels of household income. Nearly 90 percent of households with annual incomes between $80,001 and $100,000 identify inadequate availability or accessibility.

Table 48

Reasons for Households'Dissatisfaction with Quality of Healthcare Services by Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income	Poor quality of healthcare	Inadequate availability/ accessibility	Cost of medication	Cost of healthcare	Lack of insurance	Inadequate health insurance coverage	Dissatisfaction with Medicaid/ Medicare
Less than $20,000	25%	40%	0%	17%	3%	12%	3%
$20,000–$40,000	28%	24%	8%	10%	5%	24%	1%
$40,001–$60,000	17%	39%	14%	21%	0%	9%	0%
$60,001–$80,000	60%	23%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%
$80,001–$100,000	11%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
More than $100,000	32%	64%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Total Survey Population	**27%**	**31%**	**7%**	**14%**	**4%**	**14%**	**4%**

Attendance at local sporting events does not differ greatly by presence or number of children per household

Among those who report attending local sporting events during the previous year, 53 percent are households without children under the age of 18 in the home, as shown in Figure 13. Slightly less than one-half (47 percent) are households with children.

Attendance at local schools sporting events dominates across households, regardless of the number of children in the home. Figure 14 shows that among households that reported attending local sporting events, 50 percent or more attend school sporting events, regardless of the number of children in the household. This is followed by community and professional events, attendance at which does not vary greatly by household size. Households with one child appear slightly more likely to attend collegiate sporting events than those with two or more children.

Figure 13

Attendance at Local Sporting Events by Presence of Children in Households

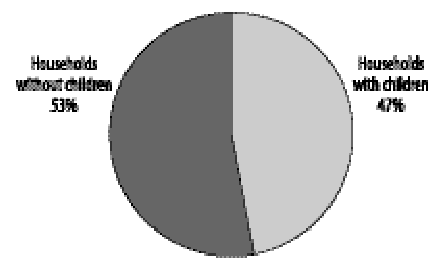
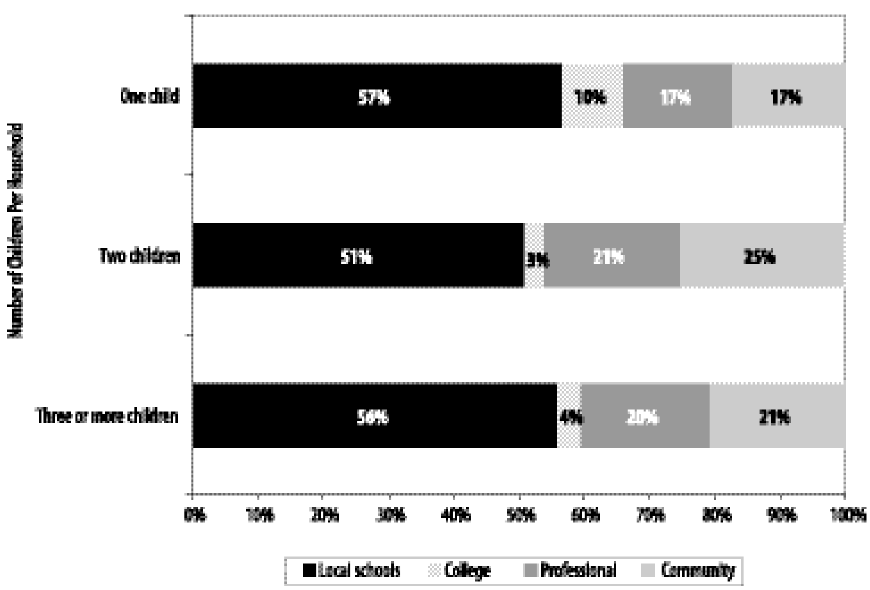


Figure 14

Type of Local Sporting Events Attended by Number of Children Per Household



APPENDIX A

2003 Household Survey Instrument
Center for Urban Policy and the Environment

Hello, my name is (YOUR NAME) and I am calling from the Indiana University Public Opinion Laboratory. We are conducting a survey about the quality of life in your community. I promise I am not trying to sell anything . We would like to ask you some questions about how you feel about where you live, problems in your community, the quality of services, and opportunities for a good life. All your answers will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. This survey will take about 15–20 minutes.

SCR1: First of all, for this survey I need to speak to the head of the household. By head of the household, I mean the person primarily or jointly responsible for paying the bills and making household decisions. Is this person available?

IF PERSON IS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR A TIME TO REACH THEM AND SCHEDULE A CALLBACK.

