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Latino National Political Survey,  
1989-1990

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Rodolfo de la Garza, Angelo Falcon,  
F. Chris Garcia and John A. Garcia

ICPSR 6841



LATINO NATIONAL POLITICAL SURVEY, 1989-1990

(ICPSR 6841)

Principal Investigators

Rodolfo de la Garza, University of Texas  
Angelo Falcon, Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, Inc.  
F. Chris Garcia, University of New Mexico  
John A. Garcia, University of Arizona

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Political and Social Research  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106



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## DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Rodolfo de la Garza, Angelo Falcon, F. Chris Garcia, and John A. Garcia  
LATINO NATIONAL POLITICAL SURVEY, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6841)

**SUMMARY:** This data collection measures the political attitudes and behaviors of three specific Latino groups in the United States: Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. A geographic Latino population coverage rate of at least 85 percent was desired for this study. Variables cover the respondent's family history, organizational memberships, political participation, voting practices, preferences on policy issues, views toward political parties and political candidates/leaders, political behavior, sources of political information such as the media, feelings about political trust and efficacy, perceptions of the relationship between government and Latino groups, and degree of concern about international issues and social problems. Demographic variables include sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, education, education of parents and spouse, parental status, religious preference, employment status, occupation, home ownership, military service, country of origin, and citizenship.

**UNIVERSE:** Adult population (18 years and older) of the United States who are Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Cuban with one parent or at least two grandparents solely of Puerto Rican/Mexican/Cuban origin.

**SAMPLING:** Area probability national sample of Latino households from a selection of 40 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) stratified based on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and rural counties. Initial sampling fractions were based on 1980 Census housing unit counts by Latino subgroup.

**NOTE:** The codebook and data collection instruments are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments (PDF)

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC /REFORM.DATA

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 3,415

Variables: 434

Record Length: 623

Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Non-Latino

Questionnaire (PDF)

Part 3: Latino Questionnaire

(Spanish) (PDF)

Part 4: Latino Questionnaire

(English)

**RELATED PUBLICATION:**

de la Garza, Rodolfo O., et al. LATINO VOICES: MEXICAN, PUERTO RICAN and CUBAN PERSPECTIVES ON AMERICAN POLITICS. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1992.



## 1. Introduction and Overview

### 1.1 Introduction

In the summer of 1988, The University of Texas awarded Temple University's Institute for Survey Research a contract to conduct the Latino National Political Survey. The first of its kind, this survey was designed to measure the political attitudes and behaviors of three specific groups of Latinos in the United States: Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans. (For the sake of brevity, the remainder of this report uses the term "Latino" to denote the collection of Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican populations in the US.) A sample of non-Latinos was also desired.

Robert Santos of the Survey Research Center, and Ellen Spector of Temple ISR acted as the project directors for this survey. The Field Administrator for this survey was Carolyn Rahe. Ann Shinefeld oversaw data reduction activity. Robert Santos also was responsible for the sample design and weight generation.

The purpose of this report is to document the methodology utilized in all aspects of the survey. This report also produces survey results, including screening and interview response rates. We begin with a description of the survey objectives.

### 1.2 Survey Objectives

The survey objectives called for a national area probability sample of households to yield data about political attitudes and behaviors from one hour interviews completed with 800 Mexican, 600 Puerto Rican and 600 Cuban adults, as well as 700 non-Latinos. A geographic Latino population coverage rate of at least 85 percent was desired for this survey. This meant, for instance, that the selection of Puerto Ricans would expand beyond the New York Metropolitan Area. An overall Latino response rate no less than 70 percent was desired.

### 1.3 Survey Design Overview

A face-to-face data collection mode was specified using a Spanish or English version of the instrument, depending on the respondent's language preference. Non-Latinos were restricted to a shorter version of the instrument which was available to be administered in English only. All respondents were paid an incentive of \$10 for their participation.

About 150 interviewers were involved in data collection activity in the LNPS. Virtually all interviewers were completely bilingual. Each completed a rigorous three day training program which involved training in both English and Spanish.

The sample was designed and executed in the first six months of 1989. The geographic area of coverage for this survey included at least 90 percent of the Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican populations (based on 1980 census data). A multi-stage area probability sample designed was developed for this survey using 1980 census data.

Sample areas or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected at the first stage of sampling. PSUs consisted of groups of contiguous metropolitan counties, called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), and groups of rural counties. Forty PSUs were used in the survey, of which 28 were self-representing (i.e., areas so large in Latino population included in every sample of 40 areas). The remaining 12 nonself-representing areas were selected with probabilities proportional to Latino population counts (pps). Selection probabilities were based on weighted measures of size which reflected the oversampling of Cubans and Puerto Ricans relative to the Mexican population. Twelve areas were selected using a highly stratified

paired selections technique called controlled selection. Stratification factors included metropolitan status, geography (state/region) and concentration of the Latino population.

At the second stage of selection, a total of 550 Listing Areas (consisting of Census Block Groups or Enumeration Districts) were sampled with pps from the PSUs. Stratification for the SSU design included density of Latino population and geography. Higher density Latino neighborhoods were oversampled by a factor of relative to the lowest density areas. The SSU design also featured a sampling stratum to detect the birth and expansion of Latino neighborhoods since 1980. The LNPS included 20 SSUs from this stratum.

Within each SSU, a smaller tertiary unit called a Listing Area (LA) was selected with pps. LAs were formed by taking contiguous blocks and grouping them into geographic units which maintained a prespecified minimum measure of size. A single LA was selected within each SSU with pps. The LA was then sketched and sent into the field for enumeration.

Enumerators were sent to list the addresses of housing units (HUs) found in a selected area. These lists were returned to ISR for processing and subselection into the LNPS.

Interviewers were assigned addresses in the sample, and obtained a household listing of the residents as well as their ages and ethnicity. Latinos (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban) were defined to be those individuals who reported at least one parent or at least two grandparents as being solely of Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican ancestry. When more than one adult (18 or over) Latino resided in a household, one was randomly selected to be the survey respondent. A random subsample of addresses was targeted for the non-Latino portion of the sample, and here there was no ethnicity restriction. In all, about 15,200 addresses were employed in the survey.

The LNPS also utilized a two phase sample design feature. This was necessary because the survey experienced a higher than expected Latino eligibility rate, especially for Mexicans. In October of 1989, after about two thirds of the final interviews had been completed on the sample, it was determined that the overall sampling rate should be adjusted downward to minimize the possibility of cost overruns, yet ensure that the Latino interview targets were attained or achieved.

The second phase of the sample, therefore, consisted of the stratified random subsampling of half the SSUs. A random half sample was retained in the study, and all of its sample addresses were brought to a final disposition. Field work ceased on the nonfinal addresses in the other half sample. The two phase design feature retained the integrity of the sample by preserving the probability structure of the design. Of course, some statistical inefficiency resulted from the introduction of a twofold oversampling factor. Nonetheless, the strategy proved successful.

#### 1.4 Summary of Results

The principal period of data collection spanned July 1989 through March 1990 (although 19 interviews were collected afterwards). However, over 97 percent of all interviews were conducted between August 1989 and February 1990. Many of the survey goals were exceeded: The total number of Latino interviews conducted was 2,817, and 598 non-Latino interviews were completed. Of the Latino total, 1,546 were Mexican, 589 were Puerto Rican and 682 were Cuban. Thus, apart from the non-Latino portion of the sample, the interview targets for the survey were achieved or exceeded.

The screening response attained in this study was 90 percent. Moreover, the Latino interview response rate reached 82 percent, while the non-Latino interview response rate was 62 percent. Thus, Latinos achieved an overall response rate of 74 percent, whereas the overall response rate among non-Latinos was 56 percent. Again, apart from the non-Latino sample, the survey goals were achieved.

Sixty percent of the Latino interviews were conducted in Spanish. With regard to interview length, Latino interviews conducted in English averaged 83 minutes, while those in Spanish averaged an hour and a half (91 minutes). Non-Latino interviews averaged just under an hour (59 minutes).

In order to analyze the survey data, weights which reflect differential selection probabilities were generated. These weights incorporate adjustments for nonresponse and poststratification, as well. Two weights appear on the final data set: a weight for Latino subgroup specific analyses (i.e., Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican), and a weight for analyzing the combined Latino population.

## 2. The Sample Design

### 2.1 Population Definition

The survey objectives specifically target Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban Latino subgroups for inclusion in the study. Other Latinos, while in aggregate comprising a significant percentage of the total Latino population (20%), are composed of several smaller subgroups (e.g., Nicaraguans, Dominicans, Colombians, Guatemalans, etc.). These groups were presumed to be especially heterogeneous in relation to the study subject matter. Moreover, the costs of sampling sufficient numbers of these groups for separate analysis was quite high and subject to high variability due to their rare prevalence in the population. Consequently, only Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans were included in the "Latino" part of the survey. However, note that "Other Latinos" were given chances of selection through the "non-Latino" part of the survey.

The specification of research goals must include a definition of the population of inference using rigorous, objective criteria. For this study, a Latino (i.e., Mexican, Cuban or Puerto Rican) is defined as one who meets the following criteria:

At least one parent must be solely of Mexican or Cuban or Puerto Rican ancestry;

or

at least two (any two) grandparents must be solely of Mexican or Cuban or Puerto Rican ancestry.

In this survey, Latinos were identified through a face-to-face screening process which was attempted at each sample address. The screening process elicited the names, ages and ethnicity of household residents. No interviews were attempted without: a complete household listing, the establishment of survey eligibility, and (when necessary) the random selection of a respondent.

Non-Latinos were included as a comparison group in the study. Non-Latinos included everyone who was neither Mexican, nor Cuban, nor Puerto Rican. This was simply an operational definition which was established for logistical simplicity.

### 2.2 Latino Coverage

A principal design issue in the LNPS was Latino population coverage. Coverage refers to the portion of the population of inference which receives a nonzero chance of selection through the sample design. In the LNPS, the principal source of noncoverage resulted from explicit geographic area exclusions from the sampling frame.

Deleting specific geographic areas of the US from the sampling frame is a prudent and natural first step of any rare element survey, provided that the resulting population coverage is sustained at a high level. In the LNPS, 1980 Census data were examined from SMSAs and rural counties to determine what, if any, noncoverage would be incurred.

First, the distribution of Latinos was tabulated by state and Latino type. SMSAs and rural counties were assembled into two state level categories:

#### 1) Low Latino incidence states

The 29 states in this category include:

- Alaska and Hawaii
- New England States (except MA and CT)
- West North Central States (except KS)
- South Atlantic States (except FL)

- East South Central States
- Specific West South Central States: AR, LA
- Specific Mountain States: MT, ID, WY
- Washington, DC

2) Higher Latino incidence states

The 21 states in this category include:

- Middle Atlantic States
- East North Central States
- Specific West South Central States: TX, OK
- Pacific States
- Specific Mountain States: UT, CO, AZ, NM
- Other States: CT, MA, FL, KS

Note that when an SMSA in Category 2 contained a constituent county which fell into a state listed under Category 1, the entire collection of counties for that SMSA was placed into Category 2.

All rural counties in category 1 above were deleted from the LNPS sampling frame. SMSAs in Category 1 were included in the sampling frame if they met the following criteria:

- 1) the 1980 population count of a single Latino group (i.e., Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican) was 3,000 or more;
- AND
- 2) the population concentration of that group exceeded 1 percent of the total population.

These criteria caused four SMSAs in Category 1 to be included in the LNPS sampling frame: Des Moines, IA; Fayetteville, NC; Las Vegas, NV; and Omaha, NE.

The states comprising category 2 include an overwhelming majority of Latinos in the US. (The March 1988 CPS reports that 89 percent of all Hispanics reside in the following nine states: CA, TX, NY, FL, IL, AZ, NJ, NM, CO.)

SMSAs were included in the LNPS frame if they satisfied one of the following rules:

- 1) the SMSA satisfied the inclusion criteria employed in Category 1;
- OR
- 2) the 1980 population count of a single Latino type for the SMSA exceeded 10,000.

Rural counties in Category 2 were included in the LNPS frame if the 1980 population concentration for a single Latino type exceeded 10 percent of the total population.

These inclusion criteria yield a geographic area which achieved over 90 percent coverage for each of the Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban populations. (These estimates are revised from those presented in the coverage memorandum dated 25 October, 1989.) Three hundred eighty-two counties comprised the LNPS frame. Table 2.2.1 presents the attained coverage rates by Latino subgroup.

Table 2.2.1

Coverage of the  
Latino National Political Survey  
Sampling Frame by  
Latino Subpopulation

Latino Subpopulation:	Covered by LNPS sampling Frame:	Noncoverage Incurred:	Total
Mexican	91.0%	9.0%	100% (8,740,439)
Puerto Rican	90.2%	9.8%	100% (2,013,945)
Cuban	91.5%	8.5%	100% (803,226)

Two additional comments are relevant to Latino population coverage in the LNPS. First, data from Hispanic voter polls in the Southwest suggest that Latino political behavior is related to an area's Latino population density. (i.e., Latinos in high density Latino areas behave differently than those in lower density Latino areas.) Since a significant proportion of Latinos reside in neighborhoods with low (less than 15 percent) Latino population density, it was imperative that the LNPS coverage area include a high proportion (over 90 percent) of the Latino population at the first stage of selection. This ensured that range of Latino density neighborhoods would be represented, and presumably tapped the diverse political attitudes and behaviors of Latinos.

A second comment relates to another source of noncoverage in the LNPS sampling frame: the second stage of selection. Regular secondary sampling units were included in the "regular SSU sampling frame" if their Latino population density exceeded a minimum threshold (usually 3%, but sometimes 5%). Although Latinos residing outside these areas were represented using a "new growth" stratum, a small amount of noncoverage is expected to remain at the second stage. (This author "guesstimates" the extent of noncoverage at the second stage to be no greater than 5 percent. To estimate the noncoverage, however, 1980 and 1990 Block Group level census data must be matched.)

## 2.3 Sample Design Strategy

### 2.3.1 Design Issues

In forging a sampling strategy, three basic design issues were addressed. First, it was acknowledged that three separate sampling rates would be required to obtain the desired case counts by Latino type. This, in combination with a desired 85 - 90 percent Latino population coverage, implied that differential weighting both between and within Latino subgroups was inevitable (within resource constraints). The adopted strategy should reduce differential weighting as much as possible within Latino subgroups.

A second issue was the creation of a design which addressed a three dimensional sampling problem: the design of a Mexican sample, the design of a Puerto Rican sample, and the design of a Cuban sample. Simply restricting Latino subgroup samples to a specific area of the country (e.g., restricting the Cuban sample to Miami) was deemed unacceptable because it unduly compromised the coverage of the Latino population. Integrating the designs also required the balancing of oversampling of higher density Latino areas with the differential sampling of the specific Latino subgroups.

The third design issue involved use of 1980 census data for sampling purposes. Measures of size and density strata were based on data collected about ten years previously. In consequence, the potential obsolescence of the data had to be addressed at the design stage of the LNPS. Note that selection probabilities based on 1980 census data did not produce bias in the LNPS. It could decrease the precision of estimates, however, depending on the extent of the obsolescence. Obsolete census data could also adversely affect the coverage of the Latino population. The adopted sample design should increase population coverage by including Latino neighborhoods formed since 1980.

### 2.3.2 Design Approach

The design of the LNPS posed the challenging problem of integrating the samples of three rare subpopulations while securing prespecified case counts from each. A simplifying factor was the moderate geographic segregation of the three Latino subgroups. According to 1980 census data, most Mexicans resided in the Southwest and Midwest, Cubans were concentrated in Florida and the New York metropolitan area, and Puerto Ricans were found predominantly in the New York and Chicago metropolitan areas.

One approach to the sampling problem was to design three independent surveys. While attractive from the sampler's viewpoint, the implementation of the sample would have required added complexities and risks in the field work. For instance, interviewers would be forced to declare Mexicans "ineligible" if a high density Mexican neighborhood was selected in the "Puerto Rican" sample. This would cause interviewer frustration, especially if the interviewers were having difficulty with their "Mexican" sample.

