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SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SELF REPORTED HEALTH STATUS IN 20 U.S. COMMUNITIES

A Dissertation by

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Submitted to the Department of Psychology
and the faculty of the Graduate School of
Wichita State University
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

May 2011

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SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SELF REPORTED HEALTH STATUS IN 20 U.S. COMMUNITIES

The following faculty members have examined the final copy of this dissertation for form and content, and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with a major in Psychology.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my mother Ewa, fiancé Emily, and daughter Willow.
Three most important women in my life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and Saguaro Seminar at Harvard University for collecting the 2006 Social Capital Community Survey dataset and documentation available for use free of charge, which made this study possible.

I thank my committee members, Dr. Charles A. Burdsal, Dr. Mark Glaser, Dr. Louis J. Medvene, Dr. Edgar Merkle, and chair, Dr. Gregory J. Meissen for offering guidance and support during this research. I also thank Dr. Sharon Homan and the Kansas Health Institute for their support, training and funding that allowed me to do preliminary work on social capital.

I also recognize the support of my family and friends for supporting, motivating me, and allowing me to get away from work when I needed to.

ABSTRACT

Research findings from numerous studies of the past decade have concluded that social capital might have a positive effects physical and mental health of individuals and communities (Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass, 1999; Kawachi, Subramanian, & Kim, 2008; Poortinga, 2006; Putnam, 2000; Veenstra, 2000). Using a two level hierarchical linear models with 20 communities, this study utilized the data from 2006 Social Capital Community Survey (N= 7956) and data from 2005-2009 American Community Survey to examine how different elements of social capital and community economic indicators contribute to self reported health. In addition, this analysis explored how other variables related to self reported health compare to social capital variables in explaining differences in health between communities. Finally, limitations, future research, and suggestions on how social capital can be used to improve self reported health are discussed.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Scope and the Significance of the Research on Social Capital and Health

Social capital has been one of the most researched areas in the past decade (Kawachi, Subramanian & Kim, 2006). Recent research studies have documented some evidence that social capital might positively affect physical and mental health of individuals and communities (Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass, 1999; Kawachi, Subramanian, & Kim, 2006; Poortinga, 2006; Putnam, 2000; Veenstra, 2000).

Though there has been disagreement about the overall impact of social capital on health, even less is known about how specific variables that make up social capital, such as involvement in community organizations or political involvement, relate to health outcomes (Poortinga, 2006). There is some evidence that the relationship between social capital and health might be experienced differently by individuals living in areas with different level of income inequality and education (Kim, Subramanian, Kawachi, 2006). There has also been disagreement whether community level social capital is more important than individual level social capital when it comes to health outcomes. Little can be found in the literature on how community and individual level variables interact with each other, and how this interaction affects health outcome.

Using Putnam's theory of social capital and utilizing a multi-level analysis, this study attempted to answer four primary questions:

- Do individual level and community level social capital variables affect self reported health?
- Do some individual and/or community level social capital variables affect self reported health more than others?
- Do education and income moderate the relationship between social capital and self reported health?
- Do variables commonly associated with social capital affect the relationship between social capital and self reported health?

1.2 Putnam's Social Capital Theory

The idea of social capital originated from the field of sociology (Portes, 2000), and in the last 20 years has become a widely used concept in fields ranging from public health to political science including community psychology.

One of the most widely used definitions of social capital, "connections among individual's-social networks and norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them", was explicated by Robert Putnam (2000). Putnam also authored one of the most in depth case studies of social capital, *Bowling Alone* (2000), in which he defined trust, social connectedness, political involvement, volunteering, and civic engagement as elements of social capital. In a number of publications, Putnam has made an argument about the decline in American civic life since the 1970's (Putnam, 2000; Putnam, Feldstein, Cohen, 2003). Putnam has shown that

starting in the early 1970's Americans started to vote less, trust less, give less to charity, volunteer less, gather formally and informally less, join fewer clubs and civic organizations, and their general interest in getting involved in public affairs and participating in civic leadership had diminished (Putnam, Feldstein, Cohen, 2003).

After a thorough examination of data from variety of sources, Putnam determined that the decline is not necessarily due to Americans being busier, moving more often, or even the fact that more women joined the workforce, but rather our redistribution of time to more solitary activities such as watching TV had taken away time from our civic life (Putnam, 2000). According to Putnam, Americans have been spending more time at home watching television, which as affected their community participation and the strength of relationships they have with each other.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Five Major Social Capital Theoretical Frameworks

Social Capital has been defined and conceptualized in a number of ways over the past 20 years. These differences are due to many factors including the academic field and the specific research topic explored. Though this dissertation focused exclusively on Robert Putnam's definition and theoretical framework of social capital, it's important to understand how others have conceptualized social capital to understand both the assets and the shortcomings of Putnam's theory. Five major social capital theories and definitions have been widely used in social capital literature. In the next five subsections each of the five theoretical frameworks will be introduced with examples of their applications.

2.1.1 James Coleman's Theory of Social Capital

James Coleman defined social capital as a function, it is said to facilitate actions of individuals within a particular social structure, for instance business industry, that are useful to achieve certain goals (Coleman, 1988). Coleman theorized that social, economic and cultural capitals were three elements of what he called human capital. Coleman further advanced that social capital influences actions of individuals and groups through obligations, expectations, and norms in the community (Coleman, 1988). To illustrate one of the benefits of social capital, Coleman (1988) explained how it was used by merchants in the wholesale diamond market in New York City.

When negotiating the price, it was a common practice for one merchant to give a bag of diamonds to another merchant and let him/her keep the diamonds for as long as it took them to make their decision. These diamonds were usually worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and

the transaction did not include any formal insurance, and was made possible by high trust between merchants in this specific wholesale diamond market.

To explain the existence of trust in this social group, Coleman (1988) further explained that these transactions usually occurred in a very homogenous ethnic community (Jewish), which was known for high intermarriage rates and for strong formal and informal ties. These strong ties between individuals made the costs of violating trust much harsher, as the violator would not only face criminal charges, but would likely be excluded from the merchant community and his/hers social circle.

2.1.2 Francis Fukuyama's Theory of Social Capital

Similarly to Coleman and expanding on the “social norms” approach, Fukuyama defined social capital as informal norm that promotes co-operation between individuals. For Fukuyama norms were important promoters of virtues such as keeping of commitments, honesty, reliable performance of duties, and reciprocity (Fukuyama, 2001). Fukuyama saw social capital as important for efficient functioning of modern free market economies because it “promotes co-operation between one or more individuals” and therefore it reduces the transaction costs for both sides (Fukuyama, 2001). Much like Putnam, Fukuyama also saw the involvement in voluntary associations as crucial for in maintaining a modern social, class-free, democracy in America.

2.1.3 Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Social Capital

Similarly to Coleman, Pierre Bourdieu has written and defined social capital in context of economic and cultural social capital. Bourdieu saw social capital as existing in interpersonal relationships, especially within institutional settings (ex. schools or workplaces) and allowing some individuals to have better access to resources than others (Edwards, Foley & Diani, 2001). Individuals might turn to their networks (social capital) to get better information regarding economic opportunities such as an investment (economic capital) as well as expand their knowledge through organizational and community group participation (cultural capital). When writing about social, economic, and cultural capital, Bourdieu was interested in power dynamics, and means of conflict used to negotiate their acquisition (Siisiainen, 2000). Unlike Putnam, he did not consider social capital as a civic participation and trust creating mechanism.

2.1.4 Alejandro Portes's Theory of Social Capital

Alejandro Portes had broadly defined social capital as a resource for individuals (Portes, 2000). Portes stated that social capital is “the capacity of individuals to command scarce resources by virtue of their membership in networks or broader social structure”(Portes, 2000). This definition goes along with what Coleman's and Bourdieu's thought of social capital, but unlike the two previously mentioned scholars, Portes did not examine the individual benefits of having the capacity to access resources but looked at how access of one group to certain resources impacted groups that did not have access to resources. This is what he called the dark side of social capital (Portes, 2000).

There are a number of reasons why there is a dark side to social capital according to Portes. First, strong within-group ties have been shown to contribute to strong out-group

exclusion. To illustrate Portes (1998) described the Polish, Italian, and Irish immigrant groups' monopoly over construction trades, and fire and police unions in New York City. Second, community and group participation have been shown to carry expectations of conformity that may result in intolerance for diversity and reduce individual rights. Third, norms within tight knit groups have been shown to prevent an individual from upward movement. For instance, it might be seen negatively by other gang members if one gang member decides to become a part of the mainstream middle class culture, which might even result in being treated as a traitor. Fourth, sometimes the mutual help and assistance norms in tight groups might be too excessive and costly for individuals providing the support and assistance. For instance, a store owner living in an economically deprived neighborhood that he/she grew up in, might feel pressured to let too many individuals have credit for their purchases and end up with not enough money to buy new supplies.

2.1.5 Nan Lin's Theory of Social Capital

Nan Lin , like Bourdieu, defined social capital as a resource embedded in individual and organizational networks. Lin's work has focused on how social capital, in this case defined as access to people of various occupations (doctors, mechanics), and the resources that come with this access, affect individual outcomes (Lin & Erickson, 2008). For Lin norms of reciprocity or trust were not as important as the characteristics of the ties between individuals with various levels of social capital. Unlike Coleman, Bourdieau, or Putnam, Lin measured properties of social networks directly and saw them as a primarily as an asset of a single individual. Two aspects of social networks most important to Lin in relation to access to occupations were *diversity*, defined as number of different occupations which an individual has access to, and

richness, defined as number of high-status occupations accessed by an individual (Lin & Ericson, 2008).

For Lin different properties of individual's social networks might serve different purposes. Lin and colleagues (Lin, 1999) found that individuals with larger social networks, or individuals who knew more people were able to find a house faster than individuals who had smaller social networks. On the other hand, individuals who knew more people who held prestigious positions were more likely to find prestigious jobs than individuals who just had the large social networks.

In addition, Lin theorized that less dense social networks, networks of people who are not very strongly connected to each other provide access to more diverse resources. This happens because unlike individuals who have strong within group ties, individuals with weaker within group ties are more likely to reach out to individuals outside of their own social network and therefore have more access to diverse resources (Lin, 2005).

Though Bourdieu, Fukuyama, Coleman, Portes, and Lin have extensively written about social capital, only Lin has made an attempt of developing and standardizing an instrument to measure social capital. Further, none of the previous researchers have attempted to investigate social capital over time. Putnam and his colleagues have evaluated social capital trends over time and developed an instrument to measure social capital. In addition to measuring the traditional trust and social connection variables, Putnam added civic engagement as another proxy for measuring social capital. As opposed to Bourdieu and Lin, Putnam has been more interested in community level social capital than individual level social capital. Somewhat similar to Coleman and Fukuyama, Putnam has been emphasizing the value of trust and strength of social

connections for sustainability of communities and countries.

2.2 Robert Putnam's Theory of Social Capital

Putnam defined social capital as “connections among individuals-social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them” (Putnam, 2000). Putnam has argued that "social capital refers to the collective value of all social networks and the inclinations that arise from these networks to do things for each other" (Saguaro Seminar, 2010). He has emphasized that social capital is not just a "feel good civic concept" but it provides real benefits to both individuals and communities that flow from the trust, reciprocity, information, and cooperation associated with social networks. Being a property of not only individuals but communities as well, social capital has been theorized to create value for the people who are well connected as well as for those that are not well connected. This might be seen as very different from what Portes, Lin, and Coleman, who did not consider individuals with low individual stock of social capital as possibly benefiting from community level social capital.

In his 2000 book *Bowling Alone*, besides emphasizing trust and voluntary participation in community groups, Putnam differentiated *bridging* from *bonding* social capital. This has proven an important distinction as both bridging and bonding social capital are associated with different benefits and drawbacks (Kim, Subramanian, & Kawachi, 2006). Bonding social capital is characterized by dense homogenous, exclusive social networks with high trust for individuals within the group but lower trust for individuals outside the group. Bonding social capital might be seen as beneficial for a certain community or group of people it has been shown to promote trust and reciprocity. Trust and reciprocity have been shown to promote sharing of resources and mutual aid in acquiring resources, which is beneficial to the individuals who are part of the

community or a group with high bonding social capital. Bonding social capital might not always be a positive asset though. Putnam (2000) warned that deviant group such as street gangs or KKK have high bonding social though their strong within group ties go along with strong out-group exclusion.

Bridging social capital is characterized by less dense but more inclusive and heterogeneous social networks with trust being more evenly distributed among a broad range of friends and acquaintances (Putnam, 2000). Bridging social capital is important for accessing resources from outside of the community, which are as, if not more important for the sustainability of a community. For instance, Narayan & Nyamwaya (1996), showed that although many indigenous groups in Nigeria could be characterized as high in bonding social capital, their lack of bridging social capital, which prevents them from accessing outside resources, helps to maintain the within-group poverty. One might also make a case that lack of bridging social capital in low income neighborhoods in United States as well as other countries is an important factor contributing to health disparities between the rich and the poor, especially when access to health resources is considered (Szreter & Woolcock, 2004).

2.3 Social Capital Research

In a number of publications, Putnam has made an argument about the decline in American civic life since the 1970's (Putnam, 2000; Putnam, Feldstein, Cohen, 2003). To illustrate this decline he documented that starting in the early 1970's Americans started to vote less, trust less, give less to charity, volunteer less, gather formally and informally less, join less clubs and civic organizations, and their general interest in getting involved in public affairs and participating in civic leadership diminished (Putnam, Feldstein, Cohen, 2003). In sum people

started to be less active in their social and public life, and in the process became more disconnected from their communities.

After a thorough examination of data from variety of sources, Putnam determined that the decline is not necessarily due to Americans being busier, moving more often, or even the fact that more women joined the workforce, but rather our redistribution of time to more solitary activities such as watching TV had taken away time from our civic life (Putnam, 2000). In this section, relevant research on social capital variables will be presented. Most of the research is based on Putnam's analysis, though a section on social connectedness and networks is included as well to compliment the Putnam's findings.

2.3.1 Social Networks and Social Connectedness

Social networks can be thought of as at the core of social capital (Bekkers, Volker, van der Gaag, & Flap, 2008). Whether it is individuals functioning in civic groups or engaging with friends this activity is related to our social networks. One of the most extensively researched and used tools to measure social capital is the “position generator”, which has been constructed to assess individuals access to people in various occupations, with each occupation receiving different prestige value (Hsung, Lin & Breiger, 2009; Lin & Erickson, 2008). Besides being fairly easy to use, it showed to be relatively free of bias when estimating network size and frequency of contact when compared to everyday contact diaries (Fu, 2008). Lin argued that access to a diverse group of individuals who occupy jobs with varying levels of prestige allows the benefactors to have access to a wide variety of resources or social capital (Hsung, Lin & Breiger, 2009).

Most social networks studies, including position generator studies, have found that most

people have homogenous social networks dominated by others of the same gender and ethnicity (Lin & Erickson, 2008). Men and women have been shown to differ in the amount of associations as well as the kind of associations in which they participate in (Bekkers, 2005).

Research by Bian (2008) found that individuals who occupy higher prestige jobs have larger and more diverse networks than individuals occupying positions categorized as low in prestige. Individuals possessing high prestige jobs might be in the better position to develop linking (strength of ties between citizen and representatives of formal government organizations) or bridging (contact between individuals from diverse groups) social capital than individuals with the low prestige jobs. Bekkers (2005) found that privileged individuals were more likely to be asked to participate in groups because they were more valuable to the group due to their better access to social capital.

More prestigious occupations were correlated with higher level of education. Brown (2002) and Bekkers (2002;2008) have found a consistent positive correlation between civic and voluntary group membership and level of education. Some of the difference between the two groups might also be accounted for by the differences in network size. Individuals with more access to individuals with prestigious jobs, more diverse and larger networks were more likely to become members of civic or voluntary groups. Stronger relationship between network size and density and volunteering among individuals with higher incomes than ones with lower incomes has been found as well (Wilson & Musick, 1998).

Some organizations such as neighborhood associations, sport clubs, or music groups do not directly provide concrete resources but provide social support and enjoyment. Participation in such associations is usually referred to as expressive participation (Bekkers et al., 2008).

Participation in professional associations and other organizations that might provide concrete resources such as employment or status is referred to as instrumental participation (Bekkers et al., 2008). Bekkers (2004) found that men tend to participate in more instrumental associations and Glanville (2004) found that higher percentage of women join groups characterized by expressive participation. Further, Bekkers (2008) found that women belong to more associations that provide more expressive resources but only when the organizations are comprised of mostly other women. While there are mixed results about whether expressive or instrumental participation provide access to more resources, most of the research has pointed to a stronger relationship between instrumental participation and access to resources.

2.3.2 Social Trust

Putnam (2000) asserted that societies that are characterized by social trust and generalized reciprocity are more efficient than distrustful societies. He classified social trust in two categories: thin (generalized trust) and thick (trust only in known individuals). Though recognizing the benefits of thick trust, what was important to Putnam was the thin trust, the generalized trust in other members of the community. Putnam (2000) found that individuals who demonstrated higher levels of generalized trust were substantially different from the individuals with low levels of generalized trust in that they volunteered more, donated more to charity, and were more honest when it came to tax as well as job applications, bank loans, and insurance claims. Furthermore, individuals who possessed higher generalized trust participated more in civic organizations, were more inclined to take into consideration the view of racial and ethnic minorities, and were more likely to serve on juries than individuals with low level of generalized trust (Putnam, 2000).

Using a variety of data sources, including the General Social Survey (1972-98), National Election Study (1964-98), and DDB Needham Life Style survey (1975-99), Putnam showed that 20% more American adults agreed with the statement “Most People Can Be Trusted” in 1960 than in 1998. In addition, about 20% fewer high school students agreed with the same statement in 1997 than in 1976 (Putnam, 2000). Glaeser (2000) also found that higher education, being older (born before 1915), and being Caucasian correlated with higher generalized trust scores.

At the same time Bekkers (2008), using data collected in Denmark, found that trust in other individuals in the group was not a significant predictor of participation in the group. There are a number of reasons for this discrepancy between Putnam’s and Bekkers’s findings. Two possible ones are related to methodological and cultural differences. First, Bekkers asked every single individual how much they trusted each of the individuals in their group and Putnam’s research is based on a generalized trust measure that is meant to gauge general trust in the community as well as trust related to individuals from different ethnic groups. Second, trust, as it relates to civic group participation, might be not as important in Netherlands as it is in the US based on local norms and traditions (Bekkers, 2008).

2.3.3 Informal Social Involvement

Informal social involvement has been defined by a broad range of social activities such as having friends for dinner, poker nights, or even talking to the person sitting next to you on an airplane. Although not as productive as formal social involvement, Putnam (2000) stated that informal social involvement is an important source of social support and maintaining positive norms in communities. Unlike, formal group involvement, it is less structured, more spontaneous and often not associated with any specific goals (Newton, 1999). Using Roper’s Social and

Political Trends survey (1986-90) and DDB Needham Life Style survey (1977-99), Putnam has shown a 10% decrease in visiting and having friends over at ones house between 1980-96 and 1975-98 in the United States. This decrease was not limited to socializing with friends but also includes cultural phenomenon such as having family dinners. The percentage of Americans that reported that they “definitely agree” with a statement “ our whole family usually eats dinner together” declined from about 50% in 1978 to about 34% in 1999 (Putnam, 2000).

2.3.4 Formal Organizational Involvement

Civic involvement has been one of the hallmarks of American society since the late 1800's. Putnam's review of the World Almanac resulted in the identification of 2,380 groups (Putnam, 2000). His review of other relevant sources such as the Encyclopedia of Associations led to a conclusion that there has been a substantial increase in the number of new voluntary and nonprofit groups and group membership since the 1960's (Putnam, 2000). Though Putnam found that there are currently more groups than there were the 1960's and 70's, and these groups represented a larger scope of causes being addressed and there has been an increase in membership, the actual average involvement of a typical group member and meeting attendance has fallen sharply.

This trend has been supported by evidence from organizational membership records, large national surveys such as the General Social Survey, and even by time diary projects, where individuals reported their daily behavior for an extended period of time (Putnam, 2000). In addition, unlike the earlier groups, the civic and voluntary associations today have been found to have small membership bases and survive based on monetary contribution from the members rather by member involvement (Putnam, 2000). Since social capital has been defined as

connections between individuals, the increase in the number of groups has had little to do with social capital, which explains why over the past 40 years just like group involvement; the stock of social capital has decreased (Putnam, 2000).

The role of nonprofit or voluntary associations has evolved as well since the 1960's. More and more groups, especially the new and mass-membership based organizations, are more interested in political advocacy than connecting community members and building social capital. The headquarters of these advocacy groups are located in the now well know "advocacy center" in Washington DC: the 14th and K streets, often not where their biggest constituency groups are located (Putnam, 2000). Membership in those groups has most often consists of annual donations rather than actual member involvement, which does not contribute to enhanced social capital. Groups such as American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) have become very influential in the political arena due to their large mailing lists and skillful management, rather than active civic leadership (Morris, 1996).

In sum, this evidence suggests that community organizations, voluntary associations, nonprofit groups have evolved more into business like organizations and do not contribute to civic skill development such as leadership as much as the organizations in the 60's and 70's did. Average meeting attendance for men and women has dropped from twelve meetings a year in late 1970's to about 4 meetings a year in late 1990's (Putnam, 2000). Finally, in comparison to estimates from 1970's which suggest that two thirds of American men and women attended club meetings, only one third of Americans have attended club meetings in the estimates from 1990's.

2.3.5 Political Involvement

Political participation has been hypothesized as important if not more important than other examples of group participation in estimating levels of social capital. Putnam's (2000) investigation of political knowledge and public interests in political campaigns resulted in a finding that individuals in late 1990's were as knowledgeable and interested in political campaigns as individuals of the same age in the 1960's, even though on average they had four more years of formal education. In addition, with exception to the most recent presidential campaigns, Americans, more specifically baby boomers, were found to be 25% less likely to vote than the previous two generations (Miller & Shanks, 1996), about 20% less likely interested in politics (DDB Needham Lifestyle Survey 1975-99); 40% less likely to attend a public meeting (Roper Social and Political Trends Survey, 1973-94), 42% less likely serve on a committee of a local organization or work for a political party (Roper Social and Political Trends Survey, 1973-94), and 22% less likely to sign a petition (Roper Social and Political Trends Survey, 1973-94).

Similarly to organized groups and non-profits, political candidates have depended much more on monetary contributions than on citizen involvement. Though American adults get much more information about political campaigns than in the past as political campaign budgets have expanded nearly 20 times since the 1960's (Putnam, 2000), they are much more passive in absorbing their political knowledge and expressing their political support than earlier generations. It's hard to say if decline of social capital has caused the decline of political participation or vice versa, but according to Putnam (2000), countries with less participatory democracies have governments that were less likely to properly address the needs of its citizens. According to Putnam, democracy has proven to be more effective if individuals participate in the

community and participate in local politics because they are more likely to voice their need and use the governmental structures to its full potential (Putnam, 2000).

2.3.6 Diversity and Social Capital

Though social capital has declined substantially from the 1950's to 1990's, there were other social trends that were much more positive. Perhaps one of the most significant social changes in the United States in that 40 year period has been the increase in general tolerance for diversity (Putnam, 2000). As opposed to 50% in 1956, Putnam found that only 4% of Americans recommended that blacks and whites should go to separate schools. Further, only 1% of white Americans in 1997 indicated that they would move out if a black family moved next door, a 44% decrease from 1963. Also, in 1987 interracial dating was opposed by 46% of all Americans, whereas only 23% of Americans opposed interracial dating in 1999. Moreover, 11% of Americans in 1998, as opposed to 61% in 1963, had favorable opinions for laws against interracial marriage.

While the tolerance for diversity has increased substantially on almost every diversity related issue since the 1960's, social capital decreased. Putnam (2000) attributed this issue primarily to the differences between bonding and bridging social capital. First of all, bonding social capital, characterized by strong within group bonds, might also decrease the tolerance for individuals outside of the group, especially in the absence of bridging social capital, represented by bonds between groups. An example of a group with high bonding and low bridging social capital is the Klu Klux Klan, where there is a strong resentment against the individuals outside of the white racial group. There is some evidence that tolerance for diversity increased much more in communities or groups with high levels of both bonding and bridging social capital. States

with higher rates of civic and economic equality have also been found to have also higher rates of social capital, which clearly shows that social capital and tolerance are not opposites (Putnam, 2000).

2.4 Social Capital and Health

Most early studies that explored the link between social capital and health have focused on either contextual (community) or individual level benefits of social capital. Recent research though suggests that the relationship between social capital and health is more complex than earlier studies shown. The introduction of multilevel modeling as a tool for investigating this relationship allowed for further specifying the nature of the relationship between social capital and health. Furthermore, studies have often been inconclusive regarding whether community or individual level social capital is more important. There is evidence that individuals with different demographic characteristics, living in different neighborhoods experience the benefits of social capital differently. In other words, there appears to be a cross-level interaction between individual and community levels of social capital. Rather than impacting health independently community and individual levels factors have been shown to produce a combine effect on individual health outcomes.

2.4.1 Social Capital and Self Reported Physical Health

Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass (1999) used multivariate logistic regression to analyze the national, state level data from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and found that self reported poor health was associated with obesity, lack of insurance coverage, being African American, lower household income, smoking, and lower educational attainment. In addition they found an ecological-level positive correlation between community level mistrust

and percentage of residents in poor health. Residents across states who reported higher trust, high perceived reciprocity, and high group involvement were less likely to report poor health.

In a multilevel regression analysis of self rated health in 40 US communities using the 2000 Social Capital benchmark Survey, Subramanian, Kim, and Kawachi (2002) found that when controlling for demographic characteristics (age, gender, race, and marital status) there were still differences in self reported health between individuals with different income and educational levels. In addition they found that individuals living in communities with higher overall trust were less likely to report poor self reported health than individuals living in low trust communities, even after controlling for demographic characteristics (income level and educational attainment). Though when individual level trust was added to the model the link between community trust and health was no longer meaningful.

These findings initially suggested that community composition effect has a stronger impact on self reported health than individual level characteristics, but further analysis revealed that there is a more complex cross-level interaction between community and individual level trust and their effect on health (Subramanian, Kim, & Kawachi, 2002). The interpretation of the cross level interaction revealed that individuals who reported high individual level trust in low trust communities were more likely to report lower health than individual who reported high individual level trust in high trust communities. More interesting, individuals who reported low trust in high trust communities did not report high self rated health, which means that they did not benefit from the community level effect of high trust. These findings are contrary to previous findings reported by Kawachi et al. (1997), who suggested that community trust is beneficial for everyone living in the high trust community.

Ellaway & Macintyre (2002) used multilevel analysis to determine the link between social capital and self reported-health in Scottish adults. They found that after controlling for gender, age, and social class aggregate levels of participation in civic organizations were associated with higher self reported health. They failed to find a link between individual levels of participation in civic organizations and self rated health at individual level. These findings are similar to what Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass (1999) found and provide addition support to the notion that individual level social capital alone does not explain differences in individual level health.

Greiner et al. (2004), who used multivariate logistic regression to analyze the data from Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), found that self reported health was positively related to community ratings, meaning that individuals who have a more positive view of their community report higher self rated health. In addition, a negative correlation between community ratings and depression was found as well, which means that individuals who had a more positive view of their communities were less likely to report depressive symptoms. Further, individuals in rural, especially densely populated rural areas reported significantly lower community ratings than other individuals. Finally, Greiner et al. (2004) failed to find a meaningful relationship between community involvement and self reported health as well as community involvement and depression. Community involvement and community ratings were not correlated either. This suggests that although there might be a link between how individuals feel about their communities and their self reported health, community participation variable might not always accurately capture how community characteristics affect health. It might be that communities that do not posses many characteristics that promote health lack ways for

individual to get involved, or individuals who live in those communities don't care enough to get involved.

