TECHNICAL REPORT #01-6

April 6, 2001

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2000 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2000 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2000 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS 2000) was the eighteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from November 2000 to March 2001 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The nine topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, children, acceptable behavior, government, environment, housing, United Way, technology, and demographics.

A total of 803 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2000. The overall response rate was 51% and the cooperation rate was 57%. Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2000 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2000 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The nine topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, children, acceptable behavior, government, environment, housing, United Way, technology, and demographics.

1)   **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, and the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

2)   Questions about **Transportation** included comparing traffic congestion today and one year ago; awareness and use of Metro Commuter Services, a service that matches potential van pool or car pool riders and offers them preferred parking and promotes using the bus and bicycling; whether the respondent had moved to their current residence in order to make their trip to work shorter or more convenient; awareness of the light rail transit line that will be built along Hiawatha Avenue; and the necessity of having light rail, exclusive busways, and commuter rail lines in order to meet the metro area's long range transportation needs. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

Additional questions asked about the number of licensed drivers in the household, number of motor vehicles owned or leased by the household, how the respondent normally gets to work, whether anyone in the household has taken the bus at least one time in the past year, and about how many minutes it takes to get to the respondent's normal workplace each day. These questions were funded by the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

3)   Question about **Children** asked people to evaluate two specific proposals about whether employers or the government should provide financial help to employees who have a newborn or newly adopted child so they can afford to take time off from work. These questions were funded by the Children's Defense Fund - Minnesota and by the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

4)   The questions about **Acceptable Behavior** asked whether the following actions are EVER acceptable: for a parent to SPANK a child, for a parent to HIT a child other than spanking, for a man to hit his wife to make a point, for a man to verbally threaten or intimidate his wife to make a point, for kids in high school to hit each other in a fight, for people to hit each other at work, for a supervisor to verbally threaten or intimidate an employee at work, or for athletes to fight during a team competition. Funding for these questions was provided by the Ramsey County Department of Public Health.

5)   Questions about **Government** asked about organizations that serve the Twin Cities metropolitan area: Metropolitan State University, the Metropolitan Council, and the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division. The first set of questions in this section was funded by Metropolitan State University; all others were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

First, people were asked if they had ever heard of Metropolitan State University, and if they had, whether their overall impression was favorable or unfavorable, and one factor that they would identify as a strength of Metropolitan State University.

Second, they were asked if they had heard of the Metropolitan Council, whether they have visited the Council's web site, and their evaluation of the job the Council is doing in dealing with population growth and development issues.

Finally, people were asked if they had heard of the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division.

6)   **Environment** questions asked how much cooperation between different government units has helped to identify and solve environmental problems in the region, and how satisfied people are with air quality in their neighborhood, air quality in the metropolitan area as a whole, the quality of drinking water, and the quality of the water in metropolitan area lakes and rivers.

Additional questions asked about perceptions of Mississippi River water quality in the metropolitan area, whether people use the Mississippi River or the area next to it in any way, how much they value the Mississippi River in the metropolitan area as a scenic resource, and the number of times people have visited a regional park in the Twin Cities metropolitan area in the last twelve months. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

7) Questions about **Housing** began by asking whether a rural, suburban, or urban setting appealed to the respondent MOST as a place to live, followed by questions for some people about their expectation of moving in the next few years. The next set of questions asked for opinions about the major issues related to GROWTH that are facing the Twin Cities area right now, whether the seven county metropolitan area and their city or suburb are growing at the right pace, level of agreement with a series of statements about possible ways to accomodate future growth, and awareness of the term "smart growth'. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

8) The **United Way** questions asked about: whether people have friends who are different from themselves in race, age, sexual orientation, or disability status; opinions about the impact of different groups, such as immigrants, people 75 and older, people with physical disabilities, and specific minority groups, on the community; and whether the government should pay for interpretive services in specific situations for those immigrants who don't speak English well. These questions were funded by the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

9) **Technology** questions asked about personal computers in the home, whether those personal computers are used for work or business, and Internet access. In addition, respondents were asked if they have watched programs on the Metropolitan Council on cable channel 6. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

10) In addition to the standard **Demographics** questions, a few questions were asked about whether people are working more hours and making more money than they were one year ago, and whether the the respondent had a physical disability. These questions were funded by the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some

disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2000 Twin Cities Area Survey was the eighteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from November 20, 2000 to March 15, 2001 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Twenty one interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the Ci3 System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

Ci3 also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

> Acceptable Behavior (QD1a to QD1h);
> Housing (QG7a-1 to QG7a-8) OR (QG7b-1 to QG7b-8); and
> United Way (QH1a to QH1d), (QH2a to QH2g), and (QH3a to QH3e).

In addition, randomization in CATI determined which series of random housing questions was asked. About half of those interviewed were asked QG7a-1 to QG7a-8; the others were asked QG7b-1 to QG7b-8. The final question in the list for everyone was the same.

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 26 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least six times without success or until data collection ended on March 15.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were recorded directly onto computer diskettes and removed from the computers at the end of each day by the supervisors. The contact record for each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Ten percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by six experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey question about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, and also assigned codes to the questions about what should be done to address the problem of traffic congestion, one factor that people would identify as a strength of Metropolitan State University, how people use the Mississippi River or the area next it, what it is that they like LEAST about the kind of area they live in right now, what it is about another kind of area that MOST appeals to them, the major issues related to GROWTH that are facing the Twin Cities area right now, and what should be done to limit the pace of growth in their city, suburb, or township.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the Ci3 file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 803 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2000 (see Table 1). An additional 489 individuals refused to participate, and 112 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 111 potential respondents were unreachable during six or more attempted contacts and 68 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 1,318 telephone numbers were eliminated: 498 because they were not home telephone numbers, 591 because they were not working numbers, and 229 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. The overall response rate for the survey was 51% and the cooperation rate was 57%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR TCAS 2000

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	803	28%
Refusal	489	17%
Active	112	4%
6 or more attempted contacts	111	4%
Physical/Language problem	68	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	498	17%
Not a working number	591	20%
SSI disconnected number	229	8%
TOTAL	2,901	100%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 51\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 57\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Twin Cities Area Survey. The lowest response rate previously recorded for TCAS was 52% for the 1999 survey, and the lowest cooperation rate previously recorded was 58% also for the 1999 survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS 2000 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 1990 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

Although households were randomly selected from throughout the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the geograpic distribution of completed surveys was not representative when using 1990 Census data as the standard of comparison. Specifically, Hennepin County was under-represented. However, the percentage of households in each of the metropolitan area counties was very close to the distribution of telephone households reported by Survey Sampling (Table 2).

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2000, CENSUS, & SSI
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	TCAS 2000	1990 CENSUS	SURVEY SAMPLING
Anoka	12%	9%	10%
Carver	4%	2%	2%
Dakota	14%	11%	13%
Hennepin	41%	48%	44%
Ramsey	18%	22%	20%
Scott	3%	2%	3%
Washington	8%	6%	7%
TOTAL	100% (803)	100% (875,504)	99% (955,758)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES
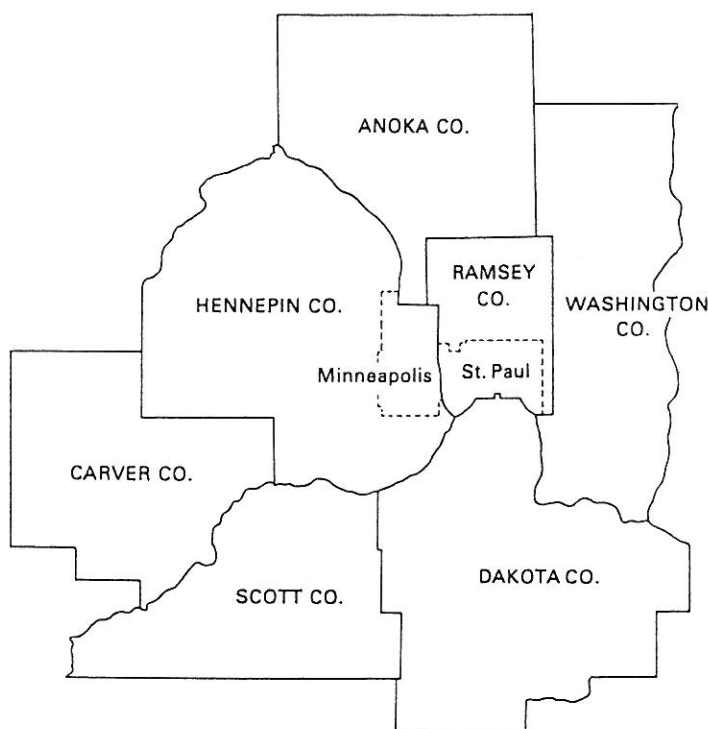
TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS 2000 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2000	1990 CENSUS
Male	45%	48%
Female	55%	52%
TOTAL	100%	100%
	(803)	(1,696,470)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was nearly identical to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 3). However, the proportion of TCAS 2000 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 4). The survey respondents include fewer individuals than would be expected in the younger age groups and include more individuals than would be expected in the 35 to 54 year old groups.

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2000 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2000	1990 CENSUS
18 - 24	12%	14%
25 - 34	17%	28%
35 - 44	28%	22%
45 - 54	22%	13%
55 - 64	11%	10%
65 +	9%	13%
TOTAL	99%	100%
	(772)	(1,696,470)

Using these three tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS 2000 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2000 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS 2000 represents approximately 16,965 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,696,470 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2000 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 5 below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS 2000 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 803 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 5

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

Size of Sample (N)

		800	600	400	200	100
	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS 2000 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $15,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD   AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	95	11.8	12.2	12.2
2 25 - 34	133	16.5	17.2	29.4
3 35 - 44	217	27.0	28.1	57.5
4 45 - 54	173	21.5	22.4	79.9
5 55 - 64	86	10.8	11.2	91.1
6 65 and older	69	8.6	8.9	100.0
Total valid	772	96.2	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	31	3.8		
Total	803	100.0		

RACE   RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	712	88.7	89.8	89.8
2 Black	22	2.8	2.8	92.6
3 Other	59	7.3	7.4	100.0
Total valid	793	98.7	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	10	1.3		
Total	803	100.0		

GENDER   RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	362	45.0	45.0	45.0
2 Female	441	55.0	55.0	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

EDUC   RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	3	.3	.3	.3
2 Some HS	27	3.3	3.4	3.7
3 HS graduate	154	19.2	19.4	23.1
4 Some tech school	25	3.1	3.1	26.2
5 Tech school grad	46	5.7	5.8	31.9
6 Some college	184	22.9	23.1	55.0
7 College graduate	247	30.8	31.2	86.2
8 Postgrad/prof degree	110	13.7	13.8	100.0
Total valid	794	98.9	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	9	1.1		
Total	803	100.0		

MARSTAT   MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	498	62.0	62.8	62.8
2 Single	207	25.8	26.1	89.0
3 Divorced	51	6.4	6.5	95.4
4 Separated	9	1.1	1.1	96.5
5 Widowed	28	3.4	3.5	100.0
Total valid	792	98.7	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	11	1.3		
Total	803	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	537	66.8	68.0	68.0
2 Worked part time	127	15.8	16.1	84.1
3 Unemployed	12	1.5	1.5	85.6
4 Student	16	1.9	2.0	87.6
5 Retired	70	8.7	8.9	96.4
6 Homemaker	28	3.5	3.6	100.0
Total valid	789	98.3	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	14	1.7		
Total	803	100.0		

PARTYID   POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	120	15.0	15.0	15.0
2 Weak Dem	116	14.4	14.4	29.4
3 Indep Dem	102	12.6	12.6	42.0
4 Indep Ind	104	12.9	12.9	54.9
5 Indep Rep	72	9.0	9.0	63.9
6 Weak Rep	103	12.8	12.8	76.7
7 Strong Rep	130	16.2	16.2	92.9
9 Apolitical	57	7.1	7.1	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

PARTY　　　POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	337	42.0	42.0	42.0
2 Independent	104	12.9	12.9	54.9
3 Republican	305	38.0	38.0	92.9
9 Apolitical	57	7.1	7.1	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

HHCOMP　　　HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	275	34.3	34.7	34.7
2 Married, no kids	223	27.7	28.1	62.8
3 Single parent	77	9.6	9.8	72.6
4 Single, no kids	217	27.1	27.4	100.0
Total valid	792	98.7	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	11	1.3		
Total	803	100.0		

HHSIZE   HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	77	9.6	9.7	9.7
2 Two people	222	27.6	27.9	37.6
3 3 or 4 people	368	45.8	46.2	83.8
4 5 or more people	129	16.0	16.2	100.0
Total valid	795	99.0	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	8	1.0		
Total	803	100.0		

NADULTS   NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	103	12.8	12.8	12.8
2	457	56.9	56.9	69.6
3	154	19.2	19.2	88.8
4	76	9.5	9.5	98.3
5	8	.9	.9	99.2
6	6	.8	.8	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS   NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	450	56.0	56.0	56.0
1	145	18.1	18.1	74.1
2	132	16.5	16.5	90.5
3	51	6.3	6.3	96.9
4	21	2.6	2.6	99.5
5	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

INCOME   HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $5,000	1	.1	.1	.1
2 $5 to 10,000	8	.9	1.2	1.2
3 $10 to 15,000	14	1.8	2.2	3.4
4 $15 to 20,000	24	3.0	3.7	7.1
5 $20 to 25,000	20	2.4	3.0	10.1
6 $25 to 30,000	20	2.4	3.0	13.1
7 $30 to 35,000	16	1.9	2.4	15.5
8 $35 to 40,000	45	5.6	6.9	22.4
9 $40 to 50,000	61	7.6	9.3	31.8
10 $50 to 60,000	71	8.9	10.9	42.7
11 $60 to 70,000	88	11.0	13.5	56.2
12 $70 to 80,000	59	7.4	9.1	65.3
13 $80,000 or more	226	28.2	34.7	100.0
Total valid	652	81.2	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	151	18.8		
Total	803	100.0		

HHWKSTAT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	628	78.2	83.6	83.6
2 Worked part time	48	5.9	6.4	90.0
3 Unemployed	11	1.3	1.4	91.4
4 Student	4	.5	.5	91.9
5 Retired	55	6.9	7.4	99.3
6 Homemaker	6	.7	.7	100.0
Total valid	751	93.6	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	52	6.4		
Total	803	100.0		

CITY   CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	103	12.8	13.1	13.1
2 St Paul	71	8.8	9.1	22.1
3 Other	610	76.0	77.9	100.0
Total valid	783	97.6	100.0	
Missing 9 DK/RA	20	2.4		
Total	803	100.0		

COUNTY   COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Anoka	103	12.8	12.8	12.8
2 Carver	28	3.5	3.5	16.3
3 Dakota	123	15.3	15.3	31.6
4 Hennepin	318	39.6	39.6	71.2
5 Ramsey	139	17.3	17.3	88.5
6 Scott	29	3.6	3.6	92.1
7 Washington	63	7.9	7.9	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

WGHT   CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5028177833437700	103	12.8	12.8	12.8
1.0056355666875390	457	56.9	56.9	69.6
1.5084533500313090	154	19.2	19.2	88.8
2.0112711333750790	76	9.5	9.5	98.3
2.5140889167188480	8	.9	.9	99.2
3.0169067000626170	6	.8	.8	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2000 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The fifth question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being married, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 803 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 803, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 803 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 803.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today, what should be done to address the problem of traffic congestion, one factor that people would identify as a strength of Metropolitan State University, how people use the Mississippi River or the area next it, what it is that they like LEAST about the kind of area they live in right now, what it is about another kind of area that MOST appeals to them, the major issues related to GROWTH that are facing the Twin Cities area right now, and what should be done to limit the pace of growth in their city suburb, or township) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the state.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1.   How would you rate the Twin Cities area as a place to live as compared to other metropolitan areas in the nation -- do you feel the Twin Cities area is a much better place, a slightly better place, a slightly worse place, or a much worse place in which to live?

