SOCIAL CAPITAL IN CENTRAL MINNESOTA 2020/21

Report prepared by
St. Cloud State University Survey Center
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Key findings

The Central Minnesota Community Foundation commissioned a telephone survey of 757 residents of Central Minnesota, with data being collected from September 2020 – January 2021. The survey asked about the connections individuals have with others in the community—referred to as "social capital." Here are key findings:

- This study sample was more representative than previous studies', with a higher proportion of people of color and younger people included in the sample.

- The Social Capital Scale combines 24 items about trust, community and social connections. According to the scale score, social capital has decreased in Central Minnesota since 2015.

- Among the general population, trust of people of color has continued to increase, continuing the trend we've seen since the first study of social capital in Central Minnesota. Specifically, trust of people from Somalia has again increased since the last study, from 73% to 84% of respondents indicating that they trust people from Somalia.

- Trust in both local and national government has declined steadily since 2010.

- Participation in community activities is down across the board, and volunteerism substantially declining from 77% in 2015 to 47% of respondents in 2020/21.

- Questions about health and wellbeing were asked for the first time in this study. We found that 92% of respondents indicate they are "very happy" or "happy".

- Again, for the first time we asked respondents about food security. While overall food security in Central Minnesota is high, with more than a third of young adults under age 24 indicating they had faced food insecurity at some point in the previous 12 months.

- The most important demographic predictors of social capital are: higher income, being married or partnered, higher education, being white, and longevity of living in the community.

- The most important behavioral predictors of social capital are having volunteered, having served as an officer in an organization, participation in community project, attending public meetings, and general trust in the people in the community.

- Bridging social capital – that is, the ties of trust and reciprocity between diverse groups of people – has increased since 2015, especially in the trust component.

Methods

The St. Cloud State University Survey Center is a multi-disciplinary research institute affiliated with the School of Public Affairs Research Institute. The Survey Center's mission is to serve the academic community and public and nonprofit sector community through its commitment to high quality survey research and to provide education and experiential learning opportunities to researchers and students. The SCSU Survey Center maintains the highest ethical standards in its procedures and methods, and follows the guidelines outlined by AAPOR, the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Survey personnel

The Survey's faculty directors are Dr. Ann Finan (Professor of Sociology), Dr. Sandrine Zerbib (Professor of Sociology), Dr. Amanda Hemmesch (Associate Professor of Psychology), and Dr. James Cottrill (Associate Professor of Political Science). The faculty directors subscribe to the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (MAPOR) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) code of ethics.

The team of student directors for the 2020-2021 academic year were:

Lily Chamerski (Lead Student Director): 4th year student, Psychology, Chicago, Illinois.

Margaret Oliver (Lead Student Director): 3rd year student, International Relations and Political Science, Tucson, Arizona.

Kyle Janssen (Assistant Lead Student Director): 3rd year student, Political Science and Data Analytics, Bigelow, Minnesota.

Sampada Koirala: 4th year student, Biomedical Science, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Andrea Rodriguez-Arzola: 2nd year student, Political Science and International Relations, Ankeny, Iowa.

Jessica Anna VanderWerf: 4th year student, Psychology and Gerontology, Gainesville, Florida.

Ezigbo Ugochukwu: 2nd year student, Computer Science, Owerri, Nigeria.

Because the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in most SCSU classes moving to a distance model, and therefore students enrolled in classes were not able to participate in calling in-person in the survey lab, all telephone interviewers were paid SCSU student callers this year. Student directors and faculty directors conducted specific training sessions providing students with instruction on using the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software, lab policies and procedures, and best practices for accurate, reliable, and ethical collection of public opinion data. Students were not allowed to participate in data collection until they completed the training and signed a Statement of Professional Ethics affirming that they would adhere to the highest ethical standards when interacting with respondents. Student directors supervised the calling over the survey period to ensure that the data collection was performed accurately, reliably, and in accordance with the norms of professional ethics as outlined by AAPOR.

Methodology

The Social Capital Survey findings are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of 757 adult Minnesota residents, including a supplemental study of communities of color in central Minnesota. Interviews for the main study were conducted from September 19th to October 8th (excluding Fridays) and November 7th to November 24th, 2020 at the St. Cloud State University Survey Lab in Stewart Hall 101**.** Telephone interviews for the Communities of Color supplemental study were conducted January 16th to February 9th, 2021 (excluding Fridays).

The sample was obtained from Dynata of Shelton, CT and was designed to represent all adults (age 18 and older) with a landline or cell phone in a 15-mile radius around St. Cloud, Minnesota. The final sample for the main study consisted of one land line sample and one cell sample, all of which were generated following a random-digit dialing (RDD) approach in which random phone numbers are generated by computer in order to ensure that everyone in the population has a roughly equal chance of selection. The sample included both landline phones (4,000 random numbers estimated to be 1,400 working landline numbers) and cell phones (7,000 random phone numbers). Samples were compared for duplicates, and none was found. Our survey instrument screened out respondents who were ineligible due to age (i.e., under 18) or not residing in Minnesota.

The supplemental study included 3 additional random but targeted cell phone samples. Each sample was designed to increase the likelihood of contacting different communities within central Minnesota, including samples targeted toward African Americans (3000 cell phone numbers), Hispanic/Latinx (3000 cell phone numbers), and Asian American and Pacific Islander (1000 cell phone numbers) respondents. Respondents who were ineligible due to being underage or outside the geographic area for this study were also screened out with the survey instrument.

The SCSU Survey operates a (CATI) Lab on the St. Cloud State University campus. The CATI Lab is equipped with 19 interviewer stations; each includes a computer, a phone, and a headset. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, interviewer stations were reduced to 10 maximum stations (one empty station between callers), which made our number of completed surveys' productivity at half capacity. In addition to the interviewer stations, there is a Supervisor Station, which is used to monitor the survey while it is in progress. The SCSU Survey has its own server designated solely for the use of the SCSU Survey.

The SCSU Survey is licensed to use Sawtooth Technologies' WinCATI, a Windows-based computer-assisted interviewing package. This program allows us to develop virtually any type of questionnaire while at the same time programming edit and consistency checks and other quality control measures to ensure the most valid data.

Several steps were taken to ensure that the telephone sample of adults in the state was representative of the larger adult state population. Overall, the respondents match the known demographics of the Central Minnesota area fairly well. Note that those who responded to the survey are slightly better educated than the population as a whole. This is similar to the previous surveys. The survey this year does a good job representing people of color, with about 12% of sample coming from communities of color, and the age distribution is also close to the population it is meant to represent. We did not weight the sample to compensate for patterns of nonresponse.

The margin of error reflects both the sample size of completed surveys as well as the power of design. The margin of sampling error[1] for the complete set of weighted data is ±3.5% percent at the 95 percent confidence level. Our response rate was 9.3%, and cooperation rate was 57.2% (AAPOR IV).

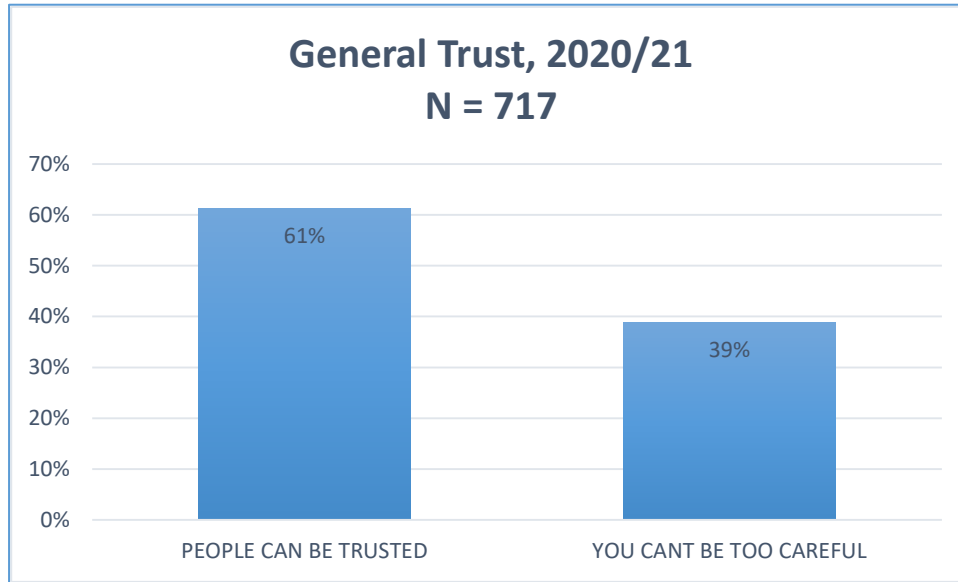The total survey data set consisted of 34 substantive variables and 12 demographic variables (see questionnaire).

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[1] Sampling of error is based on sampling error calculated multiplied by margin of error due to weighting. Calculation based on $1.96 \text{ x} \sqrt{P_u(1 - P_u)/n}$] or $1.96 \sqrt{.5 \ (1 - .5)/372}$ x 100 (using .25 as Pu conservatively) was .05. Design effect was 1.359. Final margin of error was .05*1.359 = .067

General trust

The chart below shows responses to the question "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?" The response choices were "People can be trusted," and "You can't be too careful".

In 2020-2021, 58% of respondents believe you can trust people, while 37% believe "You can't be too careful." This level of trust is down from 2015 when 69% of respondents indicated that "people can be trusted". When we compare different groups' level of general trust, we find significant differences among age groups' general trust, (p < 0.001). We also find statistically significant differences between respondents who are white and those who are people of color (p < 0.001). There were not statistically significant differences between genders.

General Trust, 2020/21
N = 717

General trust by age group, 2020/21

General trust by race, 2020/21

Legend: People can generally be trusted (blue), You can't be too careful (orange)
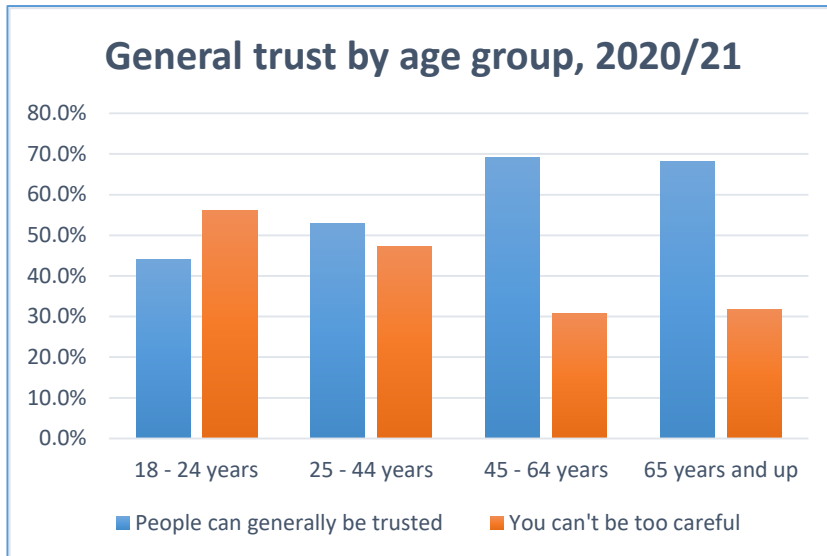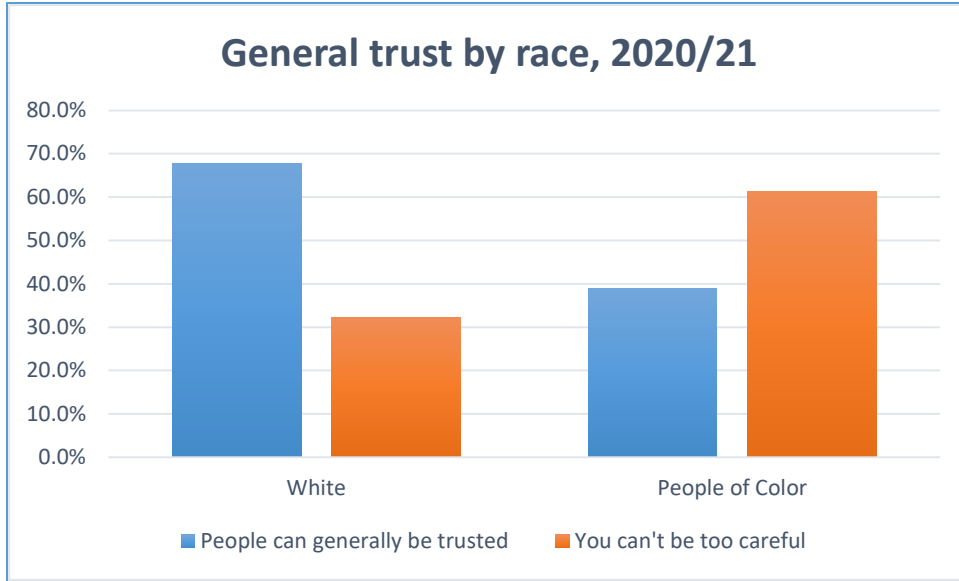
In the 2004 study, the questions about trust occurred early in the survey. In succeeding studies, they have been placed in the middle, and questions that were deemed to be easier to answer, and perhaps less threatening, were placed first. We are reporting the questions in the same order they were asked in 2004 so that the reports from the three surveys can be compared.

