



## **Field Report**

### **Immigration Video Survey**


**Conducted for:  
Georgetown University**

**Submitted to:  
Daniel Hopkins  
August 24, 2010**

1350 Willow Road, Suite 102  
Menlo Park, CA 94025  
P: 650-289-2160  
F: 650-289-2001

[www.knowledgenetworks.com](http://www.knowledgenetworks.com)

**Knowledge Networks Deliverable Authorization**

Printed Name	Signature	Date	Title
J. Michael Dennis		August 24, 2010	SVP, Government and Academic Research

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## Immigration Video Survey

### Introduction

In August 2010, Knowledge Networks (KN) conducted a study of opinions regarding immigration for Georgetown University. The client provided KN with the survey instrument and in conjunction with the client KN revised the instrument so that it met the design requirements of the study and was formatted for online administration. A pretest survey was conducted on the KN panel to verify survey length and functionality.

Once final changes to the main study had been implemented, the survey was fielded on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010 to 4,648 panel members age eighteen years of age or older who represented a general population sample. The completion goal was to collect a minimum of 2,000 interviews. Table 1 below displays the field period and completion rate of the survey.

**Table 1. Survey Completion Rate**

Field Start Date	Field End Date	Cases Fielded	Completes	Completion Rate	Qualified*	Qualification Rate
8/6/10	8/23/10	4,648	3,072	66%	2,063	67%

\*Qualified cases saw video or were in the non-video condition.

### Data File Deliverables and Descriptions

The following file has been delivered to Georgetown University: 1) a fully labeled SPSS data file containing the survey data including Knowledge Network’s standard profile variables, which are owned by Knowledge Networks and licensed to Georgetown University for analysis and reporting.

**Table 2. Deliverable Description**

<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>File Type</i>	<i>File Name</i>	<i>File Size</i>	<i>N Records</i>	<i>Inclusion of Standard Background Demographics</i>
8/24/2010	SPSS	Georgetown_ImmigrationMain_Client.sav	1126KB	N=2,063	Yes

Table 3 below shows the name and description of each of the supplemental variables.

**Table 3: Supplemental Variables**

Variable Name	Variable Description
CaseID	Case Identification Number
Weight	Final Post Stratification Weight
tm_start	Interview start time
tm_finish	Interview finish time
duration	Interview duration in minutes
Condition	DATA ONLY: Condition
PPAGE	Age
ppagecat	Age - 7 Categories
ppagect4	Age - 4 Categories
PPEDUC	Education (Highest Degree Received)
PPEDUCAT	Education (Categorical)
PPETHM	Race / Ethnicity
PPGENDER	Gender
PPHHHEAD	Household Head
PPHHSIZE	Household Size
PPHOUSE	Housing Type
PPINCIMP	Household Income
PPMARIT	Marital Status
PPMSACAT	MSA Status
PPREG4	Region 4 - Based on State of Residence
ppreg9	Region 9 - Based on State of Residence
PPRENT	Ownership Status of Living Quarters
PPSTATEN	State
PPT01	Presence of Household Members - Children 0-2
PPT25	Presence of Household Members - Children 2-5
PPT612	Presence of Household Members - Children 6-12
PPT1317	Presence of Household Members - Children 13-17
PPT18OV	Presence of Household Members - Adults 18+
PPWORK	Current Employment Status
PPNET	HH Internet Access
PARTY7	Party Id (7 level)
IDEO7	Ideology

## Key Personnel

Key personnel on the Immigration Video Survey:

Mike Dennis – Vice President and Managing Director, Client Service. M. Dennis is based in the Menlo Park office of Knowledge Networks.

Phone number: (650) 289-2160

Email: [mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com](mailto:mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com)

Stefan Subias – Senior Project Director, Custom Research. S. Subias is based in the Menlo Park office of Knowledge Networks.

Phone number: (650) 289-2162

Email: [ssubias@knowledgenetworks.com](mailto:ssubias@knowledgenetworks.com)

Michael Vallerga – Research Analyst, Custom Research. M. Vallerga is based in the Menlo Park office of Knowledge Networks.

Phone number: (650) 289-2113

Email: [mvallerga@knowledgenetworks.com](mailto:mvallerga@knowledgenetworks.com)

## **Knowledge Networks Methodology**

### **Introduction**

Knowledge Networks has recruited the first online research panel that is representative of the entire U.S. population. Panel members are randomly recruited by probability-based sampling, and households are provided with access to the Internet and hardware if needed.

Knowledge Networks selects households using random-digit dial (RDD) and address-based sampling methods. Once a person is recruited to the panel, they can be contacted by e-mail (instead of by phone or mail). This permits surveys to be fielded very quickly and economically. In addition, this approach reduces the burden placed on respondents, since e-mail notification is less obtrusive than telephone calls, and most respondents find answering Web questionnaires to be more interesting and engaging than being questioned by a telephone interviewer.

### **Panel Recruitment Methodology**

Beginning recruitment in 1999, Knowledge Networks (KN) established the first online research panel (now called KnowledgePanel<sup>®</sup>) based on probability sampling that covers both the online and offline populations in the U.S. The panel members are randomly recruited by telephone and by self-administered mail and web surveys. Households are provided with access to the Internet and hardware if needed. Unlike other Internet research that covers only individuals with Internet access who volunteer for research, Knowledge Networks surveys are based on a dual sampling frame that includes both listed and unlisted phone numbers, telephone and non-telephone households, and cell-phone-only households. The panel is not limited to current Web users or computer owners. All potential panelists are randomly selected to join the KnowledgePanel; unselected volunteers are not able to join.

### **RDD and ABS Sample Frames**

Knowledge Networks initially selects households using random digit dialing (RDD) sampling and address-based sampling (ABS) methodology. In this section, we will describe the RDD-based methodology, while the ABS methodology is described in a separate section below.

KnowledgePanel recruitment methodology uses the quality standards established by selected RDD surveys conducted for the Federal Government (such as the CDC-sponsored National Immunization Survey).

Knowledge Networks utilizes list-assisted RDD sampling techniques based on a sample frame of the U. S. residential landline telephone universe. For efficiency purposes, Knowledge Networks excludes only those banks of telephone numbers (a bank consists of 100 numbers) that have less than 2 directory listings. Additionally, an oversample is conducted among a stratum telephone exchanges that have high concentrations of African-American and Hispanic households based on

Census data. Note that recruitment sampling is done without replacement, thus numbers already fielded do not get fielded again.

