



10-2000

Cultural Participation and Communities: The Role of Individual and Neighborhood Effects

Mark J. Stern

University of Pennsylvania, stern@sp2.upenn.edu

Susan C. Seifert

University of Pennsylvania, seiferts@upenn.edu

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Stern, Mark J. and Seifert, Susan C., "Cultural Participation and Communities: The Role of Individual and Neighborhood Effects" (2000). *Culture Builds Community*. 12.

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This paper was prepared for the 26th annual conference on Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts (STP&A) on the topic of "Arts, Culture, and Policy: Prospects for the 21st Century." Co-sponsored by Americans for the Arts and the Center for Art and Culture, the symposium took place in Washington D.C. from October 12-15, 2000.

SIAP's Culture Builds Community inquiry was undertaken from 1996 to 2001 with support by the William Penn Foundation.

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Cultural Participation and Communities: The Role of Individual and Neighborhood Effects

Abstract

A challenge facing cultural policy studies has been to define an intellectual framework for understanding the significance of the arts in American society. Not surprisingly, in a nation as wedded to individualism as the U.S., the bulk of work has looked at the individual as the unit of analysis. Whether economic impact, arts education, or youth development--the total impact of the arts is viewed as the sum of many individual impacts.

This individual bias is out of step with trends in the social sciences. Sociologists have devoted increased attention to the role of context—communities and networks—in influencing social phenomena. Poverty researchers, like William Julius Wilson, examine the role of social and spatial isolation on the problems of the poor. Robert Putnam argues that social networks are the critical mechanism through which social capital is developed. Other scholars, including Robert Sampson and Felton Earls, suggest that “collective efficacy”—whereby neighborhoods are transformed through development of social networks—is the critical element in understanding child outcomes ranging from physical health to cognitive development.

The study of public participation in the arts is a perfect example of the focus on individuals to the exclusion of the social context. Surveys of public participation in the arts (SPPA), commissioned by the National Endowment for the Arts since 1982, reinforce the individualistic bias and lack ecological information that would enable analysis of neighborhood effects. This paper seeks to right this balance. Using an enhanced version of the 1997 SPPA provided by NEA, it links information on individual respondents to information about the zip code in which the person lived. Using four American metropolitan areas—Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco—the paper finds neighborhood effects as strong as individual level variables in influencing frequency of cultural participation in eight types of cultural activities—museums, opera, jazz, classical music, ballet, other dance, plays, and musicals or music theater.

Disciplines

Arts and Humanities | Civic and Community Engagement | Social Policy | Sociology

Comments

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Social Impact of
the Arts Project

University of Pennsylvania
School of Social Work
<http://www.ssw.upenn.edu/SIAP>

**Working Paper #13--
Cultural Participation and Communities:
The Role of Individual and Neighborhood Effects**

**Mark J. Stern
Susan C. Seifert**

October 2000

PAPER SUMMARY

Prepared for "Arts, Culture, and Policy: Prospects for the 21st Century," Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts 2000 (Washington, DC, October 12-15, 2000).

One of the great challenges facing the emerging field of cultural policy studies is to define an intellectual framework for explaining the significance of the arts and culture in American society. Not surprisingly in a nation as wedded to individualism as the United States is, the bulk of work on developing such a framework has looked at the individual as the appropriate *unit of analysis* for understanding the impact of the arts. The *economic impact of the arts* literature has viewed culture as a set of individual consumption decisions around participation. Similarly, the fields of arts education and the arts and youth development have focused on the impact of cultural engagement on the individual cognitive and emotional development of young people. In both cases, the total impact of the arts is simply the sum of many individual impacts.

This individual bias – although consistent with Americans’ prejudices – is out of step with recent trends in the social sciences. In recent years, sociologists have devoted increased attention to the role of context – communities and networks – in influencing social phenomena. William Julius Wilson, for example, is only one of many poverty researchers to examine the role of social and spatial isolation on the problems of the very poor. Robert Putnam, in an influential new book, has argued that social networks are the critical mechanism through which *social capital* is developed. Along similar lines, a number of scholars, including Robert Sampson and Felton Earls, have suggested that “collective efficacy” – a process through which geographic neighborhoods are transformed through the development of social networks – is the critical element in understanding a variety of child outcomes from physical health to cognitive development. As Sampson has noted, a framework that focuses on the embeddedness of individual action in social contexts can avoid “the psychological reductionism that flows from the dominant theoretical and empirical focus on individuals.”¹

The study of public participation in the arts is a perfect example of the focus on individual actions to the exclusion of the social context. The study of public participation has focused primarily on the role of individual demographic characteristics and the individual biography of participants to the exclusion of obvious contextual variables like the availability of cultural opportunities and the social milieu which encourage or discourage cultural participation. This individualistic bias, of course, has been reinforced by surveys of public participation in the arts (SPPA) commissioned by the National Endowment for the Arts over the past two decades. Although these surveys and the scholarship based on them has enriched our understanding of who is involved in the arts, the lack of ecological information has made it difficult for researchers to examine individual and neighborhood effects on participation in a balanced way.