The next graph compares this study with the previous studies, completed in the same area in Central Minnesota. Trust levels appear to be similar to 2010 levels, lower than in 2015. The global pandemic, political tensions, and local and national unrest over racial inequalities in the justice system have likely all influenced respondents in this study.
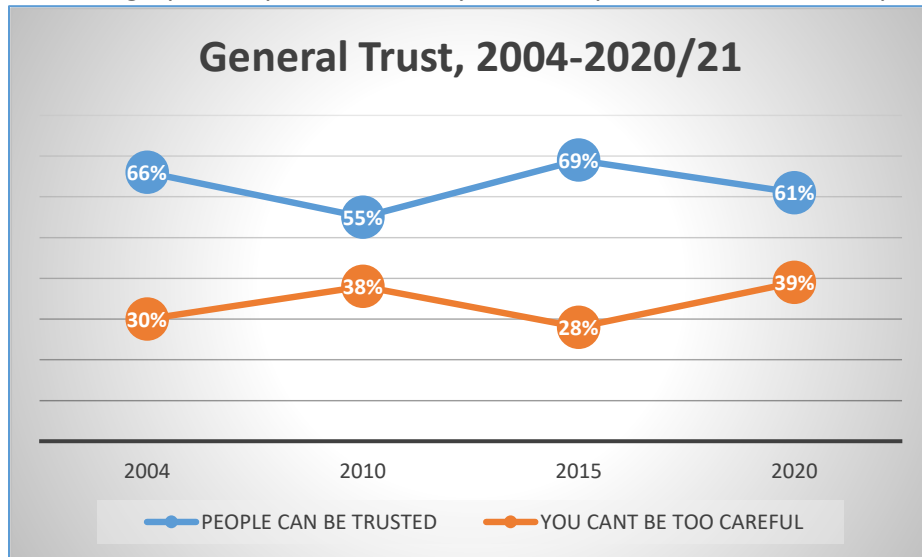
General Trust, 2004-2020/21

Legend: PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED (blue), YOU CANT BE TOO CAREFUL (orange)

Trust in local institutions

The next set of three questions asked respondents how much they trust their neighbors, police in their community, and people who work in the stores where they shop and these questions are a measure of trust in local institutions. In general, Central Minnesotans trust local institutions, with over half of respondents indicating "a lot" of trust in all three, neighbors, police, and local stores.
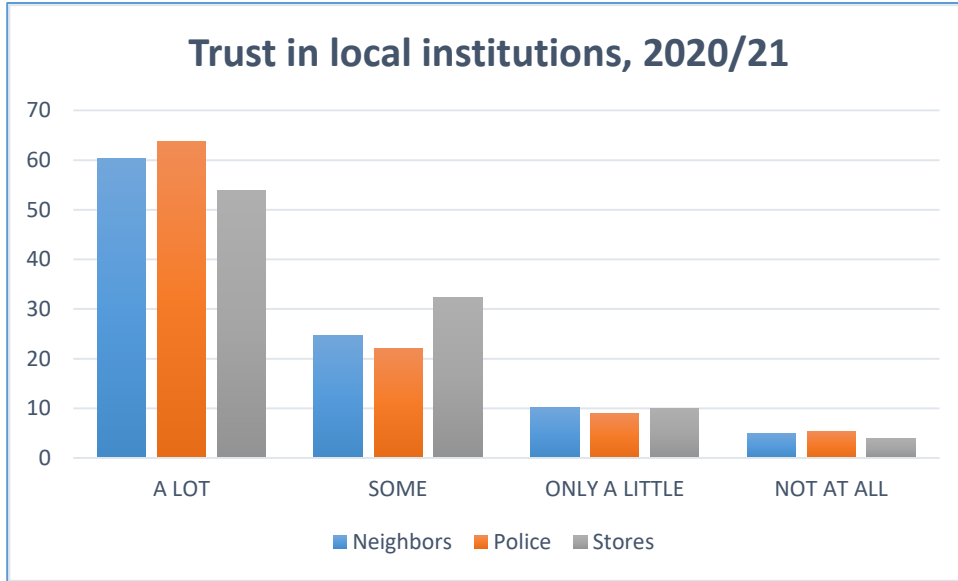
The wording of these three questions followed an identical pattern: "Next, we'd like to know how much you trust different groups of people. First, think about [GROUP]. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?"
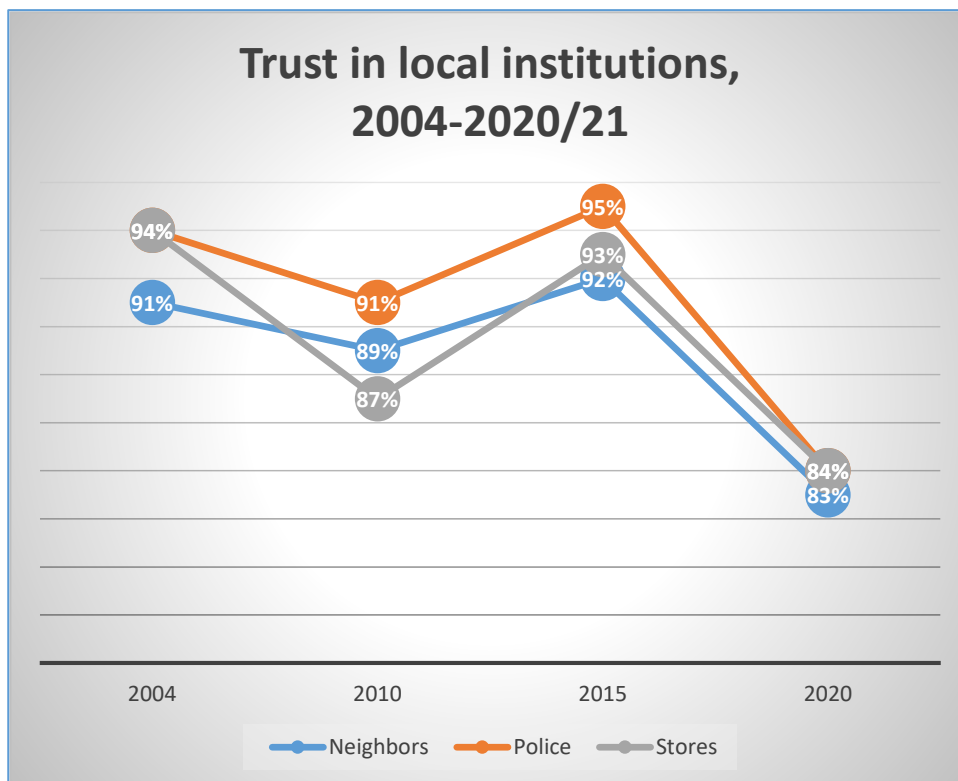
The next chart shows how trust in local institutions has changed over time.

This chart shows the combined "Trust them a lot" and "Trust them some" responses from all of the social capital studies conducted in the area starting in 2004. Note that across all three measures, trust levels have declined, and are currently at a low point since the first study.

Trust in racial and ethnic groups

A similar set of four questions asked respondents how much they trust different racial and ethnic groups. The groups highlighted have stayed the same since 2004, with the exception of the addition of "people from Somalia" added in 2010. The charts below show the responses.

Overall, people in Central Minnesota express a great deal of trust in all of the racial/ethnic groups tested, with between 88% and 94% of respondents trusting groups "a lot" or "some".

Trust in racial and ethnic groups, 2020/21
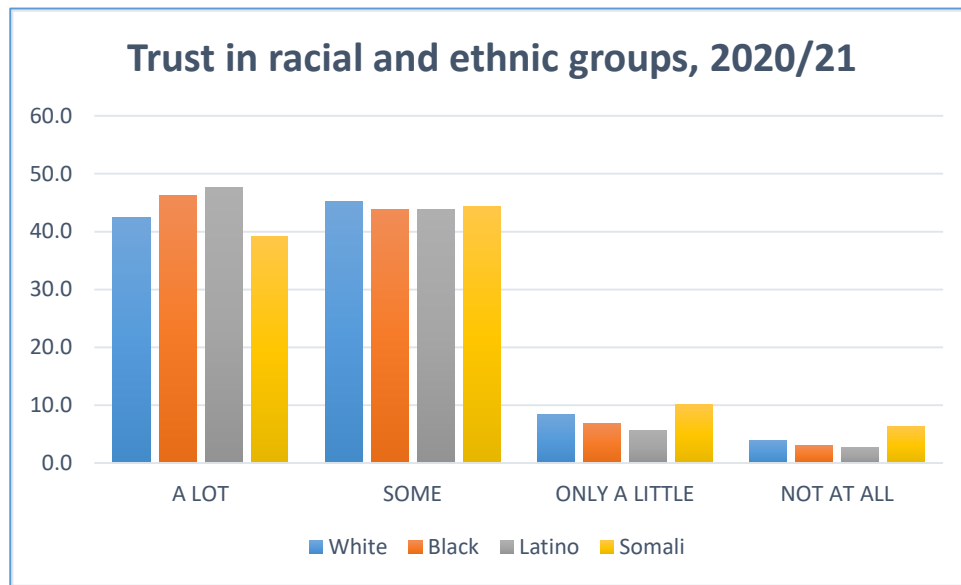
However, we see a different pattern among the groups as compared to previous studies. Trust in White people was down, the lowest measured since 2004, and was the only group for whom trust declined. Also of note is that the level of trust in Somali people has again substantially grown since the most recent study, from 73% in 2015 to 84% in 2020 and is at the highest level since the study added the question in 2010.

Trust in racial and ethnic groups over time, 2004-2020/21
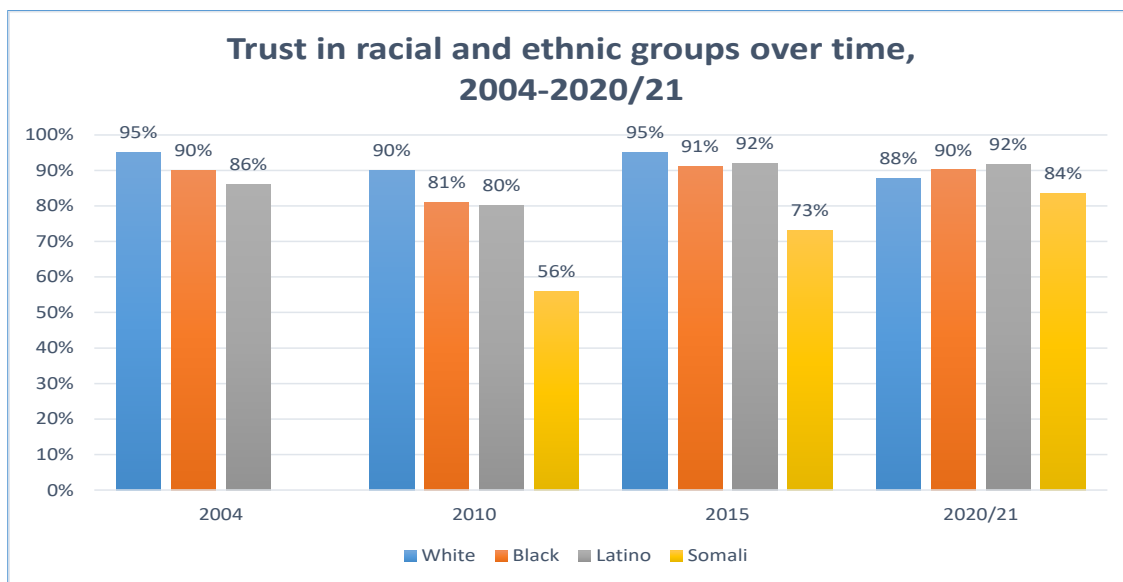
There is always a tension in balancing the length of a survey with the desire for thoroughness – the longer a survey takes, the fewer respondents are willing to complete it. Given the increasing diversity of Central Minnesota and changing political and cultural context, in future studies it may be useful to

include additional racial and ethnic groups in these questions about trust. For example, given the rise in anti-Asian sentiments related to a variety of conspiracy theories around the Covid-19 pandemic, it would have been illuminating to have been able to examine changes over time in trust of people who are Asian-American and Asian.

Political engagement

Voter registration

Just over 90% of survey respondents indicated they are registered to vote. This is down slightly from the 94% who were registered in 2015, however this variation may be more related to changing sampling procedures that resulted in a more representative sample of Central Minnesotans in 2020/21, rather than a real change in the general population.

Interest in politics

About 63% of respondents indicate some interest in politics – choosing "somewhat" or "very" in response to the question "How interested in politics are you?".   In general measured political interest was lower this year as compared to previous studies, and the percent of respondents indicating that they are "not at all interested" was much higher than previous years, at just over 20%. This is surprising in a year in which there was a presidential election.

Interested in politics, 2020/21, N = 747
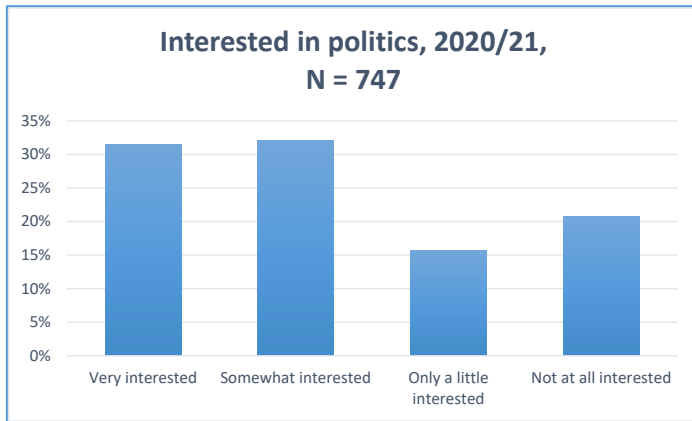
Trust in government

We asked two questions about trust in government, one about national government and one about

local government. Only 26% of respondents trust the national government either "Most of the time" or "Just about always.", whereas 48% of respondents trust local government "Most of the time" or "Just about always." While this pattern of higher trust in local government is consistent over time (and common across the social capital literature), and trust levels remain similar to the most recent study.
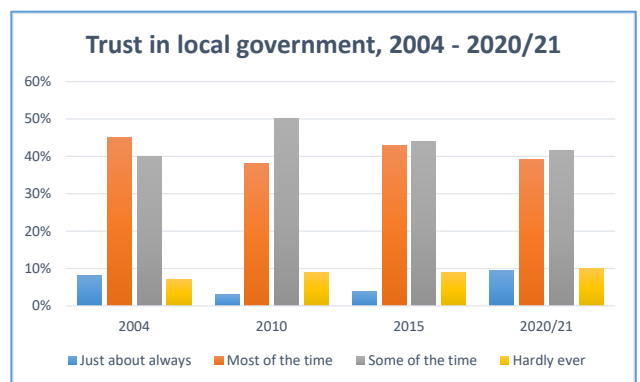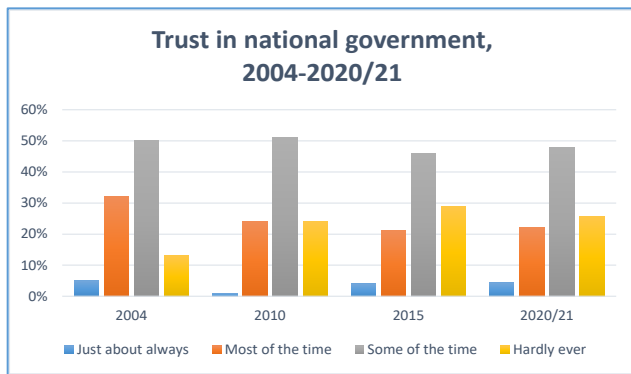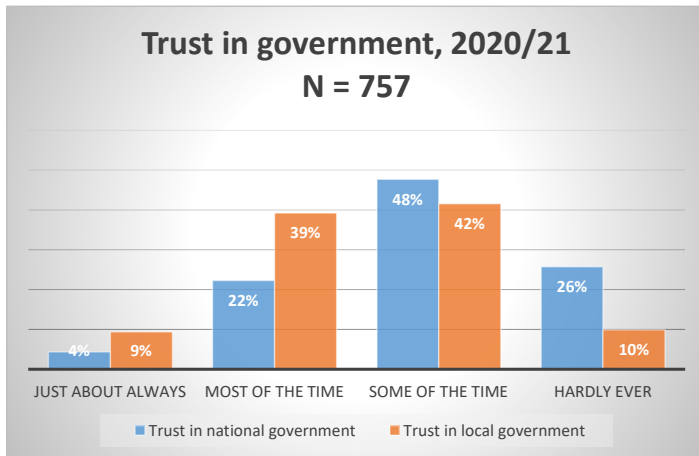
Health and wellness

In 2020/21, questions about happiness, physical and mental health, and food security were asked for the first time.