An integrated sampling approach was preferred because it placed the burden of complexity on the design staff, not the interviewer. An integrated approach allowed an interviewer to interview any Latino in the sample, regardless of Latino type. It also retained many of the attractions of the independent sample approach, since all but a few areas in the country are fairly segregated by Latino type. Finally, it maximized the coverage of the Latino population by including many areas where one or two of the three Latino subgroups were sparsely represented.

The approach for the LNPS was to declare Primary sampling units to be principally Mexican, Cuban or Puerto Rican for the purpose of setting the area's overall sampling rate. Thus, areas in the Southwest were treated as "Mexican", areas in Florida were "Cuban", areas in the Northeast were "Puerto Rican". Remaining areas (e.g., Midwest, Pacific Northwest) were designated "Mexican". Note that all Latinos had chances of selection regardless of their area of residence.

One potential problem with this strategy involved differential sampling rates for Latino subgroups. Survey objectives called for Puerto Ricans and Cubans to be oversampled at considerably higher rates than Mexicans. The proposed strategy could significantly undersample Puerto Ricans and Cubans in "Mexican" Primary Sampling Units because the designated sampling fraction would be designed for the selection of the Mexican sample.

This problem's severity was reduced by utilizing a measure of size for sampling units which combined a weighted count of Cuban, Puerto Rican and Mexicans. The measure of size weighted Cuban and Puerto Ricans in proportion to the oversampling factors relative to the Mexican population. This means, for instance, that Puerto Rican neighborhoods in Los Angeles received a higher chance of selection than Mexican neighborhoods, and Cuban neighborhoods received a higher chance of selection in the New York metropolitan area than Puerto Rican neighborhoods.

### 2.3.3 Setting Sampling Fractions

Ideally, the sampling fractions for the three Latino subpopulations would be based on the distribution of the population across the Latino density strata used for disproportionate sampling. Time and computing resource

constraints did not permit the assemblage of those data. Instead, initial sampling fractions were based on 1980 housing unit counts by Latino subgroup.

Using 1980 census counts of households by Latino type, overall sampling fractions were set for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans. The sampling rates assumed a 90 percent population coverage and an overall 70 percent response rate. Thus, the number of Mexican households to be sampled was

$$(800) / [(0.9) \times (0.7)] = 1,270.$$

Using the same assumptions, 952 Cuban and 952 Puerto Rican households were to be selected. In thousands, the 1980 household counts for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans was 2,227, 599 and 279, respectively. Taking the ratio of desired to total households (with some rounding) yielded the following overall sampling rates by Latino type:

Mexican.....	1 in 1,800
Puerto Rican....	1 in 630
Cuban.....	1 in 300.

These sampling rates show that, on average, Cubans were oversampled relative to Mexicans by a factor of 6, and were oversampled relative to Puerto Ricans by a factor of 2.1. Similarly, Puerto Ricans on average were oversampled by a factor of 2.9 relative to Mexicans. These sampling rates are conservative, since population growth over the 1980s warranted the use of a somewhat smaller fraction.

## 2.4 The First Stage of Selection

The first stage of the LNPS sample design consisted of the selection of 40 Primary Sampling units (PSUs). PSUs consisted of SMSAs (groups of contiguous metropolitan counties) and nonmetropolitan counties.

The first stage sample employed a stratified design with probabilities proportional to measures of size which reflected the oversampling of Puerto Ricans and Cubans relative to Mexicans. PSU selection required two steps: (1) the determination of self-representing areas; and (2) the selection of nonself-representing areas. We describe each, in turn.

### 2.4.1 Identifying Self-Representing Areas

Self-representing areas denote those PSUs which contain so many Latinos that, with virtual certainty, they would fall into every sample which employed a design using selection probabilities proportional to Latino population counts. In the LNPS, 28 PSUs were designated as "self-representing."

Self-Representing areas were established in a two-step process. First, Latino subgroup population thresholds were established at 70 percent of that required to be a self-representing stratum based on a 40 PSU design. For Mexicans, the threshold was calculated to be 139,200; for Puerto Ricans that number was 31,800; and for Cubans the threshold was 12,900. The threshold calculation was obtained by simply dividing the Latino population by the number of PSUs, then taking 70 percent of the result. As an illustration, the threshold for Mexicans was:

$$\{ (7,956,126) / (40) \} \times (0.7) = 139,232.$$

If the Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban 1980 population counts of an SMSA exceeded one or more of these thresholds, the SMSA was designated as self-representing. Twenty-six SMSAs were established in this fashion. They included twenty-three SMSAs with the highest Hispanic population counts in the US, plus Nassau-Suffolk, Tampa-St. Petersburg and Paterson.

Next, borderline SMSAs (i.e., those just below a threshold) were examined for inclusion as self-representing. If their total expected sample size (aggregating Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican interviews) was two thirds or more of a PSU equivalent (or about 20 Latino interviews), then the SMSA was declared self-representing. Two additional SMSAs were identified under this criterion: Boston and Fort Lauderdale. This brought the total number of self-representing areas to twenty-eight.

Table 2.3.1 lists the self-representing SMSAs in the LNPS. In total, self-representing areas accounted for about 69 percent of the total (covered) Mexican population, about 83 percent of the Puerto Rican population, and 94 percent of the Cuban population.

#### 2.4.2 Nonself-Representing Areas

Twelve nonself-representing PSUs were selected in the LNPS according to a paired selections, stratified sample design using a technique to impose deep stratification called controlled selection (Goodman, 1965), and using probabilities proportional to Latino measures of size. The initial step in the sampling process was the identification of stratification variables and the construction of strata.

Stratification factors employed data available from the 1980 Census. Three were utilized:

- 1) Metropolitan Status (metro vs. rural)
- 2) State/Region (CA, TX, AZ/CO/NM, Other Southwest, North Central, Northeast)
- 3) Latino-Population Incidence (0-1%, 1-5, 5-10%, 10-20%, 20-100%).

SMSAs and rural counties were sorted into a 60 cell table formed by crosstabulating metropolitan status by state/region by Latino incidence (2 x 6 x 5).

To imbed a deep level of stratification in the selection process, controlled selection was used. This technique maintains stratification at a higher degree than simply what is allowed by conventional stratified sampling (which requires that the number of stratification cells not exceed the number of selections).

Controlled selection started with the definition of four superstrata from the 60 cell crosstabulation. The strata were defined by metropolitan and geographic criteria. Within these superstrata, the highest level of control was attained. Two superstrata were of sufficient size to warrant two (i.e., paired) selections of PSUs; two were large enough to warrant four selections each. In all, this yielded the desired twelve PSUs.

Next, selection patterns were devised in such a way as to exhaust all possibilities of selecting PSUs, except that the patterns ensured that stratification was maintained across the 60 cell crosstabulation. Finally, a selection pattern was drawn with probabilities proportional to Latino measure of size. In turn, this indicated which PSUs fell into the sample.

The measure of size used in the sampling process was a weighted sum of Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban population counts from the 1980 Census. It reflected the fact that Puerto Ricans and Cubans were being oversampled relative to the Mexican population. The measure of size (MOS) at this stage was calculated by:

$$\text{MOS} = \text{Mexican} + (3.25) \times (\text{Puerto Rican}) + (8.53) \times (\text{Cuban}).$$

This formula shows that Cubans were being oversampled by a factor of 8.5 relative to Mexicans, and that Puerto Ricans were oversampled by a factor of 3.3 relative to Mexicans. The oversampling rates for Cubans and Puerto Ricans exceeded the average factors for the overall sample (6 and 2.9, respectively). This was due to the disproportionately light presence of Cubans and Puerto Ricans in the nonself-representing strata relative to that of the Mexican population. Table 2.3.1 also presents the nonself-representing PSUs in the LNPS.

## 2.5 The Second Stage of Selection

The second stage of the sample involved the selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) from each of the forty Primary Areas. SSUs consisted of Block Groups or Enumeration Districts. A total of 550 SSUs were selected with pps using a weighted measure of size which reflected the oversampling of Puerto Ricans and Cubans relative to Mexicans.

Within each Primary Area, independent stratified samples of SSUs were drawn with pps via systematic sampling. Note that for self-representing areas, SSU selection comprised the first stage of sampling. Stratification included Latino density (3-15%, 15-40%, 40-100%), and geography (via numerical ordering of Census Tracts). Latino density strata were based on the maximum Latino subgroup density among the three subgroups. Thus, if an SSU had Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban population prevalence rates of 3%, 17%, and 35%, respectively, then the SSU fell into the 15-40% Latino density stratum.

### 2.5.1 Regular SSUs

The SSU sample design featured two independent selection procedures: (1) the selection of "regular" SSUs; and (2) the selection of "new growth" SSUs. Regular SSUs were selected via stratified pps sampling using the weighted measures of size mentioned above. A total of 530 SSUs were drawn in the LNPS, using an oversampling protocol described below.

Regular SSUs with higher Latino density were oversampled by factors not exceeding 3 to 1. Relative rates of oversampling across Latino density strata, 3-15%, 15-40%, 40-100%, were 1:2:3, respectively. Note that SSUs with Latino density below 3% were excluded from selection as Regular SSUs.

The sampling of regular SSUs was independent for each PSU, and was accomplished by first sorting SSUs by Latino density strata, and within a Latino stratum, by Census Tract. Next, an adjusted measure of size was calculated which weighted the initial measure of size by the factors 1:2:3, depending on the SSU's Latino density stratum. The adjusted measures of size were then summed across all SSUs in the PSU, and a sampling interval was calculated by simply dividing the total by the number of desired SSU selections. Once the interval was obtained, a random start was taken, and a systematic pps sample was drawn (using a computer program) from the sorted list of SSUs using the adjusted measures of size. This yielded the desired number of regular SSUs from each PSU.

### 2.5.2 New Growth SSUs

The New Growth SSU strategy was designed to represent that portion of the Latino population residing in neighborhoods which developed between 1980 and 1989. This strategy identified and sampled low Latino density SSUs at the fringes of Latino neighborhoods. The underlying assumption is that Latino neighborhood expansion, when it occurs, creeps into non-Latino areas adjacent to the Latino neighborhood.

To implement this strategy, a special stratum of potential New Growth SSUs was assembled among the self-representing PSUs. First, we identified all Census Tracts for which at least one SSU exhibited a Latino density greater than 3% (i.e., had a chance of selection as a Regular SSU). From those tracts, all SSUs with less than 3% Latino population density (i.e., those excluded from the Regular SSU frame) were placed in the new growth stratum. The resulting collection of SSUs formed the frame from which New Growth SSUs were drawn.

Because the SSUs in the new growth frame contained few (if any) Latinos, measures of size based on weighted Latino counts were inappropriate. Instead, this stratum was treated as a conventional general population area sample, Measures of size were based on 1980 total population counts, and an overall sampling

rate equal to that targeted for the Puerto Rican sample was adopted. That rate was chosen because it fell between the extremes of the Mexican and Cuban rates.

The selection of New Growth SSUs was not independent across PSUs. The collection of New Growth SSUs was sorted geographically by PSU, and within PSU, by Census Tract. Measures of size were calculated using total population counts, and summed across the frame. This aggregate figure was then divided by 20 to form the sampling interval to be used in this stratum. Finally, a random start was taken, and a systematic sample with pps was drawn via computer to establish the New Growth SSUs.

## 2.6 Tertiary Unit Selection

Most SSUs selected into the LNPS were too large, or contained too many Latinos to use efficiently as a unit for enumerating housing unit addresses. In consequence, a block or group of blocks was typically subselected from each SSU. These subselected areas are defined to be tertiary sampling units (TSUs). The TSU selection process is described below.

First, maps of every SSU were secured and photocopied. Next, census microfiche were referenced to extract counts of Latinos at the block level; for New Growth SSUs, total population counts were employed. Using the SSU map as a reference, contiguous geographic TSUs formed, each containing a prespecified minimum measure of size based on Latino population counts for Regular SSUs, and total population counts for New Growth SSUs. Ideally, a TSU contained roughly 100 housing units, but often had several hundred and sometimes over a thousand. After all TSUs in a SSU were assembled, one was selected with pps. Once selected, the TSU was called a Listing Area (LA).

All LAs were then sketched by hand. A packet of materials -- including a sketch map, census map, information sheet, listing sheets, and (if needed) special instruction -- were then sent into the field to specially trained enumerators. Their task was to list the address or location of every housing unit located within the bounds of the LA. Over 80,000 addresses were listed in the enumeration process.

## 2.7 Address Selection

Enumerators returned the address listings to the Sampling Department, where they were checked and processed for subselection. After determining that the listings were complete and of sufficient quality, addresses were randomly subsampled.

The subselection process was independent for each SSU, and consisted of three steps. First, the number of addresses to be sampled was calculated. This calculation was based on the previous selection probabilities, the 1980 Latino population density, and the desired overall sampling rate for the constituent Latino group in that PSU.

Secondly, segments of contiguously listed addresses were sampled randomly throughout the LA address lists. Four to six segments of addresses were selected, depending on the total number of addresses to be sampled. Segment sizes varied by the Latino density of the LA, but on average they consisted of ten addresses. (The higher the Latino density, the smaller the segment size). Sampling Assistants selected the segments by hand on the listing sheets via systematic sampling.

Sampling segments in this fashion maximized dispersion of the sample across the LA, and created some travel efficiency for interviewers within a segment. It also facilitated the listing update process, whereby interviewers double-checked for addresses missed in the enumeration process.

Thirdly, sample addresses were transferred to the Data Reduction Department to be keyed onto disk. The resulting electronic file was used to create interviewer assignment materials, as well as to track field progress through the survey.

On average, roughly 45 addresses were selected per LA. The total LNPS sample contained about 24,000 addresses. Through a two phase sampling protocol (described later), 15,203 addresses were utilized in the actual sample.

## 2.8 Form Type Allocation

For the non-Latino population, an implicit stage of selection involved the allocation of screening forms to sample addresses. Screening forms triggered the subselection of non-Latinos into the sample. Interviewers used the forms to track visits to households, to determine whether or not residents were eligible to be interviewed, and to subselect a single respondent when more than one was eligible.

Two screening form types were used in the LNPS: white and pink. Latinos were the only eligible respondents when a white form was used. Pink forms allowed any adult, regardless of ethnicity, to be eligible as a respondent. The non-Latino sample was established by randomly assigning form type to addresses. The interviewer simply followed the instructions on the form to establish eligibility of household residents. One twelfth of the entire sample of addresses were assigned a pink form. Thus, in a given LA, non-Latino households received one twelfth the chance of Latino households in the LNPS.

## 2.9 Respondent Selection

The final stage of sampling in the LNPS involved the selection of a respondent within a household when more than one was eligible to participate. Selection tables described in Kish (1965) were used to randomly sample one from a number of eligible persons.

Selection protocols instructed interviewers to use objective, step-by-step instructions to list eligible persons by name on an enumeration table. The interviewer then referenced one of twelve randomly assigned selection tables to identify the only person who could be interviewed. No substitutions were allowed.

## 2.10 A Two Phase Design

The LNPS also featured a two phase sample design. This aspect of the design compensated for an effective Latino eligibility rate which was substantially higher than that anticipated during the development of the survey.

The two phase approach was adopted after about two thirds of the interviewing had been completed. The first phase of the survey is composed of all addresses brought to final disposition by the end of October 1989.

The second phase of the sample involved a stratified random subsampling of half the SSUs in the LNPS. In one half-sample, the heretofore nonfinal sample addresses were retained in the study and brought to a final disposition during the remaining field period. Field work ceased at the end of October 1989 on the nonfinal sample addresses in the other half-sample.

The attractive and crucial feature of the two phase design was its preservation of the sample's probability structure. Naturally, statistical inefficiency resulted from the introduction of weights reflecting a two-fold oversampling of parts of the sample. Nonetheless, the integrity of the sample was maintained, and the strategy proved successful in controlling final sample sizes.

Under the two phase design, all sample addresses finalized by the end of October 1989 received a relative sampling weight of 1, while those finalized subsequently received a weight of 2.0. The introduction of another source of differential weighting was a necessary but unfortunate design concession.

