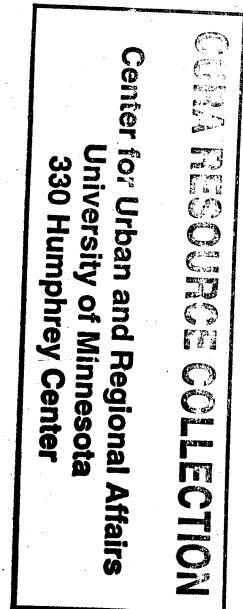


TECHNICAL REPORT #06-3

January 24, 2006

Report prepared by:
Rossana Armson, Director



**2005 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART II:
RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT**

Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota
2331 University Avenue SE, Suite 141
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-3067
(612) 627-4282

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the 25 interviewers and the two coders who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 2005 Minnesota State Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager Pamela Jones

Shift Supervisors

- Tayo Akanni
- Charles Aslesen-Rekela
- Louisa Cadwell
- Ifrac Esse
- Emily Geyer
- Rosie Grunhard
- Sarah Grunhard
- Danyale Potts
- Kit Ruzicka
- Xanthia Walker
- Natalie Wharton
- Rachel Zdroik

Data Manager Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

Rossana Armson, Director
Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota

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2005 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART II: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2005 Minnesota State Survey (MSS 2005) was the twenty-second annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from October 2005 to January 2006 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. MSS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them.

Because more organizations wanted to include questions than could be accommodated in one questionnaire, the 2005 Minnesota State Survey was split into two totally independent surveys. The five topics in Part I of the 2005 Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, charitable organizations, employment, health, and organ donation. The five topics in Part II of the 2005 Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, travel and recreation, education, traffic safety, and the environment.

A total of 802 telephone interviews were completed for Part II of MSS 2005. The overall response rate was 34% and the cooperation rate was 44%. 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 Minnesota telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the state 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 MSS 2005 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in MSS 2005 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. 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 Minnesota State 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 Minnesota residents. MSS 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 state of Minnesota. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1984, it provides the means to maintain an updated statewide 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 surveys at the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR), but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Because more organizations wanted to include questions than could be accommodated in one questionnaire, the 2005 Minnesota State Survey was split into two totally independent surveys. The five topics in Part I of the 2005 Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, charitable organizations, employment, health, and organ donation (see Technical Report 06-1). The five topics in Part II of the 2005 Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, travel and recreation, education, traffic safety, and the environment.

- 1) The **Quality of Life** question asked about the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today. This question was included by MCSR.

- 2) The questions about **Travel and Recreation** asked about the total number of pleasure trips taken in the last twelve months that were fifty miles or more away from home, the total number of pleasure trips that were less than fifty miles away and where at least one night was spent away from home, the number of both types of trips that were to destinations in Minnesota, and the importance of tourism to Minnesota's economy. These questions were funded by the University of Minnesota Tourism Center.

Additional questions asked whether the respondent had visited the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley within the past two years, and why they had or had not visited. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Zoo.

- 3) **Education** included questions about how the importance of getting a four-year college degree has changed in the past ten years, level of agreement with a series of questions about how higher education should be funded and the importance of higher education to the state's residents and the state's economy, whether Minnesota's lawmakers are doing enough to ensure access to affordable higher education, whether additional money for higher education should be given to public colleges and universities or given directly to qualified lower-income students, and a comparison of the quality of education at the state's private and public colleges and universities. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Private College Research Foundation.

- 4) **Traffic Safety** questions asked for opinions about how old a child should be before they can sit in the FRONT seat of a vehicle, whether children between the ages of four and eight must ride in BOOSTER seats to be sure the adult seat belt fits properly, and a state law requiring these children to use a booster seat when riding in a motor vehicle. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Additional questions asked whether penalties for alcohol-impaired driving are too strict, about right, or not strict enough, what the chances are of getting arrested if you drive while alcohol-impaired, and whether the person had heard of six specific alcohol enforcement programs in Minnesota. The final questions in this section asked whether people think state agencies need to work together in an organized program in order to reduce traffic deaths in Minnesota, and if people have seen or heard of a program called "Toward Zero Deaths" that is attempting to raise awareness about traffic safety. These questions were funded by the University of Minnesota Center for Transportation Studies.

- 5) Questions about the **Environment** asked whether the respondent had an idea what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does, and how the MPCA does at protecting the environment. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

An additional question asked about the amount of recyclables manufacturers want compared to the amount currently being recycled by consumers. This question was funded by the Recycling Association of Minnesota.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Minnesota telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling International 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 state 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 2005 Minnesota State Survey was the twenty-second annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from October 18, 2005 to January 5, 2006 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research 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 new 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 five 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 WinCati 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.

WinCati 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:

Education (QC3a to QC3L), and
Traffic Safety (Q7a to Q7f).

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 36 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 ten times without success or until data collection ended on January 5.

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 saved on the MCSR computer network. Interviewers recorded information for each respondent on a contact record, and 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 two experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey question about problems facing people in Minnesota today, as well as coding the questions about why the respondent did or did not visit the Minnesota Zoo within the past two years.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the WinCati 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 802 telephone interviews were completed for Part II of MSS 2005 (see Table 1). An additional 935 individuals refused to participate, and 77 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 397 potential respondents were unreachable during ten or more attempted contacts and 115 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 2,196 telephone numbers were eliminated: 609 because they were not home telephone numbers, 951 because they were not working numbers, and 636 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. Finally, 178 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male respondents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for the survey was 34% and the cooperation rate was 44%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. 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.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR MSS 2005

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed survey	802	17%
Refusal	935	20%
Active	77	2%
10 or more attempted contacts	397	8%
Physical/Language problem	115	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	609	13%
Not a working number	951	20%
SSI disconnected number	636	14%
No adult males	178	4%
TOTAL	4,700	100%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 34\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 44\%$$

* 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.

Representativeness

The accuracy of MSS 2005 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census. The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the state of Minnesota (Tables 2 and 3).

Although households were randomly selected from throughout the state, the geographic distribution of completed surveys was not representative when using 2000 Census data as the standard of comparison. Specifically, Greater Minnesota was under-represented and the Twin Cities metropolitan area was over-represented (Table 2). Consequently, the data file was weighted by geographic area, so that the final weighted data file would be representative of the state. See "Weighting of Data" in Chapter 3 of this report for additional information.

TABLE 2

DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS 2005 (unweighted)	MSS 2005 (weighted)	2000 CENSUS
DISTRICT 1	3%	3%	2%
DISTRICT 2	2%	3%	2%
DISTRICT 3	6%	7%	7%
DISTRICT 4	3%	3%	4%
DISTRICT 5	1%	2%	3%
DISTRICT 6E	2%	2%	2%
DISTRICT 6W	0%	0%	1%
DISTRICT 7E	3%	3%	3%
DISTRICT 7W	7%	8%	6%
DISTRICT 8	1%	1%	3%
DISTRICT 9	5%	6%	4%
DISTRICT 10	8%	8%	9%
DISTRICT 11	59%	54%	54%
TOTAL	100% (802)	100% (802)	100% (1,895,127)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each district.

FIGURE 1
MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

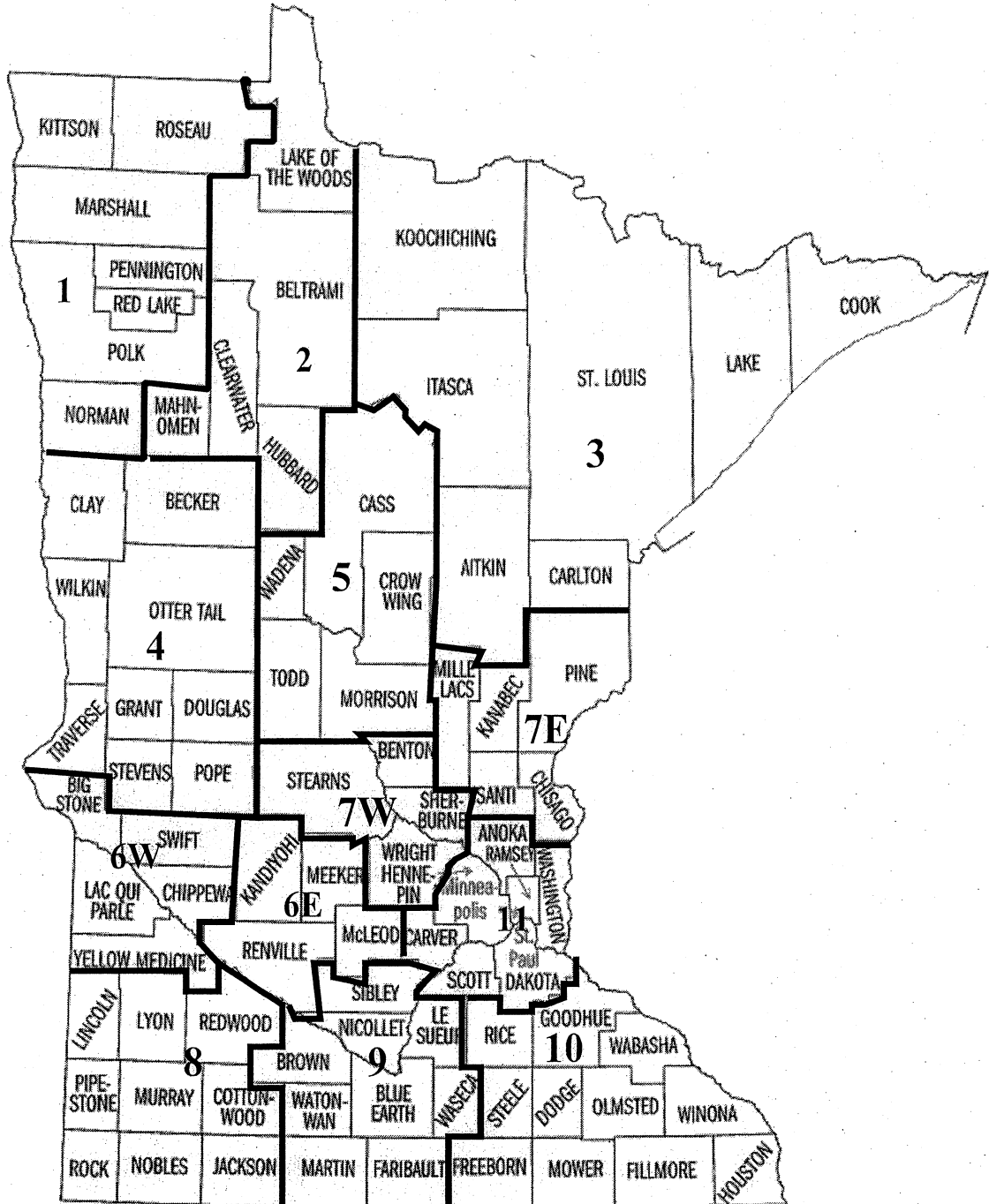


TABLE 3

REGION OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS 2005 (unweighted)	MSS 2005 (weighted)	2000 CENSUS
Northwest	5%	6%	3%
Northeast	6%	7%	7%
Central	16%	18%	20%
Southwest	6%	7%	7%
Southeast	8%	8%	9%
Metro	59%	54%	54%
TOTAL	100% (802)	100% (802)	100% (1,895,127)

Figure 2, below, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each region.