Freq	(%)		
361	(47)	1.	Much better
389	(50)	2.	Slightly better
19	(2)	3.	Slightly worse
2	(0)	4.	Much worse
30		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

QA2GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2,
FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

Freq	(%)		
54	(7)	01.	Taxes
48	(7)	02.	Education
19	(2)	03.	Environment
46	(6)	04.	Economy
15	(2)	05.	Healthcare
169	(23)	06.	Transportation
120	(16)	07.	Housing
0	(-)	08.	Food
15	(2)	09.	Government
0	(-)	10.	War
92	(12)	11.	Crime
20	(3)	12.	Energy
115	(16)	13.	Social issues
11	(1)	14.	Families
12	(2)	15.	Other
68		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 4)

QA3.   What other important problems are facing Twin Cities residents today?
(WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE; PROBE FOR TWO ANSWERS)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-4 TO A-11)

B. TRANSPORTATION

Now I have a few questions about transportation.

QB1.   In the past year, do you think traffic congestion in the Twin Cities metro area
has increased, stayed about the same, or decreased?

Freq (%)
607	(77)	1.	Increased
173	(22)	2.	Stayed the same (IF SAME, GO TO 2)
5	(1)	3.	Decreased (IF DECREASED, GO TO 2)
17		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 2)
0		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 2)

QB1a. (IF INCREASED) What do you think should be done to address this
problem?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-12)

QB2.   In the past year, have you heard of or read anything about Metro Commuter
Services, a service that matches potential van pool or car pool riders and offers
them preferred parking and promotes using the bus and bicycling?

336	(42)	1.	Yes
457	(58)	2.	No (IF NO, GO TO 3)
9		3.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 3)
2		4.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 3)

QB2a. (IF YES) Have you used Metro Commuter Services in the last twelve
months?

45	(14)	1.	Yes
291	(86)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
467		.	NA

QB3.   Did you move to your current residence so that you or someone else in your household could make their trip to work shorter or more convenient?

Freq (%)
200 (25)	1.	Yes
596 (75)	2.	No
6	8.	DK
2	9.	RA

QB3a. (IF YES) Did you move to reduce traffic congestion, to get closer to work, to be near public transit or the bus, or for some other reason? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QB3a-1.	To reduce traffic congestion	25 (13)	173 (87)	2	0	603	Freq (%)
QB3a-2.	To get closer to work	150 (76)	48 (24)	2	0	603	
QB3a-3.	To be near transit/the bus	24 (12)	174 (88)	2	0	603	
QB3a-4.	To be able to walk to work (VOLUNTEERED)	5 (2)	194 (98)	2	0	603	
QB3a-5.	To be able to bike to work (VOLUNTEERED)	3 (1)	196 (99)	2	0	603	
QB3a-6.	To carpool/vanpool to work (VOLUNTEERED)	1 (0)	197 (100)	2	0	603	
QB3a-7.	To make it an easier trip to work for spouse/partner (VOLUNTEERED)	13 (7)	185 (93)	2	0	603	
QB3a-8.	Some other reason (SPECIFY) _____	30 (15)	168 (85)	2	0	603	

QB3b. (IF NO, DK, or RA) How likely is it that you will move in the future to make the trip to work shorter or more convenient . . . very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?

Freq (%)
46	(8)	1.	Very likely
61	(10)	2.	Somewhat likely
172	(29)	3.	Not very likely
313	(53)	4.	Not at all likely
11		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
200		.	NA

QB4. Were you aware that a light rail transit line will be built along Hiawatha Avenue, to connect downtown Minneapolis, the airport, and the Mall of America?

717	(89)	1.	Yes
85	(11)	2.	No
1		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QB5. Do you agree or disagree that light rail, exclusive busways, and commuter rail lines are necessary in order to meet the metro area's long range transportation needs . . . would you say you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

310	(40)	1.	Strongly agree
305	(39)	2.	Somewhat agree
77	(10)	3.	Somewhat disagree
84	(11)	4.	Strongly disagree
27		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QB6. How many licensed drivers are in your household?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QB7. How many motor vehicles are owned or leased by your household and used regularly? Include cars, trucks, vans, and motorcycles in your answer.

(INTERVIEWER: Include vehicles that are provided by employer for the household's use.)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QB8.   How do you normally get to work . . . do you drive alone, car pool or van pool, take the bus, walk, bike, or get there some other way?

Freq (%)

Freq	(%)		
570	(71)	1.	Drive alone
50	(6)	2.	Car/van pool
41	(5)	3.	Take the bus
10	(1)	4.	Walk
2	(0)	5.	Bike
38	(5)	6.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
91	(11)	7.	Don't work (VOLUNTEERED)
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

(IF ANY ANSWER EXCEPT 'TAKE THE BUS', GO TO 8c)

QB8a. (IF TAKE THE BUS) Do you have to transfer from one bus to another?

12	(29)	1.	Yes, always
1	(1)	2.	Yes, it depends on the bus I take, etc
28	(70)	3.	No
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
762		.	NA

QB8b. (IF TAKE THE BUS) In the past year, has anyone else in your household taken the bus at least one time?

23	(58)	1.	Yes
13	(33)	2.	No
4	(9)	3.	Live alone (VOLUNTEERED)
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
762		.	NA

QB8c. (IF DO NOT TAKE THE BUS) In the past year, have you or has anyone else in your household taken the bus at least one time?

261	(34)	1.	Yes
498	(66)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
41		.	NA

(IF RESPONDENT SAID "DON'T WORK" ON Q8, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QB9.   (IF Q8 IS NOT = 7, RESPONDENT DOES WORK) About how many
         MINUTES does it take you to get to your normal workplace each day?

         (SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3)

C. CHILDREN

The next questions are about children.

QC1.   Do you agree or disagree with this statement . . . employers should provide
         some financial help to employees who have a newborn or newly adopted child
         so they can take some time off to care for their child. Would you say you
         strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

Freq (%)
 302 (39)   1.   Strongly agree
 253 (32)   2.   Somewhat agree
 127 (16)   3.   Somewhat disagree
  99 (13)   4.   Strongly disagree
  19   8.   DK
   4   9.   RA

QC2.   One proposal being considered would help new parents AFFORD to take time
         off from work. New parents who were paid some of their lost wages by their
         employer for at least six weeks would have part of their employer's
         contribution matched by the government. Would you strongly favor, somewhat
         favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this proposal?

 194 (25)   1.   Strongly favor
 271 (35)   2.   Somewhat favor
 142 (18)   3.   Somewhat oppose
 170 (22)   4.   Strongly oppose
  22   8.   DK
   5   9.   RA

D. ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR

The next questions are about the kind of behavior that is acceptable to you.

QD1. As far as you are concerned, is it EVER acceptable (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QD1a.	For a parent to SPANK a child	534 (68)	251 (32)	13	6	Freq (%)
___	QD1b.	For a parent to HIT a child, other than spanking	12 (2)	784 (98)	6	2	
___	QD1c.	For a man to hit his wife to make a point	3 (0)	799 (100)	1	0	
___	QD1d.	For a man to verbally threaten or intimidate his wife to make a point	6 (1)	785 (99)	7	5	
___	QD1e.	For kids in high school to hit each other in a fight	78 (10)	721 (90)	4	1	
___	QD1f.	For people to hit each other at work	5 (1)	793 (99)	3	2	
___	QD1g.	For a supervisor to verbally threaten or intimidate an employee at work	22 (3)	775 (97)	5	2	
___	QD1h.	For athletes to fight during a team competition	85 (11)	711 (89)	4	3	

RANDOM START D1: _____

E. GOVERNMENT

The next few questions are about organizations that serve the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

QE1.   Have you heard of Metropolitan State University?

<u>Freq</u> <u>(%)</u>
592 (74) 1.   Yes
205 (26) 2.   No   (IF NO, GO TO 2)
  7   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 2)
  0   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 2)

QE1a.   (IF YES) How would you describe your overall impression of Metropolitan State University . . . very favorable, favorable, unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

 64 (17)   1.   Very favorable
288 (76)   2.   Favorable
 23   (6)   3.   Unfavorable   (IF UNFAV, GO TO 2)
  5   (1)   4.   Very unfavorable (IF VERY UNFAV, GO TO 2)
201   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 2)
 11   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 2)
211   .   NA

QE1a-1. (IF VERY FAVORABLE OR FAVORABLE) What is ONE factor that you would identify as a STRENGTH of Metropolitan State University?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-13)

QE2.   Have you heard of the Metropolitan Council?

<u>Freq</u> <u>(%)</u>
496 (62)   1.   Yes
301 (38)   2.   No   (IF NO, GO TO 3)
  7   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 3)
  0   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 3)

QE2a.   (IF YES) Have you visited the Metropolitan Council web site?

 32   (6)   1.   Yes
463 (94)   2.   No
  1   8.   DK
  0   9.   RA
307   .   NA

QE2b.   (IF YES) What is your impression of the job the Metropolitan Council
        is doing in dealing with population growth and development issues . . .
        are they doing a very good job, a good job, a fair job, a poor job, or a
        very poor job in dealing with population growth and development
        issues?

  9   (2)   1.   Very good job
 61 (17)   2.   Good job
164 (46)   3.   Fair job
 81 (23)   4.   Poor job
 42 (12)   5.   Very poor job
133   8.   DK
  6   9.   RA
307   .   NA

QE3.   Have you heard of the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division?

137 (17)   1.   Yes
654 (83)   2.   No
 12   8.   DK
  0   9.   RA

F. ENVIRONMENT

The next questions are about the environment.

QF1.   In your opinion how much has COOPERATION between different government units helped to identify and solve environmental problems in the region . . . has it helped a great deal, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

Freq	(%)		
56	(8)	1.	A great deal
431	(65)	2.	Somewhat
144	(22)	3.	Not very much
34	(5)	4.	Not at all
129		8.	DK
9		9.	RA

QF2.   How satisfied are you with (READ LIST) . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied?

	VERY SATIS 1	S/WHAT SATIS 2	NOT VERY SATIS 3	NOT AT ALL SATIS 4	DK 8	RA 9	
QF2a. AIR quality in your neighborhood	451 (56)	284 (36)	46 (6)	18 (2)	4	2	Freq (%)
QF2b. AIR quality in the Twin Cities metropolitan area as a whole	171 (22)	511 (65)	83 (11)	20 (3)	18	0	
QF2c. The quality of the drinking water at your home	333 (42)	294 (37)	96 (12)	69 (9)	10	1	
QF2d. The quality of the water in metropolitan area lakes and rivers	60 (8)	372 (49)	240 (32)	84 (11)	42	5	

QF3.   What is your perception of the water quality of the Mississippi River in the metropolitan area . . . is it very good, good, poor, or very poor, or do you not have an opinion about it?

Freq (%)
  11   (1)   1.   Very good
 148 (19)   2.   Good
 283 (36)   3.   Poor
 160 (21)   4.   Very poor
 176 (23)   5.   No opinion
  24   8.   DK
   0   9.   RA

QF4.   In the metropolitan area, do you use the Mississippi River or the area next to the Mississippi River in any way?

 289 (36)   1.   Yes
 507 (64)   2.   No   (IF NO, GO TO 5)
   7   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 5)
   1   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 5)

QF4a. (IF YES) How do you use it?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-14 TO A-17)

QF5.   How much do you value the Mississippi River in the metropolitan area as a SCENIC resource . . . very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

 452 (57)   1.   Very much
 266 (33)   2.   Somewhat
  53   (7)   3.   Not very much
  27   (3)   4.   Not at all
   5   8.   DK
   1   9.   RA

QF6.   In the last twelve months, about how many times have you visited a regional park in the Twin Cities metropolitan area?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4)

G. HOUSING

Now I have a few questions about housing.

QG1.   How would you describe the area where you currently live . . . a rural setting, a small city or town, a growing suburb, an older suburb, an older city type of neighborhood, or a very urban or downtown setting?

Freq (%)
46	(6)	1.	A rural setting
72	(9)	2.	A small city or town
273	(34)	3.	A growing suburb
232	(29)	4.	An older suburb
128	(16)	5.	An older city neighborhood
43	(5)	6.	A very urban or downtown setting
9		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QG2.   Would you prefer to live in a different kind of area?