This paper seeks to right this balance. Using an enhanced version of the 1997 SPPA provided by the NEA, it links information on individual respondents to information about the zip code in which the person lived. Using four American metropolitan

¹ Robert J. Sampson, Stephen W. Raudenbush, “Systematic Social Observation of Public Spaces: A New Look at Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods” *American Journal of Sociology* 105:3(Nov 1999): 603.

areas – Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco – as a case study, the paper finds that neighborhood effects are as strong as individual level variables in influencing the frequency of cultural participation in eight types of cultural activities – museums, opera, jazz, classical music, ballet, other dance, plays, and musicals or music theater.

Method

The research department of the NEA made a version of the 1997 SPPA available to the researchers that included the zip code in which the respondent lived. Using this file, we were able to link information on the respondent to two other data sets: 1) U.S. decennial census data from the 1990 enumeration aggregated to the zip code level; and 2) information on the number of cultural organizations in the respondent's zip code derived from the Internal Revenue Services master file of exempt organizations. This data set allowed us to examine the relative influences of individual demographic variables, like education, income, gender, and age, and neighborhood characteristics in influencing levels of cultural participation.

Findings

Individual characteristics

As previous research would suggest, individual demographic characteristics had notable correlations with levels of cultural participation:

- Women were slightly more likely to attend cultural events than men (Table 1).
- Non-Hispanic whites were substantially more likely to attend cultural events than other ethnic groups (Table 2).
- Those with advanced graduate and professional degrees had higher rates of participation than those with less education (Table 3, Figure 1).
- Those with higher income attend more events than those with less income (Table 4).
- Middle aged (45-59) respondents attended more events than either young adults or older adults (Table 5).

Taken together, however, only two of these influences were statistically significant across the four metropolitan areas. Educational attainment was most strongly correlated with cultural participation with a beta-weight of .31. Income was somewhat less strongly related with a beta-weight of .17 (Table 6).

Neighborhood effects

The neighborhood effects we examined fall into three groups: institutions, socio-economic status, and diversity.

- ***Institutions.*** Respondents who lived in zip codes with many cultural institutions had much higher rates of cultural participation than other respondents (Table 7, Figure 2).
- ***Socio-economic status.*** Just as *individual* economic status influences participation, individuals who lived in neighborhoods with high socio-economic status were more likely to attend cultural events than those in other neighborhoods (Table 8).
- ***Diversity.*** In our previous work on Philadelphia, we found that economic and ethnic diversity were strongly related to the presence of cultural providers and levels of cultural participation at an ecological level. In this paper, we found that respondents who lived in neighborhoods that were ethnically and economically diverse had much higher rates of cultural participation than those who lived in neighborhoods that were homogeneous.² However, across the cities, ethnic diversity was not strongly related to participation. Finally, *household diversity* – as measured by the proportion of non-family households in the neighborhood – was strongly related to cultural participation (Tables 9-12, Figure 4).

Individual and neighborhood variables acted independently of one another. For example, among individuals with post-bachelor’s education, the rate of cultural participation was nearly twice as high among those who lived in diverse neighborhoods as among those in homogeneous neighborhoods.

Multivariate analyses

A number of the ecological variables in the analysis were correlated with one another. We conducted a factor analysis to identify the underlying similarities between different variables (Table 13). This analysis produced two factor indexes:

- ***Neighborhood socio-economic status.*** This factor was strongly related to educational attainment, professional and managerial employment, average gross housing value, per capita income, and average household size. The number of cultural providers per capita was moderately related to this index (Table 14).
- ***Neighborhood diversity.*** This factor was related to economic and ethnic diversity, average household size, non-family households, the proportion of renters, and the age of housing stock. Cultural providers per capita also loaded moderately on this index (Table 15).

² Our measure of economically diversity was the proportion of the population of the respondent’s zip code that lived in block groups that had poverty rates and proportion of professionals and managers that were above average for the metropolitan area. The measure of ethnic diversity was the proportion of the population of the respondent’s zip code that lived in block groups that had no ethnic group that composed more than 80 percent of the population.

We performed a multiple regression to assess the relative importance of the individual and ecological variables (Table 16). The only individual level variable that remained statistically significant in this analysis was educational attainment, which explained 8.5 percent of the variance in frequency of cultural participation. The two neighborhood factor indexes – socio-economic status and diversity – together explained 7.7 percent of the variance. When entered on their own, socio-economic status had a beta-weight of .23 and diversity had a beta-weight of .17.

The composite model that included all individual and neighborhood effects explained 12.7 percent of the variance in frequency of cultural participation. Diversity emerged as the strongest neighborhood effect in the model. An alternative regression analysis suggested that the presence of cultural providers did not have an independent influence of cultural participation. (See Diagram)

Discussion

The basic conclusion we draw from this analysis is that cultural participation needs to be seen as a form of collective behavior. The over-reliance on individual level models of cultural engagement misses the very strong influence that social context has on participation.

The ecological influences on participation break down into two distinct dimensions. Cultural participation is strongly sorted by social hierarchies. Just as *individuals* with higher incomes, more education, and better jobs attend cultural events more frequently, people who live in *neighborhoods* with these characteristics – whatever their individual status – also have higher cultural participation rates. These findings support theories like the *cultural capital* theory associated with the French theorist Pierre Bourdieu.