A telephone number for which a valid postal address can be matched occurs in about 70% of the sample. These address-matched cases are all mailed an advance letter informing them that they have been selected to participate in KnowledgePanel. For efficiency purposes, the unmatched numbers are under-sampled at a current rate of 0.75 relative to the matched numbers. Both the oversampling mentioned above and this under-sampling of non-address households are adjusted appropriately in the panel's weighting procedures.

Following the mailings, the telephone recruitment begins for all sampled phone numbers using trained interviewer/recruiters. Cases sent to telephone interviewers are dialed for up to 90 days, with at least 14 dial attempts on cases where no one answers the phone, and on numbers known to be associated with households. Extensive refusal conversion is also performed. The recruitment interview, about 10 minutes long, begins with informing the household member that they have been selected to join KnowledgePanel. If the household does not have a computer and access to the Internet, they are told that in return for completing a short survey weekly, they will be provided with a laptop computer (previously a WebTV device was provided) and free monthly Internet access. All members in a household are then enumerated, and some initial demographic and background information on prior computer and Internet use are collected.

Households that inform interviewers that they have a home computer and Internet access are asked to take their surveys using their own equipment and Internet connection. Incentive points per survey, redeemable for cash, are given to these "PC" respondents for completing their surveys. Panel members who were provided with either a WebTV earlier or currently a laptop computer (both with free Internet access) do not participate in this per survey points incentive program. However, all panel members do receive special incentive points for select surveys to improve response rates and for all longer surveys as a modest compensation for burden.

For those panel members receiving a laptop computer (as with the former WebTV), prior to shipment, each unit is custom configured with individual email accounts, so that it is ready for immediate use by the household. Most households are able to install the hardware without additional assistance, though Knowledge Networks maintains a telephone technical support line. The Knowledge Networks Call Center contacts household members who do not respond to email and attempts to restore both contact and cooperation. PC panel members provide their own email addresses and we send their weekly surveys to that email account.

All new panel members are sent an initial survey to both welcome them as new panel members but also to familiarize them with how online survey questionnaires work. They also complete a separate profile survey that collects essential demographic information such as gender, age, race, income, and education to create a personal member profile. This information can be used to determine eligibility for specific studies, is used for weighting purposes, and operationally need not be gathered with each and every survey. This information is updated annually with each panel member. Once completed new member is "profiled," they are designated as "active" and ready to be sampled for client studies. [Note: Parental or legal guardian consent is also collected for conducting surveys with teenage panel members, ages 13-17.]



Once a household is contacted by phone—and additional household members recruited via their email address—panel members are sent surveys linked through a personalized email invitation (instead of by phone or mail). This permits surveys to be fielded quickly and economically, and also facilitates longitudinal research. In addition, this approach reduces the burden placed on respondents, since email notification is less obtrusive than telephone calls, and allows research subjects to participate in research when it is convenient for them.

### **Address-Based Sampling (ABS) Methodology**

When KN started KnowledgePanel panel recruitment in 1999, the state of the art in the industry was that probability-based sampling could be cost effectively carried out using a national random-digit dial (RDD) sample frame. The RDD landline frame at the time allowed access to 96% of the U.S. population. This is no longer the case. We introduced the ABS sample frame to rise to the well-chronicled changes in society and telephony in recent years. The following changes have reduced the long-term scientific viability of the landline RDD sampling methodology: declining respondent cooperation to telephone surveys; do not call lists; call screening, caller-ID devices and answering machines; dilution of the RDD sample frame as measured by the working telephone number rate; and finally, the emergence and exclusion of cell-phone-only households (CPOHH) because they have no landline phone.

According to the Center for Disease Control, approximately 25% of U.S. households cannot be contacted through RDD sampling: 22% as a result of CPOHH status and 3% because they have no phone service whatsoever. Among some segments of society, the sample noncoverage is substantial: more than one-third of young adults, ages 18-24, reside in CPOHHs.

After conducting an extensive pilot project in 2008, we made the decision to add an address-based sample (ABS) frame in response to the growing number of cell-phone only households that are outside of the RDD frame. Before conducting the ABS pilot, we also experimented with supplementing our RDD samples with cell-phone samples. However, this approach was not cost effective for you our clients and raised a number of other operational, data quality, and liability issues (e.g., calling people's cell phones while they were driving).

The key advantage of the ABS sample frame is that it allows sampling of almost all U.S. households. An estimated 98% of households are “covered” in sampling nomenclature. Regardless of household telephone status, they can be reached and contacted via the mail. Second, our ABS pilot project revealed some other advantages beyond the expected improvement in recruiting adults from CPOHHs:

- Improved sample representativeness for minority racial and ethnic groups
- Improved inclusion of lower educated and low income households
- Exclusive inclusion of CPOHHs that have neither a landline telephone nor Internet access (approximately 4% to 6% of US households).

ABS involves probability-based sampling of addresses from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Randomly sampled addresses are invited to join KnowledgePanel through a series of mailings and in some cases telephone follow-up calls to non-responders when a telephone number can be matched to the sampled address. Invited households can join the panel by one of several means:

- by completing and mailing back a paper form in a postage-paid envelope;
- by calling a toll-free hotline maintained by Knowledge Networks; or
- by going to a designated KN web-site and completing an online recruitment form.

After initially accepting the invitation to join the panel, respondents are then "profiled" online answering key demographic questions about themselves. This profile is maintained using the same procedures established for the RDD-recruited research subjects. Respondents not having an Internet connection are provided a laptop computer and free Internet service. Respondents sampled from ABS frame, like those from the RDD frame are provided the same privacy terms and confidentiality protections that we have developed over the years and have been reviewed by dozens of Institutional Review Boards.

Large-scale ABS sampling for our KnowledgePanel recruitment began in April, 2009. As a result, KnowledgePanel will be improving its sample coverage of CPOHHs and young adults.

Because we will have recruited panelists from two different sample frames – RDD and ABS – we are taking several technical steps to merge samples sourced from these frames. Our approach preserves the representative structure of the overall panel for the selection of individual client study samples. An advantage of mixing ABS frame panel members in any KnowledgePanel sample is a reduction in the variance of the weights. ABS-sourced sample tends to align more true to the overall population demographic distributions and thus the associated adjustment weights are somewhat more uniform and less varied. This variance reduction efficaciously attenuates the sample's design effect and confirms a real advantage for study samples drawn from KnowledgePanel with its dual frame construction.