196	(24)	1.	Yes	
602	(76)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 3)
6		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)
		.	NA	

QG2a.   (IF YES) What is it that you like LEAST about the kind of area you live in right now?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-18)

QG2b. (IF YES) Where would you PREFER to live . . . in a rural setting, a small city or town, a growing suburb, an older suburb, an older city type of neighborhood, or a very urban or downtown setting? (DO NOT READ THE OPTION THEY SELECTED IN QG1)

Freq	(%)			
75	(40)	1.	A rural setting	
41	(22)	2.	A small city or town	
23	(12)	3.	A growing suburb	
10	(5)	4.	An older suburb	
11	(6)	5.	An older city neighborhood	
23	(12)	6.	A very urban or downtown setting	
8	(4)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____	
4		8.	DK	
1		9.	RA	
607		.	NA	

QG2c. (IF YES) What is it about that kind of area that MOST appeals to you?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-19)

QG2d. (IF YES) Do you expect to move to such an area in the next few years?

123	(67)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 4)
60	(33)	2.	No	
11		8.	DK	
1		9.	RA	
607		.	NA	

QG3. Do you ever see a time when you are likely to move to a different kind of area than where you live right now?

352	(53)	1.	Yes
308	(47)	2.	No
20		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
123		.	NA

QG4.   The next questions are about future population growth in the region. Over the NEXT 20 years the Twin Cities metropolitan area is expected to add about 500,000 people, about the same amount as the LAST 20 years. A growing population needs more homes and more businesses. The Metropolitan Council is looking ahead and planning how to accommodate this growth.

In your opinion, what are the major issues related to GROWTH that are facing the Twin Cities area right now? (PROBE FOR THREE ISSUES)
(PROBE IF UNCLEAR: Could you tell me a little about how this is related to GROWTH?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-20 TO A-27)

QG5.   Do you think that the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area is growing too fast, at about the right pace, or too slow?

Freq	(%)		
347	(47)	1.	Too fast
391	(52)	2.	At about the right pace
6	(1)	3.	Too slow
56		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

QG6.   Do you think that the city, suburb, or township where you live is growing too fast, at about the right pace, or too slow?

199	(26)	1.	Too fast
540	(71)	2.	At about the right pace (IF ABOUT RIGHT, GO TO 7)
24	(3)	3.	Too slow (IF TOO SLOW, GO TO 7)
34		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 7)
6		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 7)

QG6a. (IF TOO FAST) What do you think should be done to limit this growth?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-28)

QG7a. (THIS SERIES OF QUESTIONS WAS ONLY ASKED ON HALF OF THE SURVEYS) Now I'll read you some statements about possible ways to accommodate future growth. For each statement, I'd like to know if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or if you have no opinion. (READ LIST) Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or do you have no opinion?

		STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/WHAT AGREE 2	S/WHAT DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	NO OPINION 5	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
__	1.	Single family homes should be allowed on smaller lots, like those in the central cities.	98 (25)	144 (36)	79 (20)	46 (12)	32 (8)	3	2	400	Freq (%)
__	2.	Wetlands, woodland, lakes, streams, and other natural areas should be protected.	318 (79)	70 (18)	4 (1)	3 (1)	6 (1)	2	2	400	
__	3.	Older suburban neighborhoods should be redeveloped.	93 (24)	129 (33)	97 (25)	44 (11)	30 (8)	9	2	400	
__	4.	Neighborhoods should be designed for walking and public transit or buses.	212 (54)	135 (34)	23 (6)	20 (5)	7 (2)	5	2	400	
__	5.	The areas where growth occurs should pay for the regional highways and sewers they require.	142 (36)	168 (42)	35 (9)	23 (6)	28 (7)	3	4	400	
__	6.	Concentrations of poverty in the central cities and older suburbs should be reduced.	208 (53)	130 (33)	19 (5)	12 (3)	26 (7)	6	3	400	
__	7.	The development of large lots in nearby rural areas should be limited to preserve the land for future urban and suburban growth.	90 (23)	147 (37)	58 (15)	56 (14)	43 (11)	5	4	400	
__	8.	Migration of people INTO the region should be limited.	80 (20)	89 (22)	92 (23)	105 (27)	29 (7)	4	4	400	
	9.	Urban sprawl should be reduced.	108 (28)	139 (36)	67 (18)	29 (8)	40 (10)	15	5	400	

RANDOM START G7a-1 to G7a-8: ___

QG7b. (THIS SERIES OF QUESTIONS WAS ONLY ASKED ON HALF OF THE SURVEYS) Now I'll read you some statements about possible ways to accommodate future growth. For each statement, I'd like to know if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or if you have no opinion. (READ LIST) Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree, or do you have no opinion?

		STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/WHAT AGREE 2	S/WHAT DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	NO OPINION 5	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
__	1. Housing should be available for a mix of ages and incomes.	274 (69)	99 (25)	10 (2)	7 (2)	7 (2)	4	0	403	Freq (%)
__	2. Current levels of traffic congestion should be reduced.	254 (65)	105 (27)	14 (4)	4 (1)	15 (4)	6	2	403	
__	3. Residential lots should be big enough to give families private space.	227 (58)	129 (33)	16 (4)	8 (2)	13 (3)	5	3	403	
__	4. Areas currently being developed should leave MORE land for public green space and recreation.	212 (54)	124 (32)	33 (8)	16 (4)	7 (2)	7	2	403	
__	5. Parts of Minneapolis and St. Paul should be revitalized and redeveloped.	218 (55)	133 (34)	16 (4)	10 (2)	18 (5)	5	0	403	
__	6. State, regional, and local GOVERNMENT should take a stronger role in shaping future development patterns.	157 (40)	154 (40)	35 (9)	27 (7)	17 (4)	6	4	403	
__	7. Neighborhoods should have a mix of uses, that is, houses, shops, offices, schools, and other uses.	173 (44)	154 (39)	37 (9)	19 (5)	13 (3)	4	0	403	
__	8. Agricultural land should be preserved.	251 (64)	105 (27)	21 (5)	7 (2)	10 (2)	6	0	403	
	9. Urban sprawl should be reduced.	137 (36)	115 (30)	58 (15)	24 (6)	50 (13)	15	1	403	

RANDOM START G7b-1 to G7b-8: ___

QG7_9. Urban sprawl should be reduced.
        (COMBINED RESULTS FROM QG7a-9 AND QG7b-9)

Freq (%)
245 (32) 1.   Strongly agree
253 (33) 2.   Somewhat agree
126 (16) 3.   Somewhat disagree
 53 (7) 4.   Strongly disagree
 90 (12) 5.   No opinion
 30   8.   DK
  6   9.   RA

QG8.   Have you ever heard the term "smart growth"?

276 (35) 1.   Yes
520 (65) 2.   No   (IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
  7   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
  0   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QG8a.   (IF YES) In general, do you have a favorable impression or an
        unfavorable impression of "smart growth", or do you not have an
        opinion about it?

111 (43)   1.   Favorable
 40 (15)   2.   Unfavorable
110 (42)   3.   No opinion
 15   8.   DK
  1   9.   RA
527   .   NA

H. UNITED WAY

The next questions are about the people who are your friends.

QH1. Do you have any friends who (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
__	QH1a.	Are of a different race than you are	666 (83)	136 (17)	2	0	Freq (%)
__	QH1b.	Are more than ten years older or ten years younger than you	701 (88)	100 (12)	2	0	
__	QH1c.	Have a different sexual orientation than you	426 (54)	356 (46)	16	5	
__	QH1d.	Have a physical disability	477 (59)	325 (41)	1	0	

RANDOM START H1: _____

QH2. Now I'd like to know your opinions about the impact of different groups on the community. Overall, would you say that the impact of (READ LIST) on the community is very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative, or very negative?

		VERY POSITIVE 1	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE 2	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE 3	VERY NEGATIVE 4	DK 8	RA 9	
__	QH2a. Immigrants	140 (20)	382 (54)	153 (22)	32 (4)	70	26	Freq (%)
__	QH2b. People who are age 75 and older	279 (38)	395 (55)	45 (6)	5 (1)	55	25	
__	QH2c. People with physical disabilities	202 (29)	464 (66)	34 (5)	6 (1)	68	31	
__	QH2d. African Americans	148 (21)	424 (61)	115 (16)	12 (2)	68	36	
__	QH2e. American Indians	141 (22)	368 (56)	134 (20)	14 (2)	103	44	
__	QH2f. Asian Americans	157 (23)	406 (59)	103 (15)	20 (3)	81	36	
__	QH2g. Hispanics or Latinos	138 (21)	399 (60)	117 (18)	13 (2)	96	40	

RANDOM START H2: _____

QH3. Do you think the government should pay for interpretive services (READ LIST) for those immigrants who don't speak English well?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QH3a. In hospitals	594 (76)	189 (24)	17	3	Freq (%)
___	QH3b. For emergency services such as police and fire	646 (83)	133 (17)	23	2	
___	QH3c. In grocery stores	147 (19)	633 (81)	19	4	
___	QH3d. For students in public schools	440 (57)	330 (43)	24	9	
___	QH3e. For parent teacher conferences and other parent meetings	477 (61)	303 (39)	20	4	

RANDOM START H3: _____

I. TECHNOLOGY

The next questions are about technology.

QI1. Do you have a personal computer in your home?

Freq	(%)			
633	(79)	1.	Yes	
169	(21)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 2)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

QI1a. (IF YES) Is the computer in your home used for work or business?

336	(54)	1.	Yes	
293	(46)	2.	No	
4		8.	DK	
0		9.	RA	
170		.	NA	

QI2.   Do you have access to information on the Internet at work, at home, or somewhere else?

Freq (%)

Freq	(%)		
104	(13)	01.	Yes, at work
176	(22)	02.	Yes, at home
370	(46)	03.	Yes, both at work and at home
19	(2)	04.	Yes, at the library
26	(3)	05.	Yes, at a friend's or other family member
8	(1)	06.	Yes, at school
19	(2)	07.	Yes, other (SPECIFY) _____
77	(10)	08.	No access to Internet
3		88.	DK
3		99.	RA

QI3.   Do you have cable TV?

Freq	(%)			
551	(69)	1.	Yes	
250	(31)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
2		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QI3a.   (IF YES) Have you watched programs on the Metropolitan Council on regional channel 6?

Freq	(%)		
122	(22)	1.	Yes
424	(78)	2.	No
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
252		.	NA

J. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QJ1.   What county do you live in?

Freq (%)
103	(13)	01.	Anoka
28	(4)	02.	Carver
123	(15)	03.	Dakota
318	(40)	04.	Hennepin
139	(17)	05.	Ramsey
29	(4)	06.	Scott
63	(8)	07.	Washington
0		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

QJ2.   What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-6)

QJ3.   Do you own or rent your residence?

659	(83)	1.	Own
135	(17)	2.	Rent
2	(0)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QJ4.   What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST;
          CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

604	(76)	1.	Single family detached
57	(7)	2.	Townhouse
28	(4)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
85	(11)	4.	Apartment building
11	(1)	5.	Mobile home
13	(2)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

QJ5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Freq (%)
498 (63) 1.   Married
207 (26) 2.   Single
51 (6)   3.   Divorced
9 (1)   4.   Separated
28 (4)   5.   Widowed
4   8.   DK
7   9.   RA

QJ6. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 15)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QJ7. What is the highest level of school you have completed?
(DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

3 (0)   01.   Less than high school
27 (3)   02.   Some high school
154 (19) 03.   High school graduate
25 (3)   04.   Some technical school
46 (6)   05.   Technical school graduate
184 (23) 06.   Some college
247 (31) 07.   College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
110 (14) 08.   Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0 (-)   09.   Other (SPECIFY) _____
0   88.   DK
9   99.   RA

QJ8. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

712 (90) 1.   White/Caucasian
15 (2)   2.   Mexican/Hispanic
22 (3)   3.   Black/African American
4 (0)   4.   American Indian
17 (2)   5.   Asian/Oriental
7 (1)   6.   Mixed, no dominant racial identification
18 (2)   7.   Other (SPECIFY) _____
2   8.   DK
8   9.   RA

QJ9.   Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'PARTY' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 18)

Freq	(%)		
238	(32)	1.	Republican
241	(32)	2.	Democrat
217	(29)	3.	Independent
51	(7)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
16		8.	DK
40		9.	RA

QJ9a.   (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

130	(56)	1.	Strong
103	(44)	2.	Not very strong
5		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
565		.	NA

QJ9b.   (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

120	(51)	1.	Strong
116	(49)	2.	Not very strong
6		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
562		.	NA

QJ9c.   (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

72	(26)	1.	Republican
102	(37)	2.	Democratic
104	(37)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
13		8.	DK
34		9.	RA
480		.	NA

QJ10.   Did you have a paying job last week?

Freq (%)
665 (84) 1.   Yes
131 (16) 2.   No
  0   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 11)
  7   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 11)

QJ10a. (IF YES TO Q10) Were you working full-time or part-time?

527 (80)   1.   One full-time job
127 (19)   2.   One part-time job
  9 (1)   3.   Both a full-time and a part-time job
  0 (-)   4.   Multiple part-time jobs
  2   8.   DK
  0   9.   RA
138   .   NA

QJ10b. (IF YES TO Q10) Are you working more hours now than you were a year ago?

198 (30)   1.   Yes
459 (70)   2.   No   (IF NO, GO TO 11)
  8   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 11)
  1   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 11)
138   .   NA

QJ10b-1. (IF YES) Are you making more money as a result of these increased hours?

149 (76)   1.   Yes
 20 (10)   2.   No, because I am salaried
 28 (14)   3.   No, some other reason
  2   8.   DK
  0   9.   RA
605   .   NA

c.   (IF NO TO Q10) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QJ10c-1.	Retired	70 (56)	55 (44)	2	4	672	Freq (%)
QJ10c-2.	Unemployed	12 (10)	114 (90)	2	4	672	
QJ10c-3.	A student	17 (13)	109 (87)	2	4	672	
QJ10c-4.	A homemaker	41 (33)	84 (67)	2	4	672	

QJ11.   Do you have a physical disability?

