SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ITEM: 2.5
(ID # 27982)
MEETING DATE:
Tuesday, May 20, 2025

FROM : EXECUTIVE OFFICE

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Community Budget Priorities Survey Results

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Receive and file the analysis of responses to the Community Budget Priorities Survey prepared by the UC Riverside School of Public Policy.

ACTION:Policy

Jeff Van Wagenen, County Executive Officer 5/15/2025

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Perez, seconded by Supervisor Gutierrez and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is received and filed as recommended.

Ayes:	Medina, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Gutierrez
Nays:	None
Absent:	None
Date:	May 20, 2025
xc:	EO

Kimberly A. Rector
Clerk of the Board
By: _____
Deputy

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost
COST		$0	$0	$0
NET COUNTY COST	$0	$0	$0	$0
SOURCE OF FUNDS:			Budget Adjustment:	
			For Fiscal Year:	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: [CEO use]

BACKGROUND:

Summary

At the direction of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive Office expanded opportunities for community participation in our annual budget process to give Riverside County residents more ways to voice their opinions earlier in the budget development process. The goal was to make our budget process more inclusive and responsive to the needs of our diverse communities, helping to guide decisions that will impact the future of our communities. By engaging the community earlier in the budget planning process, we can ensure that we address the needs and priorities of our residents.

The first step in that process was the launch of a new budget priorities survey, in which residents were invited to provide feedback and input into how county taxpayer dollars are spent across county department portfolios and services for the upcoming fiscal year. The survey was available online in both English and Spanish. Participants were able to identify services of greater need in their areas, as well as rank categories of spending, provide answers to multiple choice questions (quantitative), as well as share feedback in narrative form (qualitative). The survey opened on December 11, 2024, and closed on March 31, 2025. We received a total of 23,861 responses (22,883 of which were in English and 978 were in Spanish).

The results of the survey were provided to the University of California Riverside School of Public Policy. Dr. Mark Long, the Dean of the School of Public Policy, working with Miriam Fadel and Joshua Mendoza, two graduate students in the Master of Public Policy program, conducted an analysis of our survey data. As part of their work, they broke the data down into a variety of categories, differentiating between residents and non-residents of the County, adults and minors, and by supervisorial district. Additionally, they weighted the results by current county demographics to ensure it was a statistically relevant representation of Riverside County residents.

For the weighted analysis, the UCR School of Public Policy team constructed a weight for each respondent that is equal to the ratio of the percentage of the respondent's age, gender, education level, and race/ethnicity group in the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data from 2019-23 to that group's percentage in the RivCo survey data. The ACS data comes from the United States Census Bureau. As an example, from the census data, the team learned that persons who are age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanic, and with less than a high school education comprise 0.84% of Riverside County residents, whereas in the survey, this

demographic group only contributed 0.22% of all respondents (35 out of 16,200). That is, age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanics, with less than a high school education were underrepresented in the survey respondents. To adjust for the underrepresentation, the academic team weighed each response account for the discrepancy. For the most part, results were relatively unchanged after the weights were applied.

The analysis of the quantitative data performed by the UCR School of Public Policy yielded the following key findings:

1) Public Safety, Health, Human Services, and Public Works and Community Services were the categories of county services most often selected as priorities.
2) Improved Road Maintenance, Affordable Housing, Social Assistance Programs, and Law Enforcement Officers were the most frequently cited "initiatives" for the County.
3) Paved Roads were the only utility and public works cited by a majority of respondents as a need in the respondent's community.
4) Medical and Healthcare Providers, Community Centers, and Grocery Stores were the most frequently selected as other important service providers needed in their communities (although none of these were cited by a majority of respondents).
5) Respondents favored spending a bit more than one-fifth of the County's budget on RUHS Health and Hospital Services and Public Safety, a bit less than one-fifth on Human Services and Public Works and Community Services, roughly one-tenth of the budget on Fiscal Management and Administration, and the final tenth on Internal Services.

The analysis of the qualitative data highlighted substantial unmet needs in food access, affordable housing, healthcare access, infrastructure, and public works. Spanish language respondents also raised critical concerns about linguistic inclusion, bilingual communication, and equitable access to community services.

Impact on Residents and Businesses

Improved engagement in the budget process leads to better, more responsive budgeting.

Additional Fiscal Information

Contract History and Price Reasonableness

UC RIVERSIDE
School of Public Policy

Analysis of Responses to Riverside County's Community Budget Priorities Survey, May 9, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

By Miriam Fadel, Mark C. Long, Ph.D., and Joshua Mendoza

SUMMARY:

Riverside County fielded a survey during December 2024 through March 2025 designed to elicit respondents' views on where the County should devote increased priority. The survey included both closed-ended, limited-response questions, producing quantitative data, and open-ended questions, producing qualitative data.

Our analysis of the quantitative data yielded the following key findings: (1) Public Safety, Health, Human Services, and Public Works and Community Services were the categories of county services most likely chosen as priorities; (2) improved Road Maintenance, Affordable Housing, Social Assistance Programs, and Law Enforcement Officers were the most frequently cited "initiatives" for the County; (3) Paved Roads was the only utility and public works cited by a majority of respondents as a need in the respondent's community; (4) Medical and Healthcare Providers, Community Centers, and Grocery Stores were the most frequently selected as other important service providers needed (although none of these were cited by a majority of respondents); (5) respondents favored spending a bit more than one-fifth of the County's budget on RUHS Health and Hospital Services and Public Safety, a bit less than one-fifth on Human Services and Public Works and Community Services, roughly one-tenth of the budget on Fiscal Management and Administration, and the final tenth on Internal Services. For the most part, results were relatively unchanged when weighting the analysis to make the results representative of all Riverside County residents, based on demographic characteristics.

The open-ended, qualitative data highlight substantial unmet needs in food access, affordable housing, healthcare access, infrastructure, and public works. Spanish-language respondents also raised critical concerns about linguistic inclusion, bilingual communication, and equitable access to community services.

Notes: Mark C. Long (marklong@ucr.edu) is Dean and Professor in the UC-Riverside School of Public Policy. Miriam Fadel and Joshua Mendoza are graduate students working on earning Master of Public Policy degrees in the UCR School of Public Policy. Long was the principal author of the quantitative analysis while Fadel and Mendoza were the principal authors of the qualitative analysis. Work on this report was conducted as a voluntary service to Riverside County. We alone are responsible for the claims made in this paper, as well as any errors contained herein.