IF PERSON YOU ARE SPEAKING TO IS HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE.

SCR2: ENTER household's telephone number:
Area code___________ Seven digit number ________________

SCR3: What county do you live in?

1 Adams
2 Allen
3 Bartholomew
4 Benton
5 Blackford
6 Boone
7 Brown
8 Carroll
9 Cass
10 Clark
11 Clay
12 Clinton
13 Crawford
14 Daviess
15 Dearborn
16 Decatur
17 DeKalb
18 Delaware
19 Dubois
20 Elkhart
21 Fayette
22 Floyd
23 Fountain
24 Franklin
25 Fulton
26 Gibson
27 Grant
28 Greene
29 Hamilton
30 Hancock
31 Harrison
32 Hendricks
33 Henry
34 Howard
35 Huntington
36 Jackson
37 Jasper
38 Jay
39 Jefferson
40 Jennings
41 Johnson
42 Knox
43 Kosciusko
44 LaGrange
45 Lake
46 LaPorte
47 Lawrence
48 Madison
49 Marion
50 Marshall
51 Martin
52 Miami
53 Monroe
54 Montgomery
55 Morgan
56 Newton
57 Noble
58 Ohio
59 Orange
60 Owen
61 Parke
62 Perry
63 Pike
64 Porter
65 Posey
66 Pulaski
67 Putnam
68 Randolph
69 Ripley
70 Rush
71 St.Joseph
72 Scott
73 Shelby
74 Spencer
75 Starke
76 Steuben
77 Sullivan
78 Switzerland
79 Tippecanoe
80 Tipton
81 Union
82 Vanderburgh
83 Vermillion
84 Vigo
85 Wabash
86 Warren
87 Warrick
88 Washington
89 Wayne
90 Wells
91 White
92 Whitley
99 Don't know
999 No answer/Refuse

SCR4: What is your ZIP code?

SCR5: What is your age?

SCR6: Record respondent's gender (BY OBSERVATION)
1 Male
2 Female

The first set of questions deals with general questions about the community in which you live.

1.How many years have you lived in:INSERT COUNTY NAME

2. What was the main reason you decided to move to this area? Was it . . .
(DO NOT READ LIST) (ALLOW ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
1. Born/grew up in the community
2.Job or employment reasons
3.Quality affordable housing
4. Personal or family reasons
5.Good schools or educational reasons
6.Environmental reasons
7.Shorter commuting time and/or better access to services and shopping
8. Access to arts and cultural activities
9. Access to recreational activities
10.Characteristics of the community, which can include:
• Safe neighborhoods
• Liked neighborhood/Well kept
• More diverse neighborhood
11. Other (SPECIFY)
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

3. Overall,how would you rate (INSERT COUNTY NAME) as a place to live? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?
1.Excellent
2.Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
99. Don't Know
999.No answer/Refuse

4a.How likely are you to move from your home within the next five years? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?
1. Very Likely
2.Somewhat Likely
3.Not Very Likely SKIP TO 5
4.Not At All Likely SKIP TO 5
99. Don't Know SKIP TO 5
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 5

4b. What is the main reason you would leave your community to live somewhere else? Is it . . .
(DO NOT READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

1. Job or employment reasons
2. Quality affordable housing
3. Personal or family reason
4. Good schools or educational reasons
5. Environmental reasons
6. Shorter commuting time and/or better access to services and shopping
7. Access to arts and cultural activities
8. Access to recreational activities
9. Characteristics of the community, which can include:
   - Safe neighborhoods
   - Liked neighborhood/Well kept
   - More diverse neighborhood
10. Other (SPECIFY)
99. Don't know
999. No answer

The next set of questions deals with challenges that may be facing your community.

5. Thinking about the (INSERT COUNTY NAME) area, I'm going to read a list of problems some communities face. For each one, please tell me if it is a problem or not a problem in the community where you live.

a. Crime
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

b. Availability of high-paying jobs
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

c. Availability of arts or cultural events
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

d. Availability of outdoor recreational space and activities
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

e. Quality of the drinking water or air
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

f. Availability of affordable quality childcare
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

g. Unsupervised children and teens
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

h. Availability of affordable housing
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

i. Tension between different racial and ethnic groups
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

j. Gr owth or uncontrolled development
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

k. Availability of quality public transportation
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

l. Availability of training/educational opportunities
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

m. Alcohol and/or drug abuse
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

n. Family violence and/or domestic violence and/or child abuse and neglect
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

o. Availability of services for mental illness/emotional stress
0. Not a problem
1. A problem
99. Don't Know
999. No answer/Refuse

p. Availability of services for HIV/AIDS treatment

0. Not a problem
1. A problem

99. Don't Know

999. No answer/Refuse

q. Homelessness

0. Not a problem
1. A problem

99. Don't Know

999. No answer/Refuse

r. Racial/ethnic discrimination

0. Not a problem
1. A problem

99. Don't Know

999. No answer/Refuse

s. Lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges, sewer system)