Veenstra (2005) used multilevel modeling (HLM) to assess the impact of community and individual level social capital variables on three dependent variables: self rated health, presence of long term illness, and depressive symptoms. He found that community level social capital accounted for little variability in individual level health outcomes, except for depressive symptoms. Moreover, he found that self rated health and long term illness was best predicted by individual level social capital. Controlling for individual-level variables, income was a strong predictor of long term illness, depressive symptoms and self rated health. This was related to a previous study by Veenstra (2002), where income inequality was strongly related to mortality.

Further, political trust was a strong predictor of long term illness and self rated health, and a modest predictor of depressive symptoms. Community trust was a strong predictor of depressive symptoms and modest predictor of self rated health. One of the most interesting findings in this study was that participation in voluntary associations was unrelated to any of the health measures. This might be another piece of evidence that community participation is different from more perceived social capital measures such as trust or community ratings and might have different effects on health. In addition, income inequality or SES might have important independent effects on health.

Kavanagh, Turrell, and Subramanian (2006) conducted a multilevel analysis on a sample of Australian adults to investigate the association between SES, social capital and self reported health. The findings showed that SES was linked to social capital after adjusting for individual characteristics (age, education level, gender, income, occupation, marital status and smoking). In

addition they found that high social trust and political participation was linked to a lower risk for poor self-rated health when adjusted for individual characteristics. The association between political participation and self-rated health became insignificant after SES was added to the model. These findings might suggest that SES might play an important mediating or moderating role between social capital and individual level health.

Schultz, O'Brien, and Tadesse (2008) used ordinary least squares (OLS) and probit regression models to analyze the link between social capital and self-reported health based on data from two communities that participated in the 2006 Social Capital Community Survey. They specifically looked how incremental decreases and increases of the "stock" of social capital affect self-reported health. They found that individuals who had higher levels of community organization involvement, participation in organized interactions, social trust, informal socializing, and volunteer time perceived their health to be better than the individuals who scored lower on those scales.

It's important to mention that they also found that individuals over the age of 50, as well as individuals with higher income and education had on average higher levels of social trust. Moreover, individuals with children at home reported higher levels of associational involvement than other individuals. These findings run contrary to previous findings that either social participation or trust but not both had effects on individual level health, which might call for a more complex analysis that would allow to measure both trust and social participation on multiple levels.

Engström et al. (2008) used a multi-level modeling technique to investigate how social capital is related self-rated health in a Swedish sample. Overall, they found that living in areas

with high community level social capital was associated with the lowest perceptions of self reported poor health. This relationship was significant even after controlling for individual level social capital as well as age, gender, social position, country of birth, and family structure. Further, Engström et al. (2008) found that social trust and community participation were more strongly related to self rated health than political trust and political participation. This finding adds more complexity to how community participation relates to health. It might be that political participation and participation in community organizations might have different impacts on health. Though there are a number of articles documenting the relationship between participating in community organizations and health, the relationship between political participation and health is less clear. Exploring further the relationship between political and civic participation and how they relate to health would be beneficial to further understanding why participating in community organizations might impact self reported health.

Kim, Subramanian, & Kawachi (2008) used a multi-level logistic regression to analyze the data from the 2000 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey administered in 40 U.S. communities. Their major finding was that, even after adjusting for demographic (age, gender, marital status, and race) and socioeconomic characteristics the individual level odds for reporting poor health decreased as community bonding and bridging social capital increased. Moreover, there was a weaker inverse correlation between poor health and community bonding social capital for African American individuals than for White individuals.

In sum the relationship between individual and community level social capital is complex and far from clearly explained. Though Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass (1999); Ellaway & Macintyre (2000), and Kim, Subramanian, & Kawachi (2008) provide evidence that social

capital seems to have more important community level effects on individual level health, Subramanian, Kim, and Kawachi (2002) and Veenstra (2005) found that this relationship was weak and that individual and community level social capital indicators should be modeled simultaneously rather than independently as there might be a cross level interaction.

Greiner et al. (2004) and Ellaway & Macintyre (2000) analysis suggests that community participation and more cognitive social capital variables such as trust might have different effects on health. Further, studies by Kavanagh, Turrell, and Subramanian (2006) and Veenstra (2005) highlight the importance of income and socioeconomic status on health. It would be especially interesting how socioeconomic status moderates the relationship between social capital and health.

2.5 Why is Social Capital and Health Research Important?

Since higher levels of social capital have been found to have positive effects on health (Kawachi, Subramanian, & Kim, 2008), and according to Putnam have been on a steady decline since the 1970's it's important to further understand the relationship between social capital and health. More specifically, greater understanding could result from a closer examination of the nature of the relationship between the variables that make up social capital and health outcomes. Also, in order for effective policies and possible intervention programs to be implemented in order to improve or build social capital, it would be crucial to understand whether social capital is a community or individual level resource when it comes to physical and mental health outcomes. Such knowledge would allow public health researchers, policy makers, and practitioners to design programs that focus on the health relevant variables that make up social capital as well as provide empirical rationale for interventions at appropriate levels of social

ecology.

Kennedy, Kawachi, Glass, & Prothrow-Stith (1998) found that there are considerable differences between states based on health outcomes, and this health inequality can be largely explained by income inequality and average household income variables. Based on their findings, it would be important to examine how the income of the entire community, and/or individual income moderate the relationship between social capital and health outcomes. Finding out the role of income as a moderator would provide additional information for public health researchers and professionals about how to tailor prevention or intervention efforts aimed at affecting social capital in communities that differ in income distribution.

2.6 Socioeconomic Characteristics and Health

There is strong evidence that income and education impact various health outcomes, including self reported health. A number of studies have looked at connection between social status, income inequality, and SES (income, education, and occupation) of individuals and geographic areas and individual's health. Though the link between socio-economic characteristics and health has been established, more research is needed to explore the nature of the relationship between both individual and aggregate level socio-economic variables and health. The two sections below provide an overview of the research on income inequality and health as well as socioeconomic status (income, education, and occupation) and health.

2.6.1 Income Inequality and Health

It has been well documented that low income is a risk factor for premature mortality and morbidity as well as that being in poor health contributes to having and maintaining low income range (Mermot, 2002; Subramanian, Belli & Kawachi, 2002). There is also some evidence from

contextual studies that low income communities contribute negatively to their resident's health (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004). As with the contextual studies that have examined the connection between social capital and health, contextual studies linking income to health have been criticized for not explaining the contribution of individual level income to health. Furthermore, these studies have also been criticized for not exploring the interaction between individual level income and community level income and its effect on health (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004), which has prevented researchers for determining whether individual, community, or combination of both is the most detrimental to health.

In the last couple of years a number of multilevel studies has been conducted to account for the shortcomings of both individual level and contextual level studies (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004). The most consistent aggregate level connection between has been found between state level income and health but studies that examined connection between smaller areas such as communities and metropolitan area have been less conclusive (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004).

In a comprehensive review of literature, Subramanian and Kawachi (2004), found that the connection between state level income inequality, measure by the Gini coefficient and health is not diminished after controlling for demographic variables such as age, sex, and education level (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004). The relationship between community level income and health has not been explored as much as the relationship between state level income inequality and health, and more research is needed to determine whether the aggregate income or income inequality of smaller geographical areas has a similar effect on health as the state level income inequality.

2.6.2 Socioeconomic Status and Health

Similarly to income inequality, there is an extensive line of research that has documented the link between socioeconomic statuses (SES), a construct that is usually consisting of a combination of the three following variables: income, education, and occupation (Cohen, Kaplan & Salonen, 1999; Pappas et al., 1993). Similarly to income inequality, a number of studies have found a graded relationship between SES and health (Cohen, Kaplan & Salonen, 1999; Haan et al. 1989; Kaplan et al. 1987). What this means is that incremental increases in SES results in an incremental increase in SES. Recent research by Braveman et al. (2005) also indicated that individuals in different racial groups might be affected by the graded relationship between SES and health differently. Further, some evidence has been found that other demographic characteristics might impact the relationship between SES and health (Braveman et al., 2005). Exploring the mediators of the relationship between SES and health such as social capital and demographic characteristics through a multilevel framework would contribute to the literature by further exploring the nature of the relationship between social capital and health.

2.7 Assessing Social Capital using Multilevel Approach

One of the criticisms of social capital research has been the inability to show whether social capital impact on health is more important at the community or individual level (Kawachi, Subramanian, & Kim, 2008). This shortcoming is as much related to how social capital has been operationalized (individual vs. community level asset), as to how it has been assessed. Most early studies have investigated the relationship between social capital and health at the individual level by examining how aggregate or community level social capital affects individual level health utilizing logistic and multivariate regression methods. There has only been a limited

number of multi level studies that have examined independent community and individual effects in one statistical model as well as examined the cross level interactions between community and individual level variables (Kawachi, Subrmanian,& Kim, 2008).

In addition to being limited in number, these studies have also been inconsistent in their results. For example, Mansyur et al. (2008), Subramanian et al. (2002) and Poortinga (2006) found important cross level interactions between individual and community level social capital variables, whereas studies by Engström (2008) and Kavanagh et al. (2006) did not. Utilizing a multi-level analysis methods and further explaining the relationship between individual and community level social capital and how they relate to health would be a valuable addition to the social capital literature.

This study will contribute to the literature by explaining how different elements of social capital such as trust of political participation contribute to self reported health. In addition, it will also contribute to the debate on the nature of the relationship between social capital and health by comparing the effects of different elements of social capital on health. This analysis will help to explain which elements of social capital are more important for health than others. In addition, by explaining how different elements of social capital impact health in communities with different income and education characteristics, this study will help to answer the important question whether social capital has a larger or more important impact on health in some communities than others. This will allow future initiatives that try to build social capital to tailor their programs to appropriate target groups as well as allow researchers to further examine why social capital is important to health.

2.8 Research Questions

This study was designed to answer four primary research questions:

- Do individual level and community level social capital variables affect self reported health?
- Do some individual and/or community level social capital variables affect self reported health more than others?
- Do education and income moderate the relationship between social capital and self reported health?
- Do variables commonly associated with social capital affect the relationship between social capital and self reported health?

Chapter 3

Methods

3.1 Research Design and Approach

This study used the data from Social Capital Community Survey (2006) administered by Saguaro Seminar at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. The study utilized a cross sectional design and was conducted in two waves in a sample of communities across the United States (Roper, 2009). The first wave of the survey spanned from January to April, 2006 and included 14 communities (Table 1) as well as a national sample (Table 2). The second wave survey spanned from April to August, 2006 and included 8 communities (Table 1) as well as a national sample (Table 2). The data for this study was made available by Roper Center for Public Opinion Research based at University of Connecticut.

3.2 Setting and Sample

This study used the data from Social Capital Community Survey (2006) administered by Saguaro Seminar at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. The study was conducted in two waves in a sample of communities across the United States (Roper, 2009). The first wave of the survey spanned from January to April, 2006 and included 14 communities (Table 1) as well as a national sample (Table 2). The second wave survey spanned from April to August, 2006 and included 8 communities (Table 1) as well as a national sample (Table 2). The data for this study was made available by Roper Center for Public Opinion Research based at University of Connecticut.

The sample used for this study consists of 14 local sub samples (Table 1) Samples ranged from 200-700 interviews (Table 1), and most of them were proportional to the local

population, except for Rochester, New Hampshire, and Kansas where oversampling was utilized to correct for possible non-response (Roper, 2009). There is a great variety in the size of the sampled areas in local samples. Majority of the samples were taken from counties or a cluster of counties, but some samples come from municipalities or whole states. In addition to the local samples (N = 9,359), a random national United States sample (Table 2) was conducted as well in both waves (N = 2,741).

Table 1.
Social Capital Community Survey (2006) Local Samples

<i>State</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Wave</i>
Arkansas	Siloam Springs	400	1
	Pine Bluff		
	Van Buren		
	Little Rock		
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	400	1
Wisconsin	Duluth -MN/Superior	383, 118	1
North Carolina	Greensboro	450	1
	Winston-Salem	750	
Texas	Houston	400	1
Michigan	Kalamazoo	500	1
Maine	Lewis-Auburn	500	1
New York	Rochester	700	1
California	San Diego	501	1

Table 1(cont.)

<i>State</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Wave</i>
Washington	Yakima	402	1
Kansas	Kansas City	350	2
	Junction City	350	
	Wichita	352	
	Garden City	350	
	Abilene	350	
New Hampshire			2
	Cheshire	200	
	I-93 corridor	201	
Florida	Sarasota County	500	2
Total		8,157	

Table 2

Social Capital Community Survey (2006) National Samples

<i>Wave</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>
1	1951
2	790
Total	2741

3.3 Instrumentation and Materials

The 2006 Social Capital Community Survey (see Appendix) was based on the Social Capital; Community Benchmark Survey developed in 2000. Both instruments were constructed by Saguaro Seminar at Harvard University and a Scientific Advisory Committee assembled for this particular project. In order to accommodate budgetary limits some groups of questions were only asked to randomly selected individuals. Further, a series of 10 questions were only administered to individuals from Arkansas, Houston, and Baton Rouge to examine how the presence of Katrina refugees affected survey responses in those areas.

Involvement in community organizations

This scale was based on 16 dichotomous (yes/no) items designed to assess survey participant's involvement in various community groups such as self help groups, neighborhood associations, political groups, and sport groups in the past 12 months. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for this scale was found to be .72, which indicates moderate internal consistency.

Informal social interaction

This 5 item scale was designed to assess survey participant's involvement in informal social activities. Survey participants are asked to give a frequency of how many times they attended a social activity such as parade or an artistic performance in the past 12 months. If the participant was not able to answer, they were probed by pre established frequencies (1=never; 2 = Once; 3 = A few times; 4= 2-4 times; 5 = 5-9 times; 6= About once a month; 7= Twice a month; 8= About once a week; 9= more than once a week). Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for this scale was found to be .69, which indicates moderate internal consistency.

Interests in Conventional Politics

This 3 item scale was designed to assess survey participant's interest in public affairs and their voting behavior. Since these items were not based on uniform response options they were transformed into z scores. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for this scale was found to be .70, which indicates moderate internal consistency.

Diversity of Friendship

This scale was based on 10 dichotomous (yes/no) items and designed to assess the characteristics of survey participant's friendship circle. For instance, the individuals are asked if they have friends who are community leaders or a friend that are of certain kind of ethnic origin. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for this scale was found to be .74, which indicates moderate internal consistency.

Inter-racial Trust

This 5 item, 5-point Likert scale was designed to assess survey participant's trust in 4 ethnic groups (White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian) while holding the trust of participant's own group constant. For instance the score of an individual who is Asian were calculated based on his/her trust score related to the 3 other groups (White, Black, and Hispanic). Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for this scale was found to be .94, which indicates high internal consistency.

Social Trust

This was a 5 item Likert scale with 4 out of 5 items measured on 5-point scale and one measured on a 3-point scale. It was designed to assess trust in society asking participants questions such as "How much do you trust people in your neighborhood?". The 5 items were standardized with the national mean and standard deviation. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for

this scale was found to be .77, which indicates moderate internal consistency.

Community Median Income

Median income for each of the 20 communities was based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income were computed using a standard distribution. The estimates for each of the 20 communities were obtained from 2006 American Community Survey Report (5-year estimates).

Community High School Graduation Rate

Community high school graduation rates for each of the 20 communities were obtained from American Community Survey Report (5-year estimates) and were computed based on a percentage of survey respondents that indicated obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Community Unemployment Rate

Community unemployment rate for each of the 20 communities was obtained from American Community Survey Report (5-year estimates). Unemployment rate stands for the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the whole civilian labor force in the community.

Community Poverty Rate

Community poverty rate for each of the 20 communities was based on the percent of families in poverty in each community. In order to compute it, first total incomes of each of the family members are estimated, then, "if the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family" (American Community Survey).

Self Reported Health

Self reported health, a widely used and validated measure of general health (Idler & Benyamini, 1997), was assessed by the following question: "And how would you describe your overall state of health these days?". The question has 9 answer options: (0 = Poor; 1 = Fair; 2 = Good; 3 = Very Good; 4 = Excellent; 8 = Don't know; 9 = Refused).

Demographic Variables

Participant's gender was recorded in the survey as either 1 = Male or 2 = Female and age is assessed by the following question: "What year were you born?".

Race was assessed by the following two questions: " Do you consider yourself to be 1 = White, 2 = Black or African American, 3 = Asian or Pacific Islander, 4 = Alaskan Native; 5 = Native American, or 6 = some other race?" and " Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino? (1 = Yes; 2 = No)".

Marital status was assessed by the following question: " I'd like you to describe your household. Are you currently 1 = married; 2 = separated, 3 = divorced, 4 = widowed, or 5 = have you never married?".

Level of education was assessed by the following question: "What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed". The question has 9 answer options (1 = Less than High School; 2 = High school diploma, including GED; 3 = Some college; 4 = Associates degree or specialized technical training; 5 = Bachelor's degree; 6 = Some graduate training; 7 = Graduate or professional degree).

Individual income was assessed by asking participants: "If you added together the yearly incomes, before taxes, of all the members of your household for last year, 2005, would the total

be?." (1 = \$20,000 or less; 2 = \$30,000 but less than \$50,000 ; 3 = \$50,000 but less than \$75,000; 4 = \$75,000 but less than \$100,000; 5 = \$100,000 or more).

Time spent watching TV was assessed by asking participants: "How many hours per day do you spend watching TV (television) on an average weekday that is Monday through Friday"?. The valid response range was 0 -12.

3.4 Data Collection

The phone interviews were conducted using a random-digit-dialing technique (RDD) as well as the "last birthday" method for respondent selection, which consisted of the interviewer asking the potential respondent if they could speak to someone over the age of 18 who had last had a birthday .

Interviews in Spanish were conducted from a TNS California facility and all the interviews in Cantonese were conducted in San Francisco by fluent Cantonese speaking interviewers (Roper, 2009). Interviewers made maximum of 11 attempts to a telephone number before replacing the number, unless the interview was likely to happen after the 11th attempt. The average interview time was 32 minutes.

3.5 Response Rates

Table 3. Social Capital Community Survey (2006) Response Rates*

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Response Rate (%)</i>
Arkansas	22.3
Baton Rouge (LA)	16.1
Duluth (MN) - Superior (WI)	24.5

Table 3 (cont.)

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Response Rate (%)</i>
Greensboro/Guilford Co. (NC)	18.4
Houston/Harris Co. (TX)	12.2
Kalamazoo Co. (MI)	21.7
Kansas	20.2
Lewiston-Auburn (ME)	25.4
New Hampshire (state)	17.5
New Hampshire (Cheshire)	19.3
New Hampshire (I-93 Corridor)	13.9
Rochester Metro (NY) plus oversample	23.5
San Diego Co. (CA)	14.4
Sarasota Co. (FL)	13.5
Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co. (NC)	21.9
Yakima (WA)	24.2

* Adopted from Roper (2009)

Response rates (Table 3) were calculated using the following formula (Roper, 2009):

$$RR = (I + P) / ((I + P + R + NC + O + e(UH)),$$

I = the number of completed interviews

P = the number of partial interviews

R = the number of refusals and terminations

NC = the number of households where the designated respondent was not reached (and there was noexplicit refusal)

O = other (health or language barriers)

UH = unknown eligibility / unknown if household – mostly repeated busy signal or Caller ID block

3.6 Plan of Analysis

The main purpose of the multilevel analysis was to empirically determine whether individual level social capital has impact on individual level self reported health over and above the effects of community level income, education, and interracial trust.

In addition, multi-level analysis in this study was designed to investigate the impact of socio-economic variables such as education level and income on self rated health and compare it to the impact of social capital and health.

3.6.1 Multilevel Analysis

Multilevel hierarchical linear models were constructed to investigate the effects of individually assessed (level 1) social capital variables (involvement in community organizations, informal social involvement, involvement in conventional politics, and diversity of friendship) and community wide averages (level 2) (median income, high school graduation rate, community poverty rate, and community unemployment rate), on the individually assessed outcome variable (self reported health status).

To accomplish this goal the following random intercepts and slopes model was used as the basis for the analysis:

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}X_{ij} + e_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$\beta_{0j} \sim N(\gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01}W_j, \sigma_{\beta_0}^2) \quad (2)$$

$$\beta_{1j} \sim N(\gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11}W_j, \sigma_{\beta_1}^2) \quad (3)$$

$$e_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2) \quad (4)$$

In the first equation y is self reported health score by person i in community j , β_{0j} is the community intercept(mean), β_{1j} is the community slope, X_{ij} is the value of a predictor variable (social capital) for an individual i and community j , and ε is the error term for individual i in community j .

The second equation describes the distribution characteristics for the random intercepts Component of the model described in equation 1. N stands for normal distribution, γ_{00} is the grand mean of self reported health, γ_{01} is the intercept of the community level predictor (W_j), and σ is the variance. In other words, each community in model described in equation 1 will have their own intercept determined by community level predictor (W_j). This will help in examining how community characteristics impact health.

The third equation describes the distribution characteristics for the random slopes part of the model described in equation 1. In equation 3, γ_{10} is the mean of the level one slope and γ_{11} is the effect of level 2/community predictor (W) on level one predictors. Random slopes will allow to investigate how levels of social capital, based on the average of a given community, and not the whole sample, explain differences in health in that community.

The effects of community variables (median income and educational attainment) on individually assessed social capital variables will represent the cross level interaction ($\gamma_{11} W_j$). In other words, each community in model described in equation 1 will have the slope determined by the values of level 2 (community) predictors for that community. The purpose of the cross level interaction was to find out whether individuals with similar demographic characteristics and levels of social capital living in different communities report similar health outcomes. The answer to this question will be based on whether the interaction is statistically significant or not. If it is, this will mean that social capital does not have a uniform effect on health in communities with various income and education levels, if it isn't we will assume that it does have a uniform effects on health.

3.6.2 The Modeling Process

The modeling process included a creation of a number of models starting with the most basic "null model" without any predictors to a more complex random slopes and intercepts models as well as the cross level interaction models. The purpose of having models with different levels of complexity was to learn exactly how social capital affects health. For instance, the purpose of having intercepts fixed in one model and random in another was to explore the nature of relationship between social capital in health between communities and uncover which model provides better fit for the data.

The models were compared to each other using model selection statistics to determine which model best fits the dataset. The regression coefficients in this analysis were estimated using the restricted maximum likelihood (REML) estimators, as standard estimation method in multilevel modeling (Hox, 1994). Restricted maximum likelihood produces more unbiased estimates of random parameters such as average social capital scores for communities, when the sample is small (Goldstein, 1995).

Model selection statistics including: deviance, Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) were produced for each model to help in determining which model best describes the data set. In addition to model selection statistics, the adequacy of the models will be assessed by checking the assumptions of multilevel models. Box plots will be used to determine whether level 1 standardized residuals are normally distributed and centered on 0, scatter plots will be used to check for heteroscedasticity, and QQ-plots will be used to assess whether random effects are normally distributed (Luke, 2004).

3.6.3 Power Analysis

Optimal Design, a power estimation program developed by Spybrook, Raudenbush, Congdon & Martinez was used to calculate power for the random intercepts and slopes model described in equation 1. Statistical power is a probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when an alternative hypothesis is true. In this study the null hypothesis is that there is no health

differences between groups of individuals based on communities they live in and their levels of education, median income and levels of social capital (involvement in community organizations, informal social involvement, involvement in conventional politics, and diversity of friendship).

Most multilevel studies strive to at least have a sample size big enough to have a 80% chance (power of .80) to detect a difference of 5 standard deviations (effect size of .5) with an alpha level of .05 (Raudenbush & Liu, 2000). Assuming an average effect size of .2 ($\delta = \frac{\gamma_{10}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}$), alpha level of .05, average community size of 300 and 20 communities we obtained a power of .88. This means that in this study, based on the number of communities, as well as the number of individuals in communities, we had a 88% chance in detecting a difference between groups that is as small as .2, which is considered very small (Raudenbush & Liu, 2000).

RESULTS

4.1 Data Screening

Prior to the analysis, life satisfaction, self reported health, satisfaction with the community, time spent watching television, informal social interaction, age, diversity of friendship, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, inter-racial trust, social trust, community level income, community level high school graduation rate, community level of poverty, and the rate of unemployment in the community were screened for missing values (Table 4). They were also examined for fit between distributions and assumptions of multivariate analysis.

Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and variance) as well as box plots and histograms were created for each of the variables for each of the 20 communities separately. To reduce skewness and kurtosis social trust and participation in community organizations variables were logarithmically transformed. To screen for univariate outliers, all the cases were converted to z scores and since 99.9% of all scores should be less than 3.29, those greater than 3.29 were replaced with the next closest value (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007). In order to examine all the variables for multivariate outliers Machalanobis distances were calculated for each case and compared to the critical chi square of 37.69 (12 df and $p < .001$). Out of a sample of 7956 in 20 communities, 80 candidates for multivariate outliers were identified.

Separate regression analysis was carried out to identify variables causing the outliers. This was accomplished by setting up a "dummy" outcome variable, with 1 being the outlier (an individual in the dataset) and 0 everyone else and running a regression models predicting the outlier from predictor variables used in the analysis. The variables that contributed to the largest amount of multivariate outliers were involvement in community organizations and interest in conventional politics. In order to check the level of influence of these multivariate outliers,

regression models with and without outliers were compared. Since no major differences were found, the outliers were not deleted.

Table 4.
Missing Values

<i>Variable</i>	<i># of Missing Values</i>	<i>% of Missing Values</i>
Life Satisfaction	49	.006
Self Reported Health	10	.001
Satisfaction With the Community	11	.001
Time Spent Watching Television	67	.008
Informal Social Interaction	8	.001
Age	205	.027
Diversity of Friendship	0	0
Interest in Conventional Politics	14	.002
Involvement in Community Organizations	0	0
Inter-Racial Trust	918	.115
Social Trust	7	~ 0
Community Level Income	0	0
Community Level High School Graduation Rate	0	0
Community Level of Poverty	0	0
Rate of Unemployment in the Community	0	0
Total	1289	.162

4.2 Missing Data

Missing data was not a problem in this study because of a large sample size of both individuals within communities and communities; therefore all cases were used in the analysis.

4.3 Multilevel Models

Two level hierarchical linear models assessed the effects of individual and community predictors on self reported health. Individually measured predictors included social capital (informal social interaction, social trust, inter-racial trust, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, and diversity of friendship), life satisfaction, age, income, education, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching television. Community predictors included median income, high school graduation rate, poverty, and unemployment rate. The dependent variable was self reported health measured on a 5 point Likert scale (0 = Poor; 1 = Fair; 2 = Good; 3 = Very Good; 4 = Excellent). All multilevel models were constructed in R using the lme4 package (Bates & Maechler, 2008).

4.3.1 Assessing Model Fit

The main purpose of this study was to examine how well different combinations of social capital predictors (informal social interaction, social trust, inter-racial trust, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, and diversity of friendship) and community economic predictors (income, high school graduation rate, poverty, and unemployment rate) explain variance in self reported health. In addition, this study also examined how various individual level covariates (life satisfaction, age, income, education, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching television) affect the relationship between social capital and community predictors and self reported health.