1. BACKGROUND

Riverside County (RivCo) fielded a survey during the months of December 2024 through March 2025. The purpose of the survey was discussed in the following press release (https://rivco.org/news/county-launches-community-budget-priorities-survey):

> The County of Riverside is enhancing opportunities for community participation in its annual budget process with the launch of a budget priorities survey.
>
> Residents are invited to provide input into how county taxpayer dollars are spent across county departments and services for the upcoming fiscal year.
>
> The survey is part of an expanded effort to give Riverside County residents more opportunities to voice their opinions earlier in the budget development process.

The survey received 23,861 responses (22,883 responses to the English language version of the survey and 978 responses to the Spanish language version). Of these, 16,200 responses had responses to the demographic questions on age, gender, education, and race/ethnicity to allow us to weight the responses to make the results representative of Riverside County residents. Thirteen responses were received from individuals under the age of 18. The following were the counts of respondents by Riverside County supervisorial districts: District 1 = 2,923, District 2 = 2,561, District 3 = 3,736, District 4 = 4,506, District 5 = 2,243, and outside Riverside County respondents = 80.

2. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

a. Methodology

In the charts below, we show the data presented in 10 separate ways:

- All Respondents, Unweighted
- Riverside County Residents, Weighted by Demographics
- Riverside County Adults (i.e., 18 years or older), Weighted by Demographics
- Riverside County Respondents, Lacking Demographics
- Riverside County, District 1 Respondent
- Riverside County, District 2 Respondent
- Riverside County, District 3 Respondent
- Riverside County, District 4 Respondent
- Riverside County, District 5 Respondent
- Outside Riverside County Respondent

We focus our attention on the third metric (i.e., Riverside County Adults, Weighted by Demographics) as we believe that this may be the most useful for county decision making. Survey respondents' preferences are sorted in the charts below based on this third metric. Other metrics are shown for completeness and in recognition that results for some other groups (e.g., a particular district's respondents) may be valuable. Analysis is conducted using Stata 18.0 software with the code given in the appendix.

For the weighted analysis, we construct a weight for each respondent that is equal to the ratio of the percentage of the respondent's age, gender, education level, and race/ethnicity group in the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data from 2019-23 to that group's percentage in the RivCo survey data. The ACS data comes from the United States Census Bureau, and we utilize the IPUMS version of this data from Ruggles et al. (2025) (with full citation in the Stata code shown in the Appendix).

As an example, from the ACS, we learn that persons who are age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanic, and with less than a high school education comprise 0.84% of Riverside County residents, whereas in the RivCo data, this demographic group only contributed 0.22% of all respondents (35 out of 16,200). That is, age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanics, with less than a high school education are underrepresented in the RivCo survey respondents. Taking the ratio of these figures (i.e., 0.84%/0.22%) yields a weight of 3.93 – each survey respondent who is age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanic, and with less than a high school education is treated as if he is equivalent to nearly four survey respondents. In contrast, age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanics, with a postgraduate degree are overrepresented in the RivCo survey respondents and each receives a weight of 0.35 – that is, roughly speaking, each trio of age 45-54 years old, male, Hispanics, with a postgraduate degree are treated as if they represent one person.

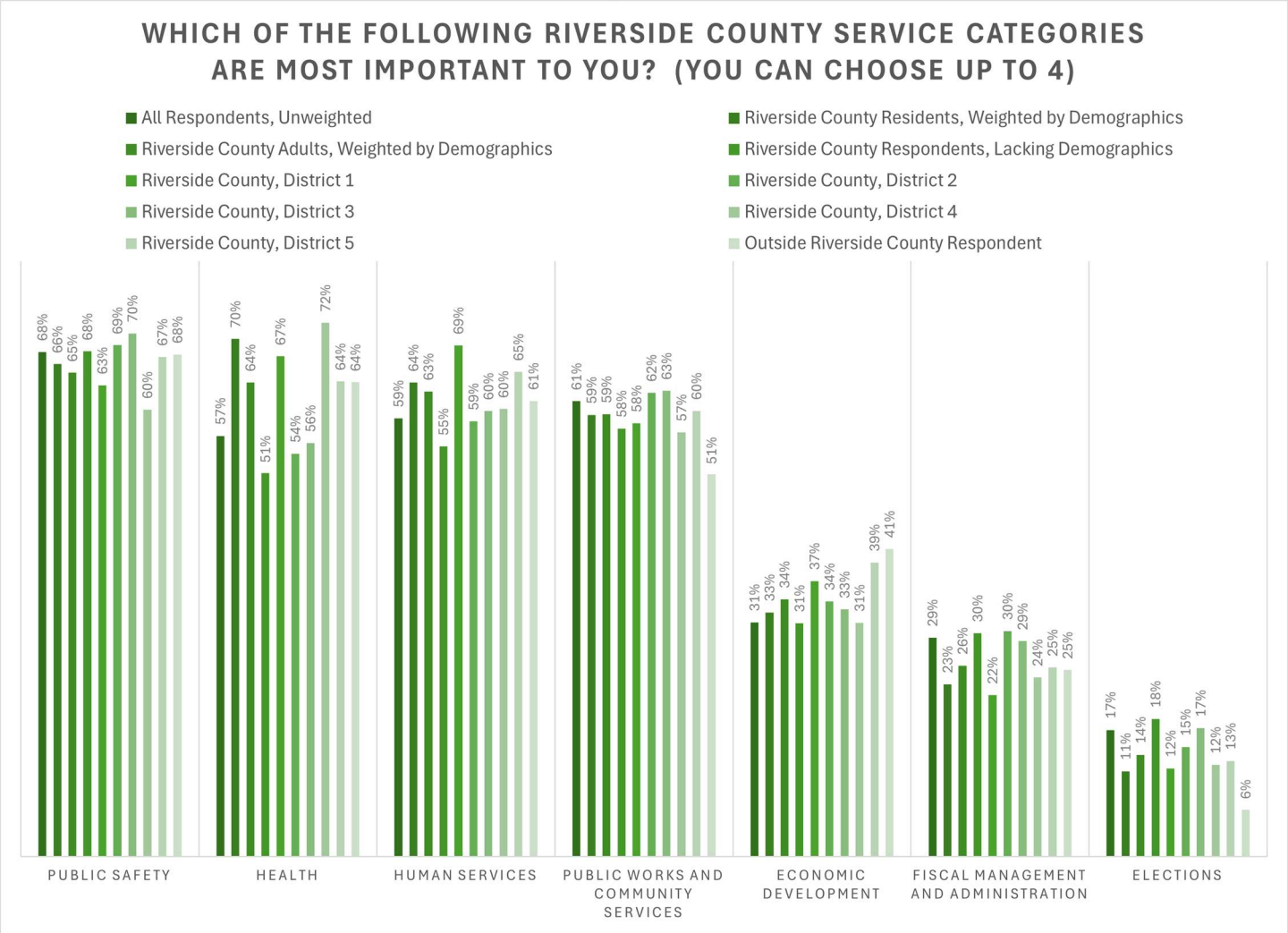
b. Question 1

Question 1 was as follows, "Which of the following Riverside County service categories are most important to you? (You can choose up to 4)" and the following choices were given:

- "Health (Public health, healthcare clinics and mental health)"
- "Human services (Housing, veterans' services, senior services, children's services, social assistance programs)"
- "Public safety (Physical safety and security, emergency response services, justice-involved programs)"
- "Public works and community services (Animal services, agricultural programs, roads, planning, building safety, code enforcement, restaurant inspections, tattoo and body art inspections, pool inspections, flood protection, waste resources, parks and libraries)"
- "Fiscal management and administration (Property assessment, tax collection, financial investment of public funds)"
- "Economic development (Business opportunities, available jobs)"
- "Elections"

Figure 1, below, shows the results. "Public Safety" was chosen by 65% of respondents (per the weighted adults metric), followed by "Health" (64%), "Human Services" (63%), and "Public Works and Community Services" (59%). Trailing these categories were "Economic Development" (34%), "Fiscal Management and Administration" (26%), and "Elections" (14%).

Figure 1:



c. Question 2

Question 2 was as follows, "Choose your top five initiatives in Riverside County" and the following choices were given:

- "More law enforcement officers"
- "New or improved fire stations"
- "New or improved emergency response equipment"
- "Increased health care clinic hours and services"
- "More disease detection and vaccination programs"
- "More mental health services"
- "Improved road maintenance"
- "More adoptions and rescues for animals, affordable spay and neuter surgeries, animal control enforcement"
- "More affordable housing"
- "More rehabilitation, re-entry and justice-involved programs"

- "More parks and libraries"
- "Increased access to social assistance programs (housing, veterans' services, senior services, food insecurity)"
- "Additional business growth and job creation"
- "Increased fiscal accountability"
- "Increased child safety net services, child abuse prevention, and foster parenting programs"

Figure 2, split into two panels below, shows the results. The top choices were "Road Maintenance" (60%), "Affordable Housing" (55%), "Social Assistance Programs" (43%), and "Law Enforcement Officers" (40%). The options least often chosen were "Parks and Libraries" (24%), "Disease Detection and Vaccination" (16%), and "Justice-Involved Rehabilitation" (14%).

Figure 2 (part a):