We also ran comparisons between respondents who are white and respondents who are people of color, and found statistically significant differences in all of these health and wellness measures, with respondents of color indicating lower health and wellbeing. Similar analyses by gender indicated a significant difference between women and men in perception of mental health, but not for the other health and wellbeing items.

Happiness

Overall, we find that 36% of respondents indicate they are "very happy" and another 56% that they are "happy". Only 8% of respondents indicate they are "not very happy" or "not happy at all". However, when we compare white respondents with respondents who are people of color, we find that respondents of color indicated they are "not very happy" or "not happy at all" three times as frequently as white respondents, with 15% choosing these responses versus only 5% of white respondents. Respondents were asked "All things considered, would you say you are very happy, happy, not very happy, or not happy at all?"

Physical health
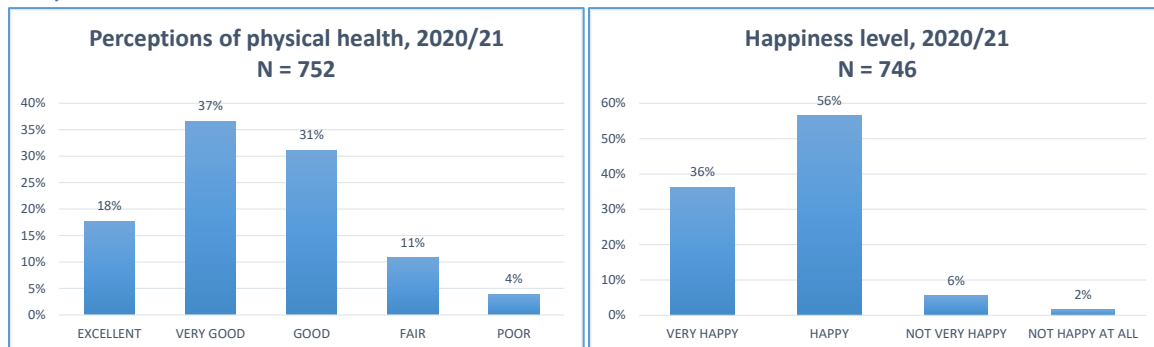
About 18 percent of respondents indicated they have "excellent health", 37% indicated "very good", and about 15% of respondents indicated only "fair" or "poor" physical health. When we compare white respondents with respondents who are people of color, we find that respondents of color have an overall lower perception of physical health, with more than double the rate of respondents indicating "poor" health ($p < 0.05$). Respondents were asked "How would you describe your physical health in the last 60 days? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

**Perceptions of physical health,
People of color versus white respondents
2020/21, p < 0.01**
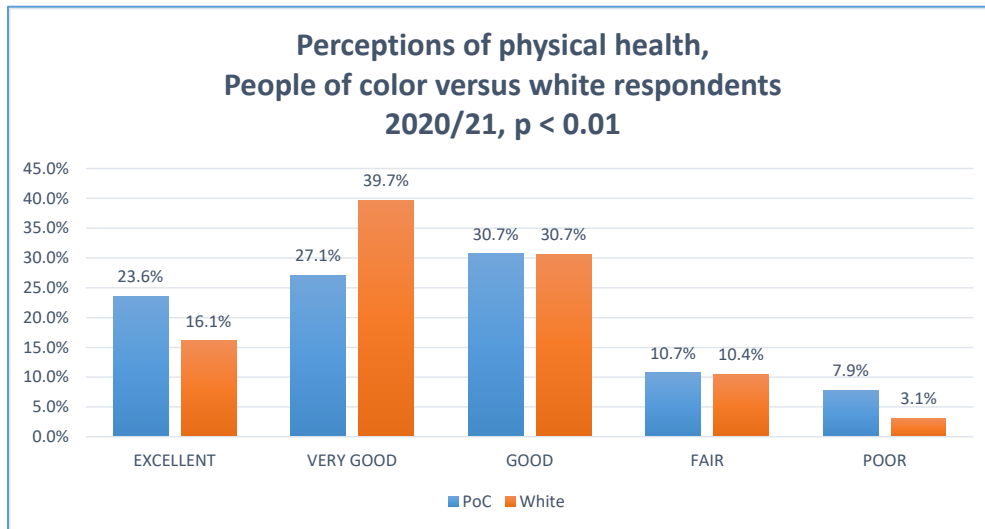
Mental health

Overall, 19% of respondents indicate they have "excellent" mental health, 32% indicate "very good", 15% "fair" and 3% "poor. The pattern of responses varies between white and people of color, with a higher proportion of people of color reporting both "excellent" (about 60% higher) and "poor" (over 200% higher) than their white counterparts. Respondents were asked "How would you describe your mental health in the last 60 days? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

Perception of mental health, People of color versus white respondents, 2020/21 p < 0.01

Perceptions of mental health, 2020/21 N = 753

Perception of mental health by gender, 2020/21 p < 0.05
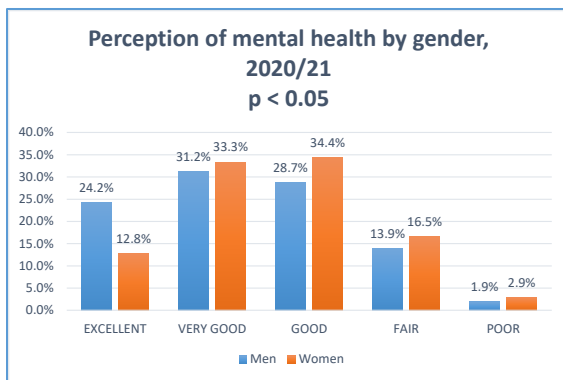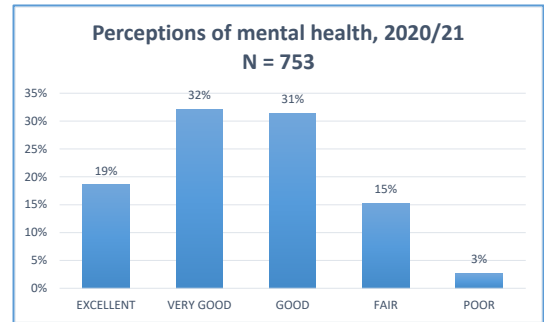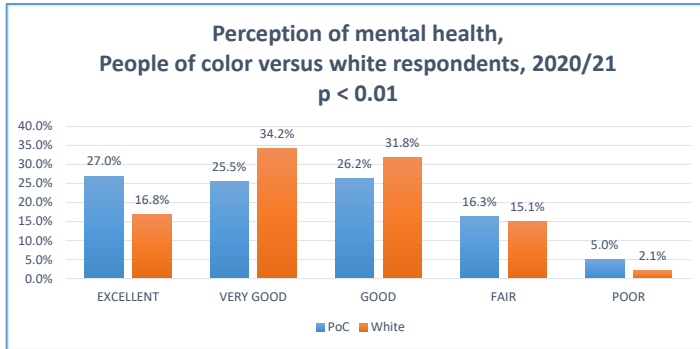
There was also a statistically significant difference in women's versus men's responses, with more women indicating "poor" mental health, and fewer indicating "excellent" mental health as compared to men.

Food security

About 15% of the sampled population indicate some degree of food insecurity over the past twelve months. Again, we find a statistically significant difference between white respondents and respondents of color, with only 11% of white respondents indicating food insecurity, but 31% of people of color indicating some level of food insecurity over the previous twelve months. We also find a relationship between age and food insecurity, with young adults having higher levels of food insecurity than older age groups. Respondents were asked "During the past twelve months how often did you worry that your food would run out before you had money to buy more?".

Food insecurity, 2020/21
N = 752

Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
2%	6%	7%	85%

Food insecurity, Peole of color versus white respondents, 2020/21
p < 0.001

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
PoC	7%	11%	13%	70%
White	1%	4%	6%	89%

Food insecurity by age group, 2020/21
p < 0.01

18 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and up
33.3%	21.4%	9.3%	6.3%
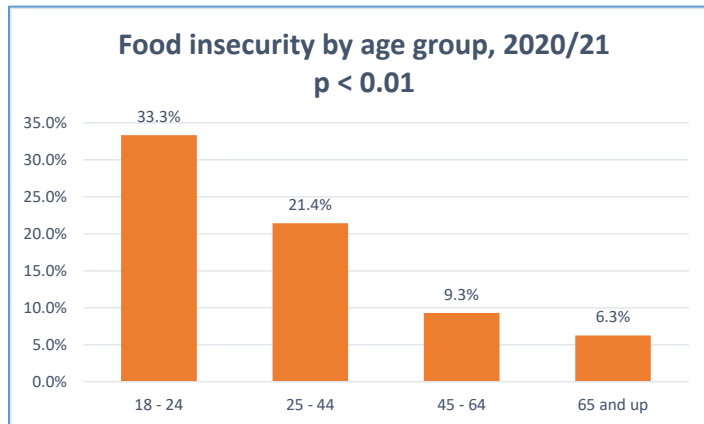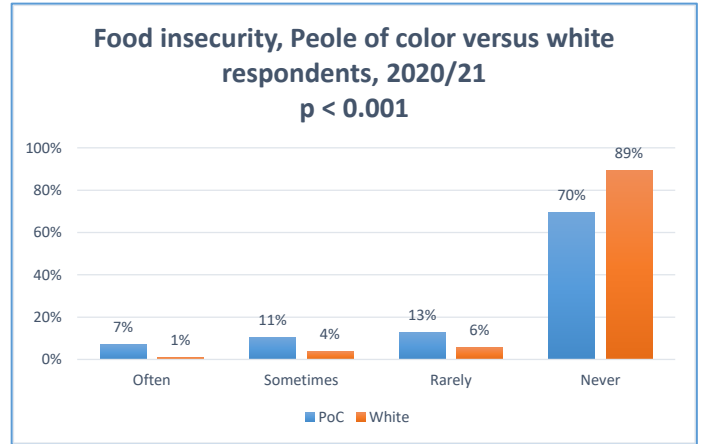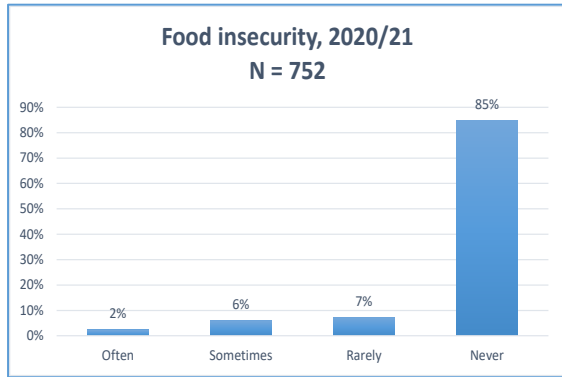
Participation in community activities

There are three questions assessing general participation in community activities. Respondents are asked about working on a community project, attendance at public meetings, attendance at political meetings or rallies, and attendance at organizations or club meetings.

Overall, respondents are most likely to have worked on a community project, and least likely to have attended a political meeting rally. This year's study continues the downward trend in participation in community activities, although there was a very slight increase in participation in political meetings, likely a result of the 2020 presidential election.

Community participation 2004 - 2020/21

	Worked on a community project	Attended a public meeting	Attended a political meeting or rally	Attended any club or organizational meeting
2004	70%	64%	43%	75%
2010	49%	40%	21%	57%
2015	54%	42%	19%	59%
2020/21	46%	40%	23%	44%
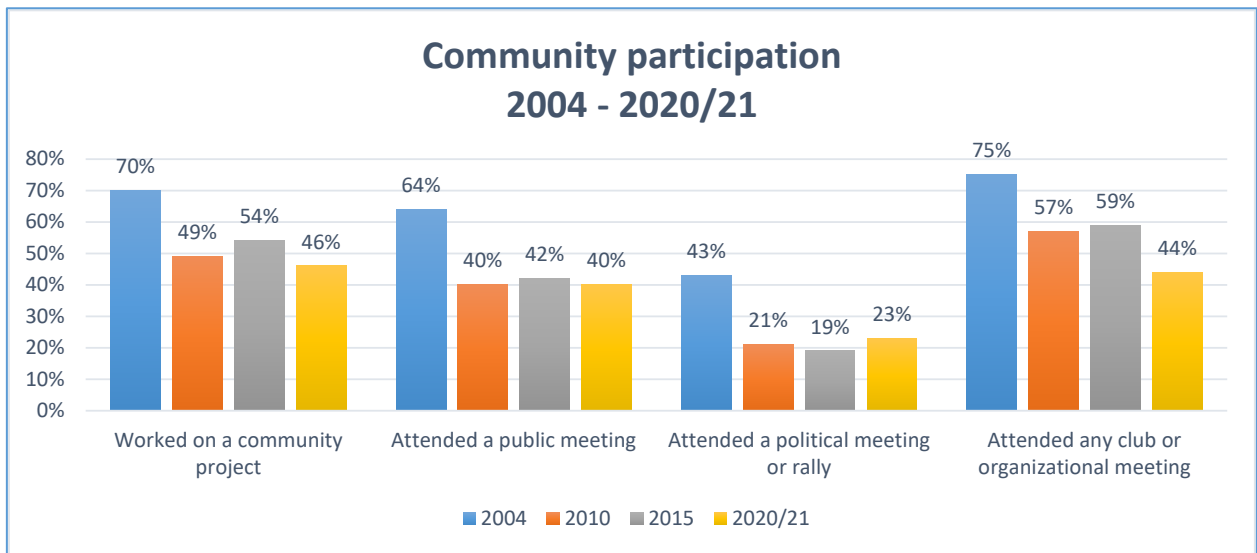
How many times did you participate in a community project? 2020/21	
NONE	54%
ONCE	6%
A FEW TIMES	6%
2-4 TIMES	14%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE	8%
TWICE A MONTH	4%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE	6%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	3%
TOTAL	100%