Freq	(%)		
60	(8)	1.	Yes
738	(92)	2.	No
0	(-)	3.	Not sure (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

QJ12.   How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 14)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 13)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

QJ12a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

QJ13.   Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in 1999. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq (%)
366 (54) 1.   Respondent (IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 14)
314 (46) 2.   Someone else
  0 (-) 3.   Someone no longer in household (IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 14)
 18   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 14)
 28   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 14)
 77   .   NA

QJ13a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

290 (93)   1.   Yes
 23 (7)   2.   No
  1   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 14)
  0   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 14)
489   .   NA

QJ13a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

272 (94)   1.   One full-time job
 16 (5)   2.   One part-time job
  2 (0)   3.   Both a full-time and a part-time job
  0   4.   Multiple part-time jobs
  2   8.   DK
  0   9.   RA
513   .   NA

13a-2.   (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QJ13a-2a.	Retired	19 (80)	5 (20)	0	0	780	Freq (%)
QJ13a-2b.	Unemployed	4 (15)	20 (85)	0	0	780	
QJ13a-2c.	A student	1 (4)	22 (96)	0	0	780	
QJ13a-2d.	A homemaker	0 (-)	23 (100)	0	0	780	

QJ14.   Was your total household income in 1999 above or below $35,000?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 20)

Freq (%)
607 (84)   1.   Above
114 (16)   2.   Below
22   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 17)
61   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 17)

QJ14a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories.
When I come to the category which describes your total household
income BEFORE taxes in 1999, please stop me.

45   (8)   1.   35 to 40,000
61 (11)   2.   40 to 50,000
71 (13)   3.   50 to 60,000
88 (16)   4.   60 to 70,000
59 (11)   5.   70 to 80,000
226 (41)   6.   80,000 or more
14   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 17)
42   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 17)
196   .   NA

QJ14b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories.
When I come to the category which describes your total household
income BEFORE taxes in 1999, please stop me.

1   (0)   1.   Under 5,000
8   (8)   2.   5 to 10,000
14 (14)   3.   10 to 15,000
24 (24)   4.   15 to 20,000
20 (19)   5.   20 to 25,000
20 (19)   6.   25 to 30,000
16 (15)   7.   30 to 35,000
8   8.   DK   (IF DK, GO TO 17)
5   9.   RA   (IF RA, GO TO 17)
689   .   NA

QJ15.   This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in 1999. Is that correct?

Freq (%)
652(100)   1.   Yes
   0   (-)   2.   No   (IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 14)
   0   8.   DK
   0   9.   RA
 151   .   NA

QJ16.   How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for 1999?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-15)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)
QJ17.   Are you male or female?

362 (45)   1.   Male
441 (55)   2.   Female
   0   9.   RA

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA2   MOST IMPT PROBLEM IN TC METRO AREA

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	TAXES	22	2.7	2.9	2.9
10100	Income	14	1.7	1.8	4.8
10200	Sales	3	.4	.4	5.2
10300	Property	16	2.0	2.2	7.4
20000	EDUCATION	14	1.7	1.8	9.2
20100	Education-quality	21	2.6	2.8	12.0
20200	Educatn-financing	12	1.4	1.6	13.6
20300	Higher education	3	.3	.3	14.0
30000	ENVIRONMENT	1	.1	.1	14.0
30100	Pollution	1	.1	.1	14.1
30103	Air pollution	2	.3	.3	14.4
30600	Weather	16	1.9	2.1	16.5
40000	ECONOMY	23	2.9	3.1	19.6
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	2	.3	.3	19.9
40103	Quality of jobs	3	.4	.4	20.3
40104	Wages	7	.8	.9	21.2
40106	Quantity of jobs	3	.4	.4	21.6
40200	Inflation/recession	2	.2	.2	21.8
40300	Savings/investmts	2	.2	.2	22.0
40400	Business climate	4	.4	.5	22.5
40402	Keeping business	1	.1	.1	22.6
40404	Small twn busnss	1	.1	.1	22.7
50100	Cost-health care	4	.5	.5	23.3
50101	Cost-prescr drugs	2	.2	.2	23.5
50200	Health care-quality	1	.1	.1	23.6
50300	Health care-availbty	4	.4	.5	24.1
50400	Health care-elderly	3	.3	.3	24.4
50401	Nursing Homes	2	.2	.2	24.6
50600	Disease-general	1	.1	.1	24.8
60000	TRANSPORTATION	25	3.1	3.4	28.1
60100	Traffic	97	12.0	13.1	41.3
60200	Road construction	15	1.9	2.1	43.3
60300	Transportat'n expense	1	.1	.1	43.5
60700	Mass transit	26	3.2	3.5	47.0
60701	Light rail transit	6	.7	.8	47.7
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.1	47.8

QA2   MOST IMPT PROBLEM IN TC METRO AREA (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
70000	HOUSING	4	.5	.5	48.3
70100	Housing-cost	98	12.2	13.3	61.7
70200	Housing-availability	17	2.1	2.3	63.9
70300	Housing-quality	2	.2	.2	64.1
90000	GOVERNMENT	9	1.1	1.2	65.4
90400	Govt funding	1	.1	.1	65.5
90800	Governor	5	.6	.7	66.2
110000	CRIME	62	7.7	8.4	74.6
110100	Crim justice system	2	.3	.3	74.9
110200	Drug-related crime	10	1.3	1.4	76.2
110400	Gangs	15	1.9	2.1	78.3
110500	Guns	3	.3	.3	78.6
120100	Energy cost	20	2.5	2.7	81.4
130000	SOCIAL ISSUES	1	.1	.1	81.5
130200	Welfare	3	.4	.4	81.9
130201	Abuse of welfare	2	.3	.3	82.2
130400	Discrimination	20	2.5	2.7	84.9
130500	Drugs	20	2.5	2.7	87.7
130501	Alcohol	2	.3	.3	88.0
130600	Morality	9	1.1	1.2	89.2
130601	Religion	3	.4	.4	89.6
130700	Immigration	3	.3	.3	89.9
130800	Poverty	10	1.3	1.4	91.3
131000	Homeless	16	2.0	2.2	93.5
131200	Population	12	1.5	1.6	95.1
131300	Urban sprawl	12	1.4	1.6	96.7
131400	Community involvmt	2	.2	.2	96.9
131500	Lack of free time	1	.1	.1	97.0
140000	FAMILIES	2	.2	.2	97.2
140101	Day care-cost	1	.1	.1	97.3
140102	Day care-quality	2	.3	.3	97.5
140200	Child raising	5	.6	.6	98.2
140300	Divorce	1	.1	.1	98.3
140500	Youth problems	1	.1	.1	98.4

QA2   MOST IMPT PROBLEM IN TC METRO AREA (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
150000 OTHER	12	1.4	1.6	100.0
Total valid	735	91.5	100.0	
Missing 888888 DK	68	8.5		
Total	803	100.0		

QA3A   OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000 TAXES	18	2.3	3.0	3.0
10100 Income	18	2.3	3.0	6.1
10200 Sales	2	.3	.3	6.4
10300 Property	20	2.5	3.4	9.8
20000 EDUCATION	12	1.4	1.9	11.7
20100 Education-quality	25	3.1	4.1	15.9
20200 Educatn-financing	18	2.3	3.0	18.9
20300 Higher education	1	.1	.1	19.0
30000 ENVIRONMENT	3	.3	.4	19.4
30100 Pollution	2	.2	.3	19.6
30102 Water quality	1	.1	.2	19.8
30103 Air pollution	6	.7	.9	20.7
30104 Noise pollution	5	.6	.8	21.5
30600 Weather	5	.6	.8	22.3
40000 ECONOMY	12	1.4	1.9	24.2
40100 Unemploymt/jobs	6	.7	.9	25.1
40104 Wages	8	.9	1.3	26.4
40106 Quantity of jobs	4	.5	.7	27.1
40300 Savings/investmts	1	.1	.2	27.2
40400 Business climate	2	.2	.3	27.5
40403 Corporate taxes	1	.1	.2	27.7

QA3A   OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 1
(continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
50000	HEALTH CARE	6	.7	.9	28.6
50100	Cost-health care	5	.6	.8	29.4
50300	Health care-availbty	2	.2	.3	29.7
50400	Health care-elderly	1	.1	.2	29.8
50701	AIDS	1	.1	.1	29.9
50900	Medicare/Medicaid	1	.1	.1	30.0
60000	TRANSPORTATION	28	3.4	4.6	34.7
60100	Traffic	79	9.8	13.2	47.9
60200	Road construction	12	1.5	2.0	49.9
60700	Mass transit	6	.8	1.0	50.9
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.1	51.0
70000	HOUSING	12	1.5	2.0	53.0
70100	Housing-cost	51	6.4	8.6	61.6
70200	Housing-availability	14	1.8	2.4	64.0
70300	Housing-quality	3	.4	.5	64.5
80100	Cost of food	1	.1	.2	64.7
80200	Shortage of food	2	.2	.3	64.9
90000	GOVERNMENT	6	.8	1.0	65.9
90400	Govt funding	2	.3	.3	66.3
90700	Stadium issue	1	.1	.2	66.4
90800	Governor	7	.8	1.1	67.5
110000	CRIME	54	6.8	9.1	76.6
110100	Crim justice system	3	.4	.5	77.2
110200	Drug-related crime	4	.4	.6	77.7
110300	Crimes by youth	3	.4	.5	78.2
110400	Gangs	5	.6	.8	79.0
110500	Guns	2	.2	.3	79.3
120000	ENERGY	1	.1	.2	79.4
120100	Energy cost	15	1.8	2.4	81.9

QA3A   OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 1
(continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
130000	SOCIAL ISSUES	2	.2	.3	82.1
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.1	82.2
130200	Welfare	3	.3	.4	82.6
130202	Too few programs	2	.2	.3	82.9
130400	Discrimination	6	.8	1.0	83.9
130500	Drugs	11	1.4	1.9	85.8
130501	Alcohol	1	.1	.2	85.9
130502	Other drug use	1	.1	.1	86.0
130600	Morality	1	.1	.1	86.1
130700	Immigration	10	1.3	1.7	87.8
130800	Poverty	10	1.2	1.6	89.4
130900	Minorities	1	.1	.2	89.5
131000	Homeless	8	.9	1.3	90.8
131200	Population	10	1.3	1.7	92.5
131300	Urban sprawl	17	2.1	2.9	95.4
131400	Community involvmt	3	.4	.5	95.9
140000	FAMILIES	6	.8	1.0	96.9
140100	Day care	2	.2	.3	97.1
140101	Day care-cost	2	.3	.3	97.5
140102	Day care-quality	1	.1	.2	97.6
140103	Day care-avail	2	.3	.3	98.0
140200	Child raising	1	.1	.2	98.1
140300	Divorce	1	.1	.1	98.2
140400	Youth sex	1	.1	.2	98.4
140500	Youth problems	3	.3	.4	98.8
150000	OTHER	7	.9	1.2	100.0
Total valid		596	74.3	100.0	
888888	DK	138	17.2		
System		68	8.5		
Total missing		207	25.7		
Total		803	100.0		

QA3AGRP   OTHER IMPT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 1 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 TAXES	58	7.3	9.8	9.8
2 EDUCATION	55	6.8	9.2	19.0
3 ENVIRONMENT	20	2.4	3.3	22.3
4 ECONOMY	32	4.0	5.4	27.7
5 HEALTH CARE	14	1.8	2.4	30.0
6 TRANSPORTATION	125	15.6	21.0	51.0
7 HOUSING	80	10.0	13.5	64.5
8 FOOD	3	.3	.4	64.9
9 GOVERNMENT	16	1.9	2.6	67.5
11 CRIME	70	8.7	11.7	79.3
12 ENERGY	16	1.9	2.6	81.9
13 SOCIAL ISSUES	83	10.4	14.0	95.9
14 FAMILIES	18	2.2	3.0	98.8
15 OTHER	7	.9	1.2	100.0
Total valid	596	74.3	100.0	
88 DK	138	17.2		
System	68	8.5		
Total missing	207	25.7		
Total	803	100.0		

QA3B   OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 2

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	TAXES	8	.9	2.3	2.3
10100	Income	5	.6	1.5	3.9
10200	Sales	8	.9	2.3	6.2
10300	Property	11	1.3	3.3	9.4
20000	EDUCATION	8	.9	2.3	11.8
20100	Education-quality	16	2.0	5.0	16.7
20200	Educatn-financing	8	1.0	2.5	19.2
20400	Education-availablty	4	.4	1.1	20.3
30000	ENVIRONMENT	8	.9	2.3	22.6
30100	Pollution	2	.3	.6	23.2
30102	Water quality	2	.3	.6	23.8
30103	Air pollution	2	.3	.6	24.5
30104	Noise pollution	1	.1	.3	24.8
30500	Mosquitos/gnats	1	.1	.3	25.1
30600	Weather	6	.7	1.7	26.8
40000	ECONOMY	7	.8	2.0	28.8
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	2	.2	.5	29.3
40104	Wages	11	1.3	3.3	32.5
40106	Quantity of jobs	2	.2	.5	33.0
40400	Business climate	2	.3	.6	33.6
40401	Attracting business	2	.2	.5	34.1
50100	Cost-health care	6	.7	1.7	35.8
50101	Cost-prescr drugs	2	.2	.5	36.2
50200	Health care-quality	1	.1	.3	36.5
50300	Health care-availbty	3	.3	.8	37.3
50400	Health care-elderly	1	.1	.3	37.6
50600	Disease-general	1	.1	.2	37.8
50800	Natl Hlth Care Plan	1	.1	.2	37.9
50900	Medicare/Medicaid	1	.1	.2	38.1
60000	TRANSPORTATION	13	1.6	4.0	42.1
60100	Traffic	21	2.6	6.3	48.5
60200	Road construction	4	.4	1.1	49.5
60700	Mass transit	10	1.3	3.1	52.6
60701	Light rail transit	2	.2	.5	53.1