But this is not *all* that culture does. Cultural engagement – at both the individual and institutional level – is a product of diversity. Economically diverse neighborhoods and especially those that are also ethnically diverse, have much higher rates of cultural participation than ordinary urban neighborhoods. This analysis suggests that there is a household dimension to cultural engagement as well. Neighborhoods that have older housing, lower numbers of children, and many non-family households have much higher participation rates. Alternative domestic arrangements – people living by themselves, as unmarried heterosexual couples, or in gay or lesbian families – produce higher rates of cultural engagement.

In a broader perspective, like crime, political participation, and consumer behavior, the social context in which cultural participation occurs exerts a strong influence on that behavior. It provides existing cultural forms – like street festivals, book clubs, and community theaters – of which individuals can take advantage. It integrates or isolates individuals from social networks that support cultural participation. Finally, it provides standards of behavior – social norms – that encourage or discourage cultural participation.

The implications of this analysis for cultural policy are clear. First, cultural policy must not restrict itself only to individual level variables. Communities and social networks provide powerful influences on cultural engagement. By the same token, culture is a unique and important part of the process of forming those networks. Attendance at cultural events forges relationships that often spill over into other forms of association. In the language used by Robert Sampson and Felton Earls, cultural engagement is one means through which collective efficacy is achieved.

If this is true – as this paper and our other research suggest – then cultural policy is integrally connected with many of the major contemporary debates in urban policy. If culture promotes collective efficacy and social capital, it is one means we can use to strengthen urban communities. If – as we’ve documented in Philadelphia – cultural participation bridges the gaps that separate well-off from poor communities and black and Hispanic from white communities, it is one means of overcoming the destructive influence that these divisions cause. If diversity and cultural engagement truly reinforce one another, then cultural policy provides one avenue for addressing patterns of discrimination and exclusion that still plague our cities. No rationale for a concerted cultural policy is stronger than the unique role of cultural engagement in addressing city’s intractable social divisions and building social networks that overcome them.

In his 1998 book, *The Future of Us All*³, Roger Sanjek documents the transition of a section of Queens in New York City from a homogeneous white community to one populated by whites, African-Americans, and a wide variety of immigrant groups from Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. This transition, while often bumpy, ultimately succeeded in developing a sense of community and collective efficacy that cut across ethnic and social class lines. According to Sanjek, public rituals, including a variety of cultural institutions and creative performances, were a critical element of this reconstruction of community life. If diversity – voluntary or otherwise – is truly the “future of us all” then cultural will need to play a more prominent role in our emerging urban debates.

³ Roger Sanjek, *The future of us all: race and neighborhood politics in New York City* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1998).

Relationship of neighborhood and individual effects on frequency of cultural participation

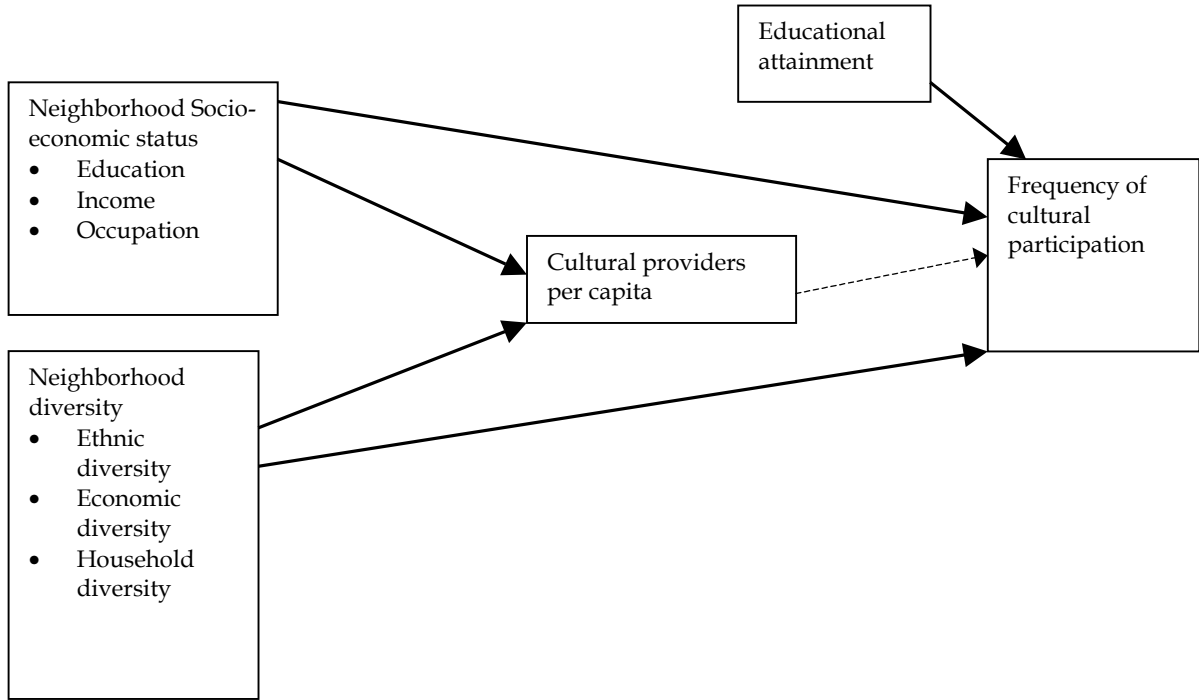


Table 1. Average number of events attended in previous year, by gender of respondent