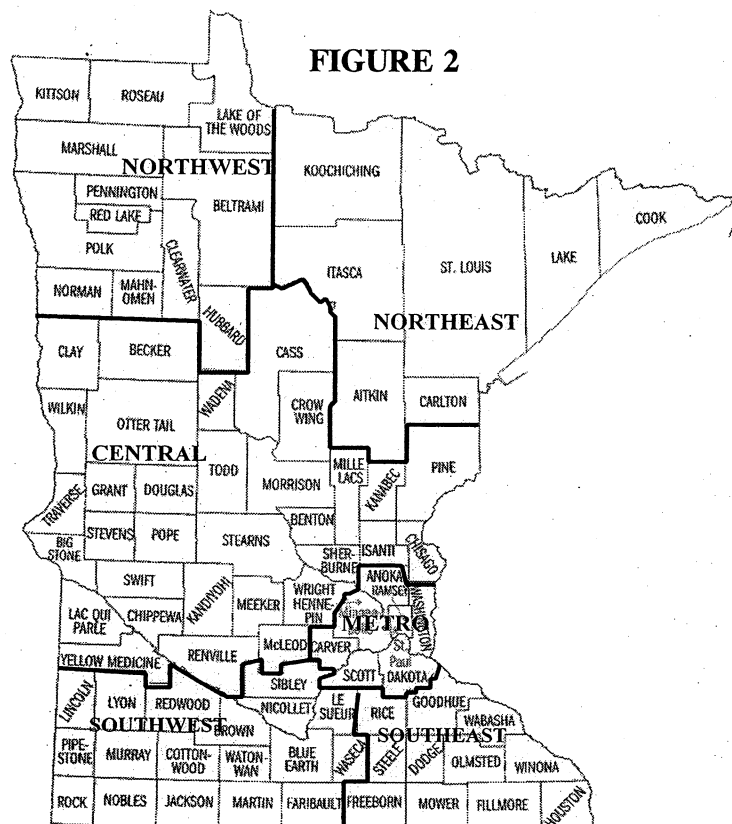


TABLE 4

GENDER COMPARISON OF MSS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	<u>MSS 2005</u>	<u>2000 CENSUS</u>
Male	48%	49%
Female	52%	51%
TOTAL	100% (802)	100% (3,632,585)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was also very close to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

However, the proportion of MSS 2005 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 5). The survey respondents include fewer individuals than would be expected in the 18 to 24 year old group and the 35 to 44 year old group, and include more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 64 year old groups.

Using these tables to evaluate the degree to which the MSS 2005 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in Minnesota shows that it is generally an adequate representation of Minnesota residents.

TABLE 5

AGE COMPARISON OF MSS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	<u>MSS 2005</u>	<u>2000 CENSUS</u>
18 - 24	8%	13%
25 - 34	16%	19%
35 - 44	18%	23%
45 - 54	27%	18%
55 - 64	16%	11%
65 +	16%	16%
TOTAL	101% (786)	100% (3,632,585)

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in MSS 2005 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. 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 MSS 2005 represents approximately 36,326 individuals, since there are an estimated 3,632,585 adults in Minnesota.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Minnesota State 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 MSS 2005 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota 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 6 on the following page). 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 MSS 2005 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 802 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 6
SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY
DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	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 MSS 2005 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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
AGEMD	Age of respondent, grouped	17
RACE	Race of respondent	17
GENDER	Respondent's gender	17
EDUC	Respondent's level of education	18
WKSTATUS	Work status of respondent	18
MARSTAT	Marital status of respondent	19
PARTYID	Political identification	19
PARTY	Political party, grouped	20
HHCOMP	Household composition	20
HHSIZE	Household size	21
NADULTS	Number of adults in household	21
NKIDS	Number of children in household	22
INCOME	Household income	22
CITY	City where respondent lives	23
DDREGION	Development district region	23
GEOREGN	Geographic region of Minnesota	24
METRO	Greater MN or Twin Cities area	24
WGHT	Case-weighting factor	24

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	62	7.7	7.8	7.8
2 25 - 34	123	15.4	15.7	23.6
3 35 - 44	138	17.2	17.6	41.1
4 45 - 54	215	26.8	27.3	68.5
5 55 - 64	123	15.3	15.6	84.1
6 65 and older	125	15.6	15.9	100.0
Total valid	786	98.0	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	16	2.0		
Total	802	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	740	92.2	93.6	93.6
2 Black	16	1.9	2.0	95.5
3 Other	35	4.4	4.5	100.0
Total valid	790	98.6	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	12	1.4		
Total	802	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	382	47.7	47.7	47.7
2 Female	420	52.3	52.3	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	6	.8	.8	.8
2 Some HS	26	3.3	3.3	4.0
3 HS graduate	167	20.9	20.9	25.0
4 Some tech school	20	2.5	2.5	27.5
5 Tech school grad	83	10.3	10.3	37.8
6 Some college	161	20.1	20.1	57.9
7 College graduate	221	27.5	27.6	85.5
8 Postgrad/prof degree	116	14.4	14.5	100.0
Total valid	801	99.8	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	1	.2		
Total	802	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	471	58.8	59.6	59.6
2 Worked part time	113	14.1	14.3	73.9
3 Unemployed	50	6.2	6.3	80.2
4 Student	24	3.0	3.0	83.2
5 Retired	107	13.4	13.5	96.8
6 Homemaker	25	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total valid	790	98.6	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	12	1.4		
Total	802	100.0		

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	553	69.0	69.6	69.6
2 Single	139	17.3	17.4	87.0
3 Divorced	52	6.5	6.5	93.5
4 Separated	6	.7	.7	94.2
5 Widowed	46	5.7	5.8	100.0
Total valid	796	99.2	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	6	.8		
Total	802	100.0		

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	146	18.2	19.5	19.5
2 Weak Dem	109	13.6	14.5	34.0
3 Indep Dem	103	12.8	13.7	47.7
4 Indep Ind	97	12.1	12.9	60.6
5 Indep Rep	69	8.5	9.1	69.7
6 Weak Rep	123	15.3	16.4	86.1
7 Strong Rep	105	13.0	13.9	100.0
Total valid	751	93.7	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	51	6.3		
Total	802	100.0		

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	358	44.7	47.7	47.7
2 Independent	97	12.1	12.9	60.6
3 Republican	296	36.9	39.4	100.0
Total valid	751	93.7	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	51	6.3		
Total	802	100.0		

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	262	32.7	33.0	33.0
2 Married, no kids	290	36.1	36.5	69.5
3 Single parent	70	8.8	8.8	78.3
4 Single, no kids	172	21.4	21.7	100.0
Total valid	794	99.0	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	8	1.0		
Total	802	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	89	11.1	11.1	11.1
2 Two people	294	36.7	36.8	48.0
3 3 or 4 people	295	36.8	37.0	84.9
4 5 or more people	120	15.0	15.1	100.0
Total valid	799	99.6	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	3	.4		
Total	802	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	111	13.9	13.9	13.9
2	529	65.9	65.9	79.8
3	103	12.8	12.8	92.6
4	43	5.4	5.4	98.0
5	10	1.3	1.3	99.3
6	6	.7	.7	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	464	57.9	58.0	58.0
1	127	15.8	15.9	73.9
2	135	16.8	16.8	90.7
3	56	6.9	6.9	97.6
4	16	2.0	2.0	99.6
5	2	.2	.2	99.9
6	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	800	99.8	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	2	.2		
Total	802	100.0		

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under \$10,000	19	2.3	2.8	2.8
2 \$10 to 20,000	32	4.0	4.7	7.5
3 \$20 to 30,000	50	6.2	7.4	14.9
4 \$30 to 40,000	76	9.4	11.2	26.1
5 \$40 to 50,000	64	8.0	9.5	35.6
6 \$50 to 60,000	56	6.9	8.2	43.8
7 \$60 to 70,000	66	8.2	9.8	53.6
8 \$70 to 80,000	70	8.7	10.4	63.9
9 \$80 to 90,000	57	7.1	8.4	72.3
10 \$90 to 100,000	43	5.3	6.3	78.7
11 \$100 to 110,000	54	6.7	7.9	86.6
12 \$110 TO 120,000	25	3.2	3.8	90.4
13 \$120,000 or more	65	8.1	9.6	100.0
Total valid	675	84.1	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	127	15.9		
Total	802	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	47	5.9	5.9	5.9
2 St Paul	28	3.5	3.5	9.4
3 Other	720	89.8	90.6	100.0
Total valid	795	99.1	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	7	.9		
Total	802	100.0		

DDREGION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 District 1	26	3.2	3.2	3.2
2 District 2	21	2.6	2.6	5.8
3 District 3	54	6.8	6.8	12.6
4 District 4	25	3.1	3.1	15.7
5 District 5	12	1.5	1.5	17.2
6 District 6E	15	1.9	1.9	19.1
7 District 6W	4	.4	.4	19.6
8 District 7E	24	3.0	3.0	22.6
9 District 7W	67	8.3	8.3	30.9
10 District 8	5	.7	.7	31.5
11 District 9	50	6.2	6.2	37.8
12 District 10	66	8.2	8.2	46.0
13 District 11	433	54.0	54.0	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

GEOREGN GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Northwest	47	5.8	5.8	5.8
2 Northeast	54	6.8	6.8	12.6
3 Central	147	18.3	18.3	30.9
4 Southwest	55	6.9	6.9	37.8
5 Southeast	66	8.2	8.2	46.0
6 Metro	433	54.0	54.0	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

METRO GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Greater Minnesota	369	46.0	46.0	46.0
2 Twin Cities area	433	54.0	54.0	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.4854257847533630	64	7.9	7.9	7.9
.5894571884984020	48	6.0	6.0	13.9
.9708515695067260	278	34.6	34.6	48.5
1.1789143769968050	251	31.3	31.3	79.8
1.4562773542600890	50	6.2	6.2	86.0
1.7683715654952070	53	6.6	6.6	92.6
1.9417031390134530	29	3.6	3.6	96.2
2.3578287539936100	14	1.8	1.8	98.0
2.4271289237668160	7	.9	.9	98.9
2.9125547085201790	6	.7	.7	99.6
2.9472859424920130	3	.4	.4	100.0
Total	802	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 is 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 numeric variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables, such as age group, which make many of these responses more useful. 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 2005 Minnesota State 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 third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "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 802 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 802, 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 802 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 802.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today, and why you did or did not visit the Minnesota Zoo within the last two years) 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: (1) the total number of adults living in the household, and (2) geographic area of residence.

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.

For this survey, the results have also been weighted by geographic area of residence because, although the respondents were randomly selected, their geographic distribution was not representative, with Greater Minnesota being under-represented and the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area being over-represented in the sample of individuals who completed interviews. Consequently, survey respondents from Greater Minnesota were generally upweighted, and those from the Twin Cities metropolitan area were generally downweighted to more accurately represent the geographic distribution of adults in 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.

QA1GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in Minnesota 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)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
55	(7)	01.	Taxes
55	(7)	02.	Education
20	(3)	03.	Environment
170	(22)	04.	Economy
124	(16)	05.	Health care
21	(3)	06.	Transportation
21	(3)	07.	Housing
2	(0)	08.	Food
36	(5)	09.	Government
13	(2)	10.	War
21	(3)	11.	Crime
46	(6)	12.	Energy
125	(16)	13.	Social issues
31	(4)	14.	Family
33	(4)	15.	Other
24		88.	DK
4		99.	RA

 B. TRAVEL AND RECREATION

The next questions are about travel and recreation activities.

QB1. In the last twelve months, how many pleasure trips have you taken that were 50 miles or more away from your home? Please do NOT include business trips.
(IF RA, GO TO 2)

(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE TRIPS THAT WERE FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QB1a. (IF ONE OR MORE) How many of these trips were to destinations in Minnesota?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3)

QB2. In the last twelve months, how many pleasure trips have you taken that were LESS than 50 miles away and where you spent at least one night away from home? Again, please do NOT include business trips.

(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE TRIPS THAT WERE FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-5)

QB2a. (IF ONE OR MORE) How many of these trips were to destinations in Minnesota?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-6)

QB3. How important is tourism to Minnesota's economy . . . very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

Freq	(%)		
508	(64)	1.	Very important
257	(33)	2.	Somewhat important
20	(2)	3.	Not very important
5	(1)	4.	Not at all important
10		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QB4. Within the past two years, have you visited the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
233	(29)	1.	Yes
569	(71)	2.	No
0		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QB4a. (IF YES) Why did you visit the Minnesota Zoo?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-5 TO A-8)

QB4b. (IF NO) Why haven't you visited the Minnesota Zoo in the past two years?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-9 TO A-12)

C. EDUCATION

Now I have some questions about education.