ONCE	7%
A FEW TIMES	4%
2-4 TIMES	15%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	7%
TWICE A MONTH	3%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	1%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	2%
TOTAL	100%

How many times did you attend a community meeting? 2020/21	
NONE	60%

Attendance at a political meeting, 2020/21	
NONE	77%
ONCE	7%
A FEW TIMES	3%
2-4 TIMES	9%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	3%
TWICE A MONTH	1%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	1%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	0%
TOTAL	100%

Attendance at an organizational meeting, 2020/21	
NONE	56%
ONCE	3%
A FEW TIMES	6%
2-4 TIMES	11%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	10%
TWICE A MONTH	5%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	4%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	4%
TOTAL	100%

Blood donation, 2004 - 2020/21
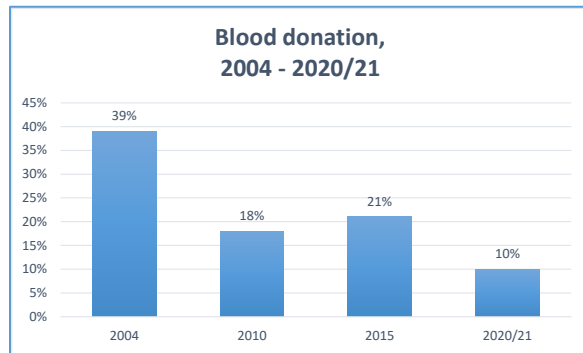
HOW OFTEN DID YOU DONATE BLOOD? 2020/21	
NONE	90%
ONCE	4%
A FEW TIMES	1%
2-4 TIMES	4%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	1%
TWICE A MONTH	0%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	0%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	0%
TOTAL	100.0

Blood donation is also down as compared to previous years, with only 10% of respondents donating blood as compared to 21% in 2015.

Volunteerism

These set of two questions asked about volunteering in the community (including the number of times doing so) and about serving as an officer or on a committee in a club or organization.

About half of all respondents indicated that they volunteered in the 12 months before the pandemic began, with nearly 30% volunteering at least once a month.

HOW OFTEN DID YOU SERVE AS OFFICER IN AN ORGANIZATION? 2020/21	
NONE	50%
ONCE	4%
A FEW TIMES	5%
2-4 TIMES	13%
ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE	7%
TWICE A MONTH	7%
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE	6%
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	9%
TOTAL	100%

**Volunteerism
2004 - 2020/21**
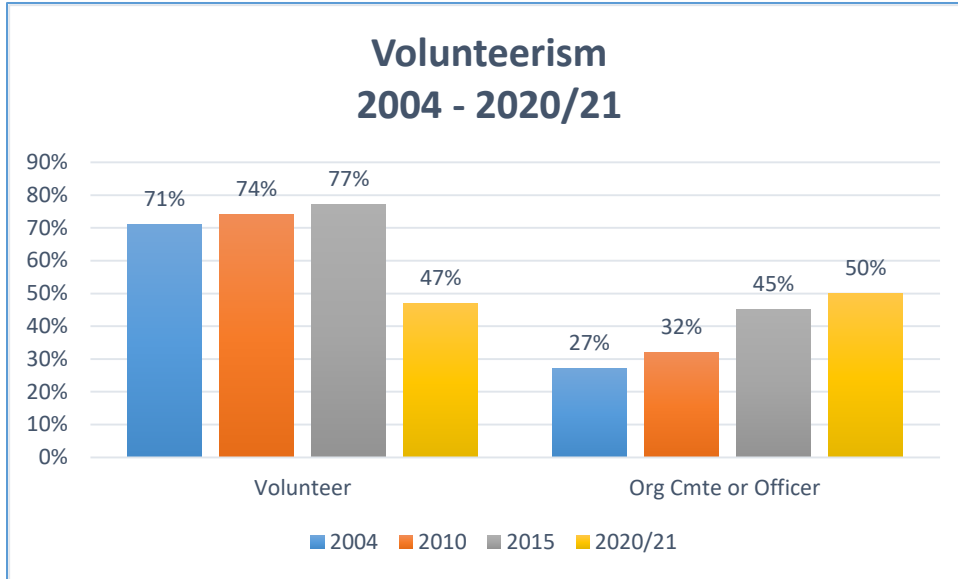
The percent of respondents who indicated they had volunteered is down substantially from 2015 when 74% of respondents indicated having volunteered at least once over the previous 12 months. On the other hand, the percent of respondents indicating having served on an organizational committee or as an officer has increased as compared to previous studies.

Religious and charitable activities

Two questions asked about this activity. The first gave a number of choices for how often the respondent attends religious services. The second gave a number of categories to describe how much the individual donated in the past 12 months.

This year's study indicates less attendance at religious services, although it is difficult to say how the pandemic may have impacted this finding. Even though respondents were asked to consider the year before the pandemic precautions began in March 2020, it is likely that memories and perceptions of specific behaviors may be different than in previous studies.

Attendance at religious services, 2004 - 2020/21

	Less often than that	A few times per year	Once or twice a month	About once a week	Every week or more often
2004	18%	14%	19%	8%	42%
2010	24%	18%	14%	14%	29%
2015	26%	14%	19%	12%	30%
2020/21	40%	11%	14%		35%

Religious attendance, 2020/21
n = 747

NEVER	ONCE	A FEW TIMES	2-4 TIMES	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	TWICE A MONTH	ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
37%	3%	4%	7%	9%	5%	28%	7%
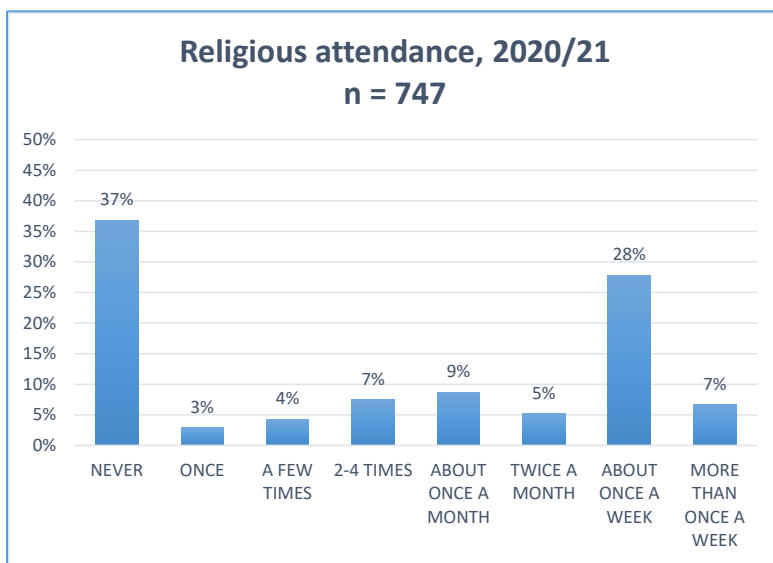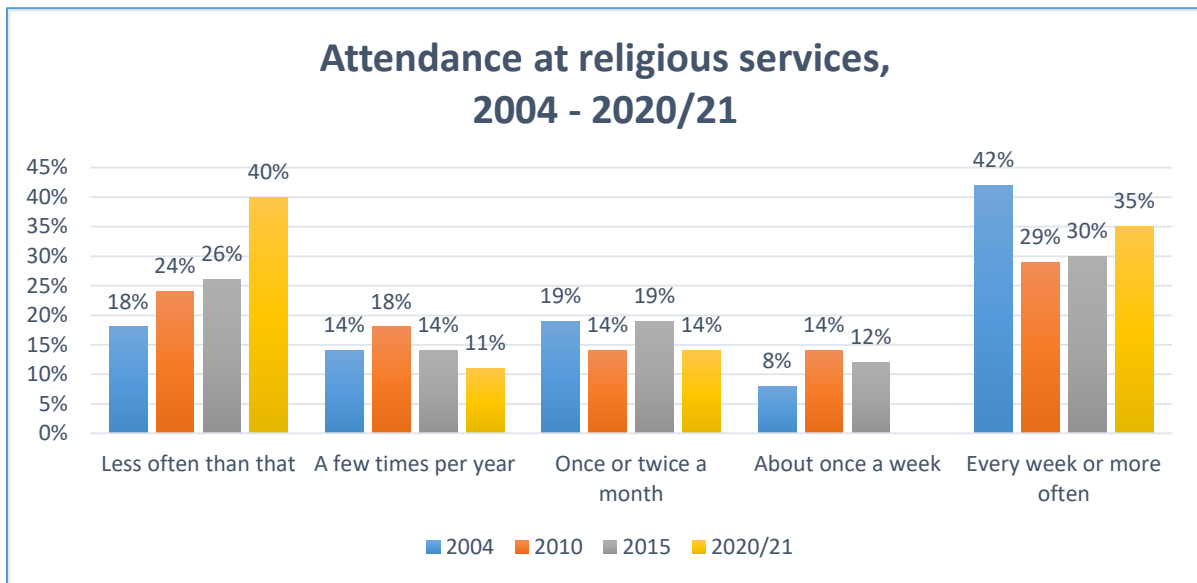
Over 70% of respondents had donated to charitable causes in the previous year, substantially lower than in previous years. Again, this is likely directly related to the pandemic.

Philanthropic donations, 2020/21
n = 585

Philanthropic donations
2004 - 2020/21
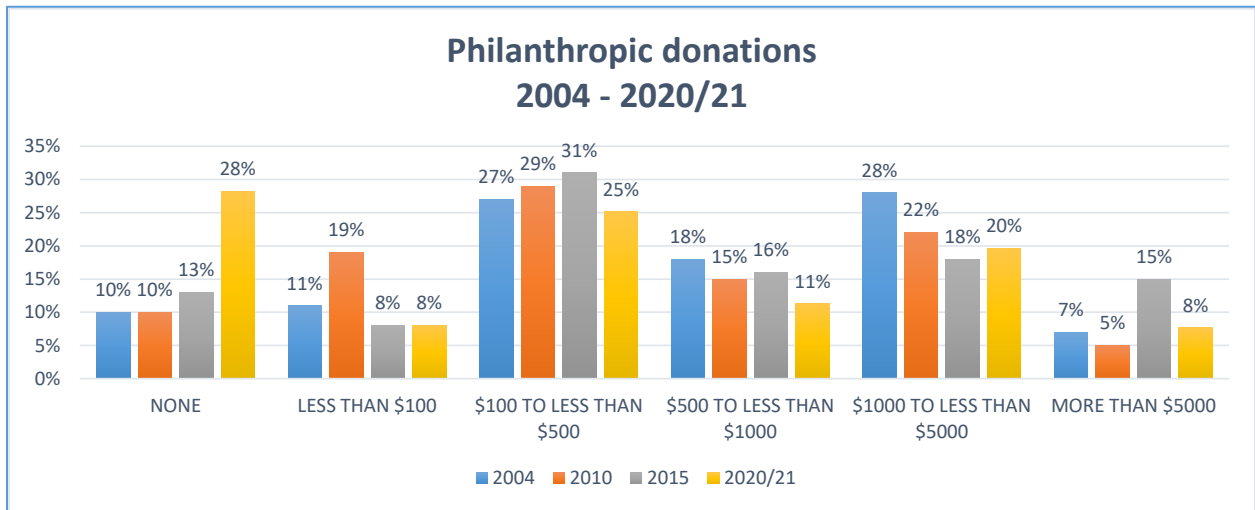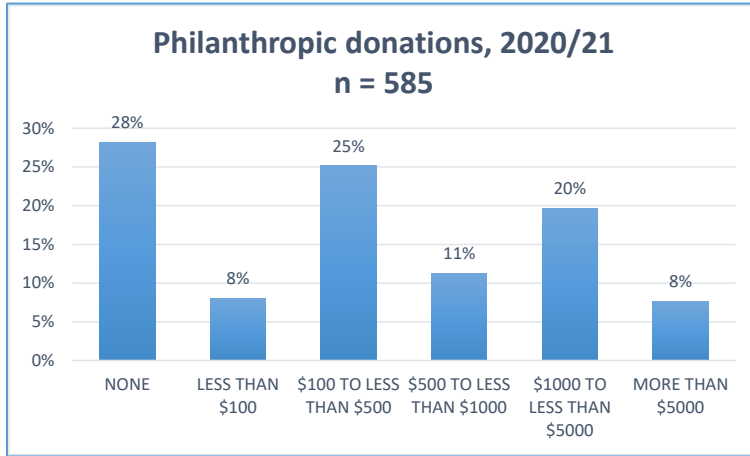
Connections through social media

We asked respondents about social media use. Two thirds of respondents indicated daily use of social media, and only 20% indicating that they'd not used social media in the past month. As expected, social media use is higher than in previous studies.

Recognizing the increasing importance of social media in people's lives, two new questions were added to this study. We asked respondents whether or not they share photos on social media, and if they use social media for job or school related activities. About 25% of respondents indicated affirmatively to each of these questions.