One of the best ways to compare models with these objectives in mind was to compare model fit statistics. Model fit statistics (Table 5), describe how well a specific model fits the data and how it compares to other models fit to the same dataset (Luke, 2004). The R package used in this analysis (lme4) uses Restricted Maximum Likelihood Estimation by default and provides 3 assessments of model fit: deviance, Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), and Schwarz's Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). Deviance measures lack of fit between the model and the data (Luke, 2004), therefore lower deviance indicates a better fit. Deviances of different models can be compared through a chi square distribution. For instance the difference of 611 between Model 1 and 2 is statistically significant assuming 6 degrees of freedom (12 parameters-6 parameters). AIC and BIC are based on deviance but provide penalties for having more parameters in the model (Luke, 2004). Similarly to deviance, lower AIC and BIC indicate a better model fit. Rather than being interpreted separately all of the model fit statistics should be used to compare models to each other (Luke, 2004).

Table 5.

Model Fit Statistics

	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>	<i>Model 4</i>	<i>Model 5</i>
Model Fit Statistic					
AIC	21098	20543	20568	19514	19430
BIC	21119	20606	20658	19605	19528
Deviance	21087	20476	20466	19408	19331

4.3.2 Models

Model 1

First a "Null Model", without any predictors was constructed to assess how self reported health varies among the 20 communities (Table 6). To examine the proportion of variance in the dependent variable accounted for by differences in communities, an intraclass correlation (ICC) was calculated using the error variance parameters in Table 7 ($\text{intercept}/(\text{residual} + \text{intercept})$). The low ICC coefficient (.00754) indicated that communities accounted only for a small portion of the variability in self reported health.

Model 2

The second model was constructed to determine how social capital predictors (informal social interaction, social trust, inter-racial trust, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, and diversity of friendship) relate to self reported health without any community predictors in the equation. As can be seen in Table 5, all the model fit statistics indicated that including predictors improved the model. Four out of the 6 predictors (informal social interaction, social trust, involvement in community organizations, and diversity of friendship) were significantly associated with self rated health.

According to the results, 1 standard deviation increase in social trust was associated with a .25 increase in self reported health (see Table 6), which means that individuals who reported higher self reported health report higher social trust. In addition, a 1 standard deviation increase in diversity of a friendship circle was associated with a .04 increase in self reported health, 1 standard deviation increase in involvement in community organizations was associated with a .03 increases in self reported health, which means that individuals reporting higher health

reported having more diverse friend circles and slightly higher involvement in community organizations. Further, as compared to the previous model, the lower residual variance parameter in the error variance part of the model indicated that Model 2 is able to explain more variance in self reported health than Model 1.

Table 6.
Multilevel Models: Fixed Effects

<i>Fixed Effects</i>	<i>Model 1 (Null Model)</i>	<i>Model 2 (All Level 1 social capital predictors)</i>	<i>Model 3 (Level 1 and 2 social capital)</i>	<i>Model 4 (Level 1 level 2 with covariates)</i>	<i>Model 5 (Level 1 and 2, with Group Involvement random)</i>
Intercept (Std. Error)	.005 (.02)	.03 (.01)	.04 (.02)	-.02 (.01)	-.001 (.01)
Individual Predictors					
Age				-.17* (.01)	-.17* (.01)
Life Satisfaction				.27* (.01)	.27* (.01)
Satisfaction with the Community				.09** (.01)	.09* (.01)
Time watching TV				-.12* (.01)	-.10* (.01)
Informal Social Interaction		.03* (.01)	.03* (.01)	-.02* (.01)	
Social Trust		.25* (.01)	.25* (.01)	.14* (.01)	.13* (.01)
Diversity of Friendship		.04* (.01)	.04* (.01)	.02 (.01)	
Interest in Conventional Politics		.01 (.01)	.01 (.01)		
Involvement in Community Organizations		.03* (.01)	.04* (.01)	.04* (.01)	.02* (.02)

Table 6 (cont.)

<i>Fixed Effects</i>	<i>Model 1 (Null Model)</i>	<i>Model 2 (All Level 1 social capital predictors)</i>	<i>Model 3 (Level 1 and 2 social capital)</i>	<i>Model 4 (Level 1 level 2 with covariates)</i>	<i>Model 5 (Level 1 and 2, with Group Involvement random)</i>
		.02 (.02)	.02 (.02)		
Inter-Racial Trust Income				.04* (.01)	.02* (.01)
Education					.10* (.01)
Community Predictors					
Income			-.04 (.02)		
High School Graduation Rate			.01 (.01)		
Poverty			-.02 (.02)		
Unemployment Rate			.03 (.02)	.04* (.01)	.04* (.01)

* T ratio significant at .05 level

Table 7.
Multilevel Models: Error Variance

<i>Error Variance</i>	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>	<i>Model 4</i>	<i>Model 5</i>
Community Intercept	.007	.004	.004	.001	.001
Residual	.976	.908	.907	.793	.790
Involvement in Community Organizations					.004

Model 3

The third model was constructed to determine how inclusion of community predictors (median income, unemployment, high school graduation and poverty rate) would change the relationship between individual social capital predictors from Model 2 and self reported health. In other words, the purpose of the model was to see if levels of income, high school graduation rate, poverty rate, and unemployment rate in the community moderate the impact of social capital on self reported health.

According to the model fit statistics (Table 5), adding community level predictor resulted in an improved model fit. The lower residual in the error variance part (Table 7) of the model indicates that community socio-economic characteristics were helpful in explaining variance in self reported health between the communities. None of the community level predictors (median income, unemployment, high school graduation and poverty rate) had large enough coefficients to be considered statistically significant. Although not statistically significant, it was surprising that lower median income (Figure 2) and higher unemployment rate (Figure 1) were associated with higher self reported health. The relationships between median income and community unemployment did not look the same in every community though. It looked like communities where community unemployment and self reported are negatively correlated (community 3, 18), had a high average self reported health.

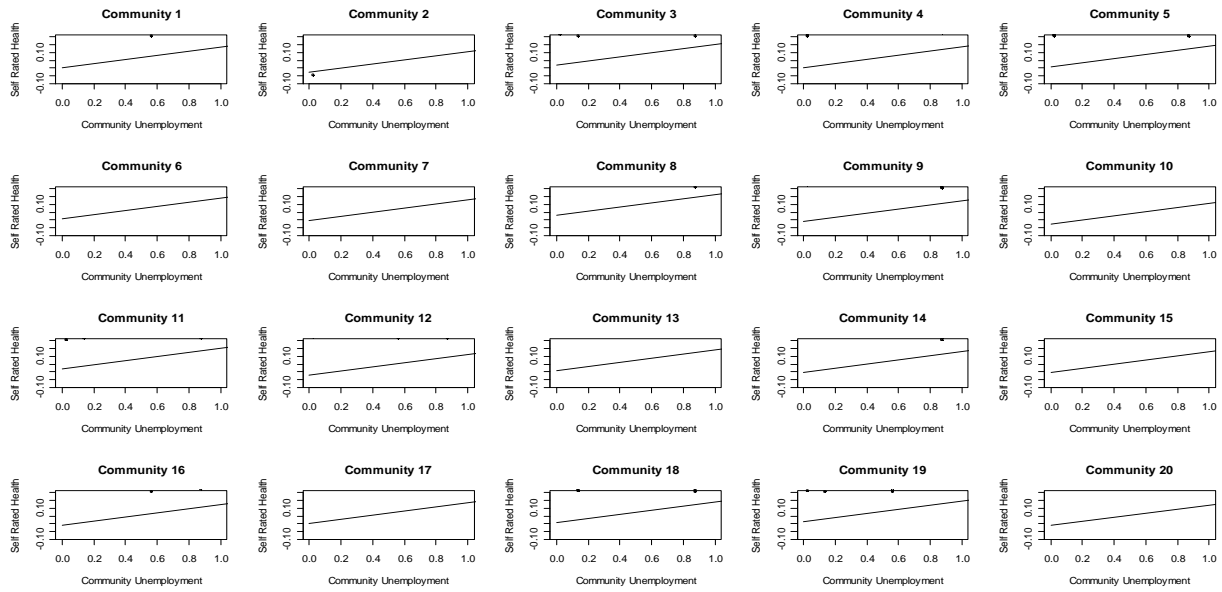


Figure 1. *Self Reported Health and Community Unemployment*

Communities with higher average self reported health (communities 3,4,7) seem to also have a positive median income slope whereas communities with lower average health (communities 2,6,7, 10,11, 14, 17, 19, 20) have negative slopes. According to these findings the relationship between both median income and community unemployment and self reported health is more complicated than it would seem at first.

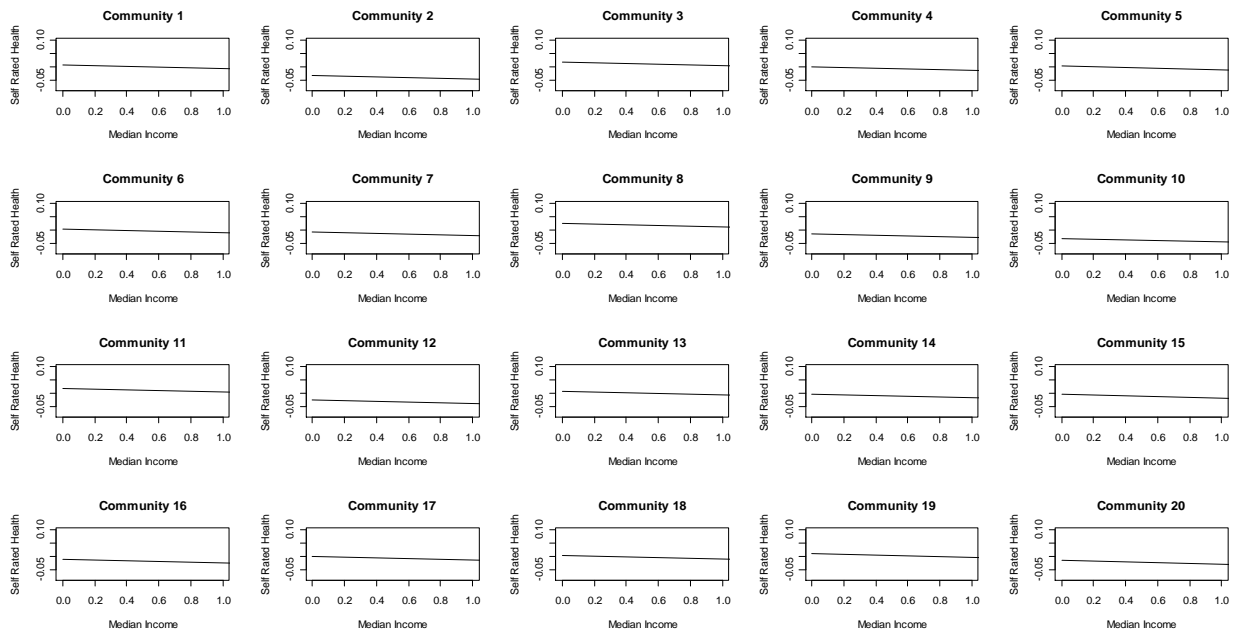


Figure 2. *Self Reported Health and Community Median Income*

Model 4

The fourth model (Figure 6) was constructed to investigate how other covariates (life satisfaction, age, satisfaction with the community, time spent watching television, and individual income) would affect the relationship between social capital and self reported health. Previous research by Putnam (2000) suggested that the main reason for decrease of social capital over the past decade has been the decrease of time Americans spend in civic involvement and more time spent watching the television and as social capital. This in turn might affect one's satisfaction with the community they live in and with overall life satisfaction. In addition, the purpose of the fourth model was to find out if the covariates would help to explain the variability in self reported health better than the social capital variables.

The lower residual variance (Table 7) and lower model fit estimates (Table 5), indicated that the linear combination of variables in Model 4 represents a much better fit for the data than

the previous three models. More specifically all three model fit indicators went down (AIC, BIC, Deviance), which means that the additional covariates helped to explain more variance in self reported health between communities. In addition, standard error of the intercept for Model 4 is smaller than for the previous three models.

The impact of social trust on self reported health became much lower once we controlled for non-social capital variables. Moreover, the effect of diversity of the friendship circle decreased and became statistically insignificant (Table 6). Surprisingly, when we add personal income, age, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching TV to the equation, informal social interaction predictor becomes negatively associated with self reported health. It might be that as social trust, informal social interaction might be only beneficial for health for people of a certain age or certain level of satisfaction with their life or community, or for individuals who watch a certain amount of television. Overall though, informal social interaction might not have the positive effect on health the previous models might have suggested.

The only social capital predictor that remained unchanged by the addition of the covariates was involvement in community organizations. Unlike informal social interaction, involvement in community organizations remained positively associated with self reported health. After controlling for other social capital variables as well as personal income, age, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching TV, 1 standard deviation increase in involvement in community organizations resulted in a .04 increase in self reported health.

Findings from this model also suggest that age, income, life satisfaction, satisfaction

with one's community and time spent watching TV seem to be more useful in explaining variance in self reported health between communities than social capital variables (informal social interaction, social trust, inter-racial trust, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, and diversity of friendship) and community socio-economic indicators (income, high school graduation rate, unemployment rate, and poverty rate). For every 1 standard deviation increase in life satisfaction, self reported health goes up by .27 and for every 1 standard deviation increase in time spent watching TV, self reported health goes down by .121 (Table 6). Further, it is important to note that unlike the median income in the community, individual income is a statistically significant predictor of self reported health. In addition, unlike median income in the community, individual income is positively associated with self reported health. This means that the income characteristics of the community might not be as important as individual income for self reported health.

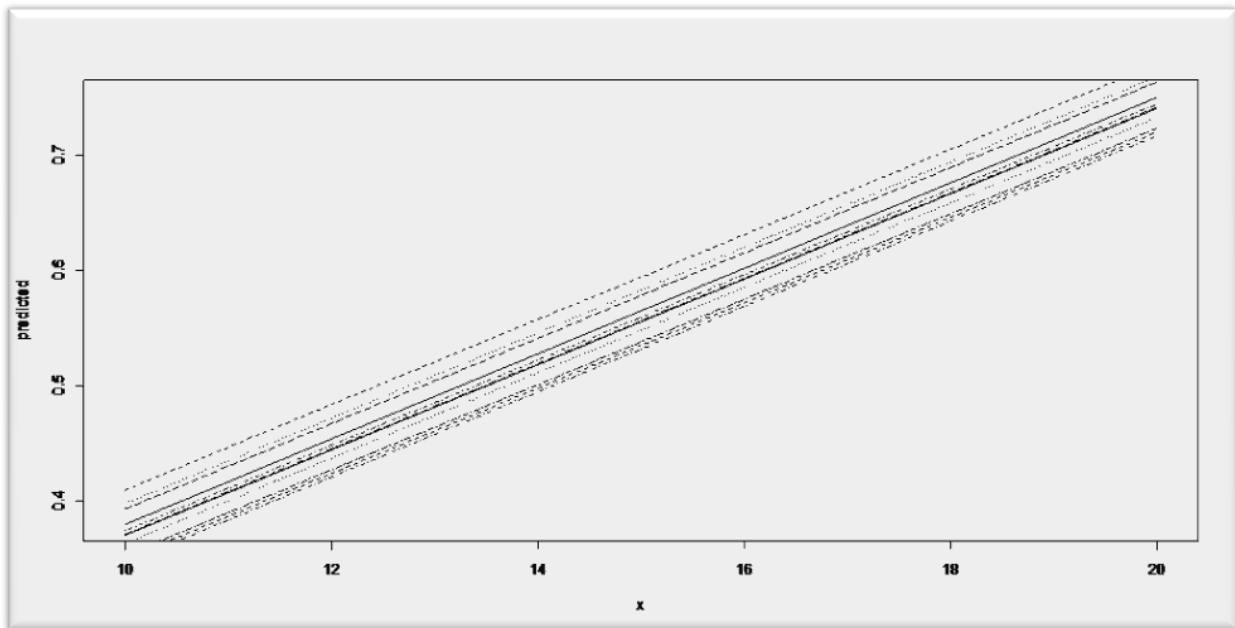


Figure 3. *Model 4: Random Intercepts*

Model 5

Mode 5 was constructed in order to determine how much making involvement in community organizations vary between communities would improve how the model fits the data (Table 7). In other words, this model was constructed to investigate whether the relationship between variables from Model 4 and self reported health is different in communities with different levels of involvement in community organizations. The decision about making group involvement was based on the existing literature that indicates that there is a positive link between self reported health and group involvement. It was also based on the findings from the previous model which indicated, that age, income, satisfaction with community, and time spent watching television had a strong effect on self reported health.

As can be seen in Table 5, Model 5 fits the data better than Model 4. In addition, according to Table 7, Model 5 explained more variance in self reported health than Model 4. Though the magnitude of the predictors has not changed much, the error variance part of the model suggests that allowing involvement in community organizations to vary among communities helped in explaining more variance in the model. The relationship between social capital predictors (social trust and involvement in community organizations), covariates (personal income, education, life satisfaction, age, satisfaction with the community, time spent watching television) and self reported health might be slightly different among communities with different levels of involvement in community organizations. It is also important to notice that the effects of time spent watching TV and social trust on health have slightly decreased (Table 6), indicating that the previously mentioned predictors are have a different effect in communities with different level of involvement in community organizations.

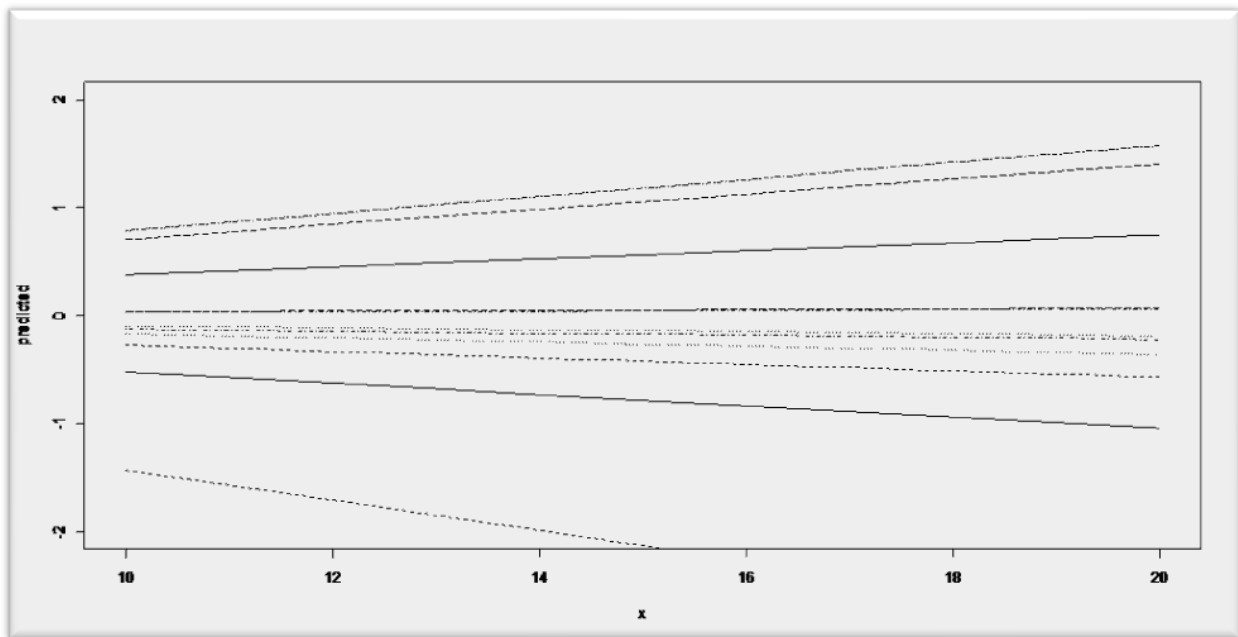


Figure 4. *Model 5: Random Slopes and Intercepts*

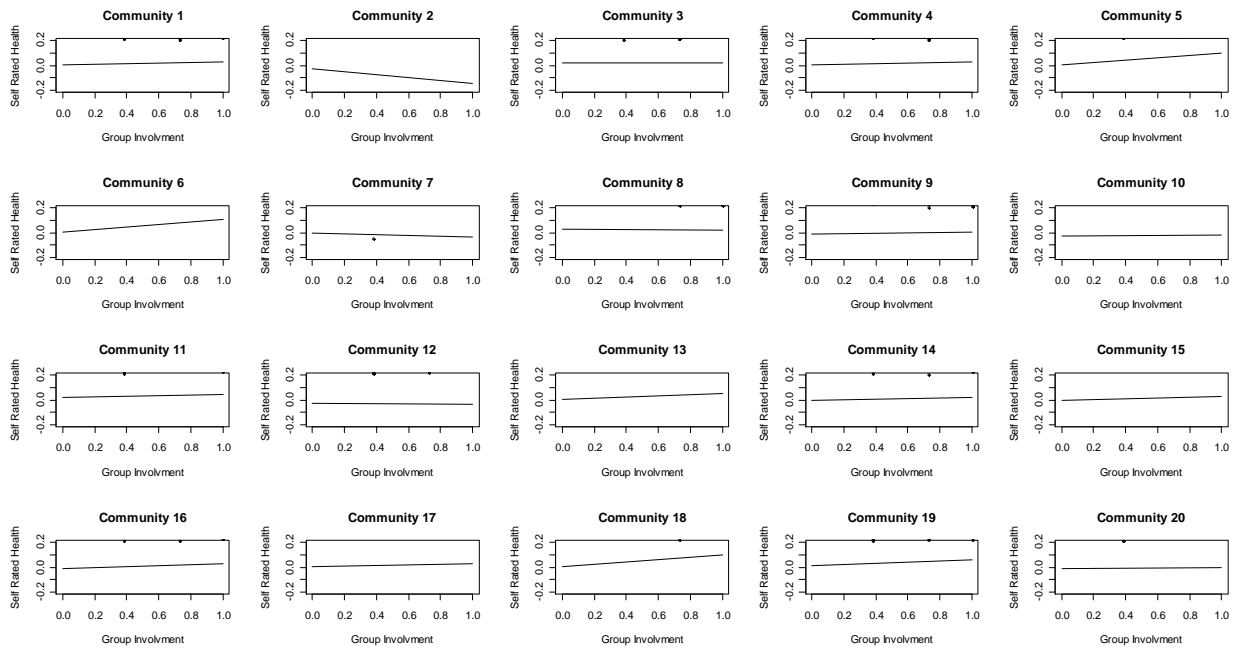


Figure 5. *Model 5: Self Reported Health and Involvement in Community Organizations*

Table 8.

Bivariate Correlations of All the Predictors and the Dependent Variable.

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																	
2	.00																
3	-.02	.30															
4	.00	.29	.22														
5	.01	-.07	-.21	-.10													
6	.05	.12	-.12	.18	.12												
7	-.05	.07	.11	.08	-.09	-.06											
8	.01	.04	.05	.06	-.06	-.17	.01										
9	.02	.12	.13	.23	-.11	.38	.10	.05									
10	-.03	.10	.13	.14	-.18	-.03	.09	.27	.24								
11	-.02	.04	.09	.08	-.08	.02	.08	.11	.19	.23							
12	.03	.22	.16	.33	-.09	.14	.03	.05	.26	.20	.07						
13	.11	-.02	.01	-.01	.00	.01	-.03	-.01	.00	-.01	-.01	.00					
14	-.15	.03	.00	.01	.00	-.01	.02	.01	-.01	.01	.01	.00	-.65				
15	-.09	.01	.00	.00	-.01	.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.01	.01	-.31	.48			
16	.28	-.04	.00	-.03	.00	.01	-.02	-.01	.00	-.01	-.01	-.01	.67	-.78	-.43		
17	.04	.20	.28	.36	-.19	.00	.10	.07	.27	.25	.11	.61	-.01	.01	0.01	-0.01	
18	-.07	.06	.21	.17	-.23	.02	.20	.01	.35	.24	.19	.18	-.01	.01	0.02	-0.03	0.28

Table 9.
Description of Variables in Table 8.

Variable	Description
1	Community
2	Life Satisfaction
3	Self Reported Health
4	Satisfaction with the Community
5	Time Spent Watching TV
6	Age
7	Income
8	Informal Social Interaction
9	Interest in Electoral Politics
10	Diversity of a Friendship Circle
	Involvement in Community
11	Organizations
12	Inter Racial Trust
13	Community Unemployment Rate
14	Community Median Income
15	Community H.S. Graduation Rate
16	Community Poverty Rate
17	Social Trust
18	Education

4.4 Model Diagnostics

In order to check the adequacy of the best fitting model (Model 5), boxplots, scatterplots, and QQ-plots of within group residuals and random effects were created. Though some deviations from the assumptions were found, Model 5 was found to be valid for the dataset.

4.4.1 Independence and Normal Distribution of Errors

To check for homogeneity of variance as well as to determine if the residuals were centered at 0, boxplots of the distribution of residuals were created for each community (Figure 6). According to Figure 6, most of the residual boxplots were centered at 0 and that variances were constant among most communities, except for communities 3 communities in Kansas: 14 (Abilene), 15 (Garden City), and 17 (Junction City).

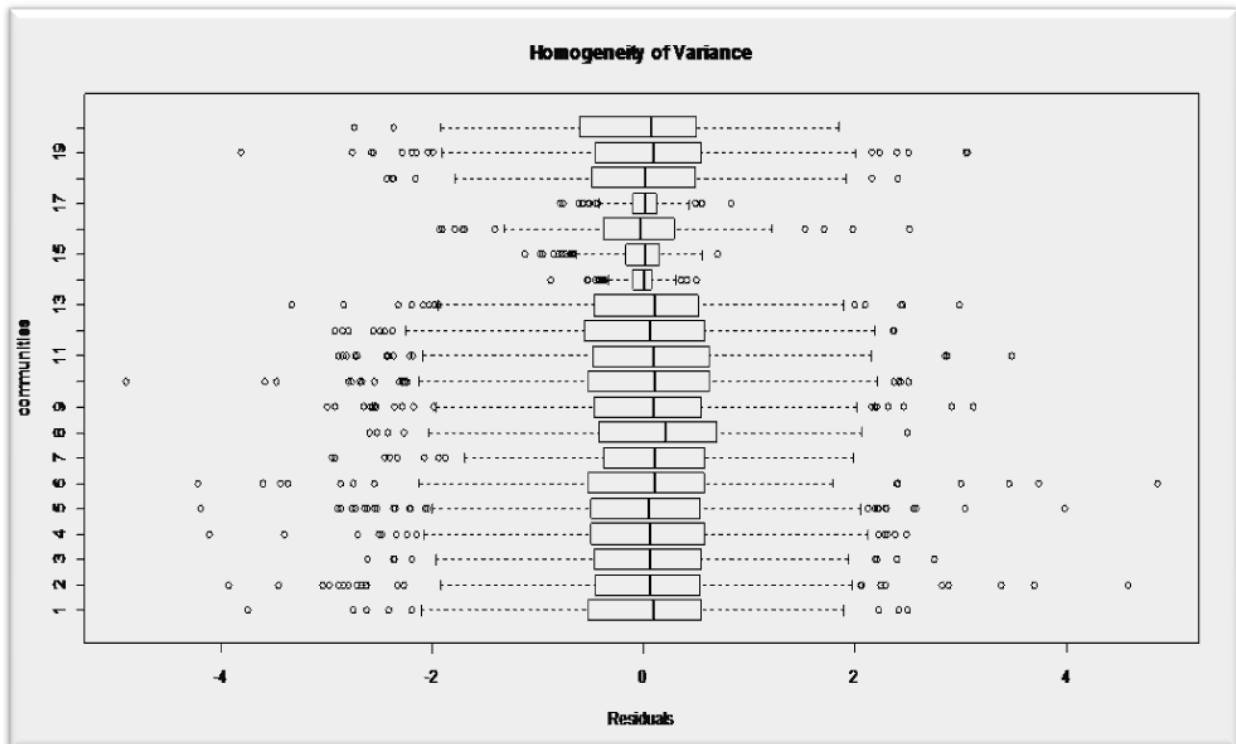


Figure 6. *Boxplots of Within-Group Residuals for Model 5.*

In order to further examine the distributions of residuals and check for heteroscedasticity, a scatterplot of standardized residuals against fitted values was created for Model 5. If homoscedasticity is not violated, the plot should show no visible patterns, and one should be able to fit all the residuals in between two parallel lines. Though according to Figure 5, most of the residuals in the graph didn't form a recognizable pattern (eg. funnel), a lot of them were concentrated in the area between -.5 and .5 on the "Fitted" axis. Also, since self-reported health was measured on a 5-point scale, the streaks in Figure 5 likely indicated people at different levels of the self-rated health.