QC1. As you consider its value to individuals, do you think that getting a four-year college degree is more important, about the same importance, or less important for STUDENTS today than it was ten years ago?

594	(75)	1.	More important
145	(18)	2.	About the same
56	(7)	3.	Less important
6		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QC2. As you consider the value to Minnesota of having educated residents, do you think that making it possible for students to get a four-year college degree is more important, about the same importance, or less important to the STATE today than it was ten years ago?

558	(71)	1.	More important
184	(23)	2.	About the same
48	(6)	3.	Less important
12		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

3. I'd like to know if you agree or disagree with the following statements.
(READ LIST) Would you say you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

	STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/W AGREE 2	S/W DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	DK 8	RA 9	
__ QC3a. Since society benefits from having a large number of college graduates, the state should pay a substantial part of the cost of a college education.	180 (23)	336 (42)	192 (24)	82 (10)	9	3	Freq (%)
__ QC3b. Since students reap the individual benefits of going to college, they and their families should pay a substantial part of the cost of a college education.	187 (24)	398 (51)	138 (18)	56 (7)	18	4	
__ QC3c. Society should not allow the PRICE of a college education to prevent qualified and motivated students from attending college.	505 (64)	206 (26)	37 (5)	35 (4)	16	3	
__ QC3d. The state's investment in a strong higher education system of both public and private colleges is KEY to Minnesota's continued economic growth and progress.	445 (56)	301 (38)	37 (5)	8 (1)	8	3	
__ QC3e. It is not enough that Minnesota ranks highly among other STATES in higher education achievement because, these days, we must also be competitive against other COUNTRIES.	450 (58)	255 (33)	55 (7)	22 (3)	17	3	
__ QC3f. The government should provide financial help towards getting a college education only to those who really need it.	189 (24)	260 (33)	179 (23)	153 (20)	14	7	
__ QC3g. Increasing the number of students who complete college is essential to the economic vitality of the state.	394 (50)	332 (42)	39 (5)	18 (2)	12	6	
__ QC3h. There will always be plenty of ways for people with only a high school education to make a decent living in Minnesota.	87 (11)	247 (31)	250 (32)	205 (26)	10	3	

	STRONGLY AGREE 1	S/W AGREE 2	S/W DISAGR 3	STRONGLY DISAGREE 4	DK 8	RA 9	
__ QC3i. For young people today, a college degree is essential for success.	380 (48)	270 (34)	103 (13)	44 (6)	2	2	Freq (%)
__ QC3j. Minnesota risks running short of educated workers if it doesn't do a better job of making sure that our growing numbers of low-income students and students from minority backgrounds can attend and succeed in college.	301 (39)	337 (43)	102 (13)	40 (5)	19	3	
__ QC3k. There will always be plenty of people in Minnesota with the education and skills that our economy demands.	154 (20)	341 (45)	192 (25)	76 (10)	31	7	
__ QC3L. Minnesotans have adequate opportunities to get the higher education they need.	271 (35)	348 (45)	114 (15)	38 (5)	26	5	

RANDOM START C3: ____

QC4. Overall, would you say that Minnesota's lawmakers are doing enough to ensure access to affordable higher education, or are they NOT doing enough, or don't you know enough to say?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
96	(21)	1.	Doing enough
367	(79)	2.	NOT doing enough
332		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QC5. Currently, nine percent of the state's total funding for higher education goes to financial aid for low and middle income students, with the rest going directly to public college and university systems. Do you think that the state legislature should allocate more of the money to public colleges and universities, allocate more of the money to low and middle income students, or that the current balance is about right?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
79	(12)	1.	More to colleges/universities
377	(56)	2.	More to students
218	(32)	3.	Balance is about right
117		8.	DK
11		9.	RA

QC6. In general, do you think that the quality of education is better at the state's PRIVATE colleges and universities, better at the state's PUBLIC colleges and universities, or that they are about the same?

183	(28)	1.	Better at private
54	(8)	2.	Better at public
413	(64)	3.	About the same
144		8.	DK
8		9.	RA

D. TRAFFIC SAFETY

The next questions are about traffic safety.

QD1. As far as you know, how old should a child be before they can sit in the FRONT seat of a vehicle?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4)

QD2. Do you have any children between the ages of four and eight, or do you ever have to provide care, baby-sit, or watch children between the ages of four and eight?

304	(38)	1.	Yes
498	(62)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QD3. Next, I'm going to read a statement. Please tell me if you think it is an excellent idea, a good idea, only a fair idea, or a poor idea.

"Children between the ages of four and eight must ride in BOOSTER seats to be sure the adult seat belt fits properly."

(IF NEEDED: Is this an excellent idea, a good idea, only a fair idea, or a poor idea?)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
305	(39)	1.	An excellent idea
311	(40)	2.	A good idea
106	(14)	3.	Only a fair idea
57	(7)	4.	A poor idea
21		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QD4. Would you favor or oppose a state law requiring children between the ages of four and eight to use a booster seat when riding in a motor vehicle?

559	(73)	1.	Favor
210	(27)	2.	Oppose
29		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 5)
5		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 5)

QD4a. (IF FAVOR) Would you strongly favor or somewhat favor such a state law?

348	(63)	1.	Strongly favor
207	(37)	2.	Somewhat favor
3		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
243		.	NA

QD4b. (IF OPPOSE) Would you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose such a state law?

70	(33)	1.	Strongly oppose
140	(67)	2.	Somewhat oppose
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
592		.	NA

QD5. Do you think penalties for alcohol-impaired driving are too strict, about right, or not strict enough?

Freq	(%)		
48	(6)	1.	Too strict
311	(40)	2.	About right
425	(54)	3.	Not strict enough
16		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QD6. What do you think the chances are of getting arrested if you drive while alcohol-impaired . . . do you think you would get arrested always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never?

46	(6)	1.	Always
86	(11)	2.	Nearly always
340	(43)	3.	Sometimes
293	(37)	4.	Seldom
20	(3)	5.	Never
13		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

7. Have you heard about the following alcohol enforcement programs in Minnesota . . . (READ LIST)?

	YES	NO	DK	RA
	1	2	8	9
___ QD7a. You Drink and Drive, You Lose	527 (66)	271 (34)	5	0
___ QD7b. NightCAP	154 (19)	648 (81)	1	0
___ QD7c. Make a Pact, Make a Plan	170 (21)	631 (79)	1	0
___ QD7d. Safe and Sober	550 (69)	249 (31)	3	0
___ QD7e. Last Call Program	213 (27)	586 (73)	3	0
___ QD7f. 13 Deadliest Impaired Driving Counties	89 (11)	708 (89)	6	0

RANDOM START D7: ___

QD8. Some people think state agencies need to work TOGETHER in an organized program in order to reduce traffic deaths in Minnesota, and other people think this is not necessary. In your opinion, is such an effort definitely needed, probably needed, probably not needed, or definitely not needed?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
272	(35)	1.	Definitely needed
427	(54)	2.	Probably needed
70	(9)	3.	Probably not needed
17	(2)	4.	Definitely not needed
13		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

QD9. Several state agencies are working together in an attempt to raise awareness about traffic safety. In the past year, have you seen or heard the name of this program, which is called "Toward Zero Deaths"?

65	(8)	1.	Yes
7	(1)	2.	Don't recognize this program name, but know there is a state program about traffic safety (VOLUNTEERED)
728	(91)	3.	No (IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
2		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QD9a. (IF YES) What have you seen or heard about this program?

 E. ENVIRONMENT

The next few questions are about the environment.

QE1. Do you have an idea what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
530	(66)	1.	Yes
201	(25)	2.	No
68	(8)	3.	Maybe
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QE2. Overall, how do you think the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does at protecting the environment . . . excellent, good, fair, or poor?

45	(6)	1.	Excellent
379	(52)	2.	Good
248	(34)	3.	Fair
56	(8)	4.	Poor
71		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

QE3. When you think about recyclables like cans, bottles, and paper, do you believe that manufacturers want MORE of these than people are currently recycling, that the amount is about right, or that manufacturers can NOT use everything that is currently being recycled?

291	(42)	1.	Want more
199	(29)	2.	About right
198	(29)	3.	Can not use everything
108		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

 F. DEMOGRAPHICS

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

QF1. What county do you live in?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-8, FOR A COMPLETE COUNTY LIST)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
53	(7)	02.	Anoka
28	(4)	10.	Carver
74	(9)	19.	Dakota
155	(19)	27.	Hennepin
18	(2)	40.	Le Sueur
15	(2)	55.	Olmsted
13	(2)	60.	Polk
60	(8)	62.	Ramsey
17	(2)	66.	Rice
37	(5)	69.	St. Louis
13	(2)	70.	Scott
25	(3)	73.	Stearns
50	(6)	82.	Washington
25	(3)	86.	Wright

QF2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QF3. Do you own or rent your residence?

693	(87)	1.	Own
102	(13)	2.	Rent
0	(-)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QF4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST;
CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
657	(82)	1.	Single family detached
52	(7)	2.	Townhouse
13	(2)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
49	(6)	4.	Apartment building
16	(2)	5.	Mobile home
9	(1)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
1		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

QF5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

553	(70)	1.	Married
139	(17)	2.	Single
52	(6)	3.	Divorced
6	(1)	4.	Separated
46	(6)	5.	Widowed
0		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QF6. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 17)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-17)

QF7. What is the highest level of school you have completed? (DO NOT READ
LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

6	(1)	01.	Less than high school
26	(3)	02.	Some high school
167	(21)	03.	High school graduate
20	(2)	04.	Some technical school
83	(10)	05.	Technical school graduate
161	(20)	06.	Some college
221	(28)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
116	(14)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
1		99.	RA

QF8. What race do you consider yourself?
(DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
740	(94)	1.	White/Caucasian
7	(1)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
16	(2)	3.	Black/African American
8	(1)	4.	American Indian
9	(1)	5.	Asian or Pacific Islander
3	(0)	6.	No dominant racial identification
8	(1)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
2		8.	DK
10		9.	RA

QF9. 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 20)

229	(30)	1.	Republican
258	(34)	2.	Democrat
240	(32)	3.	Independent
25	(3)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
19		8.	DK
31		9.	RA

QF9a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

105	(46)	1.	Strong
123	(54)	2.	Not very strong
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
573		.	NA

QF9b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

146	(57)	1.	Strong
109	(43)	2.	Not very strong
2		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
544		.	NA

QF9c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

Freq	(%)		
69	(26)	1.	Republican
103	(38)	2.	Democratic
97	(36)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
16		8.	DK
31		9.	RA
486		.	NA

QF10. Did you have a paying job last week?

586	(74)	1.	Yes
210	(26)	2.	No
1		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 11)
5		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 11)

QF10a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?

471	(81)	1.	Full-time
113	(19)	2.	Part-time
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
216		.	NA

b. (IF NO) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA
	1	2	8	9	.
QF10b-1. Retired	124 (60)	82 (40)	2	1	592
QF10b-2. Unemployed	50 (24)	156 (76)	2	1	592
QF10b-3. A student	29 (14)	177 (86)	2	1	592
QF10b-4. A homemaker	92 (45)	114 (55)	2	1	592

QF11. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 13)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 12)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-21)

QF11a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-21)

QF12. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in the year 2004. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)		
354	(52)	1.	Respondent (IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 13)
329	(48)	2.	Someone else
0	(-)	3.	Someone no longer in household (IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 13)
18		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 13)
13		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 13)
89		.	NA

QF12a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

295	(90)	1.	Yes
32	(10)	2.	No
0		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 13)
1		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 13)
473		.	NA

QF12a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

276	(94)	1.	Full time
17	(6)	2.	Part time
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
507		.	NA

12a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA
	1	2	8	9	.
QF12a-2a. Retired	28 (86)	5 (14)	0	0	770
QF12a-2b. Unemployed	8 (24)	25 (76)	0	0	770
QF12a-2c. A student	1 (3)	31 (97)	0	0	770
QF12a-2d. A homemaker	4 (13)	28 (87)	0	0	770

QF13. Was your total household income in the year 2004 above or below \$60,000?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 22)

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
404	(56)	1.	Above
316	(44)	2.	Below
30		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
53		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)

QF13a. (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 the year 2004, please stop me.