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 2
(continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
70000	HOUSING	3	.4	.9	54.0
70100	Housing-cost	23	2.8	7.0	61.0
70200	Housing-availability	12	1.4	3.6	64.6
70300	Housing-quality	1	.1	.3	64.9
80100	Cost of food	1	.1	.3	65.2
80200	Shortage of food	1	.1	.3	65.5
90000	GOVERNMENT	6	.8	1.9	67.3
90400	Govt funding	4	.5	1.2	68.6
90700	Stadium issue	3	.3	.8	69.3
90800	Governor	6	.8	1.9	71.2
110000	CRIME	28	3.5	8.7	79.9
110100	Crim justice system	2	.2	.5	80.3
110200	Drug-related crime	2	.2	.5	80.8
110300	Crimes by youth	3	.4	.9	81.7
110400	Gangs	2	.3	.6	82.4
110500	Guns	1	.1	.3	82.7
120100	Energy cost	7	.9	2.2	84.8
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.3	85.1
130200	Welfare	1	.1	.2	85.3
130201	Abuse of welfare	2	.3	.6	85.9
130400	Discrimination	7	.9	2.2	88.1
130500	Drugs	6	.8	1.9	89.9
130502	Other drug use	1	.1	.3	90.2
130600	Morality	3	.3	.8	91.0
130601	Religion	3	.4	.9	92.0
130700	Immigration	4	.4	1.1	93.0
130800	Poverty	1	.1	.3	93.3
131000	Homeless	5	.6	1.4	94.7
131200	Population	2	.2	.5	95.2
131300	Urban sprawl	7	.8	2.0	97.2
131400	Community involvmt	1	.1	.3	97.5
140100	Day care	1	.1	.3	97.8
140200	Child raising	1	.1	.3	98.1

QA3B   OTHER IMPORTANT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 2
(continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
150000 OTHER	6	.8	1.9	100.0
Total valid	325	40.5	100.0	
888888 DK	272	33.8		
System	207	25.7		
Total missing	478	59.5		
Total	803	100.0		

QA3BGRP   OTHER IMPT TC METRO AREA PROBLEMS - 2 - GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 TAXES	31	3.8	9.4	9.4
2 EDUCATION	35	4.4	10.8	20.3
3 ENVIRONMENT	21	2.6	6.5	26.8
4 ECONOMY	24	2.9	7.3	34.1
5 HEALTH CARE	13	1.6	4.0	38.1
6 TRANSPORTATION	49	6.1	15.0	53.1
7 HOUSING	38	4.8	11.8	64.9
8 FOOD	2	.3	.6	65.5
9 GOVERNMENT	19	2.3	5.7	71.2
11 CRIME	37	4.6	11.5	82.7
12 ENERGY	7	.9	2.2	84.8
13 SOCIAL ISSUES	41	5.1	12.7	97.5
14 FAMILIES	2	.3	.6	98.1
15 OTHER	6	.8	1.9	100.0
Total valid	325	40.5	100.0	
88 DK	272	33.8		
System	207	25.7		
Total missing	478	59.5		
Total	803	100.0		

**Group MRPROB   MOST IMPORTANT TC AREA PROBLEM -
MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
TAXES	1	143	8.71	9.5
EDUCATION	2	138	8.4	18.8
ENVIRONMENT	3	59	3.6	8.1
ECONOMY	4	102	6.1	13.8
HEALTH CARE	5	42	2.6	5.7
TRANSPORTATION	6	343	20.7	46.7
HOUSING	7	239	14.4	32.5
FOOD	8	5	.3	.6
GOVERNMENT	9	49	3.0	6.7
CRIME	11	199	12.0	27.0
ENERGY	12	43	2.6	5.8
SOCIAL ISSUES	13	239	14.5	32.6
FAMILIES	14	30	1.8	4.1
OTHER	15	25	1.5	3.4
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Total responses		1656	100.0	225.4

68 missing cases;   735 valid cases

QB1A WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO ADDRESS INCREASED TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Add/build light rail	83	10.3	14.9	14.9
2 Add/build subway	15	1.9	2.7	17.6
3 Incrse mass transit	88	11.0	15.9	33.5
4 Improve bus service	22	2.7	3.9	37.4
5 Mass trans incentives	14	1.7	2.4	39.8
6 More park & rides	1	.1	.2	40.0
7 Improve roads	74	9.2	13.3	53.3
8 More roads	22	2.7	3.9	57.2
9 Promote carpooling	22	2.8	4.0	61.2
10 Add/build freeways	24	2.9	4.2	65.4
11 Improve freeways	118	14.7	21.2	86.6
12 Add/keep ramp meters	19	2.3	3.3	90.0
13 Remove ramp meters	6	.8	1.1	91.1
14 Use toll roads	4	.5	.7	91.8
16 Raise gas tax	3	.3	.5	92.2
17 Better law enforcemt	2	.2	.3	92.5
19 Flexible work hours	3	.4	.5	93.0
20 Telecommuting	5	.6	.9	93.9
21 Control urban sprawl	4	.5	.7	94.7
22 Other types transprt	3	.4	.5	95.2
23 Decrease speed	1	.1	.2	95.4
50 Nothing can be done	3	.4	.5	95.9
77 Other	23	2.8	4.1	100.0
Total valid	557	69.3	100.0	
88 DK	44	5.4		
99 RA	7	.9		
System	196	24.4		
Total missing	246	30.7		
Total	803	100.0		

QE1A1   STRENGTH OF METRO STATE UNIVERSITY

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Convenient location	82	10.3	29.1	29.1
2 Flexible schedule	62	7.7	21.8	50.9
3 Teaching/gd faculty	8	1.0	2.8	53.7
4 Adult education	10	1.2	3.4	57.1
5 Affordable	20	2.5	7.1	64.2
6 Good quality educatn	3	.4	1.1	65.2
7 Variety of classes	9	1.1	3.0	68.3
8 Can learn own pace	3	.3	.9	69.1
9 Strive for diversity	8	.9	2.7	71.8
11 Serves many people	21	2.6	7.4	79.3
12 Small classes	6	.7	2.0	81.2
13 Several campuses	5	.6	1.8	83.0
14 Nontraditional educ	4	.5	1.4	84.4
16 Work with community	5	.6	1.8	86.2
17 Evening/wknd classes	8	.9	2.7	88.8
77 Other	32	3.9	11.2	100.0
Total valid	284	35.3	100.0	
88 DK	65	8.1		
99 RA	4	.4		
System	451	56.2		
Total missing	519	64.7		
Total	803	100.0		

QF4A1   HOW USE MISSISSIPPI RIVER OR AREA NEXT TO IT - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Walking/hiking	57	7.1	19.7	19.7
2 Running/jogging	7	.9	2.4	22.1
3 Rollerblading	1	.1	.3	22.5
4 Biking	27	3.3	9.2	31.7
6 Driving	7	.8	2.3	34.0
7 Sight seeing	3	.4	1.0	35.0
8 Work/live there	9	1.1	3.0	38.0
9 Visiting parks	26	3.3	9.1	47.0
10 Family outings	4	.4	1.2	48.3
11 Picnics	10	1.2	3.3	51.6
12 Recreation	20	2.5	7.0	58.5
13 Boom Island activities	1	.1	.3	58.9
14 Fishing	34	4.2	11.7	70.6
17 Drinking/partying	2	.3	.7	71.3
18 Swimming	2	.3	.7	72.0
19 Boating	72	9.0	25.1	97.0
21 Jet skiing	2	.2	.5	97.6
77 Other	7	.9	2.4	100.0
Total valid	289	35.9	100.0	
Missing System	514	64.1		
Total	803	100.0		

QF4A2   HOW USE MISSISSIPPI RIVER OR AREA NEXT TO IT - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Walking/hiking	34	4.2	28.3	28.3
2 Running/jogging	6	.7	4.6	32.9
3 Rollerblading	3	.4	2.5	35.4
4 Biking	8	1.0	6.8	42.2
5 Cross cntry skiing	1	.1	.8	43.0
7 Sight seeing	4	.4	3.0	46.0
8 Work/live there	2	.2	1.3	47.3
9 Visiting parks	7	.8	5.5	52.7
10 Family outings	1	.1	.8	53.6
11 Picnics	17	2.1	13.9	67.5
12 Recreation	5	.6	3.8	71.3
13 Boom Island activites	2	.2	1.3	72.6
14 Fishing	10	1.3	8.4	81.0
18 Swimming	2	.2	1.3	82.3
19 Boating	14	1.8	11.8	94.1
20 Waterskiing	1	.1	.8	94.9
77 Other	6	.8	5.1	100.0
Total valid	119	14.8	100.0	
Missing System	684	85.2		
Total	803	100.0		

QF4A3 HOW USE MISSISSIPPI RIVER OR AREA NEXT TO IT - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Walking/hiking	8	.9	26.8	26.8
2 Running/jogging	1	.1	3.6	30.4
4 Biking	3	.3	8.9	39.3
5 Cross cntry skiing	1	.1	3.6	42.9
7 Sight seeing	3	.4	10.7	53.6
9 Visiting parks	1	.1	3.6	57.1
10 Family outings	1	.1	1.8	58.9
11 Picnics	5	.6	17.9	76.8
12 Recreation	1	.1	3.6	80.4
14 Fishing	1	.1	1.8	82.1
19 Boating	2	.3	7.1	89.3
77 Other	3	.4	10.7	100.0
Total valid	28	3.5	100.0	
Missing System	775	96.5		
Total	803	100.0		

**Group MRQF4   HOW USE MISS RIVER OR AREA NEXT TO IT -
                MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Walking/hiking	1	98	22.5	34.0
Running/jogging	2	14	3.1	4.7
Rollerblading	3	4	.9	1.4
Biking	4	37	8.5	12.9
Cross cntry skiing	5	2	.5	.7
Driving	6	7	1.5	2.3
Sight seeing	7	10	2.2	3.3
Work/live there	8	10	2.3	3.5
Visiting parks	9	34	7.7	11.7
Family outings	10	5	1.2	1.7
Picnics	11	31	7.2	10.8
Recreation	12	26	5.9	8.9
Boom Island activites	13	3	.6	.9
Fishing	14	44	10.1	15.3
Drinking/partying	17	2	.5	.7
Swimming	18	4	.8	1.2
Boating	19	88	20.3	30.7
Waterskiing	20	1	.2	.3
Jet skiing	21	2	.3	.5
Other	77	16	3.7	5.6
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Total responses		436	100.0	151.0

514 missing cases; 289 valid cases

QG2A   WHAT LIKE LEAST ABOUT AREA WHERE CURRENTLY LIVE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Crime/unsafe	12	1.5	6.4	6.4
2 Poverty	4	.4	1.9	8.3
3 Lack of diversity	6	.8	3.2	11.5
4 Living in suburbs	3	.4	1.6	13.1
5 Cost of housing	3	.4	1.6	14.7
6 Lack quality housing	7	.8	3.5	18.2
7 Growing too fast	28	3.4	14.7	33.0
8 Too busy	5	.6	2.7	35.7
9 Too crowded	26	3.3	13.9	49.6
10 Lack of open space	5	.6	2.7	52.3
11 Noisy	10	1.3	5.4	57.6
12 Airport noise	2	.2	.8	58.4
13 Dirty/polluted	3	.3	1.3	59.8
14 Traffic	21	2.6	11.3	71.0
15 Parking problems	5	.6	2.4	73.5
16 Must drive everywhere	14	1.8	7.5	81.0
18 No sidewlks/place wlk	2	.2	.8	81.8
19 Lack of activities	2	.3	1.1	82.8
20 Lack of public svcs	3	.3	1.3	84.2
21 Poor schools	1	.1	.5	84.7
22 Too cold/weather	5	.6	2.7	87.4
23 High taxes	6	.7	2.9	90.3
77 Other	18	2.3	9.7	100.0
Total valid	188	23.4	100.0	
88 DK	8	1.0		
System	607	75.6		
Total missing	615	76.6		
Total	803	100.0		

QG2C   WHAT MOST APPEALING ABOUT AREA WHERE PREFER TO LIVE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less crime/safer	6	.8	3.2	3.2
2 Friendlier people	16	1.9	8.3	11.5
3 Where grew up	9	1.1	4.5	16.0
4 More diversity	4	.5	2.1	18.2
5 Family/friends there	1	.1	.5	18.7
6 Like type of homes	1	.1	.3	19.0
7 Like older housing	2	.2	.8	19.8
8 Like newer housing	3	.3	1.3	21.1
9 Less crowded	14	1.8	7.5	28.6
10 Less hectic	5	.6	2.7	31.3
11 More open space	34	4.2	17.9	49.2
12 Smaller community	5	.6	2.7	51.9
13 Privacy	5	.6	2.7	54.5
14 Quieter	28	3.4	14.7	69.3
15 Cleaner/less polluted	2	.3	1.1	70.3
16 Less traffic	11	1.4	5.9	76.2
18 Better public trans	1	.1	.5	76.7
19 Can walk to places	9	1.1	4.5	81.3
20 Closer to work	3	.3	1.3	82.6
21 More activities	14	1.7	7.2	89.8
22 Better public svcs	3	.3	1.3	91.2
23 Better schools	8	.9	4.0	95.2
24 Closer to nature	5	.6	2.4	97.6
77 Other	5	.6	2.4	100.0
Total valid	188	23.4	100.0	
88 DK	7	.8		
99 RA	1	.1		
System	607	75.6		
Total missing	615	76.6		
Total	803	100.0		