0. Not a problem
1. A problem

99. Don't Know

999. No answer/Refuse

6. Of the issues just listed, what do you think is the most important problem facing your county today?
(DO NOT READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

1. Crime
2. Availability of high-paying jobs
3. Availability of arts or cultural events
4. Availability of outdoor recreational space and activities
5. Quality of the drinking water
6. Quality of the air
7. Availability of affordable quality childcare
8. Unsupervised children and teens
9. Availability of affordable housing
10. Tension between different racial and ethnic groups
11. Growth/uncontrolled development
12. Availability of quality transportation
13. Availability of training/educational opportunities
14. Alcohol and/or drug abuse
15. Family violence and/or domestic violence and/or child abuse and neglect
16. Availability of services for Mental illness/emotional stress
17. Availability of services for HIV/AIDS treatment
18. Homelessness
19. Racial/ethnic discrimination
20. Lack of infrastructure development/quality of infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges, sewer system)
21. None/No problems

99. Don't Know

999. No answer/Refuse

7. For the following local services, please tell me overall how satisfied you are with the quality of services in your neighborhood. Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

a. Police services in your neighborhood?

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

b. Your local public schools?

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

8. What problem in your local community, if any, doesn't get enough attention from local governmental officials?
(DO NOT READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

1. Public safety (Crime, Gangs)
2. Social problems (e.g. substance abuse, teen pregnancy)
3. Lack of quality healthcare services
4. Lack of quality social services
5. Environmental concerns (e.g. air pollution, recycling, water quality)
6. Community quality of life
7. Education
8. Economic conditions
9. Infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, water and sewer systems)
10. Taxes
11. Access to quality transportation
12. Growth/uncontrolled development
13. Ineffective local government
14. None/No problems
15. Other (SPECIFY)
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

9. Overall, how effective are your local government leaders? Would you say they are very effective, effective, ineffective, or very ineffective?

1. Very effective
2. Effective
3. Ineffective
4. Very ineffective
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

The next set of questions deals with safety in your community and neighborhood.

10. How safe would you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark? Would you say very safe, safe, unsafe, or very unsafe?

1. Very safe
2. Safe
3. Unsafe
4. Very unsafe
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

11. Overall, would you say that crime in your neighborhood has increased, remained about the same, or decreased in the last six months?

1. Increased
2. Remained the same
3. Decreased
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

12. Have you or anyone in your household done either of the following things to make you feel safer in your home?

a. Keep a gun or firearm

0. No SKIP TO 12b
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 12b
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 12b

Is the gun or firearm primarily for protection, recreation, or both?

1. Protection
2. Recreation
3. Both
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

b. Keep a weapon other than gun or firearm?

0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

c. Joined a neighborhood crime watch

0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

d. Installed an alarm/security system

0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/refuse

The next set of questions deals with healthcare services in your community.

13a. How satisfied are you with the quality of healthcare services you and your household receive? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied SKIP TO 14
2. Satisfied SKIP TO 14
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
99. Don't know SKIP TO 14
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 14

13b. Why are you dissatisfied with the health care services you and your household receive?
(READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

1. Poor quality of healthcare
2. Inadequate availability and accessibility of healthcare (lack of doctors/services)
3. Cost of medication
4. Cost of healthcare
5. Lack of insurance
6. Inadequate health insurance coverage
7. Dissatisfaction with medicaid/medicare coverage and services
8. Something else (SPECIFY)
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

14. Do you think your community, through public or private sources, under invests, adequately invests, or over invests in:

a. Local public schools/providing good public schools

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

b. Infrastructure (roads, bridges, water and sewer systems)

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

c. Transportation services

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

d. Alcohol and/or drug abuse treatment and prevention

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

e. Family/domestic violence treatment and prevention

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

f. Services for homeless

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

g. Medical/healthcare services

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

h. Services for mental illness

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

i. Services for HIV/AIDS treatment

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

j. Public safety (police protection, crime prevention, emergency services)

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

k. Parks/open space/recreation

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

l. Encouraging economic growth and bringing good jobs to the area

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

m. Land use/Planning/local growth-related issues

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

n. Support for racial and ethnic minorities (housing, mobility, health services)

1. Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

o. Quality of the drinking water or air

1.Under invests
2. Adequately invests
3. Over invests
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

The next set of questions deals with household issues.