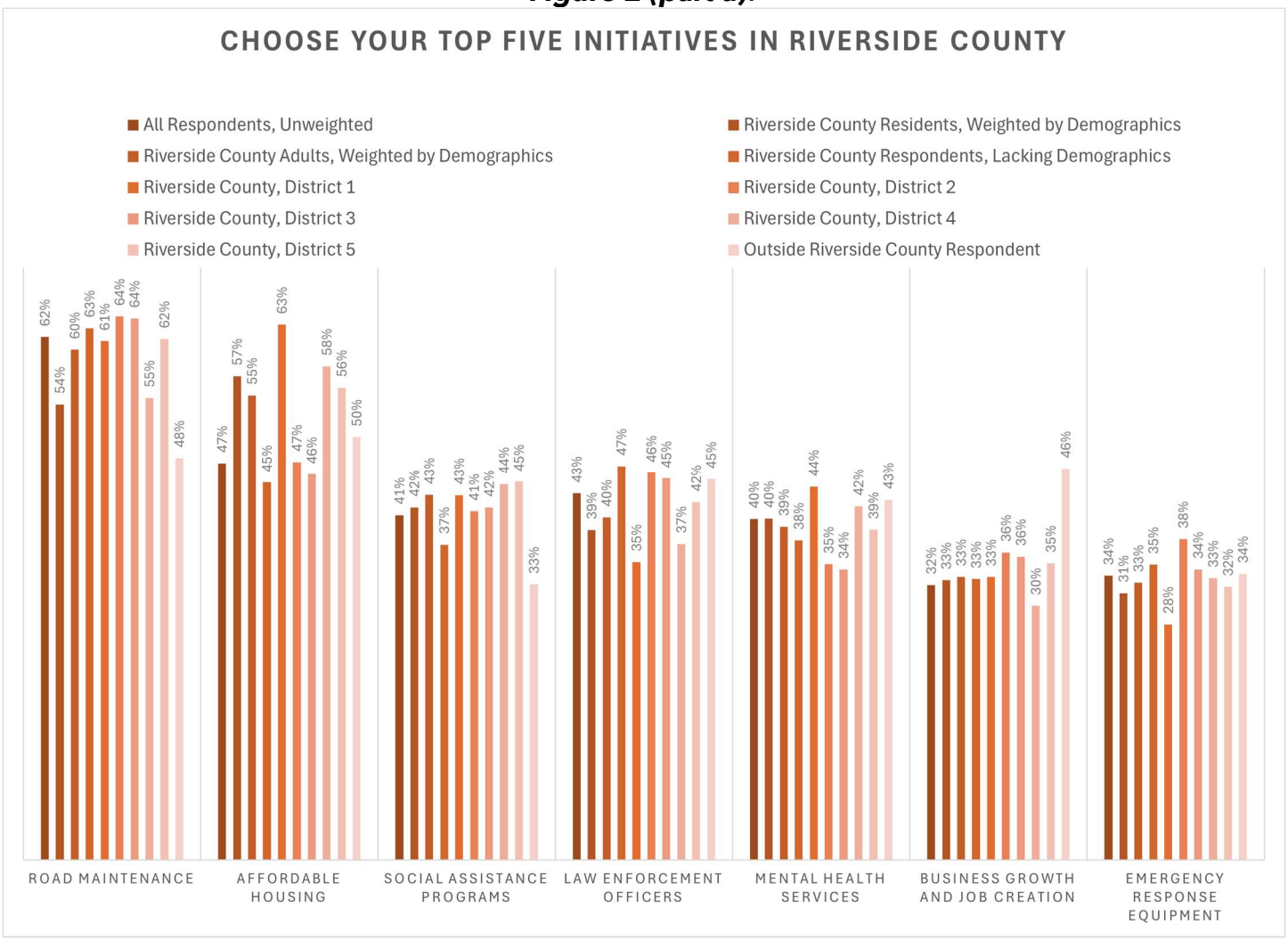
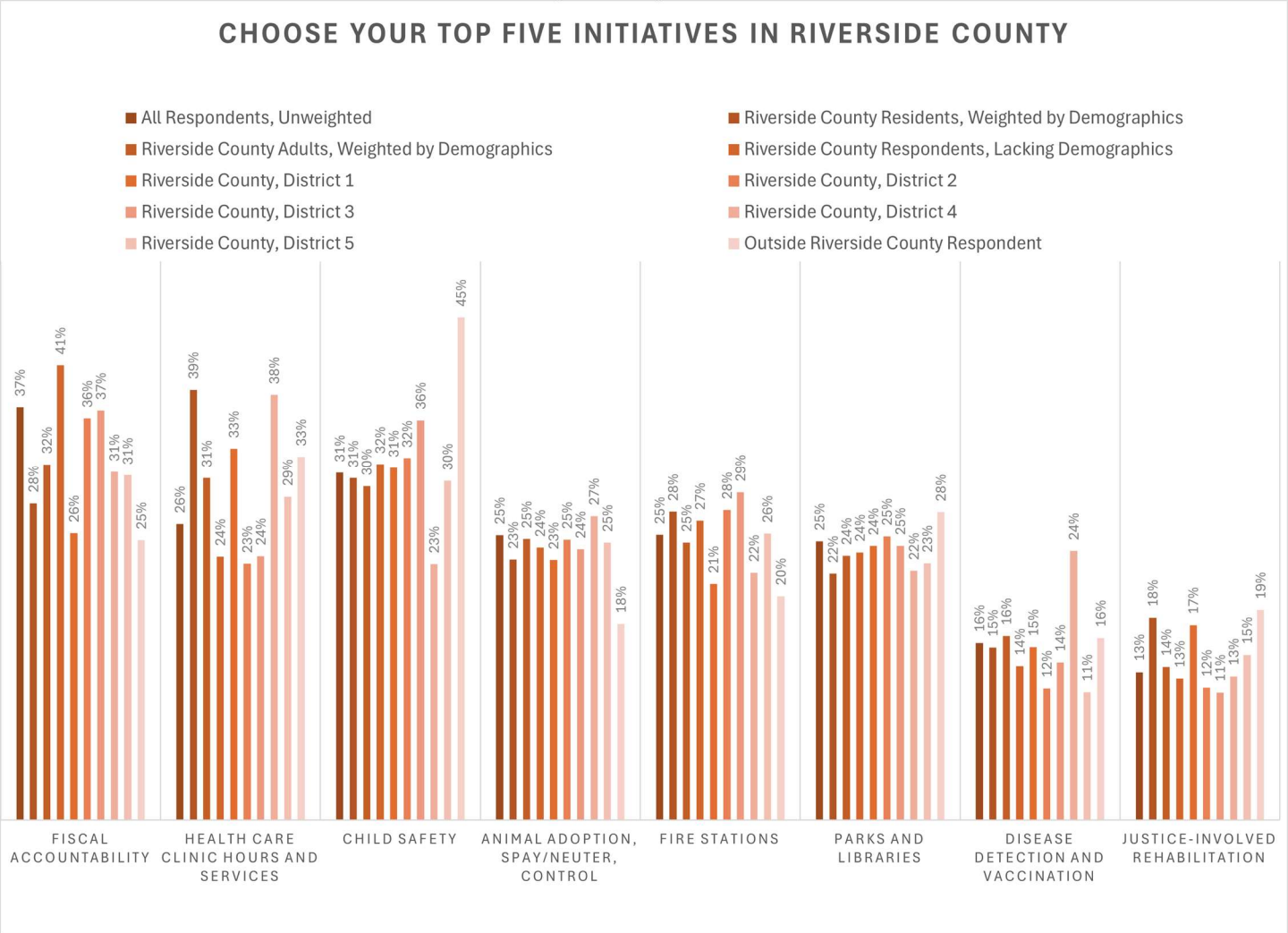


Figure 2 (part b):