## **Survey Administration**

For client surveys, samples are drawn at random from among active panel members. Depending on the study, eligibility criteria will be applied or in-field screening of the sample will be carried out. Sample sizes can range widely depending on the objectives and design of the study.

Once assigned to a survey, members receive a notification email letting them know there is a new survey available for them to take. This email notification contains a link that sends them to the survey questionnaire. No login name or password is required. The field period depends on the client's needs, and can range anywhere from a few hours to several weeks.

After three days, automatic email reminders are sent to all non-responding panel members in the sample. If email reminders do not generate a sufficient response, an automated telephone reminder call may be initiated. The usual protocol is to wait at least three-four days after the email reminder before calling. To assist panel members with their survey taking, each individual has a personalized “home page” that lists all the surveys that were assigned to that member and have yet to be completed.

Knowledge Networks also operates an ongoing, modest, incentive program to encourage participation and create member loyalty. Members can enter special raffles or can be entered into special sweepstakes with both cash and other prizes to be won.

The typical survey commitment for panel members is one survey per week or four per month with a duration of 10-15 minutes per survey. Some client surveys exceed this time and in the case of longer surveys an additional incentive may be provided.

### **Survey Sampling from KnowledgePanel**

Once Panel Members are recruited and profiled, they become eligible for selection for specific client surveys. In most cases, the specific survey sample represents a simple random sample from the panel, for example, a general population survey. Customized stratified random sampling based on profile data may also be conducted as required by the study design.

The general sampling rule is to assign no more than one survey per week to members. Allowing for rare weekly exceptions, this limits a member’s total assignments per month to 4 or 6 surveys. In certain cases, a survey sample calls for pre-screening, that is, members are drawn from a subsample of the panel (such as, females, Republicans, grocery shoppers, etc.). In such cases, care is taken to ensure that all subsequent survey samples drawn that week are selected in such a way as to result in a sample that remains representative of the panel distributions.

For this survey, a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults (18 and over) was selected.

### **Sample Weighting**

The design for a KnowledgePanel<sup>®</sup> sample begins as an equal probability sample that is self-weighting with several enhancements incorporated to improve efficiency. Since any alteration in the selection process is a deviation from a pure equal probability sample design, statistical weighting adjustments are made to the data to offset known selection deviations. These adjustments are incorporated in the sample’s **base weight**.

There are also several sources of survey error that are an inherent part of any survey process, such as non-coverage and non-response due to panel recruitment methods and to inevitable panel attrition. We address these sources of sampling and non-sampling error using a **panel demographic post-stratification weight** as an additional adjustment.

Lastly, a set of **study-specific post-stratification weights** are constructed for the study data to adjust for the study's sample design and survey non-response.

A description of these types of weights follows.

## **The Base Weight**

In a KnowledgePanel sample there are seven known sources of deviation from an equal probability of selection design. These are corrected in the Base Weight and are described below.

1. Under-sampling of telephone numbers unmatched to a valid mailing address

An address match is attempted on all the Random Digit Dial (RDD) generated telephone numbers in the sample after the sample has been purged of business and institutional numbers and screened for non-working numbers. The success rate for address matching is in the 60-70% range. The telephone numbers with valid addresses are sent an advance letter, notifying the household that they will be contacted by phone to join KnowledgePanel. The remaining, unmatched numbers are under-sampled as a recruitment efficiency strategy. Advance letters improve recruitment success rates. Under-sampling stopped between July 2005 and April 2007. It was resumed in May 2007 with a sampling rate of 0.75.

2. RDD selection proportional to the number of telephone landlines reaching the household

As part of the field data collection operation, information is collected on the number of separate telephone landlines in each selected household. A multiple line household's selection probability is down weighted by the inverse of its number of landlines.

3. Some minor oversampling of Chicago and Los Angeles due to early pilot surveys

Two pilot surveys carried out in Chicago and Los Angeles when the panel was first being built increased the relative size of the sample from these two cities. With natural attrition and growth in size, the impact is disappearing over time. It remains part of our base adjustment weighting because of a small number of extant panel members from that nascent panel cohort.

4. Early oversampling the four largest states and central region states

At the time when the panel was first being built, survey demand in the four largest states (California, New York, Florida, and Texas) required over-sampling during January-October 2000. Similarly, the central region states were over-sampled for a brief period. These now diminishing effects still remain in the panel membership and thus require weighting adjustments for these geographic areas.

#### 5. Under-sampling of households not covered by the MSN<sup>®</sup> TV service network

Certain small areas of the U.S. are not serviced by MSN<sup>®</sup>, thus our MSN<sup>®</sup> TV units cannot be used for recruited non-Internet households. In some of these cases, we use other Internet Service Providers for Internet access via the member's personal computer. Overall, the result is a small under-sample of these geographic areas thus requiring a minor weighting adjustment.

#### 6. Oversampling of African- American and Hispanic telephone exchanges

As of October 2001, we began over-sampling telephone exchanges with a higher density of minority households (specifically African American and Hispanic) to increase panel membership for those groups. These exchanges are oversampled at approximately twice the rate of other exchanges. This over-sampling is corrected in the base weight.

#### 7. Address-based sample phone match adjustment

Towards the end of 2008, Knowledge Networks began recruiting panel members using an address-based sample (ABS) frame in addition to RDD recruitment. Once recruitment through the mail, including follow-up mailings to ABS non-respondents was completed, a telephone recruitment was added. Non-responding ABS households where a landline telephone number could be matched to an address were subsequently called and a telephone recruitment initiated. This effort resulted in a slight overall disproportionate number of landline households being recruited in a given ABS sample. A base weight adjustment is applied to return the ABS recruitment panel members to the sample's correct national proportion of phone-match and no phone match households.

### **The Panel Demographic Post-stratification Weight**

To reduce the effects of any non-response and non-coverage bias in the overall panel membership, a post-stratification adjustment is applied using demographic distributions from the most recent data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Benchmark distributions for Internet Access among the U.S. population of adults are obtained from KnowledgePanel recruitment data since this measurement is not collected as part of the CPS.