**Social media use
2004 - 2020/21**

	HAVE NOT USED IN THE PAST MONTH	LESS THAN 4	5 - 9 DAYS	10 - 19 DAYS	20 OR MORE DAYS
2010	41%	8%	21%	16%	14%
2015	24%	9%	5%	6%	56%
2020/21	20%	6%	4%	4%	67%

**Sharing photos on social media, 2020/21
n = 757**

	YES	NO
	25%	75%

Use of social media for job or school, 2020/21
n = 748

YES	26%
NO	74%
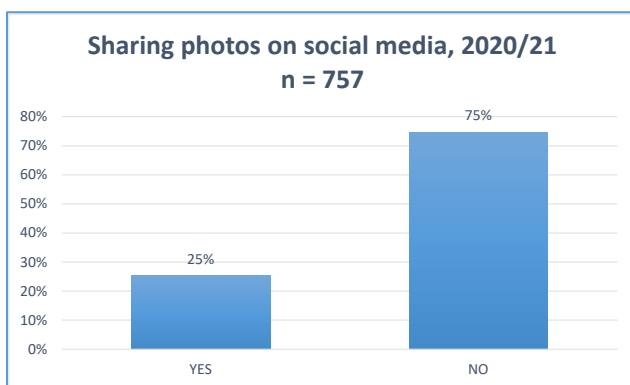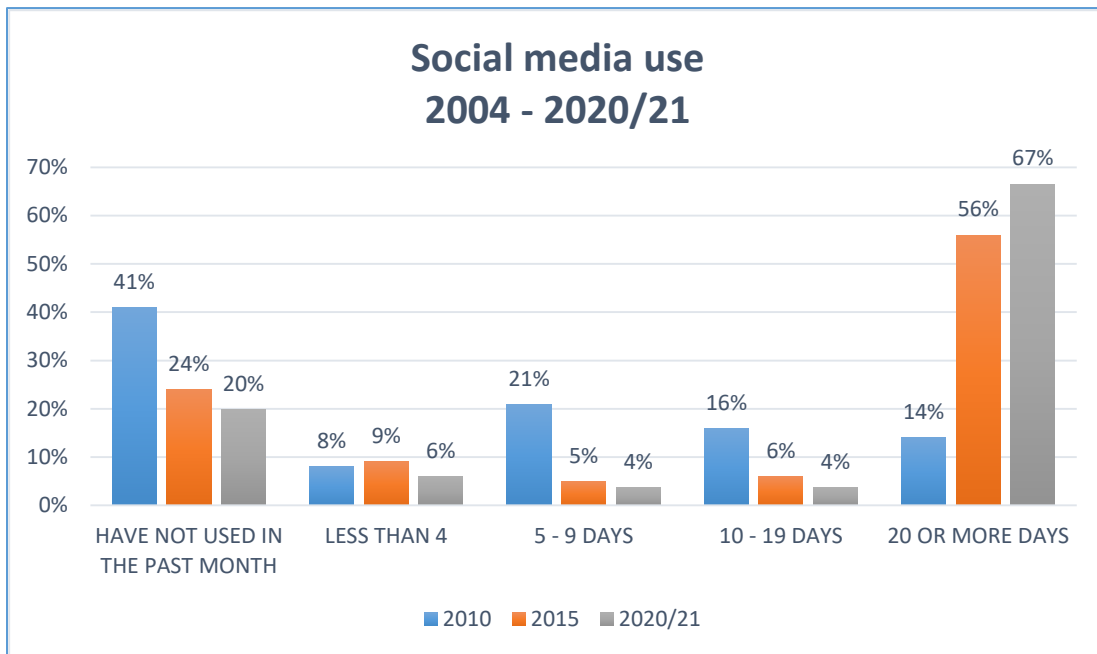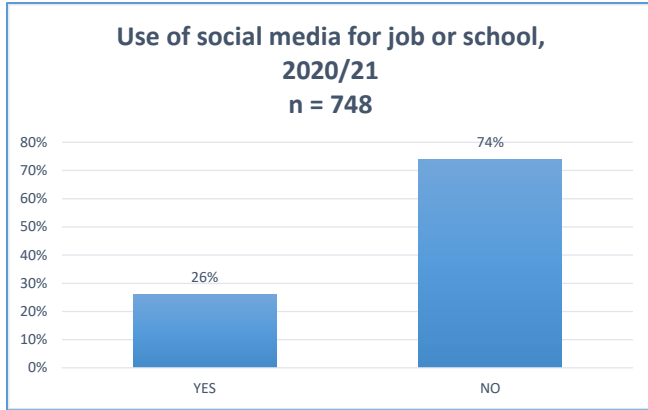
Demographics

The tables below report the response to the survey's demographic questions, with comparisons to previous studies. (Because of rounding, not all columns in individual tables add up to 100%.)

There are a few measures that have slightly different categories in the current study than in previous studies. In most cases in which the categories do not perfectly match, it is because the 2020/21 study offered additional categories for responses.

This year's study was more representative of the general population than previous studies, owing mainly to the intentional recruitment of people of color as well as relying on a longer data collection period, and increased number of call attempts (which can result in contacting more difficult-to-reach respondents). Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting changes across time as representing meaningful changes in the general population. Most notably, while Census data does indicate a small increase in the percent of people of color in the general population of Central Minnesota, the increase in people of color in our sample from 6% in 2015 to 19% in 2020/21 is best explained by study design and data collection rather than changes in the population.

Gender	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Men	48%	49%	45%	44%
Women	50%	51%	55%	56%
Something else	2%	NA	NA	NA
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
18 to 24	12%	14%	26%	26%
25 to 44	31%	27%	31%	35%
45 to 64	35%	31%	26%	24%
65 and up	22%	28%	17%	16%
Total	100%	100%	98%	99%

Please note that there are additional educational categories presented from this year's study as compared to previous studies. Previous studies reported categories "some college/tech school" (a combination of "some college of technical school and two-year or associate degree"), and "college degree or above" (a combination of "four-year college degree" and "graduate coursework or degree"). Given the presence of several institutions of higher education in Central Minnesota, and the relatively high percentage of respondents indicating having completed graduate coursework or degree, we believe it may be useful to report the more detailed educational information.

Education	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
High school or less	21%	17%	16%	31%
Some college or technical school	18%	40%	46%	40%
Two-year or associate degree	17%			
Four-year college degree	27%	43%	38%	29%
Graduate coursework or degree	17%			
Total	100%	100%	98%	100%

Race	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
African-American or Black	9%	1%	1%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4%	1%	1%	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1%	1%	0%	1%
White	81%	94%	96%	97%
Two or more races/Other	5%	3%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	99%	100%

Ethnicity	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Latinx/Hispanic	5%	2%	1%	1%
Somali	3%	0%	0%	Not asked

Home ownership	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Own	77%	87%	84%	82%
Rent	23%	13%	16%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

For similar reasons as those described in the above discussion of educational attainment, we have reported more detail at the higher end of the income responses because of the high number of respondents who report incomes greater than $100,000.

Income	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Less than $30,000	11%	11%	20%	26%
$30,000 but less than $50,000	16%	20%	22%	22%
$50,000 but less than $75,000	23%	26%	22%	24%
$75,000 but less than $100,000	21%	43%	30%	25%
$100,000 or more	30%			
Total	100%	100%	94%	97%

Residence in Central Minnesota	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Five years of less	23%	16%	23%	27%
Six to twenty	35%	34%	37%	34%
More than twenty/All my life	42%	50%	40%	39%
Total	100%			

We report additional detail in the marital status this year as compared to previous years, as there is substantial, socially relevant, differences in lived experience among the various statuses that could be classified as "not married". For example, someone living with a domestic partner likely has a very different life than someone who is divorced.

Marital status	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Married	58%	69%	64%	57%
Domestic partner	6%			
Separated	1%			
Divorced	11%	31%	36%	43%
Widowed	5%			
Never married	20%			
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number children	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
0	63%	66%	58%	61%
1	12%	11%	17%	13%
2	14%	12%	15%	17%
3 or more	10%	12%	10%	10%
Total	100%	99%	100%	101%

Residence	2020/21	2015	2010	2004
Saint Cloud	49%	39%	44%	49%
Other metro	23%	19%	22%	25%
Outlying areas	28%	42%	34%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Social capital scale analysis

A Social Capital Scale (SC Scale) was created in a way that reproduced the scale created in 2004, 2010, and 2015. The same 24 items listed in the 2015 report were computed together (added) after being dummy coded in the same way. Adding each of those 24 items after dichotomizing each item as "0" for lower and "1" for higher personal social capital, the minimum score for any respondent on this scale is 0 while the maximum score is 23.

24 Items used for the 2020-21 Social Capital Scale

Questions/Items	Coded as "1" for positive/higher
1. **Overall/General trust of people**	People can be trusted
2. **Trust neighbors**	Trust a lot, some
3. **Trust local police**	Trust a lot, some
4. **Trust shop people in local stores**	Trust a lot, some
5. **Trust white people**	Trust a lot, some
6. **Trust Black people**	Trust a lot, some
7. **Trust Hispanic/Latino people**	Trust a lot, some
8. **Interested in politics**	Very or somewhat
9. **Registered to vote**	Yes
10. **Trust national government**	Always, most, or some of the time
11. **Trust local government**	Always, most, or some of the time
12. **Worked on a community project**	One or more times
13. **Donated blood**	One or more times
14. **Attended public meetings**	One or more times
15. **Attended political meetings**	One or more times
16. **Attended club/organization meetings**	Two or more times
17. **Had friends in home**	Five or more times
18. **Had friends of another race in home**	One or more times
19. **Had friends from another neighborhood in home**	Two or more times
20. **Had a community leader in home**	One or more times
21. **Volunteered**	Two or more times
22. **Served as officer or on committee**	Yes
23. **Attended religious services regularly**	Every week, almost every week, once or twice a month
24. **Donations to all causes**	$500 or more

The SC Scale sample mean is 14.98 compared to 16.31 in 2015 (the 1.33 mean difference between those two surveys is statistically significant at 0.001).   The population SC Scale mean is estimated to range from 14.6 to 15.36 at a 95% confidence interval. The median is 15, which reveals no skewness. The lowest value is 3 and the highest value is 23. The SC scale sample mean was 15.34 in 2010 and the mean difference with 2020-21 is not statistically significant.

After testing for scale reliability, the Cronbach's alpha value is .783. This Social Capital scale based on those 24 items remains an instrument that possess strong consistency.
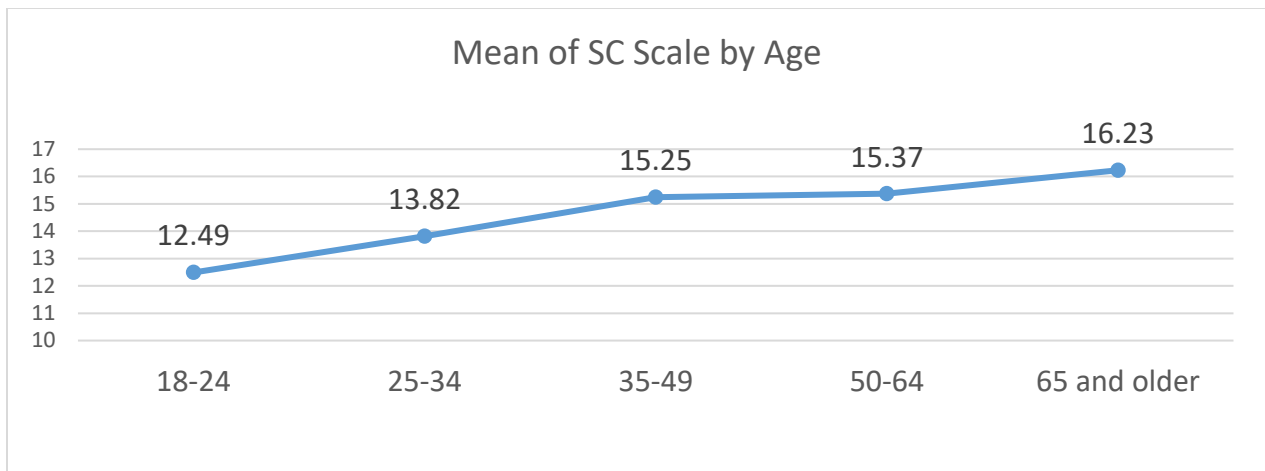
Comparison of Demographic Groups
Social Capital Scale and Gender

Mean of SC Scale by Gender

15.08

14.91
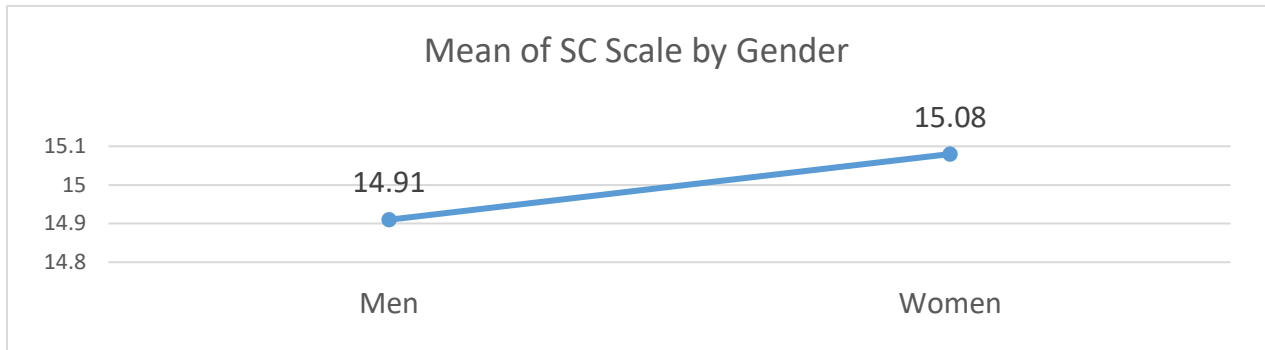
Men	Women

When comparing the SC scale mean between men and women, we find that the mean difference in not statistically significant at .05 alpha level (t value = -.448, df = 431). This was also the case in 2004 and in 2015.

Social Capital Scale and Age

Mean of SC Scale by Age

16.23

15.25   15.37

13.82

12.49

18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and older

When comparing the SC scale mean for different age groups, we find that the score on the SC scale is affected by age. The differences in social capital between age groups are statistically significant at .001 alpha level ($F\ ratio$ value = 8.972, total df = 437). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys. However, based on our results from the Bonferroni post hoc analysis, only the mean differences between the following age groups are statistically significant at .05:

- "18-24" and "35-49,"
- "18-24" and "50-64,"
- "18-24" and "65 and older,"
- "25-34" and "65 and older," and
- "35-49" and "65 and older."