Reasons for the unexpectedly high Latino yield are not yet clear. At the onset of the study, an effective yield of 1 Latino interview per 12 addresses was projected. This allowed for nonhouseholds, screening nonresponse, interview nonresponse and ethnic eligibility. The actual effective yield was 1 Latino interview per 6.1 addresses. This represents roughly a two-fold increase in efficiency.

A small part of the increase (6 percent) was due to a higher response rate than expected. However, most of the increase was due to increased eligibility among screened households. The original LNPS sample design assumed that an overall eligibility rate of about 13 percent would be attained. The actual eligibility rate was around 24 percent.

One possible explanation for increased eligibility is Latino population growth over the ten year period spanning 1980 to 1990. The US Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 444, entitled The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1989, reports that between 1980 and 1989 the Hispanic population grew at a rate five times greater than that of the non-Hispanic population. Comparing the Latino (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban) population prevalence rates between 1989 and 1980, the national prevalence of Latinos increased by 27 percent.

Although the data are not yet available, restricting attention to the specific LNPS coverage areas (instead of the entire US) should produce a substantially larger increase in Latino eligibility. Moreover, it is plausible to expect Latino population growth to concentrate in higher density Latino neighborhoods. If true, then oversampling higher density-Latino neighborhoods would increase the survey's Latino eligibility rate even more. It is clear from aggregate CPS data that Latino population growth throughout the 1980s played a major role in the unexpectedly high Latino eligibility rate. The extent to which this explains the LNPS experience requires further analyses using 1990 Census data.

The LNPS sample design was intentionally conservative. No adjustments were made to 1980 census data to account for Latino population growth. The pitfall of this strategy was the increased risk of departures from design assumptions. Such risks are always present in rare element sample surveys.

## 2.11 Overall Sampling Fraction Decomposition

Sampling fractions for the LNPS can easily be decomposed to reflect each stage of the selection process. The selection probability of each person interviewed is:

$$p = P(\text{psu}) \times P(\text{ssu}) \times P(\text{tsu}) \times P(\text{hu}) \times P(\text{form}) \times P(\text{resl}) \times P(\text{phs})$$

where:

$P(\text{psu})$  denotes the selection probability of the PSU; PSU probabilities were 1.0 for self-representing PSUs. For nonself-representing areas, PSU probabilities were defined by  $(2 \cdot \text{mos} / \text{MOS})$ , with mos being the PSU's measure of size based on a weighted count of Latinos, and MOS representing the aggregate measure of size in the paired stratum. The two-fold increase in mos signifies the selection of two, nonself-representing PSUs from each paired stratum.

$P(\text{ssu})$  denotes the probability of selecting the SSU conditional on the PSU; the probability of selecting the SSU may be written  $(k \cdot m \cdot c / \text{mos})$ , where k represents the number of size based on a weighted sum of Latinos, and mos signifies the PSU measure of size. The term c reflects the oversampling of higher density Latino SSUs by factors of 1, 2 or 3, depending on the SSU's Latino density stratum.

P(tsu) is the selection probability of the TSU conditional on the SSU; the probability of selecting a TSU is simply (j/m), where j is the TSU measure of size and m is the SSU measure of size.

P(hu) is the selection probability of the housing unit conditional on the TSU; housing units were selected at a rate of  $\{(h/j) \times (1/2.25)\}$ , where h was a constant used to convert population counts (used in the measure of size calculations) to housing unit counts.

P(form) reflects the probability of selection of non-Latinos using the form type which contained no ethnicity eligibility restrictions; in Latino households, P(form) is 1.0, while in non-Latino households, it is 1/12.

P(res) is the selection probability of the respondent based on the total number of eligible household residents; the selection probability may be expressed as 1/n, where n is the number of eligible household residents.

P(phs) denotes the probability of selection based on the two phase sampling model; the selection probability here is triggered by the date of final disposition. Households brought to final disposition before November 1989 receive a probability of 1.0, while those finalized subsequently received a probability of 1/2.

Note that the first four terms in the selection equation produce the household selection probability (apart from the two phase design feature).

To illustrate, consider Houston, a self-representing PSU designated as a "Mexican area" for the purpose of setting the sampling fraction. Its aggregate measure of size was 903,232; thirteen SSUs were selected, and the population to housing unit conversion factor, h, was 87. Thus, in low density SSUs, the household selection probability was:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob(HH)} &= 1 \times ((13 \cdot m \cdot 1) / (903,232)) \times (j/m) \times ((1/2.25) \cdot (87/j)) \\ &= 1/(1,851). \end{aligned}$$

To obtain the respondent selection probability requires knowledge of the ethnicity of the respondent, the number of eligible persons in the household, and the interview completion date. If, for instance, the respondent was Puerto Rican, lived with a Puerto Rican spouse, and interviewed some time in 1990, the respondent's selection probability would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob(person)} &= \text{Prob(HH)} \times \text{P(form)} \times \text{P(res)} \times \text{P(phs)} \\ &= 1/(1,850) \times 1 \times 1/2 \times 1/2 \\ &= 1/(7,400). \end{aligned}$$

The sampling fraction for the households in the New Growth stratum is simpler, since the sample was drawn independently with measures of size based on the total population. The overall respondent selection probability is:

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \text{P(ssu)} \times \text{P(tsu)} \times \text{P(hu)} \times \text{P(form)} \times \text{P(res)} \times \text{P(phs)} \\ &= (20)m/\text{MOS} \times (j/m) \times ((h/j) \times (1/2.25)) \times \text{P(form)} \times \text{P(res)} \times \text{P(phs)} \\ &= 1/600 \times \text{P(form)} \times \text{P(res)} \times \text{P(phs)}. \end{aligned}$$

The New Growth sampling rate for households was set at 1 in 600. The remaining terms in the selection equation are identical to those presented above.

### 3. Instrument Development

Two questionnaires were used in the LNPS: a "Latino" instrument administered to Mexicans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans; and a non-Latino version of the questionnaire. The Latino instrument was available both in English and Spanish. The non-Latino questionnaire was available only in English.

The Principal investigators were responsible for generating the first draft of the questionnaire. ISR Temple then reviewed and formatted it, and assisted in the revision process through the conduct of three pretests.

ISR also was responsible for producing the Spanish translation.

#### 3.1 The First Pretest

The development of the LNPS English questionnaire began with a large pretest conducted in January of 1989. Pretest specifications called for interviews to be conducted with 125 Latino adults residing in different parts of the country and representing the three Latino subpopulations. Seven Latino interviewers conducted interviews with Mexicans from California, New Mexico and Texas, with Cubans from New York City, and with Puerto Ricans from Philadelphia. Interviewers and respondents were matched by Latino type, and respondents were not known personally by the interviewers. All interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in all pretests received a \$10 incentive.

The first pretest resulted in 123 completed interviews. Average interview length was 75 minutes. Interviewers were debriefed in a six hour session at the end of the pretest data collection period. Debriefing attendees included the interviewers, ISR Study Direction and Field staff, and some of the Principal Investigators.

Data from the first pretest were coded by ISR, and a data tape was produced for the Principal Investigators to analyze. The PIs conducted analysis to identify questionnaire items requiring refinement or deletion. This process resulted in a "near-final" revised questionnaire. The revised instrument was then translated into Spanish for the next pretest.

#### 3.2 The Spanish Translation

Translation of the instrument into Spanish was a crucial step in the conduct of the LNPS. This is especially true in light of the differences between Latino subgroups in their choice of words to represent certain ideas, behaviors and attitudes. It was imperative that the Spanish version of the LNPS instrument be sufficiently general to be understood by Mexicans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans.

The Spanish translation of the questionnaire involved an elaborate methodology which eschewed "back-translations" in favor of an in-depth focus group technique. The methodology started with a draft Spanish translation of the questionnaire. (This was performed by a Chilean, although the methodology renders this moot.) Next, two Mexicans, two Puerto Ricans and two Cubans who were totally bilingual and college educated were sent both the English and Spanish versions of the instrument. They were asked to review the questionnaire, identify problems and suggest revisions. The Spanish questionnaire was revised on the basis of their comments.

A one day in-depth focus group was then arranged with the six consultants. The agenda of the meeting was simply to review the Spanish instrument, question by question, and discuss uncertainties, problems, preferences and suggestions which arose. This process was insightful, and subsequent pretest results demonstrated that the Spanish translation was comprehended by each Latino ethnic group.

### 3.3 The Second Pretest

The second pretest was conducted in April 1989. Pretest objectives called for both English and Spanish interviews to be conducted. Twelve English and 24 Spanish interviews were completed using four bilingual Latino interviewers. Interviews were completed with Mexican respondents from Texas and California, and with Cuban and Puerto Rican respondents from New York. English interviews averaged 72 minutes in length, while Spanish interviews averaged 75 minutes.

A one day debriefing session was held to gather interviewer feedback and suggestions. Separate times in the debriefing were devoted to discussions of the English and Spanish questionnaires. The results of the debriefing were used by the PIs to revise the questionnaires for the final pretest.

Once the third revision of the English questionnaire was prepared, the Principal Investigators created the non-Latino Instrument. The non-Latino questionnaire consisted of a subset of items from the Latino Instrument. It was designed to take about half the time to complete relative to the Latino version.

### 3.4 The Third Pretest

The final pretest was conducted in May of 1989. This pretest involved Latino interviews conducted in English and Spanish, as well as non-Latino interviews. The purpose of the pretest was strictly administrative: timing and interviewer instructions were of paramount importance.

Four interviewers completed 8 English Latino interviews, 7 Spanish interviews and 8 non-Latino interviews. English Latino interviews averaged 88 minutes, while Spanish interviews averaged 90 minutes. Non-Latino interview length averaged 65 minutes.

A one day debriefing session was held. Results suggested that the questionnaire flowed well, was enjoyable to respondents and was virtually free of errors. Interview length needed to be cut, however. The Principal Investigators quickly finalized the questionnaires based on the pretest results. Questionnaires were finalized and printed in June 1989.

## 4. Staffing and Training

### 4.1 Staffing

A field force of about 150 bilingual interviewers was desired for the LNPS. A variety of recruitment activities were used to secure applicants. First, ISR tapped its files of current and former staff interviewers. Since interviewers tend to be employed by multiple survey organizations, interviewer and supervisor level networking operations were also initiated. Job postings were placed in newspapers in the vicinity of the LNPS Primary Areas. Finally, local community and university job service agencies were notified.

A memorandum of job availability was mailed to 873 potential interviewers. Of the 345 responses to the memo, 268 indicated an interest in securing a position as an interviewer. These individuals were subjected to an evaluation process which addressed an ability to follow instructions and the extent of fluency in English and Spanish. The process called for the conduct of a "tryout" interview by telephone with in-house ISR staff.

A total of 159 interviewers were trained for the LNPS. Roughly a third of the trainees were male, and half were over 40 years old. Trainees were well educated, roughly five sixths had at least some college education. Almost three quarters of the trainees had previous interviewing experience with ISR or another survey organization. Finally, only about one sixth of the trainees were English monolinguals; the remainder were bilingual.

### 4.2 Training

Three day interviewer training conferences were conducted for the LNPS. Seven conferences were conducted between July and October 1989, The first five conferences were held in July and August. Two supplemental conferences were held in October, and six interviewers were trained in the field.

All instruction was provided in English. The conference provided training on ISR interviewing conventions and questionnaire formats, question-by-question instructions, scripted round robin sessions and ample practice interviewing in English and Spanish. A training module was also included for door step introductions, refusal avoidance and refusal conversion. Finally, administrative details were reviewed.

Interviewer training also included the conduct of at least one practice interview with a nonsample person. This interview was quickly sent to ISR for evaluation. An interviewer was permitted to begin a work assignment upon successful completion of a practice interview. Of the 159 trainees, ten failed to successfully complete training.

## 5. Data Collection

### 5.1 Field Procedures

Data collection on the National Survey of Issues began in July 1989 and continued through March 1990.

Initial assignments and a supply of interviewing materials were shipped to interviewers' homes after they successfully completed the post-training practice interview. Concurrently, introductory letters were mailed from the ISR office to each sample address. The letters introduced the survey, emphasized the confidential nature of the interview data, and mentioned a \$10 payment as a token of appreciation to cooperative respondents. Interviewers began data collection activity immediately upon receiving their assignment.

#### 5.1.1 Screening

Data collection protocols called for an unlimited number of attempted contacts (as necessary) to complete a Screening/Call Report Form. "Household informants" provided answers to screening questions in the Screening/Call Report Form. Any household member at ages 16 years or older who was knowledgeable about the ancestry of all household members could act as the "informant."

If a language barrier prevented communication between the interviewer and an informant, a younger child or other willing person who spoke the interviewer's language could serve as a translator for the screening process.

The screening process commenced with a listing of names and ages of each household member residing at the sample address. Next, the interviewer determined which household members were eligible to be interviewed (by simply following the instructions on the screening form). For Screening Forms which used form type 1 (the white screening form), only adults of Latino descent were eligible. Latino descent was defined as having a minimum of one parent or any two grandparents who were solely of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban ancestry. For those Screening Forms which used form type 2 (the pink screening form), all adults -- including non-Latinos -- were eligible.

If more than one person in a household was eligible to be interviewed, the interviewer used a random selection table printed on the screening form to identify the one person who would be the survey respondent for that household. Once the respondent was selected, no substitution was permitted.

For non-Latino respondents, only an English version questionnaire was available. Non-Latino respondents who were not able to be interviewed in English were simply not interviewed.

For Latino respondents, the last question on the screening form elicited the language (English or Spanish) he/she preferred for the conduct of the interview. An essential condition of the survey design stipulated that the interview language be determined by the respondent (not the interviewer). This was strongly emphasized in training. If the interviewer who completed the screening was not fluent in the language preferred by the respondent, another interviewer, fluent in the appropriate language, was assigned to the HU to complete the interview.

#### 5.1.2 Interviewing

The type of questionnaire administered was determined by the selected respondent's ancestry. If the respondent was Latino, the Latino questionnaire was used; if the respondent was non-Latino, the non-Latino questionnaire was used.

No interview was conducted under the condition of a language barrier. A language barrier occurred when a Latino respondent spoke neither English nor Spanish. Similarly, a language barrier occurred when a non-Latino respondent could not speak English.

Interviewers visited a household as many times as necessary to complete an interview. When a screening informant or a respondent refused to participate in the study, a period of at least one week passed before an interviewer attempted to convert the refusal. Prior to the re-contact, ISR sent a letter to the household or the respondent explaining the study's importance, emphasizing confidentiality, reminding the household of the incentive payment (which increased from \$10 to \$15), and asking for reconsideration of the decision not to participate. Occasionally, a telephone call was also made by the regional field coordinator in an attempt to convert the refusal.

At the conclusion of the interview, interviewers checked the questionnaire for completeness and legibility. If necessary, additional information was obtained to clarify answers or retrieve missed information. Finally, in the presence of the respondent, the interviewer sealed the questionnaire with tape to prevent alterations after the interview.

Of the 159 interviewers trained on the National Survey of Issues, 138 (87%) completed one or more interviews during the field period. On average, each interviewer conducted roughly 25 interviews.

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of interviewers by categories of completed interview counts. The table shows that over a third of the interviewers complete less than 10 interviews, and that over half completed under 20 interviews. About 6 percent of the interviewers were highly productive, completing over 70 interviews each.

Table 5.1

Number of Completed interviews per interviewer

Number of Completed Interviews	Number of Interviewers
1-4	30 (21.7%)
5-9	21 (15.2%)
10-14	12 ( 8.7%)
15-19	14 (10.1%)
20-24	13 (9.4%)
25-29	3 (2.2%)
30-34	9 (6.5%)
35-39	7 (5.1%)
40-44	8 (5.8%)
45-49	5 ( 3.6%)
50-59	5 (3.6%)

	60-69	3 (2.2%)
	70-79	3 (2.2%)
	80-100	3 (2.2%)
	Over 100	2 (1.5%)
TOTAL:	3,425	138 (100%)

In February 1990, it was announced that the main data collection period would end on March 9, 1990. All interviewers were encouraged to complete everything in their assigned areas before that date and to return all LA materials to ISR as of that date.