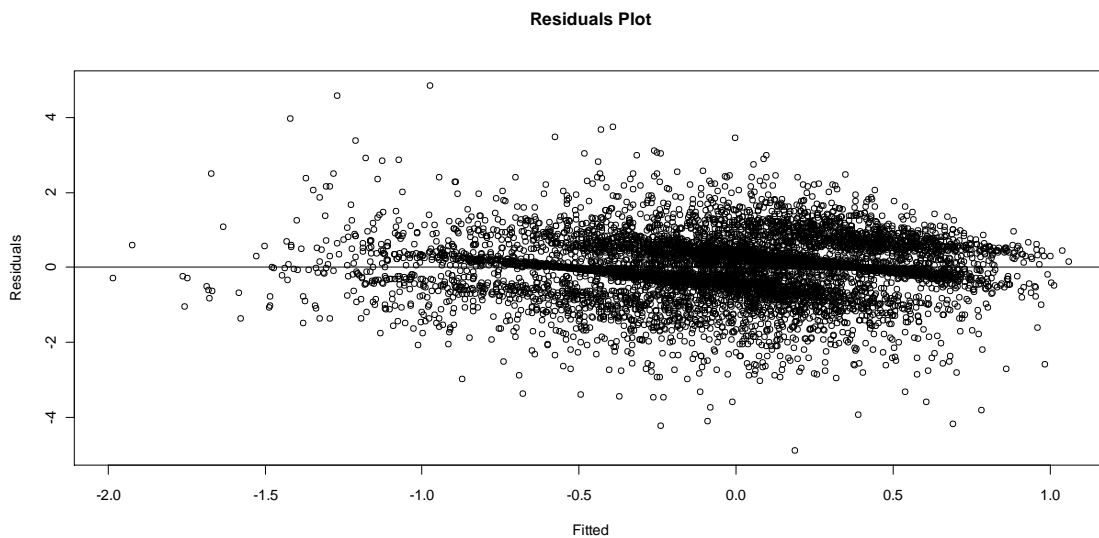


Figure 7. Scatterplot of Standardized Residuals by Fitted Values for Model 5.

Further, in order to assess the normality of the data, a normal quantile-quantile plot (QQ-plot) was constructed. If the data was normally distributed the normal QQ-plot should array along a straight line. The plot in Figure 8 showed a slight deviation from normality, which meant that the residuals might not have been perfectly normally distributed, a common finding in applied research. The points at the bottom and upper end of the plot deviated from normality.

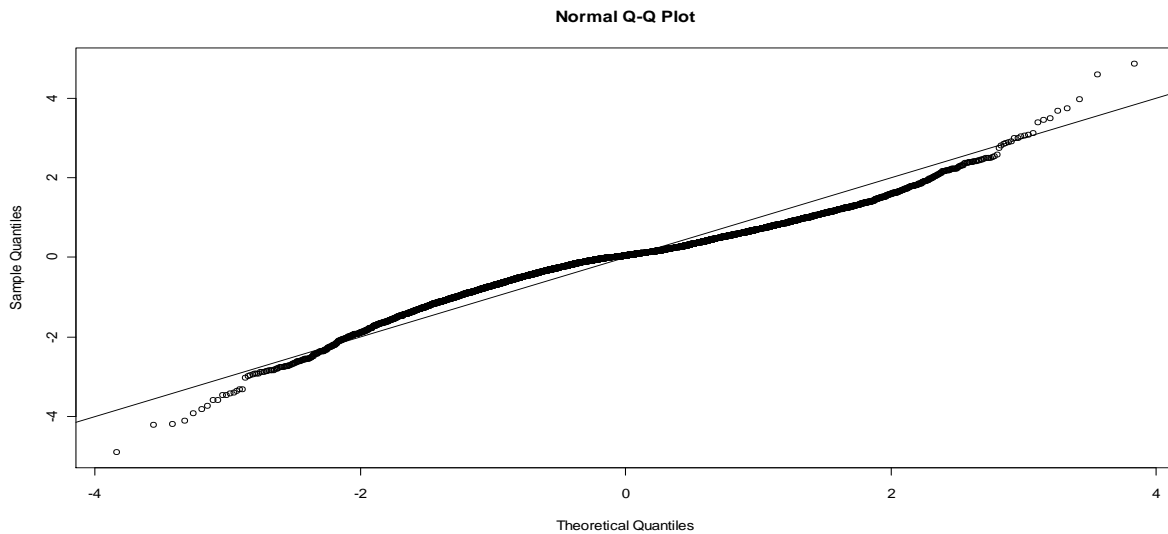


Figure 8. *Normal QQ-Plot of Residuals of Model 5.*

4.4.2 Independence and Normal Distribution of Random Effects

Up to this point all the assumption checks have been performed on Level 1 (within-group) units. Assumption of Level 2 units can be checked by looking at the distribution of random effects. Model 5 had two random effects: Involvement in Community Organizations (Figure 9) and the Intercept (Figure 10). Analysis of the distribution of random effects indicated that the effects for Community Unemployment are more normally distributed than the effects for the intercept.

The four communities with the lowest slopes in Figure 9 were Houston, Cheshire, I-93 corridor, and Lewis-Auburn. The three communities with the highest slopes were Winston Salem, Yakima, and Arkansas. The five communities with the lowest intercepts were: Houston, Lewiston-Auburn, Rochester, Superior and Greensboro. The four communities with highest slopes were Kalamazoo, I-93 corridor, Sarasota County, and Duluth.

It was interesting that Houston and Lewiston-Auburn had both low slopes and intercepts, and I-93 had a high intercept and low slope. All of these communities a very different in size and

their geographical locations are different as well. As compared to other communities in the dataset, Houston ranked low on informal social interaction, social trust, and interracial trust, which might have meant that individuals from the Houston sample were not as trusting in their fellow citizens as in individuals in other places. Lewiston-Auburn ranks low on involvement in community organizations and diversity of friendship, which might have meant that although they have some level of social trust, individuals in this community participated less in their community organizations and their friendship circles were less diverse. As compared to other communities, I-93 had low levels of informal social interaction and formal group involvement, which meant that individuals in this community did not interact very much with their fellow citizens socially nor did they participate in community organizations.

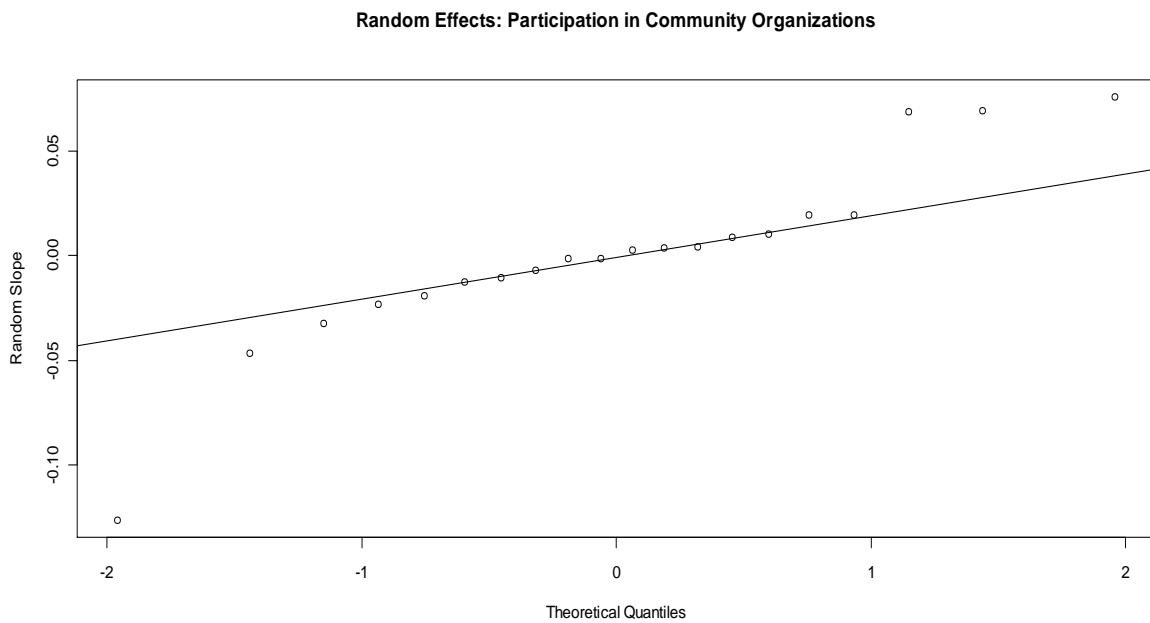


Figure 9. Normal QQ-Plot of Random Effects: Participation in Community Organizations

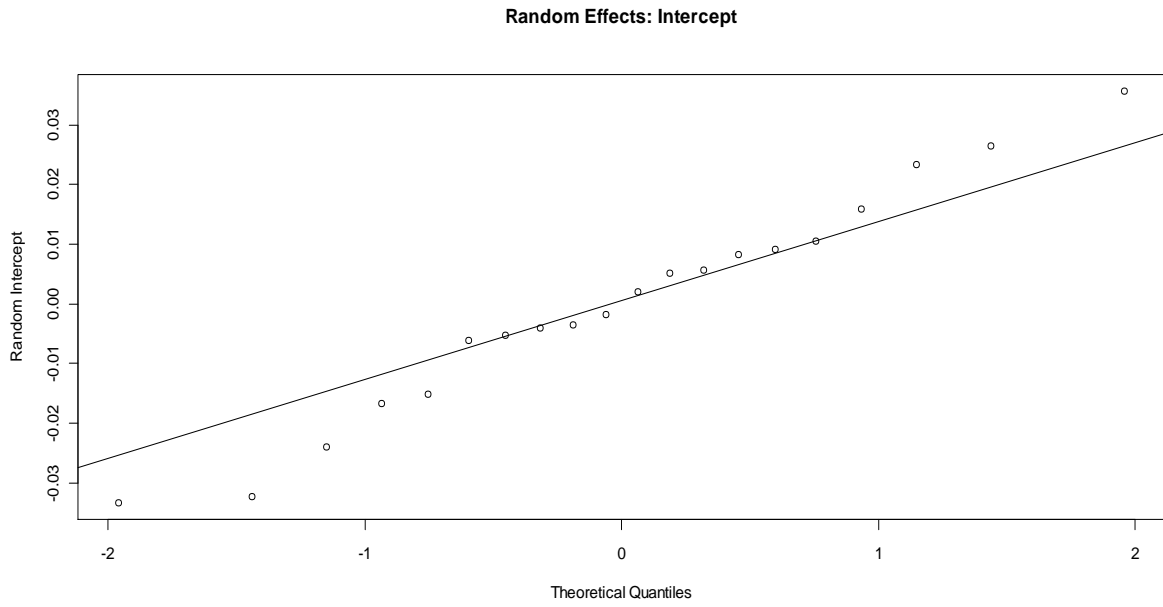


Figure 10. *Normal QQ-Plot of Random Effects: Intercept*

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION

A number of studies exploring the effects of social capital on health in the last decade have found some evidence of a positive link between social capital and physical health of individuals and communities (Kawachi, Kennedy, & Glass, 1999; Kawachi, Subramanian, & Kim, 2008; Poortinga, 2006; Putnam, 2000; Veenstra, 2000). There is evidence that the relationship between social capital and health might vary in communities with different levels of income inequality and education (Kim, Subramanian, Kawachi, 2006), and that the health of some individuals might benefit more from social capital than other individuals.

There is considerable disagreement in the literature whether social capital is an asset of communities and/or individuals. It is also unclear how community's socio-economic characteristics affect the relationship between social capital and health, in other words, is social capital as helpful in explaining the differences in health status among individuals in low SES communities as it is in individuals living in high SES communities?

5.1 Research Questions

5.1.1 Did Social Capital Predictors Affect Self Reported Health?

Social capital predictors were significantly associated with self reported health, even when community level socio economic characteristics were added to the model (Table 2). Social trust, informal social interaction, diversity of a friendship circle, and involvement in community organizations had a statistically significant and positive relationship with self reported health. Furthermore, diversity of friendship and informal social interaction were not significantly associated with health after age, individual income and education, time spent

watching TV, life satisfaction and community satisfaction were added to the model.

Interest in conventional politics and inter-racial trust were not related to self reported health. Involvement in community organizations turned out to be most beneficial to communities that have average overall self reported health but less important for communities with high overall self reported health or communities with low overall self reported health. This means that involvement in community organizations is less important in some communities at the extremes of overall self reported health. Mid size cities/communities with average self reported health seemed to be where participating in community organization was most beneficial. This is likely because these places are big enough to have a big enough variety of community organizations in which to get involved but not big enough to have issues with mobilizing people around a common goal, like bigger more diverse cities have.

5.1.2 Did Some Social Capital Variables Affect Self Reported Health More than Others?

As can be seen in Table 3, individual level social capital variables (social trust, informal social interaction, involvement in community organizations and diversity of friendship) were the most helpful in explaining the differences in self reported health among the 20 communities. More specifically higher self reported health was associated with higher social trust, informal social interaction, diversity of friendship and involvement in community organizations. Even after community level predictors were added to the model (income, high school graduation rate, community poverty rate, and community unemployment rate), all of the social capital predictors remained significant. None of the community level predictors were significantly related to self reported health, except for community unemployment rate.

The addition of individual income, education, age, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the

community, and time spent watching television as covariates reduced the effect of social trust and diversity of friendship on self reported health by almost half, making diversity of friendship circle no longer statistically significant. This finding provides evidence that the covariates, more specifically individual income, education, life satisfaction, community satisfaction, age, and time spent watching TV had a stronger effect on self reported health and might have limited how much one will engage in community and benefit from social capital. One interpretation is that, if an individual lives in a less desirable neighborhood they might be less likely to want to spend time in the community and spend more time in their homes hence not building as much social capital.

Informal social interaction in communities had a positive impact on self reported health when only social capital predictors (social trust, informal social interaction, diversity of a friendship circle, interest in conventional politics, involvement in community organizations, and inter racial trust) and community level predictors (income, unemployment rate, graduation rate, and poverty rate) were in the model. When individual level covariates (age, education, income, time spent watching TV, life satisfaction, and satisfaction with community) were added to the model, informal social interaction turned out to have a negative impact on self reported health.

5.1.3 Did Education and Income Moderate the Relationship Between Social Capital and Self Reported Health?

Introduction of community socioeconomic indicators (high school graduation rate, unemployment, poverty rate, and unemployment rate) did little to explain variance in self reported health. All of the social capital predictors (informal social interaction, social trust, diversity of friendship, and involvement in community organizations) remained unchanged. It

was interesting that none of the community level predictors (high school graduation rate, poverty rate, and unemployment rate) was significantly associated with self reported health besides unemployment rate.

The association between community unemployment rate and self reported health was surprising. According to the findings, increase in self reported health was related to increase in community unemployment rate. Though when examined more closely, the relationship between self reported health and community unemployment was more complicated. The correlation between self reported health and community participation was negative in communities with high self reported health, therefore it might be that in communities with higher average health getting involved in community organizations doesn't improve health because everyone has a high self reported health and perhaps people who tend to participate more have a lower self reported health than those who don't participate.

Communities with low self reported health might not have many civic organizations or the individuals living in those communities have unpleasant perceptions of their communities and don't get involved. This study found that participation in community organizations might be most beneficial for communities with average self reported health. This might be because communities with average self reported health have active community organizations and a diverse mix of people with lower and higher self rated health, who by participating in these organizations might be able to share resources such as health information or just make people feel good about their community and affect their life satisfaction, which is strongly related to higher self reported health.

5.1.4. Did Variables Commonly Associated with Social Capital Affect the Relationship Between Social Capital and Self Reported Health?

The addition of income, age, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching television had a significant impact on the amount of explained variance in self reported health. The addition of these variables also greatly improved model fit, which means that they are important for explaining the differences in self reported health between communities. The regression coefficients of these variables, especially life satisfaction, age, and time spent watching television, were much larger than the coefficients of social capital predictors, which means that they have a bigger impact on health than social capital. As previously mentioned, it is possible that individuals who were not satisfied with their community and their life and were unwilling to participate in their community are unable to get the health benefits associated with participation in community organizations.

Adding age, individual level income, education, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, and time spent watching television lowered the magnitude of impact of social capital (social trust, informal social interaction, and the diversity of friendship) on self reported health. Perhaps the impact of social capital on self reported health depends on individual's personal characteristics such as time spent watching television or income level. The only social capital predictor that did not decrease in magnitude was involvement in community organizations, which means that overall participation in the community was beneficial for health regardless of individual differences in income, education, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, or time spent watching television.

5.2 Current Findings and Previous Research

5.2.1 Social Capital and Self Reported Health

The findings from this study support previous research that involvement in community organizations had a positive effect on self reported health (Engström et al., 2008; Kawachi, Kennedy & Glass, 1999; Schultz, O'Brien, and Tadesse, 2008). Like most of the previous research that examined the link between social capital and health, social trust was found to be positively associated with self reported health (Ellaway & Macintyre, 2000; Engström et al., 2008; Kawachi, Kennedy & Glass, 1999; Schultz, O'Brien, and Tadesse, 2008; Subramanian, Kim, & Kawachi, 2002). The reason social trust is many times the most important predictor of self reported health is that even before one participates in a community; they have to have a certain level of trust. Besides that, Subramanian, Kim, & Kawachi (2002) hypothesized that social trust is important for diffusion of health information and exercising informal control over deviant behaviors such as use of illegal drugs or cigarette smoking. In sum, trust is what makes creation of social capital possible.

One of the most interesting findings was that after adding individual level age, life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, education, income, and time spent watching TV, the association between informal social interaction and self reported health switched from a positive to negative. Informal social interaction, which can be defined as attending social events, entertainment, community activities, as well as hosting and visiting friends and family, has been used less in social capital studies than variables such as social support, social network size, or social trust. There is mixed evidence on whether it has statistically significant effects on self reported health (Kim & Kawachi, 2006; Poortinga, 2006).

This might mean that informal social interaction might be more beneficial for health of some individuals than others. For instance informal social interaction might impact the self reported health of a person with higher life satisfaction less than a person with a lower life satisfaction. It's also possible that interacting with family at a dinner or playing cards with friends are both sedentary behaviors, which like time spent watching television are linked to lower health outcomes (Hu et al., 2003), and time spent with friends in public places is not and might be more beneficial for health because of the physical activity involved.

This explanation is consistent with Putnam's (2000) finding that informal social interaction might not be as effective in creating social capital and benefiting communities as direct involvement in community organizations. Informal social interaction is also strongly and positively correlated with age, which might mean that it can explain more variance in self reported health for older individuals than for younger individuals.

Although, a number of studies report a significant positive relationship between participation in civic organizations (Engström et al. ,2008; Kawachi, Kennedy & Glass, 1999; Schultz, O'Brien, and Tadesse, 2008) as well as religious groups (Hyypä & Mäki, 2003), and political participation (Kim & Kawachi, 2006; Veenstra, 2005); there is little evidence about the benefits of having a diverse social circle in social capital literature. Findings from this study were consistent with the work of Kim and Kawachi (2006), who failed to find a significant relationship between a diversity of a friendship circle after controlling for age, income, life and community satisfaction and time spent watching television. Though, Kim and Kawachi (2006) found that when aggregated on a community level and combined with non-electoral political participation, diversity of friendship was related to higher self reported health.

It is possible that diverse social networks might have more beneficial impact on acquiring resources such as buying a house or getting a promotion at work (Lin & Erickson, 2008), and might be more important for individuals with lower income, education, life satisfaction and who live in less desirable neighborhoods. This is even more plausible since education, income, life and community satisfaction were negatively correlated with self reported health.

5.2.2. Neighborhood Perceptions and Self Reported Health

Similarly to Greiner et al. (2004), this study found that satisfaction with the community was related to higher self reported health. The research on individual's perceptions of neighborhood's physical and social characteristics and self reported health is extensive (Wen, Hawkey & Cacioppo, 2006). Most of the evidence suggests that objective characteristics of neighborhoods, such as socioeconomic status, impact self reported health through individual's socioeconomic characteristics, psychosocial status and one's perceptions of the community (Wen, Hawkey & Cacioppo, 2006).

The fact that this study did not find a strong association between community economic indicators and self reported health but did find a relationship between life satisfaction, satisfaction with the community, and self reported health might mean that economic characteristics of the community are less important than individual perceptions of the community in explaining variance in self reported health. What seems to support this hypothesis is that people's perceptions of their neighborhood environment might be different from the actual neighborhood environment (Macintyre & Ellaway, 2003), and since self reported health measures a perception of individual health, perceived environment might matter more than actual

environment. As described by Wen, Hawkey & Cacioppo (2006), individuals living in the same neighborhood have different experiences and perceive that neighborhood differently.

5.2.3 Neighborhood Economic Characteristics and Self Reported Health

It was intriguing that none of the community level predictors, except for unemployment rate was significantly related to self reported health. It was even more intriguing that lower median income was associated with higher self reported health. A number of previous studies have suggested that communities with higher income and education levels have better health outcomes (Subramanian & Kawachi, 2004). In addition, Kawachi (2006) has reviewed a number of studies that connect community deprivation (including poverty and unemployment rates) to lower social capital. Since further analysis indicated that there is a different relationship between unemployment and median income in communities with higher self reported health than in communities with lower self reported health, it might be that socio economic characteristics of a community impact the self reported health of the individuals living in communities with high self reported health differently than those living in communities with low self reported health.

There is also evidence, that individual's income, education, and employment status have a larger effect of health than community economic characteristics (Cohen, Kaplan & Salonen, 1999; Pappas et al., 1993). This might be why we found that individual income and education were significant predictors of self reported health, communities' median income, and high school graduation rate had little impact on explaining the variance in self reported health.

It must be noted that the kinds of community indicators used in this study were different from other studies that found a connection between self rated health and community economic characteristics. For instance Robert (1998) combined community unemployment and income

together to form a single community SES indicator and found a significant relationship between community economic indicators and self rated health. In the review of literature by Wilkinson & Pickett (2006) only modest relationships have been found between community economic indicators and health outcomes. Further, like in this study, the relationships between community economic indicators and self rated health were not statistically significant after controlling for individual income and education. This means that individual economic resources might be more important in explaining variability in self reported health than community economic characteristics

5.2.4. Time Spent Watching Television and Self Reported Health

This study found that extensive amounts of time spent watching television were associated with lower self reported health. This relationship remained highly significant even when individual level income, education, life and community satisfaction were added to the model. One of Putnam's (2000) strongest explanations for the decrease of social capital in the last 40 years was that individuals started spending more time watching television and less time actively participating in the community.

There is a considerable amount of evidence that connects high amount of time spent watching television to obesity, high cholesterol, diabetes and other health problems in children and adults (Hancox, Milne & Poulton, 2004; Hu et al., 2003; Patel et al., 2010). This study provides more evidence that increased time watching television is associated with lower health. It also provides evidence that time spent watching television might have a similar effect on both actual and perceived health.

5.3. Limitations

This study was an example of a thorough examination of the relationship between multiple indicators of social capital, community socio-economic indicators and self reported health. By using multi level modeling techniques, this study adequately modeled contextual information, as well as accounted for the correlation between contextual and individual level errors for individuals living in the same communities. Unlike in single level fixed effects regression designs, this study was able to explore random effects of different variables across communities, which accounts for the differences between communities on these variables.

Though this study had the above mentioned strengths, it also had several limitations. Most importantly, since this study was cross sectional in nature, the cause and effect relationship between predictors cannot be established. For instance, it might be that higher health status allows individuals to become more involved in community organizations and not the other way around. Moreover, the low response rates from some communities do not allow for full exclusion of non-response bias or selection effects.

Since findings in the current study were based on a sample of 20 communities and there was low variability in self reported health between these communities, replication of these findings in a larger sample of communities with more profound differences in self reported health is needed. Moreover, self reported health was measured with only one general question, which might not capture all aspects of individual health.

Further, communities in this study varied in size and consisted of parts of large towns and cities. Perhaps if the communities were defined as census tracks or other geographical areas, where people share the perception of being in the same "community", the results could have been

different. In addition, because community economic indicators are aggregate measures rather than individual measures, the relationship between these indicators and self reported health might be underestimated.

5.4. Future Studies

Future studies should examine in more detail how community perceptions, life satisfaction, and the way individuals spend their leisure mediates the relationship between community characteristics, access to social capital and health. In addition, future studies should explore other possible predictors that impact self reported health more directly than social capital. It would be also beneficial to explore the relationship between social capital and other social determinants and health as well as to what degree better health increased chances of reporting better social capital.

It would also be useful for future research to explore whether individuals who have a higher self reported health tend to participate in more community organizations than individuals who report lower self reported health, and if individuals who participate in more community organizations report higher self reported health over time after they get involved in community organizations.

The results from this study also indicate that social trust might be mediated by life satisfaction and community satisfaction as well as time spent watching television, therefore future studies should examine how social trust is created and what individual behaviors preclude the development of social trust. In addition, it would be interesting to investigate how the increase in involvement in community organizations contributes to the increase in social trust.

Future studies should also explore different ways of capturing community's socio-

economic characteristics as well as exploring the interaction between community and individual level SES and its impact on social capital and self reported health. In addition, greater attention should be paid in future studies in how a "community" is defined and how the definition of what is called a community (neighborhood, city, region) impacts the results.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

This study found that life satisfaction, satisfaction with one's community and time spent watching television explained more variance in self reported health than social trust and participation in community organizations. Further, it was found that controlling for individual differences in income, education, age, decreased the impact of social trust on self reported health. This study also found that satisfaction with the community might be better at predicting self reported health than objectives characteristics of the community such as socioeconomic indicators (Wen, Hawkey & Cacioppo, 2006).