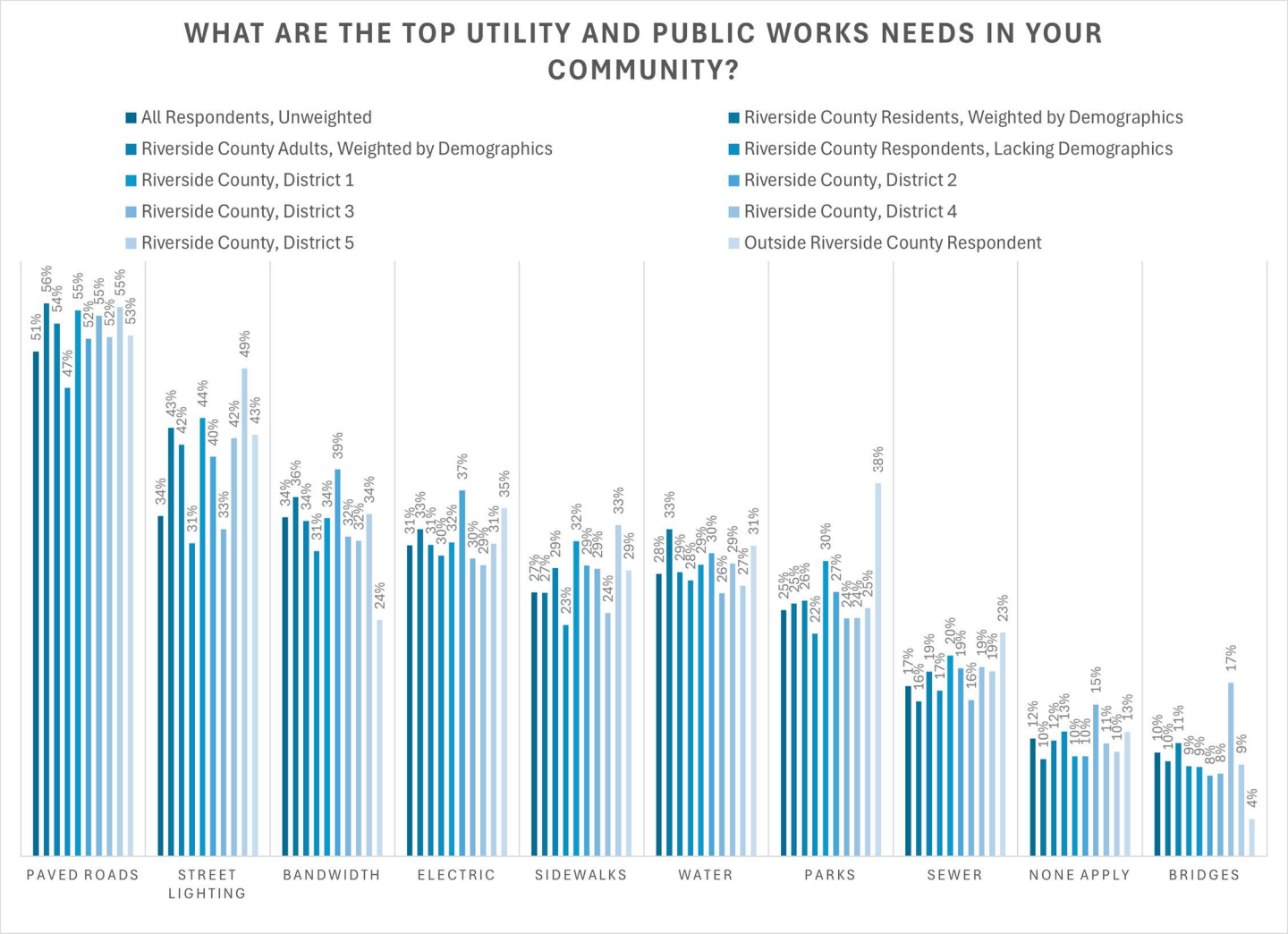
d. Question 3

Question 3 was as follows, "What are the top utility and public works needs in your community? Please use the answer box below to tell us where they are needed. (Check all that apply)" and the following choices were given:

- "Sewer"
- "Water"
- "Electric"
- "Bandwidth (Internet and telecommunications)"
- "Paved roads"
- "Street lighting"
- "Parks"
- "Sidewalks"
- "Bridges"
- "None apply"

Figure 3, below, shows the results. "Paved Roads" was the only option to receive majority support (54%), followed by "Street Lighting" (42%), and "Bandwidth" (34%). The options least chosen were "Sewer" 19%, "None Apply" (12%), and "Bridges" (11%).

Figure 3:



After Question 3, the respondent was presented an open-ended question: "Tell us where the project needs are in your area. If you selected 'none apply' please list other options". Responses to this prompt are discussed in the Qualitative Analysis section of this report.

e. Question 4

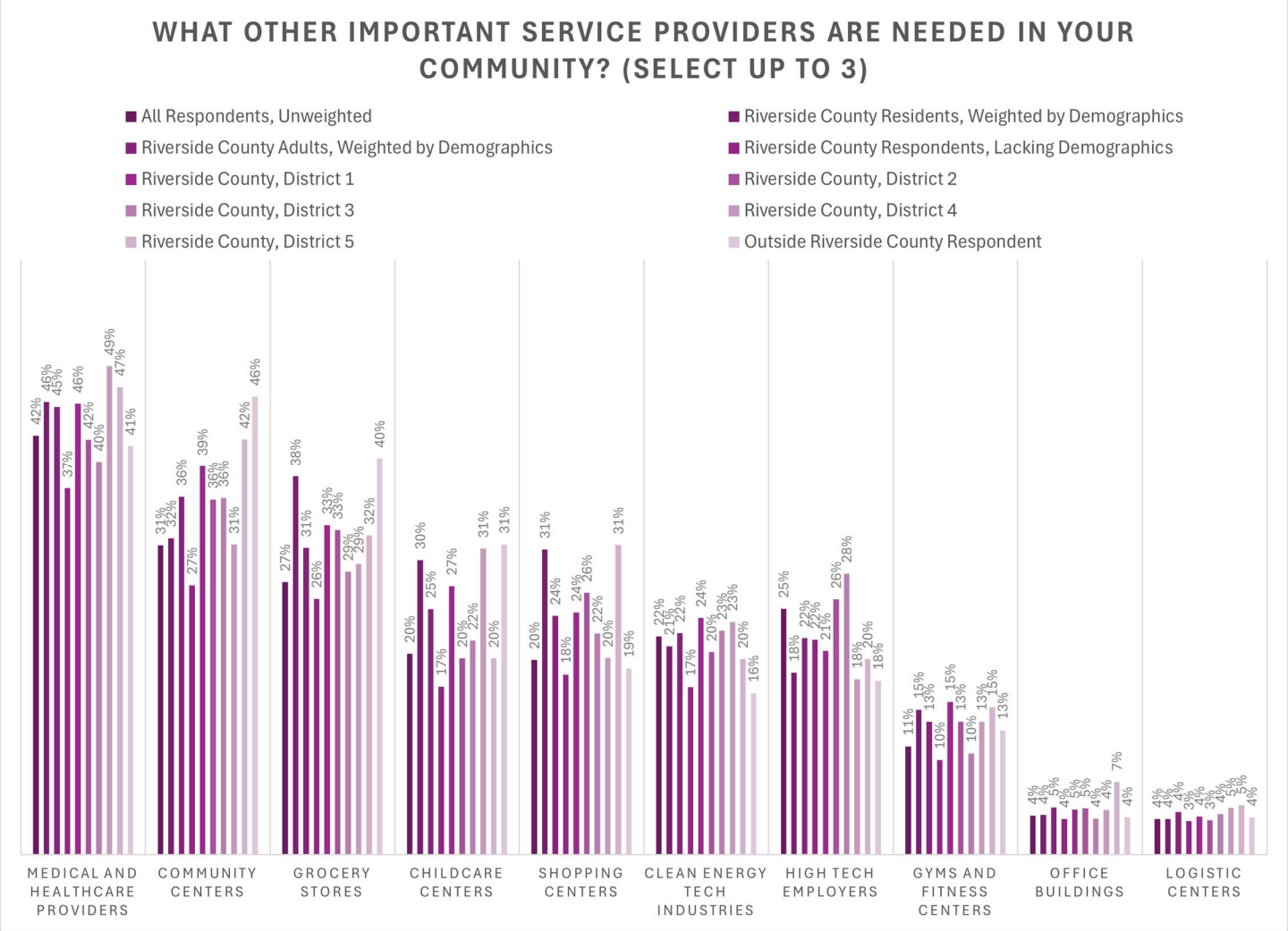
Question 4 was as follows, "What other important service providers are needed in your community? (Select up to 3)" and the following choices were given:

- "Grocery stores"
- "Shopping centers"
- "Gyms and fitness centers"
- "Community centers"
- "Childcare centers"

- "High tech employers"
- "Clean energy tech industries"
- "Logistic centers"
- "Office buildings"
- "Medical and healthcare providers"

As shown in Figure 4, none of these service providers were selected by a majority of respondents. The top selections were "Medical and Healthcare Providers" (45%), "Community Centers" (36%), and "Grocery Stores" (31%).

Figure 4:



Question 4 also included an option for "Other. If so, please explain". Following this question were two additional open-ended questions: "How can the county improve access to services within your community? (Optional - Fill in the blank)" and "Are there any other county services that would be beneficial for your community? (Optional - Fill in the blank)". Responses to these prompts are included in the qualitative analysis below.

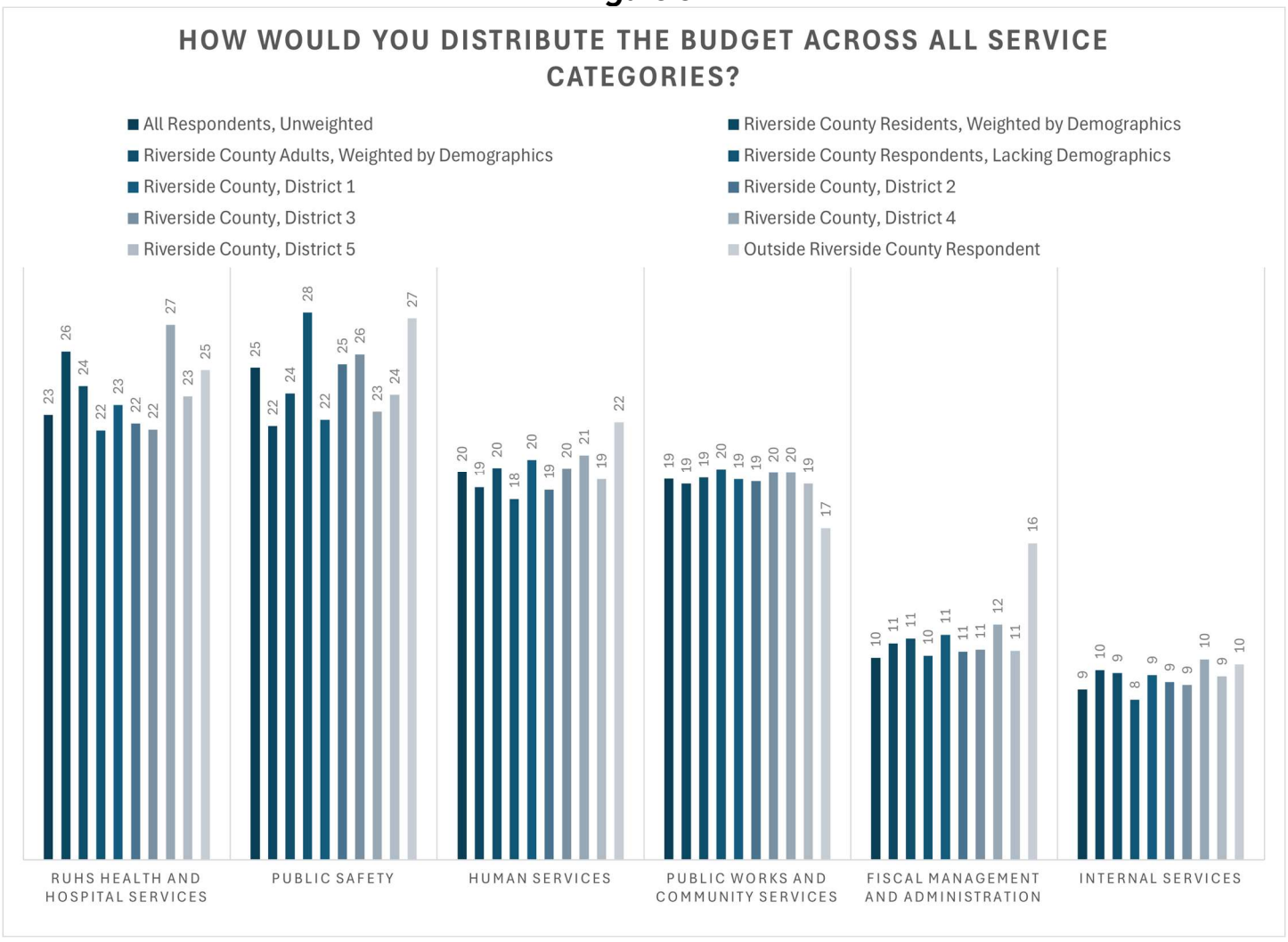
f. Question 5

Question 5, the final budget priorities question, was as follows, "How would you distribute the budget across all service categories? All numbers below are considered percentages and should add up to 100%. and the following choices were given:

- "Fiscal Management and Administration"
- "Human Services"
- "Internal Services"
- "Public Safety"
- "Public Works and Community Services"
- "RUHS Health and Hospital Services"

Some respondent's answers did not sum to 100. In fact, the average adult respondent's answers summed to 108% for the weighted measure. Nonetheless, the results show a fairly clear pattern, with respondents' average results suggesting a bit more than one-fifth of the County's budget be spent on "RUHS Health and Hospital Services" and "Public Safety", a bit less than one-fifth on "Human Services" and "Public Works and Community Services", roughly one-tenth of the budget on "Fiscal Management and Administration", and the final tenth on "Internal Services".

Figure 5:



3. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

a. Methodology

Data Sources: The English and Spanish language survey datasets were independently collected and not direct translations of each other. Each dataset contained similar structured (multiple-choice) and unstructured (free-text) fields. Open-ended responses were captured in optional, "other (please explain)", fields. The initial counts of response entries included 36,884 observations in the English-language survey and 1,331 observations in the Spanish-language survey.