## 5.2 Field Problems

Over the course of the data collection period, a number of field problems arose which required adjustments to administrative policies or procedures. A description of the major field problems encountered follows.

When appropriate local interviewers were either unavailable or insufficiently skilled to handle the work in an area, exceptional interviewers from outside the area travelled there to work for periods of time. This occurred particularly during the cleanup stages at the end of the survey, but also occasionally prior to that, when necessary.

Over the course of the study, 18 interviewers travelled to 11 away-from-home areas to work, staying varying lengths of time. Areas requiring extensive use of travelling interviewers included Las Vegas, Nevada; Los Angeles, Hemet, and Barstow, California; Tampa, Florida; Brooklyn and Queens, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; as well as the areas discussed in the following paragraph.

Four PSU's (Portland, Oregon; Santa Cruz, California; Eddy County, New Mexico; and Lamb County, Texas) were pre-listed later than the rest of the survey sample. This delayed the sampling department's review and selection of housing units in those PSUs and their preparation of field assignment folders for the LAs in those areas. Assignment materials were sent to the field department in staggered groups as the listings and selections were completed. The final group of LAs was received in the field department in the first week of October 1989. As a result of the delay, staffing these areas was difficult and most of the work was completed by travelling interviewers.

In mid-October, a two phase sample strategy was adopted by the Study Director in order to reduce the size of the survey sample (to keep the project from exceeding its time and budget limitations). The strategy called for the removal of the nonfinal addresses in half of the LAs. The interviewers who had been working in these LAs were contacted by telephone and instructed to stop working on the areas immediately and to send all affected sample back to ISR.

This was a very disruptive announcement for the interviewers, and a great deal of time was spent, both in the office and in the field, acting on the instruction. Many interviewers had all or most of their assignments removed. Some of these interviewers were given new assignments, but approximately half of those who had work removed were not able to accept new assignments, either because there was no other work in their areas or because the interviewer's language ability was insufficient for the available work. Interviewing slowed considerably while the interviewers sorted through their assignments, updated their records, packed up the materials to be returned, and resumed or started working in the areas that remained in the sample. A number of interviewers seemed to lose their momentum and never recovered the enthusiasm with which they began the study.

When all screening forms in the removed LAs had been returned to ISR, those on which the interviewers had begun to work (i.e., the HUs had been visited and, in many cases, contact with household members had been made) were evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Special payment was made to the interviewers who had invested significant amounts of time and effort in working on screening forms which resulted in non-final (and normally non-payable) codes.

As November 30, 1990 (the originally scheduled completion date of the survey) approached, it became evident that it was no longer a feasible ending date. The survey deadline was extended to the end of December, and later extended indefinitely. Some interviewers left the project to fulfill previously made commitments. Restaffing to fill the resulting vacancies continued through mid-January 1990. Three coordinators also left the project, and most of their work was distributed among the remaining coordinators. Coordinating duties for the Philadelphia area were assumed by ISR's in-house Field Administration staff.

As interviewers left the project for various reasons, their coordinators attempted to retrieve their assignment records and nonfinal screening forms so that these materials could be reassigned. When retrieval was not possible, materials were recreated by the ISR Field Administration staff. Unfortunately, these recreated materials did not reflect the field results recorded on the original screening forms. The coordinator often provided partial information on each HU from his/her copy of the weekly status report. However, newly assigned interviewers could not benefit from the previous interviewer's detailed contact notes.

Some interviewers had difficulty overcoming the obstacles of security-locked buildings in apartment complexes or condominiums. Customized letters were prepared for each situation and sent to the managers, or, when possible, directly to the residents.

Interviewers experienced a higher refusal rate among non-Latinos than among Latinos. The interviewers were trained to introduce the study as "The National Survey of Issues" and to avoid emphasis of the Latino issues. However, in the field many interviewers may have discovered that Latino issues engendered a positive response in the Latino community. When they encountered a non-Latino household, they may have had more difficulty explaining the study without relying on the Latino emphasis.

A second reason for lower cooperation among non-Latinos could be the negative attitude of non-Latinos towards the screening questions about ancestry, which clearly focused on Latino ancestry. Another factor which may have contributed to refusals might have been non-Latinos' negative reaction to interviewers who spoke with Spanish accents.

### 5.3 Special Field Procedures

#### 5.3.1 Non-Latino Sample Increase

In December 1989, the Non-Latino sample was increased. This was done by refielding a random subsample of form type 1 HUs which had been returned to ISR from the field. The screened HUs had been coded "HU screened, no one eligible." The subsample was sent back into the field without eligibility restrictions on ethnicity.

A total of 406 addresses were refielded. They were assigned to interviewers who either spoke English only or who had little or not noticeable accent to their English. The interviewers were instructed to screen (or re-screen) the current household, to select a respondent, and, if necessary, to explain that this was a second stage of the survey and we now wished to interview the selected respondent. More than one-half of the 406 refielded screening forms yielded completed non-Latino interviews, and several yielded Latino interviews.

### 5.3.2 Final Close-Out of the Survey

In April 1990, when the interviewers had ceased all regular field work and had returned all field materials to ISR, the Field Administration staff reviewed the completed work. We had checked in nearly 3,400 interviews (2,801 Latinos, 595 non-Latinos). However, the interview rate, particularly for non-Latinos, was lower than had been anticipated, and the numbers of interviews with Puerto Ricans and with non-Latinos were below the expected totals.

After consultation with the Study Direction staff it was decided to supplement the field efforts with a mailing to all HUs for which survey eligibility had not been determined. A total of 1,789 HUs were identified, composed of the following categories:

- 1) HUs which the interviewer had not been able to screen after multiple attempts because no one was ever home
- 2) HUs where screening was refused on more than one visit
- 3) HUs located in a locked building where the interviewer was unable to gain access.

A letter and brief questionnaire designed to determine household eligibility were mailed to these HUs. One outcome expected from the mailing was that post offices would designate some of the HUs as vacant. Furthermore, it was planned that replies from HUs with possible or probable eligible household members would be contacted and interviews attempted.

As a result of the mailing, the eligibility status of 309 HUs were determined and their final results were changed to the following:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Final Results</u>
3	Non-Latino interview completed (by telephone)
33	Likely eligible Latino; HU screened by mail
14	Likely eligible non-Latino white; HU screened by mail
3	Likely eligible non-Latino non-white; HU screened by mail
136	No one eligible; HU screened by mail
120	Vacant or not a housing unit

Although 53 HUs were identified in which at least one household member was likely to be eligible for the survey, interviews were completed with respondents from only three of these HUs. The mail results came in slowly, and, rather than refield the potentially eligible HUs individually, the field administrator waited to see how or whether eligible HUs would cluster geographically. In late May, after consultation with the clients, the Study Director announced the decision to officially terminate the survey's fieldwork, and therefore no other interviews were attempted.

#### 5.4 Interviewer Compensation

The field payment schedule for this study was as follows:

Training fee (3 day conference)	\$150
Interview Completed	
Latino	\$40
Non-Latino	\$20
Screening completed	
Ineligible household	\$5
Respondent refused interview	\$3

Interviewers were paid \$.21 per mile after the first 50 miles, and, in most parts of the country, \$5 an hour after the first hour of travel time for each trip that exceeded 50 miles (round trip). In large urban areas, such as New York City and Los Angeles, \$6 per hour was paid for excess travel time.

One hundred four (104) interviewers (65% of those trained) completed their full assignments to ISR's specifications and therefore received payment for training.

As an incentive to submit complete, carefully administered interviews, interviewers were given the opportunity to earn bonuses for high quality work. A bonus of \$5 was paid for an interview without significant errors or missing information, or \$3 for an interview with minor errors or missing information. Full (\$5) bonuses were awarded for approximately 77% of the interviews completed on this study. On an additional 9% of the interviews partial (\$3) bonuses were given. Only 10% of the interviews required recontact with the respondent to obtain missing information.

Beginning in September 1989, additional compensation was offered to New York interviewers working outside of their home boroughs. All mileage and up to 2 hours travel time were paid.

An interviewer incentive for converting non-final refusals was added in January 1990. Interviewers were paid an additional amount, depending on the initial code and the results of the refusal conversion attempt.

Interviewers selected to work in the end-of-study clean-up period were paid on a special basis dependent on the difficulty of the work and the areas to which they assigned. Generally a daily pay minimum was guaranteed, and if the interviewer did not earn at least that minimum amount, based on interviews and screenings completed, ISR paid the difference.

#### 5.5 Validation Procedures

Each respondent was mailed a validation letter immediately after the completed interview was received by ISR. There were both English and Spanish versions of the validation letter; the version sent corresponded to the language in which the interview had been conducted. In addition to expressing appreciation for participation in the survey, the letter included a short questionnaire, which the respondent was asked to complete and return to ISR in a pre-addressed, postage-paid envelope which was provided. The validation questionnaire asked how much time the interview had taken, whether or not certain questions were asked and certain procedures were followed by the interviewer during the interview, and re-asked several factual items from the original interview. The letter also solicited the respondent's general comments about the interview and the interviewer.

When the incentive check was mailed to the respondent several weeks after the interview, a second validation letter was mailed with it, regardless of whether or not the first one had been completed and returned to the office by the respondent.

The information provided by the respondent in the completed validation questionnaire was keyed onto disk, where responses to the validation items were compared with the responses to the same items in the original interview questionnaire. Discrepancies were brought to the attention of the Field Administrator, who determined what action to take.

For interviewers with a low rate of returned validation letters, or whose work was questionable for any reason, special telephone validations were conducted either on a sample or on all of their completed interviews. Letter validations were obtained for 2,288 cases and 91 additional cases were validated by phone.

A total of 2,379 cases, or 69.5 percent of all completed interviews, were validated on this study. Every interviewer completing 5 or more interviews had at least 10 percent of their work validated.

## 5.6 Validation Problems

At one point early in the field period, discrepancies in many of the validation letters returned by the respondents raised concern about whether or not interviewers were following correct interviewing procedures. Through follow-up phone contact with the respondents it was discovered that some of the items in the validation letter were unclear, and it was likely that correct interviewing procedures were being observed. The validation letter was revised immediately and the number of discrepancies was reduced considerably. For example, many respondents responded "no" to the following validation questions, (to which a "yes" response was expected, unless the respondent could not read or could not see):

"Did the interviewer show you a set of many different cards on a ring and ask you to choose answers from each card?"

After realizing that the respondents may have interpreted the word "card" to mean playing cards, and remembering that the show cards for this study were bound with a spiral binding along one full 11-inch side, not held together with a single ring, the validation question was revised to:

"At various times during the interview, did the interviewer hand you a booklet of large white cards from which you were to choose your answers?"

Another problem with the returned validation letters involved respondents answering a date of birth question who mistakenly transposed month and day. A wording change to the validation question did reduce some discrepancies, however many continued to occur.

In all cases of inconsistency in date of birth, the original interview questionnaire was pulled and examined for obvious data entry or clerical error. When none was found, the handwriting on the validation letter was checked against the handwriting obtained from the respondent at the time of the original interview. In some cases it was clear that the validation letter had been completed by someone other than the respondent, and telephone calls were made to the respondent to verify that the interview was conducted with the correct person. If the respondent had recorded the birthdate on the validation form him/herself, that date was taken to be correct and the questionnaire was updated.

Through the validation process it was discovered that the work of 3 interviewers was of questionable validity, and further investigation and analysis indicated that their interviews should be removed from the survey. The interviewers themselves were reprimanded and terminated. Nearly all of the HUs assigned to these interviewers were recontacted in person, and if possible, rescreened, and reinterviewed by other field interviewers or coordinators. The reinterviews were compared to the originals submitted by the interviewers

under question. In several cases the original interview was clearly not completed with the person who supposedly had been interviewed. In most of the interviews it appeared that an abbreviated version of the interview had been administered to the correct respondent, and that the unasked questions or sections of the questionnaire had been filled in by the interviewer. If recontact or reinterview was not possible because the respondent was uncooperative or unlocatable, the interview was assumed to be invalid and was deleted.

In total, 32 interviews were deleted for validation reasons, and 16 of these were replaced with new interviews completed with the correct respondent, fully in compliance with interviewing protocols.

## 6. Survey Results

### 6.1 Respondent Demographics

Interviews were conducted with 3,415 respondents. Latinos accounted for 2,817 cases, and the remaining 598 were non-Latino. Among Latinos, 1,546 were Mexican, 589 were Puerto Rican and 682 were Cuban. Only one Latino respondent claimed to have mixed Latino ancestry -- Cuban and Mexican. This respondent was counted as a Cuban for reporting purposes. Sixty percent of the Latino respondents were interviewed in Spanish.

Table 6.1.1 presents the unweighted percentage distribution by sex of the sample for each Latino type. Over half of all cases are female. For Mexicans and Cubans the percentage is 57 percent, and for Puerto Ricans it is 63. Females comprise 55 percent of Non-Latino cases. These percentages are consistent with what is expected in a national survey in which one person is selected from each eligible household. The reason is that female headed households outnumber households with only males, especially for the Puerto Rican population.

Table 6.1.1  
Unweighted Percentage Distribution  
of LNPS Respondents by Sex  
for Each Latino Type

Latino Type:	Male	Female	Total
Mexican	43.3%	56.7%	100%
Puerto Rican	36.5%	63.5%	100%
Cuban	43.3%	56.7%	100%
Non-Latino	45.0%	55.0%	100%
Total	42.4%	57.6%	100%

Turning to respondent age, the sample appears to be spread evenly. However, the age distribution is markedly different by Latino type. A striking result is that Cuban respondents tend to be older than the rest of the sample.

Table 6.1.2 presents the unweighted percentage distributions of the sample across four categories of age (18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50+) for each Latino type. Roughly half the Mexican and Puerto Rican respondents are under 35 years old, while only a quarter of the Cuban respondents are under 35. Moreover, just over half of the Cuban sample is 50 years old or older. This result, too, is also not surprising, since there was a large influx of Cuban adults in the 1950s who have since transitioned into this age category.

Table 6.1.2  
Unweighted Percentage Distribution  
of LNPS Respondents by Age  
for Each by Latino Type

Latino Type:	18-24	25-34	35-49	50 +	Total
Mexican	19.9%	32.9%	27.6%	19.6%	100%
Puerto Rican	18.2%	28.2%	28.4%	25.3%	100%
Cuban	8.2%	15.7%	25.7%	50.4%	100%
Non-Latino	12.2%	24.4%	26.1%	37.3%	100%
Total	15.9%	27.2%	27.1%	29.8%	100%

Another important aspect to the LNPS is its geographic distribution of cases. Table 6.1.3 displays the unweighted distributions of the sample by geography for each Latino type. The five geographic areas represent an ad hoc clustering of PSUs: Northeast, Midwest, Florida, Texas plus other Southwest (including Las Vegas), and California (plus Portland).

The distributions show that Mexicans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans emerged (albeit sparsely) in all geographic area. About an eighth of the Mexican sample comes from the Northeast-Midwest-Florida area. The Midwest and Florida account for almost a quarter of the Puerto Rican sample. About one tenth of the Cuban sample was generated outside the Florida PSUs.

The next survey result addresses the representation of the sample across Latino density neighborhoods. Roughly half the Latino interviews were conducted in areas with less than 50 percent

Table 6.1.3  
Unweighted Percentage Distribution  
LNPS Respondents by Geographic Area  
for Each Latino Type

	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Non-Latino	Total Sample
PSU GROUP:					
Northeast	2%	72%	8%	13%	17%
Midwest	9	9	1	15	9
Florida	1	1	89	13	23
Texas, et al*	44	1	1	28	25
California**	44	3	1	31	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\* Texas, et al includes all PSUs in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada.

\*\* Portland is included with the California PSUs for this table.

Latino population density. Just under one quarter of Latinos in the LNPS resided in low Latino density areas -- areas with under 20 percent Latino density. Another quarter resided in areas with 20 to 49 percent Latino density. Thus, the LNPS achieved its goal of significantly representing Latinos from all Latino density neighborhoods.