The results from this study suggest that persuading individuals to spend less time in sedentary activities such as watching TV will not only enhance health but also build social capital. This study found that perceptions of the community is a stronger predictor of self reported health than community unemployment rate, high school graduation rate, median income in the community, and poverty level in the community. Building social capital might not be any easier in a community with higher economic indicators then in a community with lower economic indicators. In order to build social capital and improve health, changing people's perceptions of the community might be more important than changing the actual community characteristics.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE 2006 SOCIAL CAPITAL COMMUNITY SURVEY WAVE 1 QUESTIONNAIRE
SAGUARO SEMINAR: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA
KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Study #135633 January 13, 2006

PROGRAMMER NOTES:

FLAG VARIABLE

SET ALL SAMPLE TO FLAG=0

KATSAMP

SET KATSAMP=1 for BATON ROUGE, HOUSTON AND ARKANSAS COMMUNITIES

SET KATSAMP=0 FOR ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES

SCREEN (218, 219)

SET ALL SAMPLE TO SCREEN=0

(UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

INTRO

SET INTRO=CODE 1

EACH SAMPLE TYPE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT IDENTIFIABLE PUNCH

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES IN FINAL DATA FILE: Number of calls needed to complete the interview, Date of interview, Time interview Began, Interviewer ID

INTRODUCTION: Hello, I'm _____ calling from..., a public opinion polling organization. We are conducting an important survey about life in communities across America including yours. So that all types of people are represented in our survey, may I please speak to the person 18 years or older living in your household who last had a birthday? (IF SELECTED RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME, ARRANGE A CALLBACK.)
(INTERVIEWER: YOU MAY MENTION THAT "NO ONE WILL TRY TO SELL YOU ANYTHING OR ASK FOR A DONATION" AS NECESSARY TO RESPOND TO INQUIRIES OR TO KEEP THE REPENDENT ON THE PHONE.)

1 Continue with person on the phone

2 New person coming to the phone

3 Selected respondent is not at home

4 RETURN TO DISPO

INTERVIEWER: CALLBACK SHOULD ASK FOR:

Whom should we ask for when we call back? (Just a first name will do.)

<RNAME> [STRING] _-----

PROGRAMMER: DISPLAY RNAME ON INTRO SCREEN FOR CALLBACK
SECOND INTRODUCTION: Hello, I'm _____ calling from ..., a public opinion polling organization. We are conducting an important survey about life in communities across America including yours.

1 Continue

2 RETURN TO DISPO

Page 2

INTERVIEWER: RECORD R's GENDER

(IF NECESSARY SAY: I am recording that you are a male/female.)

(854)

<GENDER>

1 Male

2 Female

QUESTIONNAIRE

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION PRE-MATCHED SKIP TO 5A)

2B Just to be certain we are calling in the right area, what city or town do you live in? (RECORD VERBATIM)

(863)

<CITY_STR> [STRING]

3. And what is your ZIP code?

<ZIP> _ _ _ _ _ (1908, 1912)

8 Don't know

9 Refused

IF SCREEN=0, SKIP TO 5A

5A. We'd like to know how important various things are to your sense of who you are. When you think about yourself, how important is (DIMENSION) to your sense of who you are? (Very important, moderately important, slightly important, or not at all important)

[RANDOMIZE ORDER WITHIN COMMUNITY AND FOR NATIONAL. EACH INTERVIEW WILL BE

ASKED 5A3 AND RANDOMLY BE ASKED TWO OF THE OTHER FOUR- 5A1, 5A2, 5A4, 5A5.]

(Question 5A1 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A1 ...your OCCUPATION?

<IMPOCCUP>

1 Not at all important

2 Slightly important

3 Moderately important

4 Very important

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(Question 5A2 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A2 ...your PLACE OF RESIDENCE,..

<IMPRESID>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A3 asked of ALL respondents)

5A3 ...your ETHNIC OR RACIAL BACKGROUND...

<IMPETH>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A4 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A4 Your RELIGION (if any)...

<IMPWRK>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 5 Not relevant (not religious)
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A5 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A5 Being an American...

<IMPAMER>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 5 Not relevant (not American)
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

6. I'd like to first ask you some questions about how you view other people. Generally speaking,

would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

(925)

<TRUST>

- 1 People can be trusted
- 2 You can't be too careful
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Depends
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7. Next, we'd like to know how much you trust different groups of people. First, think about (GROUP). Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

(GROUP:)

7A. People in your neighborhood

(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(926)

<TRNEI>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7B. (How about) People you work with (would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?)

(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(927)

<TRWRK>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

QUESTION 7C ASKED ONLY OF WINSTON-SALEM AND GREENSBORO COMMUNITIES, AS WELL AS A RANDOM 33% OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE.

7C. People at your church or place of worship
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(928)

<TRREL>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7D. People who work in the stores where you shop
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(929)

<TRSHOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7F. The police in your local community
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(931)

<TRCOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7G. (How about) White people
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(932)

<TRWHT>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little

- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7H. What about African Americans or Blacks?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(933)

<TRBLK>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7I. What about Asian people?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(934)

<TRASN>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7J. How about Hispanics or Latinos?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(935)

<TRHIS>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

8A AND 8B ASKED AS A BLOCK (ALL OR NOTHING) OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS.

8A . If you lost a wallet or a purse that contained two hundred dollars, and it was found by a

neighbor, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or not at all likely?

<WALLTNEI>

- 1 very likely
- 2 somewhat likely
- 3 somewhat unlikely
- 4 not at all likely
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

8B. And if it was found by a complete stranger, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it

Would you say that was very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or not at all likely?

<WALLTSTR>

- 1 very likely
- 2 somewhat likely
- 3 somewhat unlikely
- 4 not at all likely
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

9. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using a scale where 1 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.

<LIFESAT>

[Record number] _____

- 88 DK
- 99 Refused

10. And how would you describe your overall state of health these days? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

(948)

<HEALTH>

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

11. Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the local community where you live. If public officials asked everyone to conserve water or electricity because of some emergency, how likely is it that people in your community would cooperate — would you say it is very likely, likely, unlikely, or very unlikely?

(949)

<COOP>

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Likely
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/Depends
- 4 Unlikely
- 5 Very Unlikely
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(QUESTION 11A asked of all Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas respondents and a random 50% of all other respondents)

11A. How likely do you think it is that you may be the victim of a crime in the next 12 months? (very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, very unlikely)

<ROBCHANC>

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Somewhat Likely
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/Depends
- 4 Somewhat Unlikely
- 5 Very Unlikely
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

12. How many years have you lived in your community? (IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(950)

<LIVCOM>

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 One to five years
- 3 Six to ten years SKIP TO 13
- 4 Eleven to twenty years SKIP TO 13
- 5 More than twenty years SKIP TO 13
- 6 All my life SKIP TO 13
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 13
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 13

12A. WHAT WAS THE ZIPCODE (OR COUNTRY IF YOU LIVED OUTSIDE THE U.S.) OF YOUR PRIOR RESIDENCE?

<ZIPPRIOR> _____

- 8 DK
- 9 Refused

13. Do you expect to be living in your community five years from now? (951)

<STAY>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

13A. Would you move away from this neighborhood if you could?

<WANTMOVE>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

14. Overall, how would you rate your community as a place to live — excellent, good, only fair, or

poor?

(952)

<QOL>

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Only Fair
- 4 Poor
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

15. Do you or your family own the place where you are living now, or do you rent?

(953)

<OWN>

- 1 Own
- 2 Rent
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

16. Overall, how much impact do you think PEOPLE LIKE YOU can have in making your community a better place to live — no impact at all, a small impact, a moderate impact, or a big impact?

(954)

<EFFCOM>

- 1 No impact at all
- 2 A small impact
- 3 A moderate impact
- 4 A big impact
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

17. Next I'd like to ask you a few questions about television and newspapers. How many days in

the past week did you read a daily newspaper?

(955)

<PAPER>

VALID RANGE 0-7

—

8 Don't know

9 Refused

18. How many hours per day do you spend watching TV (television) on an average weekday, that is Monday through Friday?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 12 OR GREATER, ENTER 12)

(956, 957)

<TVHRS>

VALID RANGE 0-12

—

98 Don't know

99 Refused

19. How many hours do you spend using the Internet or email IN A TYPICAL WEEK, not counting the times you do so for work. (IF NECESSARY: By a week, we mean 7 days.) (IF NECESSARY

PROBE WITH CATEGORIES)

(958)

<WWWTIME>

1 None

2 Less than 1 hour

3 1 to 5 hours

4 6 to 10 hours

5 11 to 20 hours

6 more than 20 hours

8 Don't know

9 Refused

21. My next questions are about public affairs. How interested are you in politics and national affairs? Are you very interested, somewhat interested, only slightly interested, or not at all interested?

(960)

<POLINT>

1 Very interested

2 Somewhat interested

3 Only slightly interested

4 Not at all interested

8 Don't know

9 Refused

22. Are you currently registered to vote?

(961)

<REGVOTE>

1 Yes

2 No

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Not eligible to vote

8 Don't know

9 Refused

23. As you may know, around half the public does not vote in presidential elections. How about you – did you vote in the presidential election in 2004 when George Bush ran against John Kerry, or did you skip that one? (DO NOT PROBE DK RESPONSE)

(962)

<VOTEUS>

1 Yes, Voted

2 No, Skipped that one

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Was not eligible

8 Don't know

9 Refused

24. How much of the time do you think you can trust the NATIONAL government to do what is right – just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?

(963)

<TGNAT>

1 Just about always

2 Most of the time

3 Some of the time

4 Hardly ever

8 Don't know

9 Refused

25. How about your LOCAL government? How much of the time do you think you can trust the LOCAL government to do what is right? (Would you say just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?)

(964)

<TGLOC>

1 Just about always

2 Most of the time

3 Some of the time

4 Hardly ever

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26. Which of the following things have you done in the past twelve months:

RANDOMIZE A-D

26A. Have you signed a petition?

(965)

<PETITION>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

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26B. Attended a political meeting or rally?

(966)

<RALLY>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26C. Worked on a community project?

(967)

<PROJECT>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26D. Participated in any demonstrations, protests, boycotts, or marches?

(968)

<MARCH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26E. Donated blood?

(969)

<BLOOD>

1 Yes

2 No

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Can't give blood

8 Don't know

9 Refused

27. Thinking POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY, how would you describe your own general outlook--as being very conservative, moderately conservative, middle-of-the-road, moderately liberal or very liberal?

(1011)

<IDEO>

- 1 Very conservative
- 2 Moderately conservative
- 3 Middle-of-the-road
- 4 Moderately liberal
- 5 Very Liberal
- 6 (VOLUNTEERED) Something else
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

27A. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

(2223)

<PARTYID>

- 1 Republican
- 2 Democrat
- 3 Independent
- 4 Other
- 5 No Preference
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTIONS 27B AND 27B1 THROUGH 27B5 ARE A BLOCK TO BE ASKED OF 100% OF HOUSTON, BATON ROUGE AND ARKANSAS RESPONDENTS AND 50% OF ALL OTHERS (RANDOMIZE FOR ALL WHO GET THEM.)

27B. Next I am going to read you a list of federal programs. For each one, I would like you to tell me whether you would like to see spending increased or decreased. The first program is: [RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 27B1 through 27B5]

27B1 Public schools? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDSCH>

- 1 Decreased
- 2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
- 3 Increased
- 8 Don't know

9 Refused

27B2 Dealing with crime? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDCRM>

1 Decreased

2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased

3 Increased

8 Don't know

9 Refused

27B3 Tightening border security to prevent illegal immigration? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDBRDR>

1 Decreased

2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased

3 Increased

8 Don't know

9 Refused

27B4 Aid to blacks? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDBLK>

1 Decreased

2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased

3 Increased

8 Don't know

9 Refused

27B5 Aid to the poor? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDPOOR>

1 Decreased

2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased

3 Increased

8 Don't know

9 Refused

(Question 27C asked only of the national sample)

27C. From what level of government do you feel you get the most for your money?

(federal/national, state, or local)

<SPENDNAT>

1 Local

2 State

3 Federal/National

8 Don't know

9 Refused

(Question 27D asked only of Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas samples)

27D. In your opinion, which is the bigger cause of poverty today - that people are not doing enough to help themselves out of poverty, or that circumstances beyond their control cause them to be poor?

<WHYPOOR>

1 people are not doing enough

2 circumstances cause them to be poor

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(Question 28 asked only of a random 50% of respondents)

28. We'd like to know how well known different governmental leaders are in your area. Could you tell me the names of the two U.S. Senators from your state? (IF NECESSARY: WHO ARE THEY?)

IF STATE= WASHINGTON DC: Could you tell me the names of the (mayor in the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia's representative in Congress)?

(IF NECESSARY: Who are they?)

DISPLAY: DO NOT READ: <SEN1> and <SEN2>

AL Jeff Sessions Richard Shelby

AK Frank Murkowski Ted Stevens

AZ John Kyl John McCain

AR Mark Pryor Blanche Lincoln

CA Barbara Boxer Dianne Feinstein

CO Wayne Allard Ken Salazar

CT Christopher Dodd Joseph Lieberman

DC Anthony Williams Ray Browne

DE Joseph Biden Thomas Carper

FL Bill Nelson Mel Martinez

GA Saxby Chambliss Johnny Isakson

HI Daniel Akaka Daniel Inouye

ID Larry Craig Mike Crapo

IL Richard Durbin Barack Obama

IN Evan Bayh Richard Lugar

IA Chuck Grassley Tom Harkin

KS Sam Brownback Pat Roberts

KY Jim Bunning Mitch McConnell

LA David Vittor Mary Landrieu

ME Susan Collins Olympia Snowe

MD Barbara Mikulski Paul Sarbanes

MA Edward Kennedy John Kerry

MI Debbie Stabenow Carl Levin

MN Mark Dayton Norm Coleman

MS Thad Cochran Trent Lott

MO James Talent Christopher Bond
MT Max Baucus Conrad Burns
NE Ben Nelson Charles Hagel
NV John Ensign Harry Reid
NH Judd Gregg John Sununu
NJ Frank Lautenberg Robert Menendez
NM Jeff Bingaman Pete Domenici
NY Hillary Clinton Charles Schumer
NC Richard Burr Elizabeth Dole
ND Kent Conrad Byron Dorgan
OH Mike Dewine George Voinovich
OK James Inhofe Tom Coburn
OR Gordon Smith Ron Wyden
PA Rick Santorum Arlen Specter
RI Lincoln Chafee Jack Reed
SC Jim DeMint Lindsey Graham
SD John Thune Tim Johnson
TN William Frist Lamar Alexander
TX John Cornyn Kay Bailey Hutchinson
UT Orrin Hatch Robert Bennett
VT James Jeffords Patrick Leahy
VA George Allen John Warner
WA Maria Cantwell Patty Murray
WV Robert Byrd John D. Rockefeller, IV
WI Russell Feingold Herb Kohl
WY Mike Enzi Craig Thomas

(1018)

<POLKNOW>

- 1 Failed to name either <SEN1> or <SEN2>
- 2 One correct
- 3 Both correct
- 4 One is "close"
- 5 Both are "close"
- 6 One is correct and one is "close"
- 9 Refused

29. I want to change subjects now and ask about the groups and organizations you may be involved with. First, what is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, another type of Christian, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

(1019)

<RELIG>

- 1 Protestant SKIP TO 29A
- 2 Catholic SKIP TO 30

- 3 Another type of Christian SKIP TO 29B
- 4 Jewish SKIP TO 30
- 5 Some other religion SKIP TO 29C
- 6 No religion SKIP TO 33
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 30
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 33

29A. What denomination is that, if any?
(1020, 1022)

<PROTDOM>

- 20 Non-denominational Protestant
- 30 Community church
- 40 Inter-denominational Protestant
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused
- 100 7th Day Adventist/Fundamentalist Adventists/Adventist
- 110 Episcopalian; Anglican; Worldwide Church of God
- 135 Baptist-Southern Baptist
- 149 Baptist-all other
- 150 United Church of Christ (includes Congregational, Evangelical and Reformed, and Congregational Christian)
- 169 Mennonite/Amish/Quaker/Brethren
- 180 Christian and Missionary Alliance (CMA)
- 182 Church of the Nazarene
- 183 Free Methodist Church
- 184 Salvation Army
- 185 Wesleyan Church
- 201 Independent Fundamentalist Churches of America/ Independent
- 220 Lutheran-Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, all other
- 221 Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod (LC-MS) or Wisconsin Synod
- 230 Methodist-United Methodist Church-Evangelical United Brethren; all other
- 231 Methodist-African Methodist Episcopal Church or African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
- 250 Pentecostal-Assemblies of God
- 269 Pentecostal (not specified); Church of God
- 279 Presbyterian
- 280 Christian Reformed Church or Dutch Reformed
- 281 Reformed Church in America
- 289 Reformed-all other references
- 290 Disciples of Christ
- 291 Christian Churches
- 292 Churches of Christ
- 293 Christian Congregation
- 997 Other, Specify

998 Don't Know

999 Refused

ALL ANSWERING Q.29A SKIP TO Q.30

29B. And what is that?

(1029, 1031)

<CHROTHER>

099 Christian (NEC); "just Christian"

300 Christian Scientists

700 Eastern Orthodox or Greek Rite Catholic (includes: Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Rumanian Orthodox, Serbian Orthodox, Syrian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Georgian Orthodox, Ukrainian Orthodox)

306 Fundamentalist Adventist (Worldwide Church of God)

304 Jehovah's Witnesses

301 Mormons; Latter Day Saints

302 Spiritualists

303 Unitarian; Universalist

305 Unity; Unity Church; Christ Church Unity

997 Other, Specify

ALL ANSWERING Q.29B SKIP TO Q.30

29C. (IF OTHER) What religion would that be?

(1037, 1039)

<RELOTHER>

724 American Indian Religions (Native American Religions)

723 Bahai

721 Buddhist

722 Hindu

720 Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam

997 Other, Specify

ALL ANSWERING Q.29C SKIP TO Q.30

30. Are you a MEMBER of a local church, synagogue, or other religious or spiritual community?

(1045)

<RELMEM>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

31. Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? (IF NECESSARY PROBE WITH CATEGORIES)

(1046)

<RELATEND>

- 1 Every week (or more often)
- 2 Almost every week
- 3 Once or twice a month
- 4 A few times per year
- 5 Less often than that
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

32. In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any sort of activity with people at your church or place of worship other than attending services? This might include teaching Sunday school, serving on a committee, attending choir rehearsal, retreat, or other things.

(1047)

<RELPART1>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

33. Now I'd like to ask about other kinds of groups and organizations. I'm going to read a list; just answer YES if you have been involved in the past 12 months with this kind of group.

(BEGIN LIST) (NOTE: SCHOOL YEAR INVOLVEMENT/SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE INCLUDED.)

PROGRAMMING: RANDOM ORDER A-P, KEEPING K-M TOGETHER, KEEPING N-O TOGETHER

33A. (IF Q30=1 DISPLAY: Besides your local place of worship,) Any organization affiliated with religion, such as the Knights of Columbus or B'nai B'rith (BA-NAY BRITH), or a bible study group?

(1049)

<GRPREL>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

33B. (How about) An adult sports club or league, or an outdoor activity club.

(1050)

<GRPSPORT>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

33C. (How about) A youth organization like youth sports leagues, the scouts, 4-H clubs, and Boys & Girls Clubs.

(1051)

<GRPYOUTH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33D. A parents' association, like the PTA or PTO, or other school support or service groups.

(1052)

<GRPPTA>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33E. A veteran's group.

(1053)

<GRPVET>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33F. A neighborhood association, like a block association, a homeowner or tenant association, or a crime watch group.

(1054)

<GRPNEI>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33G. Clubs or organizations for senior citizens or older people.

(1055)

<GRPELD>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33H. A charity or social welfare organization that provides services in such fields as health or service to the needy.

(1056)

<GRPSOC>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33I. A labor union.

(1057)

<GRPLAB>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33J. A professional, trade, farm, or business association.

(1058)

<GRPPROF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33K. Service clubs or fraternal organizations such as the Lions or Kiwanis or a local women's club or

a college fraternity or sorority. (NOTE: Includes Alumni Organizations)

(1059)

<GRPFRAT>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33L. Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations, such as the National Organization for Women,

the Mexican American Legal Defense or the NAACP?

(1060)

<GRPETH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33M. Other public interest groups, political action groups, political clubs, or party committees.

(1061)

<GRPPOL>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33N. A literary, art, discussion or study group OR a musical, dancing, or singing group.

(1062)

<GRPART>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33O. Any other hobby, investment, or garden clubs or societies.

(1063)

<GRPHOB>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33P. A support group or self-help program for people with specific illnesses, disabilities, problems, or addictions, or for their families.

(1064)

<GRPSELF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

IF 30 = 2 (NO) AND 33A-P = 2 (NO) OR 9 (REFUSED), SKIP TO 37

[R INVOLVED WITH NO GROUPS]

34. Did any of the groups that you are involved with take any LOCAL action for social or political reform in the past 12 months?

(1078)

<REFORM>

1 Yes

- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

35. In the past twelve months, have you served as an officer or served on a committee of any local club or organization?

(1079)

<OFFICER>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

37. People and families contribute money, property or other assets for a wide variety of charitable purposes. During the past 12 months, approximately how much money did you and the other family members in your household contribute to...

37A. All religious causes, including your local religious congregation (IF NECESSARY: PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By contribution, I mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself.)

(IF NECESSARY: REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY)

(1116)

<GIVEREL>

- 1 None
- 2 Less than \$100
- 3 \$100 to less than \$500
- 4 \$500 to less than \$1000
- 5 \$1000 to less than \$5000
- 6 More than \$5000
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

37B. To all non-religious charities, organizations, or causes (IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By contribution, I mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself.)

(IF NECESSARY: REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY)

(1117)

<GIVEOTHR>

- 1 None

- 2 Less than \$100
- 3 \$100 to less than \$500
- 4 \$500 to less than \$1000
- 5 \$1000 to less than \$5000
- 6 More than \$5000
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38. I'm going to read a list of statements. For each, please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly.
(Randomize order of items A-I)

38A. The people running my community don't really care much what happens to me.
(1118)

<ALIEN1>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38B. Television is my primary form of entertainment.
(1119)

<TVONE>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38C. Immigrants are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.
(1120)

<IMMIG>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38D. A book that most people disapprove of should be kept out of my local public library.
(1121)

<BOOK>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTION 38E ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38E. I often feel that there are too many things to worry about and pay attention to.

<TOOMUCH>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTION 38F ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38F. Sometimes I feel overwhelmed by everything that is going on

<OVERWHLM>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTION 38G ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38G. I feel used up at the end of a typical day.

<USEDUP>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTION 38H ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38H. I lead a calm and relaxed life

<CALMLFE>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38I. Religion is very important in my life.

(1122)

<RELIMP>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38J. Do you think the number of immigrants to America nowadays should be increased a lot, increased a little, remain the same as it is, reduced a little, or reduced a lot?

<LETIN1>

- 1 Increased a lot
- 2 Increased a little
- 3 Remain the same as it is
- 4 Reduced a little
- 5 Reduced a lot
- 6 Can't Choose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

(IF KATSAMP=0 AND NOT NATIONAL SAMPLE SKIP TO QUESTION 40)

(IF KATSAMP=0 AND NATIONAL SAMPLE SKIP TO 39H)

[Questions 39A-39H only asked of Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas samples with exception of

question 39E asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston respondents and question 39H asked of Baton Rouge, Houston, Arkansas and national sample]

39A. We are trying to understand what happened in different communities in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. I am going to read you a few statements about how the evacuees from Hurricane Katrina might have affected your community. For each statement, please tell me if

you AGREE or DISAGREE.

<HURRINT1>

The first statement is:...

The second statement is:...

[Randomize statement order]

39B. "Our community would be better off if many evacuees stayed in <CITY_STR> permanently."

<HURRSTAY>

1 Disagree strongly

2 Disagree somewhat

3 Neither [VOLUNTEERED]

4 Agree somewhat

5 Agree Strongly

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

39C. "Helping the evacuees put a considerable strain on our community."

<HURRSTRN>

1 Disagree strongly

2 Disagree somewhat

3 Neither [VOLUNTEERED]

4 Agree somewhat

5 Agree Strongly

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

Now, I am going to read you a list of ways that some people were personally affected by the Hurricane. For each, please tell me if you were affected in that way.

(Question 39D asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston sample. IF ARKANSAS SAMPLE SKIP

TO 39F)

39D. Did you host any evacuees in your home?

<EVACHOST>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to 39F

3 Respondent is a Katrina Evacuee (VOLUNTEERED) SKIP TO 39F

8 Don't Know SKIP to 39F

9 Refused SKIP TO 39F

(Question 39E asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston sample)

39E. Were the people whom you hosted friends from beforehand, were they relatives, or were they strangers? You may choose more than one category.

<EVACWHO>

- 1 Friends SKIP to 39G
- 2 Relatives SKIP to 39G
- 3 Strangers SKIP to 39G
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 39G
- 9 Refused SKIP to 39G

39F. Did you have any direct personal contact with Katrina evacuees, for example through hosting them, cooking meals, providing direct service, etc.

<EVACCTCT>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

39G. Some people got involved with evacuees, some didn't. Which, if any, of the following things did you do for Katrina evacuees? (check all that apply)

39G1 Donate money, clothing, food or other items? <EVACDON>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

39G2. Volunteer? <EVACVOL1>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No SKIP to 39H
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 39H
- 9 Refused SKIP to 39H

(Allow multiple responses for 39G3.)

39G3 Thinking about the volunteer work you did, was it organized by a religious group, by the state or local government, by the Red Cross, or by another group?

<EVACORG>

- 1 Religious Group
- 2 State or local government
- 3 Red Cross
- 4 Another group
- 5 All of the above groups
- 6 None of the above groups
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 39H asked of Baton Rouge, Houston, Arkansas, and a random 50% of the national sample)

39H. Do you think that your community will get better or worse as a place to live in the next 12 months, or will it stay the same?

<CMTYIMPV>

- 1 Worse
- 2 Stay the Same
- 3 Better
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

40. Next, I would like to ask a few questions about work. We'd like to know if you are working now, temporarily laid off, or if you are unemployed, retired, permanently disabled, a homemaker, a student, or what? (INTERVIEWER: IF MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE GIVEN, ENTER THE ONE WITH THE LOWEST CODE NUMBER.)

(1139)

<LABOR>

- 1 Working SKIP TO 41
- 2 Temporarily laid off SKIP TO 45
- 3 Unemployed SKIP TO 45
- 4 Retired SKIP TO 45
- 5 Permanently Disabled SKIP TO 45
- 6 Homemaker
- 7 Student
- 8 Don't Know SKIP TO 45
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 45

40A. Are you doing any work for pay at the present time?

<LABOR2>

(1141)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No SKIP TO 45
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 45
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 45

41. About how many hours do you work in the average week? Count everything, including extra jobs or paid work you do at home.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 96 OR GREATER, ENTER 96)

<WRKTIME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 96

__ (1142, 1143)

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused

44 On a typical day (IF NECESSARY: when you do go to your workplace), about how long does it take you to get to work?

(1146)
TYPE IN NUMBER OF HOURS
<COMMUTE1>
VALID RANGE 0 to 5 HOURS
HOURS: ____ (1147)
TYPE IN NUMBER OF MINUTES
<COMMUTE2>
VALID RANGE 0 to 360 MINUTES
MINUTES: ____ ____ ____ (1148, 1150)
IN DATASET CONVERT FROM HOURS AND/OR MINUTES TO HOURS USING 2
DECIMAL PLACES
<COMMUTE>
____. ____ ____ (1151, 1155)
8 Don't know
9 Refused

45. We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. So far as you and your family are concerned, would you say that you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not at all satisfied with your present financial situation?

(1156)
<ECONSAT>
1 Very satisfied
2 Somewhat satisfied
3 Not at all satisfied
8 Don't know
9 Refused

46. Now, I want to ask you some questions about family, friends, and neighbors. First, I'd like you to describe your household. Are you currently married, separated, divorced, widowed, or have you never married?

(1157)
<MARITAL>
1 Currently married SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48
2 Separated
3 Divorced
4 Widowed SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48
5 Never Married
9 Refused SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48

46A. Are you currently living with a partner?

(1158)
<PARTNER>
1 Yes
2 No

8 Don't Know
9 Refused

47. How many children, aged 17 or younger, live in your household?

<KIDS>

VALID RANGE 0-20

__ (1159, 1160)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

IF <KIDS>=0 SKIP TO 48

47A. And how many of these children are six years old or older?