15. Currently do you own or rent your residence?

1. Own
2.Rent
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

16a.In the last five years (since April 1998),or since you have lived at this address, have you (or anyone in your household/or your landlord) ever undertaken a major home maintenance or improvement project such as replacing the roof, adding an addition,or hiring a landscape company to plant trees?

0.No SKIP TO 17
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 17
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 17

16b. What types of projects were undertaken that you estimate cost more than $1000?
(DO NOT READ LIST) (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

1.Room addition or new garage
2.Kitchen or bath remodeling
3. Other remodeling or repair
4. Tree planting or landscaping
5.New roof or house painting
6.Replacement of heating, air conditioning, or plumbing equipment
7.No project that cost more than $1000
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

17. Which of the following best describes your residence? Would you say a single-family home, a duplex,a condo or townhouse, an apartment, or a mobile home?

1.House
2.Duplex
3. Condo or Townhouse
4.Apartment
5.Mobile Home
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

18.I am going to read several statements to you.Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each.

18a.My (INSERT HOUSING TYPE) needs a lot of repair work.

1.Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3.Neither Agree nor Disagree
4.Disagree
5.Strongly Disagree
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

18b. The houses in my neighborhood need a lot of work.
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neither Agree nor Disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

18c. The new homes being built nearest to me are high quality and will improve property values.
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neither Agree nor Disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree
6. No new building/development (SKIP TO 19)
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

18d. My neighborhood doesn't have the same feel anymore because of all the new development.
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neither Agree nor Disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

18e. The streets in my community are congested because of all the new development.
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neither Agree nor Disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

The next few questions deal with employment and training.

19a. Have you or anyone in your household personally paid for any education or job-related training in the past five years?
0. No SKIP TO 20a
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 20a
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 20a

19b. Who in your household received this education or training? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1. Self
2. Spouse or partner
3. School-age (6-18 years old) child/children
4. College-age (18–25 years old) child/children
5. Other household member
99. Don't know
999. No answer

19c. What type of education or training was it? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1. Degree program (College/graduate school/medical school/law school)
2. Enrichment program (e.g. arts & crafts class, leadership or motivational course, language course, etc.)
3. Private elementary, middle, or high school
4. Certification
5. Job-training
99. Don’t know
999. No answer

19d. How much did you spend on this education or training?
1. Under $500
2. $500 – $2,500
3. $2,501 – $5,000
4. $5,001 –$10,000
5. Over $10,000
99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

20a. Has your employer paid for any education or job-related training for you in the past five years?
0. No SKIP TO 21a
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 21a
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 21a

20b. What type of education or training was it?
1. Degree program (College/graduate school/medical school/law school)
2. Enrichment program (e.g. leadership or motivational course, language course, etc.)
3. Certification
4. Job-training
99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

20c. How much did your employer spend on this education or training?
1. Under $500
2. $500 – $2,500
3. $2,501 – $5,000
4. $5,001 – $10,000
5. Over $10,000
99. Don’t know
999. No answer/refuse

21a. Do you have plans for anyone in your household to pay for any job-related training or education in the next two years?
0. No SKIP TO 22
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 22
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 22

21b. Who in your household will receive this education or training? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1. Yourself
2. Spouse or partner
3. School-age (6–18 years old) child/children
4. College-age (18–25 years old) child/children
5. Other household member
99. Don’t know
999. No answer

21c. What type of education or training are you/members of your household planning? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1. Degree program (College/graduate school/medical school/law school)
2. Enrichment program
3. Private elementary school or high school
4. Certification
5. Job-training
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

21d. How much do you think you will spend for this education or training?
1. Under $500
2. $500–$2,500
3. $2,501–$5,000
4. $5,001–$10,000
5. Over $10,000
99. Don't know
999. No answer/refuse

The next few questions ask about participation in a number of activities.