Finally, consider language of interview among Latinos. In the LNPS, 60 percent of Latino respondents were interviewed in Spanish. This is a higher rate than most surveys involving oversamples of Hispanics in the US. (Previous surveys at ISR Temple yielded Spanish interviews from roughly 40 percent of the Hispanic oversample.)

Table 6.1.4 presents the percentage respondents who were interviewed in Spanish for each subgroup defined by crossing age (under 35, 35 and over) with Latino Type. The third column shows that half the Mexicans chose to be interviewed in Spanish, while 60 percent of Puerto Ricans and over 80 percent of Cubans completed Spanish interviews. This suggests that the high proportion of Spanish interviews is due in part to the oversampling of Puerto Ricans and Cubans relative to Mexicans.

The bottom row of Table 6.1.4 suggests that respondents at ages 35 and older were more than half again more likely than those under 35 to be interviewed in Spanish. Columns 2 and 3, however, show that substantial differences in interview language choice occurred by age and Latino type. For respondents at ages 35 and over, just over half of Mexicans, over three quarters of Puerto Ricans and over 9 in 10 Cubans were interviewed in Spanish. For those under 35, Spanish interviews were conducted with roughly half of Mexicans, about 40 percent of Puerto Ricans and about half of Cubans. These results suggest that language of interview is highly related to age and Latino type in the LNPS.

Table 6.1.4  
 Percentage of LNPS Interviews Conducted in Spanish  
 within Each subgroup Formed by Crossing  
 Latino Type and Age Group

Latino Type:	Under 35	35 and Older	Total
Mexican	48.2%	52.7%	49.7%
Puerto Rican	40.7%	77.5%	60.4%
Cuban	52.8%	91.5%	82.3%
Total	47.2%	70.6%	60.2%

## 6.2 Survey Response

Two sources of survey response in the LNPS are addressed: screening response and interview response. A screening response rate is defined as the percentage of households in the survey for which sufficient information was obtained to establish whether or not an interview should be taken. Addresses selected in the sample but known to be vacant, dilapidated (not habitable), businesses are not included in the base of the screening response rate.

An interview response rate denotes the percentage of persons selected to be interviewed who were actually interviewed. Households are excluded from the interview response rate base if eligibility status could not be established (i.e., when households were not screened).

Overall response rate combines screening and interview response by taking their product. The overall response rate estimates the percentage of the survey population which participated in the study. In this section, subsections are devoted to each aspect of survey response.

### 6.2.1 Screening Response

The LNPS achieved an overall screening response rate of 89.7 percent. This result is based on 13,589 households which were identified from the sample of addresses.

The number of addresses selected into the sample was 15,203. However, 1,614 (or 10.6%) were determined to be nonhouseholds: vacant, dilapidated, businesses, etc.

Virtually all of the 12,187 screened households were conducted using face-to-face screening. (However, 1.6 percent, or 189 households were screened by mail in the final stages of data collection.)

Of the 12,187 screened households, just over a third (4,390) were determined to have residents who were eligible to participate in the study. Eligibility resulted if at least one household member was a Latino adult or if the household was randomly allocated a screening form designating it as part of the non-Latino sample. Table 6.2.1 summarizes the aggregate screening experience of the LNPS.

Although the overall screening response rate reached 90 percent, modest variation was experienced in different areas of the country, from a low of 84 percent in the Northeast, to a high of 98 percent in rural counties (in Texas and New Mexico). Table 6.2.2 exhibits LNPS screening response rates for nine areas of the country. The Northeast fared worst, with an 84 percent screening response; the Midwest and California areas were slightly better, showing screening response in the range 87 to 88 percent. Florida and Texas attained a screening rate of 94 percent; the other Southwest areas and the rural counties achieved the highest screening rates (97 - 98 percent).

These results coincide with previous experience in national area sample surveys. Urban areas in the Northeast and Midwest typically present challenging field assignments. Similarly, large metropolitan areas in California can be problematic. On the other hand, the South, especially in rural areas, is usually manageable.

The Latino density of the neighborhood was not a significant factor in the screening of households. In areas with less than 20 percent Latino population, a 91 percent screening response was attained. In areas with 20 to 49 percent Latino density, 88 percent of households were screened. Finally, in high density Latino neighborhoods (50% or more Latino), 89 percent screening response was achieved.

Table 6.2.1  
Screening Disposition of the LNPS Sample

Final Disposition:			
Households	13,589 (89.4%)		
Screened		12,187 (89.7%)	
Eligible			4,390
Not Eligible			7,797
Not Screened		1,402 (10.3%)	
Non-Households	1,614 (10.6%)		
Total Sample of Addresses (Column Percentage)	15,203 (100%)	13,589 (100%)	12,187 (100%)

Table 6.2.2  
Screening Response Rates in the LNPS  
by Geographic Area

Geographic Area:	Screening Response Rate:
Northeast	83.8%
Midwest	86.8%
Florida	94.0%
Texas.	94.0%
Southwest*	96.9%
Los Angeles Metro.	87.9%
Other Self-Representing California.	87.8%
West Coast Nonself- Representing**	86.5%
Rural Southwest.	97.9%
Total	89.7%

\* Southwest Metro includes all PSUs in AZ, NM, CO, and NV.

\*\* West Coast Nonself-representing includes metropolitan areas in California, plus Portland.

### 6.2.2 Interview Response

The LNPS produced a Latino interview response rate of 82.4 percent, and a Non-Latino interview response rate of 61.6 percent.

Table 6.2.3 displays interview response rates by Latino type. Among the Latino subgroups, 84 percent of Mexicans selected to be respondents were interviewed. For Cubans that percentage was 82, and Puerto Ricans were slightly more reticent, with an interview response rate of 79 percent.

Table 6.2.3  
Interview Response Rates in the LNPS  
by Latino Type

	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Non-Latino
Interview Response Rate	84.0%	78.6%	82.2%	61.6%
Number of Persons Selected	1,840	749	830	971

Interview response did not vary much by Latino density neighborhood (except for non-Latinos). Latinos maintained an 80 percent interview response in low (under 20%) and middle (20 to 49%) Latino density areas; in high density Latino areas (50% or more) an 85 percent interview response was achieved. Non-Latinos realized a 65 percent interview response in low density Latino neighborhoods, but suffered a 51 percent interview response in the higher density Latino areas. One contributor to the higher rate of nonresponse among non-Latinos in high density Latino areas may be the restriction of the interview language (for non-Latinos only) to English. Note that Spanish speaking Dominicans, Central and South Americans could not have been interviewed because, for the purpose of this survey, they were considered to be "non-Latino".

Interview response rates varied modestly by geographic area and Latino type. Table 6.2.4 presents interview response rates by geographic area for each Latino subgroup. The Mexican sample achieved its highest interview response rate, 87 percent, in Texas and the Southwest (excluding California). The lowest interview response, 78 percent, occurred in California nonself-representing areas. Interview response for Puerto Ricans was highest in Florida (90 percent), and lowest in the Northeast (77 percent). For Cubans, an 83 percent interview response rate was attained in Florida, while interview response reached 76 percent elsewhere. Finally, Non-Latino interview response rates were highest in Texas and the Southwest (66 percent), and lowest in California (59 percent). These interview response rates reflect the difficulty involved in maintaining the data collection effort on a national basis over an eight month period.

### 6.2.3 Overall Response Rates

Overall response rates were calculated in the LNPS by simply taking the product of the screening and interview response rates. The LNPS achieved an overall response rate of 73.9 percent for Latinos, and 55.3 percent for Not-Latinos.

Among Latinos, overall response rates were modestly varied. Mexicans attained the highest overall response rate, 75.3 percent. Cubans achieved an overall response rate of 73.7 percent, while Puerto Ricans experienced a 70.5 percent overall response.

Table 6.2.4  
 Interview Response Rates for Each Latino Group  
 by Selected Geographic Areas

	North East, Midwest and Florida	Texas and Other Southwest	California Self- Representing	West Coast Nonself- Representing
Mexican	81.6%	87.2%	83.2%	77.6%
	North East	Florida	Balance	
Puerto Rican	76.9%	89.8%	77.8%	
	Florida	Balance		
Cuban	83.0%	76.3%		
	North East, Midwest and Florida	Texas and other Southwest	West Coast Areas	
Non- Latino	60.8%	66.3%	58.9%	

## 7. Weights for Analysis

### 7.1 Overview of Weighting

Weights have been provided for the analysis of the LNPS data. They are used to eliminate bias that might otherwise result from unequal selection probabilities. Selection probabilities differ from case to case because of the oversampling of higher Latino density strata, differential sampling by Latino type and the selection of a single respondent within a household.

Weights provided in the LNPS incorporate adjustments for screening nonresponse and interview nonresponse. These adjustments are aimed at reducing nonresponse bias.

The weights also reflect poststratification. This adjustment aligns the sample to "known" population distributions taken from the March 1989 Current Population Survey, and therefore reduces one source of sampling fluctuation.

Two weights appear on the LNPS data tape: a subgroup specific final weight, SFWT, and a final weight, FWT. The subgroup specific final weight is intended for use when analyzing (or contrasting) one of the following subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Non-Latino/White, or Non-Latino/Non-White. For each of these subgroups, SFWT sums to the unweighted number of cases representing that group in the data set.

The Final Weight, FWT, is intended for use when analyzing combinations of the Latino subgroups, such as the Latinos as a single population (Mexicans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans). As a whole, the sum weighted sum of FWT among Latinos equals the unweighted number of Latino cases in the data set. However, the relative weights of Puerto Ricans and Cubans compared to Mexicans is reduced to reflect their true representation in the Latino population.

### 7.2 Sampling Weights

Sampling weights reflect the selection probability of a subject. Specifically, the sampling weight is the reciprocal of the selection probability. In the LNPS, the sampling weight, SWT, may be decomposed as follows:

$$SWT = HHWT \times OSWT \times RWT \times TPS \times NLWT$$

where

HHWT denotes the reciprocal of the household selection probability (in the absence of oversampling high density Latino neighborhoods);

OSWT reflects the disproportionate sampling of higher Latino density neighborhoods;

RWT is the reciprocal of the respondent selection probability within a household;

TPS is the reciprocal of the selection probability resulting from the two phase sample design;

NLWT reflects the reduced sampling fraction among the non-Latino population.

### 7.3 Nonresponse Adjustments

Nonresponse adjustments were created for screening and interview nonresponse. For each, a "cell mean" nonresponse model is employed. This model postulates that within "cells" or subgroups of the population, the differences between respondents and nonrespondents are negligible.

Adjustments are then made independently within each cell. First, response rates are calculated for each cell used in the adjustment process. (Cells are based on available auxiliary information available to all the sample.) The nonresponse adjustment consists of the cell-specific reciprocal of the weighted response rate. All "respondent" cases receive an adjustment based on their constituent "cell."

In the LNPS, screening response adjustments were based on cells defined by nine geographic areas. Interview nonresponse adjustments were based on cells formed by a crosstabulation of Latino type (Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Non-Latino) and geography.

The nonresponse adjustment is of the form:  $SCRADJ \times IWADJ$ , where  $SCRADJ$  denotes the screening adjustment, and  $IWADJ$  represents the interview nonresponse adjustment.

#### 7.4 Poststratification

Poststratification is an adjustment technique which aligns the sample to known population distributions obtained from an independent source. For the LNPS we employed population distributions based on the March 1989 Current Population Survey.

Distribution arrays were created for a crosstabulation of Latino type (Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Non-Latino/White, Non-Latino/Non-White), sex, and age group (18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50+). The same arrays were created using weights equal to the product of  $SWT$ ,  $SCRADJ$  and  $IWADJ$ . The poststratification adjustments ( $PSTR$ ) were formed by simply taking the ratios of the control to sample totals for each cell.

#### 7.5 Final Weights

The final weight,  $FWT$ , is the product of the sampling weight ( $SWT$ ), screening nonresponse adjustment ( $SCRADJ$ ), interview nonresponse adjustment ( $IWADJ$ ), and poststratification adjustment ( $PSTR$ ), scaled back so that the weighted sum of Latino cases matches the unweighted Latino case count, and the weighted sum of Non-Latino cases yields the unweighted cases count of Non-Latinos. Thus,  $FWT$  is appropriate for use when analyzing the Latino population as a whole, or the Non-Latino population as a whole.

The subgroup specific final weight is also based on the product of  $SWT$ ,  $SCRADJ$ ,  $IWADJ$ , and  $PSTR$ , but is scaled so that the weighted sum of Latino specific cases yields the unweighted case count for that group. For instance, the weighted case count of Mexicans is 1,546, for Cubans it is 682, and for Puerto Ricans it is 598. Thus,  $SFWT$  is appropriate when analyzing Latino specific subgroups.



NATIONAL SURVEY OF ISSUES  
CODE BOOK

VARIABLE NAME	QUESTION/CONTENT
CASEOFF	Case Number
LISTING	Listing Area (LA #)
HOUSUNIT	Housing Unit # (HU#)
DATE	Date
	Month
	01-January/enero
	02-February/febrero
	03-March/marzo
	04-April/abril
	05-May/mayo
	06-June/junio
	07-July/julio
	08-August/agosto
	09-September/septiembre
	10-October/octubre
	11-November/noviembre
	12-December/diciembre
	99-No answer
	Day
	01
	.
	.
	31
	99-No answer
	Year
	89-1989
	90-1990
TIMEINTR	Length of Interview (CODE IN MINUTES)
	001
	.
	.
	...
	999-No answer

INTWRID Interviewer's ID  
99999-No answer

TYPINTW Type of Interview  
1-English Latino (white)  
2-Spanish Latino (blue)  
3-English Non-Latino (green)

RGROUP Q.1 Respondent's Group  
1-Mexican origin/de origen Mexicano  
2-Puerto Rican/puertorriqueno  
3-Cuban/Cubano  
5-Combination of Mexican origin & Cuban  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

GENDER Q.2 Sex of Respondent  
1-Male  
2-Female

Q.3 In what month, day and year were you born?  
**Note:** ICPSR has recoded BMONTH and BDAY to zero for confidentiality reasons.

BMONTH Month of Birth  
01-January/enero  
02-February/febrero  
03-March/marzo  
04-April/abril  
05-May/mayo  
06-June/junio  
07-July/julio  
08-August/agosto  
09-September/septiembre  
10-October/octubre  
11-November/noviembre  
12-December/diciembre  
97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

BDAY Day of Birth  
01  
.  
.  
31  
97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer





Q.6 Different people use the term Hispanic to mean different things. What do you mean when you call yourself Hispanic?

- 01-Group of people of the same background
- 02-People who speak Spanish
- 03-Origin of my family
- 04-Part of Latin/Spanish/Hispanic culture
- 05-People who come from a Latin American country or from Spain
- 06-People born or raised in a Spanish speaking country
- 07-People with Spanish surnames
- 08-People of a background that has values and cultural beliefs or mores of Mexico or Spain
- 09-Hispanic or Latino because of nationality/ heritage
- 10-Of Mexican descent
- 11-Of Cuban descent
- 12-Of Puerto Rican descent
- 13-Of Spanish descent
- 14-Of Latin descent
- 15-Doesn't mean anything/just a name, term
- 16-A mixture of several races: Spanish, Indian, and African
- 17-Of Roman descent
- 18-Part Mexican, part Spanish, part America
- 19-Americano, but not NorteAmericano (North American)
- 20-It is just a label used in an application form
- 21-That I'm not white
- 22-It depends on the context

MEANHIS1

First Mention

77-Other

98-Don't know

99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 0 in Var. MEXICAN or 2 in Var. HISPID

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

MEANHIS2

Second Mention

96-No second mention

BOX 3 Circle appropriate code and follow instructions.

GO TO Q.8 -> 1-'LATINO' is circled in either Q.4 or Q.5  
2-'LATINO' not circled in Q.4 and Q.5

Q.7 Different people use the term Latino to mean different things. What do you mean when you

call yourself Latino?