<KIDS_6>

VALID RANGE 0-20 BUT LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO <KIDS>

__ (1161, 1162)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

48. Including yourself, how many adults live in your household?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 10 OR GREATER, ENTER 10)

<SKID>

VALID RANGE 1-10

__ (1163, 1164)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

Question 50A-D rotated in a block but only asked of a random 50% of respondents

50. Suppose a CLOSE RELATIVE or family member were marrying (GROUP)? Would you very much favor it happening, somewhat favor, neither favor nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or very much oppose it happening?

50A. An Asian person?

(1167)

<MARASN>

1 Very much favor

2 Somewhat favor

3 Neither favor nor oppose

4 Somewhat oppose

5 Very much oppose

8 Don't know

9 Refused

50B. (How about marrying an) African-American or Black person?

(1168)

<MARBLK>

1 Very much favor

- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

50C. (How about marrying a) White person?
(1169)

<MARWHT>

- 1 Very much favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

50D. (How about marrying a) Latino or Hispanic person?
(1170)

<MARHIS>

- 1 Very much favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

50E. Next, I'd like to know whether you have warm or cold feelings toward a number of well-known groups. I'll read out a group and ask you to rate it from zero(0) to one hundred (100). The higher the number, the warmer or more favorable you feel toward it. If you have very warm or positive feelings, you might give it 100. If you have very cold or negative feelings, give it a zero. If you feel neither warm nor cold toward it, give it a 50. You can use all the numbers from zero to 100. The first group is

[ALL ITEMS APPEAR IN RANDOM ORDER]

50E1 Gay Men and Lesbians, that is, homosexuals?

<FTGAYS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E2 Blacks

<FTBLKS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E3 Whites?
<FTWHTS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E4 Asian-Americans?
<FTASNS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E5 Latinos or Hispanic-Americans?
<FTHSPNS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E6 Catholics?
<FTCATHS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E7 Protestants?
<FTPROTS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E8 Muslims?
<FTMUSLM> [record number 0 through 100]
Page 27
888 Don't know
999 Refused
[Question 50E9 asked of a random 50% of respondents]

50E9 Evangelical Christians?
<FTFUNDS> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know
999 Refused

50E10 Immigrants?
<FTIMMIG> [record number 0 through 100]
888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E11 Poor people?

<FTPOOR> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E12 Rich people?

<FTRICH> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

51. Next I have a few questions about your IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS. These are the 10 or 20 households that live closest to you. About how often do you talk to or visit with your immediate neighbors — just about everyday, several times a week, several times a month, once a month, several times a year, once a year or less, or never?

(1176)

<NEISOC>

1 Just about everyday

2 Several times a week

3 Several times a month

4 Once a month

5 Several times a year

6 Once a year or less

7 Never

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[Question 52 asked of a random 50% of respondents]

52. In the past two years, have you worked with others to get people in your immediate neighborhood to work together to fix or improve something?

<NEICOOP>

(1177)

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

[Question 52A asked of a random 50% of respondents]

52A. "If you were looking for a house, and found affordable houses in a few different neighborhoods, in which of the following neighborhoods would you personally feel most comfortable?" (Neighbors entirely of your own race or ethnic background; Neighbors mostly of your own race or ethnic background; Neighbors mostly of different racial or ethnic background from your own race or ethnic background; or the Racial or ethnic background of

neighbors is completely irrelevant)

<NEIDIV>

- 1 Neighbors entirely of your own race or ethnic background;
- 2 Neighbors mostly of your own race or ethnic background;
- 3 Neighbors mostly of different racial or ethnic background from your own race or ethnic background;
- 4 Racial or ethnic background of neighbors is completely irrelevant
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

53. Now, how about friends? About how many CLOSE FRIENDS do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help. Would you say that you have no close friends, one or two, three to five, six to ten, or more than that?

(1178)

<FRIENDS>

- 1 No close friends
- 2 1-2 close friends
- 3 3-5 close friends
- 4 6-10 close friends
- 5 More than 10 close friends
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

54. Right now, how many people do you have in your life with whom you can share confidences or discuss a difficult decision – nobody, one, two, or three or more? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: INCLUDES FAMILY)

(1179)

<CONFIDE>

- 1 Nobody SKIP to 55
- 2 One SKIP to 55
- 3 Two SKIP to 55
- 4 Three or more
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 55
- 9 Refused SKIP to 55

54A. How many would that be?

<CONFIDEHI>

[record number]

55. Thinking now about everyone that you would count as a PERSONAL FRIEND, not just your closest friends—do you have a personal friend who...

PROGRAMMING: PARTS A-K IN RANDOM ORDER

55A (Do you have a personal friend who) Owns their own business?

(1208)

<BBUS>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55B. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is a manual worker? (IF NECESSARY: Works in a factory, as a truck driver, or as a laborer.)

(1209)

<BWORKER>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55C. (Do you have a personal friend who) Has been on welfare?

(1210)

<BWELF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55D. (Do you have a personal friend who) Owns a vacation home?

(1211)

<BVACH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55E. [coded to signify, has personal friend with a different religious orientation]

(IF <RELIG>=1) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Protestant?

(IF <RELIG>=2) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Catholic?

(IF <RELIG>=3) (Do you have a personal friend who) Has a different religion than you?

(IF <RELIG>=4) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Jewish?

(IF <RELIG>=5) (Do you have a personal friend who) Has a different religion than you?

(IF <RELIG>>5) (Do you have a personal friend who) You consider to be very religious?

(1212)

<BREL>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55F. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is White?

(1213)

<BWHT>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

How many personal WHITE friends would that be?

<BWHT4>

____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

55G. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Latino or Hispanic?

(1214)

<BHISP>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

How many personal HISPANIC friends would that be?

<BHISP4>

____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

55H. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Asian?

(1215)

<BASN>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)

8 Don't know SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)

9 Refused SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)

How many personal ASIAN friends would that be?

<BASN4>

____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)

8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)

9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)

55I. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Black or African American?

(1216)

<BBLK>

1 Yes
2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)
8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)
9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)
How many personal BLACK friends would that be?
< BBLK4>
____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)
8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)
9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

55K. (Do you have a personal friend who) You would describe as a community leader?
(1218)

<BLEADER>

1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't know
9 Refused

56. Now, I'm going to ask you how many times you may have done certain things in the past twelve months. For all of these, I want you just to give me your best guess, and don't worry that you might be off a little. About how many times in the past 12 months did you... [INSERT ACTIVITY]?

PROGRAMMING: RANDOMIZE A-N

56A. Attend a celebration, parade, or a local sports or art event in your community?
(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.
IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CPARADE>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1233, 1234)

98 Don't Know
99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1271)

<PARADE>

1 never did this
2 once
3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
4 2-4 times
5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average
7 twice a month
8 about once a week on average
9 more than once a week
98 Don't Know
99 Refused

56B. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) Taken part in artistic activities with others such as singing, dancing, or acting with a group?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CARTIST>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1235, 1236)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1273)

<ARTIST>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56C. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) played cards or board games with others?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CCARDS>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1237, 1238)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1275)

<CARDS>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56D. (How many times in the past 12 months have you) visited relatives in person or had them visit you?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFAMVISI>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1239, 1240)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1277)

<FAMVISIT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week
98 Don't Know
99 Refused

56E. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) attended a club meeting?
(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.
IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CCLUBMET>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1241, 1242)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1279)

<CLUBMEET>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56F. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) had friends over to your home?
(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.
IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDVIST>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1243, 1244)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on

average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1308)

<FRDVISIT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56G. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of a friend of a different race or had them in your home?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDRAC>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1245, 1246)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1310)

<FRDRAC>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

IF Q40 = 1 OR Q40A = 1 (R WORKS) ASK 56H - ALL OTHERS SKIP

56H. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) socialized with coworkers outside of work?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CJOBSOC>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1247, 1248)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1312)

<JOBSOC>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56I. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) hung out with friends at a park, shopping mall, or other public place?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDHANG>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1249, 1250)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that? (IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1314)

<FRDHANG>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56J. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) played a team sport?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CSOCSPT>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

_ _ (1251, 1252)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1316)

<SOCSPORT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56K. (SKIP IF <WWWTIME>=1) (How many times in the past twelve months have you participated in an on-line discussion over the Internet?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CWWWCHAT>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1253, 1254)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that? (IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1318)

<WWWCHAT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56L. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) attended any public meeting in which there was discussion of town or school affairs?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CPUBMEET>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1255, 1256)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

(1320)

<PUBMEET>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56M. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of a neighbor?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CNEIHOME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

Page 38

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

<NEIHOME >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56N. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of someone in <CITY_STR> but outside your neighborhood?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CHMEXNEI>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--
98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it

once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times

or 5-9 times?

<HOMEXNEI >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

58. How many times in the past twelve months have you volunteered?

(IF NECESSARY PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By volunteering, I mean any unpaid work you've done to help people besides your family and friends or people you work with.)

(IF NECESSARY: Count every time you did any volunteer work, no matter how much or little.)

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CVOLTIME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

-- (1340, 1341)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

IF 0 OR 99, SKIP TO 60

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on

average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1342)

<VOLTIMES>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

60. Our last few questions are used to ensure that our sample for this survey accurately reflects the population as a whole. First, in what year were you born?

<BYEAR>

VALID RANGE 1895-1987

____ (1356, 1359)

61. What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?

(1360)

<EDUC>

1 Less than high school (Grade 11 or less) CONTINUE

2 High school diploma (including GED) SKIP TO 62

3 Some college SKIP TO 62

4 Assoc. degree (2 year) or specialized technical training SKIP TO 62

5 Bachelor's degree SKIP TO 62

6 Some graduate training SKIP TO 62

7 Graduate or professional degree SKIP TO 62

8 Don't know SKIP TO 62

9 Refused SKIP TO 62

61A. Do you have a GED or high school equivalency?

(1361)

<EDUC2>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

62. Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino?

(1362)

<HISPAN>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP TO 63

8 Don't know SKIP TO 63

9 Refused SKIP TO 63

62A. Would you say your background is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, or something

else and if so what?

(1363)

<HISPNAT>

1 Mexican

2 Puerto Rican

3 Cuban

4 Dominican

5 El Salvadoran

6 Guatemalan

7 Colombian

8 Venezuelan

9 Haitian

10 Jamaican

11 Honduran

12 Brazilian

13 Other

88 Don't know

99 Refused

62B. Do you consider yourself to be White or Black?

(1364)

<HISPRACE>

1 White SKIP TO 64

2 Black SKIP TO 64

3 Other SKIP TO 64

8 Don't Know SKIP TO 64

9 Refused SKIP TO 64

63. Do you consider yourself to be White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American, or some other race?

(1365)

<RACE>

1 White SKIP TO 63C

2 African American or Black SKIP TO 64

3 Asian or Pacific Islander SKIP TO 63B

4 Alaskan Native SKIP TO 64

5 Native American SKIP TO 64

6 Other

8 Don't know SKIP TO 64

9 Refused SKIP TO 64

63A. (IF NWSCREEN=5 ADD "What do you consider your race to be, please") Specify:
(1366)

<RACEO> [STRING] SKIP TO 63C

63B. Would you say your background is Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, or something else,
and

if so what?

(1368)

<ASNNAT>

1 Chinese SKIP to 64

2 Korean SKIP to 64

3 Japanese SKIP to 64

4 Filipino SKIP to 64

5 Asian Indian SKIP to 64

6 Vietnamese SKIP to 64

7 Cambodian SKIP to 64

8 Indian SKIP to 64

9 Pakistani SKIP to 64

10 Other SKIP to 64

98 Don't know SKIP to 64

99 Refused SKIP to 64

63C. From what country did your ancestors come? (can code up to 2 from fixed list)

<ETHNIC1>

<ETHNIC2>

104 Afghanistan

108 Albania

112 Algeria

244 America

116 American Samoa

120 Andorra

124 Angola

760 Anguilla

110 Antarctica

128 Antigua And Barbuda

132 Argentina

151 Armenia

633 Aruba
136 Australia
140 Austria
131 Azerbaijan
144 Bahamas
148 Bahrain
150 Bangladesh
152 Barbados
212 Belarus
156 Belgium
184 Belize
304 Benin
160 Bermuda
164 Bhutan
168 Bolivia
170 Bosnia And Herzegovina
172 Botswana
174 Bouvet Island
176 Brazil
186 British Indian Ocean Territory
196 Brunei Darussalam
200 Bulgaria
954 Burkina Faso
208 Burundi
216 Cambodia
220 Cameroon
224 Canada
232 Cape Verde
236 Cayman Islands
240 Central African Republic
248 Chad
252 Chile
256 China
262 Christmas Island
266 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
270 Colombia
274 Comoros
278 Congo
284 Cook Islands
288 Costa Rica
284 Cote D'ivoire
291 Croatia
292 Cuba
296 Cyprus

303 Czech Republic
308 Democratic People's Republic
308 Denmark
362 Djibouti
312 Dominica
314 Dominican Republic
726 East Timor
318 Ecuador
918 Egypt
322 El Salvador
326 Equatorial Guinea
241 England and Wales
332 Eritrea
333 Estonia
331 Ethiopia
338 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
334 Faroe Islands
342 Fiji
346 Finland
907 Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia
350 France
354 French Guiana
358 French Polynesia
360 French Southern Territories
366 Gabon
370 Gambia
368 Georgia
376 Germany
388 Ghana
392 Gibraltar
400 Greece
404 Greenland
408 Grenada
412 Guadeloupe
416 Guam
420 Guatemala
424 Guinea
724 Guinea-Bissau
428 Guyana
432 Haiti
434 Heard And Mc Donald Islands
245 Holland
440 Honduras
444 Hong Kong

448 Hungary
452 Iceland
456 India
460 Indonesia
464 Iran (Islamic Republic Of)
468 Iraq
472 Ireland
476 Israel
480 Italy
488 Jamaica
492 Japan
500 Jordan
498 Kazakhstan
504 Kenya
396 Kiribati
514 Kuwait
517 Kyrgyzstan
518 Lao People's Democratic Republic
528 Latvia
522 Lebanon
526 Lesotho
530 Liberia
534 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
538 Liechtenstein
540 Lithuania
542 Luxembourg
546 Macau
550 Madagascar
554 Malawi
558 Malaysia
562 Maldives
566 Mali
570 Malta
684 Marshall Islands
574 Martinique
578 Mauritania
580 Mauritius
275 Mayotte
349 Metropolitan France
584 Mexico
683 Micronesia (Federated States Of)
592 Monaco
596 Mongolia
600 Montserrat

604 Morocco
608 Mozambique
204 Myanmar
616 Namibia
620 Nauru
624 Nepal
628 Netherlands
630 Netherlands Antilles
640 New Caledonia
654 New Zealand
658 Nicaragua
662 Niger
666 Nigeria
670 Niue
674 Norfolk Island
680 Northern Mariana Islands
678 Norway
612 Oman
686 Pakistan
685 Palau
691 Panama
698 Papua New Guinea
700 Paraguay
704 Peru
708 Philippines
712 Pitcairn
716 Poland
720 Portugal
258 Province Of China Taiwan
730 Puerto Rico
734 Qatar
510 Republic Of Korea
598 Republic Of Moldova
738 Reunion
742 Romania
743 Russian Federation
746 Rwanda
759 Saint Kitts And Nevis
762 Saint Lucia
770 Saint Vincent And The Grenadines
982 Samoa
774 San Marino
778 Sao Tome And Principe
782 Saudi Arabia

242 Scotland
786 Senegal
790 Seychelles
794 Sierra Leone
802 Singapore
803 Slovakia
905 Slovenia
190 Solomon Islands
806 Somalia
339 South Georgia/The South Sandwich Is
810 South Africa
824 Spain
244 Sri Lanka
754 St. Helena
766 St. Pierre And Miquelon
836 Sudan
840 Suriname
844 Svalbard And Jan Mayen Islands
848 Swaziland
852 Sweden
856 Switzerland
860 Syrian Arab Republic
862 Tajikistan
864 Thailand
868 Togo
872 Tokelau
876 Tonga
880 Trinidad And Tobago
888 Tunisia
892 Turkey
895 Turkmenistan
896 Turks And Caicos Islands
898 Tuvalu
900 Uganda
904 Ukraine
681 United States Minor Outlying Is
884 United Arab Emirates
926 United Kingdom
934 United Republic Of Tanzania
958 Uruguay
960 Uzbekistan
648 Vanuatu
436 Vatican City State (Holy See)
962 Venezuela

804 Vietnam
192 Virgin Islands (British)
950 Virgin Islands (U.S.)
976 Wallis And Futuna Islands
832 Western Sahara
243 West Indies
987 Yemen
991 Yugoslavia
280 Zaire
994 Zambia
816 Zimbabwe
[If country or state not provided on list, record verbatim]
8888 Don't Know
9999 Refused

64. Are you an American citizen?

(1375)

<CITIZ>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

64A. Were you born in the United States?

(2224)

<BORNUS>

1 Yes SKIP TO 64B

2 No SKIP TO 64C

8 Don't know SKIP TO 64D

9 Refused SKIP TO 64D

64B. What state were you born in?

<STATBRN>

(2232) 1 Alabama

2 Alaska

3 Arizona

4 Arkansas

5 California

6 Colorado

7 Connecticut

8 Delaware

9 District of Columbia

(2233) 10 Florida

11 Georgia

12 Hawaii

13 Idaho
14 Illinois
15 Indiana
16 Iowa
17 Kansas
18 Kentucky
19 Louisiana
(2234) 20 Maine
21 Maryland
22 Massachusetts
23 Michigan
24 Minnesota
25 Mississippi
26 Missouri
27 Montana
28 Nebraska
29 Nevada
(2235) 30 New Hampshire
31 New Jersey
32 New Mexico
33 New York
34 North Carolina
35 North Dakota
36 Ohio
37 Oklahoma
38 Oregon
39 Pennsylvania
(2236) 40 Rhode Island
41 South Carolina
42 South Dakota
43 Tennessee
44 Texas
45 Utah
46 Vermont
47 Virginia
48 Washington
49 West Virginia
(2237) 50 Wisconsin
51 Wyoming
52 Other, Specify
998 Don't Know
999 Refused

64B1. Were either of your parents born outside the United States?

<IMMIGGEN>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

ALL WHO ANSWER 64B1, SKIP TO Q64D

64C. What country were you born in?

(2240, 2242)

<CTRYBRN>

001 Afghanistan

002 Albania

003 Algeria

004 American Samoa

005 Andorra

006 Angola

007 Anguilla

008 Antarctica

009 Antigua And Barbuda

010 Argentina

011 Armenia

012 Aruba

013 Australia

014 Austria

015 Azerbaijan

016 Bahamas

017 Bahrain

018 Bangladesh

019 Barbados

020 Belarus

021 Belgium

022 Belize

023 Benin

024 Bermuda

025 Bhutan

026 Bolivia

027 Bosnia And Herzegovina

028 Botswana

029 Bouvet Island

030 Brazil

031 British Indian Ocean Territory

032 Brunei Darussalam

033 Bulgaria

034 Burkina Faso

035 Burundi
036 Cambodia
037 Cameroon
038 Canada
039 Cape Verde
040 Cayman Islands
041 Central African Republic
042 Chad
043 Chile
044 China
045 Christmas Island
046 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
047 Colombia
048 Comoros
049 Congo
050 Cook Islands
051 Costa Rica
052 Cote D'ivoire
053 Croatia
054 Cuba
055 Cyprus
056 Czech Republic
057 Democratic People's Republic Of
058 Denmark
059 Djibouti
060 Dominica
061 Dominican Republic
062 East Timor
063 Ecuador
064 Egypt
065 El Salvador
066 Equatorial Guinea
067 Eritrea
068 Estonia
069 Ethiopia
070 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
071 Faroe Islands
072 Fiji
073 Finland
074 Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedoni
075 France
076 French Guiana
077 French Polynesia
078 French Southern Territories

079 Gabon
080 Gambia
081 Georgia
082 Germany
083 Ghana
084 Gibraltar
085 Greece
086 Greenland
087 Grenada
088 Guadeloupe
089 Guam
090 Guatemala
091 Guinea
092 Guinea-Bissau
093 Guyana
094 Haiti
095 Heard And Mc Donald Islands
096 Honduras
097 Hong Kong
098 Hungary
099 Iceland
100 India
101 Indonesia
102 Iran (Islamic Republic Of)
103 Iraq
104 Ireland
105 Israel
106 Italy
107 Jamaica
108 Japan
109 Jordan
110 Kazakhstan
111 Kenya
112 Kiribati
113 Kuwait
114 Kyrgyzstan
115 Lao People's Democratic Republic
116 Latvia
117 Lebanon
118 Lesotho
119 Liberia
120 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
121 Liechtenstein
122 Lithuania

123 Luxembourg
124 Macau
125 Madagascar
126 Malawi
127 Malaysia
128 Maldives
129 Mali
130 Malta
131 Marshall Islands
132 Martinique
133 Mauritania
134 Mauritius
135 Mayotte
136 Metropolitan France
137 Mexico
138 Micronesia (Federated States Of)
139 Monaco
140 Mongolia
141 Montserrat
142 Morocco
143 Mozambique
144 Myanmar
145 Namibia
146 Nauru
147 Nepal
148 Netherlands
149 Netherlands Antilles
150 New Caledonia
151 New Zealand
152 Nicaragua
153 Niger
154 Nigeria
155 Niue
156 Norfolk Island
157 Northern Mariana Islands
158 Norway
159 Oman
160 Pakistan
161 Palau
162 Panama
163 Papua New Guinea
164 Paraguay
165 Peru
166 Philippines

167 Pitcairn
168 Poland
169 Portugal
170 Province Of China Taiwan
171 Puerto Rico
172 Qatar
173 Republic Of Korea
174 Republic Of Moldova
175 Reunion
176 Romania
177 Russian Federation
178 Rwanda
179 Saint Kitts And Nevis
180 Saint Lucia
181 Saint Vincent And The Grenadines
182 Samoa
183 San Marino
184 Sao Tome And Principe
185 Saudi Arabia
186 Senegal
187 Seychelles
188 Sierra Leone
189 Singapore
190 Slovakia
191 Slovenia
192 Solomon Islands
193 Somalia
194 South Georgia/The South Sandwich Is
195 South Africa
196 Spain
197 Sri Lanka
198 St. Helena
199 St. Pierre And Miquelon
200 Sudan
201 Suriname
202 Svalbard And Jan Mayen Islands
203 Swaziland
204 Sweden
205 Switzerland
206 Syrian Arab Republic
207 Tajikistan
208 Thailand
209 Togo
210 Tokelau

211 Tonga
212 Trinidad And Tobago
213 Tunisia
214 Turkey
215 Turkmenistan
216 Turks And Caicos Islands
217 Tuvalu
218 Uganda
219 Ukraine
220 United States Minor Outlying Is
221 United Arab Emirates
222 United Kingdom
223 United Republic Of Tanzania
224 United States
225 Uruguay
226 Uzbekistan
227 Vanuatu
228 Vatican City State (Holy See)
229 Venezuela
230 Vietnam
231 Virgin Islands (British)
232 Virgin Islands (U.S.)
233 Wallis And Futuna Islands
234 Western Sahara
235 Yemen
236 Yugoslavia
237 Zaire
238 Zambia
239 Zimbabwe
997 Other, Specify
998 Don't Know
999 Refused
64D. How many years have you lived in the United States?
<YRSINUS>

65. How many different telephone numbers does your household have, not counting those dedicated to a fax machine or computer or cell phones?

(1376)

<PHONES>

VALID RANGE 1-9

66A. If you added together the yearly incomes, before taxes, of all the members of your household for last year, 2005, would the total be: (READ LIST)

(1377)

<YP_1>

1 Less than \$30,000 or
2 \$30,000 or more
---DO NOT READ BELOW---

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

IF <YP_1> = 2, SKIP TO 66C. IF <YP_1> = 8 or 9, SKIP TO INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE 68

66B. Would that be: (READ LIST)

(1378)

<YP_2>

1 \$20,000 or less

2 Over \$20,000 but less than \$30,000

---DO NOT READ BELOW---

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

IF Q66B WAS ASKED, SKIP TO INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE 68

66C. Would that be: (READ LIST)

<YP_3>

(1379)

1 \$30,000 but less than \$50,000

2 \$50,000 but less than \$75,000

3 \$75,000 but less than \$100,000

4 \$100,000 or more

---DO NOT READ BELOW---

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION PRE-MATCHED SKIP TO CLOSING)

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION INCOMPLETE:)

68. Those are all my questions. In order for us to compare your answers to publicly available data about your community, we would also like to ask you for your address. We will use this information only to match you to the right geographic unit and then we will discard it. We will not give your address to any one else or use it for any purpose that you have not authorized.

Would you be willing to give us your address for this purpose?

(1408)

<GEO1>

1 Yes CONTINUE

2 No SKIP TO 70

69. What is your street address?

(1608, 1679)

<ADDRESS1> [STRING] (number and street) SKIP TO CLOSING

70. We understand. Would you be willing to tell us the name of your street and the name of the streets that meet at the nearest intersection?

(1410)

1 Yes CONTINUE

2 No SKIP TO CLOSING

70A. What street do you live on? (RECORD VERBATIM)

<STREET> [STRING]

70B. What two streets cross in the nearest intersection? (RECORD VERBATIM)

<CROSSST> [STRING]

CLOSING:

That's all my questions. I want to thank you very much for taking the time to talk with us. We will announce the results of this survey sometime in the next few months, we hope you look for the news story.

APPENDIX B

THE 2006 SOCIAL CAPITAL COMMUNITY SURVEY WAVE 2
SAGUARO SEMINAR: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA
KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Study #142874 June 30, 2006

PROGRAMMER NOTES:

FLAG VARIABLE

SET ALL SAMPLE TO FLAG=0

KATSAMP

SET KATSAMP=1 for BATON ROUGE, HOUSTON AND ARKANSAS COMMUNITIES

SET KATSAMP=0 FOR ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES

SCREEN (218, 219)

SET ALL SAMPLE TO SCREEN=0

(UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

INTRO

SET INTRO=CODE 1

EACH SAMPLE TYPE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT IDENTIFIABLE PUNCH

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES IN FINAL DATA FILE: Number of calls needed to complete the

interview, Date of interview, Time interview Began, Interviewer ID

INTRODUCTION: Hello, I'm _____ calling from TNS, a public opinion polling organization. We are conducting an important survey about life in communities across America including yours. So that all types of people are represented in our survey, may I please speak to the person 18 years or older living in your household who last had a birthday? (IF SELECTED RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME, ARRANGE A CALLBACK.) (INTERVIEWER: YOU MAY MENTION THAT "NO ONE WILL TRY TO SELL YOU ANYTHING OR ASK FOR A DONATION" AS NECESSARY TO RESPOND TO INQUIRIES OR TO KEEP THE REPENDENT ON THE PHONE.)

- 1 Continue with person on the phone
- 2 New person coming to the phone
- 3 Selected respondent is not at home
- 4 RETURN TO DISPO

INTERVIEWER: CALLBACK SHOULD ASK FOR:

Whom should we ask for when we call back? (Just a first name will do.)

<RNAME> [STRING] _ _ _ _ _

PROGRAMMER: DISPLAY RNAME ON INTRO SCREEN FOR CALLBACK

SECOND INTRODUCTION: Hello, I'm _____ calling from TNS, a public opinion polling organization. We are conducting an important survey about life in communities across America including yours.