The post-stratification variables include:

- Gender (Male/Female)
- Age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60+)
- Race/Hispanic ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Other/Non-Hispanic, 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic)
- Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, Bachelor and beyond)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Area (Yes, No)
- Internet Access (Yes, No)

This weighting adjustment is applied prior to the selection of any client sample from KnowledgePanel. These weights constitute the starting weights for any client survey selected from the panel.

### **Study-Specific Post-Stratification Weights**

Once all the study data are returned from the field, we proceeded with a post-stratification process to adjust for any survey non-response and also any non-coverage due to the study-specific sample design. Demographic and geographic distributions for the population ages 18+ from the most recent Current Population Survey (CPS) are used as benchmarks in this adjustment. The Internet Access distributions are obtained from KnowledgePanel recruitment data.

The following benchmark distributions are utilized for this post-stratification adjustment within each of the seven conditions.

- Gender (Male/Female)
- Age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60+)
- Race/Hispanic ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Other/Non-Hispanic, 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic)
- Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, Bachelor and beyond)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Area (Yes, No)
- Internet Access (Yes, No)

Comparable distributions are calculated using all completed cases from the field data. Since study sample sizes are typically too small to accommodate a complete cross-tabulation of all the survey variables with the benchmark variables, an iterative proportional fitting is used for the post-stratification weighting adjustment. This procedure adjusts the sample data back to the selected benchmark proportions. Through an iterative convergence process, the weighted sample data are optimally fitted to the marginal distributions.

After this final post-stratification adjustment, the distribution of the calculated weights are examined to identify and, if necessary, trim outliers at the extreme upper and lower tails of the weight distribution. The post-stratified and trimmed weights are then scaled to the sum of the total sample size of each condition.

**APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Immigration Video Survey  
- Questionnaire -**

**[RANDOMIZATION INSTRUCTIONS: RESPONDENTS ARE TO BE RANDOMIZED TO SEVEN GROUPS WITH THE FOLLOWING QUOTAS]**

Condition	Target Quota
A – Control condition	(8%; approximately 160 respondents)
B – Light-skinned image, clear English language	(13%; 260 respondents)
C – Light-skinned image, accented English language	(13%; 260 respondents)
D – Light-skinned image, Spanish language	(20%; 400 respondents)
E – Dark-skinned image, clear English language	(13%; 260 respondents)
F – Dark-skinned image, accented English language	(13%; 260 respondents)
G – Dark-skinned image, Spanish language	(20%; 400 respondents)

**[QUOTA VARIABLE SHOULD BE UPDATED BASED UPON VIDEO SUCCESS]**

**[DOV]**  
**[RANDOM]**  
DOVSOCSIT.

Receive Social Situations ..... 1  
Do Not Receive Social Situation..... 2

**[DISPLAY, GROUP A, AND DOVSOCSIT=1]**

This survey covers two different topics. First, it will ask a few questions about social situations. It will then ask for your opinions about a current political issue. We are eager to hear what you think.

**[DISPLAY, GROUPS B-G, AND DOVSOCSIT=1]**

This survey covers two different topics. First, it will ask a few questions about social situations. It will then show a short, 30-second news clip about a current political issue and ask for your opinions. We are eager to hear what you think.

**[DISPLAY, GROUP A, SOCSIT=2]**

This survey will ask for your opinions about U.S. immigration policy We are eager to hear what you think.

**[DISPLAY, GROUPS B-G AND SOCSIT=2]**

This survey will show a short, 30-second news clip about U.S. immigration policy and ask for your opinions. We are eager to hear what you think.

**[RANDOM]**

**[GRID, SP ACROSS, IF DOVSOCSIT=1]**

For each statement below, please tell us if it is true or false for you personally.

<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
-------------	--------------

1. “I laugh more when I watch a comedy with others than when alone.”
2. “I can only argue for ideas which I already believe.”
3. “When I am uncertain how to act in social situations, I look to the behavior of others.”
4. “I can look anyone in the eye and tell a lie.”
5. “I am not always the person I appear to be.”

**[DISPLAY, IF GROUP A AND DOVSOCSIT=1]**

We are now going to ask about your views on U.S. immigration policy.

**[DISPLAY, VIDEO, IF GROUP B-G AND DOVSOCSIT=1]**

We are now going to show you a short, 30-second news clip which details a proposal on U.S. immigration policy. We will then ask about your views on the issue.

At this time please make sure the sound on your computer is turned on so you can hear the video.

Condition	Video Name Client	Name to:
B	lightenglish.mov	B
C	lightaccented.mov	C
D	lightspanish.mov	D
E	darkenglish.mov	E
F	darkaccented.mov	F
G	darkspanish.mov	G

**[TERMINATE AND SET AS NOT QUALIFIED IF VIDEO FAILS]**

**[SP]**

**[RANDOM ½ GET REVERSE ORDERED RESPONSE OPTIONS, RECORD IN A DOV]**

7. Do you support or oppose a national policy of allowing illegal immigrants already living in the United States for a number of years to stay in this country permanently and earn US citizenship?

<i>Strongly support</i>	<i>Somewhat support</i>	<i>Somewhat oppose</i>	<i>Strongly oppose</i>
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[SP]

[RANDOM ½ GET REVERSE ORDERED RESPONSE OPTIONS, RECORD IN A DOV]

8. Now thinking about *legal* immigration, do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live should be decreased a lot, decreased a little, left the same, increased a little, or increased a lot?

<i>Increased a lot</i>	<i>Increased a little</i>	<i>Left the same</i>	<i>Decreased a little</i>	<i>Decreased a lot</i>
------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

[CREATE A DOV TO RANDOMLY DETERMINE IF THEY READ EITHER “MY COMMUNITY” OR “THIS COUNTRY” FOR Q11 AND Q12]

[DOV]

[RANDOM]

[SP]

DOVQ11Q12.

Q11 .....	1
Q12 .....	2

[SHOW Q11 IF DOVQ11Q12=1, SHOW Q12 IF DOVQ11Q12=1]

[GRID, SP ACROSS]

Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statements:

<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Somewhat agree</i>	<i>Somewhat disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
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9. “These days, I am afraid that the American way of life is threatened.” Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly?

10. “The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society.” Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly?

11. “As a result of more immigrants coming to [my community/this country], violence and crime will increase.” Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly?

12. “As a result of more immigrants coming to [my community/this country], taxes will rise.” Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly?