<i>SEX S7-RESPONDENT SEX</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 1 MALE	Mean	2.9392	2.7415	5.0390	2.8920	3.5162
	N	258	143	223	127	751
2 2 FEMALE	Mean	3.4911	3.2953	5.3975	2.5093	3.7587
	N	293	170	220	163	845
Total	Mean	3.2324	3.0419	5.2171	2.6769	3.6446
	N	551	313	443	290	1596

Table 2. Average number of events attended in previous year, by ethnicity of respondent

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>RACE H2- RACE/ETHNICITY</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.00 1 HISPANIC	Mean	2.5595	1.4061	2.7630		2.5982
	N	54	10	84		147
2.00 2 WHITE, BUT NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	Mean	3.6579	3.1481	6.7235	2.7674	4.0786
	N	372	216	243	218	1050
3.00 3 BLACK, BUT NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	Mean	2.1481	2.5247	3.1652	2.6108	2.5077
	N	83	71	34	64	251
4.00 4 AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	Mean	.9357	.1622	3.7862		1.8277
	N	4	4	5		12
5.00 5 ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	Mean	1.9488	3.3207	3.7951	.0000	3.1846
	N	24	5	59	2	90
Total	Mean	3.2209	2.9140	5.2198	2.7089	3.6139
	N	536	305	424	284	1550

Source: 1997 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, 1999 IRS master file of exempt organizations, 1990 U.S. Census, STF3, zip code file

Table 3. Average number of events attended in previous year, by educational attainment of respondent

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year			<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>GRADE H9-HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR OF SCHOOL</i>							
1.00	1 7TH GRADE OR LESS	Mean	.4289	.0000	.5787	.0000	.3555
		N	22	10	24	9	66
2.00	2 8TH GRADE	Mean	.0000	5.0000	.6985	.0000	.4051
		N	7	2	5	24	39
3.00	3 9TH TO 11TH GRADE	Mean	1.0980	1.8228	.3523	.6478	1.0013
		N	55	29	18	49	151
4.00	4 12TH GRADE BUT NO DIPLOMA	Mean	3.2689	.5095	5.4225	.0000	2.9604
		N	9	7	12	5	33
5.00	5 HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA/EQUIVALENT	Mean	1.7921	1.2604	3.3269	.8681	1.8572
		N	147	109	103	78	436
6.00	6 VOC/TECH PROGRAM AFTER HIGH SCHOOL	Mean	2.2965	4.7320	1.1301	.0000	2.0305
		N	11	14	9	16	50
7.00	7 SOME COLLEGE BUT NO DEGREE	Mean	3.0769	4.6811	4.8139	.7959	3.6024
		N	105	39	85	32	261
8.00	8 ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE	Mean	2.4646	2.5417	5.7985	15.4759	4.3135
		N	39	15	36	4	94
9.00	9 BACHELOR'S DEGREE	Mean	5.3282	4.4387	7.9548	7.5626	6.2579
		N	109	47	81	38	276
10.00	10 GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL SCH BUT NO D	Mean	5.8434	7.8180	7.8134	5.3239	7.1825
		N	7	12	21	6	45
11.00	11 MASTER'S DEGREE	Mean	8.4294	7.5054	10.6555	12.0580	9.6383
		N	29	16	27	18	91
12.00	12 DOCTORATE (PHD,EDD)	Mean	6.8198	2.0000	8.3201	6.0000	7.1031
		N	3	2	9	1	15
13.00	13 PROFESSIONAL(MEDICINE/M D;DENTISTRY/DD	Mean	12.4969	4.5709	10.4653		8.7287
		N	5	6	4		16
Total		Mean	3.2148	3.0727	5.2305	2.6010	3.6358
		N	548	309	436	281	1573

Figure 1. Events attended during previous year, by educational attainment of respondent, selected metropolitan areas