QG4A MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10 LAND USE/GROWTH	9	1.1	1.2	1.2
11 Urban sprawl	70	8.8	9.5	10.7
12 Poor/no planning	18	2.3	2.4	13.1
13 Loss agricultrl land	10	1.3	1.4	14.5
14 Too much cmmrcl dev	4	.4	.5	14.9
15 Crowding	47	5.8	6.3	21.2
16 People leaving	2	.2	.2	21.4
17 In-migration	10	1.3	1.4	22.8
18 Need more housing	89	11.1	12.0	34.8
20 ENVIRONMENTAL	8	1.0	1.1	35.8
21 Protection of wetlands	6	.8	.8	36.6
22 Pollution	6	.8	.8	37.5
23 Air pollution	4	.4	.5	37.9
24 Water pollution	3	.4	.4	38.3
26 Sewage/water trtmnt	1	.1	.1	38.5
27 Power consumption	7	.9	.9	39.4
30 ECONOMIC	1	.1	.1	39.6
31 Farm/urban conflicts	2	.2	.2	39.8
33 Not enough jobs	12	1.4	1.6	41.3
34 Need more industry	3	.3	.3	41.6
35 Businesses leaving	3	.4	.4	42.1
36 Taxes	5	.6	.6	42.7
37 Livable wages	11	1.3	1.4	44.1
41 Housing affordability	121	15.1	16.3	60.4
45 Race relations	3	.3	.3	60.7
46 In-migration minorites	4	.5	.5	61.3
48 Urban decay	1	.1	.1	61.4
49 Crime/safety	8	1.0	1.1	62.5
50 Schools/education	34	4.2	4.5	67.0
51 Homelessness	1	.1	.1	67.1
52 Single mothers	5	.6	.6	67.7
53 Soc svc spendg-high	2	.3	.3	68.0

QG4A MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 1
(continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60 TRANSPORTATION	71	8.8	9.5	77.5
61 Congestion	93	11.6	12.5	90.0
62 Rush hour/commute	3	.3	.3	90.3
63 Need more roads	19	2.3	2.5	92.8
65 Need better roads	7	.9	.9	93.8
66 Lack good transit	24	2.9	3.2	97.0
70 Need more parking	2	.2	.2	97.2
80 REGULATIONS/GOVT	3	.3	.3	97.5
81 Housing codes	2	.3	.3	97.8
82 Too many rules/laws	1	.1	.1	97.8
87 Other	16	2.0	2.2	100.0
Total valid	744	92.6	100.0	
88 DK	57	7.1		
99 RA	3	.3		
Total missing	59	7.4		
Total	803	100.0		

QG4B   MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10 LAND USE/GROWTH	4	.5	.6	.6
11 Urban sprawl	59	7.3	9.5	10.1
12 Poor/no planning	16	1.9	2.5	12.6
13 Loss agricultrl land	21	2.6	3.4	16.0
14 Too much cmmrcl dev	6	.7	.9	16.9
15 Crowding	15	1.8	2.3	19.2
17 In-migration	8	1.0	1.3	20.5
18 Need more housing	51	6.4	8.2	28.8
20 ENVIRONMENTAL	12	1.5	1.9	30.7
21 Protection of wetlands	12	1.4	1.9	32.6
22 Pollution	15	1.9	2.4	35.0
23 Air pollution	9	1.1	1.4	36.3
24 Water pollution	3	.4	.5	36.8
26 Sewage/water trtmnt	10	1.3	1.6	38.4
27 Power consumption	6	.7	.9	39.3
30 ECONOMIC	6	.8	1.0	40.3
31 Farm/urban conflicts	5	.6	.7	41.0
33 Not enough jobs	16	2.0	2.6	43.6
34 Need more industry	3	.4	.5	44.1
35 Businesses leaving	3	.3	.4	44.5
36 Taxes	7	.9	1.1	45.6
37 Livable wages	14	1.7	2.2	47.8
40 SOCIAL	1	.1	.1	47.9
41 Housing affordability	62	7.8	10.0	57.9
42 Poverty concentration	2	.3	.3	58.2
43 Poverty to suburbs	1	.1	.1	58.3
44 Racial segregation	2	.2	.2	58.6
45 Race relations	1	.1	.2	58.7
46 In-migration minorites	10	1.3	1.6	60.3
47 Central city flight	1	.1	.2	60.5
48 Urban decay	1	.1	.1	60.6
49 Crime/safety	24	3.0	3.9	64.5
50 Schools/education	37	4.6	6.0	70.4
51 Homelessness	2	.2	.2	70.7
52 Single mothers	2	.2	.2	70.9
53 Soc svc spendg-high	4	.5	.6	71.6
54 Soc svc spendg-low	3	.3	.4	72.0

QG4B   **MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 2**
(continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60 TRANSPORTATION	31	3.8	4.9	76.9
61 Congestion	49	6.1	7.9	84.8
62 Rush hour/commute	7	.9	1.1	85.9
63 Need more roads	22	2.8	3.6	89.5
65 Need better roads	8	1.0	1.3	90.8
66 Lack good transit	29	3.6	4.6	95.4
70 Need more parking	3	.3	.4	95.8
71 Traffic safety	3	.4	.5	96.3
82 Too many rules/laws	1	.1	.2	96.4
87 Other	22	2.8	3.6	100.0
Total valid	622	77.5	100.0	
88 DK	121	15.1		
System	59	7.4		
Total missing	181	22.5		
Total	803	100.0		

QG4C   MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10 LAND USE/GROWTH	11	1.3	2.5	2.5
11 Urban sprawl	34	4.2	7.9	10.4
12 Poor/no planning	11	1.3	2.5	12.9
13 Loss agricultrl land	13	1.6	3.1	16.0
14 Too much cmmrcl dev	7	.8	1.5	17.5
15 Crowding	13	1.6	3.0	20.5
17 In-migration	7	.8	1.5	22.0
18 Need more housing	16	1.9	3.7	25.7
20 ENVIRONMENTAL	18	2.3	4.3	30.0
21 Protection of wetlands	14	1.8	3.3	33.3
22 Pollution	22	2.7	5.1	38.4
23 Air pollution	8	.9	1.8	40.2
24 Water pollution	7	.8	1.5	41.7
25 No place to put waste	2	.3	.5	42.2
26 Sewage/water trtmnt	6	.8	1.4	43.6
27 Power consumption	9	1.1	2.1	45.7
31 Farm/urban conflicts	1	.1	.2	46.0
32 Cost of urban svcs	1	.1	.1	46.1
33 Not enough jobs	7	.8	1.5	47.6
34 Need more industry	4	.4	.8	48.5
35 Businesses leaving	2	.3	.5	48.9
36 Taxes	6	.7	1.3	50.2
37 Livable wages	7	.8	1.5	51.8
40 SOCIAL	5	.6	1.1	52.8
41 Housing affordability	26	3.2	6.0	58.9
42 Poverty concentration	1	.1	.2	59.1
44 Racial segregation	3	.4	.7	59.8
45 Race relations	2	.3	.5	60.3
46 In-migration minorites	7	.9	1.7	62.0
47 Central city flight	5	.6	1.1	63.0
48 Urban decay	3	.3	.6	63.6
49 Crime/safety	11	1.3	2.5	66.1
50 Schools/education	27	3.3	6.3	72.4
51 Homelessness	2	.3	.5	72.9
52 Single mothers	2	.2	.4	73.2
53 Soc svc spendg-high	4	.4	.8	74.1
54 Soc svc spendg-low	2	.2	.4	74.4

QG4C   MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA - 3
(continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60 TRANSPORTATION	19	2.3	4.4	78.8
61 Congestion	28	3.4	6.5	85.3
62 Rush hour/commute	3	.4	.7	86.0
63 Need more roads	6	.7	1.3	87.3
65 Need better roads	8	1.0	1.9	89.2
66 Lack good transit	19	2.4	4.5	93.7
69 Poor can't get to jobs	1	.1	.2	94.0
70 Need more parking	2	.3	.5	94.4
71 Traffic safety	1	.1	.2	94.7
80 REGULATIONS/GOVT	3	.3	.6	95.3
81 Housing codes	1	.1	.2	95.5
87 Other	19	2.4	4.5	100.0
Total valid	424	52.8	100.0	
88 DK	198	24.7		
System	181	22.5		
Total missing	379	47.2		
Total	803	100.0		

**Group MRQG4   MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA -
MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
LAND USE/GROWTH	10	24	1.3	3.2
Urban sprawl	11	163	9.1	21.9
Poor/no planning	12	44	2.5	5.9
Loss agricultrl land	13	44	2.5	5.9
Too much cmmrcl dev	14	16	.9	2.1
Crowding	15	74	4.1	9.9
People leaving	16	2	.1	.2
In-migration	17	25	1.4	3.3
Need more housing	18	156	8.7	21.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	20	38	2.1	5.1
Protection of wetlands	21	32	1.8	4.3
Pollution	22	43	2.4	5.7
Air pollution	23	20	1.1	2.6
Water pollution	24	13	.7	1.7
No place to put waste	25	2	.1	.3
Sewage/water trtmnt	26	17	1.0	2.3
Power consumption	27	22	1.2	2.9
ECONOMIC	30	7	.4	.9
Farm/urban conflicts	31	7	.4	.9
Cost of urban svcs	32	1	.0	.1
Not enough jobs	33	34	1.9	4.6
Need more industry	34	9	.5	1.2
Businesses leaving	35	8	.4	1.0
Taxes	36	17	1.0	2.3
Livable wages	37	31	1.7	4.1
SOCIAL	40	5	.3	.7
Housing affordability	41	209	11.7	28.1
Poverty concentration	42	3	.2	.4
Poverty to suburbs	43	1	.0	.1
Racial segregation	44	5	.3	.6
Race relations	45	6	.3	.7
In-migration minorites	46	21	1.2	2.8
Central city flight	47	6	.3	.7
Urban decay	48	4	.2	.5
Crime/safety	49	43	2.4	5.7

**Group MRQG4   MAJOR GROWTH ISSUES FACING TC METRO AREA -
MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Schools/education	50	98	5.4	13.1
Homelessness	51	4	.2	.5
Single mothers	52	8	.4	1.0
Soc svc spendg-high	53	10	.5	1.3
Soc svc spendg-low	54	4	.2	.5
TRANSPORTATION	60	120	6.7	16.2
Congestion	61	170	9.5	22.9
Rush hour/commute	62	13	.7	1.7
Need more roads	63	46	2.6	6.2
Need better roads	65	23	1.3	3.1
Lack good transit	66	71	4.0	9.6
Poor can't get to jobs	69	1	.1	.1
Need more parking	70	6	.3	.8
Traffic safety	71	4	.2	.5
REGULATIONS/GOVT	80	5	.3	.7
Housing codes	81	3	.2	.4
Too many rules/laws	82	2	.1	.2
Other	87	57	3.2	7.7
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Total responses		1791	100.0	240.8

59 missing cases;   744 valid cases

QG6A   WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO LIMIT GROWTH IN AREA WHERE LIVE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Nothing can be done	46	5.8	30.6	30.6
2 Restrict devlpmt/bldg	56	7.0	37.2	67.8
3 Limit immigration	11	1.3	7.0	74.8
4 Family planning	4	.5	2.7	77.4
5 Reduce welfare	8	.9	5.0	82.4
6 Build up inner city	1	.1	.7	83.1
7 Better roads	2	.3	1.3	84.4
77 Other	24	2.9	15.6	100.0
Total valid	151	18.8	100.0	
88 DK	46	5.7		
99 RA	2	.3		
System	604	75.2		
Total missing	652	81.2		
Total	803	100.0		

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QB6   **NUMBER OF LICENSED DRIVERS IN HOUSEHOLD**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	8	1.0	1.0	1.0
1	112	14.0	14.0	15.0
2	438	54.6	54.7	69.7
3	162	20.2	20.2	89.8
4	72	9.0	9.0	98.9
5	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total valid	802	99.9	100.0	
Missing RA 99	1	.1		
Total	803	100.0		

QB7   **NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD & USED REGULARLY**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	13	1.6	1.6	1.6
1	134	16.7	16.7	18.3
2	384	47.8	48.1	66.4
3	175	21.8	21.9	88.2
4	63	7.9	7.9	96.2
5	22	2.7	2.7	98.9
6	6	.8	.8	99.6
7	3	.4	.4	100.0
Total valid	799	99.6	100.0	
88 DK	1	.1		
99 RA	3	.3		
Total missing	4	.4		
Total	803	100.0		

QB9   **NUMBER OF MINUTES TO GET TO NORMAL WORKPLACE EACH DAY**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	22	2.7	3.1	3.1
1	4	.5	.6	3.7
2	11	1.3	1.5	5.2
3	12	1.4	1.7	6.9
4	9	1.1	1.2	8.1
5	38	4.7	5.4	13.5
6	5	.6	.7	14.3
7	13	1.6	1.9	16.1
8	7	.8	.9	17.1
9	1	.1	.1	17.2
10	90	11.1	12.9	30.1
12	13	1.6	1.8	31.9
13	1	.1	.1	32.1
15	109	13.5	15.6	47.7
16	3	.3	.4	48.0
17	4	.5	.6	48.6
18	5	.6	.7	49.3
19	1	.1	.1	49.4
20	90	11.1	12.9	62.3
23	1	.1	.1	62.4
25	66	8.2	9.5	71.9
27	1	.1	.1	72.0
28	2	.3	.3	72.3
30	78	9.7	11.2	83.5
32	2	.2	.2	83.7
35	28	3.4	4.0	87.7
40	20	2.4	2.8	90.5
45	34	4.3	4.9	95.4
50	7	.9	1.0	96.5
55	2	.3	.3	96.7

QB9   **NUMBER OF MINUTES TO GET TO NORMAL WORKPLACE EACH DAY** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60	15	1.8	2.1	98.8
70	2	.2	.2	99.1
80	1	.1	.1	99.2
90	6	.7	.8	100.0
Total valid	695	86.5	100.0	
888 DK	14	1.7		
999 RA	4	.5		
System	91	11.3		
Total missing	108	13.5		
Total	803	100.0		

QF6   **TIMES VISITED TC METRO AREA REGIONAL PARK IN PAST 12 MONTHS**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	118	14.7	15.0	15.0
1	48	5.9	6.1	21.0
2	100	12.5	12.7	33.7
3	58	7.2	7.3	41.1
4	41	5.1	5.2	46.3
5	53	6.6	6.8	53.1
6	73	9.1	9.3	62.4
7	6	.8	.8	63.1
8	10	1.3	1.3	64.4
9	3	.4	.4	64.8
10	53	6.6	6.8	71.6
11	1	.1	.1	71.7
12	42	5.3	5.4	77.0
14	1	.1	.1	77.2
15	13	1.6	1.7	78.8
16	2	.2	.2	79.0