66	(17)	1.	60 to 70,000
70	(18)	2.	70 to 80,000
57	(15)	3.	80 to 90,000
43	(11)	4.	90 to 100,000
54	(14)	5.	100 to 110,000
25	(7)	6.	110 to 120,000
65	(17)	7.	120,000 or more
3		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
22		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)
398		.	NA

QF13b. (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 the year 2004, please stop me.

19	(6)	1.	Under 10,000
32	(11)	2.	10 to 20,000
50	(17)	3.	20 to 30,000
76	(26)	4.	30 to 40,000
64	(22)	5.	40 to 50,000
56	(19)	6.	50 to 60,000
5		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
15		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)
486		.	NA

QF14. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in the year 2004. Is that correct?

<u>Freq</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
673	(100)	1.	Yes
0	(-)	2.	No (IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 13)
1		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
127		.	NA

QF15. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for the year 2004?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-22)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

QF16. Are you male or female?

382	(48)	1.	Male
420	(52)	2.	Female
0		9.	RA

END. 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

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
QA1	Most important MN problem	A-2
QB4a	Why visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - multiple response	A-5
QB4a-1	Why visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 1	A-6
QB4a-2	Why visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 2	A-7
QB4a-3	Why visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 3	A-8
QB4b	Why haven't visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - multiple response	A-9
QB4b-1	Why haven't visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 1	A-10
QB4b-2	Why haven't visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 2	A-11
QB4b-3	Why haven't visited Minnesota Zoo within past two years - 3	A-12

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000 Taxes	11	1.3	1.4	1.4
10100 Income tax	11	1.3	1.4	2.8
10300 Property tax	34	4.2	4.4	7.2
20000 Education	6	.8	.8	7.9
20100 Quality of educ	9	1.1	1.2	9.1
20200 Financing educ	34	4.2	4.4	13.5
20300 Higher educ	1	.1	.2	13.6
20400 Availability of educ	5	.6	.6	14.2
30000 Environment	5	.6	.7	14.9
30100 Pollution	2	.3	.3	15.2
30102 Water quality	0	.1	.1	15.2
30103 Air pollution	4	.5	.6	15.8
30600 Weather	8	1.1	1.1	16.9
40000 Economy	62	7.7	8.0	24.9
40100 Unemploymt/jobs	12	1.4	1.5	26.4
40103 Quality of jobs	18	2.2	2.3	28.6
40104 Wages	28	3.5	3.6	32.3
40105 Job skills/training	1	.2	.2	32.5
40106 Quantity of jobs	38	4.7	4.9	37.3
40300 Savings/investmts	7	.9	.9	38.2
40400 Business climate	4	.4	.5	38.7
40504 Loss of farms	1	.1	.2	38.8
50000 Health care	3	.3	.3	39.2
50100 Health care-cost	79	9.8	10.2	49.4
50101 Prescr drugs-cost	6	.7	.8	50.1
50200 Health care-qual	1	.1	.1	50.2
50300 Health care-avail	19	2.4	2.5	52.7
50400 Health care-elderly	7	.9	1.0	53.6
50500 Mental health	3	.4	.4	54.0
50600 Disease-general	6	.7	.7	54.8
50800 Natl Hlth Care Pln	0	.1	.1	54.9
50900 Medicare/Medicaid	0	.1	.1	54.9

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60000	Transportation	4	.5	.5	55.4
60100	Traffic	12	1.4	1.5	56.9
60500	Speed limits	1	.1	.1	57.0
60700	Mass transit	4	.5	.6	57.6
60800	Snow plowing	1	.1	.1	57.7
70100	Housing-cost	17	2.1	2.2	59.9
70200	Housing-avblty	2	.2	.3	60.1
70300	Housing-quality	2	.2	.3	60.4
80000	Food	2	.3	.3	60.7
90000	Government	18	2.3	2.4	63.1
90100	Legislature	3	.4	.4	63.5
90300	Govt programs	8	1.0	1.0	64.5
90400	Govt funding	4	.5	.6	65.0
90600	Federal deficit	1	.1	.2	65.2
90800	Governor Pawlenty	2	.2	.2	65.4
100000	War	13	1.6	1.7	67.1
110000	Crime	12	1.5	1.5	68.6
110100	Crim justice sys	3	.4	.4	69.0
110300	Crimes by youth	2	.2	.3	69.2
110400	Gangs	1	.2	.2	69.4
110500	Guns	3	.3	.3	69.8
120000	Energy	2	.3	.3	70.0
120100	Energy cost	42	5.3	5.5	75.5
120200	Energy sources	1	.2	.2	75.7
130100	Abuse	1	.1	.2	75.8
130200	Welfare	4	.5	.5	76.3
130201	Abuse of welfare	5	.6	.6	76.9
130400	Discrimination	4	.5	.6	77.5
130500	Drugs	40	5.0	5.2	82.7
130501	Alcohol	8	1.0	1.1	83.8
130502	Other drug use	1	.2	.2	84.0
130600	Morality	14	1.7	1.8	85.7
130601	Religion	9	1.2	1.2	86.9
130700	Immigration	3	.4	.4	87.3

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
130800 Poverty	14	1.7	1.8	89.1
131000 Homeless	4	.5	.6	89.7
131200 Population	2	.2	.2	89.9
131300 Urban sprawl	2	.3	.3	90.2
131400 Lack of free time	13	1.6	1.7	91.8
140000 Family	11	1.4	1.5	93.3
140102 Day care-quality	1	.1	.1	93.4
140200 Child raising	12	1.5	1.6	95.0
140300 Divorce	3	.4	.4	95.4
140400 Youth sex	2	.3	.3	95.7
140500 Youth problems	1	.1	.1	95.8
150000 Other	33	4.1	4.2	100.0
Total valid	774	96.5	100.0	
888888 DK	24	2.9		
999999 RA	4	.6		
Total missing	28	3.5		
Total	802	100.0		

**QB4A WHY VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS -
MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

	<u>Responses</u>		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Went with children/grandchildren	101	33.8%	43.6%
Family outing	15	5.0%	6.4%
Interested in animals	17	5.5%	7.2%
Something to do	7	2.2%	2.8%
Have a membership	15	4.9%	6.4%
School field trip	20	6.6%	8.5%
Hadn't been there before	6	2.0%	2.6%
For fun	7	2.3%	3.0%
Live nearby	9	3.1%	4.0%
Enjoy it/like the zoo	15	5.0%	6.4%
Visiting relatives who live near zoo	5	1.6%	2.1%
Party/wedding	8	2.7%	3.5%
Bigger than Como Zoo	2	.8%	1.0%
To see IMAX film	4	1.4%	1.8%
Got free tickets	3	1.0%	1.3%
Wanted to go to a zoo	9	2.9%	3.7%
For a concert	5	1.8%	2.3%
Happened to be in area	5	1.6%	2.1%
For work	2	.8%	1.0%
Good educational facility	4	1.4%	1.8%
Affordable	2	.6%	.7%
Good zoo	8	2.7%	3.5%
Took out of town company	9	3.1%	4.1%
Good place for kids	5	1.7%	2.1%
Other	17	5.6%	7.2%
Total	300	100.0%	129.1%

QB4A1 WHY VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Went with children/ grandchildren	85	10.6	36.5	36.5
2 Family outing	12	1.5	5.0	41.6
3 Interested in animals	11	1.3	4.6	46.2
4 Something to do	5	.7	2.3	48.5
5 Have a membership	10	1.2	4.2	52.7
6 School field trip	16	1.9	6.7	59.4
7 Hadn't been there before	6	.8	2.6	62.0
8 For fun	5	.6	2.2	64.2
9 Live nearby	7	.9	3.1	67.3
10 Enjoy it/like the zoo	10	1.3	4.4	71.7
11 Visiting relatives who live near zoo	5	.6	2.1	73.8
12 Party/wedding	7	.9	3.0	76.9
13 Bigger than Como Zoo	2	.2	.8	77.7
14 To see IMAX film	4	.5	1.8	79.5
15 Got free tickets	3	.4	1.3	80.7
16 Wanted to go to a zoo	4	.5	1.7	82.4
17 For a concert	5	.7	2.3	84.7
18 Happened to be in area	3	.4	1.4	86.1
19 For work	2	.3	1.0	87.1
21 Affordable	1	.1	.5	87.7
22 Good zoo	6	.8	2.6	90.2
23 Took out of town company	8	1.0	3.4	93.7
24 Good place for kids	1	.2	.6	94.3
77 Other	13	1.7	5.7	100.0
Total valid	233	29.0	100.0	
Missing System	569	71.0		
Total	802	100.0		

QB4A2 WHY VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Went with children/ grandchildren	14	1.8	23.8	23.8
2 Family outing	3	.4	5.4	29.2
3 Interested in animals	6	.7	10.1	39.3
4 Something to do	1	.1	2.0	41.3
5 Have a membership	4	.5	6.9	48.2
6 School field trip	4	.5	6.9	55.1
8 For fun	2	.2	3.3	58.4
9 Live nearby	2	.2	3.3	61.7
10 Enjoy it/like the zoo	4	.4	6.1	67.7
12 Party/wedding	1	.1	2.0	69.7
13 Bigger than Como Zoo	0	.1	.8	70.6
16 Wanted to go to a zoo	5	.6	8.1	78.6
18 Happened to be in area	2	.2	2.6	81.3
20 Good educational facility	1	.1	1.6	82.9
21 Affordable	0	.1	.8	83.7
22 Good zoo	2	.3	3.5	87.2
23 Took out of town company	1	.2	2.5	89.6
24 Good place for kids	4	.4	5.9	95.6
77 Other	3	.3	4.4	100.0
Total valid	59	7.4	100.0	
Missing System	743	92.6		
Total	802	100.0		

QB4A3 WHY VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Went with children/ grandchildren	2	.3	28.1	28.1
5 Have a membership	1	.1	11.6	39.7
10 Enjoy it/like the zoo	1	.1	11.6	51.2
20 Good educational facility	3	.4	37.2	88.4
77 Other	1	.1	11.6	100.0
Total valid	8	1.0	100.0	
Missing System	794	99.0		
Total	802	100.0		

QB4B WHY HAVEN'T VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - MULTIPLE RESPONSE

	<u>Responses</u>		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Have been in the past	62	8.9%	10.9%
Children grown/no young kids	99	14.4%	17.6%
Too busy	117	17.0%	20.7%
Haven't gotten around to going	25	3.7%	4.5%
No interest	77	11.2%	13.6%
Too far away	67	9.8%	11.9%
Not interested/don't like zoos	31	4.4%	5.4%
Prefer Como Zoo	33	4.8%	5.8%
Health/age/disability reasons	19	2.8%	3.4%
Costs too much	25	3.6%	4.4%
Not a priority/ haven't thought about	34	4.9%	6.0%
Lack of transportation	10	1.4%	1.8%
Didn't like in past	7	1.0%	1.3%
Too old	17	2.5%	3.0%
Go to Duluth Zoo instead	4	.5%	.6%
New to area	6	.9%	1.1%
Haven't heard about it	4	.6%	.7%
Don't like the city	9	1.2%	1.5%
No one to go with	11	1.6%	2.0%
Don't know where it is	4	.6%	.8%
Don't like to see caged animals	4	.6%	.8%
Can't see the animals	4	.6%	.7%
Hours not convenient	1	.2%	.3%
Other	19	2.7%	3.3%
Total	688	100.0%	122.0%