- 01-Group of people of the same background
- 02-People who speak Spanish
- 03-Origin of my family
- 04-Part of Latin/Spanish/Hispanic culture
- 05-People who come from a Latin American country or from Spain
- 06-People born or raised in a Spanish speaking country
- 07-People with Spanish surnames
- 08-People of a background that has values and cultural beliefs or mores of Mexico or Spain
- 09-Hispanic or Latino because of nationality/heritage
- 10-Of Mexican descent
- 11-Of Cuban descent
- 12-Of Puerto Rican descent
- 13-Of Spanish descent
- 14-Of Latin descent
- 15-Doesn't mean anything/just a name, term
- 16-A mixture of several races: Spanish, Indian, and African
- 17-Of Roman descent
- 18-Part Mexican, part Spanish, part American
- 19-American, but not NorteAmericano (North American)
- 20-It is just a label used in an application form
- 21-That I'm not white
- 22-It depends on the context

MEANLIS1

First Mention

77-Other

98-Don't know

99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 0 in Var. MEXICAN or 2 in Var. HISPID

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

MEANLIS2

Second Mention

96-No second mention

RACE                    Q.8            Do you consider yourself:

1-white,  
2-black,  
3-or something else? (SPECIFY):  
4-"Spanish" label (i.e. [RG]/Hispanic/Latino/  
Mestizo/RG, Hisp, Lat-American, etc.)  
5-"Color" oriented label-(Moron/Triune/  
Brown/Olive/Tan/Cafe, etc.)  
6-"Race" label-(Mulatto/N. American/Indian)  
7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

MARSTAT                Q.9            Are you currently:

01-married,  
02-living with someone,  
GO TO Q.11 -> 03-separated,  
-> 04-divorced,  
-> 05-widowed,  
-> 06-or have you never been married?  
-> 07-Married but not living with spouse.  
-> 08-Single

-> 77-Other (SPECIFY)

-> 97-Refused  
-> 98-Don't know  
-> 99-No answer

SPOUBKGD              Q.10           Is (your spouse/the person you live with) of:

01-Mexican origin,  
02-Cuban origin,  
03-Puerto Rican origin,  
04-other Latino origin,  
05-Anglo origin,

77-or of some other origin? (SPECIFY):

98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 03-03, 77 or 97-  
99 in Var. MARSTAT  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

PARGUAR                Q.11           Are you a parent or legal guardian of any  
children?

1-Yes

2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

REDUC            Q.12        Everyone may not have had the chance to go to school. In your case, what is the highest grade or year of school that you have completed? (IF AMBIGUOUS, ASK): How many years does this mean you've completed?

GO TO Q.17 -> 00-No Formal Schooling

GO TO Q.15 -> 01-First year

.

.

.

-> 08-Eighth year

09-Ninth year

.

.

12-Twelfth year

GO TO Q.14 -> 13-Thirteenth year

.

.

.

-> 17-Seventeenth year of more

98-Don't know

99-No answer

HISCHOOL        Q.13        Did you get a high school diploma or pass a high school equivalency test?

GO TO Q.15 -> 1-Yes

-> 2-No

8-Don't know

9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 00-08, 13-17 in Var.

REDUC

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

HIDEGREE

Q.14

What is the highest degree that you have earned? (IF R SAYS 'NONE' PROBE: Please include high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate [G.E.D.], if any.

HIGH SCHOOL/ ASSOCIATES

01-High school diploma  
02-GED-High school equivalency certificate  
  
05-Associate's degree, any type

BACHELORS

10-B.A. - Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor's degree, unspecified  
11-B.B.A. - Bachelor of Business Administration  
12-B.Ed. - Bachelor of Education  
13-B.S. - Bachelor of Science  
14-B.S.W. - Bachelor of Social Work  
15-Bachelor degree - other

MASTERS

20-M.A. - Master of Arts or Masters degree, unspecified  
21-M.B.A. - Master of Business Administration  
22-M.Ed. - Master of Education  
23-M.S. - Master of Science  
24-M.S.W. - Master of Social Work  
25-Master degree - other

DOCTORATES

30-D.D.S. - Dr. of Dental Surgery or  
D.M.D. - Doctor of Dental Medicine  
31-D.V.M. - Doctor of Veterinary Medicine  
32-Ed.D. - Doctor of Education  
33-O.D. - Doctor of Osteopathy  
34-Ph.D. - Doctor of Philosophy  
35-Doctorate degree - other

PROFESSIONAL (non master, non doctorate)

40-J.D. - Doctor of Juris Prudence  
41-M.D. - Doctor of Medicine  
  
50-R.N. - Registered Nurse  
51-L.P.N./L.G.P.N. - Licensed Practical Nurse  
  
60-Certificate of any kind  
  
77-Other degree  
95-None, no degree  
97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 00-08 in Var. REDUC  
or coded 1-2 or blank in Var. HISCHOOL.







RELIGION

|->Q.20a What is your religious preference? That is, are you:

|->Q.20b What denomination is that?  
(QQ.20a AND 20b ARE CODED TOGETHER)

10-Protestant, or No denomination  
11-Baptist,  
12-Methodist,  
13-Lutheran,  
14-Presbyterian,  
15-Episcopalian,  
16-Pentecostal,  
17-Jehovah's Witness,  
18-Christian,  
19-Evangelical,  
20-Catholic,  
21-Church of Christ  
22 Anglican  
23-Mormon

30-something else, (SPECIFY):  
31-Moslem/Muslim

GO TO Q.24 -> 40-or do you have no preference?  
-> 50-(ATHEIST, AGNOSTIC)

GO TO Q.22 -> 60-(JEWISH)

77-Other denomination (SPECIFY)

98-Don't know  
99-No answer

RELGEXPE Q.21 Some people have had deep religious experiences which have transformed their lives. I'm thinking of experiences sometimes described as "being born again in one's faith" or "discovering Jesus Christ in one's life." There are deeply religious people who have not had an experience of this sort. How about you, have you had such an experience?

1-Yes  
2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 40, 50, or 60 in Var.  
RELIGION

RELGUIDE            Q.22        Would you say your religion provides:

                         4-a great deal of guidance,  
                         3-quite a bit of guidance,  
                         2-some guidance,  
                         1-or no guidance in your daily living?

                         7-Refused  
                         8-Don't know  
                         9-No answer

                         0-Inapplicable, coded 40 or 50 in Var.  
                         RELIGION

ATTSERV            Q.23        How often do you attend religious services?  
Do you attend:

                         1-almost every week or more,  
                         2-once or twice a month,  
                         3-a few times a year,  
                         4-almost never,  
                         5-or never?

                         8-Don't know  
                         9-No answer  
                         0-Inapplicable, coded 40 or 50 in Var.  
                         RELIGION

WORKSTAT           Q.24        Please tell me which of these statements best  
describes your present work situation:

                         01-working full-time, (35 hours or more per  
                         week)  
                         02-working part-time, (less than 35 hours per  
                         week)  
                         03-have a job but not at work because of  
                         temporary illness, laid off, or on leave,  
                         04-work occasionally, temporary jobs,  
                         05-unemployed and looking for work,  
GO TO Q.28 -> 06-unemployed and not looking for work,  
                         -> 07-in school.  
                         -> 08-retired,  
                         -> 09-homemaker,  
                         -> 10-disabled  
                         -> 11-on Public Assistance/welfare/Social  
                         Security/Pension  
                         -> 12-Refugee  
                         -> 13-Job training  
                         -> 14-Volunteer work

                         -> 77-or something else, (SPECIFY):

                         -> 98-Don't know  
                         -> 99-No answer

                         Q.25a        Who do you work for? (In what city and state  
                         is that located?)  
                         (NOT CODED)

INDUSTRY            Q.25b            In what kind of business or industry (do/did) you work?  
 (USE INDUSTRY CODES GIVEN IN U.S. CENSUS ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS. ADDITIONAL CODES GIVEN BELOW)

See Appendix A for industry codes

940-Armed Forces

997-Other

999-No answer

000-Inapplicable, coded 06-14, 77, 98-99 in Var. WORKSTAT

JOB DUTY            |->Q.26a            What is your occupation? (What sort of work do you do?)

                    |->Q.26b            What are your main duties?  
 (QQ.26a AND 26b ARE CODED TOGETHER. USE OCCUPATION CODES GIVEN IN 1980 U.S. CENSUS ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS. ADDITIONAL CODES GIVEN BELOW)

See Appendix B for occupation codes

903-Enlisted man

904-officer

905-Unspecified rank

997-other

999-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 06-14, 77, 98-99 in Var. WORKSTAT

SUPERVIS            Q.27            Do your duties involve supervising others?

1-Yes

2-No

8-Don't know

9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 06-14, 77, 98-99 in Var. WORKSTAT

CODER=====> REFER TO BOOKMARK. IF R IS MARRIED OR LIVING WITH SOMEONE, ASK Q.28. OTHERWISE, GO TO Q.29.

SPOUWORK            Q.28    Please tell me which of these statements best describes the present work situation of (your husband/your wife/the person you are living with):

01-working full-time, (35 hours or more per week)  
02-working part-time, (less than 35 hours per week)  
03-have a job but not at work because of temporary illness, laid off, or on leave,  
04-work occasionally, temporary jobs,  
05-unemployed and looking for work,  
06-unemployed and not looking for work,  
07-in school,  
08-retired,  
09-homemaker,  
10-disabled

77-or something else? (SPECIFY)

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 03-08, 77, 97-99 in Var. MARSTAT  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

HOMESTAT            Q.29    Do you:

GO TO Q.31 -> 1-rent your home,  
-> 2-own your home,  
-> 3-or do you live here under some other type of living arrangement? (SPECIFY)

-> 5-Lives with other family member(s)

-> 8-Don't know  
-> 9-No answer

GO TO Q.30 -> 4-(R VOLUNTEERS: LIVING WITH PARENTS.)

HOMEPAR            Q.30    Do your parents rent or own their home?

1-Rent  
2-Own  
3-Other  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer  
0-Inapplicable, coded 1-3, 5, or 8-9 in Var. HOMESTAT  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire



22-Denmark  
23-Dominican Republic  
24-Ecuador  
25-Egypt  
26-El Salvador  
27-Finland  
28-France  
29-French Guiana  
30-Germany  
31-Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland,  
N. Ireland)  
32-Greece  
33-Grenada  
34-Guatemala  
35-Guyana  
36-Haiti  
37-Honduras  
38-Hungary  
39-India  
40-Indonesia  
41-Iran  
42-Iraq  
43-Ireland  
44-Israel  
45-Italy  
46-Jamaica  
47-Japan  
48-Jordan  
49-Korea  
50-Lebanon  
51-Netherlands  
52-New Zealand  
53-Nicaragua  
54-Norway  
55-Pakistan  
56-Panama  
57-Paraguay  
58-Peru  
59-Philippines  
60-Poland  
61-Portugal  
62-Romania  
63-(Russia) Soviet Union USSR  
64-Spain/Canary Islands  
65-Sweden  
66-Switzerland  
67-Taiwan (Republic of China)  
68-Thailand  
69-Trinidad  
70-Turkey  
71-Uruguay  
72-Venezuela  
73-Vietnam  
74-Yugoslavia  
75-Guam  
76-Liberia  
  
77-Other (specify)  
  
78-Palestine  
79-Holland

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

FPATBPLC            Q.34        In what country was his father born?

FMATBPLC            Q.35        And your father's mother, in what country was  
she born?

MOMBPLC             Q.36        Now about your mother--in what country was  
your mother born?

MMATBPLC            Q.37        What about her mother, in what country was  
she born?

MFATBPLC            Q.38        And your mother's father, in what country  
was he born?

RCOUNTRY            Q.39        In what country were you born?

GO TO Q.46 -> 01-The United States  
02-Puerto Rico  
03-Mexico  
04-Cuba  
05-Argentina  
06-Australia  
07-Austria  
08-Bahamas  
09-Barbados  
10-Belgium  
11-Belize  
12-Bermuda  
13-Bolivia  
14-Brazil  
15-(Cambodia) Kampuchea  
16-Canada  
17-Chile  
18-China  
19-Colombia  
20-Costa Rica  
21-Czechoslovakia  
22-Denmark  
23-Dominican Republic  
24-Ecuador  
25-Egypt  
26-El Salvador  
27-Finland  
28-France  
29-French Guiana  
30-Germany  
31-Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland,  
N. Ireland)  
32-Greece  
33-Grenada

34-Guatemala  
35-Guyana  
36-Haiti  
37-Honduras  
38-Hungary  
39-India  
40-Indonesia  
41-Iran  
42-Iraq  
43-Ireland  
44-Israel  
45-Italy  
46-Jamaica  
47-Japan  
48-Jordan  
49-Korea  
50-Lebanon  
51-Netherlands  
52-New Zealand  
53-Nicaragua  
54-Norway  
55-Pakistan  
56-Panama  
57-Paraguay  
58-Peru  
59-Philippines  
60-Poland  
61-Portugal  
62-Romania  
63-(Russia) Soviet Union USSR  
64-Spain/Canary Islands  
65-Sweden  
66-Switzerland  
67-Taiwan (Republic of China)  
68-Thailand  
69-Trinidad  
70-Turkey  
71-Uruguay  
72-Venezuela  
73-Vietnam  
74-Yugoslavia  
75-Guam  
76-Liberia  
  
77-Other (specify)  
  
78-Palestine  
79-Holland  
  
97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer



Q.42 Which of these, if any, are reasons that you came to the U.S.?  
 (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES COMEFAM TO COMOTH)  
 1-Yes  
 2-No  
  
 8-Don't know  
 9-No answer  
  
 0-Inapplicable, coded 01 in Var. RCOUNTRY  
 Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

COMEFAM

a. to join family members?

COMFLEE

b. to flee political problems?

COMECON

c. for economic reasons?

COMBRING

d. because your family brought you?

COMOTH

e. for any other reason? (IF YES, ASK:  
 What other reason?) (SPECIFY)  
 1-Yes (other or unspecified)  
 2-No  
 3-Health reasons/illness  
 4-Education/School  
 5-To get away from family member(s)  
 6-For a better life/for a job  
 7-To get married  
  
 8-Don't know  
 9-No answer  
 0-Inapplicable, coded 01 in RCOUNTRY  
 Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

CODER=====> IF 'PUERTO RICO' CIRCLED IN Q.39, GO TO Q.45

CITIZEN

Q.43 Now we would like to ask you about U.S. citizenship. Are you now:

GO TO Q.46 -> 1-a U.S. citizen,  
 2-currently applying for citizenship,  
 3-planning to apply for citizenship,  
 4-or do you not plan to become a citizen?  
 5-(UNDECIDED)

GO TO Q.45 -> 7-Refused  
 8-Don't know  
 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 01 or 02 in Var.  
 RCOUNTRY

What is the main reason for this?

Currently applying or planning to apply

- 01-I feel like an American
- 02-I have been here a long time
- 03-I will have better job opportunities
- 04-I plan to stay in this country
- 05-Plan to take advantage of the amnesty
- 06-To get a better life
- 07-To get a better education
- 08-Because my family is already here, they are citizens
- 09-To get benefits and/or protection from the U.S.
- 10-To help my family, send them money
- 11-Because I want to vote in the elections
  
- 13-To not worry about it, to live in peace
- 14-To learn English
- 15-I'm afraid of being deported
- 16-To bring my relatives to the U.S.
- 17-I'm going to apply
- 18-To be a part of this country

Not planning to apply

- 50-I never applied
- 51-I don't want to give up my current citizenship
- 52-I came with my family - it wasn't my idea
- 53-I'm a resident, no reason to become a citizen
- 54-Por el ingles (I don't know English)
- 55-Too much red tape
- 56-It takes too much time/I don't have time/  
I don't have money
- 57-I don't know how to read/ write
- 58-Because I am too old, sick/  
sickness in the family
- 59-Because I want to return to/  
I want to visit my country
  
- 61-Because I don't want to betray my country
- 62-I don't have too much interest/  
I don't want to
- 63-Because I don't want to lose my assets  
(in my country)
- 64-Because I just arrived
- 65-I have not given it serious thought
- 66-I have not been able to pass the  
citizenship exam
- 67-Unable to fulfill the requirements/  
too many requirements
- 68-Already applied/ waiting for an answer/  
Currently applying
- 69-Religious beliefs
- 70-I have to wait some time before applying
- 71-I'm an illegal alien
  
- 77-Other

95-No reason in particular  
(formerly codes 12 & 60)

98-Don't know

99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 01 or 02 in Var.  
RCOUNTRY, or 1 or 7 in CITIZEN

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

STAYLEAV

Q.45

Do you plan to:

1-remain permanently in the U.S.,

2-or return to your country?