Social Capital Scale and Community Type
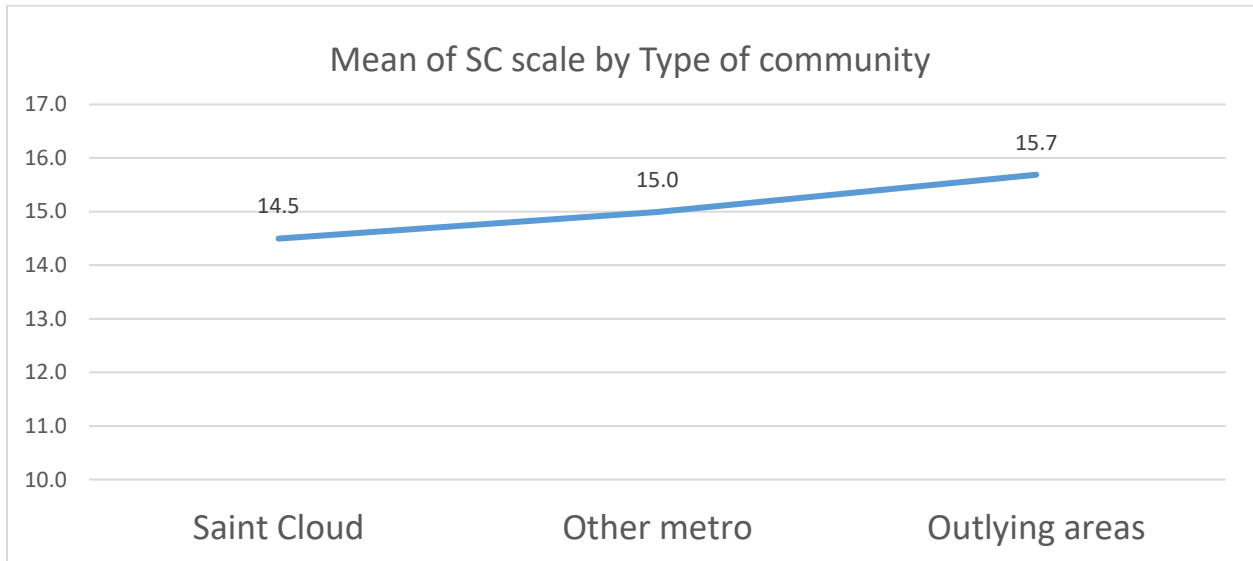
When comparing the SC scale mean for different types of communities, we do not find a statistically significant difference among the three kinds of communities, similar to previous studies.

Social Capital Scale and Home Ownership
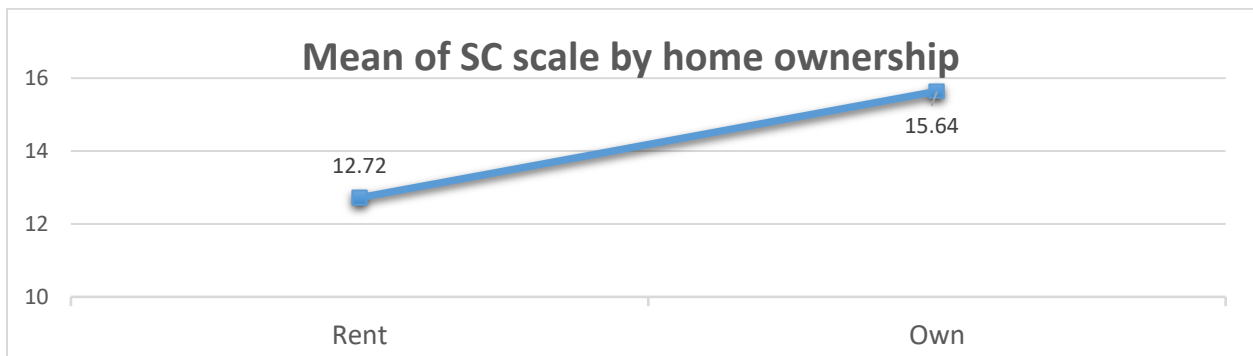
When comparing the SC scale means between those who own versus those who rent their home, we find that the mean difference is statistically significant at .001 alpha level (t value = -6.567, df = 440). Owning a home instead of renting a home seems to be associated with more social capital. This seems to be also true in the past three surveys' findings.

Social Capital Scale and Attendance to Religious Services

Mean of SC Scale by Religious Services Attendance

```
18 ┤                                              17.03
17 ┤                                              ●
16 ┤
15 ┤        13.38
14 ┤
13 ┤        ●
12 ┤
11 ┤
10 ┤
      Never or Seldom          Once a Month or More
```
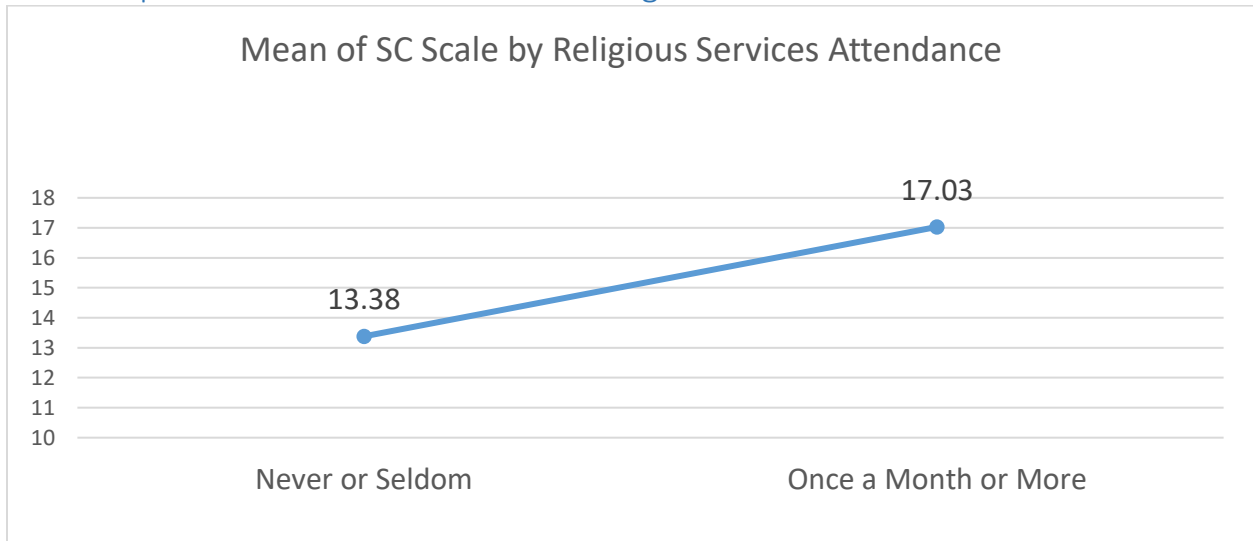
When comparing the SC scale means between those who never or seldom attend religious services versus those who attend once a month or more, we find that the mean difference is statistically significant at .001 alpha level (t value = -10.494, df = 442). Higher religious attendance frequency compared to lower attendance frequency seems to be associated with more social capital. This seems to be also true in the past three surveys' findings.

Social Capital Scale and Education

Mean of SC Scale by Education

```
17 ┤                                                    16.33
16 ┤
15 ┤     13.49              13.86                        ●
14 ┤                        ●
13 ┤     ●
12 ┤
11 ┤
10 ┤
    High School or Less  Some College and Tech  College Degree and Above
```

When comparing the SC scale mean for respondents with different education levels, we find that the score on the SC scale is affected by education level. The differences in social capital between educational level groups are statistically significant at .001 alpha level ($F\ ratio$ value = 25.291, total df = 443). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys. However, based on our results from the Bonferroni post hoc analys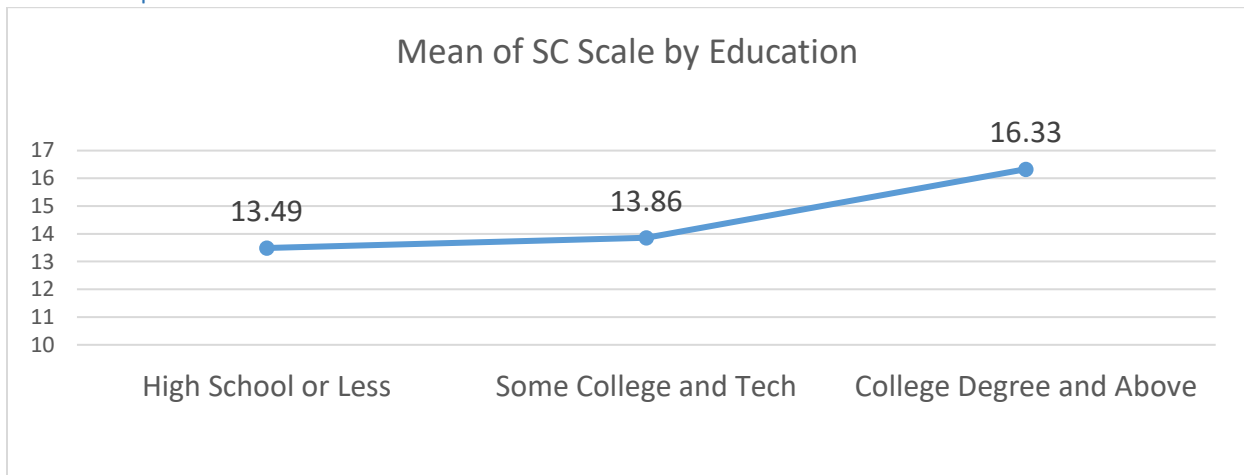is, the SC scale mean difference between those who had a high school education or less and those who had some college and technical education is not statistically significant at .05.

Note that "Some College or Technical School" and "Two-Year or Associate Degree" categories were collapsed into the "Some College and Tech" category. Similarly, "Four-Year College Degree" and "Graduate Coursework or Degree" were collapsed into the "College Degree and Above" category.

Social Capital Scale and Employment Status

Mean of SC Scale by Employment Status

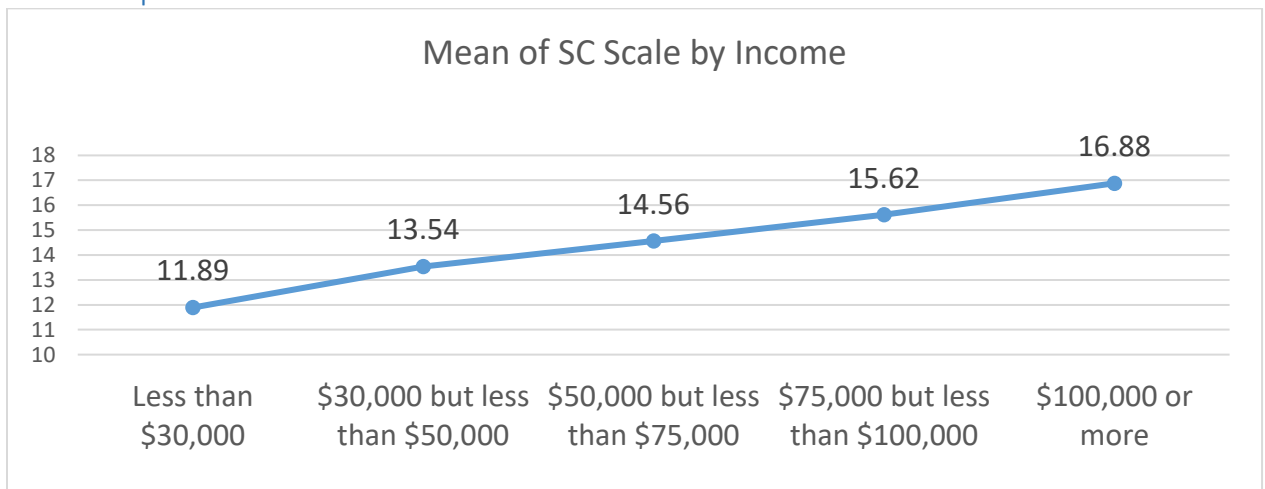|	Currently Working	Retired	All Others
	14.96	15.91	13.82
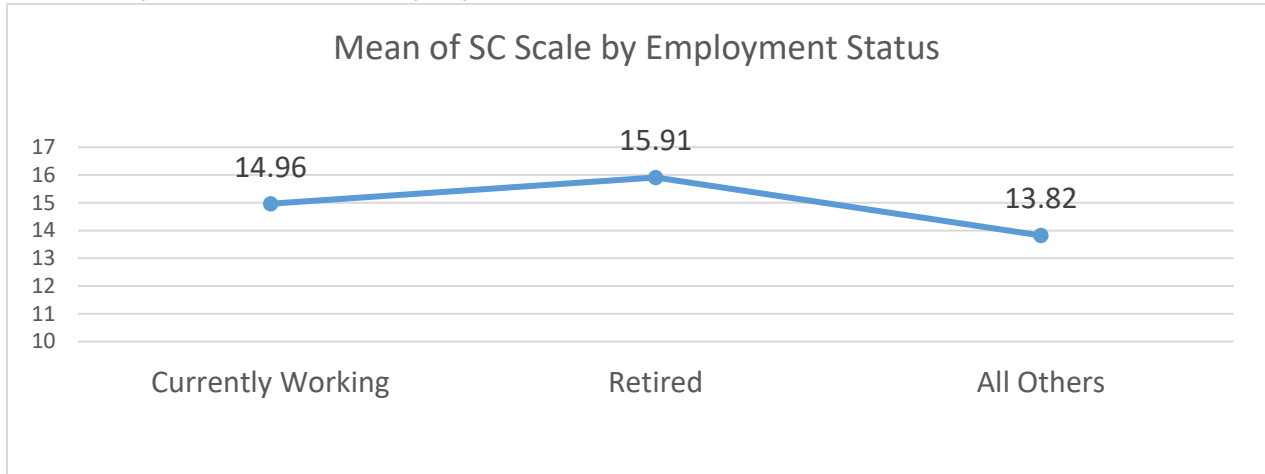
When comparing the SC scale mean for respondents with employment status, we find that the score on the SC scale is affected by employment status. The differences in social capital between employment status groups are statistically significant at .01 alpha level (*F ratio* value = 4.796, total *df* = 443). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys. However, based on our results from the Bonferroni post hoc analysis, the SC scale mean difference between those who currently working and those who are retired is not statistically significant at .05. Note that the "All Others" category was based on combining "temporary laid off," "unemployed," "permanently disabled," "homemaker/stay at home parents," and "students" categories.