QF6   TIMES VISITED TC METRO AREA REGIONAL PARK IN PAST 12
        MONTHS (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	2	.2	.2	79.2
20	31	3.8	3.9	83.1
24	8	1.0	1.0	84.1
25	15	1.9	1.9	86.0
30	28	3.5	3.6	89.6
35	3	.4	.4	90.0
36	1	.1	.1	90.1
40	10	1.3	1.3	91.4
45	1	.1	.1	91.5
48	2	.2	.2	91.7
50	20	2.5	2.6	94.3
52	8	.9	1.0	95.2
60	4	.4	.4	95.7
75	4	.4	.4	96.1
80	2	.3	.3	96.4
88	1	.1	.1	96.5
90	2	.2	.2	96.7
100	9	1.1	1.1	97.8
105	3	.4	.4	98.2
150	2	.3	.3	98.5
200	7	.9	.9	99.4
210	1	.1	.1	99.5
240	1	.1	.1	99.6
365	2	.3	.3	99.8
720	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total valid	788	98.2	100.0	
888 DK	12	1.5		
999 RA	3	.3		
Total missing	15	1.8		
Total	803	100.0		

QJ2   **ZIP CODE**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55001	2	.2	.2	.2
55003	2	.2	.2	.4
55005	1	.1	.1	.5
55011	2	.3	.3	.8
55012	1	.1	.1	.8
55014	6	.8	.8	1.6
55016	9	1.1	1.2	2.8
55020	1	.1	.1	2.8
55023	1	.1	.1	3.0
55024	5	.6	.6	3.6
55025	3	.4	.4	4.0
55031	1	.1	.1	4.1
55033	6	.7	.7	4.8
55038	2	.2	.2	5.0
55042	2	.3	.3	5.3
55043	5	.6	.6	5.9
55044	21	2.6	2.7	8.6
55068	4	.4	.4	9.1
55070	2	.3	.3	9.3
55071	4	.5	.5	9.8
55073	3	.3	.3	10.1
55075	5	.6	.6	10.7
55076	5	.6	.6	11.4
55077	2	.3	.3	11.6
55082	10	1.2	1.2	12.8
55092	1	.1	.1	13.0
55101	2	.3	.3	13.2
55102	2	.3	.3	13.5
55103	2	.2	.2	13.7
55104	11	1.3	1.3	15.0
55105	12	1.5	1.5	16.6
55106	8	.9	1.0	17.5
55107	4	.5	.5	18.0
55108	5	.6	.6	18.7
55109	9	1.1	1.2	19.8
55110	17	2.1	2.2	22.0
55112	19	2.4	2.4	24.5
55113	9	1.1	1.1	25.5
55115	4	.5	.5	26.1
55116	9	1.1	1.1	27.2

QJ2　　　ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55117	6	.7	.7	27.9
55118	10	1.3	1.3	29.1
55119	12	1.5	1.5	30.7
55120	3	.4	.4	31.1
55121	3	.3	.3	31.4
55122	10	1.2	1.2	32.6
55123	6	.8	.8	33.4
55124	21	2.6	2.7	36.1
55125	8	1.0	1.0	37.1
55126	9	1.1	1.1	38.2
55127	8	.9	1.0	39.2
55128	7	.8	.8	40.0
55129	3	.3	.3	40.3
55303	15	1.8	1.9	42.2
55304	15	1.8	1.9	44.0
55305	3	.4	.4	44.4
55306	4	.5	.5	44.9
55308	1	.1	.1	45.1
55311	12	1.5	1.5	46.6
55315	1	.1	.1	46.7
55316	8	1.0	1.0	47.8
55317	4	.4	.4	48.2
55318	6	.8	.8	49.0
55322	4	.5	.5	49.5
55327	4	.4	.4	49.9
55331	4	.4	.4	50.4
55336	2	.3	.3	50.6
55337	11	1.4	1.4	52.1
55340	2	.3	.3	52.3
55343	6	.7	.7	53.0
55344	5	.6	.6	53.6
55345	8	1.0	1.0	54.6
55346	11	1.4	1.4	56.0
55347	3	.3	.3	56.4
55352	3	.3	.3	56.7
55354	1	.1	.1	56.8
55359	2	.3	.3	57.1
55364	8	.9	1.0	58.0
55368	3	.3	.3	58.3
55369	11	1.4	1.4	59.8

QJ2   ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55372	8	.9	1.0	60.7
55378	9	1.1	1.1	61.8
55379	6	.7	.7	62.5
55386	2	.2	.2	62.7
55387	3	.4	.4	63.1
55388	3	.4	.4	63.5
55391	2	.3	.3	63.7
55397	2	.2	.2	63.9
55403	5	.6	.6	64.6
55404	4	.5	.5	65.1
55405	6	.7	.7	65.8
55406	8	.9	1.0	66.8
55407	10	1.3	1.3	68.0
55408	12	1.4	1.5	69.5
55409	6	.7	.7	70.2
55410	6	.8	.8	71.0
55411	6	.8	.8	71.8
55412	4	.4	.4	72.2
55413	4	.4	.4	72.7
55414	4	.5	.5	73.2
55416	9	1.1	1.1	74.3
55417	8	1.0	1.0	75.3
55418	6	.8	.8	76.1
55419	6	.8	.8	76.8
55420	5	.6	.6	77.4
55421	9	1.1	1.1	78.5
55422	15	1.8	1.9	80.4
55423	11	1.4	1.4	81.8
55424	1	.1	.1	81.9
55425	1	.1	.1	82.0
55426	9	1.1	1.2	83.2
55427	9	1.1	1.2	84.3
55428	6	.7	.7	85.0
55429	3	.4	.4	85.4
55430	6	.8	.8	86.2
55431	2	.3	.3	86.5
55432	9	1.1	1.2	87.6
55433	10	1.2	1.2	88.8
55434	9	1.1	1.2	90.0
55435	1	.1	.1	90.1

QJ2   **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55436	4	.4	.4	90.5
55437	10	1.3	1.3	91.8
55438	5	.6	.6	92.4
55439	5	.6	.6	93.0
55441	1	.1	.1	93.1
55442	6	.8	.8	93.9
55443	4	.4	.4	94.4
55444	8	1.0	1.0	95.4
55445	2	.3	.3	95.6
55446	5	.6	.6	96.2
55447	4	.5	.5	96.7
55448	14	1.8	1.8	98.5
55449	8	1.0	1.0	99.6
55454	2	.2	.2	99.7
56011	2	.3	.3	100.0
Total valid	783	97.6	100.0	
88888 DK	4	.4		
99999 RA	16	2.0		
Total missing	20	2.4		
Total	803	100.0		

QJ6   **YEAR BORN**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1909	1	.1	.1	.1
1910	1	.1	.1	.1
1914	1	.1	.1	.2
1915	1	.1	.1	.3
1916	1	.1	.1	.4
1917	1	.1	.1	.5
1918	2	.2	.2	.7
1919	1	.1	.1	.8
1920	4	.5	.5	1.3
1921	2	.3	.3	1.6
1922	2	.3	.3	1.8
1923	3	.4	.4	2.2
1924	3	.3	.3	2.5
1925	2	.3	.3	2.8
1926	4	.5	.5	3.3
1927	1	.1	.1	3.4
1928	7	.9	.9	4.3
1929	6	.7	.7	5.0
1930	6	.7	.7	5.7
1931	2	.2	.2	5.9
1932	2	.3	.3	6.2
1933	4	.4	.5	6.6
1934	7	.9	.9	7.6
1935	4	.5	.5	8.1
1936	7	.8	.8	8.9
1937	8	1.0	1.0	10.0
1938	8	.9	1.0	10.9
1939	5	.6	.6	11.5
1940	7	.9	.9	12.4
1941	9	1.1	1.1	13.5
1942	10	1.2	1.2	14.8
1943	9	1.1	1.1	15.9
1944	8	1.0	1.0	16.9
1945	13	1.6	1.6	18.6
1946	12	1.5	1.6	20.1
1947	13	1.6	1.7	21.8
1948	14	1.8	1.8	23.6
1949	17	2.1	2.2	25.8
1950	17	2.1	2.1	28.0
1951	19	2.3	2.4	30.4

QJ6   **YEAR BORN** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1952	23	2.8	2.9	33.3
1953	24	2.9	3.1	36.4
1954	9	1.1	1.2	37.6
1955	14	1.7	1.8	39.3
1956	25	3.1	3.2	42.5
1957	25	3.1	3.2	45.7
1958	19	2.4	2.5	48.2
1959	24	2.9	3.1	51.2
1960	21	2.6	2.7	53.9
1961	20	2.4	2.5	56.4
1962	24	2.9	3.1	59.5
1963	24	3.0	3.1	62.6
1964	22	2.7	2.8	65.4
1965	13	1.6	1.6	67.1
1966	27	3.4	3.5	70.6
1967	12	1.5	1.6	72.1
1968	24	2.9	3.1	75.2
1969	16	1.9	2.0	77.2
1970	16	1.9	2.0	79.2
1971	13	1.6	1.6	80.9
1972	15	1.9	2.0	82.8
1973	5	.6	.6	83.4
1974	14	1.7	1.8	85.2
1975	13	1.6	1.6	86.8
1976	8	.9	1.0	87.8
1977	17	2.1	2.2	90.0
1978	21	2.6	2.7	92.6
1979	20	2.4	2.5	95.2
1980	14	1.7	1.8	96.9
1981	8	.9	1.0	97.9
1982	11	1.4	1.4	99.3
1983	5	.6	.7	100.0
Total valid	772	96.2	100.0	
Missing RA 9999	31	3.8		
Total	803	100.0		

AGE   **AGE OF RESPONDENT**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	5	.6	.7	.7
19	11	1.4	1.4	2.1
20	8	.9	1.0	3.1
21	14	1.7	1.8	4.8
22	20	2.4	2.5	7.4
23	21	2.6	2.7	10.0
24	17	2.1	2.2	12.2
25	8	.9	1.0	13.2
26	13	1.6	1.6	14.8
27	14	1.7	1.8	16.6
28	5	.6	.6	17.2
29	15	1.9	2.0	19.1
30	13	1.6	1.6	20.8
31	16	1.9	2.0	22.8
32	16	1.9	2.0	24.8
33	24	2.9	3.1	27.9
34	12	1.5	1.6	29.4
35	27	3.4	3.5	32.9
36	13	1.6	1.6	34.6
37	22	2.7	2.8	37.4
38	24	3.0	3.1	40.5
39	24	2.9	3.1	43.6
40	20	2.4	2.5	46.1
41	21	2.6	2.7	48.8
42	24	2.9	3.1	51.8
43	19	2.4	2.5	54.3
44	25	3.1	3.2	57.5
45	25	3.1	3.2	60.7
46	14	1.7	1.8	62.4
47	9	1.1	1.2	63.6
48	24	2.9	3.1	66.7
49	23	2.8	2.9	69.6
50	19	2.3	2.4	72.0
51	17	2.1	2.1	74.2
52	17	2.1	2.2	76.4
53	14	1.8	1.8	78.2
54	13	1.6	1.7	79.9
55	12	1.5	1.6	81.4
56	13	1.6	1.6	83.1
57	8	1.0	1.0	84.1

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
58	9	1.1	1.1	85.2
59	10	1.2	1.2	86.5
60	9	1.1	1.1	87.6
61	7	.9	.9	88.5
62	5	.6	.6	89.1
63	8	.9	1.0	90.0
64	8	1.0	1.0	91.1
65	7	.8	.8	91.9
66	4	.5	.5	92.4
67	7	.9	.9	93.4
68	4	.4	.5	93.8
69	2	.3	.3	94.1
70	2	.2	.2	94.3
71	6	.7	.7	95.0
72	6	.7	.7	95.7
73	7	.9	.9	96.6
74	1	.1	.1	96.7
75	4	.5	.5	97.2
76	2	.3	.3	97.5
77	3	.3	.3	97.8
78	3	.4	.4	98.2
79	2	.3	.3	98.4
80	2	.3	.3	98.7
81	4	.5	.5	99.2
82	1	.1	.1	99.3
83	2	.2	.2	99.5
84	1	.1	.1	99.6
85	1	.1	.1	99.7
86	1	.1	.1	99.8
87	1	.1	.1	99.9
91	1	.1	.1	99.9
92	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	772	96.2	100.0	
Missing DK/RA 99	31	3.8		
Total	803	100.0		

QJ12　　　NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	77	9.6	9.7	9.7
2	222	27.6	27.9	37.6
3	190	23.6	23.8	61.4
4	178	22.2	22.4	83.8
5	91	11.3	11.4	95.3
6	27	3.3	3.4	98.6
8	6	.7	.7	99.3
10	6	.7	.7	100.0
Total valid	795	99.0	100.0	
88 DK	1	.1		
99 RA	8	.9		
Total missing	8	1.0		
Total	803	100.0		

QJ12A　　　NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	365	45.4	50.8	50.8
1	145	18.1	20.2	71.0
2	132	16.5	18.4	89.4
3	51	6.3	7.1	96.5
4	21	2.6	2.9	99.4
5	4	.5	.6	100.0
Total valid	718	89.4	100.0	
Missing System	85	10.6		
Total	803	100.0		

QJ16   **# OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 1999 HH INCOME**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	169	21.1	26.0	26.0
2	414	51.5	63.6	89.6
3	50	6.3	7.7	97.4
4	14	1.8	2.2	99.5
5	3	.4	.5	100.0
Total valid	651	81.0	100.0	
88 DK	1	.1		
99 RA	1	.1		
System	151	18.8		
Total missing	152	19.0		
Total	803	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE   Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2001. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

COMPUTE AGE = 2001 - QJ6.
IF (QJ6 = 8888 OR QJ6 = 9999)AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
   (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
   6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).

RACE   Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable J8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

COMPUTE RACE = QJ8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).