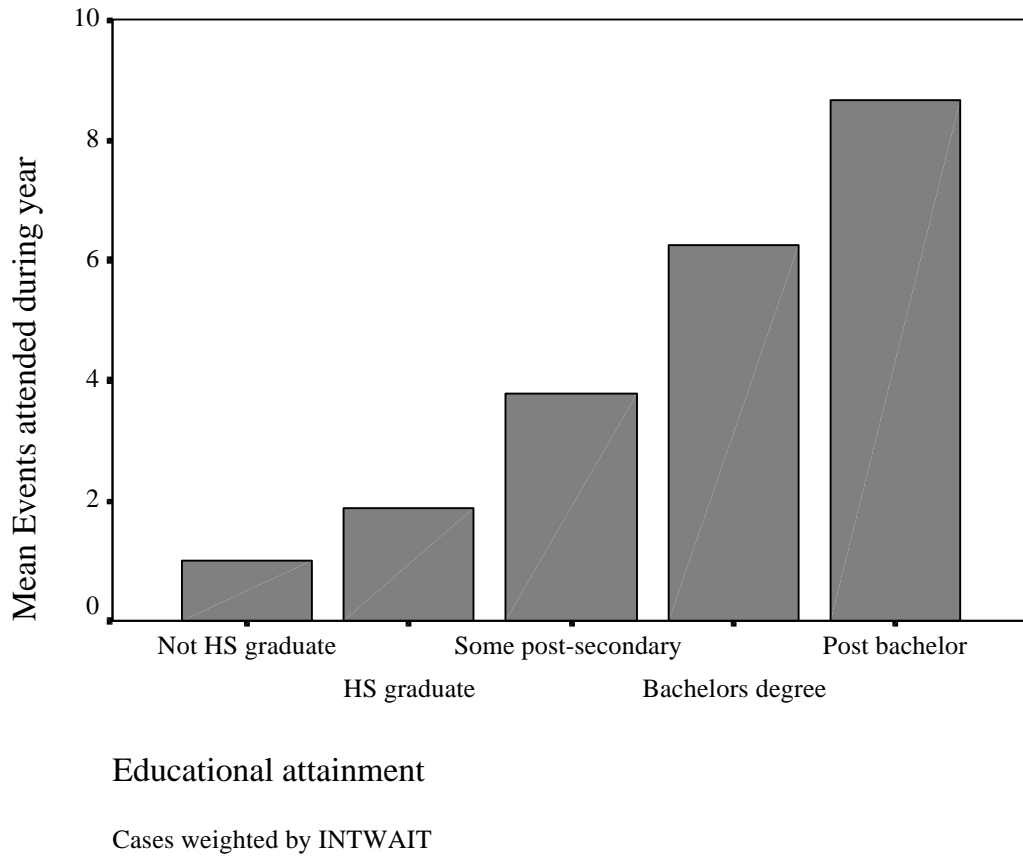


Table 4. Average number of events attended in previous year, by family income of respondent

EXBNFRQ2		Events attended during year				
<i>INCOME H26-HH INCOME-SPECIFIC CATEGORY</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.00	1 \$10,000 OR LESS	Mean .5744	3.1673	1.5005	.5529	1.2803
		N 20	18	18	34	90
2.00	2 \$10,001 TO \$20,000	Mean 2.8192	2.2862	4.9732	1.2418	2.8203
		N 28	28	34	36	127
3.00	3 \$20,001 TO \$30,000	Mean 3.3533	1.6658	2.5550	3.2969	2.7342
		N 36	25	40	21	121
4.00	4 \$30,001 TO \$40,000	Mean 2.3420	2.7844	3.7396	1.3535	2.5430
		N 70	31	62	57	220
5.00	5 \$40,001 TO \$50,000	Mean 3.1264	.9860	3.6670	.6834	2.3740
		N 61	32	32	25	149
6.00	6 \$50,001 TO \$75,000	Mean 3.1804	4.5182	5.3730	6.0541	4.4671
		N 116	56	79	47	297
7.00	7 \$75,001 TO \$100,000	Mean 4.8484	2.2425	8.5527	4.3416	5.7104
		N 53	16	45	19	133
8.00	8 OVER \$100,000	Mean 5.6094	4.9533	7.4725	2.5883	5.9842
		N 45	27	68	17	157
Total		Mean 3.3684	3.0105	5.2045	2.4903	3.6652
		N 428	235	377	255	1294

Table 5. Average number of events attended in previous year, by age of respondent

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year						
<i>AGE2</i> Age		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.00 Under 30	Mean	3.2638	2.3553	5.2031	4.4107	3.8345
	N	129	62	102	46	340
2.00 30-44	Mean	3.0038	2.5726	5.3444	3.4231	3.6268
	N	193	106	149	115	563
3.00 45-59	Mean	4.1953	4.8806	6.1435	1.3106	4.2412
	N	112	65	105	80	362
4.00 Over 60	Mean	2.7651	2.9612	3.5889	1.5513	2.8263
	N	105	70	78	49	302
Total	Mean	3.2667	3.1130	5.1891	2.6769	3.6595
	N	540	304	433	290	1567