22. About how often do you go to a church, synagogue, or other place of worship for religious reasons? Would you say 2 or more times a week, once a week, 2–3 times a month, once a month, less than once a month, or never?
1. Two or more times a week
2. Once a week
3. 2–3 times a month
4. Once a month
5. Less than once a month
6. Never
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

23a. In the last 12 months, with the exception of elementary, middle or high school performances, have you attended any kind of art or cultural event such as a play, opera, concert or ballet or visited a museum, historical society or arts/crafts festival, or visited a zoo or botanical garden?
0. No SKIP TO 24a
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 24a
999. No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 24a

23b. What type of art or cultural event did you attend MOST often in the last 12 months?
(READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
1. Play
2. Opera
3. Concert
4. Dance/Ballet Performance
5. Arts/crafts festival
6. Visited a museum
7. Visited a historical society/historic site
8. Visited a zoo or botanical garden
9. Something else (SPECIFY)
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

23c. Where have you attended these sorts of events most often in the last 12 months?
Facility__________________________ AND City______________________________________

24a.In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household used any river, stream,or lake in Indiana for fishing, boating, swimming, nature study, or any other type of recreational activity?

0.No SKIP TO 25a
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 25a
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 25a

24b. If YES,how often? Would you say once a week or more, two to three times a month,once a month,or less than once a month?

1.Once a week or more
2. Two to three times a month
3.Once a month
4. Less than once a month
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

25a.In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household gone to a park,used a hiking path,or trail facility in your area?

0.No SKIP TO 26a
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 26a
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 26a

25b. IF YES,How often? Would you say once a week or more, two to three times a month,once a month,or less than once a month?

1.Once a week or more
2. Two to three times a month
3.Once a month
4. Less than once a month
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

26a.In the last 12 months have you attended a local sporting event in your community?

0.No SKIP TO 27
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 27
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 27

26b. What type of local sporting event did you attend most often?

1. Local schools
2. College
3. Professional
4. Community
99. Don't know
999. No answer

The next set of questions asks about volunteer activities.

27.Have you volunteered your time in the last 12 months? By volunteering, I mean spending your time helping without being paid for it?

0.No SKIP TO 30
1. Yes
99. Don't know SKIP TO 30
999.No answer/Refuse SKIP TO 30

28.I am going to read you a list of community programs and groups, please tell me if you spent time volunteering for a program or group like this in the last 12 months. In the last 12 months have you volunteered your time to:

28a.A youth development program such as a day care center, scouts, or little league?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

b. Any kind of educational program such as an after school program or PTA?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

c.A program that helps the poor, elderly, or homeless people?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

d. An arts or cultural group such as a museum,theater, or music group?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

e. A neighborhood or civic group such as a block association or neighborhood watch?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

f. A hospital or health organization,including those that fight particular diseases?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

g. A religious activity or program?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

h.An environmental activity?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

i.A political organization or campaign?
0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

j.A professional or business organization?

0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

k.Any other type of organization that I have not mentioned?

0.No
1.Yes
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

29.How often do you normally volunteer? Would you say on a one time basis, sporadically or ad hoc, only during special times of the year or holidays, every week or bi-weekly, or every month or bi-monthly?

1.On a one time basis, sporadically or ad hoc
2.Only during special times of the year or holidays (e.g. Christmas, Thanksgiving, Chanukah)
3.Every WEEK or bi-weekly
4.Every MONTH or bi-monthly
99.Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

30.During the past 12 months, approximately how much money and/or cash equivalent of proper ty did you and/or the other members of your household contribute to:
(By contributing, I mean making a voluntary contribution with no in tention of making a profit or obtaining goods and/or services for yourself.)

30a.Any religious causes, including your local religious congregation?

1.None
2.Less than $100
3.$100 to $500
4.$501 to $1000
5.$1001 to $5000
6.More than $5000
99.Don't know
999.No answer/refuse

30b.Any non-religious charities, organizations, or causes?

1.None
2.Less than $100
3.$100 to $500
4.$501 to $1000
5.$1001 to $5000
6.More than $5000
99.Don't know
999.No answer/refuse

31.What is the most common reason for you to contribute to a charitable cause?
(READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

1.Asked for contribution by letter, phone or in person
2.In response to a pledge drive, telethon, radiothon,a stor y, or advertisement
3.Being asked at work to give/through payroll deductions
4.Tax benefits for contributing
5.To fulfill religious obligations or beliefs
6.Feel that something is owed to the community
7.Feel that those who have more should give to those who ha ve less
8.Believe in the cause
9.Something else (SPECIFY)
99.Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

32. What is the most common reason for you to NOT contribute money to charitable causes?
(READ LIST) (ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
1. We couldn't afford to give money in 2002
2. You/your household would rather spend money in other ways
3. No one personally asked us to give
4. You/your household are being asked to give too frequently
5. You haven't heard of the cause(s)
6. Something else (SPECIFY)
9. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