[DOV]

[RANDOM]

[SP]

DOVQ12a.

Q12..... 1  
Null..... 2

[SP]

12a. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

Most people can be trusted ..... 1  
You can't be too careful in dealing  
with people ..... 2

[SP]

[RANDOM ½ GET REVERSE ORDERED RESPONSE OPTIONS, RECORD IN A DOV]

13. How likely is it that the immigrants currently coming into the U.S. will take jobs away from people already here? Not at all likely, somewhat likely, very likely, or extremely likely?

<i>Not at all Likely</i>	<i>Somewhat Likely</i>	<i>Very Likely</i>	<i>Extremely Likely</i>
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[DOV]

[RANDOM]

[SP, IF GROUP B-G]

DOVQ15Q16.

Q15..... 1  
Q16..... 2  
Null1..... 3  
Null2..... 4

[SP, IF DOVQ15Q16=1]

15. If you had to guess, how long do you think the immigrant in the news clip has lived in the United States?

*Less than one year*                      *One to five years*                      *Five to ten years*                      *Ten to*  
*twenty years*                              *More than 20 years*

[SP]

14. In your day-to-day life, how frequently do you hear Spanish spoken? Never or almost never, less than once a month, 1-3 times each month, at least once a week, or every day?

<i>Never or Almost Never</i>	<i>Less than Once a Month</i>	<i>1-3 Times Each Month</i>	<i>At Least Once a Week</i>	<i>Every Day</i>
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------

**[TEXTBOX, IF DOVQ15Q16=2]**

16. If you had to guess, where does the immigrant featured in the news clip come from?

**[SP, IF XIDEO= MISSING]**

**IDEO** In general, do you think of yourself as:

- 1 Extremely liberal
- 2 Liberal
- 3 Slightly liberal
- 4 Moderate, middle of the road
- 5 Slightly conservative
- 6 Conservative
- 7 Extremely conservative

**[SP, IF XPARTY7= MISSING]**

**PARTY1** Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?

- 1 Republican
- 2 Democrat
- 3 Independent
- 4 Other

**[SP]**

**[IF PARTY=1]**

**PARTY2** Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

- 1 Strong
- 2 Not strong

**[SP]**

**[IF PARTY=2]**

**PARTY3** Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

- 1 Strong
- 2 Not strong

**[SP]**

**[IF PARTY=3]**

**PARTY3** Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

- 1 Republican
- 2 Democratic

3 Neither

**[MP, IF XPPEG=NO]**

Q69. We are all part of different groups. Some are more important to us than others when we think of ourselves.

**[SPACE]**

In general, which of the following are most important to you in describing who you are?

- Your current or previous occupation ..... 1
- Being a homemaker ..... 2
- Your race/ethnic background..... 3
- Your gender..... 4
- Your age group (that is, young, middle-aged, older) 5
- Your religion..... 6
- Being agnostic or atheist..... 7
- Your preferred political party, group, or movement 8
- Your nationality..... 9
- Your family status (that is son/daughter, mother/father, grandparent, husband/wife)..... 10
- Your social class (that is upper, middle, working, lower)..... 11
- The part of the U.S. that you live in..... 12

**[SP, XPPEG=NO]**

Q84. How close do you feel to your ethnic or racial group?

- Very close ..... 1
- Somewhat close ..... 2
- Not very close ..... 3
- Not close at all ..... 4

**[SP, XPPEG=NO]**

Q120. Are you a citizen of the United States?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2

## APPENDIX B: CODEBOOK

Weighted by weight

### Condition DATA ONLY: Condition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A - Control condition	170	8.2	8.2	8.2
	2 B - Light-skinned image, clear English language	265	12.8	12.8	21.1
	3 C - Light-skinned image, accented English language	273	13.2	13.2	34.3
	4 D - Light-skinned image, Spanish language	411	19.9	19.9	54.2
	5 E - Dark-skinned image, clear English language	269	13.0	13.0	67.3
	6 F - Dark-skinned image, accented English language	267	12.9	12.9	80.2
	7 G - Dark-skinned image, Spanish language	408	19.8	19.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

### DOVSOCSIT DATA-ONLY: DOVSOCSIT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Receive Social Situations	1063	51.5	51.5	51.5
	2 Do Not Receive Social Situation	1000	48.5	48.5	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

### Q1 I laugh more when I watch a comedy with others than when alone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	53	2.6	5.0	5.0
	1 True	379	18.4	35.7	40.7
	2 False	631	30.6	59.3	100.0
	Total	1063	51.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1000	48.5		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q2 I can only argue for ideas which I already believe**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	53	2.6	5.0	5.0
	1 True	685	33.2	64.5	69.5
	2 False	324	15.7	30.5	100.0
	Total	1063	51.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1000	48.5		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q3 When I am uncertain how to act in social situations, I look to the behavior of others**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	55	2.7	5.2	5.2
	1 True	501	24.3	47.2	52.3
	2 False	506	24.5	47.7	100.0
	Total	1063	51.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1000	48.5		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q4 I can look anyone in the eye and tell a lie**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	53	2.6	5.0	5.0
	1 True	222	10.8	20.9	25.9
	2 False	787	38.2	74.1	100.0
	Total	1063	51.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1000	48.5		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q5 I am not always the person I appear to be**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	53	2.6	5.0	5.0
	1 True	451	21.8	42.4	47.4
	2 False	559	27.1	52.6	100.0
	Total	1063	51.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1000	48.5		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q7REV DATA ONLY: reverse order in Q7**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Standard	1066	51.7	51.7	51.7
	1 Reversed	997	48.3	48.3	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q7 Do you support or oppose a national policy of allowing illegal immigrants already living in the United States**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	13	.6	.6	.6
	1 Strongly support	342	16.6	16.6	17.2
	2 Somewhat support	821	39.8	39.8	57.0
	3 Somewhat oppose	408	19.8	19.8	76.8
	4 Strongly oppose	478	23.2	23.2	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q8REV DATA ONLY: reverse order in Q8**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Standard	962	46.6	46.6	46.6
	1 Reversed	1101	53.4	53.4	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q8 Now thinking about legal immigration, do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	18	.9	.9	.9
	1 Increased a lot	90	4.4	4.4	5.3
	2 Increased a little	190	9.2	9.2	14.5
	3 Left the same	805	39.0	39.0	53.5
	4 Decreased a little	446	21.6	21.6	75.2
	5 Decreased a lot	512	24.8	24.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q9 These days, I am afraid that the American way of life is threatened**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	19	.9	.9	.9
	1 Strongly agree	748	36.3	36.3	37.2
	2 Somewhat agree	654	31.7	31.7	68.9
	3 Somewhat disagree	392	19.0	19.0	87.9
	4 Strongly disagree	250	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q10 The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	29	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1 Strongly agree	220	10.7	10.7	12.1
	2 Somewhat agree	631	30.6	30.6	42.7
	3 Somewhat disagree	731	35.4	35.4	78.1
	4 Strongly disagree	452	21.9	21.9	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**DOVQ11Q12 DATA-ONLY: DOVQ11Q12**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Q11	1055	51.2	51.2	51.2
	2 Q12	1008	48.8	48.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q11WORD DATA ONLY: Word Insertation in Q11Q12**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 my community	1058	51.3	51.3	51.3
	2 this country	1005	48.7	48.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	