Table 6. Regression analysis, individual variables

Coefficients						
	<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>		<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
	<i>B</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Beta</i>			
(Constant)	-.023	.052			-.437	.662
AGE2 Age	.006	.013	.012		.470	.638
FEMALE Gender	.012	.026	.013		.489	.625
BLACK	.026	.037	.019		.712	.476
GRADE H9-HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR OF SCHOOL	.058	.005	.312		10.610	.000
INCOME H26-HH INCOME-SPECIFIC CATEGORY	.041	.007	.172		5.684	.000

a Dependent Variable: EXBENCH2 Attended event last year

Adjusted R-square: .173

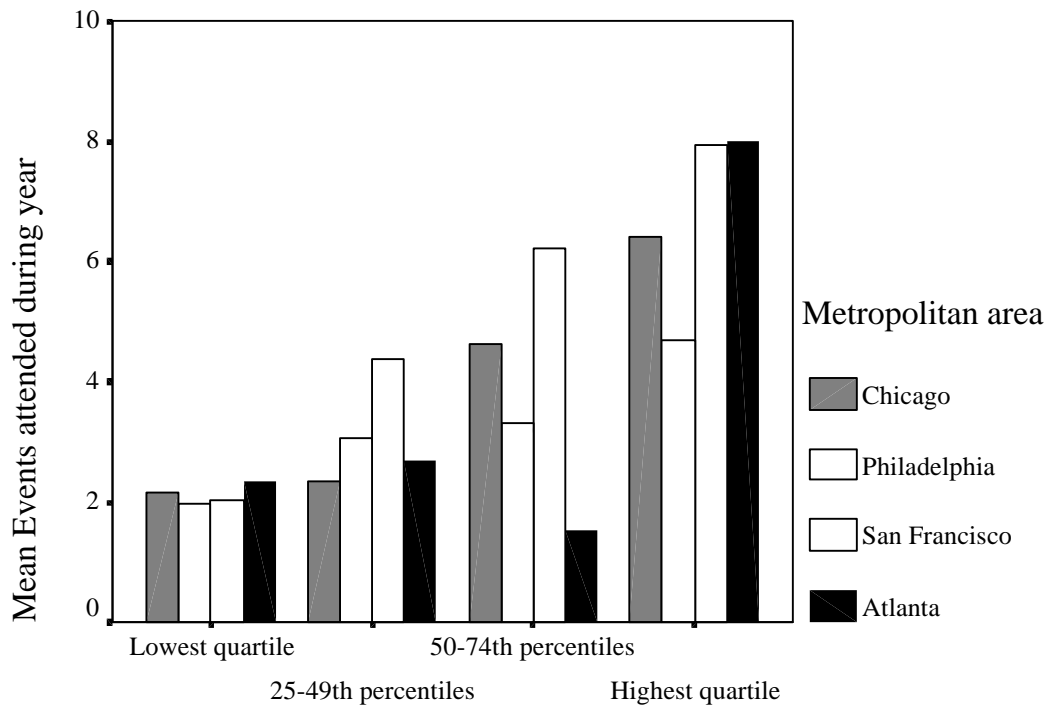
Table 7. Number of cultural events attended last year, by number of cultural providers per capita, selected metropolitan areas

Report

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>Cultural providers per capita (quartiles)</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Lowest quartile	Mean	2.1644	1.9562	2.0174	2.3583	2.1418
	N	171	65	89	89	414
2 25-49th percentiles	Mean	2.3558	3.0498	4.3830	2.6876	3.2224
	N	111	96	114	36	357
3 50-74th percentiles	Mean	4.6328	3.3054	6.2283	1.5258	4.5332
	N	103	70	105	34	312
4 Highest quartile	Mean	6.4033	4.6823	7.9314	7.9923	6.8688
	N	73	45	112	12	242
Total	Mean	3.4421	3.1242	5.2873	2.6624	3.8600
	N	458	276	420	171	1326

Figure 2. Number of cultural events attended last year, by number of cultural providers per capita, selected metropolitan areas



Arts organizations per capita (quartiles)

Cases weighted by INTWAIT

Table 8. Number of cultural events attended in previous year, by per capita income of respondent's zip code (quartiles), selected metropolitan areas

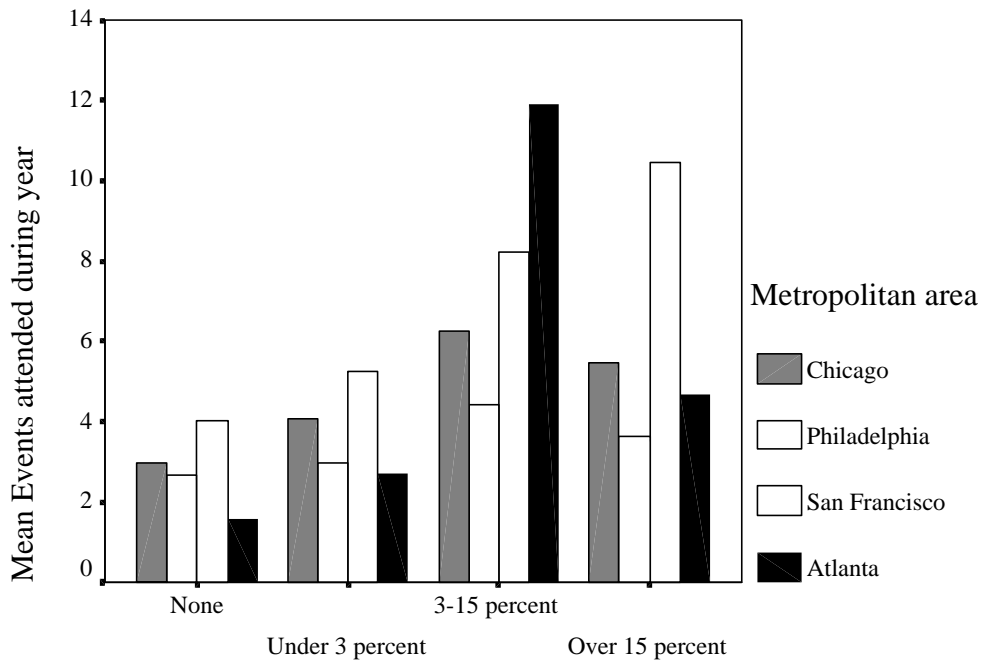
Report
EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>NPCI Per capita income</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Lowest quartile	Mean	3.1280	2.4172	3.3630	3.3115	3.0233
	N	135	82	64	48	330
2 25-49th percentiles	Mean	1.9910	2.6128	3.8012	.5586	2.5829
	N	113	85	102	30	330
3 50-74th percentiles	Mean	2.7929	3.0210	4.9533	3.1380	3.6380
	N	112	50	116	55	333
4 Highest quartile	Mean	6.2959	4.9275	7.6184	2.9322	6.2245
	N	98	59	136	37	330
Total	Mean	3.4390	3.1242	5.2969	2.6928	3.8662
	N	459	276	419	169	1323