33. In the last 12 months, have you attended a public meeting about an issue of concern to you, or participated in some sort of political action (i.e. demonstration, rally)?
0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

34. Overall, how much impact do you think people like you can have in making your community a better place to live? Would you say a big impact, a moderate impact, a small impact, or no impact at all?
1. Big impact
2. Moderate impact
3. Small impact
4. No impact
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

35. Are you currently registered to vote?
0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

36. Did you vote in the last general (November 2002) or presidential election (November 2000)?
0. No
1. Yes
99. Don't know
999. No answer/Refuse

Now I have just a few more questions to make sure the people we speak with are representative of everyone in your area.

37. Including yourself, how many persons are currently living in your household?__________

38. How many children under 18 years of age are currently living in your household?_______________

39. If respondent is 18–64 years old: How many persons, 65 years of age or older, are currently living in your household?__________________________

If respondent is 65 years or older: With the exception of yourself, how many persons, 65 years of age or older, are currently living in your household?____________________

40a. Do you consider yourself Hispanic, or Latino?
1. Yes
2. No Skip to 41
99. Don't know Skip to 41
999. No answer/Refuse Skip to 41

40b. Would you say your background is

1. Mexican
2. Puerto Rican
3. Cuban
4. Something else

99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

41. Do you consider yourself to be White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or some other race? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian or Pacific Islander
4. American Indian or Alaska Native
5. Some other race
1. Don’t know

999. No answer/Refuse

42. Do you consider any other member(s) of your household to be of a different ethnic or racial background than you?

0. No
1. Yes

99. Don’t know
999. No answer/refuse

43. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

1. 8th grade or less
2. Less than high school
3. High school graduate/GED
4. Some technical/trade school
5. Technical/Trade school graduate
6. Some college
7. Associate's degree
8. Bachelor's degree
9. Professional or Graduate school

99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

44. What is your marital status?

1. Married, spouse living
2. Living with a partner
3. Single
4. Divorced/Separated
5. Widowed

99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

45. What is your current employment status?

1. Employed full-time (35+ hours per week)
2. Employed part-time
3. Retired
4. Full time homemaker
5. Student
6. Unemployed-looking for work
7. Unemployed for health/disability reasons
8. Unemployed-never worked/don't want to work

99. Don’t know
999. No answer/Refuse

46.In what county do you work?

1 Adams
2 Allen
3 Bartholomew
4 Benton
5 Blackford
6 Boone
7 Brown
8 Carroll
9 Cass
10 Clark
11 Clay
12 Clinton
13 Crawford
14 Daviess
15 Dearborn
16 Decatur
17 DeKalb
18 Delaware
19 Dubois
20 Elkhart
21 Fayette
22 Floyd
23 Fountain
24 Franklin
25 Fulton
26 Gibson
27 Grant
28 Greene
29 Hamilton
30 Hancock
31 Harrison
32 Hendricks
33 Henry
34 Howard
35 Huntington
36 Jackson
37 Jasper
38 Jay
39 Jefferson
40 Jennings
41 Johnson
42 Knox
43 Kosciusko
44 LaGrange
45 Lake
46 LaPorte
47 Lawrence
48 Madison
49 Marion
50 Marshall
51 Martin
52 Miami
53 Monroe
54 Montgomery
55 Morgan
56 Newton
57 Noble
58 Ohio
59 Orange
60 Owen
61 Parke
62 Perry
63 Pike
64 Porter
65 Posey
66 Pulaski
67 Putnam
68 Randolph
69 Ripley
70 Rush
71 St.Joseph
72 Scott
73 Shelby
74 Spencer
75 Starke
76 Steuben
77 Sullivan
78 Switzerland
79 Tippecanoe
80 Tipton
81 Union
82 Vanderburgh
83 Vermillion
84 Vigo
85 Wabash
86 Warren
87 Warrick
88 Washington
89 Wayne
90 Wells
91 White
92 Whitley
93 Out of state
(Ohio, Michigan,Illinois , Kentucky, another state)
99 Don't know
999 No answer/Refuse

47.Last year, what was your total combined household income? Would you say less than $20,000,$20,000–$40,000,$40,001–$60,000,$60,001–$80,000, $80,001–$100,000 or more than $100,000?

1. Less than $20,000
2.$20,000–$40,000
3.$40,001–$60,000
4.$60,001–$80,000
5.$80,001–$100,000
6.More than $100,000
99. Don't know
999.No answer/Refuse

48. We may be contacting residents again in the future to see if their opinions have changed. May we contact you again in the future?