Social Capital Scale and Income

Mean of SC Scale by Income

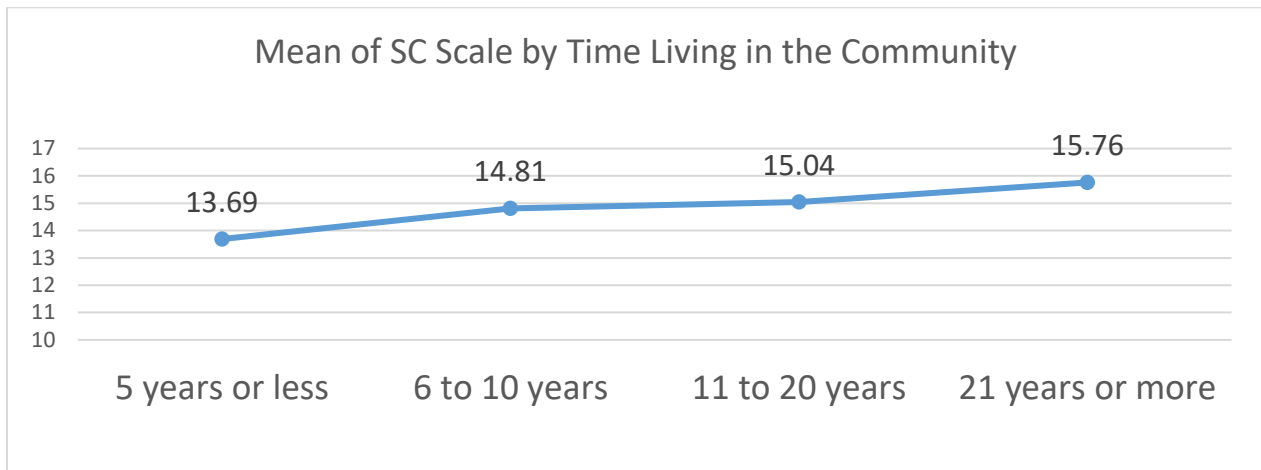| Less than $30,000	$30,000 but less than $50,000	$50,000 but less than $75,000	$75,000 but less than $100,000	$100,000 or more
11.89	13.54	14.56	15.62	16.88

When comparing the SC scale mean by income brackets, we find that the score on the SC scale is affected by income. The differences in social capital between income levels are statistically significant at

.001 alpha level (*F ratio* value = 16.659, total *df* = 385). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys. However, based on our results from the Bonferroni post hoc analysis, the SC scale mean differences between the following subgroups are not statistically significant at .05:

- "less than $30,000" and "$30,000 by less than $50,000,"
- "$30,000 by less than $50,000" and "$50,000 but less than $75,000,"
- "$50,000 but less than $75,000" and "$75,000 but less than $100,000," and
- "$75,000 but less than $100,000" and "$100,000 or more."

Social Capital Scale and Length of Time Living in the Community

Mean of SC Scale by Time Living in the Community

	5 years or less	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 years or more
Mean	13.69	14.81	15.04	15.76

When comparing the SC scale mean by length of years living in the community, we find that the score on the SC scale is affected by duration living in the community. The differences in social capital between time length levels are statistically significant at .001 alpha level (*F ratio* value = 5.859, total *df* = 442). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys. However, based on our results from the Bonferroni post hoc analysis, it is important to note that the only statistically significant mean difference is between those who have lived in the community 5 years or less and those who have lived 21 years or more in the community. In other words, length of time living in the community matters in terms of social capital but only if the gap is 16 years or more.

Social Capital Scale and Race

Mean of SC Scale by Race

15.47

12.96

Community of Color	White Comunity
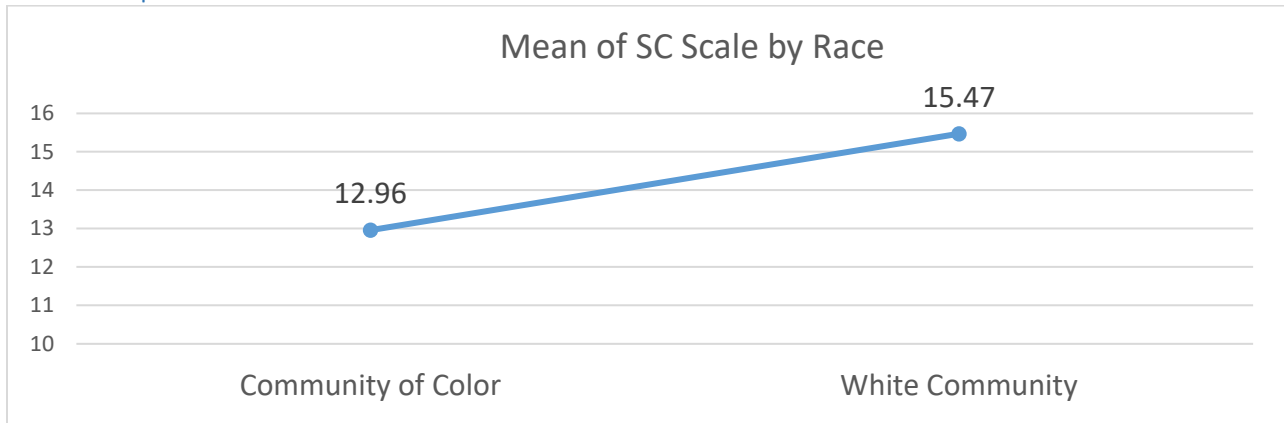
When comparing the SC scale means between communities of color and white communities, we find that the mean difference is statistically significant at .001 alpha level (t value = -4.520, df = 432). White communities compared to communities of color seem to be associated with more social capital. This mean difference was not statistically significant in previous surveys most likely because of sampling size issues.

Social Capital Scale and Marital Status

Mean of SC scale by martical status

16

12.8

Married	Never married
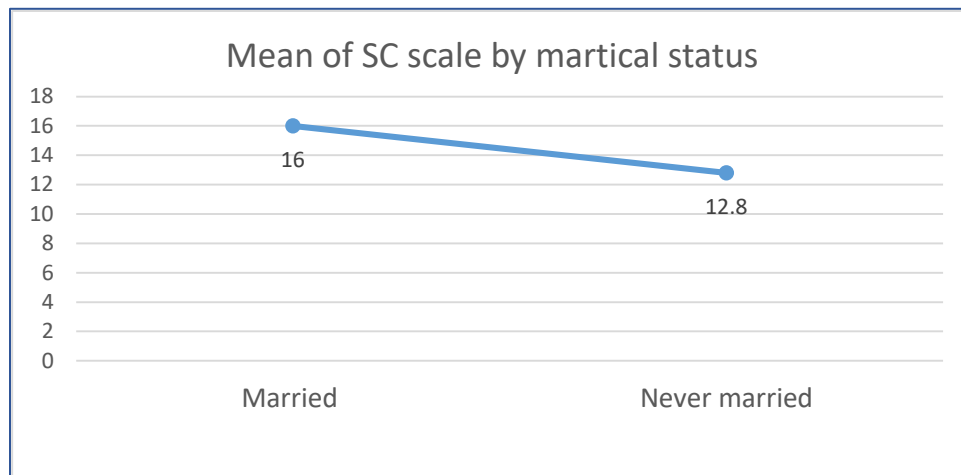
When comparing the SC scale means between married respondents and never married respondents, we find that the mean difference is statistically significant at .001 alpha level (t value = 6.639, df = 333). Never married respondents compared to married respondents seem to be associated with less social capital, similar to the 2015 survey report.

Social Capital Scale and Number of Children

Mean of SC Scale by Number of Children

14.87   15.24   14.71

| No Children | 1 to 2 Children | 3 Children or More |
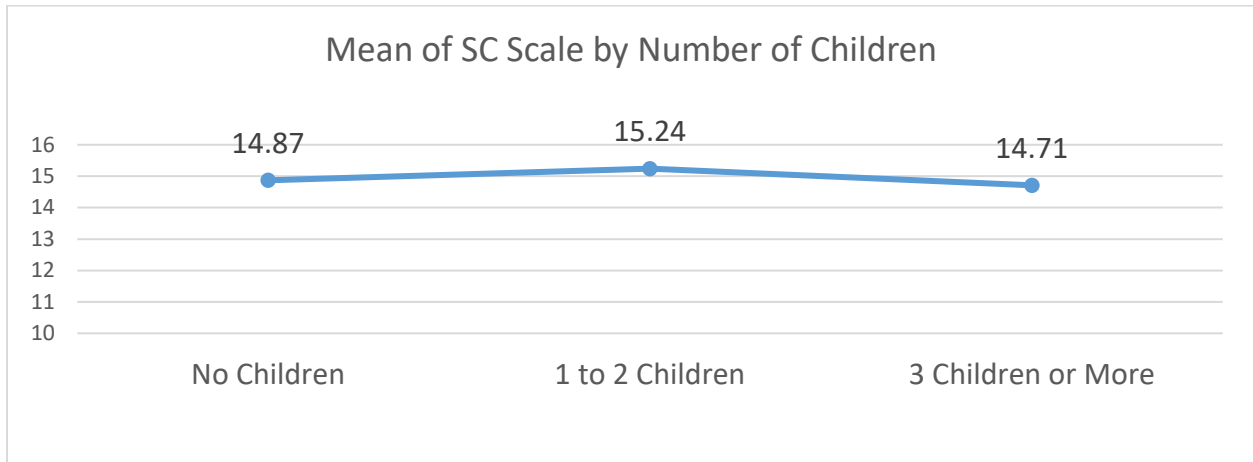
When comparing the SC scale mean by how many children respondents have, we find that the score on the SC scale is not affected by how many children one has. The differences in social capital between those three categories were not statistically significant at .05 alpha level (*F ratio* value = .463, total *df* = 440). Similar conclusions were made from the past three surveys.

Bridging and bonding social capital

There are different aspects of social capital. As was begun in the 2015 study, in this report we will present two important kinds of social capital – Bridging Social Capital and Bonding Social Capital. Bridging social capital refers to the ties of trust and reciprocity between diverse groups of people, such as between racial or religious groups. Bonding social capital refers to the ties of trust and reciprocity among close-knit groups of people, such as among family, within a religious congregation, or among people one sees as similar to oneself.

Bridging social capital is associated with increased understanding among diverse groups of people. For example, in communities with high levels of bridging social capital there are fewer instances of racism and other forms of prejudice and discrimination against groups identified as "other". Bridging is the form of social capital most associated with employment opportunities and successful entrepreneurship. Bridging social capita; is positively correlated to weathering severe disruptions to the community, such as natural disaster or the loss of a major employer. Indeed, it is reasonable to think that bridging social capital may be important in recovering from the severe disruptions of the 2020-21 Covid-19 pandemic.

Bonding social capital increases the sense of belonging community members feel. Individuals embedded in networks with strong bonding capital may be cushioned against economic and other disruptions by their strong ties, and bonding social capital provides emotional and psychological support. However, bonding social capital can be more associated with negative qualities than is bridging social capital. For example, a community high in bonding capital, but low in bridging capital, can lead to insularity, cliquishness, and can be less adaptable in the face of economic or other disruptions.

Fortunately, bridging and bonding social capitals are not mutually exclusive. Ideally, a community would work toward having both high bridging and high bonding social capital.

Bridging and bonding social capital are measured using indices calculated from several targeted survey items (see lists of items below). The scale is measured from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the highest possible level of bridging or bonding social capital as measured by the survey.

Bridging and bonding social capital in Central Minnesota

Since 2010, we've seen a steady increase in bridging social capital in Central Minnesota, while bonding social capital has remained at roughly similar levels, down a bit in 2020/21 as compared to 2015.

**Bridging and Bonding Social Capital
2010 - 2020/21**
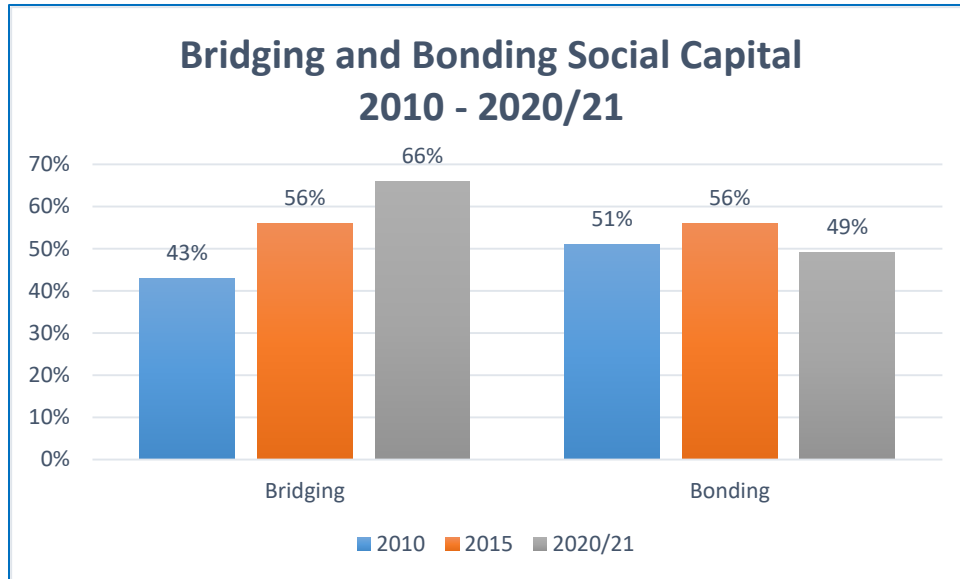
Bridging items

*How many times have you been in the home of a friend of a different race or had them in your home?

*How many times have you been in the home of someone who lives in a different neighborhood or had them in your home?

Now, think about people from Somalia. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Next, think about black or African-American people. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Now think about Latino or Hispanic people. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Denotes items that contribute to the "action" component of bridging social capital. The rest contribute to the "trust" component.

Bridging social capital can be seen as having two constituent parts – action and trust. As compared to 2015 levels, 2020/21 levels of trust have increased (0.82 versus 0.75), while action has decreased (0.52 versus 0.58).

Bonding items

*Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?

*How many times in the past twelve months have you had friends over to your home?

*How many times have you attended any club or organizational meeting (not including meetings for work)?

Think about people in your neighborhood. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little or not at all?

Next, think about white people. Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

And how much of the time do you think you can trust local government to do what is right?

Denotes items that contribute to the "action" component of bonding social capital. The rest contribute to the "trust" component.

Bonding can also be divided into action and trust components. The action component of bonding social capital measured at 0.50. Similar to bridging trust, bonding trust was higher than 2015, 0.82 versus 0.75.

Although we cannot directly compare these results for Central Minnesota to those from other communities because of confounding factors like time of the study, news cycles, precise methodology, etc., these results seem to be relatively high when compared to communities featured in the Saguaro Seminar's Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey collection of studies using similar methodology (see a compilation of studies at http://www.hks.harvard.edu/saguaro/communitysurvey/.)