Table 9. Events attended in previous year, by proportion of respondent's zip code population living in ethnically and economically diverse block groups, selected metropolitan areas

<i>Percent of population in diverse block groups</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
.00 None	Mean	2.9686	2.6890	4.0323	1.5948	3.0421
	N	347	162	270	127	907
1.00 Under 3 percent	Mean	4.0516	2.9953	5.2325	2.7114	3.9841
	N	63	45	58	26	192
2.00 3-15 percent	Mean	6.2518	4.4380	8.2074	11.8890	6.9395
	N	27	51	71	12	161
3.00 Over 15 percent	Mean	5.4486	3.6330	10.4654	4.6899	6.5765
	N	23	18	25	10	76
Total	Mean	3.4369	3.1242	5.2707	2.6127	3.8467
	N	461	276	424	174	1335

Figure 3. Events attended in previous year, by proportion of respondent's zip code population living in ethnically and economically diverse block groups, selected metropolitan areas



Economic and ethnic diversity

Cases weighted by INTWAIT

Table 10. Events attended in previous year, by proportion of respondent's zip code population living in economically diverse block groups

Report EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year						
<i>Percent living in economically diverse block groups</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
.00 None	Mean	3.1263	3.1235	4.2198	1.6927	3.2422
	N	260	106	224	114	703
1.00 Under 3 percent	Mean	2.5807	2.5914	4.5512	.6251	3.0513
	N	80	50	80	24	235
2.00 3-15 percent	Mean	4.4233	2.8410	6.6304	8.9080	5.1029
	N	78	66	77	22	243
3.00 Over 15 percent	Mean	5.1312	3.9545	9.6487	3.5230	5.8311
	N	43	55	43	14	154
Total	Mean	3.4369	3.1242	5.2707	2.6127	3.8467
	N	461	276	424	174	1335

Table 11. Events attended in previous year, by proportion of respondent's zip code population living in ethnically diverse block groups

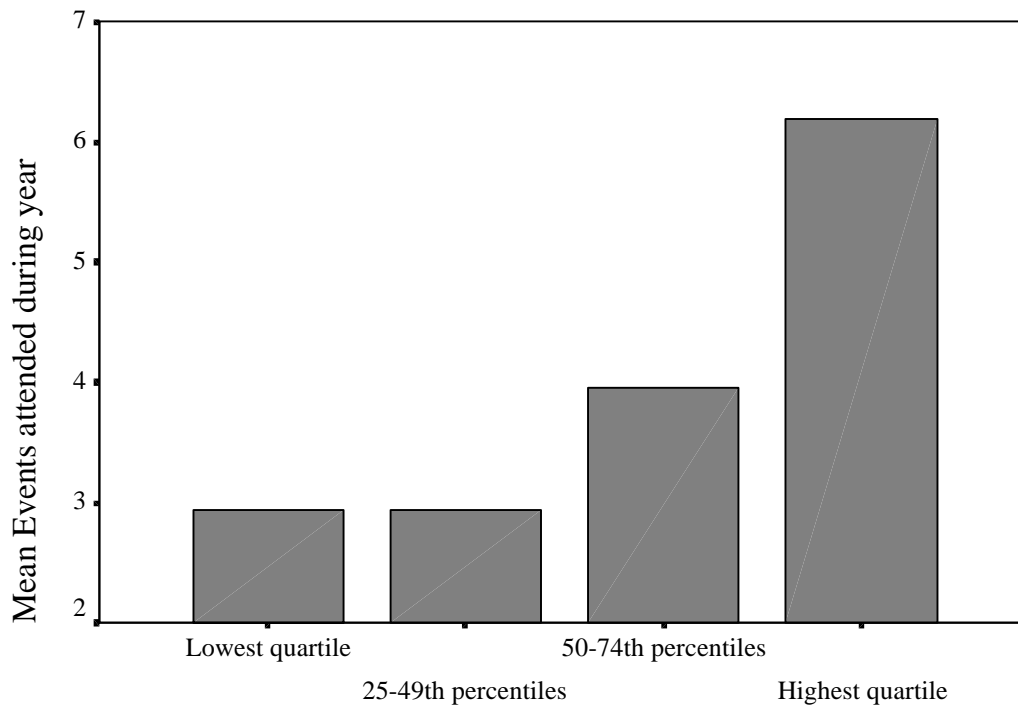
Report EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year						
<i>Percent living in ethnically diverse block groups</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
.00 None	Mean	3.4010	2.6837	6.0389	.5008	3.3739
	N	78	64	30	13	184
1.00 Under 3 percent	Mean	2.8051	2.3967	6.5016	1.7993	3.1600
	N	68	52	34	36	189
2.00 3-15 percent	Mean	2.4987	3.2720	3.4806	3.2788	2.9285
	N	137	77	42	25	282
3.00 Over 15 percent	Mean	4.4085	3.7814	5.3265	3.1090	4.5759
	N	178	83	317	97	675
Total	Mean	3.4345	3.1242	5.2859	2.6624	3.8590
	N	460	276	423	171	1330