Python-Based Qualitative Analysis Framework: To process and analyze the open-ended responses, a custom Python 3.10+ script was developed and executed within a secure offline environment. The Python script incorporated Key libraries such as, *pandas* for data manipulation, *re* for regular expression matching, *collections* for frequency analysis, and *openpyxl* for Excel integration.

Cleaning and Preparation: In preparation for analysis, the raw data underwent a systematic cleaning. We analyzed Spanish responses in the native language. Placeholder entries like "Open-Ended Response", "N/A," and blank responses were excluded. Remaining responses were stripped of whitespace, normalized to lowercase, and preprocessed for a consistent, uniform design. This process yielded final counts of 26,800 usable English responses and 1,038 usable Spanish responses.

Thematic Classification: The thematic portion of the qualitative analysis involved creating a dictionary of keywords and phrases, developed inductively from the data and supported by the public planning literature, which was used to define core community need themes. Subsequently, each response was scanned using regular expressions to match one or more of these themes. Responses could be tagged for multiple themes if applicable. Lastly, the frequency of each theme was aggregated across datasets (English and Spanish). Results were then exported for visualization in MAXQDA and Excel. Overall, this hybrid automated-manual approach ensured both scalability and context-sensitive interpretation, allowing for district-level slicing and integrated cross-analysis with structured survey data.

Themes Used:

Theme Example	Keywords (EN/ES)
Food Access	grocery, supermercado, food, tienda
Housing	housing, shelter, vivienda, rent
Health & Clinics	doctor, mental health, clinic, salud
Public Safety	safety, police, seguridad, alumbrado

,

Childcare & Schools	school, education, guarderia, niños
Community Engagement	meetings, bilingual, Spanish access, juntas
Transportation	bus, mobility, transporte, camión
Infrastructure	water, plumbing, lighting, calle

b. Findings

Thematic Frequencies:

Theme	Total Mentions
Food Access	6,493
Housing	651
Public Safety	482
Health & Clinics	463
Infrastructure	367
Community Engagement	215
Transportation	176
Childcare & Schools	142

Top Concern: Food Access

- English: "Grocery stores" mentioned 6,218 times
- Spanish: "Supermercados" mentioned 337 times
- This widespread concern emerged across nearly all districts and demographic groups.

District-Level & Language-Based Insights:

- Spanish-language respondents:
  - Showed a disproportionate need for community meetings in Spanish ("Más juntas comunitarias")
  - Called for increased access to bilingual materials and translation services
  - Expressed concerns for basic needs (e.g., clinics, parks, child care), indicating possible structural exclusion
- District Level Needs:
  - Districts 1, 3, 4 and 5 had high densities of concerns regarding roads, street lighting, and sidewalk infrastructure and maintenance. ("Our Streets in general are badly in need of maintenance and repair–asphalt with cracks and chunks missing everywhere")
  - District 3, Rural, and Unincorporated Areas had many concerns of infrastructure issues (e.g., "water", "sidewalks", "bandwidth/internet").
  - Districts 1 and 4 expressed notable feedback for bridges (e.g., Jackson and Monroe Bridge and easily flooded roads)

Quantitative Correlation (Integrated Insight):

- Respondents who prioritized "Public Health" or "Human Services" in multiple-choice questions often echoed similar concerns in open-ended fields (e.g., "more mental health clinics", "affordable medical care").

- Housing was consistently ranked high in both structured responses and open text. ("Access and options for affordable housing. It is nearly impossible to buy a house… and rent is incredibly high").
- In areas where transportation was not frequently selected in multiple-choice options, open-text still revealed dissatisfaction—suggesting survey structure may under-represent latent needs.

c. Policy Recommendations

Food Security Initiatives:

- Expand access to low-cost grocery options and mobile markets in underserved neighborhoods.
- Explore pilot community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs in underserved regions (District 1, 4, and 5) with subsidies to increase food access and sustainability, drawing from the North Agriculture Innovation Center.

Equitable Access to Housing and Utilities:

- Prioritize affordable housing development and tenant protection ordinances in all districts.
- Explore and strengthen collaboration with nonprofits for rapid rehousing and shelter expansion.
- Improve electrical and internet access through infrastructure investment or voucher programs.

Healthcare & Mental Health Expansion:

- Expand telehealth access and public education on available county services.
- Open bilingual urgent care and mental health clinics in areas with high unmet need (Districts 2, 4).

Safety and Infrastructure Investment:

- Prioritize community safety lighting programs and sidewalk repairs in areas flagged by respondents.
- Improve coordination with public works for responsive pothole, lighting, and drainage repairs.
- Increase infrastructure efforts in rural and unincorporated areas to match bandwidth and water demands.

Spanish Language Accessibility:

- Mandate bilingual outreach for all public-facing services and events.
- Fund community liaison roles focused on increasing Spanish-language participation.

Targeted Outreach:

- Develop district-specific engagement campaigns based on qualitative themes (e.g., joint food access + public health workshops in District 5).
- Regularly report back to constituents on progress in these areas, closing the feedback loop.

d. Conclusion

This report reflects the voices of over 27,000 community members across Riverside County and represents a critical first step in engaging community voices in decision-making. The qualitative thematic analysis reveals essential service gaps in food access, affordable housing, and Spanish-language engagement. These findings, grounded in real community narratives, offer a powerful complement to traditional quantitative metrics. County leadership should prioritize the recommended service needs in its aim to create more inclusive improvements.