0.No
1. Yes

49. Could I have your first name so we know who to ask for?

____

That was my last question.I would like to thank you for your time and cooperation. Remember that your opinion counts!

APPENDIX B

Survey Methodology

The Center for Urban Policy and the Environment commissioned the Indiana University Public Opinion Laboratory (POL) to conduct the survey. The survey was implemented in the field in its entirety. The survey results are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of 3,884 heads of households, aged 18 and older living in the counties comprising the "old" and "new" Indianapolis MSA area and the balance of the state. Sample sizes roughly were distributed geographically as follows:

- 300 in eight counties of Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area—Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Morgan, and Shelby (old definition)
- 300 in two counties added by new definition of Indianapolis MSA—Brown and Putnam
- 400 in Marion County
- 400 in the remainder of the state

The Center also commissioned The Hispanic Center to translate the 2003 survey into Spanish. The Spanish version was administered to 28 survey respondents, from 7 different counties.

The interviews were conducted by professional interviewers at POL from special facilities in Madame Walker Plaza adjacent to the Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis campus. All interviewers received at least four hours of general interviewer training, in addition to at least one hour of specific training on the survey instrument. Most of the interviewers were "veterans" in the sense that they had participated in many other survey research projects. Some had been interviewers for POL for over four years. The interviewers who conducted the telephone surveys also were specially selected from POL's large pool of potential interviewers (over 100 people have been trained in interviewing and have experience in implementing survey research at the POL in the past year) in order to utilize those interviewers who had the most complete and diverse experience in surveys requiring special sensitivity to errors that may be introduced through pace of speech and/or interviewer effects.

Each interviewer was given a set of answers—"What the Respondent Might Like to Know"—to provide standard answers to any question raised by the people contacted for an interview. In light of the recent concern of the anti-telemarketing laws in Indiana, the POL took special care to ensure the study was a legitimate research project. The POL found many who asked about the sponsorship of the survey and how they could learn of the results.

Telephone interviews were conducted from June 20,2003, to September 10, 2003. Calls were made from 4 p.m.until 9:30 p.m.,Sunday through Friday, and on Saturdays from 12 p.m.until 5 p.m. Interviewers also made calls at other times if respondents so requested.

The calls, resulting in 3,884 completed interviews, had the following dispositions:

DISPOSITION

No answer	4,739
Busy	1,002
Answering machine	4,180
Refusal	7,916
No eligible respondent	6,199
Quota filled	1,191
Disconnected	5,700
Business	3,035
Fax line	2,100
Language barrier	149
Changed number	338
Break-off	94
Callback	1,939
Complete	3,884
TOTAL DIALINGS	42,466

Using the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions, this survey achieved a response rate of 16 percent, cooperation rate of 32 percent, refusal rate of 33 percent, and contact rate of 50 percent.

Interviews are conducted by POL's professional interviewers from its special computer-assisted telephone interviewing system (CATI) facility in Walker Plaza. The POL employs Sawtooth's newest WinCATI software system (version 4.2). The POL uses a 20-station (Pentium III and IV with at least 10 gigabytes of RAM) computer network (Ethernet based). Each interviewing station runs on the Windows XP operating system and consists of a networked PC with an attached telephone. The telephone is equipped to utilize headsets and sensitive microphones. The primary fileserver is a Pentium IV (1 GHz,256kb cache, 54GB hard drive space in RAID-5 configuration,running Windows 2000 Server). The RAID-5 technology allows automatic recovery of data in the event of a computer or disk failure. Each day POL's survey data are backed up on tape. Daily backups and RAID-5 ensure that data are not lost because of a computer malfunction. In addition, the server has an uninterruptible power supply. POL also receives extensive technical support from Indiana

University's Information Technology Services department. POL maintains the extensive backup and data recovery system. As another data integrity measure, access to the WinCATI facility is limited to POL staff. The server and data tapes are in secure remote locations elsewhere on the IUPUI campus. The use of passwords is rigidly administered.

Weight Calculations

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to adjust for the planned effects of the sample design. The sampling strategy of this survey was to collect equal numbers of respondents from each of the counties included in the survey in spite of the fact that the actual populations in each of these counties varied greatly from one another. This strategy allows for the possibility of calculating variable estimates with equal precision in each county, but would result in biased estimates for the entire area without the use of weights to correct for the sampling strategy.