Table 12. Events attended during previous year, by percent of respondent's zip code population living in non-family households

Report
EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>NPCTNFHH Percent of non-family households (quartiles)</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Lowest quartile	Mean	2.8255	3.0245	3.1955	2.8292	2.9389
	N	199	60	93	59	411
2 25-49th percentiles	Mean	2.9582	3.1546	3.1131	2.2082	2.9395
	N	89	57	108	45	299
3 50-74th percentiles	Mean	3.9133	2.9997	5.5096	2.0818	3.9529
	N	103	119	100	21	343
4 Highest quartile	Mean	5.1345	3.5893	8.8034	3.2887	6.1888
	N	68	41	117	44	271
Total	Mean	3.4390	3.1242	5.2969	2.6928	3.8662
	N	459	276	419	169	1323

Figure 4. Events attended during previous year, by percent of respondent's zip code population living in non-family households



Percent of non-family households (quartiles)

Cases weighted by INTWAIT

Table 13. Factor loading for neighborhood socio-economic status factor and neighborhood diversity factor

Rotated Component Matrix		
	<i>Socio-economic status</i>	<i>Neighborhood diversity</i>
Percent of adults without bachelors degree	-.928	-.012
Percent of workers in managerial and professional occupations	.936	.009
Percent of housing units with renters	-.025	.742
Average gross housing value	.794	-.105
Per capita income	.922	-.205
Non-family household percentage	.393	.836
Average household size	-.512	-.580
Percent of population under 20	-.712	-.451
Percent of population Asian	.147	.016
Percent of population living in economically diverse block groups	-.096	.837
Percent of population living in economic and ethnically diverse block groups	.042	.799
Percent of population living in ethnically diverse block groups	-.104	.215
Cultural providers per capita	.438	.381
Percent of housing built before 1940	-.167	.664

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table 14. Events attended in previous year, by neighborhood socio-economic status

Report

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>NRICHFC1</i> <i>Neighborhood SES</i> <i>factor (quartiles)</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Lowest quartile	Mean	2.4215	2.0103	2.5804	3.2059	2.4610
	N	182	93	82	53	411
2 25-49th percentiles	Mean	2.2758	2.9770	3.5854	1.7915	2.7345
	N	123	86	102	54	366
3 50-74th percentiles	Mean	5.4171	4.1272	4.9345	2.0314	4.5554
	N	81	62	116	35	294
4 Highest quartile	Mean	5.8190	4.7094	9.0055	5.4901	7.1751
	N	71	34	119	22	246
Total	Mean	3.4421	3.1242	5.2969	2.7894	3.8847
	N	458	276	419	163	1317

Table 15. Events attended in previous year, by neighborhood diversity factor

Report

EXBNFRQ2 Events attended during year

<i>Neighborhood diversity factor (quartiles)</i>		<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>	<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Lowest quartile	Mean	3.5203	3.9747	3.6977	1.9854	3.3984
	N	125	23	137	49	334
2 25-49th percentiles	Mean	2.3311	3.3938	3.1768	1.4949	2.7574
	N	101	84	109	44	338
3 50-74th percentiles	Mean	2.6467	2.0125	6.6042	3.6168	3.8235
	N	126	67	100	52	345
4 Highest quartile	Mean	5.3403	3.4334	9.6324	5.8249	5.7700
	N	107	102	73	18	300
Total	Mean	3.4421	3.1242	5.2969	2.7894	3.8847
	N	458	276	419	163	1317

Table 16. Regression analysis, individual and neighborhood effects

	<i>Individual effects only</i>	<i>Neighborhood effects only</i>	<i>Individual and neighborhood effects</i>
R-square	0.085	0.078	0.129
Adjusted r-square	0.085	0.077	0.127
F	147	62	71
<i>Individual effects</i>			
Educational attainment	0.292		0.239
<i>Neighborhood effects</i>			
SES /cultural provider factor		0.228	0.148
Diversity/cultural provider factor		0.165	0.168