QB4B1 WHY HAVEN'T VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 1

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Have been in the past	52	6.4	9.2	9.2
2 Children grown/no young kids	74	9.3	13.2	22.3
3 Too busy	105	13.1	18.6	41.0
4 Haven't gotten around to going	20	2.5	3.6	44.5
5 No interest	70	8.7	12.4	57.0
6 Too far away	55	6.9	9.8	66.8
7 Not interested/don't like zoos	27	3.4	4.8	71.6
8 Prefer Como Zoo	25	3.2	4.5	76.1
9 Health/age/disability reasons	15	1.9	2.7	78.8
10 Costs too much	12	1.5	2.1	80.9
11 Not a priority/ haven't thought about	30	3.8	5.4	86.3
12 Lack of transportation	9	1.1	1.5	87.8
13 Didn't like in past	6	.7	1.0	88.8
14 Too old	14	1.8	2.5	91.4
15 Go to Duluth Zoo instead	4	.4	.6	92.0
16 New to area	6	.7	1.1	93.0
17 Haven't heard about it	4	.5	.7	93.7
18 Don't like the city	5	.6	.8	94.6
19 No one to go with	7	.9	1.3	95.8
20 Don't know where it is	4	.5	.8	96.6
21 Don't like to see caged animals	2	.3	.4	97.0
22 Can't see the animals	3	.4	.6	97.6
23 Hours not convenient	0	.1	.1	97.6
77 Other	13	1.7	2.4	100.0
Total valid	564	70.3	100.0	
88 DK	5	.7		
System	233	29.0		
Total missing	238	29.7		
Total	802	100.0		

QB4B2 WHY HAVEN'T VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 2

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Have been in the past	10	1.2	8.8	8.8
2 Children grown/no young kids	23	2.9	20.8	29.5
3 Too busy	11	1.3	9.4	38.9
4 Haven't gotten around to going	5	.6	4.5	43.4
5 No interest	7	.9	6.1	49.5
6 Too far away	12	1.5	10.5	60.0
7 Not interested/don't like zoos	3	.4	3.0	63.0
8 Prefer Como Zoo	6	.7	5.2	68.2
9 Health/age/disability reasons	3	.4	3.0	71.2
10 Costs too much	10	1.3	9.1	80.3
11 Not a priority/ haven't thought about	2	.3	2.1	82.4
12 Lack of transportation	1	.1	1.1	83.5
13 Didn't like in past	1	.2	1.3	84.8
14 Too old	3	.4	2.5	87.3
18 Don't like the city	4	.5	3.4	90.7
19 No one to go with	4	.5	3.5	94.2
21 Don't like to see caged animals	1	.1	.9	95.1
22 Can't see the animals	1	.1	.9	95.9
23 Hours not convenient	1	.1	.9	96.8
77 Other	4	.4	3.2	100.0
Total valid	112	14.0	100.0	
Missing System	690	86.0		
Total	802	100.0		

QB4B3 WHY HAVEN'T VISITED MINNESOTA ZOO WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS - 3

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2 Children grown/no young kids	2	.2	13.3	13.3
3 Too busy	1	.1	10.0	23.3
8 Prefer Como Zoo	2	.2	14.2	37.5
9 Health/age/disability reasons	1	.1	5.0	42.5
10 Costs too much	3	.3	22.4	64.9
11 Not a priority/ haven't thought about	1	.1	10.0	74.9
21 Don't like to see caged animals	1	.1	10.0	85.0
77 Other	2	.2	15.0	100.0
Total valid	12	1.5	100.0	
Missing System	790	98.5		
Total	802	100.0		

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
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QB1 **NUMBER OF PLEASURE TRIPS 50+ MILES FROM HOME IN
LAST 12 MONTHS**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	117	14.6	14.6	14.6
1	113	14.1	14.2	28.8
2	125	15.5	15.6	44.4
3	92	11.5	11.5	55.9
4	72	9.0	9.0	64.9
5	55	6.9	6.9	71.8
6	42	5.2	5.2	77.0
7	8	1.0	1.0	78.0
8	15	1.9	1.9	79.8
9	6	.8	.8	80.6
10	39	4.9	4.9	85.6
11	1	.1	.1	85.7
12	40	4.9	5.0	90.7
13	1	.1	.1	90.8
15	11	1.3	1.3	92.1
16	3	.3	.3	92.5
18	3	.4	.4	92.9
20	21	2.6	2.6	95.5
24	3	.3	.3	95.8
25	11	1.4	1.4	97.2
28	1	.1	.1	97.4
30	8	1.0	1.0	98.3
35	4	.5	.5	98.8
36	1	.1	.1	98.9
40	2	.3	.3	99.2
45	1	.1	.1	99.3
48	1	.1	.1	99.4
50	3	.3	.3	99.8
52	1	.1	.1	99.9
60	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	800	99.7	100.0	
Missing 88 DK	2	.3		
Total	802	100.0		

QB1A

**NUMBER OF PLEASURE TRIPS 50+ MILES FROM HOME IN
LAST 12 MONTHS - TO MN DESTINATIONS**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	163	20.3	23.8	23.8
1	143	17.8	21.0	44.8
2	105	13.1	15.4	60.2
3	66	8.2	9.6	69.8
4	41	5.1	6.0	75.9
5	22	2.7	3.2	79.1
6	17	2.1	2.5	81.5
7	7	.9	1.0	82.6
8	21	2.7	3.1	85.7
9	4	.5	.6	86.3
10	23	2.8	3.3	89.6
11	8	1.0	1.1	90.7
12	10	1.3	1.5	92.2
13	1	.1	.2	92.4
14	1	.1	.1	92.5
15	10	1.2	1.5	94.0
16	2	.2	.3	94.3
17	2	.2	.3	94.5
18	2	.2	.3	94.8
19	4	.5	.6	95.4
20	12	1.5	1.7	97.1
22	3	.3	.4	97.5
23	1	.1	.2	97.7
24	2	.3	.3	98.0
25	2	.2	.3	98.3
26	1	.1	.2	98.4
28	2	.2	.3	98.7
30	1	.1	.2	98.9
34	1	.1	.2	99.1
35	0	.1	.1	99.1
38	1	.1	.1	99.3
40	2	.2	.2	99.5

QB1A **NUMBER OF PLEASURE TRIPS 50+ MILES FROM HOME IN
LAST 12 MONTHS - TO MN DESTINATIONS (continued)**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
48	1	.1	.1	99.6
49	0	.1	.1	99.7
50	1	.1	.1	99.9
52	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	683	85.1	100.0	
Missing System	119	14.9		
Total	802	100.0		

QB2 **NUMBER OF PLEASURE TRIPS LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM
HOME & SPENT AT LEAST 1 NIGHT AWAY IN LAST 12
MONTHS**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	529	66.0	66.2	66.2
1	75	9.4	9.4	75.7
2	59	7.4	7.4	83.1
3	40	4.9	4.9	88.0
4	20	2.5	2.5	90.5
5	19	2.4	2.4	92.9
6	11	1.4	1.4	94.3
7	2	.2	.2	94.5
8	0	.1	.1	94.6
10	5	.7	.7	95.3
12	6	.8	.8	96.1
15	10	1.2	1.2	97.3
20	7	.8	.8	98.1
24	3	.4	.4	98.5
25	2	.3	.3	98.8
30	5	.6	.6	99.4
50	3	.4	.4	99.8
52	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total valid	799	99.7	100.0	
Missing 88 DK	3	.3		
Total	802	100.0		

QB2A

**NUMBER OF PLEASURE TRIPS LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM
HOME & SPENT AT LEAST 1 NIGHT AWAY IN LAST 12
MONTHS - TO MN DESTINATIONS**

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	19	2.4	7.1	7.1
1	74	9.2	27.3	34.4
2	54	6.7	20.0	54.4
3	34	4.2	12.5	66.9
4	21	2.7	7.9	74.9
5	19	2.3	6.9	81.8
6	10	1.2	3.6	85.4
7	3	.4	1.2	86.6
8	0	.1	.2	86.8
10	3	.4	1.2	88.0
12	6	.8	2.3	90.3
15	5	.7	2.0	92.3
19	1	.1	.4	92.7
20	9	1.1	3.2	95.9
24	2	.3	.8	96.7
25	2	.3	.9	97.5
30	2	.2	.7	98.3
40	1	.1	.4	98.6
50	2	.3	.8	99.4
52	2	.2	.6	100.0
Total valid	270	33.7	100.0	
Missing System	532	66.3		
Total	802	100.0		

QD1 HOW OLD SHOULD A CHILD BE BEFORE THEY CAN SIT IN FRONT SEAT OF VEHICLE

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1	0	5	.6	.6	.6
	1	2	.3	.3	1.0
	3	13	1.6	1.7	2.7
	4	23	2.9	3.1	5.8
	5	64	8.0	8.7	14.6
	6	73	9.2	10.1	24.6
	7	38	4.7	5.1	29.8
	8	88	11.0	12.1	41.8
	9	31	3.8	4.2	46.1
	10	142	17.8	19.5	65.6
	11	17	2.1	2.3	67.9
	12	172	21.4	23.6	91.5
	13	31	3.9	4.3	95.7
	14	13	1.6	1.7	97.5
	15	6	.7	.8	98.3
	16	11	1.4	1.6	99.8
	18	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total valid	730	91.0	100.0	
	88	56	7.0		
	99	17	2.1		
	Total missing	72	9.0		
Total		802	100.0		

QF1 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2 Anoka	53	6.7	6.7	6.7
3 Becker	3	.4	.4	7.0
4 Beltrami	8	1.0	1.0	8.0
5 Benton	7	.9	.9	8.9
7 Blue Earth	8	1.0	1.0	9.8
8 Brown	5	.7	.7	10.5
9 Carlton	2	.2	.2	10.7
10 Carver	28	3.5	3.5	14.2
11 Cass	1	.1	.1	14.4
12 Chippewa	1	.1	.1	14.4
13 Chisago	1	.1	.1	14.6
14 Clay	7	.9	.9	15.5
15 Clearwater	5	.6	.6	16.0
18 Crow Wing	8	1.0	1.0	17.0
19 Dakota	74	9.2	9.2	26.2
20 Dodge	2	.2	.2	26.4
21 Douglas	1	.1	.1	26.6
22 Faribault	1	.1	.1	26.7
24 Freeborn	7	.9	.9	27.6
25 Goodhue	5	.6	.6	28.2
27 Hennepin	155	19.3	19.3	47.5
28 Houston	1	.1	.1	47.6
29 Hubbard	7	.9	.9	48.5
30 Isanti	4	.5	.5	49.0
31 Itasca	10	1.2	1.2	50.3
33 Kanabec	6	.7	.7	51.0
34 Kandiyohi	4	.5	.5	51.5
36 Koochiching	5	.6	.6	52.1
40 Le Sueur	18	2.3	2.3	54.4
42 Lyon	1	.1	.1	54.5
43 McLeod	10	1.2	1.2	55.7
44 Mahnommen	1	.1	.1	55.9
46 Martin	1	.1	.1	55.9
47 Meeker	1	.1	.1	56.1
48 Mille Lacs	8	1.0	1.0	57.1
49 Morrison	1	.1	.1	57.2
50 Mower	6	.8	.8	58.0
52 Nicollet	9	1.2	1.2	59.2
54 Norman	2	.3	.3	59.5
55 Olmsted	15	1.8	1.8	61.3
56 Otter Tail	7	.9	.9	62.2