**Q11 As a result of more immigrants coming to {#DOVQ11}, violence and crime will increase**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	11	.5	1.0	1.0
	1 Strongly agree	214	10.4	20.3	21.3
	2 Somewhat agree	361	17.5	34.2	55.6
	3 Somewhat disagree	325	15.8	30.8	86.4
	4 Strongly disagree	144	7.0	13.6	100.0
	Total	1055	51.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1008	48.8		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q12 As a result of more immigrants coming to {#DOVQ11}, taxes will rise**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	16	.8	1.6	1.6
	1 Strongly agree	264	12.8	26.2	27.8
	2 Somewhat agree	363	17.6	36.0	63.8
	3 Somewhat disagree	274	13.3	27.2	91.0
	4 Strongly disagree	90	4.4	9.0	100.0
	Total	1008	48.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1055	51.2		
Total		2063	100.0		

**DOVQ12A DATA-ONLY: DOVQ12A**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Q12	1029	49.9	49.9	49.9
	2 Null	1034	50.1	50.1	100.0
Total		2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q12A Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	5	.2	.5	.5
	1 Most people can be trusted	377	18.3	36.6	37.1
	2 You can't be too careful in dealing with people	647	31.4	62.9	100.0
	Total	1029	49.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1034	50.1		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q13REV DATA ONLY: reverse order in Q13**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Standard	1058	51.3	51.3	51.3
	1 Reversed	1005	48.7	48.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q13 How likely is it that the immigrants currently coming into the U.S. will take jobs away from people already here?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	19	.9	.9	.9
	1 Not at all Likely	319	15.5	15.5	16.4
	2 Somewhat Likely	825	40.0	40.0	56.4
	3 Very Likely	402	19.5	19.5	75.9
	4 Extremely Likely	497	24.1	24.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q14 In your day-to-day life, how frequently do you hear Spanish spoken?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	15	.7	.7	.7
	1 Never or Almost Never	145	7.0	7.0	7.8
	2 Less than Once a Month	171	8.3	8.3	16.1
	3 1-3 Times Each Month	286	13.9	13.9	29.9
	4 At Least Once a Week	581	28.1	28.1	58.1
	5 Every Day	865	41.9	41.9	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**DOVQ15Q16 DATA-ONLY: DOVQ15Q16**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Q15	482	23.4	25.5	25.5
	2 Q16	455	22.1	24.0	49.5
	3 Null1	508	24.6	26.8	76.3
	4 Null2	448	21.7	23.7	100.0
	Total	1893	91.8	100.0	
Missing	System	170	8.2		
Total		2063	100.0		

**Q15 If you had to guess, how long do you think the immigrant in the news clip has lived in the United States?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	10	.5	2.0	2.0
	1 Less than one year	29	1.4	5.9	7.9
	2 One to five years	121	5.9	25.1	33.0
	3 Five to ten years	186	9.0	38.6	71.7
	4 Ten to twenty years	102	5.0	21.3	92.9
	5 More than 20 years	34	1.7	7.1	100.0
	Total	482	23.4	100.0	
Missing	System	1581	76.6		
Total		2063	100.0		