GENDER   Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the J17 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

COMPUTE GENDER = QJ17.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).

EDUC   Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the J7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

COMPUTE EDUC = QJ7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC 01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
              04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
              07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).

MARSTAT   Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the J5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

COMPUTE MARSTAT = QJ5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
              5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables J10, J10a, and J10c-1 through J10c-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QJ10 = 1 AND (QJ10A = 1 OR QJ10A = 3)) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QJ10 = 1 AND (QJ10A = 2 OR QJ10A = 4)) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QJ10 < > 1 AND QJ10C4 = 1)WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QJ10 < > 1 AND QJ10C1 = 1)WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QJ10 < > 1 AND QJ10C3 = 1)WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QJ10 < > 1 AND QJ10C2 = 1)WKSTATUS = 3.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS WKSTATUS 1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affiliation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions J9a, J9b, and J9c.

COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QJ9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QJ9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QJ9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QJ9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QJ9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QJ9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QJ9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QJ9A=8 OR QJ9A=9 OR QJ9B=8 OR QJ9B=9 OR QJ9C=8 OR QJ9C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).

PARTY　　This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable QJ9. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP　　This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QJ5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QJ12A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from J12, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QJ12.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
            4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (J12), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (J12A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QJ12A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QJ12 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QJ12 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the J12A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QJ12A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME   Reported household income level for 1999. This variable represents a composite of questions J14 through J14b. The categories of INCOME are those under J14a and J14b.

COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QJ14A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QJ14B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=8) (2=9) (3=10) (4=11) (5=12) (6=13) (8=99) (9=99)/
        TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QJ14 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QJ14 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $5,000' 2 '$5 to 10,000' 3 '$10 to 15,000'
        4 '$15 to 20,000' 5 '$20 to 25,000' 6 '$25 to 30,000'
        7 '$30 to 35,000' 8 '$35 to 40,000' 9 '$40 to 50,000'
        10 '$50 to 60,000' 11 '$60 to 70,000' 12 '$70 to 80,000'
        13 '$80,000 or more' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).

HHWKSTAT Head of household's employment status. The variable is set equal to WKSTATUS if J13 is 1, that is, the respondent contributed most to the household income. If someone else contributed most to the household income, HHWKSTAT is calculated in the same way as WKSTATUS except using the variables J13a, J13a-1, and J13a-2a through J13a-2d.

COMPUTE HHWKSTAT = 9.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QJ13.
RECODE TEMPVAR (SYSMISS=1).
IF (TEMPVAR = 1) HHWKSTAT=WKSTATUS.
IF (QJ13A = 1 AND (QJ13A1 = 1 OR QJ13A1 = 3)) HHWKSTAT = 1.
IF (QJ13A = 1 AND (QJ13A1 = 2 OR QJ13A1 = 4)) HHWKSTAT = 2.
IF (QJ13A < > 1 AND QJ13A2D = 1)HHWKSTAT = 6.
IF (QJ13A < > 1 AND QJ13A2A = 1)HHWKSTAT = 5.
IF (QJ13A < > 1 AND QJ13A2C = 1)HHWKSTAT = 4.
IF (QJ13A < > 1 AND QJ13A2B = 1)HHWKSTAT = 3.
VARIABLE LABELS HHWKSTAT 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
        STATUS'.
VALUE LABELS HHWKSTAT 1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHWKSTAT (9).
FORMAT HHWKSTAT (F1.0).

CITY   City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QJ2 = 55401 OR QJ2 = 55402 OR QJ2 = 55403 OR QJ2 = 55404 OR
          QJ2 = 55405 OR QJ2 = 55406 OR QJ2 = 55407 OR QJ2 = 55408
          OR QJ2 = 55409 OR QJ2 = 55410 OR QJ2 = 55411 OR
          QJ2 = 55412 OR QJ2 = 55413 OR QJ2 = 55414 OR QJ2 = 55415
          OR QJ2 = 55416 OR QJ2 = 55417 OR QJ2 = 55418 OR
          QJ2 = 55419 OR QJ2 = 55454 OR QJ2 = 55455 OR QJ2 = 55440)
          CITY=1.
IF (QJ2 = 55101 OR QJ2 = 55102 OR QJ2 = 55103 OR QJ2 = 55104 OR
          QJ2 = 55105 OR QJ2 = 55106 OR QJ2 = 55107 OR QJ2 = 55108
          OR QJ2 = 55116 OR QJ2 = 55117 OR QJ2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QJ2=88888 OR QJ2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY   County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question J1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QJ1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Anoka' 2 'Carver' 4 'Dakota' 5 'Hennepin' 7 'Ramsey'
          8 'Scott' 10 'Washington'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT   Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample
              of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's
              representation in the sample according to the number of adult members
              living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents
              living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more
              person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a
              frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making
              the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn

SUM   nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = sampling size (803)/sum of NADULTS.

For the TCAS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5028177.
Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of
NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by
the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=(NADULTS * 803/1597).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

DATE   DATE SURVEY CONDUCTED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
11/20/00	8	1.0	1.0	1.0
11/21/00	1	.1	.1	1.1
11/27/00	5	.6	.6	1.7
11/30/00	1	.1	.1	1.8
12/02/00	2	.3	.3	2.1
12/03/00	3	.3	.3	2.4
12/04/00	8	.9	.9	3.3
12/05/00	1	.1	.1	3.4
12/07/00	2	.3	.3	3.6
12/08/00	3	.3	.3	3.9
12/09/00	6	.8	.8	4.7
12/10/00	3	.4	.4	5.1
12/11/00	11	1.4	1.4	6.4
12/12/00	4	.5	.5	7.0
12/13/00	5	.6	.6	7.6
12/14/00	13	1.6	1.6	9.2
12/16/00	3	.4	.4	9.6
12/17/00	4	.5	.5	10.1
12/18/00	9	1.1	1.1	11.1
12/19/00	1	.1	.1	11.3
01/03/01	4	.4	.4	11.7
01/04/01	4	.5	.5	12.2
01/06/01	2	.3	.3	12.5
01/07/01	2	.3	.3	12.7
01/08/01	4	.5	.5	13.2
01/09/01	1	.1	.1	13.3
01/10/01	2	.2	.2	13.5
01/11/01	6	.7	.7	14.2
01/13/01	6	.8	.8	15.0
01/14/01	3	.4	.4	15.3
01/16/01	7	.8	.8	16.2
01/17/01	3	.4	.4	16.5
01/18/01	9	1.1	1.1	17.7
01/20/01	3	.3	.3	18.0
01/21/01	10	1.2	1.2	19.2
01/22/01	17	2.1	2.1	21.2
01/23/01	12	1.5	1.5	22.7
01/24/01	12	1.4	1.4	24.2
01/25/01	9	1.1	1.1	25.2

DATE   DATE SURVEY CONDUCTED (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
01/27/01	6	.7	.7	25.9
01/28/01	6	.8	.8	26.7
01/29/01	25	3.1	3.1	29.8
01/30/01	6	.8	.8	30.6
01/31/01	11	1.3	1.3	31.9
02/01/01	13	1.6	1.6	33.5
02/03/01	11	1.4	1.4	34.9
02/04/01	25	3.1	3.1	37.9
02/05/01	10	1.2	1.2	39.1
02/06/01	15	1.8	1.8	41.0
02/07/01	13	1.6	1.6	42.6
02/08/01	25	3.1	3.1	45.7
02/10/01	17	2.1	2.1	47.8
02/11/01	20	2.4	2.4	50.2
02/12/01	29	3.6	3.6	53.8
02/13/01	14	1.7	1.7	55.5
02/14/01	13	1.6	1.6	57.1
02/15/01	23	2.8	2.8	59.9
02/17/01	13	1.6	1.6	61.5
02/18/01	9	1.1	1.1	62.6
02/19/01	30	3.8	3.8	66.4
02/20/01	19	2.4	2.4	68.8
02/21/01	15	1.8	1.8	70.6
02/22/01	20	2.5	2.5	73.1
02/24/01	21	2.6	2.6	75.6
02/25/01	18	2.3	2.3	77.9
02/26/01	14	1.8	1.8	79.6
02/27/01	9	1.1	1.1	80.7
02/28/01	8	.9	.9	81.7
03/01/01	13	1.6	1.6	83.3
03/03/01	11	1.3	1.3	84.6
03/04/01	8	1.0	1.0	85.6
03/05/01	14	1.7	1.7	87.3
03/06/01	17	2.1	2.1	89.4
03/07/01	10	1.3	1.3	90.6
03/08/01	9	1.1	1.1	91.7
03/10/01	20	2.5	2.5	94.2
03/11/01	10	1.3	1.3	95.5
03/12/01	16	2.0	2.0	97.5

DATE   DATE SURVEY CONDUCTED (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
03/13/01	13	1.6	1.6	99.1
03/14/01	7	.8	.8	99.9
03/15/01	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR   MASTER ID LOG - INTERVIEW MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	207	25.7	25.7	25.7
No 2	596	74.3	74.3	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

CRCON   REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	77	9.6	9.6	9.6
No 2	726	90.4	90.4	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

CIID MCSR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	48	5.9	5.9	5.9
3	14	1.7	1.7	7.6
5	23	2.9	2.9	10.5
6	4	.4	.4	11.0
8	12	1.4	1.4	12.4
9	33	4.1	4.1	16.5
10	43	5.3	5.3	21.9
13	1	.1	.1	21.9
14	11	1.3	1.3	23.2
16	39	4.8	4.8	28.1
17	37	4.6	4.6	32.6
18	26	3.3	3.3	35.9
19	2	.3	.3	36.1
20	7	.9	.9	37.0
21	42	5.3	5.3	42.3
25	1	.1	.1	42.4
26	69	8.6	8.6	51.0
28	43	5.4	5.4	56.4
29	16	2.0	2.0	58.4
30	26	3.3	3.3	61.7
31	36	4.5	4.5	66.2
34	27	3.4	3.4	69.6
35	2	.3	.3	69.8
36	14	1.7	1.7	71.5
37	58	7.3	7.3	78.8
38	19	2.4	2.4	81.2
39	13	1.6	1.6	82.8
40	82	10.3	10.3	93.0
41	56	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

TIME   LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
9	1	.1	.1	.1
11	3	.3	.3	.4
12	7	.9	.9	1.3
13	23	2.9	2.9	4.2
14	39	4.8	4.8	9.0
15	79	9.9	9.9	18.9
16	76	9.5	9.5	28.4
17	61	7.6	7.6	36.1
18	89	11.1	11.1	47.2
19	71	8.9	8.9	56.0
20	85	10.6	10.6	66.7
21	47	5.8	5.8	72.5
22	38	4.7	4.7	77.2
23	25	3.1	3.1	80.3
24	26	3.3	3.3	83.6
25	41	5.1	5.1	88.7
26	21	2.6	2.6	91.2
27	14	1.7	1.7	92.9
28	8	.9	.9	93.9
29	3	.3	.3	94.2
30	13	1.6	1.6	95.7
31	5	.6	.6	96.4
32	6	.8	.8	97.1
33	1	.1	.1	97.2
34	6	.8	.8	98.0
35	3	.4	.4	98.4
37	1	.1	.1	98.5
38	5	.6	.6	99.1
39	2	.2	.2	99.3
40	3	.3	.3	99.6
41	1	.1	.1	99.7
43	1	.1	.1	99.9
50	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

CCONT   NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	181	22.5	22.5	22.5
2	146	18.2	18.2	40.6
3	76	9.5	9.5	50.2
4	73	9.1	9.1	59.2
5	61	7.6	7.6	66.8
6	40	5.0	5.0	71.8
7	37	4.6	4.6	76.4
8	30	3.7	3.7	80.1
9	22	2.7	2.7	82.8
10	16	2.0	2.0	84.8
11	18	2.2	2.2	87.0
12	16	2.0	2.0	89.0
13	14	1.8	1.8	90.7
14	15	1.8	1.8	92.5
15	11	1.4	1.4	93.9
16	11	1.3	1.3	95.2
17	8	1.0	1.0	96.2
18	5	.6	.6	96.9
19	3	.3	.3	97.2
20	2	.3	.3	97.4
21	7	.8	.8	98.2
22	4	.4	.4	98.7
23	3	.3	.3	99.0
26	3	.3	.3	99.3
29	1	.1	.1	99.4
30	1	.1	.1	99.5
31	1	.1	.1	99.6
33	1	.1	.1	99.7
34	1	.1	.1	99.8
39	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total	803	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS 2000. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2000

A.   Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B.   We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, housing, and the environment.

C.   I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

   (IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D.   Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

   (INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____ calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, housing, and the environment. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2000 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

   IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

   WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, housing, and the environment.

   Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2000

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE: _____   _____

TIME: _____   _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID ___ ___ ___ ___

Completed   Completed
Partial   Partial
disc/not working   # disc/not working
Not home phone   Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem   Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal   1st Refusal
2nd Refusal   2nd Refusal
Callback   Callback
Other   Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG   Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left   Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy   No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:_____   _____

CONTACTS: _____   _____

DATE: _____   _____

TIME: _____   _____

Completed   Completed
Partial   Partial
disc/not working   # disc/not working
Not home phone   Not home phone
Physical / Lang. problem   Physical / Lang. problem
1st Refusal   1st Refusal
2nd Refusal   2nd Refusal
Callback   Callback
Other   Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG   Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left   Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy   No Answer / Busy

REPAIR OPERATOR
(after 4 NAs or busy):
Dial 1-800-573-1311
Date: ___/___
I-ID ___ ___
Working   01
Not working   02
Business   03
Other (SPEC)   04
_____
_____

INTERVIEWER:_____   _____

CONTACTS: _____   _____

TIME START_____

TIME END_____

INTERVIEW IN MIN_____

INTERVIEWER ID#_____

SUPERVISOR:_____

EDITED: Y   N   BY:_____

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK   **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK   **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*)   INTRO A   INTRO B   INTRO C   INTRO D   INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____   Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*)   **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information: _____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical/Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.

Disposition	Explanation
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. No message was left on subsequent answering machine contacts.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of 6 separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date_____

(Please sign name here)