1 Continue

2 RETURN TO DISPO

INTERVIEWER: RECORD R's GENDER

(IF NECESSARY SAY: I am recording that you are a male/female.)

(854)

<GENDER>

1 Male

2 Female

QUESTIONNAIRE

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION PRE-MATCHED SKIP TO 5A)

2B Just to be certain we are calling in the right area, what city or town do you live in? (RECORD VERBATIM)

(863)

<CITY_STR> [STRING]

3. And what is your ZIP code?

<ZIP> _____ (1908, 1912)

8 Don't know

9 Refused

IF SCREEN=0, SKIP TO 5A

5A. We'd like to know how important various things are to your sense of who you are. When you think about yourself, how important is (DIMENSION) to your sense of who you are? (Very important, moderately important, slightly important, or not at all important)

[RANDOMIZE ORDER WITHIN COMMUNITY AND FOR NATIONAL. EACH INTERVIEW WILL BE

ASKED 5A3 AND RANDOMLY BE ASKED TWO OF THE OTHER FOUR- 5A1, 5A2, 5A4, 5A5.]

(Question 5A1 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A1 ...your OCCUPATION?

<IMPOCCUP>

1 Not at all important

2 Slightly important

3 Moderately important

4 Very important

8 Don't Know

9 Refused
(Question 5A2 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A2 ...your PLACE OF RESIDENCE,...

<IMPRESID>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A3 asked of ALL respondents)

5A3 ...your ETHNIC OR RACIAL BACKGROUND...

<IMPETH>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A4 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A4 Your RELIGION (if any)...

<IMPWRK>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 5 Not relevant (not religious)
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 5A5 asked of a random 50% of respondents)

5A5 Being an American...

<IMPAMER>

- 1 Not at all important
- 2 Slightly important
- 3 Moderately important
- 4 Very important
- 5 Not relevant (not American)
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

6. I'd like to first ask you some questions about how you view other people. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

(925)

<TRUST>

- 1 People can be trusted
- 2 You can't be too careful
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Depends
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7. Next, we'd like to know how much you trust different groups of people. First, think about (GROUP). Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

(GROUP:)

7A. People in your neighborhood

(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(926)

<TRNEI>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7B. (How about) People you work with (would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?)

(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(927)

<TRWRK>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

QUESTION 7C ASKED ONLY OF WINSTON-SALEM AND GREENSBORO COMMUNITIES, AS WELL AS A RANDOM 33% OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE.

7C. People at your church or place of worship
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(928)

<TRREL>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7D. People who work in the stores where you shop
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(929)

<TRSHOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7F. The police in your local community
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(931)

<TRCOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7G. (How about) White people
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

(932)

<TRWHT>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little

- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7H. What about African Americans or Blacks?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(933)

<TRBLK>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7I. What about Asian people?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(934)

<TRASN>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

7J. How about Hispanics or Latinos?
(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)
(935)

<TRHIS>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

8A AND 8B ASKED AS A BLOCK (ALL OR NOTHING) OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS.

8A . If you lost a wallet or a purse that contained two hundred dollars, and it was found by a neighbor, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or not at all likely?

<WALLTNEI>

- 1 very likely
- 2 somewhat likely
- 3 somewhat unlikely
- 4 not at all likely
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

8B. And if it was found by a complete stranger, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it? Would you say that was very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or not at all likely?

<WALLTSTR>

- 1 very likely
- 2 somewhat likely
- 3 somewhat unlikely
- 4 not at all likely
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

9. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using a scale where 1 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.

<LIFESAT>

[Record number] _____

- 88 DK
- 99 Refused

10. And how would you describe your overall state of health these days? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

(948)

<HEALTH>

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

11. Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the local community where you live. If public officials asked everyone to conserve water or electricity because of some emergency, how likely is it that people in your community would cooperate — would you say it is very likely, likely, unlikely, or very unlikely?

(949)

<COOP>

1 Very likely

2 Likely

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/Depends

4 Unlikely

5 Very Unlikely

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(QUESTION 11A asked of all Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas respondents and a random 50% of all other respondents)

11A. How likely do you think it is that you may be the victim of a crime in the next 12 months? (very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, very unlikely)

<ROBCHANC>

1 Very likely

2 Somewhat Likely

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/Depends

4 Somewhat Unlikely

5 Very Unlikely

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

12. How many years have you lived in your community? (IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(950)

<LIVCOM>

1 Less than one year

2 One to five years

3 Six to ten years SKIP TO 13

4 Eleven to twenty years SKIP TO 13

5 More than twenty years SKIP TO 13

6 All my life SKIP TO 13

8 Don't know SKIP TO 13

9 Refused SKIP TO 13

12A. WHAT WAS THE ZIPCODE (OR COUNTRY IF YOU LIVED OUTSIDE THE U.S.) OF YOUR PRIOR RESIDENCE?

<ZIPPRIOR> _____

8 DK
9 Refused

13. Do you expect to be living in your community five years from now?

(951)

<STAY>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

13A. Would you move away from this neighborhood if you could?

<WANTMOVE>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

14. Overall, how would you rate your community as a place to live — excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

(952)

<QOL>

1 Excellent

2 Good

3 Only Fair

4 Poor

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

15. Do you or your family own the place where you are living now, or do you rent?

(953)

<OWN>

1 Own

2 Rent

8 Don't know

9 Refused

16. Overall, how much impact do you think PEOPLE LIKE YOU can have in making your community a better place to live — no impact at all, a small impact, a moderate impact, or a big impact?

(954)

<EFFCOM>

1 No impact at all

2 A small impact

- 3 A moderate impact
- 4 A big impact
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

17. Next I'd like to ask you a few questions about television and newspapers. How many days in the past week did you read a daily newspaper?

(955)

<PAPER>

VALID RANGE 0-7

—
8 Don't know

9 Refused

18. How many hours per day do you spend watching TV (television) on an average weekday, that is Monday through Friday?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 12 OR GREATER, ENTER 12)

(956, 957)

<TVHRS>

VALID RANGE 0-12

—
98 Don't know

99 Refused

19. How many hours do you spend using the Internet or email IN A TYPICAL WEEK, not counting the times you do so for work. (IF NECESSARY: By a week, we mean 7 days.) (IF NECESSARY

PROBE WITH CATEGORIES)

(958)

<WWWTIME>

1 None

2 Less than 1 hour

3 1 to 5 hours

4 6 to 10 hours

5 11 to 20 hours

6 more than 20 hours

8 Don't know

9 Refused

21. My next questions are about public affairs. How interested are you in politics and national affairs? Are you very interested, somewhat interested, only slightly interested, or not at all interested?

(960)

<POLINT>

1 Very interested

2 Somewhat interested

- 3 Only slightly interested
- 4 Not at all interested
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

22. Are you currently registered to vote?

(961)

<REGVOTE>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Not eligible to vote
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

23. As you may know, around half the public does not vote in presidential elections. How about you – did you vote in the presidential election in 2004 when George Bush ran against John Kerry, or did you skip that one? (DO NOT PROBE DK RESPONSE)

(962)

<VOTEUS>

- 1 Yes, Voted
- 2 No, Skipped that one
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Was not eligible
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

24. How much of the time do you think you can trust the NATIONAL government to do what is right – just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?

(963)

<TGNAT>

- 1 Just about always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Some of the time
- 4 Hardly ever
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

25. How about your LOCAL government? How much of the time do you think you can trust the LOCAL government to do what is right? (Would you say just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?)

(964)

<TGLOC>

- 1 Just about always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Some of the time

4 Hardly ever

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26. Which of the following things have you done in the past twelve months:

RANDOMIZE A-D

26A. Have you signed a petition?

(965)

<PETITION>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26B. Attended a political meeting or rally?

(966)

<RALLY>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26C. Worked on a community project?

(967)

<PROJECT>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26D. Participated in any demonstrations, protests, boycotts, or marches?

(968)

<MARCH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

26E. Donated blood?

(969)

<BLOOD>

1 Yes

2 No

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Can't give blood

8 Don't know
9 Refused

27. Thinking POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY, how would you describe your own general outlook--as being very conservative, moderately conservative, middle-of-the-road, moderately liberal or very liberal?

(1011)

<IDEO>

1 Very conservative
2 Moderately conservative
3 Middle-of-the-road
4 Moderately liberal
5 Very Liberal
6 (VOLUNTEERED) Something else
8 Don't know
9 Refused

27A. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

(2223)

<PARTYID>

1 Republican
2 Democrat
3 Independent
4 Other
5 No Preference
8 Don't know
9 Refused

[QUESTIONS 27B AND 27B1 THROUGH 27B5 ARE A BLOCK TO BE ASKED OF 100% OF HOUSTON, BATON ROUGE AND ARKANSAS RESPONDENTS AND 50% OF ALL OTHERS (RANDOMIZE FOR ALL WHO GET THEM.)

27B. Next I am going to read you a list of federal programs. For each one, I would like you to tell me whether you would like to see spending increased or decreased. The first program is:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 27B1 through 27B5]

27B1 Public schools? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDSCH>

1 Decreased
2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
3 Increased

8 Don't know
9 Refused

27B2 Dealing with crime? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDCRM>

1 Decreased
2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
3 Increased
8 Don't know
9 Refused

27B3 Tightening border security to prevent illegal immigration? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDBRDR>

1 Decreased
2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
3 Increased
8 Don't know
9 Refused

27B4 Aid to blacks? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDBLK>

1 Decreased
2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
3 Increased
8 Don't know
9 Refused

27B5 Aid to the poor? (would you like to see spending increased or decreased)

<SPNDPOOR>

1 Decreased
2 (VOLUNTEERED) neither increased nor decreased
3 Increased
8 Don't know
9 Refused
(Question 27C asked only of the national sample)

27C. From what level of government do you feel you get the most for your money?
(federal/national, state, or local)

<SPENDNAT>

1 Local
2 State
3 Federal/National
8 Don't know

9 Refused

(Question 27D asked only of Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas samples)

7D. In your opinion, which is the bigger cause of poverty today - that people are not doing enough to help themselves out of poverty, or that circumstances beyond their control cause them to be poor?

<WHYPOOR>

1 people are not doing enough

2 circumstances cause them to be poor

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(Question 28 asked only of a random 50% of respondents)

28. We'd like to know how well known different governmental leaders are in your area. Could you tell me the names of the two U.S. Senators from your state? (IF NECESSARY: WHO ARE THEY?) IF STATE= WASHINGTON DC: Could you tell me the names of the (mayor in the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia's representative in Congress)?

(IF NECESSARY: Who are they?)

DISPLAY: DO NOT READ: <SEN1> and <SEN2>

AL Jeff Sessions Richard Shelby

AK Frank Murkowski Ted Stevens

AZ John Kyl John McCain

AR Mark Pryor Blanche Lincoln

CA Barbara Boxer Dianne Feinstein

CO Wayne Allard Ken Salazar

CT Christopher Dodd Joseph Lieberman

DC Anthony Williams Ray Browne

DE Joseph Biden Thomas Carper

FL Bill Nelson Mel Martinez

GA Saxby Chambliss Johnny Isakson

HI Daniel Akaka Daniel Inouye

ID Larry Craig Mike Crapo

IL Richard Durbin Barack Obama

IN Evan Bayh Richard Lugar

IA Chuck Grassley Tom Harkin

KS Sam Brownback Pat Roberts

KY Jim Bunning Mitch McConnell

LA David Vittor Mary Landrieu

ME Susan Collins Olympia Snowe

MD Barbara Mikulski Paul Sarbanes

MA Edward Kennedy John Kerry

MI Debbie Stabenow Carl Levin

MN Mark Dayton Norm Coleman

MS Thad Cochran Trent Lott

MO James Talent Christopher Bond
MT Max Baucus Conrad Burns
NE Ben Nelson Charles Hagel
NV John Ensign Harry Reid
NH Judd Gregg John Sununu
NJ Frank Lautenberg Robert Menendez
NM Jeff Bingaman Pete Domenici
NY Hillary Clinton Charles Schumer
NC Richard Burr Elizabeth Dole
ND Kent Conrad Byron Dorgan
OH Mike Dewine George Voinovich
OK James Inhofe Tom Coburn
OR Gordon Smith Ron Wyden
PA Rick Santorum Arlen Specter
RI Lincoln Chafee Jack Reed
SC Jim DeMint Lindsey Graham
SD John Thune Tim Johnson
TN William Frist Lamar Alexander
TX John Cornyn Kay Bailey Hutchinson
UT Orrin Hatch Robert Bennett
VT James Jeffords Patrick Leahy
VA George Allen John Warner
WA Maria Cantwell Patty Murray
WV Robert Byrd John D. Rockefeller, IV
WI Russell Feingold Herb Kohl
WY Mike Enzi Craig Thomas

(1018)

<POLKNOW>

- 1 Failed to name either <SEN1> or <SEN2>
- 2 One correct
- 3 Both correct
- 4 One is "close"
- 5 Both are "close"
- 6 One is correct and one is "close"
- 9 Refused

29. I want to change subjects now and ask about the groups and organizations you may be involved with. First, what is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, another type of Christian, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

(1019)

<RELIG>

- 1 Protestant SKIP TO 29A
- 2 Catholic SKIP TO 30
- 3 Another type of Christian SKIP TO 29B

- 4 Jewish SKIP TO 30
- 5 Some other religion SKIP TO 29C
- 6 No religion SKIP TO 33
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 30
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 33

29A. What denomination is that, if any?

(1020, 1022)

<PROTDOM>

- 1 Non-denominational Protestant
- 2 Community church
- 3 Inter-denominational Protestant
- 4 7th Day Adventist/Fundamentalist Adventists/Adventist
- 5 Episcopalian; Anglican; Worldwide Church of God
- 6 Baptist-Southern Baptist
- 7 Baptist-all other
- 8 United Church of Christ (includes Congregational, Evangelical and Reformed, and Congregational Christian)
- 9 Mennonite/Amish/Quaker/Brethren
- 10 Christian and Missionary Alliance (CMA)
- 11 Church of the Nazarene
- 12 Free Methodist Church
- 13 Salvation Army
- 14 Wesleyan Church
- 15 Independent Fundamentalist Churches of America/ Independent
- 16 Lutheran-Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, all other
- 17 Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod (LC-MS) or Wisconsin Synod
- 18 Methodist-United Methodist Church-Evangelical United Brethren; all other
- 19 Methodist-African Methodist Episcopal Church or African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
- 20 Pentecostal-Assemblies of God
- 21 Pentecostal (not specified); Church of God
- 22 Presbyterian
- 23 Christian Reformed Church or Dutch Reformed
- 24 Reformed Church in America
- 25 Reformed-all other references
- 26 Disciples of Christ
- 27 Christian Churches
- 28 Churches of Christ
- 29 Christian Congregation
- 30 Other, Specify
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

ALL ANSWERING Q.29A SKIP TO Q.30

29B. And what is that?

(1029, 1031)

<CHROTHER>

1 Christian (NEC); "just Christian"

2 Christian Scientists

3 Eastern Orthodox or Greek Rite Catholic (includes: Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Rumanian Orthodox, Serbian Orthodox, Syrian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Georgian Orthodox, Ukrainian Orthodox)

4 Fundamentalist Adventist (Worldwide Church of God)

5 Jehovah's Witnesses

6 Mormons; Latter Day Saints

7 Spiritualists

8 Unitarian; Universalist

9 Unity; Unity Church; Christ Church Unity

10 Other, Specify

ALL ANSWERING Q.29B SKIP TO Q.30

29C. (IF OTHER) What religion would that be?

(1037, 1039)

<RELOTHER>

1 American Indian Religions (Native American Religions)

2 Bahai

3 Buddhist

4 Hindu

5 Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam

6 Other, Specify

ALL ANSWERING Q.29C SKIP TO Q.30

30. Are you a MEMBER of a local church, synagogue, or other religious or spiritual community?

(1045)

<RELMEM>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

31. Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? (IF NECESSARY PROBE WITH CATEGORIES)

(1046)

<RELATEND>

1 Every week (or more often)

2 Almost every week

3 Once or twice a month

- 4 A few times per year
- 5 Less often than that
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

32. In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any sort of activity with people at your church or place of worship other than attending services? This might include teaching Sunday school, serving on a committee, attending choir rehearsal, retreat, or other things.

(1047)

<RELPART1>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 10 Refused

33. Now I'd like to ask about other kinds of groups and organizations. I'm going to read a list; just answer YES if you have been involved in the past 12 months with this kind of group.

(BEGIN LIST) (NOTE: SCHOOL YEAR INVOLVEMENT/SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE INCLUDED.)

****Asked of all national sample and random 60% of community sample respondents.****

PROGRAMMING: RANDOM ORDER A-P, KEEPING K-M TOGETHER, KEEPING N-O TOGETHER

33A. (IF Q30=1 DISPLAY: Besides your local place of worship,) Any organization affiliated with religion, such as the Knights of Columbus or B'nai B'rith (BA-NAY BRITH), or a bible study group?

(1049)

<GRPREL>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

33B. (How about) An adult sports club or league, or an outdoor activity club.

(1050)

<GRPSPORT>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

33C. (How about) A youth organization like youth sports leagues, the scouts, 4-H clubs, and Boys & Girls Clubs.

(1051)

<GRPYOUTH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33D. A parents' association, like the PTA or PTO, or other school support or service groups.

(1052)

<GRPPTA>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33E. A veteran's group.

(1053)

<GRPVET>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33F. A neighborhood association, like a block association, a homeowner or tenant association, or a crime watch group.

(1054)

<GRPNEI>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33G. Clubs or organizations for senior citizens or older people.

(1055)

<GRPELD>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33H. A charity or social welfare organization that provides services in such fields as health or service to the needy.

(1056)

<GRPSOC>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33I. A labor union.

(1057)

<GRPLAB>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33J. A professional, trade, farm, or business association.

(1058)

<GRPPROF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33K. Service clubs or fraternal organizations such as the Lions or Kiwanis or a local women's club or a college fraternity or sorority. (NOTE: Includes Alumni Organizations)

(1059)

<GRPFRAT>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33L. Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations, such as the National Organization for Women, the Mexican American Legal Defense or the NAACP?

(1060)

<GRPETH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33M. Other public interest groups, political action groups, political clubs, or party committees.
(1061)

<GRPPOL>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33N. A literary, art, discussion or study group OR a musical, dancing, or singing group.
(1062)

<GRPART>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33O. Any other hobby, investment, or garden clubs or societies.
(1063)

<GRPHOB>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

33P. A support group or self-help program for people with specific illnesses, disabilities, problems, or addictions, or for their families.

(1064)

<GRPSELF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

IF 30 = 2 (NO) AND 33A-P = 2 (NO) OR 9 (REFUSED), SKIP TO 37

[R INVOLVED WITH NO GROUPS]

34. Did any of the groups that you are involved with take any LOCAL action for social or political reform in the past 12 months?

(1078)

<REFORM>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

35. In the past twelve months, have you served as an officer or served on a committee of any local club or organization?

(1079)

<OFFICER>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

37. People and families contribute money, property or other assets for a wide variety of charitable purposes. During the past 12 months, approximately how much money did you and the other family members in your household contribute to...

37A. All religious causes, including your local religious congregation (IF NECESSARY: PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By contribution, I mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself.)

(IF NECESSARY: REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY)

(1116)

<GIVEREL>

1 None

2 Less than \$100

3 \$100 to less than \$500

4 \$500 to less than \$1000

5 \$1000 to less than \$5000

6 More than \$5000

8 Don't know

9 Refused

37B. To all non-religious charities, organizations, or causes (IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By contribution, I mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself.)

(IF NECESSARY: REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY)

(1117)

<GIVEOTHR>

1 None

2 Less than \$100

3 \$100 to less than \$500

4 \$500 to less than \$1000

5 \$1000 to less than \$5000

6 More than \$5000

8 Don't know

9 Refused

38. I'm going to read a list of statements. For each, please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly.
(Randomize order of items A-I2)

38A. The people running my community don't really care much what happens to me.
(1118)

<ALIEN1>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38B. Television is my primary form of entertainment.
(1119)

<TVONE>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38C. Immigrants are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.
(1120)

<IMMIG>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

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38D. A book that most people disapprove of should be kept out of my local public library.
(1121)

<BOOK>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends

4 Disagree somewhat

5 Disagree strongly

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[QUESTION 38E ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38E. I often feel that there are too many things to worry about and pay attention to.

<TOOMUCH>

1 Agree strongly

2 Agree somewhat

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends

4 Disagree somewhat

5 Disagree strongly

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[QUESTION 38F ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38F. Sometimes I feel overwhelmed by everything that is going on

<OVERWHLM>

1 Agree strongly

2 Agree somewhat

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends

4 Disagree somewhat

5 Disagree strongly

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[QUESTION 38G ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38G. I feel used up at the end of a typical day.

<USEDUP>

1 Agree strongly

2 Agree somewhat

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends

4 Disagree somewhat

5 Disagree strongly

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[QUESTION 38H ASKED ONLY OF A RANDOM 50% OF RESPONDENTS]

38H. I lead a calm and relaxed life

<CALMLFE>

1 Agree strongly

2 Agree somewhat

3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends

- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38I. Religion is very important in my life.

(1122)

<RELIMP>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

[QUESTION 38I2 ASKED ONLY OF NATIONAL RESPONDENTS]

38I2. People in this community share the same values.

<SHARVAL>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

38J. Do you think the number of immigrants to America nowadays should be increased a lot, increased a little, remain the same as it is, reduced a little, or reduced a lot?

<LETIN1>

- 1 Increased a lot
- 2 Increased a little
- 3 Remain the same as it is
- 4 Reduced a little
- 5 Reduced a lot
- 6 Can't Choose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

(IF KATSAMP=0 AND NOT NATIONAL SAMPLE SKIP TO QUESTION 40)

(IF KATSAMP=0 AND NATIONAL SAMPLE SKIP TO 39H)

[Questions 39A-39H only asked of Baton Rouge, Houston and Arkansas samples with exception of question 39E asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston respondents and question 39H asked of Baton Rouge, Houston, Arkansas and national sample]

39A. We are trying to understand what happened in different communities in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. I am going to read you a few statements about how the evacuees from Hurricane Katrina might have affected your community. For each statement, please tell me if you AGREE or DISAGREE.

<HURRINT1>

The first statement is:...

The second statement is:...

[Randomize statement order]

39B. "Our community would be better off if many evacuees stayed in <CITY_STR> permanently."

<HURRSTAY>

1 Disagree strongly

2 Disagree somewhat

3 Neither [VOLUNTEERED]

4 Agree somewhat

5 Agree Strongly

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

39C. "Helping the evacuees put a considerable strain on our community."

<HURRSTRN>

1 Disagree strongly

2 Disagree somewhat

3 Neither [VOLUNTEERED]

4 Agree somewhat

5 Agree Strongly

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

Now, I am going to read you a list of ways that some people were personally affected by the Hurricane. For each, please tell me if you were affected in that way.

(Question 39D asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston sample. IF ARKANSAS SAMPLE SKIP TO 39F)

39D. Did you host any evacuees in your home?

<EVACHOST>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to 39F

3 Respondent is a Katrina Evacuee (VOLUNTEERED) SKIP TO 39F

8 Don't Know SKIP to 39F

9 Refused SKIP TO 39F

(Question 39E asked only of Baton Rouge and Houston sample)

39E. Were the people whom you hosted friends from beforehand, were they relatives, or were they strangers? You may choose more than one category.

<EVACWHO>

- 1 Friends SKIP to 39G
- 2 Relatives SKIP to 39G
- 3 Strangers SKIP to 39G
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 39G
- 9 Refused SKIP to 39G

39F. Did you have any direct personal contact with Katrina evacuees, for example through hosting them, cooking meals, providing direct service, etc.

<EVACCTCT>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

39G. Some people got involved with evacuees, some didn't. Which, if any, of the following things did you do for Katrina evacuees? (check all that apply)

39G1 Donate money, clothing, food or other items? <EVACDON>

- 1 Yes
- Page 23
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

39G2. Volunteer? <EVACVOL1>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No SKIP to 39H
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 39H
- 9 Refused SKIP to 39H

(Allow multiple responses for 39G3.)

39G3 Thinking about the volunteer work you did, was it organized by a religious group, by the state or local government, by the Red Cross, or by another group?

<EVACORG>

- 1 Religious Group
- 2 State or local government
- 3 Red Cross
- 4 Another group
- 5 All of the above groups
- 6 None of the above groups
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

(Question 39H asked of Baton Rouge, Houston, Arkansas, and a random 50% of the national sample)

39H. Do you think that your community will get better or worse as a place to live in the next 12 months, or will it stay the same?

<CMTYIMPV>

- 1 Worse
- 2 Stay the Same
- 3 Better
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

40. Next, I would like to ask a few questions about work. We'd like to know if you are working now, temporarily laid off, or if you are unemployed, retired, permanently disabled, a homemaker, a student, or what? (INTERVIEWER: IF MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE GIVEN, ENTER THE ONE WITH THE LOWEST CODE NUMBER.)

(1139)

<LABOR>

- 1 Working SKIP TO 41
- 2 Temporarily laid off SKIP TO 45
- 3 Unemployed SKIP TO 45
- 4 Retired SKIP TO 45
- 5 Permanently Disabled SKIP TO 45
- 6 Homemaker
- 7 Student
- 8 Don't Know SKIP TO 45
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 45

40A. Are you doing any work for pay at the present time?

<LABOR2>

(1141)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No SKIP TO 45
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 45
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 45

41. About how many hours do you work in the average week? Count everything, including extra jobs or paid work you do at home.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 96 OR GREATER, ENTER 96)

<WRKTIME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 96

__ (1142, 1143)

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused

44 On a typical day (IF NECESSARY: when you do go to your workplace), about how long does it take you to get to work?

(1146)

TYPE IN NUMBER OF HOURS

<COMMUTE1>

VALID RANGE 0 to 5 HOURS

HOURS: ___ (1147)

TYPE IN NUMBER OF MINUTES

<COMMUTE2>

VALID RANGE 0 to 360 MINUTES

MINUTES: ___ ___ ___ (1148, 1150)

IN DATASET CONVERT FROM HOURS AND/OR MINUTES TO HOURS USING 2
DECIMAL PLACES

<COMMUTE>

___ . ___ ___ (1151, 1155)

8 Don't know

9 Refused

45. We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. So far as you and your family are concerned, would you say that you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not at all satisfied with your present financial situation?

(1156)

<ECONSAT>

1 Very satisfied

2 Somewhat satisfied

3 Not at all satisfied

8 Don't know

9 Refused

46. Now, I want to ask you some questions about family, friends, and neighbors. First, I'd like you to describe your household. Are you currently married, separated, divorced, widowed, or have you never married?

(1157)

<MARITAL>

1 Currently married SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48

2 Separated

3 Divorced

4 Widowed SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48

5 Never Married

9 Refused SKIP TO 47; if PANEL=1, SKIP TO 48

46A. Are you currently living with a partner?

(1158)

<PARTNER>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

47. How many children, aged 17 or younger, live in your household?

<KIDS>

VALID RANGE 0-20

__ (1159, 1160)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

IF <KIDS>=0 SKIP TO 48

47A. And how many of these children are six years old or older?

<KIDS_6>

VALID RANGE 0-20 BUT LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO <KIDS>

__ (1161, 1162)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

48. Including yourself, how many adults live in your household?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONSE IS 10 OR GREATER, ENTER 10)

<SKID>

VALID RANGE 1-10

__ (1163, 1164)

98 Don't know

99 Refused

Question 50A-D rotated in a block but only asked of a random 50% of respondents

50. Suppose a CLOSE RELATIVE or family member were marrying (GROUP)? Would you very much favor it happening, somewhat favor, neither favor nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or very much oppose it happening?