To ensure that there were sufficient numbers of respondents to allow for analysis by county, a target of 300 interviews was set for each of the selected Central Indiana counties, except Marion County for which there were 400 interviews, and an additional 400 interviews from the rest of Indiana. It is clear that the proportion of the sample that comes from each of the selected counties does not coincide with the proportion of the population living in those counties according to 2002 U.S. Census estimates. To correct for this imbalance due to the sampling strategy, a weight was calculated.

The weight, STATEWT, is used to adjust the findings to represent the statewide population as a whole. A separate weight was calculated for each of the 12 sampling stratum. Each of the 11 selected Central Indiana counties was treated as a separate stratum; the counties other than these selected counties were grouped into a single stratum. Therefore:

STATEWT_s = (N_s / Tpop) ÷ (S_s / Tsmp)

Where

STATEWT_s = weight for cases in stratum "s"

N_s = number of adults living in stratum "s"

Tpop = total adult population living in Indiana

S_s = number of cases in sample from stratum "s"

Tsmp = total number of cases in the sample

APPENDIX C

Survey Population Demographics

Age

What is your age?

18-24	10%
25-34	22%
35-44	17%
45-54	22%
55-64	14%
Over 64	15%

Gender

Respondent's gender recorded by observation

Male	48%
Female	52%

Household Size

Including yourself, how many persons are currently living in your household?

One	19%
Two	34%
Three	18%
Four	17%
Five	8%
Six	2%
Seven or more	2%

Households with children

How many children under 18 years of age are currently living in your household?

Children under 18 currently living in your household	39%
No children under 18	61%
Don't know/No answer/Refuse	1%

Number of children

One	42%
Two	36%
Three	15%
Four	4%
Five	1%
Six	1%
Seven or more	1%

Household with members 65 years of age or older

How many persons, 65 years of age or older, are currently living in your household? (Among respondents age 18-64)

Zero	92%
One	6%
Two or more	2%

With the exception of yourself, how many persons, 65 years of age or older, are currently living in your household? (Among respondents 65 or older)

Zero	59%
One	39%
Two	2%

Ethnic Identity

Do you consider yourself Hispanic, or Latino?

Yes	2%
No	98%

Would you say your background is Mexican,Puerto Rican, Cuban or something else?

Mexican	62%
Something else	26%
Puerto Rican	10%
Cuban	2%

Racial Identity

Do you consider yourself to be White, Black or African American,Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or some other race? (Multiple responses allowed)

White	90%
Black	5%
Some other race	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%
Asian/Islander	1%
Don't know/No answer/Refuse	1%

Do you consider any other member(s) of your household to be of a different ethnic or racial background than you?

No	93%
Yes	7%

Educational Level

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less	1%
Less than high school	5%
High school graduate	33%
Some technical/trade school	1%
Technical/trade school graduate	2%
Some college	20%
Associate's degree	7%
Bachelor's Degree	19%
Professional or graduate school	10%

Marital Status

What is your marital status?

Married, spouse living	60%
Living with a partner	4%
Single	16%
Divorced/separated	11%
Widowed	9%

Employment Status

What is your current employment status?

Employed full-time	56%
Employed part-time	10%
Retired	17%
Full-time homemaker	4%
Student	2%
Unemployed-looking for work	4%
Unemployed-health or disability	3%
Unemployed-never worked/ don't want to work	1%

County of Work

In what county do you work?

Marion	20%
Allen	7%
Don't know	6%
Lake	6%
Hamilton	3%
Monroe	3%
Clark	3%
Howard	2%
Tippecanoe	2%
Vanderburgh	2%
St.Joseph	2%
Elkhart	2%
Delaware	2%
Vigo	2%
Porter	2%
Madison	2%
Lawrence	1%
Wayne	1%
Floyd	1%
Jefferson	1%
LaPorte	1%
Johnson	1%
Hancock	1%
Hendricks	1%
Noble	1%
Marshall	1%
Spencer	1%
Wabash	1%
Grant	1%
Decatur	1%
Grant	1%
Cass	1%
Daviess	1%
DeKalb	1%
Huntington	1%
Owen	1%
Scott	1%
Warrick	1%
Whitley	1%
Shelby	1%
Morgan	1%
Other*	11%

**Comprised of answers which each represent less than one percent of responses.*

Household Income

Last year, what was your total combined household income?

Less than $20,000	13%
$20,000-$40,000	27%
$40,001-$60,000	23%
$60,001-$80,000	16%
$80,001-$100,000	8%
More than $100,000	8%
Don't know	4%