,

4. APPENDIX

a. Stata Code for Quantitative Analysis

```
capture clear
capture log close
log using RivCoSurvey.log, replace

* Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Grace Cooper, Julia A. Rivera Drew, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, Jonathan Schroeder, and Kari C.W. Williams. IPUMS USA: Version 16.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2025.
* https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V16.0
* Sample = 2017-2021 ACS 5-year + 2018-2022 ACS 5-year + 2019-2023 ACS 5-year
use usa_00016.dta
tab us2023c_state year, m

*** KEEP CALIFORNIA
* State code missing for earlier samples, so this is effectively 2019-2023 ACS 5-year
keep if us2023c_state=="06"
tab multyear

*** KEEP RIVERSIDE PUMAs
keep if substr(us2023c_puma,1,3)=="065"

**** RACE/ETHNICITY
gen hispanic= us2023c_hisp!="01"
gen race_eth=1 if (us2023c_rac1p=="3" | us2023c_rac1p=="4" | us2023c_rac1p=="5") & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=2 if us2023c_rac1p=="6" & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=3 if us2023c_rac1p=="2" & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=4 if hispanic==1
replace race_eth=5 if us2023c_rac1p=="7" & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=6 if us2023c_rac1p=="1" & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=7 if us2023c_rac1p=="9" & hispanic!=1
replace race_eth=8 if us2023c_rac1p=="8" & hispanic!=1
tab race_eth, m
drop hispanic

*** AGE
destring us2023c_agep, replace
gen age=1 if us2023c_agep<18
replace age=2 if age==. & us2023c_agep<25
replace age=3 if age==. & us2023c_agep<35
replace age=4 if age==. & us2023c_agep<45
replace age=5 if age==. & us2023c_agep<55
replace age=6 if age==. & us2023c_agep<65
replace age=7 if age==.
tab age, m

*** SEX
gen female= us2023c_sex=="2"
tab female, m

*** EDUCATION
gen education=1 if us2023c_schl=="BB"
replace us2023c_schl="" if us2023c_schl=="BB"
destring us2023c_schl, replace
replace education=1 if education==. & us2023c_schl<=15
replace education=2 if education==. & us2023c_schl<=17
replace education=3 if education==. & us2023c_schl<=20
replace education=4 if education==. & us2023c_schl==21
replace education=5 if education==.
tab education, m

count
local ACScount=r(N)

save acs.dta, replace
```

```
,
clear
insheet using "RAW- All Districts, Cleaned For Stata.csv"

**** RACE/ETHNICITY
gen race_eth=1 if amerind==1
replace race_eth=2 if asian==1
replace race_eth=3 if black==1
replace race_eth=4 if hispanic==1
replace race_eth=5 if nhpi==1
replace race_eth=6 if white==1
replace race_eth=7 if twoplus==1
replace race_eth=8 if another==1 | mena==1
tab race_eth, m

*** AGE
gen age=1 if under18==1
replace age=2 if age18_24==1
replace age=3 if age25_34==1
replace age=4 if age35_44==1
replace age=5 if age45_54==1
replace age=6 if age55_64==1
replace age=7 if age65plus==1
tab age, m

*** SEX
replace male=. if male+female+transgender+nonbinary+anothergender+declinesex==0
replace female= (1-male) /* Note: treating transgender, nonbinary, and anothergender as Sex=female */
drop male transgender nonbinary anothergender declinesex
tab female, m

*** EDUCATION
gen education=1 if lths==1
replace education=2 if education==. & hs==1
replace education=3 if education==. & somecollege==1
replace education=4 if education==. & bachelor==1 | somgrad==1
replace education=5 if education==. & advanceddegree==1
tab education, m

*** COUNT IF DEMOGRAPHY IS MISSING
gen demogmissing=race_eth==. | age==. | female==. | education==.
tab demogmissing

count if demogmissing==0
local rivcodemogcount=r(N)

*** GENERATE WEIGHTS
* weight_all=weight by demography for all respondents living in riverside county, excluding those with missing demography
* weight_18plus=weight by demography for adult residents living in riverside county, excluding those with missing demography

gen weight_all=0
qui forvalues R=1/8 {
        forvalues A=1/7 {
                forvalues F=0/1 {
                        forvalues E=1/5 {
                                preserve
                                clear
                                use acs.dta
                                count if race_eth==`R' & age==`A' & female==`F' & education==`E'
                                local thiscount=r(N)
                                restore
                                count if race_eth==`R' & age==`A' & female==`F' & education==`E'
                                replace weight_all=(`thiscount'/`ACScount')/(r(N)/`rivcodemogcount') if race_eth==`R' & age==`A' &
                                        female==`F' & education==`E'
                                noi display "Weight of race_eth==`R' & age==`A' & female==`F' & education==`E': "
                                        (`thiscount'/`ACScount')/(r(N)/`rivcodemogcount')
                        }
                }
        }
}
sum weight_all if weight_all!=0, d
```

```
,
gen weight_18plus=weight_all
replace weight_18plus=0 if age==1
sum weight_18plus if weight_18plus!=0, d

*** ANALYSIS BY
* All unweighted
* RivCo residents weighted by demography to be representative of RivCo residents
* RivCo adult residents weighted by demography to be representative of RivCo adults
* RivCo adult residents lacking demography
* By District, RivCo adult residents weighted by demography to be representative of RivCo adults
* By outside RivCo, unweighted

* Question 1
sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections
sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_all]
sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_18plus]
sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections if outsiderivco==0 [weight=demogmissing]
foreach X in district1 district2 district3 district4 district5 {
        sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections if `X'==1 [weight=weight_18plus]
}
sum health humanservices publicsafety publicworks fiscalmanagement economicdevelopment elections if outsiderivco==1

* Question 2
sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse
sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse if outsiderivco==0
[weight=weight_all]
sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse if outsiderivco==0
[weight=weight_18plus]
sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse if outsiderivco==0
[weight=demogmissing]
foreach X in district1 district2 district3 district4 district5 {
        sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse if `X'==1
[weight=weight_18plus]
}
sum law fire emergency clinic disease mental road adoptions affordable rehab parkslibs access growth fiscal abuse if outsiderivco==1

* Question 3
sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none
sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_all]
sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_18plus]
sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none if outsiderivco==0 [weight=demogmissing]
foreach X in district1 district2 district3 district4 district5 {
        sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none if `X'==1 [weight=weight_18plus]
}
sum sewer water electric bandwidth paved lighting parks sidewalks bridges none if outsiderivco==1

* Question 4
sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical
sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_all]
sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_18plus]
sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical if outsiderivco==0 [weight=demogmissing]
foreach X in district1 district2 district3 district4 district5 {
        sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical if `X'==1 [weight=weight_18plus]
}
sum grocery shopping gyms communitycenters childcare hightech cleanenergy logistics office medical if outsiderivco==1

* Question 5
sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs
sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_all]
sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs if outsiderivco==0 [weight=weight_18plus]
sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs if outsiderivco==0 [weight=demogmissing]
foreach X in district1 district2 district3 district4 district5 {
        sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs if `X'==1 [weight=weight_18plus]
}
sum pctfiscal pcthuman pctinternal pctsafety pctpublicworks pctruhs if outsiderivco==1
```