50A. An Asian person?

(1167)

<MARASN>

1 Very much favor

2 Somewhat favor

3 Neither favor nor oppose

4 Somewhat oppose

5 Very much oppose

8 Don't know

9 Refused

50B. (How about marrying an) African-American or Black person?

(1168)

<MARBLK>

- 1 Very much favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- Page 26
- 9 Refused

50C. (How about marrying a) White person?

(1169)

<MARWHT>

- 1 Very much favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

50D. (How about marrying a) Latino or Hispanic person?

(1170)

<MARHIS>

- 1 Very much favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Neither favor nor oppose
- 4 Somewhat oppose
- 5 Very much oppose
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

50E. Next, I'd like to know whether you have warm or cold feelings toward a number of well-known groups. I'll read out a group and ask you to rate it from zero(0) to one hundred (100). The higher the number, the warmer or more favorable you feel toward it. If you have very warm or positive feelings, you might give it 100. If you have very cold or negative feelings, give it a zero. If you feel neither warm nor cold toward it, give it a 50. You can use all the numbers from zero to 100. The first group is

[ALL ITEMS APPEAR IN RANDOM ORDER]

50E1 Gay Men and Lesbians, that is, homosexuals?

<FTGAYS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E2 Blacks

<FTBLKS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E3 Whites?

<FTWHTS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E4 Asian-Americans?

<FTASNS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E5 Latinos or Hispanic-Americans?

<FTHSPNS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E6 Catholics?

<FTCATHS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E7 Protestants?

<FTPROTS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E8 Muslims?

<FTMUSLM> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

[Question 50E9 asked of a random 50% of respondents]

50E9 Evangelical Christians?

<FTFUNDS> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E10 Immigrants?

<FTIMMIG> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E11 Poor people?

<FTPOOR> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

50E12 Rich people?

<FTRICH> [record number 0 through 100]

888 Don't know

999 Refused

51. Next I have a few questions about your IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS. These are the 10 or 20 households that live closest to you. About how often do you talk to or visit with your immediate neighbors — just about everyday, several times a week, several times a month, once a month, several times a year, once a year or less, or never?

(1176)

<NEISOC>

1 Just about everyday

2 Several times a week

3 Several times a month

4 Once a month

5 Several times a year

6 Once a year or less

7 Never

8 Don't know

9 Refused

[Question 52 asked of a random 50% of respondents]

52. In the past two years, have you worked with others to get people in your immediate neighborhood to work together to fix or improve something?

<NEICOOP>

(1177)

1 Yes

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2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

[Question 52A asked of a random 50% of respondents]

52A. "If you were looking for a house, and found affordable houses in a few different neighborhoods, in which of the following neighborhoods would you personally feel most comfortable?" (Neighbors entirely of your own race or ethnic background; Neighbors mostly of your own race or ethnic background; Neighbors mostly of different racial or ethnic background from your own race or ethnic background; or the Racial or ethnic background of neighbors is completely irrelevant)

<NEIDIV>

- 1 Neighbors entirely of your own race or ethnic background;
- 2 Neighbors mostly of your own race or ethnic background;
- 3 Neighbors mostly of different racial or ethnic background from your own race or ethnic background;
- 4 Racial or ethnic background of neighbors is completely irrelevant
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

53. Now, how about friends? About how many CLOSE FRIENDS do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help. Would you say that you have no close friends, one or two, three to five, six to ten, or more than that?

(1178)

<FRIENDS>

- 1 No close friends
- 2 1-2 close friends
- 3 3-5 close friends
- 4 6-10 close friends
- 5 More than 10 close friends
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

54. Right now, how many people do you have in your life with whom you can share confidences or discuss a difficult decision – nobody, one, two, or three or more? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: INCLUDES FAMILY)

(1179)

<CONFIDE>

- 1 Nobody SKIP to 55
- 2 One SKIP to 55
- 3 Two SKIP to 55
- 4 Three or more
- 8 Don't Know SKIP to 55
- 9 Refused SKIP to 55

54A. How many would that be?

<CONFIDEHI>

[record number]

55. Thinking now about everyone that you would count as a PERSONAL FRIEND, not just your closest friends—do you have a personal friend who...

PROGRAMMING: PARTS A-K IN RANDOM ORDER

55A (Do you have a personal friend who) Owns their own business?

(1208)

<BBUS>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55B. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is a manual worker? (IF NECESSARY: Works in a factory, as a truck driver, or as a laborer.)

(1209)

<BWORKER>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55C. (Do you have a personal friend who) Has been on welfare?

(1210)

<BWELF>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55D. (Do you have a personal friend who) Owns a vacation home?

(1211)

<BVACH>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

9 Refused

55E. [coded to signify, has personal friend with a different religious orientation]

(IF <RELIG>=1) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Protestant?

(IF <RELIG>=2) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Catholic?

(IF <RELIG>=3) (Do you have a personal friend who) Has a different religion than you?

(IF <RELIG>=4) (Do you have a personal friend who) Is not Jewish?

(IF <RELIG>=5) (Do you have a personal friend who) Has a different religion than you?

(IF <RELIG>>5) (Do you have a personal friend who) You consider to be very religious?

(1212)
<BREL>
1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't know
9 Refused

55F. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is White?

(1213)
<BWHT>
1 Yes
2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)
8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)
9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)
How many personal WHITE friends would that be?
<BWHT4>
____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)
8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)
9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55G)

55G. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Latino or Hispanic?

(1214)
<BHISP>
1 Yes
2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)
8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)
9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)
How many personal HISPANIC friends would that be?
< BHISP4>
____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)
8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)
9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55H)

55H. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Asian?

(1215)
<BASN>
1 Yes
2 No SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)
8 Don't know SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)
9 Refused SKIP to next item (e.g. 55I)
How many personal ASIAN friends would that be?
< BASN4>
____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)
8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)

9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55I)

55I. (Do you have a personal friend who) Is Black or African American?

(1216)

<BBLK>

1 Yes

2 No SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

8 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

9 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

How many personal BLACK friends would that be?

< BBLK4>

____ (record number) SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

8888 Don't know SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

9999 Refused SKIP to next random item in list (e.g. 55K)

55K. (Do you have a personal friend who) You would describe as a community leader?

(1218)

<BLEADER>

1 Yes

2 No

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8 Don't know

9 Refused

56. Now, I'm going to ask you how many times you may have done certain things in the past twelve months. For all of these, I want you just to give me your best guess, and don't worry that you might be off a little. About how many times in the past 12 months did you... [INSERT ACTIVITY]? PROGRAMMING: RANDOMIZE A-N

56A. Attend a celebration, parade, or a local sports or art event in your community?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CPARADE>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1233, 1234)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1271)

<PARADE>

1 never did this

2 once
3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
4 2-4 times
5 5-9 times
6 about once a month on average
7 twice a month
8 about once a week on average
9 more than once a week
98 Don't Know
99 Refused

56B. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) Taken part in artistic activities with others such as singing, dancing, or acting with a group?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CARTIST>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1235, 1236)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1273)

<ARTIST>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56C. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) played cards or board games with others?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CCARDS>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1237, 1238)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1275)

<CARDS>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56D. (How many times in the past 12 months have you) visited relatives in person or had them visit you?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFAMVISI>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1239, 1240)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1277)

<FAMVISIT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average
7 twice a month
8 about once a week on average
9 more than once a week
98 Don't Know
99 Refused

56E. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) attended a club meeting?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CCLUBMET>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1241, 1242)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1279)

<CLUBMEET>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56F. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) had friends over to your home?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

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IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDVIST>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1243, 1244)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1308)

<FRDVISIT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56G. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of a friend of a different race or had them in your home?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDRAC>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

-- (1245, 1246)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1310)

<FRDRAC>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

IF Q40 = 1 OR Q40A = 1 (R WORKS) ASK 56H - ALL OTHERS SKIP

56H. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) socialized with coworkers outside of work?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CJOBSOC>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1247, 1248)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1312)

<JOBSOC>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56I. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) hung out with friends at a park, shopping mall, or other public place?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CFRDHANG>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1249, 1250)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1314)

<FRDHANG>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56J. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) played a team sport?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CSOCSPT>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

-- (1251, 1252)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1316)

<SOCSPORT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56K. (SKIP IF <WWWTIME>=1) (How many times in the past twelve months have you participated

in an on-line discussion over the Internet?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CWWWCHAT>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1253, 1254)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1318)

<WWWCHAT>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56L. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) attended any public meeting in which there was discussion of town or school affairs?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CPUBMEET>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

__ (1255, 1256)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1320)

<PUBMEET>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

56M. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of a neighbor?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CNEIHOME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

Page 38

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

<NEIHOME >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

****Starting 1/19/06, not asking this question for Community sample.****

56N. (How many times in the past twelve months have you) been in the home of someone in <CITY_STR> but outside your neighborhood?

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CHMEXNEI>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--
98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

<HOMEXNEI >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

58. How many times in the past twelve months have you volunteered?

(IF NECESSARY PROMPT WITH CATEGORIES)

(IF NECESSARY: By volunteering, I mean any unpaid work you've done to help people besides your family and friends or people you work with.)

(IF NECESSARY: Count every time you did any volunteer work, no matter how much or little.)

(GIVE RESPONDENT A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE ANSWER.

IF RESPONSE IS 53 OR GREATER, ENTER 53)

<CVOLTIME>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

-- (1340, 1341)

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

IF 0 OR 99, SKIP TO 59A

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

(1342)

<VOLTIMES>

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

Ask Q.59A/B for sampid=59 (Kansas) – was asked of national (sampid=51 only one night of interviewing - 4/19/06)

59A. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

2858 <SMOKE>

1 Every day

2 Some days

3 Not at all

9 Refused

59B. During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

2859 <PHYSACT>

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know/not sure

9 Refused

60. Our last few questions are used to ensure that our sample for this survey accurately reflects the population as a whole. First, in what year were you born?

<BYEAR>

VALID RANGE 1895-1987

____ (1356, 1359)

61. What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?

(1360)

<EDUC>

1 Less than high school (Grade 11 or less) CONTINUE

2 High school diploma (including GED) SKIP TO 62

- 3 Some college SKIP TO 62
- 4 Assoc. degree (2 year) or specialized technical training SKIP TO 62
- 5 Bachelor's degree SKIP TO 62
- 6 Some graduate training SKIP TO 62
- 7 Graduate or professional degree SKIP TO 62
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 62
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 62

61A. Do you have a GED or high school equivalency?

(1361)

<EDUC2>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

62. Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino?

(1362)

<HISPAN>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No SKIP TO 63
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 63
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 63

62A. Would you say your background is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, or something else and if so what?

(1363)

<HISPNAT>

- 1 Mexican
- 2 Puerto Rican
- 3 Cuban
- 4 Dominican
- 5 El Salvadoran
- 6 Guatemalan
- 7 Colombian
- 8 Venezuelan
- 9 Haitian
- 10 Jamaican
- 11 Honduran
- 12 Brazilian
- 13 Other
- 88 Don't know
- 99 Refused

62B. Do you consider yourself to be White or Black?

(1364)

<HISPRACE>

1 White SKIP TO 64

2 Black SKIP TO 64

3 Other SKIP TO 64

8 Don't Know SKIP TO 64

9 Refused SKIP TO 64

63. Do you consider yourself to be White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American, or some other race?

(1365)

<RACE>

1 White SKIP TO 63C

2 African American or Black SKIP TO 64

3 Asian or Pacific Islander SKIP TO 63B

4 Alaskan Native SKIP TO 64

5 Native American SKIP TO 64

6 Other

8 Don't know SKIP TO 64

9 Refused SKIP TO 64

63A. (IF NWSCREEN=5 ADD "What do you consider your race to be, please") Specify:

(1366)

<RACEO> [STRING] SKIP TO 63C

63B. Would you say your background is Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, or something else, and if so what?

(1368)

<ASNNAT>

1 Chinese SKIP to 64

2 Korean SKIP to 64

3 Japanese SKIP to 64

4 Filipino SKIP to 64

5 Asian Indian SKIP to 64

6 Vietnamese SKIP to 64

7 Cambodian SKIP to 64

8 Indian SKIP to 64

9 Pakistani SKIP to 64

10 Other SKIP to 64

98 Don't know SKIP to 64

99 Refused SKIP to 64

63C. From what country did your ancestors come? (can code up to 2 from fixed list)

<ETHNIC1>

<ETHNIC2>

001 Afghanistan

002 Albania

003 Algeria

004 American Samoa

005 Andorra

006 Angola

007 Anguilla

008 Antarctica

009 Antigua And Barbuda

010 Argentina

011 Armenia

012 Aruba

013 Australia

014 Austria

015 Azerbaijan

016 Bahamas

017 Bahrain

018 Bangladesh

019 Barbados

020 Belarus

021 Belgium

022 Belize

023 Benin

024 Bermuda

025 Bhutan

026 Bolivia

027 Bosnia And Herzegovina

028 Botswana

029 Bouvet Island

030 Brazil

031 British Indian Ocean Territory

032 Brunei Darussalam

033 Bulgaria

034 Burkina Faso

035 Burundi

036 Cambodia

037 Cameroon

038 Canada

039 Cape Verde

040 Cayman Islands

041 Central African Republic

042 Chad
043 Chile
044 China
045 Christmas Island
046 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
047 Colombia
048 Comoros
049 Congo
050 Cook Islands
051 Costa Rica
052 Cote D'ivoire
053 Croatia
054 Cuba
055 Cyprus
056 Czech Republic
057 Democratic People's Republic Of
058 Denmark
059 Djibouti
060 Dominica
061 Dominican Republic
062 East Timor
063 Ecuador
064 Egypt
065 El Salvador
066 Equatorial Guinea
067 Eritrea
068 Estonia
069 Ethiopia
070 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
071 Faroe Islands
072 Fiji
073 Finland
074 Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedoni
075 France
076 French Guiana
077 French Polynesia
078 French Southern Territories
079 Gabon
080 Gambia
081 Georgia
082 Germany
083 Ghana
084 Gibraltar
085 Greece

086 Greenland
087 Grenada
088 Guadeloupe
089 Guam
090 Guatemala
091 Guinea
092 Guinea-Bissau
093 Guyana
094 Haiti
095 Heard And Mc Donald Islands
096 Honduras
097 Hong Kong
098 Hungary
099 Iceland
100 India
101 Indonesia
102 Iran (Islamic Republic Of)
103 Iraq
104 Ireland
105 Israel
106 Italy
107 Jamaica
108 Japan
109 Jordan
110 Kazakhstan
111 Kenya
112 Kiribati
113 Kuwait
114 Kyrgyzstan
115 Lao People's Democratic Republic
116 Latvia
117 Lebanon
118 Lesotho
119 Liberia
120 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
121 Liechtenstein
122 Lithuania
123 Luxembourg
124 Macau
125 Madagascar
126 Malawi
127 Malaysia
128 Maldives
129 Mali

130 Malta
131 Marshall Islands
132 Martinique
133 Mauritania
134 Mauritius
135 Mayotte
136 Metropolitan France
137 Mexico
138 Micronesia (Federated States Of)
139 Monaco
140 Mongolia
141 Montserrat
142 Morocco
143 Mozambique
144 Myanmar
145 Namibia
146 Nauru
147 Nepal
148 Netherlands
149 Netherlands Antilles
150 New Caledonia
151 New Zealand
152 Nicaragua
153 Niger
154 Nigeria
155 Niue
156 Norfolk Island
157 Northern Mariana Islands
158 Norway
159 Oman
160 Pakistan
161 Palau
162 Panama
163 Papua New Guinea
164 Paraguay
165 Peru
166 Philippines
167 Pitcairn
168 Poland
169 Portugal
170 Province Of China Taiwan
171 Puerto Rico
172 Qatar
173 Republic Of Korea

174 Republic Of Moldova
175 Reunion
176 Romania
177 Russian Federation
178 Rwanda
179 Saint Kitts And Nevis
180 Saint Lucia
181 Saint Vincent And The Grenadines
182 Samoa
183 San Marino
184 Sao Tome And Principe
185 Saudi Arabia
186 Senegal
187 Seychelles
188 Sierra Leone
189 Singapore
190 Slovakia
191 Slovenia
192 Solomon Islands
193 Somalia
194 South Georgia/The South Sandwich Is
195 South Africa
196 Spain
197 Sri Lanka
198 St. Helena
199 St. Pierre And Miquelon
200 Sudan
201 Suriname
202 Svalbard And Jan Mayen Islands
203 Swaziland
204 Sweden
205 Switzerland
206 Syrian Arab Republic
207 Tajikistan
208 Thailand
209 Togo
210 Tokelau
211 Tonga
212 Trinidad And Tobago
213 Tunisia
214 Turkey
215 Turkmenistan
216 Turks And Caicos Islands
217 Tuvalu

218 Uganda
219 Ukraine
220 United States Minor Outlying Is
221 United Arab Emirates
222 United Kingdom
223 United Republic Of Tanzania
224 United States
225 Uruguay
226 Uzbekistan
227 Vanuatu
228 Vatican City State (Holy See)
229 Venezuela
230 Vietnam
231 Virgin Islands (British)
232 Virgin Islands (U.S.)
233 Wallis And Futuna Islands
234 Western Sahara
235 Yemen
236 Yugoslavia
237 Zaire
238 Zambia
239 Zimbabwe
240 Other, Specify
241 England and Wales
242 Scotland
243
244 America
245 Holland
998 Don't Know
999 Refused
[If country or state not provided on list, TNS to record verbatim]
8888 Don't Know
9999 Refused

64. Are you an American citizen?
(1375)
<CITIZ>
1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't know
9 Refused

60A. Were you born in the United States?

(2224)

<BORNUS>

1 Yes SKIP TO 60B

2 No SKIP TO 60C

8 Don't know SKIP TO 64B

9 Refused SKIP TO 64B

60B. What state were you born in?

<STATBRN>

(2232) 1 Alabama

2 Alaska

3 Arizona

4 Arkansas

5 California

6 Colorado

7 Connecticut

8 Delaware

9 District of Columbia

(2233) 10 Florida

11 Georgia

12 Hawaii

13 Idaho

14 Illinois

15 Indiana

16 Iowa

17 Kansas

18 Kentucky

19 Louisiana

(2234) 20 Maine

21 Maryland

22 Massachusetts

23 Michigan

24 Minnesota

25 Mississippi

26 Missouri

27 Montana

28 Nebraska

29 Nevada

(2235) 30 New Hampshire

31 New Jersey

32 New Mexico

33 New York

34 North Carolina

35 North Dakota
36 Ohio
37 Oklahoma
38 Oregon
39 Pennsylvania
(2236) 40 Rhode Island
41 South Carolina
42 South Dakota
43 Tennessee
44 Texas
45 Utah
46 Vermont
47 Virginia
48 Washington
49 West Virginia
(2237) 50 Wisconsin
51 Wyoming
52 Other, Specify
998 Don't Know
999 Refused

64B1. Were either of your parents born outside the United States?

<IMMIGGEN>

1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't Know
9 Refused

ALL WHO ANSWER 64B1, SKIP TO Q64B

60C. What country were you born in?

(2240, 2242)

<CTRYBRN>

001 Afghanistan
002 Albania
003 Algeria
004 American Samoa
005 Andorra
006 Angola
007 Anguilla
008 Antarctica
009 Antigua And Barbuda
010 Argentina
011 Armenia
012 Aruba

013 Australia
014 Austria
015 Azerbaijan
016 Bahamas
017 Bahrain
018 Bangladesh
019 Barbados
020 Belarus
021 Belgium
022 Belize
023 Benin
024 Bermuda
025 Bhutan
026 Bolivia
027 Bosnia And Herzegowina
028 Botswana
029 Bouvet Island
030 Brazil
031 British Indian Ocean Territory
032 Brunei Darussalam
033 Bulgaria
034 Burkina Faso
035 Burundi
036 Cambodia
037 Cameroon
038 Canada
039 Cape Verde
040 Cayman Islands
041 Central African Republic
042 Chad
043 Chile
044 China
045 Christmas Island
046 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
047 Colombia
048 Comoros
049 Congo
050 Cook Islands
051 Costa Rica
052 Cote D'ivoire
053 Croatia
054 Cuba
055 Cyprus
056 Czech Republic

057 Democratic People's Republic Of
058 Denmark
059 Djibouti
060 Dominica
061 Dominican Republic
062 East Timor
063 Ecuador
064 Egypt
065 El Salvador
066 Equatorial Guinea
067 Eritrea
068 Estonia
069 Ethiopia
070 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
071 Faroe Islands
072 Fiji
073 Finland
074 Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedoni
075 France
076 French Guiana
077 French Polynesia
078 French Southern Territories
079 Gabon
080 Gambia
081 Georgia
082 Germany
083 Ghana
084 Gibraltar
085 Greece
086 Greenland
087 Grenada
088 Guadeloupe
089 Guam
090 Guatemala
091 Guinea
092 Guinea-Bissau
093 Guyana
094 Haiti
095 Heard And Mc Donald Islands
096 Honduras
097 Hong Kong
098 Hungary
099 Iceland
100 India

101 Indonesia
102 Iran (Islamic Republic Of)
103 Iraq
104 Ireland
105 Israel
106 Italy
107 Jamaica
108 Japan
109 Jordan
110 Kazakhstan
111 Kenya
112 Kiribati
113 Kuwait
114 Kyrgyzstan
115 Lao People's Democratic Republic
116 Latvia
117 Lebanon
118 Lesotho
119 Liberia
120 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
121 Liechtenstein
122 Lithuania
123 Luxembourg
124 Macau
125 Madagascar
126 Malawi
127 Malaysia
128 Maldives
129 Mali
130 Malta
131 Marshall Islands
132 Martinique
133 Mauritania
134 Mauritius
135 Mayotte
136 Metropolitan France
137 Mexico
138 Micronesia (Federated States Of)
139 Monaco
140 Mongolia
141 Montserrat
142 Morocco
143 Mozambique
144 Myanmar

145 Namibia
146 Nauru
147 Nepal
148 Netherlands
149 Netherlands Antilles
150 New Caledonia
151 New Zealand
152 Nicaragua
153 Niger
154 Nigeria
155 Niue
156 Norfolk Island
157 Northern Mariana Islands
158 Norway
159 Oman
160 Pakistan
161 Palau
162 Panama
163 Papua New Guinea
164 Paraguay
165 Peru
166 Philippines
167 Pitcairn
168 Poland
169 Portugal
170 Province Of China Taiwan
171 Puerto Rico
172 Qatar
173 Republic Of Korea
174 Republic Of Moldova
175 Reunion
176 Romania
177 Russian Federation
178 Rwanda
179 Saint Kitts And Nevis
180 Saint Lucia
181 Saint Vincent And The Grenadines
182 Samoa
183 San Marino
184 Sao Tome And Principe
185 Saudi Arabia
186 Senegal
187 Seychelles
188 Sierra Leone

189 Singapore
190 Slovakia
191 Slovenia
192 Solomon Islands
193 Somalia
194 South Georgia/The South Sandwich Is
195 South Africa
196 Spain
197 Sri Lanka
198 St. Helena
199 St. Pierre And Miquelon
200 Sudan
201 Suriname
202 Svalbard And Jan Mayen Islands
203 Swaziland
204 Sweden
205 Switzerland
206 Syrian Arab Republic
207 Tajikistan
208 Thailand
209 Togo
210 Tokelau
211 Tonga
212 Trinidad And Tobago
213 Tunisia
214 Turkey
215 Turkmenistan
216 Turks And Caicos Islands
217 Tuvalu
218 Uganda
219 Ukraine
220 United States Minor Outlying Is
221 United Arab Emirates
222 United Kingdom
223 United Republic Of Tanzania
224 United States
225 Uruguay
226 Uzbekistan
227 Vanuatu
228 Vatican City State (Holy See)
229 Venezuela
230 Vietnam
231 Virgin Islands (British)
232 Virgin Islands (U.S.)

233 Wallis And Futuna Islands
234 Western Sahara
235 Yemen
236 Yugoslavia
237 Zaire
238 Zambia
239 Zimbabwe
997 Other, Specify
998 Don't Know
999 Refused
64B. How many years have you lived in the United States?
<YRSINUS>

65. How many different telephone numbers does your household have, not counting those dedicated to a fax machine or computer or cell phones?
(1376)
<PHONES>
VALID RANGE 1-9

66A. If you added together the yearly incomes, before taxes, of all the members of your household for last year, 2005, would the total be: (READ LIST)
(1377)
<YP_1>
1 Less than \$30,000 or
2 \$30,000 or more
---DO NOT READ BELOW---
8 Don't Know
9 Refused
IF <YP_1> = 2, SKIP TO 66C. IF <YP_1> = 8 or 9, SKIP TO INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE 68

66B. Would that be: (READ LIST)
(1378)
<YP_2>
1 \$20,000 or less
2 Over \$20,000 but less than \$30,000
---DO NOT READ BELOW---
8 Don't Know
9 Refused
IF Q66B WAS ASKED, SKIP TO INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE 68

66C. Would that be: (READ LIST)

<YP_3>

(1379)

1 \$30,000 but less than \$50,000

2 \$50,000 but less than \$75,000

3 \$75,000 but less than \$100,000

4 \$100,000 or more

---DO NOT READ BELOW---

8 Don't Know

9 Refused

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION PRE-MATCHED SKIP TO CLOSING)

(IF ADDRESS INFORMATION INCOMPLETE:)

68. Those are all my questions. In order for us to compare your answers to publicly available data about your community, we would also like to ask you for your address. We will use this information only to match you to the right geographic unit and then we will discard it. We will not give your address to any one else or use it for any purpose that you have not authorized.

Would you be willing to give us your address for this purpose?

(1408)

<GEO1>

1 Yes CONTINUE

2 No SKIP TO 70

69. What is your street address?

(1608, 1679)

<ADDRESS1> [STRING] (number and street) SKIP TO CLOSING

70. We understand. Would you be willing to tell us the name of your street and the name of the streets that meet at the nearest intersection?

(1410)

1 Yes CONTINUE

2 No SKIP TO CLOSING

70A. What street do you live on? (RECORD VERBATIM)

<STREET> [STRING]

70B. What two streets cross in the nearest intersection? (RECORD VERBATIM)

<CROSSST> [STRING]

CLOSING:

That's all my questions. I want to thank you very much for taking the time to talk with us. We will announce the results of this survey sometime in the next few months, we hope you look for the news story.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER VARIABLES

The following variables are needed to implement the questions as specified above:

SAMP Sample ID (1...42...)

RACOPT Racial module in use (0,1)

FORM For split ballots

CALL Call Number (to this HH)

CALLD Date of Call

CALLT Time Call initiated

INTERID Interviewer ID

NAME1 Name used in Intro text

NAME2 Name used in Other text

STATE State for Exchange

SEN1 Senator from <State>

SEN2 Senator from <State>

GROUPX Alternative group for race questions

GROUPY Additional alternative group for race questions

LOCAL5 FOR Q57

RNAME First name of respondent (for callbacks)

SCREEN Screening switch

0 No screening

1 Screening switch for Black & Latino

2 Screening switch for Latino

3 Screening switch for Black

4 Screening switch for County list

5 Screening switch by ZIP

6 Screening switch by town/city

7 Screening switch for other geographic screen

8 Screening switch for non-white respondents

Screening Variable List, geographic screens

CNTYLST County list for screen [string]

TOWNLST City/Town list for screen [string]

ZIPLST ZIP list for screen [string]

SCR1 Other Geo screen [string]