3-(UNDECIDED)/Don't know

9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 01 in Var. RCOUNTRY,  
or coded 1 in CITIZEN

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

LUVCOUN

Q.46

How strong is your love for the United  
States? Is it:

1-extremely strong,

2-very strong,

3-somewhat strong,

4-or not very strong?

8-Don't know

9-No answer

CODER=====> CHECK BOOKMARK, IF R IS A U.S. CITIZEN,  
ASK Q.47. OTHERWISE GO TO Q.48

PROUDUS

Q.47

How proud are you to be an American?  
Are you:

1-extremely proud,

2-very proud,

3-somewhat proud,

4-or not very proud?

5-R VOLUNTEERS: I am not an American/ don't  
consider myself an American

8-Don't know

9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2-9 in CITIZEN

NEWSOURC            Q.48        In general, which, if any, do you rely on  
most, for news about politics and public  
affairs:

                                         1-television,  
                                         2-newspapers,  
                                         3-magazines,  
GO TO INSTRUCTION        4-or radio?  
                                         ABOVE Q. 55 -> 5-NONE

                                         GO TO Q.52/-> 8-Don't know  
                                         |-> 9-No answer

LANGNEWS            Q.49        Is that in English, in Spanish, or both?

                                         1-English  
                                         2-Spanish  
                                         3-Both

                                         8-Don't know  
                                         9-No answer

                                         0-Inapplicable, coded 5,8 or 9 in NEWSOURC  
                                         Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

NEWSOUR2            Q.50        Besides (RESPONSE FROM Q.48), which do you  
rely on the most for news about politics and  
public affairs?

                                         1-Television  
                                         2-Newspapers  
                                         3-Magazines  
                                         4-Radio  
GO TO Q.52 -> 5-None

                                         -> 8-Don't know  
                                         -> 9-No answer  
                                         0-Inapplicable, coded 5, 8 or 9 in NEWSOURC

LANGNEW2            Q.51        Is that in English, in Spanish, or both?

                                         1-English  
                                         2-Spanish  
                                         3-Both  
                                         8-Don't know  
                                         9-No answer  
                                         0-Inapplicable, coded 5,8 or 9 in NEWSOURC  
                                         or in NEWSOUR2  
                                         Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

WATCHNEW	Q.52	<p>How many days during the past week did you watch national network news on TV?</p> <p>1-One day . . 7-Seven days</p> <p>8-No days</p> <p>9-No answer/Don't know</p> <p>0-Inapplicable, coded 5 in NEWSOURC</p>
READPAPE	Q.53	<p>How many days during the past week did you read about politics and public affairs in a daily newspaper?</p> <p>1-One day . . 7-Seven days</p> <p>8-No days</p> <p>9-No answer/Don't know</p> <p>0-Inapplicable, coded 5 in NEWSOURC</p>
FOLLOW	Q.54	<p>Would you say you follow what's going on in politics and public affairs:</p> <p>1-most of the time, 2-some of the time, 3-only now and then, 4-hardly at all, 5-or never?</p> <p>8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable, coded 5 in NEWSOURC</p>

Some of these questions will refer to [RG]s. By [RG] I mean all people born in the U.S. who are of [RG] ancestry, as well as people born in (Mexico/Cuba/Puerto Rico) who now live here.

Please tell me the names of any organizations or associations that you belong to or have given money or goods to in the past twelve months that are:

Q.55 unions, associations, or groups associated with work, business, or professions?

WORKORG

Number of organizations listed

GO TO Q.56 -> 0-No organizations  
1-One organization  
. .  
4-Four organizations

WORKORG1-4

Q.55Aa First organization

UNIONS, WORK, BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL

001-AFL-CIO  
002-American Federation of Government Employees  
003-American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees  
004-American Federation of Teachers  
005-American Postal Worker Union  
006-Bakery Confectionery and Tobacco Workers International  
007-Bartenders, Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Employees Union  
008-Bricklayers Union  
009-Building and Construction Trades Council  
010-Communication Workers of America/ related trade unions  
011-International Brotherhood of Electrical workers/ related unions  
012-International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers  
013-International Ladies Garment Workers Union  
014-International Longshoreman's Association  
015-National Education Association  
016-National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees/ related health care associations  
017-Office and Professional Employees International  
018-Security Officers, Police and Guards Union  
019-Sheet Metal Workers Union  
020-Teamsters Union  
021-United Auto Workers Union  
022-United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America  
023-United Food and Commercial Workers Union

024-United Garment Workers of America  
 025-United Paper Workers International Union  
 026-United Steel Workers of America  
 027-National Association of Letter Carriers  
 028-Chamber of Commerce/  
     Junior Chamber of Commerce  
 029-Carpenters Union  
 030-California Farm Workers Union/ United  
     Farm Workers/ other Farmer's association  
 031-United Postal Workers/ related unions  
 032-Hairdressers  
 033-International Brotherhood of Magicians  
 034-Culinary Workers  
 035-Western Service Workers Association  
  
 037-Exchange Professionals  
 038-Teachers Associations/ other  
     educational-professional organizations  
 039-Journalists Associations/  
     other media organizations  
 040-National Association for Retired Federal  
     Employees  
 041-International Union of Mates and Pilots  
 042-Scientific Associations/ organizations  
 043-Credit Union/ Financial organizations  
 044-International Stage and Theatrical  
     Workers  
 045-Musicians Unions  
 046-Warehouse chauffeurs and dock workers  
     union  
 047-Unions/ organizations of individuals  
     working in retail businesses  
 048-Service employees union  
 049-American Business Women  
 050-Telephone Employees Association  
 051-Handicapped Workers of America  
 052-Real Estate organization  
 053-Food Workers of America  
 054-Amalgamated Clothing and trade union  
     workers/ related unions  
 055-International Association of Machinists  
 056-National Federation of Industrial  
     Businesses  
 057-Brotherhood of Railroad workers  
 058-Pipefitters and Welders union  
 059-Job Connection  
 060-Associations of State/ Federal Employees  
 061-Transportation unions  
 062-Oil, Chemical and Atomic workers union  
 063-Cosmetology associations  
 064-Fishers association  
 065-Bar association/ other legal associations  
 066-CPA associations  
 067-Labors International Union  
 068-International Brotherhood of Painters  
 069-Utility Workers of America  
 070-American Federation of Labor  
  
 077-Other Union, Work, Business or  
     Professional Association  
  
 095-Local given - no union name

CHARITIES, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

101-American Cancer Society/  
Liga Contra el Cancer  
102-American Civil Liberties Union/  
other Civil Rights groups  
103-American Diabetes Association  
104-American Heart Association  
105-American Red Cross  
106-Amnesty International  
107-Arthritis Foundation  
108-Big Brothers/ Big Sisters Association  
109-Birthright  
110-Boy Scouts of America/  
Girl Scouts of America  
111-Cystic Fibrosis Foundation  
112-Easter Seal Society  
113-Federation of Jewish Agencies  
114-Goodwill Industries  
115-MADD/ Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
116-March of Dimes  
117-Muscular Dystrophy Asso./ Jerry Lewis  
Telethon/ Jerry's kids  
118-Planned Parenthood  
119-Salvation Army  
120-United Cerebral Palsy  
121-United Way  
122-Women Against Abuse  
123-Women Against Rape/  
Women Organized Against Rape  
124-YMCA/ YWCA  
125-Boys Ranch  
126-American Association of Retarded Persons  
127-Police & /or Fireman's Association  
128-Multiple Sclerosis Society  
129-American Association of Retired Persons  
130-Kidney Foundation of America  
131-Other Abused Women & /or  
Children organization  
132-United Negro College Fund/ NAACP  
133-World Vision  
134-Special Olympics  
135-Pioneer Club  
136-Hogar Renacer  
137-Blind persons association  
138-Ninos hisiadados de P.R.  
139-The Mooslach  
140-Radio Familiar  
141-Victim Services Agency  
142-Eating Disorders Inc.  
143-Food for the Hungry/  
other Hunger organizations  
144-Purple Heart  
145-National Council of Senior Citizens  
146-Leukemia Society  
147-Handicapped of America  
148-Organ Transplant organization  
149-Groups assisting the disabled  
150-Tuberculosis Association  
151-Health Centers organizations  
152-Volunteers of America

153-Aims  
 154-Manic Depressive Association  
 155-Alcoholics Anonymous  
 156-Lung disease organization  
 157-Habitat for Humanity  
  
 177-Other Charity  
  
 201-Catholic Charities/  
     Catholic Social Services  
 202-Catholic Youth Organization  
 203-Catholic Church or organization  
 206-Evangelical Church  
 207-Assembly of God  
 208-Shriners  
 209-Church of Christ  
 210-Pentecostal Church or organization  
 211-Baptist Church or organization  
 212-Episcopal Church or organization  
 213-Lutheran Church or organization  
 214-Methodist/ United Methodist Church or  
     organization  
 215-Presbyterian Church or organization  
 216-Christian Children's Fund  
 217-Masonic Lodge or organization  
 218-Knights of Columbus  
 219-Jehovah's Witness/ Witnessing work  
 220-Other Christian organization  
     (unspecified)  
 221-Synagogue, Jewish/ Hebrew organization  
 222-Traditional Coalition Values  
 223-Rosacruces  
 224-Latter Day Saints Church/ Mormons  
 225-Islamic/ Muslim organization  
 226-Spiritualist groups  
 227-American Bible Society  
 228-Moral Majority  
  
 277-Other Religious organization

SOCIAL ISSUES, CAUSES

301-Greenpeace  
 302-Vietnam Veterans group/  
     other Veterans of Foreign Wars  
 303-Environmental group (unspecified)  
 304-Food collection group  
 305-Pro-choice group/ Women's Centers  
 306-Anti-abortion group  
 307-League of Women Voters  
 308-Wildlife Fund/ Animal rights groups  
 309-Humane Society  
 310-Anti-Smoking group(s)  
 311-Disabled Veterans (unspecified)  
 312-American Legion  
 313-Guardian Angels  
 314-People for Criminal Justice  
 315-Saving Social Security  
 316-Pro-defense lobby  
 317-Common Cause/ other watchdog groups  
 318-Homeless assistance group  
 319-Family counseling centers

320-AIDS support groups  
321-Drug rehabilitation and treatment centers  
322-Gun control lobby  
323-Homosexual rights organizations  
324-Legal Services  
325-Peace Corps  
326-Anti-pornography groups  
327-Tax reform advocates  
328-The United Nations/  
    other International organizations  
329-Code Enforcement  
330-PIRG  
331-Anti-discrimination group  
  
377-Other Social Issue or  
    "Cause" organization

SPORTS, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, NEIGHBORHOOD,  
SCHOOL, CULTURAL AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

401-Sports organization, association  
402-National Rifle Association  
403-Bronco Wives  
  
411-Recreation organization, association  
412-Senior Citizen Clubs and Centers  
  
419-The Elks/ other lodges  
420-Rotary Club/ Lion Club  
421-Community/ Neighborhood organization,  
    association  
422-Kiwanis  
423-Upward Bound  
  
431-School organization, association  
432-Parent-Teachers Association/ PTA  
433-Home and School Association  
434-Upward Bound  
  
441-Cultural organization, association  
442-Optimist Club  
443-Mensa  
444-Public Television  
445-Norman Peale's Positive Living/  
    other self-improvement organizations  
  
450-Boys/ Girls Clubs  
451-Youth Organization, association

GENERAL LATINO/ HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

500-United Council of Spanish Speaking  
501-Congressional Hispanic Caucus  
502-COSSMHO (Coalition of Hispanic Mental  
    Health Organizations)  
503-Hispanic Association for Corporate  
    Responsibility (HACER)  
504-Hispanic Policy Development Project  
    (HPDP)  
505-Hispanic National Bar Association  
506-IMAGE, Inc.  
507-Labor Council for Latin American

Advancement (LACLA)  
508-Latino Institute  
509-Midwest Northeast Voter Registration  
Education Project  
510-National Association of Hispanic Elderly  
511-National Association of Hispanic  
Journalists (NAHJ)  
512-Nat. Asso. of Latino Elected and  
Appointed Officials (NALEO)  
513-National Hispanic Media Coalition  
514-National Hispanic Scholarship Fund  
515-National Network of Hispanic Women  
(NNHW)/ other Hispanic women's asso.  
516-United States Hispanic Chamber of  
Commerce  
517-United Congress for Latinos  
518-Spanish Youth Organization  
519-National Association for Latino-Americans  
(NALA)  
520-Alpha 66  
521-Fundacion Latino Americana  
522-Hispanic Association of Colleges and  
University  
523-Hola Razon  
524-Nosotros Inc.  
525-Association of Hispanic Art  
526-Hispanic Radio and Television Stations  
527-Mujeres Latinas en Accion  
528-Organization of Latin Americans (OLA)  
529-Hispanic Engineers Society  
530-SALAD

MEXICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

531-American G.I. Forum/ G.I. Forum  
532-Communities Organized for Public Science  
(COPS)  
533-League of United Latin American Citizens  
(LULAC)  
534-Mexican American Chamber of Commerce of  
the U.S.  
535-Mexican American Legal Defense and  
Education Fund (MALDEF)  
536-Mexican American Women's National  
Organization (MANA)  
537-National Council of La Raza (NCLR)/  
La Raza  
538-Southwest Voter Research Institute  
(SWVRI)  
539-Southwest Voter Registration and  
Education Project (SWVREP)  
540-Mexican-American Organization (other)  
541-Chicano Federation  
542-Union Benefica Mexicana  
543-La Raza Unida  
544-Chicanos por la Causa  
545-Rio Bravo  
546-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization  
547-Hernandad Mexicana  
548-Mexican American Opportunity Foundation  
549-LUCHA

PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATIONS

- 551-Aspira, Inc. (Nat'l. Ass. of Chicago, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Puerto Rico)
- 552-Association of Puerto Rican Executive Directors (APRED)
- 553-Atrevete Project of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- 554-Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Migration Division of the Institute for Puerto Rican Policy
- 555-National Conference of Puerto Rican Women (NACOPRW)
- 556-National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR)
- 557-National Congress for Puerto Rican Veterans
- 558-National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC)
- 559-National Puerto Rican Forum
- 560-Puerto Rican Association for Community Affairs (PRACA)
- 561-Puerto Rican Bar Association
- 562-Puerto Rican Family Institute (PRFI)
- 563-Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF)
- 564-Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre
- 565-Puerto Rican organization (other)
- 566-Puerto Rican Women's Association
- 567-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization
- 568-Comite Puerto Riqueno
- 569-Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce/  
other business organizations
- 570-Puertoriquenos Unidos

CUBAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

- 571-Cuban American Committee
- 572-Cuban American Legal Defense and Education Fund
- 573-Cuban American National Council
- 574-Cuban American National Foundation
- 575-National Association of Cuban American Women in the U.S.
- 576-National Federation of Cuban American Republican Women
- 577-National League of Cuban American Community-Based Centers
- 578-Asociacion Cubano America
- 579-La Junta Patriotica
- 580-Cuban-American Organization (other)
- 581-Presos Politicos de Cuba
- 582-Camara de Comercio de Cuba
- 583-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization
- 584-Organizaciones de Cubanos en exilio
- 585-Organizaciones Cubanas Anti-Comunistas
- 586-Cuban Radio Stations
  
- 588-Accion Cubana

597-Other [RG]/ Hispanic/ Latino Organization

601-Federal agency or organization

602-State agency or organization

603-Local (city/county) agency or organization

604-Democratic party

605-Republican party

606-Political party, candidate or official (other or unspecified)

607-[RG] Embassy and/or Consulate

608-Political Action Committee (PAC)

777-Other Organization

998-Don't know

999-No answer

000-Inapplicable, no organizations coded or no 2nd, 3rd, 4th organization

MONWORK1-4            Q.55Ab    Have you given money or goods to (ORGANIZATION) in the Past twelve months?  
1-Yes  
2-No  
  
8-Don't know  
  
9-No answer  
  
0-Inapplicable, no organizations coded or no 2nd, 3rd, 4th organization

MEMWORK1-4            Q.55Ac    Are you a member of (ORGANIZATION)?  
1-Yes  
GO TO Q.56 -> 2-No  
  
-> 8-Don't know  
-> 9-No answer  
  
0-Inapplicable, no organizations coded or no 2nd, 3rd, 4th organization

ACTWORK1-4            Q.55Ad    Are you an active member? That is, do you regularly attend meetings and participate in the activities of the organization?  
1-Yes  
2-No  
  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer  
  
0-Inapplicable, no organizations coded or no 2nd, 3rd, 4th organization

CODER=====> USE CODES GIVEN FOR QQ.55Aa-d TO CODE  
REMAINDER OF QQ.55-59.