**PARTY7 DATA-ONLY: Merge coding of XPARTY7 and missing data ask**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strong Republican	248	12.0	12.0	12.0
	2 Not Strong Republican	207	10.0	10.0	22.0
	3 Leans Republican	368	17.8	17.8	39.9
	4 Undecided/Independent/Other	57	2.8	2.8	42.6
	5 Leans Democrat	439	21.3	21.3	63.9
	6 Not Strong Democrat	339	16.4	16.4	80.3
	7 Strong Democrat	406	19.7	19.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**IDEO7 DATA-ONLY: Merge coding of XIDEO and missing data ask**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	8	.4	.4	.4
	1 Extremely liberal	79	3.8	3.8	4.2
	2 Liberal	320	15.5	15.5	19.7
	3 Slightly liberal	238	11.6	11.6	31.3
	4 Moderate, middle of the road	722	35.0	35.0	66.3
	5 Slightly conservative	239	11.6	11.6	77.9
	6 Conservative	380	18.4	18.4	96.3
	7 Extremely conservative	76	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6901 Your current or previous occupation**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1220	59.2	59.2	60.0
	1 Yes	826	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6902 Being a homemaker**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1699	82.4	82.4	83.2
	1 Yes	347	16.8	16.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6903 Your race/ethnic background**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1443	70.0	70.0	70.8
	1 Yes	603	29.2	29.2	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6904 Your gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1171	56.8	56.8	57.6
	1 Yes	875	42.4	42.4	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6905 Your age group (that is, young, middle-aged, older)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1147	55.6	55.6	56.4
	1 Yes	899	43.6	43.6	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6906 Your religion**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1252	60.7	60.7	61.5
	1 Yes	794	38.5	38.5	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6907 Being agnostic or atheist**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1962	95.1	95.1	95.9
	1 Yes	84	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6908 Your preferred political party, group, or movement**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1741	84.4	84.4	85.2
	1 Yes	306	14.8	14.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6909 Your nationality**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1491	72.2	72.2	73.1
	1 Yes	556	26.9	26.9	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6910 Your family status (that is son/daughter, mother/father, grandparent, husband/wife)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	998	48.4	48.4	49.2
	1 Yes	1048	50.8	50.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6911 Your social class (that is upper, middle, working, lower)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1655	80.2	80.2	81.0
	1 Yes	392	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q6912 The part of the U.S. that you live in**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	17	.8	.8	.8
	0 No	1224	59.4	59.4	60.2
	1 Yes	822	39.8	39.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q84 How close do you feel to your ethnic or racial group?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	19	.9	.9	.9
	1 Very close	695	33.7	33.7	34.6
	2 Somewhat close	836	40.5	40.5	75.1
	3 Not very close	354	17.2	17.2	92.3
	4 Not close at all	159	7.7	7.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**Q120 Are you a citizen of the United States?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1 Refused	13	.6	.6	.6
	1 Yes	1992	96.6	96.6	97.2
	2 No	58	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPAGE Age**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	40	2.0	2.0	2.0
	19	42	2.0	2.0	4.0
	20	26	1.3	1.3	5.2
	21	34	1.6	1.6	6.9
	22	39	1.9	1.9	8.8
	23	45	2.2	2.2	10.9
	24	27	1.3	1.3	12.2
	25	25	1.2	1.2	13.5
	26	24	1.2	1.2	14.6
	27	58	2.8	2.8	17.4
	28	26	1.2	1.2	18.7
	29	68	3.3	3.3	22.0
	30	26	1.2	1.2	23.2
	31	30	1.5	1.5	24.7
	32	32	1.5	1.5	26.2
	33	31	1.5	1.5	27.7
	34	35	1.7	1.7	29.4
	35	28	1.3	1.3	30.7
	36	27	1.3	1.3	32.0
	37	35	1.7	1.7	33.7
	38	43	2.1	2.1	35.8
	39	47	2.3	2.3	38.1
	40	51	2.5	2.5	40.5
	41	38	1.8	1.8	42.4
	42	33	1.6	1.6	44.0
	43	39	1.9	1.9	45.9
	44	46	2.2	2.2	48.1
	45	40	1.9	1.9	50.0
	46	34	1.7	1.7	51.7
	47	30	1.5	1.5	53.2
	48	36	1.7	1.7	54.9
	49	34	1.6	1.6	56.5
	50	43	2.1	2.1	58.6
	51	35	1.7	1.7	60.3
	52	41	2.0	2.0	62.3
	53	41	2.0	2.0	64.3
	54	29	1.4	1.4	65.6
	55	63	3.0	3.0	68.7
	56	43	2.1	2.1	70.8
	57	38	1.8	1.8	72.6
	58	37	1.8	1.8	74.4
	59	34	1.7	1.7	76.1
	60	29	1.4	1.4	77.5
	61	41	2.0	2.0	79.5
	62	26	1.3	1.3	80.8
	63	34	1.7	1.7	82.4
	64	30	1.5	1.5	83.9

**ppagecat Age - 7 Categories**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	18-24	253	12.2	12.2
	2	25-34	353	17.1	29.4
	3	35-44	386	18.7	48.1
	4	45-54	362	17.6	65.6
	5	55-64	376	18.2	83.9
	6	65-74	235	11.4	95.3
	7	75+	98	4.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**ppagect4 Age - 4 Categories**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	18-29	453	22.0	22.0
	2	30-44	539	26.1	48.1
	3	45-59	577	28.0	76.1
	4	60+	494	23.9	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPEDUC Education (Highest Degree Received)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	No formal education	6	.3	.3
	2	1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	9	.4	.7
	3	5th or 6th grade	3	.2	.9
	4	7th or 8th grade	25	1.2	2.1
	5	9th grade	43	2.1	4.2
	6	10th grade	48	2.3	6.5
	7	11th grade	61	3.0	9.4
	8	12th grade NO DIPLOMA	85	4.1	13.5
	9	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent	639	31.0	44.5
	10	Some college, no degree	434	21.1	65.6
	11	Associate degree	141	6.8	72.4
	12	Bachelors degree	340	16.5	88.9
	13	Masters degree	175	8.5	97.4
	14	Professional or Doctorate degree	54	2.6	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	



**PPEDUCAT Education (Categorical)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than high school	279	13.5	13.5	13.5
	2 High school	639	31.0	31.0	44.5
	3 Some college	576	27.9	27.9	72.4
	4 Bachelor's degree or higher	569	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPETHM Race / Ethnicity**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 White, Non-Hispanic	1410	68.4	68.4	68.4
	2 Black, Non-Hispanic	238	11.5	11.5	79.9
	3 Other, Non-Hispanic	66	3.2	3.2	83.1
	4 Hispanic	280	13.6	13.6	96.7
	5 2+ Races, Non-Hispanic	69	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPGENDER Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	997	48.3	48.3	48.3
	2 Female	1066	51.7	51.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPHHHEAD Household Head**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	446	21.6	21.6	21.6
	1 Yes	1617	78.4	78.4	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPHHSIZE Household Size**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	442	21.4	21.4	21.4
	2	713	34.5	34.5	56.0
	3	329	15.9	15.9	71.9
	4	332	16.1	16.1	88.0
	5	147	7.1	7.1	95.1
	6	58	2.8	2.8	97.9
	7	22	1.1	1.1	99.0
	8	9	.5	.5	99.5
	9	5	.2	.2	99.7
	10	3	.2	.2	99.9
	11	0	.0	.0	99.9
	12	1	.0	.0	99.9
	15	2	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPHOUSE Housing Type**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A one-family house detached from any other house	1397	67.7	67.7	67.7
	2 A one-family house attached to one or more houses	170	8.2	8.2	76.0
	3 A building with 2 or more apartments	372	18.0	18.0	94.0
	4 A mobile home	118	5.7	5.7	99.7
	5 Boat, RV, van, etc.	6	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPINCIMP Household Income**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than \$5,000	57	2.8	2.8	2.8
	2 \$5,000 to \$7,499	43	2.1	2.1	4.9
	3 \$7,500 to \$9,999	76	3.7	3.7	8.6
	4 \$10,000 to \$12,499	74	3.6	3.6	12.1
	5 \$12,500 to \$14,999	82	4.0	4.0	16.1
	6 \$15,000 to \$19,999	103	5.0	5.0	21.1
	7 \$20,000 to \$24,999	132	6.4	6.4	27.5
	8 \$25,000 to \$29,999	128	6.2	6.2	33.7
	9 \$30,000 to \$34,999	114	5.5	5.5	39.2
	10 \$35,000 to \$39,999	155	7.5	7.5	46.7
	11 \$40,000 to \$49,999	184	8.9	8.9	55.6
	12 \$50,000 to \$59,999	194	9.4	9.4	65.0
	13 \$60,000 to \$74,999	235	11.4	11.4	76.4
	14 \$75,000 to \$84,999	107	5.2	5.2	81.6
	15 \$85,000 to \$99,999	135	6.5	6.5	88.2
	16 \$100,000 to \$124,999	121	5.9	5.9	94.0
	17 \$125,000 to \$149,999	62	3.0	3.0	97.0
	18 \$150,000 to \$174,999	27	1.3	1.3	98.3
	19 \$175,000 or more	34	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPMARIT Marital Status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Married	955	46.3	46.3	46.3
	2 Widowed	108	5.2	5.2	51.5
	3 Divorced	277	13.4	13.4	64.9
	4 Separated	53	2.6	2.6	67.5
	5 Never married	474	23.0	23.0	90.5
	6 Living with partner	196	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPMSACAT MSA Status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Non-Metro	339	16.4	16.4	16.4
	1 Metro	1724	83.6	83.6	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPREG4 Region 4 - Based on State of Residence**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Northeast	381	18.4	18.4	18.4
	2 Midwest	449	21.8	21.8	40.2
	3 South	756	36.6	36.6	76.8
	4 West	478	23.2	23.2	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**ppreg9 Region 9 - Based on State of Residence**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 New England	88	4.3	4.3	4.3
	2 Mid-Atlantic	293	14.2	14.2	18.4
	3 East-North Central	287	13.9	13.9	32.4
	4 West-North Central	162	7.9	7.9	40.2
	5 South Atlantic	355	17.2	17.2	57.4
	6 East-South Central	122	5.9	5.9	63.4
	7 West-South Central	278	13.5	13.5	76.8
	8 Mountain	156	7.5	7.5	84.4
	9 Pacific	322	15.6	15.6	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPRENT Ownership Status of Living Quarters**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Owned or being bought by you or someone in your household	1448	70.2	70.2	70.2
	2 Rented for cash	569	27.6	27.6	97.8
	3 Occupied without payment of cash rent	45	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