APPENDIX I: Questionnaire

Central Minnesota Social Capital Study, Survey Script
Survey conducted September 2020 – January 2021
Notes:

- *After the initial introduction, there are two versions of the introductory questions, one for our landline sample and one for our cell phone sample. Lines beginning with "C:" provide comments indicating for which sample the question is relevant.*
- *Text that is ALL CAPS is not read by the caller. Text that is [IN BRACKETS] is instructions to the caller.*
- *Each of the Community Participation and Home Visiting items (Questions 5 – 13) have the same instructions and list of possible responses. Instructions and responses are listed only once, after Question 5.*
- *Each of the Trust in Specific Groups items (Questions 15 – 21) have the same instructions and list of possible responses. Instructions and responses are listed only once, after Question 15.*

Q: HELLO --
Hello, my name is _____(YOUR NAME), and I am a student at St. Cloud State University. I am calling from our survey research center on campus. We are conducting a study of community involvement and social activities in Central Minnesota.
We are not asking for contributions or trying to sell you anything. Your telephone number was drawn by a computer in a random sample of the area. [HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]

 [IF INTERVIEW IS A RESTART, MAKE SURE YOU HAVE PROPER RESPONDENT,
 REINTRODUCE YOURSELF AND SAY SOMETHING LIKE--

 We previously started this interview and couldn't finish it at the time. May we finish it now?

Q: HELLO1 ---
C: IF PHONE NUMBER IS FROM A LANDLINE SAMPLE
 Is this your residential phone, and is it a landline phone?

[IF NO] Is this your personal cell phone, and not a business phone?
[IF NOT RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE OR PERSONAL CELL PHONE, TERMINATE BY SAYING
                I'm sorry, we have the wrong number.
                    END CALL WITH CTRL-END]

Q: GENDER --------------------------------------
C: ONLY ASK THIS FOR LANDLINE SURVEYS
To make sure that the results of our study will represent Central Minnesota, I have to ask you what is your gender?
[IF RESPONDENT INDICATES "OTHER" OR "TRANS" OR "THIRD GENDER" OR SIMILAR,
CHOOSE 'OTHER, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE']

T: 15 17
1. MAN/MALE, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE
2. WOMAN/FEMALE, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE
3. OTHER, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE

Q: HELLO2B ---------------------
Is this a personal cell phone, that is not a business phone?
[IF NOT A PERSONAL CELL PHONE] Is this a residential landline phone?
[IF BUSINESS PHONE, END CALL ... "I'm sorry I have a wrong number." END CALL WITH CTRL-END]
To make sure that the results of our study will represent
Central Minnesota, I have to ask you what is your gender?
[IF RESPONDENT INDICATES "OTHER" OR "TRANS" OR "THIRD GENDER" OR "NEITHER", CHOOSE 'OTHER,
PERSONAL CELL PHONE' OR 'OTHER, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE' BASED ON PHONE TYPE]

Thank you.

Q: HELLO2C --------------------
 Are you age 18 or older and live in Central Minnesota?
 [IF YES TO BOTH, PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]
 [IF TOO YOUNG OR NOT A RESIDENT, END CALL BY SAYING]
 I'm sorry I have a wrong number.
 [THEN END CALL WITH CTRL-END]

Q: DRIVING ---------------------------------------
C: ONLY ASK THIS FOR CELL PHONE SURVEYS
 It is important that we interview you when you are not driving or in
 a situation where you would be distracted by events around you. Are you
 in a safe situation to answer our questions?

 [IF YES-START INTERVIEW]
   Before we begin the 10-15 minute survey, please note that I
  am happy to answer any questions about the study either now or
  later. This interview is completely voluntary, so if we come
  to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and
  we'll go on to the next question. [PRESS NEXT TO CONTINUE]

 [IF THIS IS NOT A GOOD TIME FOR INTERVIEW]
    When may I call back to interview you?

Q: ETHICS ---------------------------
C: ONLY FOR LANDLINE SURVEYS
 Before we begin the 10-15 minute survey, please note that I
 am happy to answer any questions about the study either now or
 later. This interview is completely voluntary, so if we come
 to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and
 we'll go on to the next question.

Q: Q8CITY --
In order to make sure that you live in the area we are interested in, I need to ask what city or town you live in or near.
Which town do you live in?
[DO NOT READ LIST; IF TOWN/CITY DOES NOT APPEAR ON LIST, TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH, FOR EXAMPLE "I'm sorry, I have the wrong number.]

1. SAINT CLOUD [GOES TO 5.1]
2. AVON
3. CLEAR LAKE
4. CLEARWATER
5. COLD SPRING
6. COLELGEVILLE
7. FOLEY
8. GILMAN
9. RICE
10. ROCKVILLE
11. SAINT JOSEPH
12. SAINT STEPHEN
13. SARTELL
14. SAUK RAPIDS
15. WAITE PARK
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q9STCLOUDZIP --
What is your zip code in St. Cloud?
[IF OTHER ZIP, ENTER IN TEXT BOX]

1. 56301
2. 56303
3. 56304
4. OTHER
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q1VOL --
These first questions are about your activities in the community.
In the twelve months before the pandemic began, how many times did you volunteer?
[IF NEEDED, REMIND "in the last twelve months"; DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, IF NECESSARY PROBE WITH CATEGORIES]

1. NONE
2. ONCE
3. A FEW TIMES [ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED]
4. 2-4 TIMES
5. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE
6. TWICE A MONTH
7. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE
8. MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q2OFFICER --
How often did you serve as an officer or serve on a committee of any local club or organization?
[IF NEEDED, REMIND "in the last twelve months"; DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, IF NECESSARY PROBE WITH CATEGORIES]

1. NONE
2. ONCE
3. A FEW TIMES [ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED]
4. 2-4 TIMES
5. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE
6. TWICE A MONTH
7. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE
8. MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q3RELIGIOUS --
Again, in the twelve months before the pandemic began,
not including weddings and funerals, how often did you attend religious services?

1. NONE
2. ONCE
3. A FEW TIMES [ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE
CANNOT BE CLARIFIED]
4. 2-4 TIMES
5. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE

6. TWICE A MONTH
7. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE
8. MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q4PHILAN --
People and families contribute money, property, or other assets for a wide variety of chritable purposes.
During the past 12 months, approximately how much money did you and the other family memnbers in
your household contribute to all community causes, including your local religious congregation?
[CLARIFY IF NEEDED "By contribution, we mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a
profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself."]

1. NONE
2. LESS THAN $100
3. $100 TO LESS THAN $500
4. $500 TO LESS THAN $1000
5. $1000 TO LESS THAN $5000
6. MORE THAN $5000
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

==COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND HOME VISITS SECTIONS – please note that the response list and
instructions are the same for each of these questions, Q5 – Q13, but only appears once in this report,
after the first item, Q5.==

Q: Q5CMTYPROJ --
 Again, in the twelve months before the pandemic began, how many times did you work with others on
a community project?
[PROMPT AS NEEDED, IF RESPONDENT OFFERS A NUMBER, PLACE IN THE CORRECT CATEGORY BELOW.
IF THEY DON'T OFFER AN EXACT NUMBER, READ CATEGORIES..."Would you say it was...?"..]
[IF NEEDED, CLARIFY THAT "This question is asking about the period from Fall 2019 - Fall 2020, not only
before the pandemic."]

1. NONE
2. ONCE
3. A FEW TIMES [ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE
CANNOT BE CLARIFIED]
4. 2-4 TIMES
5. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ON AVERAGE

6. TWICE A MONTH
7. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK ON AVERAGE
8. MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q6CMTYMTG ---
  In the twelve months prior to the pandemic,
  how many times did you attend any community meeting in which
  there was discussion of town, city, or school affairs?

Q: Q7POLIMTG --
  How many times in the last 12 months have you attended a political meeting or rally, or participated
virtually?

Q: Q8ORGMTG ---
  How often have you attended any club or organizational meeting, in person or virtually, (not including
meetings for work)?

Q: Q9BLOOD ---
How many times in the past twelve months have you donated blood?

Q: QINTROHOME --
T: 2 2 150
In the next four questions, "home" refers to where you are living right now, such as an apartment, a
house, or a dorm.

Q: Q10FRIENDSHOME ---
  In the twelve months before the pandemic, how many times did you have friends over to your home?

Q: Q11RACEHOME --------------------------------------
And, in the twelve months before the pandemic, how many times were you in the
 home of a friend of a different race or had them in your home?

Q: Q12HOODHOME -------------------------------------
In the twelve months before the pandemic, how many times were you in the home of someone who
lives in a different neighborhood or were they in your home?

Q: Q13CMTYLEAD ---
Again, in the twelve months before Covid-19, how many times were you in the home of someone you
consider to be a community leader or had a community leader visit your home?

Q: Q14TRUSTGENERAL ------------------------------
Now there is a section about trust.
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in
dealing with people?
 [DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, PROMPT AS NEEDED]

 1. PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED
 2. YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q15NEIGHBORTRUST --
What about people in your neighborhood?
 Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little or not at all?

 1. A LOT
 2. SOME
 3. ONLY A LITTLE
 4. NOT AT ALL
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q16POLTRUST --
What about the police in your local community? Do you trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q17STORESTRUST --
What about the people who work in the stores where you shop? Do you trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q18WHITETRUST ------------------------------------
 Next, think about white people.
 Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q19BLACKTRUST ------------------------------------
 Next, think about black or African-American people.
 Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q20LATTRUST ------------------------------------
 Next, think people who are Hispanic or Latino.
 Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q21SOMTRUST ------------------------------------
 Now, think about people from Somalia.
 Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

Q: Q22POLINTEREST -------------------------------------
My next questions are about public affairs.
 How interested are you in politics and national affairs?

 1. Very interested
 2. Somewhat interested
 3. Only a little interested
 4. Not at all interested
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q23REGVOTE -----------------------------------
Are you currently registered to vote?

 1. YES
 2. NO
 3. NOT ELIGIBLE TO VOTE
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q24NATGOVTRUST --------------------------------
How much of the time do you think you can trust the national government to do what is right?

 1. Just about always
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Hardly ever
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q25LOCGOVTRUST -------------------------------------
And how much of the time do you think you can trust local government to do what is right?

 1. Just about always
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Hardly ever
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q26HAPPY --
Now, I'd like you to think about your own life.
All things considered, would you say you are very happy, happy, not very happy, or not happy at all?

 1. VERY HAPPY
 2. HAPPY
 3. NOT VERY HAPPY
 4. NOT HAPPY AT ALL
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q27PHYHEALTH ------------------------------------
How would you describe your physical health in the last 60 days?
Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

 1. EXCELLENT
 2. VERY GOOD
 3. GOOD
 4. FAIR
 5. POOR
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q28MENTALHEALTH -------------------------------
 How would you describe your mental health in the last 60 days?
 Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

 1. EXCELLENT
 2. VERY GOOD
 3. GOOD
 4. FAIR
 5. POOR
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q29FOOD --------------------------------------
 During the past tweleve months how often did you worry that your food would run out
 before you had money to buy more?

 1. Often
 2. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: QINTROSOCMED ----------------------------
  Now I have two questions about social media, and then we're almost done.

Q: Q301SOCMEDIA ---------------------------------
On how many days in the last month have you used one or more social media outlets, such as FaceBook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok or similar?

 1. FOUR OR FEWER
 2. 5 - 9 DAYS
 3. 10 - 19 DAYS
 4. 20 OR MORE DAYS
 5. HAVE NOT USED IN THE PAST MONTH
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q302PHOTOS --------------------------
Do you regularly share personal photos or videos on social media like FaceBook, Instagram, TikTok or similar?

 1. YES
 2. NO
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q35JOBSOCIAL ----------------------------
  Do you regularly use social media to access information related to your job or education?

 1. YES
 2. NO
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q36EMPLOY ---------------------------------------
These last few questions help us see if different groups of people have different views.
Note that we are not asking for any identifying information from you; no one can ever find out how you responded to specific questions.

Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

 1. Working [FULL OR PARTTIME]
 2. Temporarily laid off
 3. Unemployed
 4. Retired
 5. Permanently disabled
 6. Homemaker/Stay at home parent
 7. Student
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q37AGE -----------------------------------
What was your age at your last birthday?
 [IF 97 OR OLDER, ENTER "97"]

 98. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED
 AGE:

Q: Q38EDU ----------------------------
What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?
[READ LIST UNTIL STOPPED, IF NECESSARY]

 1. High school or less
 2. Some college or technical school
 3. Two-year or associate degree
 4. Four-year college degree
 5. Graduate coursework or degree
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q39LATINX ---------------------------------
Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

 1. Yes
 2. No
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q40SOMIMM ---
Did you or at least one of your parents immigrate to the U.S. from Somalia or East Africa?

 1. Yes
 2. No
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q41RACE --------------------------------------
Which of the following best describes your race?

 1. African-American or Black
 2. Asian or Pacific Islander
 3. American Indian or Alaskan Native
 4. White or Caucasian
 5. Two or more races
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q42INCOME --
If you added together the yearly incomes, before taxes, of all the members of your household for last year, 2019, about how much would the total be?
[READ LIST UNTIL STOPPED – IF NECESSARY]

1. Less than $30,000
2. $30,000 but less than $50,000
3. $50,000 but less than $75,000
4. $75,000 but less than $100,000
5. $100,000 or more
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q43LONG ------------------------------------
How many years have you lived in your community?
[DON'T READ LIST, PROMPT AS NEEDED]

1. LESS THAN ONE
2. ONE TO FIVE
3. SIX TO TEN
4. ELEVEN TO TWENTY
5. MORE THAN TWENTY
6. ALL MY LIFE
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q44MARRIED --
Are you currently married, separated, divorced, widowed, have you never married, or do you live with a domestic partner?
[DON'T READ LIST, PROMPT IF NEEDED]

1. CURRENTLY MARRIED
2. SEPARATED
3. DIVORCED
4. WIDOWED
5. NEVER MARRIED
6. DOMESTIC PARTNER
88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q45KIDS ---
How many children, aged 17 or younger, live in your household?
[ENTER INTEGER]

88. DON'T KNOW
99. REFUSED

Q: Q46RENT ----------------------------
Finally, do you or your family rent the place where you are living now, or do you own your home?

 1. RENT
 2. OWN
 88. DON'T KNOW
 99. REFUSED

Q: Q47THANKS --------------------------------
Thanks so much, we appreciate your time with this survey.
If you are interested in the results of this survey, the findings will be reported in local newspapers in the next few months.
You can also contact the SCSU Survey Lab at St. Cloud State University. Would you like the number or website?

 [IF YES, IT IS 320-308-3980 OR WEBSITE WWW.STCLOUDSTATE.EDU/SCSUSURVEY.]

 Good-bye and thank you for your time! Have a nice day/evening.