QF1

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
57 Pennington	4	.5	.5	62.7
58 Pine	5	.7	.7	63.4
60 Polk	13	1.6	1.6	65.0
61 Pope	1	.1	.1	65.1
62 Ramsey	60	7.5	7.5	72.6
63 Red Lake	2	.3	.3	72.9
64 Redwood	5	.6	.6	73.5
66 Rice	17	2.1	2.1	75.7
68 Roseau	4	.5	.5	76.2
69 St Louis	37	4.6	4.6	80.8
70 Scott	13	1.6	1.6	82.4
71 Sherburne	9	1.1	1.1	83.5
72 Sibley	1	.1	.1	83.6
73 Stearns	25	3.2	3.2	86.8
74 Steele	2	.3	.3	87.1
75 Stevens	5	.6	.6	87.7
76 Swift	2	.2	.2	87.9
77 Todd	2	.3	.3	88.2
78 Traverse	1	.1	.1	88.2
79 Wabasha	5	.6	.6	88.8
81 Waseca	3	.4	.4	89.2
82 Washington	50	6.2	6.2	95.4
83 Watonwan	5	.6	.6	96.0
85 Winona	6	.7	.7	96.7
86 Wright	25	3.2	3.2	99.9
87 Yellow Medicine	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

QF2

ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55001	1	.1	.1	.1
55003	0	.1	.1	.2
55005	2	.2	.2	.4
55006	1	.1	.1	.6
55007	2	.2	.2	.8
55008	3	.4	.4	1.2
55011	3	.4	.4	1.5
55014	5	.7	.7	2.2
55016	11	1.4	1.4	3.6
55021	5	.7	.7	4.3
55024	7	.9	.9	5.2
55025	10	1.3	1.3	6.5
55027	1	.1	.1	6.5
55033	2	.2	.2	6.8
55035	1	.1	.1	6.9
55037	2	.3	.3	7.2
55038	2	.2	.2	7.5
55041	3	.4	.4	7.8
55043	1	.2	.2	8.0
55044	14	1.7	1.7	9.7
55045	1	.1	.1	9.9
55046	4	.4	.4	10.3
55051	2	.2	.2	10.5
55052	1	.1	.1	10.7
55057	5	.6	.6	11.3
55063	3	.4	.4	11.7
55066	1	.1	.1	11.8
55070	1	.1	.1	12.0
55071	1	.1	.1	12.1
55075	4	.5	.5	12.6
55076	6	.7	.7	13.3
55079	1	.2	.2	13.5
55082	9	1.2	1.2	14.6
55087	1	.1	.1	14.8
55090	0	.1	.1	14.8
55101	4	.5	.5	15.4
55102	2	.2	.2	15.6
55103	0	.1	.1	15.7
55104	1	.1	.1	15.8
55105	2	.2	.2	16.1
55106	2	.3	.3	16.4

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55108	1	.2	.2	16.6
55109	7	.8	.9	17.4
55110	4	.5	.5	18.0
55112	6	.7	.7	18.7
55113	9	1.1	1.1	19.8
55115	3	.4	.4	20.2
55116	4	.5	.5	20.7
55117	7	.8	.9	21.6
55118	8	1.0	1.0	22.6
55119	3	.4	.4	23.0
55120	1	.2	.2	23.2
55121	1	.1	.1	23.3
55122	4	.5	.5	23.8
55123	2	.3	.3	24.1
55124	11	1.4	1.4	25.5
55125	7	.8	.9	26.4
55126	5	.6	.6	27.0
55127	1	.1	.1	27.1
55128	6	.7	.7	27.9
55129	1	.1	.1	28.0
55302	2	.3	.3	28.3
55303	6	.7	.7	29.0
55304	9	1.1	1.1	30.1
55305	3	.4	.4	30.5
55306	2	.2	.2	30.8
55311	3	.4	.4	31.1
55313	2	.3	.3	31.4
55316	8	1.0	1.0	32.5
55317	10	1.2	1.2	33.7
55318	5	.6	.6	34.3
55321	2	.3	.3	34.6
55327	1	.2	.2	34.8
55328	3	.4	.4	35.2
55330	11	1.4	1.4	36.6
55331	5	.6	.6	37.2
55336	6	.7	.7	37.9
55337	9	1.2	1.2	39.1
55340	1	.1	.1	39.2
55343	2	.3	.3	39.5
55344	1	.2	.2	39.7
55345	2	.2	.2	39.9

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55346	2	.2	.2	40.2
55347	5	.6	.6	40.8
55350	5	.7	.7	41.5
55358	1	.1	.1	41.6
55359	3	.4	.4	42.0
55362	2	.2	.2	42.2
55364	4	.5	.5	42.7
55369	3	.4	.4	43.1
55371	5	.7	.7	43.8
55372	3	.4	.4	44.2
55374	7	.8	.9	45.1
55375	2	.2	.2	45.3
55376	7	.9	.9	46.2
55378	3	.4	.4	46.6
55379	3	.4	.4	46.9
55386	0	.1	.1	47.0
55387	7	.9	.9	47.9
55388	6	.8	.8	48.7
55391	1	.1	.1	48.8
55403	0	.1	.1	48.8
55404	2	.3	.3	49.1
55406	10	1.3	1.3	50.4
55407	3	.4	.4	50.9
55408	4	.5	.5	51.4
55409	1	.1	.1	51.5
55410	2	.2	.2	51.8
55412	2	.2	.2	52.0
55414	1	.1	.1	52.1
55416	3	.4	.4	52.5
55417	3	.4	.4	52.9
55418	8	1.0	1.0	53.9
55419	6	.8	.8	54.7
55420	4	.5	.5	55.2
55421	3	.4	.4	55.6
55422	5	.6	.6	56.2
55423	5	.6	.6	56.8
55425	1	.1	.1	56.9
55426	1	.2	.2	57.1
55427	3	.4	.4	57.5
55428	8	1.0	1.0	58.5
55429	4	.5	.5	59.1

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55431	4	.5	.5	59.6
55432	3	.4	.4	60.1
55433	4	.5	.5	60.6
55434	5	.7	.7	61.3
55435	0	.1	.1	61.4
55436	5	.6	.6	62.0
55437	1	.1	.1	62.1
55438	2	.2	.2	62.3
55439	1	.1	.1	62.5
55441	2	.2	.2	62.7
55442	2	.3	.3	63.0
55443	1	.2	.2	63.2
55444	1	.1	.1	63.3
55446	0	.1	.1	63.4
55447	0	.1	.1	63.4
55448	1	.2	.2	63.6
55449	5	.6	.6	64.2
55601	1	.1	.1	64.3
55706	2	.3	.3	64.6
55708	2	.3	.3	64.9
55710	1	.1	.1	65.0
55720	1	.1	.1	65.1
55733	1	.1	.1	65.3
55734	6	.7	.7	66.0
55736	1	.1	.1	66.2
55744	10	1.2	1.3	67.4
55746	2	.3	.3	67.7
55767	1	.1	.1	67.8
55779	1	.1	.1	67.9
55792	3	.4	.4	68.2
55798	1	.1	.1	68.4
55803	2	.3	.3	68.7
55804	1	.1	.1	68.7
55807	3	.4	.4	69.1
55810	4	.4	.4	69.6
55811	6	.7	.7	70.3
55901	6	.7	.7	71.0
55902	3	.4	.4	71.4
55904	2	.3	.3	71.7
55906	4	.4	.4	72.2
55912	5	.7	.7	72.8

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55917	2	.3	.3	73.1
55921	1	.1	.1	73.3
55940	2	.2	.2	73.5
55956	1	.1	.1	73.6
55963	2	.3	.3	73.9
55982	1	.1	.1	74.1
55987	6	.7	.7	74.8
55992	1	.1	.1	75.0
56001	8	1.0	1.0	75.9
56003	4	.5	.5	76.5
56007	5	.6	.6	77.0
56009	1	.1	.1	77.2
56011	3	.4	.4	77.6
56021	2	.2	.2	77.8
56031	1	.1	.1	77.9
56054	3	.4	.4	78.2
56057	6	.7	.7	79.0
56058	4	.5	.5	79.5
56062	1	.1	.1	79.6
56069	3	.4	.4	80.0
56071	2	.3	.3	80.3
56073	4	.5	.5	80.8
56081	4	.4	.4	81.2
56082	1	.1	.1	81.3
56083	1	.1	.1	81.5
56093	3	.4	.4	81.8
56096	6	.7	.7	82.6
56098	1	.1	.1	82.7
56185	1	.1	.1	82.9
56201	2	.2	.2	83.1
56208	1	.1	.1	83.2
56209	1	.1	.1	83.4
56214	1	.1	.1	83.5
56215	1	.1	.1	83.6
56221	1	.1	.1	83.8
56244	1	.1	.1	83.9
56265	2	.2	.2	84.1
56267	4	.4	.4	84.6
56288	2	.2	.2	84.8
56292	1	.1	.1	84.9
56293	2	.2	.2	85.1

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
56296	1	.1	.1	85.2
56301	5	.6	.6	85.8
56303	5	.6	.6	86.4
56304	2	.2	.2	86.6
56307	1	.1	.1	86.7
56312	1	.1	.1	86.9
56318	1	.1	.1	87.0
56329	4	.5	.5	87.5
56338	1	.1	.1	87.7
56340	1	.1	.1	87.8
56342	1	.1	.1	87.9
56343	1	.1	.1	88.1
56352	1	.1	.1	88.2
56353	1	.1	.1	88.4
56357	2	.2	.2	88.6
56358	2	.3	.3	88.9
56359	1	.1	.1	89.0
56362	1	.1	.1	89.1
56367	3	.4	.4	89.5
56368	1	.1	.1	89.6
56374	1	.1	.1	89.8
56377	1	.1	.1	89.9
56378	4	.4	.4	90.4
56387	1	.1	.1	90.5
56401	4	.4	.4	91.0
56441	1	.1	.1	91.1
56442	1	.1	.1	91.3
56444	1	.1	.1	91.4
56455	1	.1	.1	91.5
56470	6	.7	.7	92.2
56501	2	.2	.2	92.4
56514	2	.2	.2	92.7
56529	1	.1	.1	92.7
56536	1	.1	.1	92.9
56537	6	.8	.8	93.7
56540	3	.4	.4	94.1
56542	1	.1	.1	94.2
56548	2	.3	.3	94.5
56549	1	.1	.1	94.6
56551	1	.1	.1	94.7
56554	1	.1	.1	94.8

QF2

ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
56560	2	.2	.2	95.0
56580	1	.1	.1	95.2
56589	1	.1	.1	95.3
56601	5	.7	.7	96.0
56621	4	.4	.4	96.4
56644	1	.1	.1	96.6
56649	5	.6	.6	97.2
56662	1	.1	.1	97.3
56676	2	.2	.2	97.6
56684	1	.1	.1	97.7
56701	4	.5	.5	98.2
56716	4	.5	.5	98.7
56721	2	.3	.3	99.0
56723	1	.1	.1	99.2
56750	2	.3	.3	99.5
56751	2	.3	.3	99.8
56763	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total valid	795	99.1	100.0	
88888 DK	2	.2		
99999 RA	5	.6		
Total missing	7	.9		
Total	802	100.0		