PPSTATEN State

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	11 ME	9	.5	.5	.5
	12 NH	5	.3	.3	.7
	13 VT	3	.1	.1	.8
	14 MA	47	2.3	2.3	3.1
	15 RI	3	.2	.2	3.3
	16 CT	20	1.0	1.0	4.3
	21 NY	130	6.3	6.3	10.6
	22 NJ	77	3.7	3.7	14.3
	23 PA	85	4.1	4.1	18.4
	31 OH	98	4.7	4.7	23.2
	32 IN	40	2.0	2.0	25.1
	33 IL	70	3.4	3.4	28.5
	34 MI	51	2.5	2.5	31.0
	35 WI	28	1.4	1.4	32.4
	41 MN	41	2.0	2.0	34.4
	42 IA	24	1.2	1.2	35.5
	43 MO	48	2.3	2.3	37.9
	44 ND	4	.2	.2	38.0
	45 SD	6	.3	.3	38.3
	46 NE	20	1.0	1.0	39.3
	47 KS	19	.9	.9	40.2
	51 DE	7	.3	.3	40.5
	52 MD	41	2.0	2.0	42.5
	53 DC	5	.2	.2	42.8
	54 VA	38	1.8	1.8	44.6
	55 WV	8	.4	.4	45.0
	56 NC	48	2.3	2.3	47.3
	57 SC	21	1.0	1.0	48.3
	58 GA	50	2.4	2.4	50.7
	59 FL	138	6.7	6.7	57.4
	61 KY	34	1.6	1.6	59.1
	62 TN	39	1.9	1.9	61.0
	63 AL	34	1.7	1.7	62.6
	64 MS	15	.7	.7	63.4
	71 AR	26	1.3	1.3	64.6
	72 LA	21	1.0	1.0	65.6
	73 OK	23	1.1	1.1	66.7
	74 TX	209	10.1	10.1	76.8
	81 MT	7	.4	.4	77.2
	82 ID	12	.6	.6	77.8
	83 WY	2	.1	.1	77.9
	84 CO	36	1.7	1.7	79.6
	85 NM	14	.7	.7	80.3
	86 AZ	46	2.2	2.2	82.5
	87 UT	18	.9	.9	83.4
	88 NV	21	1.0	1.0	84.4
	91 WA	47	2.3	2.3	86.7

**PPT01 Presence of Household Members - Children 0-2**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1968	95.4	95.4	95.4
	1	93	4.5	4.5	99.9
	2	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPT1317 Presence of Household Members - Children 13-17**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1748	84.7	84.7	84.7
	1	246	11.9	11.9	96.7
	2	59	2.8	2.8	99.5
	3	9	.5	.5	100.0
	4	1	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPT180V Presence of Household Members - Adults 18+**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	524	25.4	25.4	25.4
	2	1082	52.5	52.5	77.9
	3	288	14.0	14.0	91.8
	4	114	5.5	5.5	97.3
	5	41	2.0	2.0	99.3
	6	6	.3	.3	99.6
	7	5	.2	.2	99.8
	8	1	.1	.1	99.9
	9	2	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPT25 Presence of Household Members - Children 2-5**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1815	88.0	88.0	88.0
	1	197	9.5	9.5	97.5
	2	47	2.3	2.3	99.8
	3	4	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPT612 Presence of Household Members - Children 6-12**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1700	82.4	82.4	82.4
	1	238	11.6	11.6	94.0
	2	106	5.1	5.1	99.1
	3	15	.7	.7	99.9
	4	2	.1	.1	100.0
	5	1	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPWORK Current Employment Status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Working - as a paid employee	1021	49.5	49.5	49.5
	2 Working - self-employed	136	6.6	6.6	56.1
	3 Not working - on temporary layoff from a job	43	2.1	2.1	58.2
	4 Not working - looking for work	208	10.1	10.1	68.3
	5 Not working - retired	315	15.3	15.3	83.6
	6 Not working - disabled	205	10.0	10.0	93.5
	7 Not working - other	134	6.5	6.5	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	

**PPNET HH Internet Access**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	723	35.1	35.1	35.1
	1 Yes	1340	64.9	64.9	100.0
	Total	2063	100.0	100.0	