QF6

YEAR BORN

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1913	1	.1	.1	.1
1914	1	.1	.1	.2
1915	0	.1	.1	.3
1916	1	.1	.1	.4
1917	0	.1	.1	.4
1918	2	.2	.2	.7
1919	1	.1	.1	.7
1920	2	.3	.3	1.0
1921	0	.1	.1	1.1
1922	3	.3	.3	1.4
1923	1	.1	.1	1.5
1924	2	.3	.3	1.8
1925	3	.4	.4	2.2
1926	2	.3	.3	2.4
1927	8	1.0	1.0	3.4
1928	6	.7	.7	4.2
1929	6	.7	.7	4.9
1930	10	1.2	1.2	6.1
1931	5	.6	.7	6.7
1932	7	.8	.9	7.6
1933	5	.6	.6	8.2
1934	6	.8	.8	9.0
1935	12	1.5	1.5	10.5
1936	8	1.0	1.1	11.6
1937	7	.9	.9	12.5
1938	9	1.1	1.2	13.7
1939	9	1.1	1.1	14.8
1940	9	1.1	1.1	15.9
1941	12	1.5	1.6	17.5
1942	7	.9	.9	18.4
1943	14	1.7	1.8	20.2
1944	12	1.5	1.5	21.7
1945	14	1.7	1.7	23.4
1946	9	1.2	1.2	24.6
1947	13	1.6	1.6	26.2
1948	17	2.1	2.1	28.3
1949	13	1.7	1.7	30.0
1950	12	1.5	1.5	31.5
1951	15	1.9	1.9	33.5
1952	11	1.3	1.3	34.8
1953	17	2.1	2.2	37.0

QF6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1954	26	3.3	3.3	40.3
1955	30	3.7	3.8	44.1
1956	31	3.8	3.9	48.1
1957	21	2.7	2.7	50.8
1958	20	2.5	2.6	53.3
1959	23	2.8	2.9	56.2
1960	21	2.6	2.6	58.9
1961	15	1.9	1.9	60.8
1962	15	1.8	1.9	62.6
1963	19	2.4	2.4	65.1
1964	16	2.0	2.0	67.1
1965	12	1.5	1.5	68.6
1966	12	1.5	1.6	70.2
1967	10	1.3	1.3	71.5
1968	14	1.7	1.8	73.3
1969	17	2.2	2.2	75.5
1970	8	1.0	1.0	76.4
1971	12	1.5	1.6	78.0
1972	15	1.9	1.9	79.9
1973	14	1.8	1.8	81.8
1974	10	1.2	1.2	83.0
1975	12	1.5	1.5	84.5
1976	14	1.8	1.8	86.3
1977	11	1.4	1.4	87.8
1978	10	1.2	1.2	89.0
1979	13	1.7	1.7	90.7
1980	11	1.4	1.5	92.2
1981	5	.6	.6	92.7
1982	9	1.1	1.1	93.8
1983	7	.8	.8	94.7
1984	5	.6	.6	95.3
1985	12	1.5	1.5	96.8
1986	3	.4	.4	97.2
1987	22	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total valid	786	98.0	100.0	
Missing 9999 RA	16	2.0		
Total	802	100.0		

AGE	AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	22	2.8	2.8	2.8
19	3	.4	.4	3.2
20	12	1.5	1.5	4.7
21	5	.6	.6	5.3
22	7	.8	.8	6.2
23	9	1.1	1.1	7.3
24	5	.6	.6	7.8
25	11	1.4	1.5	9.3
26	13	1.7	1.7	11.0
27	10	1.2	1.2	12.2
28	11	1.4	1.4	13.7
29	14	1.8	1.8	15.5
30	12	1.5	1.5	17.0
31	10	1.2	1.2	18.2
32	14	1.8	1.8	20.1
33	15	1.9	1.9	22.0
34	12	1.5	1.6	23.6
35	8	1.0	1.0	24.5
36	17	2.2	2.2	26.7
37	14	1.7	1.8	28.5
38	10	1.3	1.3	29.8
39	12	1.5	1.6	31.4
40	12	1.5	1.5	32.9
41	16	2.0	2.0	34.9
42	19	2.4	2.4	37.4
43	15	1.8	1.9	39.2
44	15	1.9	1.9	41.1
45	21	2.6	2.6	43.8
46	23	2.8	2.9	46.7
47	20	2.5	2.6	49.2
48	21	2.7	2.7	51.9
49	31	3.8	3.9	55.9
50	30	3.7	3.8	59.7
51	26	3.3	3.3	63.0
52	17	2.1	2.2	65.2
53	11	1.3	1.3	66.5
54	15	1.9	1.9	68.5
55	12	1.5	1.5	70.0
56	13	1.7	1.7	71.7
57	17	2.1	2.1	73.8
58	13	1.6	1.6	75.4

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
59	9	1.2	1.2	76.6
60	14	1.7	1.7	78.3
61	12	1.5	1.5	79.8
62	14	1.7	1.8	81.6
63	7	.9	.9	82.5
64	12	1.5	1.6	84.1
65	9	1.1	1.1	85.2
66	9	1.1	1.1	86.3
67	9	1.1	1.2	87.5
68	7	.9	.9	88.4
69	8	1.0	1.1	89.5
70	12	1.5	1.5	91.0
71	6	.8	.8	91.8
72	5	.6	.6	92.4
73	7	.8	.9	93.3
74	5	.6	.7	93.9
75	10	1.2	1.2	95.1
76	6	.7	.7	95.8
77	6	.7	.7	96.6
78	8	1.0	1.0	97.6
79	2	.3	.3	97.8
80	3	.4	.4	98.2
81	2	.3	.3	98.5
82	1	.1	.1	98.6
83	3	.3	.3	98.9
84	0	.1	.1	99.0
85	2	.3	.3	99.3
86	1	.1	.1	99.3
87	2	.2	.2	99.6
88	0	.1	.1	99.6
89	1	.1	.1	99.7
90	0	.1	.1	99.8
91	1	.1	.1	99.9
92	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	786	98.0	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	16	2.0		
Total	802	100.0		

QF11 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	89	11.1	11.1	11.1
2	294	36.7	36.8	48.0
3	137	17.1	17.1	65.1
4	159	19.8	19.9	84.9
5	85	10.7	10.7	95.6
6	24	3.0	3.0	98.7
7	5	.6	.6	99.3
8	6	.7	.7	100.0
Total valid	799	99.6	100.0	
Missing 99 RA	3	.4		
Total	802	100.0		

QF11A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	372	46.4	52.5	52.5
1	127	15.8	17.9	70.5
2	135	16.8	19.0	89.5
3	56	6.9	7.8	97.3
4	16	2.0	2.3	99.6
5	2	.2	.3	99.9
6	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	708	88.3	100.0	
99 RA	2	.2		
System	92	11.5		
Total missing	94	11.7		
Total	802	100.0		

QF15 # OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 2004 HH INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	184	23.0	27.4	27.4
2	448	55.8	66.6	94.0
3	23	2.9	3.4	97.4
4	11	1.4	1.6	99.0
5	7	.8	1.0	100.0
Total valid	673	83.9	100.0	
88 DK	1	.1		
99 RA	1	.1		
System	127	15.9		
Total missing	129	16.1		
Total	802	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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
AGE	Age of respondent	C-2
AGEMD	Age of respondent, grouped	C-2
RACE	Race of respondent	C-2
GENDER	Respondent's gender	C-3
EDUC	Respondent's level of education	C-3
MARSTAT	Marital status of respondent	C-3
WKSTATUS	Employment status of respondent	C-4
PARTYID	Political identification of respondent	C-5
PARTY	Political party of respondent, grouped	C-5
HHCOMP	Household composition	C-6
HHSIZE	Household size	C-6
NADULTS	Number of adults in household	C-7
NKIDS	Number of children in household	C-7
INCOME	Household income	C-8
CITY	City where respondent lives	C-8
COUNTY	County of residence	C-9
DDREGION	Development district region	C-10
GEOREGN	Geographic region of Minnesota	C-10
METRO	Greater Minnesota of Twin Cities	C-11
WGHT	Case-weighting factor	C-11

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2005. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

COMPUTE AGE = 2005 - QF6.
 IF (QF6 = 8888 OR QF6 = 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 F8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

COMPUTE RACE = QF8.
 RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4 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 F16 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QF16.  
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 F7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QF7.  
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 F5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QF5.  
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 F10, F10a, and F10b-1 through F10b-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 = 0.

IF (QF10a = 1)WKSTATUS = 1.

IF (QF10a = 2)WKSTATUS = 2.

IF (QF10a = 8)WKSTATUS = 9.

IF (QF10a = 9)WKSTATUS = 9.

IF (QF10B4 = 1)WKSTATUS = 6.

IF (QF10B1 = 1)WKSTATUS = 5.

IF (QF10B3 = 1)WKSTATUS = 4.

IF (QF10B2 = 1)WKSTATUS = 3.

IF (QF10 = 8) WKSTATUS = 9.

IF (QF10 = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.

IF (QF10B1=8 AND QF10B2=8 AND QF10B3=8 AND QF10B4=8)
WKSTATUS = 9.

IF (QF10B1=9 AND QF10B2=9 AND QF10B3=9 AND QF10B4=9)
WKSTATUS = 9.

VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.

VALUE LABELS WKSTATUS 1 'Worked full time' 2 'Worked 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 F9a, F9b, and F9c.

```

COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QF9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QF9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QF9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QF9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QF9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QF9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QF9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QF9A=8 OR QF9A=9 OR QF9B=8 OR QF9B=9 OR QF9C=8 OR QF9C=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 'Apolitical'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).

```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable **PARTYID**. 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 'Apolitical'.
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 = QF5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QF11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMIS=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 8) 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 F11, 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 = QF11.
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 (F11), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (F11a). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QF11A.  
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMIS = 0).  
COMPUTE NADULTS = QF11 - TEMPVAR.  
IF (QF11 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 F11a variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QF11A.  
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMIS = 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 2004. This variable represents a composite of questions F13 through F13b. The categories of INCOME are those under F13a and F13b.

COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
 COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QF13A.
 COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QF13B.
 RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
 (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
 IF (QF13 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
 IF (QF13 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
 RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
 VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
 VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under \$10,000' 2 '\$10 to 20,000' 3 '\$20 to 30,000'
 4 '\$30 to 40,000' 5 '\$40 to 50,000' 6 '\$50 to 60,000'
 7 '\$60 to 70,000' 8 '\$70 to 80,000' 9 '\$80 to 90,000'
 10 '\$90 to 100,000' 11 '\$100 to 110,000' 12 '\$110 to 120,000'
 13 '\$120,000 or more' 99 'DK/RA'.
 MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
 FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).

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 (QF2 = 55401 OR QF2 = 55402 OR QF2 = 55403 OR QF2 = 55404 OR
 QF2 = 55405 OR QF2 = 55406 OR QF2 = 55407 OR QF2 = 55408
 OR QF2 = 55409 OR QF2 = 55410 OR QF2 = 55411 OR
 QF2 = 55412 OR QF2 = 55413 OR QF2 = 55414 OR QF2 = 55415
 OR QF2 = 55416 OR QF2 = 55417 OR QF2 = 55418 OR
 QF2 = 55419 OR QF2 = 55454 OR QF2 = 55455 OR QF2 = 55440)
 CITY=1.
 IF (QF2 = 55101 OR QF2 = 55102 OR QF2 = 55103 OR QF2 = 55104 OR
 QF2 = 55105 OR QF2 = 55106 OR QF2 = 55107 OR QF2 = 55108
 OR QF2 = 55116 OR QF2 = 55117 OR QF2 = 55119) CITY=2.
 IF (QF2 = 88888 OR QF2 = 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 F1.

COMPUTE COUNTY = QF1.

RECODE COUNTY (88=99).

VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.

VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Aitkin' 2 'Anoka' 3 'Becker' 4 'Beltrami' 5 'Benton'
 6 'Big Stone' 7 'Blue Earth' 8 'Brown' 9 'Carlton' 10 'Carver' 11 'Cass'
 12 'Chippewa' 13 'Chisago' 14 'Clay' 15 'Clearwater' 16 'Cook'
 17 'Cottonwood' 18 'Crow Wing' 19 'Dakota' 20 'Dodge'
 21 'Douglas' 22 'Faribault' 23 'Fillmore' 24 'Freeborn' 25 'Goodhue'
 26 'Grant' 27 'Hennepin' 28 'Houston' 29 'Hubbard' 30 'Isanti'
 31 'Itasca' 32 'Jackson' 33 'Kanabec' 34 'Kandiyohi' 35 'Kittson'
 36 'Koochiching' 37 'Lac Qui Parle' 38 'Lake' 39 'Lake of the Woods'
 40 'Le Sueur' 41 'Lincoln' 42 'Lyon' 43 'McLeod' 44 'Mahnommen'
 45 'Marshall' 46 'Martin' 47 'Meeker' 48 'Mille Lacs' 49 'Morrison'
 50 'Mower' 51 'Murray' 52 'Nicollet' 53 'Nobles' 54 'Norman'
 55 'Olmsted' 56 'Otter Tail' 57 'Pennington' 58 'Pine' 59 'Pipestone'
 60 'Polk' 61 'Pope' 62 'Ramsey' 63 'Red Lake' 64 'Redwood'
 65 'Renville' 66 'Rice' 67 'Rock' 68 'Roseau' 69 'St Louis' 70 'Scott'
 71 'Sherburne' 72 'Sibley' 73 'Stearns' 74 'Steele' 75 'Stevens'
 76 'Swift' 77 'Todd' 78 'Traverse' 79 'Wabasha' 80 'Wadena'
 81 'Waseca' 82 'Washington' 83 'Watonwan' 84 'Wilkin' 85 'Winona'
 86 'Wright' 87 'Yellow Medicine'.

FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).

DDREGION Development District or Financial Planning Region in the State of Minnesota. The state is divided geographically into 13 regions, where district 11 represents the seven county metro area. The variable is constructed through recoding the variable COUNTY into the appropriate region. Non-responses to the county variable were assigned a missing code of 99.

COMPUTE DDREGION=COUNTY.

RECODE DDREGION (35,45,54,57,60,63,68=1) (4,15,29,39,44=2)
 (1,9,16,31,36,38,69,72=3) (3,14,21,26,56,61,75,78,84=4)
 (11,18,49,77,80=5) (34,43,47,65=6) (6,12,37,76,87=7)
 (13,30,33,48,58=8) (5,71,73,86=9) (17,32,41,42,51,53,59,64,67=10)
 (7,8,22,40,46,52,71,81,83=11) (20,23,24,25,28,50,55,66,74,79,85=12)
 (2,10,19,27,62,70,82=13).

VARIABLE LABELS DDREGION 'DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION'.

VALUE LABELS DDREGION 1 'District 1' 2 'District 2' 3 'District 3' 4 'District 4'
 5 'District 5' 6 'District 6E' 7 'District 6W' 8 'District 7E'
 9 'District 7W' 10 'District 8' 11 'District 9' 12 'District 10'
 13 'District 11'.

FORMAT DDREGION (F2.0).

GEOREGN Geographic area of household. Recoded version of the variable DDREGION, so the state is broken up into six areas, as follows: Northwest (regions 1,2); Northeast (region 3); Central (regions 4 through 7W); Southwest (regions 8,9); Southeast (region 10); Metro (region 11).

COMPUTE GEOREGN=DDREGION.

RECODE GEOREGN (1,2=1) (3=2) (4 THRU 9=3) (10,11=4) (12=5) (13=6).

VARIABLE LABELS GEOREGN 'GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA'.

VALUE LABELS GEOREGN 1 'Northwest' 2 'Northeast' 3 'Central' 4 'Southwest'
 5 'Southeast' 6 'Metro'.

FORMAT GEOREGN (F1.0).

METRO Respondent's area of residence is in the Twin Cities Metro Area or outside the metro area. Respondents living in DDREGION code (13), actually District #11, were assigned to value 2, Twin Cities area residents, while all others were assigned to value 1.

COMPUTE METRO=DDREGION.
 RECODE METRO (13=2) (99=9) (ELSE=1).
 VARIABLE LABELS METRO 'GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA'.
 VALUE LABELS METRO 1 'Greater Minnesota' 2 'Twin Cities area'.
 FORMAT METRO (F1.0).

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. At the same time, it weights the respondent's representation in the sample by geographic area of residence, with the purpose being to upweight respondents from Greater Minnesota and downweight respondents from the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation separately for Greater Minnesota and for the Twin Cities metro area:

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

Weighting factor for Greater Minnesota

$$= \frac{\text{total sample size (802)} * \text{true population proportion (.4601)}}{\text{sum of NADULTS (626)}}$$

Weighting factor for the Twin Cities metropolitan area

$$= \frac{\text{total sample size (802)* true population proportion (.5399)}}{\text{sum of NADULTS (892)}}$$

Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS using the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT = 0.  
IF (METRO = 1) WGHT = NADULTS * 802*.4601/626.  
IF (METRO = 2) WGHT = NADULTS * 802*.5399/892.  
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.  
WEIGHT BY WGHT.  
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
CDOC	Date interview completed	D-2
MONITOR	Interview monitored by supervisor	D-3
CRCON	Refusal conversion	D-3
CIID	MCSR interviewer ID number	D-4
TIME	Length of interview in minutes	D-5
CCONT	Number of contacts to complete interview	D-6

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
103	6	.8	.8	.8
104	1	.1	.1	1.0
105	5	.6	.6	1.6
1018	8	1.0	1.0	2.5
1019	8	1.0	1.0	3.5
1020	22	2.8	2.8	6.3
1022	17	2.1	2.1	8.4
1023	8	1.0	1.0	9.4
1024	27	3.3	3.3	12.8
1025	10	1.3	1.3	14.1
1026	14	1.8	1.8	15.9
1027	19	2.3	2.3	18.2
1029	10	1.3	1.3	19.5
1030	10	1.2	1.2	20.7
1031	11	1.3	1.3	22.1
1101	1	.2	.2	22.2
1102	11	1.4	1.4	23.6
1103	10	1.2	1.2	24.8
1105	10	1.3	1.3	26.1
1106	17	2.1	2.1	28.3
1107	11	1.3	1.3	29.6
1108	9	1.2	1.2	30.7
1109	16	2.0	2.0	32.8
1110	6	.7	.7	33.5
1112	13	1.6	1.6	35.1
1113	19	2.4	2.4	37.5
1114	12	1.5	1.5	38.9
1115	18	2.2	2.2	41.2
1116	28	3.4	3.4	44.6
1117	40	5.0	5.0	49.6
1119	39	4.9	4.9	54.5
1120	23	2.9	2.9	57.4
1121	28	3.5	3.5	60.9
1122	15	1.9	1.9	62.8
1123	5	.6	.6	63.4
1126	15	1.9	1.9	65.3
1127	5	.6	.6	65.9
1128	21	2.6	2.6	68.5
1129	31	3.8	3.8	72.3
1130	22	2.7	2.7	75.0
1201	43	5.4	5.4	80.4
1203	30	3.7	3.7	84.1

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1204	20	2.5	2.5	86.6
1205	21	2.7	2.7	89.3
1206	7	.8	.8	90.1
1207	5	.7	.7	90.8
1208	7	.9	.9	91.7
1210	18	2.2	2.2	93.9
1211	7	.9	.9	94.8
1212	7	.9	.9	95.6
1213	5	.7	.7	96.3
1214	3	.4	.4	96.7
1215	5	.7	.7	97.3
1217	11	1.4	1.4	98.7
1218	4	.4	.4	99.1
1219	6	.7	.7	99.9
1220	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR INTERVIEW MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	285	35.5	35.5	35.5
2 No	517	64.5	64.5	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	83	10.3	10.3	10.3
2 No	719	89.7	89.7	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

CIID

MCSR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3	53	6.6	6.6	6.6
6	43	5.4	5.4	12.0
8	21	2.6	2.6	14.6
9	27	3.3	3.3	17.9
10	58	7.2	7.2	25.1
11	16	2.0	2.0	27.1
12	4	.5	.5	27.7
15	2	.2	.2	27.9
17	19	2.4	2.4	30.3
18	24	3.0	3.0	33.3
20	22	2.7	2.7	36.0
21	1	.1	.1	36.1
24	49	6.1	6.1	42.2
25	9	1.1	1.1	43.4
26	7	.9	.9	44.3
27	28	3.5	3.5	47.7
29	40	5.0	5.0	52.7
31	16	2.0	2.0	54.7
33	12	1.4	1.4	56.2
34	25	3.1	3.1	59.3
35	18	2.2	2.2	61.6
37	47	5.8	5.8	67.4
38	70	8.7	8.7	76.1
39	36	4.5	4.5	80.6
40	25	3.1	3.1	83.7
42	11	1.3	1.3	85.0
44	38	4.7	4.7	89.7
45	23	2.9	2.9	92.6
47	45	5.6	5.6	98.2
48	13	1.7	1.7	99.9
53	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

TIME	LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES			
Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10	9	1.2	1.2	1.2
11	22	2.7	2.7	3.9
12	77	9.6	9.6	13.5
13	84	10.4	10.4	23.9
14	113	14.1	14.1	38.0
15	106	13.2	13.2	51.2
16	91	11.3	11.3	62.5
17	69	8.7	8.7	71.2
18	33	4.1	4.1	75.3
19	44	5.5	5.5	80.8
20	32	4.0	4.0	84.7
21	33	4.1	4.1	88.8
22	23	2.8	2.8	91.7
23	9	1.1	1.1	92.8
24	14	1.7	1.7	94.5
25	10	1.3	1.3	95.8
26	6	.8	.8	96.6
27	8	1.0	1.0	97.5
28	2	.3	.3	97.8
29	2	.2	.2	98.0
30	6	.8	.8	98.8
31	2	.2	.2	99.0
33	1	.1	.1	99.2
34	1	.1	.1	99.2
36	2	.2	.2	99.4
37	1	.1	.1	99.5
40	1	.1	.1	99.6
49	1	.1	.1	99.8
51	0	.1	.1	99.9
53	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	802	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	222	27.7	27.7	27.7
2	133	16.6	16.6	44.3
3	106	13.2	13.2	57.5
4	74	9.2	9.2	66.7
5	63	7.8	7.8	74.5
6	47	5.8	5.8	80.3
7	28	3.5	3.5	83.9
8	23	2.9	2.9	86.7
9	17	2.1	2.1	88.8
10	21	2.6	2.6	91.4
11	6	.8	.8	92.2
12	14	1.8	1.8	94.0
13	8	.9	.9	94.9
14	5	.6	.6	95.6
15	7	.8	.8	96.4
16	7	.8	.8	97.2
17	5	.6	.6	97.8
18	1	.1	.1	97.9
19	3	.4	.4	98.3
20	1	.1	.1	98.4
21	1	.1	.1	98.5
22	1	.1	.1	98.6
24	1	.1	.1	98.7
26	4	.4	.4	99.2
27	2	.2	.2	99.4
28	2	.2	.2	99.6
30	1	.1	.1	99.7
32	1	.1	.1	99.9
33	0	.1	.1	99.9
38	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	802	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 MSS 2005. 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.

<u>Form</u>	<u>Page</u>
Interviewer Introduction	E-2
Answering Machine Message	E-2
Verification Script	E-3
Contact Record	E-4
Callback/Refusal Form	E-5
Contact Record Disposition Categories	E-6
Statement of Professional Ethics	E-8

INTRODUCTION

2005 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART II

- A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.
- B. We're doing a study about topics such as quality of life, education, and traffic safety.
- C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday. Would that be you or someone else in your household?

(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 topics such as quality of life, education, and traffic safety. 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 collect at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2005 MINNESOTA STATE 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, education, and traffic safety.

Do you recall this interview?

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

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY 2005

[ID# _____]

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID _____

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

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

INTERVIEWER: _____

CONTACTS: _____

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

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

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

SUPERVISOR: _____

INTERVIEW IN MIN _____

EDITED: Y N BY: _____

INTERVIEWER ID# _____

MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - 2005

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

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

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

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
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 problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview because English is not the primary language spoken in the household.
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.

DispositionExplanation

Other

Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.

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. This message was left periodically on subsequent attempts where the same answering machine was reached, while on other attempts no message was left.

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 ten 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)