AFTER LAST ORGANIZATION IS CODED FOR A  
QUESTION, CODE ZEROS FOR REMAINDER OF COLUMNS  
FOR THAT QUESTION.

Q.56 charities, religious organizations, or other  
organizations that look after people such as  
the elderly, handicapped children, or similar  
groups.

CHARORG  
CHARORG1-4  
MONCHAR1-4  
MEMCHAR1-4  
ACTCHAR1-4

Q.57 concerned with social issues, such as  
reducing taxes, protecting the environment,  
promoting prayer in schools, or any other  
cause.

SOCORG  
SOCORG1-4  
MONSOC1-4  
MEMSOC1-4  
ACTSOC1-4

Please tell me the names of any organizations  
or associations that you belong to or have  
given money or goods to in the past twelve  
months that are:

Q.58 sports, recreation, community, neighborhood,  
school, cultural, or youth organizations.

SPORORG  
SPORORG1-4  
MONSPOR1-4  
MEMSPOR1-4  
ACTSPOR1-4

Q.59 [RG] or Hispanic organizations.  
Blank-Non Latino questionnaire  
(Q.59 inclusive)

HISPOG  
HISPOG1-4  
MONHISP1-4  
MEMHISP1-4  
ACTHISP1-4



011-International Brotherhood of Electrical  
 workers/ related unions  
 012-International Brotherhood of Firemen and  
 Oilers  
 013-International Ladies Garment Workers  
 Union  
 014-International Longshoreman's Association  
 015-National Education Association  
 016-National Union of Hospital & Health Care  
 Employees/ related health care  
 associations  
 017-Office and Professional Employees  
 International  
 018-Security Officers, Police and Guards  
 Union  
 019-Sheet Metal Workers Union  
 020-Teamsters Union  
 021-United Auto Workers Union  
 022-United Electrical Radio & Machine  
 Workers of America  
 023-United Food and Commercial Workers Union  
 024-United Garment Workers of America  
 025-United Paper Workers International Union  
 026-United Steel Workers of America  
 027-National Association of Letter Carriers  
 028-Chamber of Commerce/  
 Junior Chamber of Commerce  
 029-Carpenters Union  
 030-California Farm Workers Union/ United  
 Farm Workers/ other Farmer's association  
 031-United Postal Workers/ related unions  
 032-Hairdressers  
 033-International Brotherhood of Magicians  
 034-Culinary Workers  
 035-Western Service Workers Association  
  
 037-Exchange Professionals  
 038-Teachers Associations/ other  
 educational-professional organizations  
 039-Journalists Associations/  
 other media organizations  
 040-National Association for Retired Federal  
 Employees  
 041-International Union of Mates and Pilots  
 042-Scientific Associations/ organizations  
 043-Credit Union/ Financial organizations  
 044-International Stage and Theatrical  
 Workers  
 045-Musicians Unions  
 046-Warehouse chauffeurs and dock workers  
 union  
 047-Unions/ organizations of individuals  
 working in retail businesses  
 048-Service employees union  
 049-American Business Women  
 050-Telephone Employees Association  
 051-Handicapped Workers of America  
 052-Real Estate organization  
 053-Food workers of America  
 054-Amalgamated Clothing and trade union  
 workers/ related unions  
 055-International Association of Machinists

056-National Federation of Industrial  
       Businesses  
 057-Brotherhood of Railroad workers  
 058-Pipefitters and Welders union  
 059-Job Connection  
 060-Associations of State/ Federal Employees  
 061-Transportation unions  
 062-Oil, Chemical and Atomic workers union  
 063-Cosmetology associations  
 064-Fishers association  
 065-Bar association/ other legal associations  
 066-CPA associations  
 067-Labors International Union  
 068-International Brotherhood of Painters  
 069-Utility Workers of America  
 070-American Federation of Labor  
  
 077-Other Union, Work, Business or  
       Professional Association  
  
 095-Local given - no union name

CHARITIES, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

101-American Cancer Society/  
       Liga Contra el Cancer  
 102-American Civil Liberties Union/  
       other Civil Rights groups  
 103-American Diabetes Association  
 104-American Heart Association  
 105-American Red Cross  
 106-Amnesty International  
 107-Arthritis Foundation  
 108-Big Brothers/ Big Sisters Association  
 109-Birthright  
 110-Boy Scouts of America/  
       Girl Scouts of America  
 111-Cystic Fibrosis Foundation  
 112-Easter Seal Society  
 113-Federation of Jewish Agencies  
 114-Goodwill Industries  
 115-MADD/ Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
 116-March of Dimes  
 117-Muscular Dystrophy Asso./ Jerry Lewis  
       Telethon/ Jerry's kids  
 118-Planned Parenthood  
 119-Salvation Army  
 120-United Cerebral Palsy  
 121-United Way  
 122-Women Against Abuse  
 123-Women Against Rape/  
       Women Organized Against Rape  
 124-YMCA/ YWCA  
 125-Boys Ranch  
 126-American Association of Retarded Persons  
 127-Police & /or Fireman's Association  
 128-Multiple Sclerosis Society  
 129-American Association of Retired Persons  
 130-Kidney Foundation of America  
 131-Other Abused Women & /or  
       Children organization  
 132-United Negro College Fund/ NAACP

133-World Vision  
 134-Special Olympics  
 135-Pioneer Club  
 136-Hogar Renacer  
 137-Blind persons association  
 138-Ninos hisiadados de P.R.  
 139-The Mooslach  
 140-Radio Familiar  
 141-Victim Services Agency  
 142-Eating Disorders Inc.  
 143-Food for the Hungry/  
     other Hunger organizations  
 144-Purple Heart  
 145-National Council of Senior Citizens  
 146-Leukemia Society  
 147-Handicapped of America  
 148-Organ Transplant organization  
 149-Groups assisting the disabled  
 150-Tuberculosis Association  
 151-Health Centers organizations  
 152-Volunteers of America  
 153-Aims  
 154-Manic Depressive Association  
 155-Alcoholics Anonymous  
 156-Lung disease organization  
 157-Habitat for Humanity  
  
 177-Other Charity  
  
 201-Catholic Charities/  
     Catholic Social Services  
 202-Catholic Youth Organization  
 203-Catholic Church or organization  
 206-Evangelical Church  
 207-Assembly of God  
 208-Shriners  
 209-Church of Christ  
 210-Pentecostal Church or organization  
 211-Baptist Church or organization  
 212-Episcopal Church or organization  
 213-Lutheran Church or organization  
 214-Methodist/ United Methodist Church or  
     organization  
 215-Presbyterian Church or organization  
 216-Christian Children's Fund  
 217-Masonic Lodge or organization  
 218-Knights of Columbus  
 219-Jehovah's Witness/ Witnessing work  
 220-Other Christian organization  
     (unspecified)  
 221-Synagogue, Jewish/ Hebrew organization  
 222-Traditional Coalition Values  
 223-Rosacruces  
 224-Latter Day Saints Church/ Mormons  
 225-Islamic/ Muslim organization  
 226-Spiritualist groups  
 227-American Bible Society  
 228-Moral Majority  
  
 277-Other Religious organization

SOCIAL ISSUES, CAUSES

301-Greenpeace  
302-Vietnam Veterans group/  
    other Veterans of Foreign Wars  
303-Environmental group (unspecified)  
304-Food collection group  
305-Pro-choice group/ Women's Centers  
306-Anti-abortion group  
307-League of Women Voters  
308-Wildlife Fund/ Animal rights groups  
309-Humane Society  
310-Anti-Smoking group(s)  
311-Disabled Veterans (unspecified)  
312-American Legion  
313-Guardian Angels  
314-People for Criminal Justice  
315-Saving Social Security  
316-Pro-defense lobby  
317-Common Cause/ other watchdog groups  
318-Homeless assistance group  
319-Family counseling centers  
320-AIDS support groups  
321-Drug rehabilitation and treatment centers  
322-Gun control lobby  
323-Homosexual rights organizations  
324-Legal Services  
325-Peace Corps  
326-Anti-pornography groups  
327-Tax reform advocates  
328-The United Nations/  
    other International organizations  
329-Code Enforcement  
330-PIRG  
331-Anti-discrimination group  
  
377-Other Social Issue or  
    "Cause" organization

SPORTS, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, NEIGHBORHOOD,  
SCHOOL, CULTURAL AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

401-Sports organization, association  
402-National Rifle Association  
403-Bronco Wives  
  
411-Recreation organization, association  
412-Senior Citizen Clubs and Centers  
  
419-The Elks/ other lodges  
420-Rotary Club/ Lion Club  
421-Community/ Neighborhood organization,  
    association  
422-Kiwanis  
423-Upward Bound  
  
431-School organization, association  
432-Parent-Teachers Association/ PTA  
433-Home and School Association  
434-Upward Bound  
  
441-Cultural organization, association  
442-Optimist Club

443-Mensa  
444-Public Television  
445-Norman Peale's Positive Living/  
other self-improvement organizations

450-Boys/ Girls Clubs  
451-Youth Organization, association

GENERAL LATINO/ HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

500-United Council of Spanish Speaking  
501-Congressional Hispanic Caucus  
502-COSSMHO (Coalition of Hispanic Mental  
Health Organizations)  
503-Hispanic Association for Corporate  
Responsibility (HACER)  
504-Hispanic Policy Development Project  
(HPDP)  
505-Hispanic National Bar Association  
506-IMAGE, Inc.  
507-Labor Council for Latin American  
Advancement (LACLA)  
508-Latino Institute  
509-Midwest Northeast Voter Registration  
Education Project  
510-National Association of Hispanic Elderly  
511-National Association of Hispanic  
Journalists (NAHJ)  
512-Nat. Asso. of Latino Elected and  
Appointed Officials (NALEO)  
513-National Hispanic Media Coalition  
514-National Hispanic Scholarship Fund  
515-National Network of Hispanic Women  
(NNHW)/ other Hispanic women's asso.  
516-United States Hispanic Chamber of  
Commerce  
517-United Congress for Latinos  
518-Spanish Youth Organization  
519-National Association for Latino-Americans  
(NALA)  
520-Alpha 66  
521-Fundacion Latino Americana  
522-Hispanic Association of Colleges and  
Universities  
523-Hola Razon  
524-Nosotros Inc.  
525-Association of Hispanic Art  
526-Hispanic Radio and Television Stations  
527-Mujeres Latinas en Accion  
528-Organization of Latin Americans (OLA)  
529-Hispanic Engineers Society  
530-SALAD

MEXICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

531-American G.I. Forum/ G.I. Forum  
532-Communities Organized for Public Science  
(COPS)  
533-League of United Latin American Citizens  
(LULAC)  
534-Mexican American Chamber of Commerce of  
the U.S.

535-Mexican American Legal Defense and  
Education Fund (MALDEF)  
536-Mexican American Women's National  
Organization (MANA)  
537-National Council of La Raza (NCLR)/  
La Raza  
538-Southwest Voter Research Institute  
(SWVRI)  
539-Southwest Voter Registration and  
Education Project (SWVREP)  
540-Mexican-American Organization (other)  
541-Chicano Federation  
542-Union Benefica Mexicana  
543-La Raza Unida  
544-Chicanos por la Causa  
545-Rio Bravo  
546-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization  
547-Hernandad Mexicana  
548-Mexican American Opportunity Foundation  
549-LUCHA

PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATIONS

551-Aspira, Inc. (Nat'l. Ass. of Chicago,  
Florida, New Jersey, New York, and  
Puerto Rico)  
552-Association of Puerto Rican Executive  
Directors (APRED)  
553-Atrevete Project of the Commonwealth of  
Puerto Rico  
554-Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Migration  
Division of the Institute for Puerto  
Rican Policy  
555-National Conference of Puerto Rican Women  
(NACOPRW)  
556-National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights  
(NCPRR)  
557-National Congress for Puerto Rican  
Veterans  
558-National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC)  
559-National Puerto Rican Forum  
560-Puerto Rican Association for Community  
Affairs (PRACA)  
561-Puerto Rican Bar Association  
562-Puerto Rican Family Institute (PRFI)  
563-Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education  
Fund (PRLDEF)  
564-Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre  
565-Puerto Rican organization (other)  
566-Puerto Rican Women's Association  
567-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization  
568-Comite Puerto Riqueno  
569-Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce/  
other business organizations  
570-Puertoriquenos Unidos

CUBAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

571-Cuban American Committee  
572-Cuban American Legal Defense and

Education Fund  
 573-Cuban American National Council  
 574-Cuban American National Foundation  
 575-National Association of Cuban American  
     Women in the U.S.  
 576-National Federation of Cuban American  
     Republican Women  
 577-National League of Cuban American  
     Community-Based Centers  
 578-Asociacion Cubano America  
 579-La Junta Patriotica  
 580-Cuban-American Organization (other)  
 581-Presos Politicos de Cuba  
 582-Camara de Comercio de Cuba  
 583-Community Center/  
     Neighborhood organization  
 584-Organizaciones de Cubanos en exilio  
 585-Organizaciones Cubanas Anti-Comunistas  
 586-Cuban Radio Stations  
  
 588-Accion Cubana  
  
 597-Other [RG]/ Hispanic/ Latino Organization  
  
 601-Federal agency or organization  
 602-State agency or organization  
 603-Local (city/county) agency or  
     organization  
 604-Democratic party  
 605-Republican party  
 606-Political party, candidate or official  
     (other or unspecified)  
 607-[RG] Embassy and/or Consulate  
 608-Political Action Committee (PAC)  
  
 777-Other Organization  
  
 998-Don't know  
 999-No answer  
  
 000-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in ADVOCORG  
  
 Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

PGORG

Q.63 Thinking about [RG]s, even if you are not a member, is there any group or organization that you think looks out for [RG] concerns?

1-Yes

GO TO Q.65 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused

-> 8-Don't know

-> 9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.64 What group or organization is that? (What other groups look out for the concerns of [RG]s?)

UNIONS, WORK, BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL

001-AFL-CIO

002-American Federation of Government Employees

003-American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees

004-American Federation of Teachers

005-American Postal Worker Union

006-Bakery Confectionery and Tobacco Workers International

007-Bartenders, Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Employees Union

008-Bricklayers Union

009-Building and Construction Trades Council

010-Communication Workers of America/ related trade unions

011-International Brotherhood of Electrical workers/ related unions

012-International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers

013-International Ladies Garment Workers Union

014-International Longshoreman's Association

015-National Education Association

016-National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees/ related health care associations

017-Office and Professional Employees International

018-Security Officers, Police and Guards Union

019-Sheet Metal Workers Union

020-Teamsters Union

021-United Auto Workers Union

022-United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America

023-United Food and Commercial Workers Union

024-United Garment Workers of America

025-United Paper Workers International Union

026-United Steel Workers of America

027-National Association of Letter Carriers

028-Chamber of Commerce/  
Junior Chamber of Commerce

029-Carpenters Union  
030-California Farm Workers Union/ United  
Farm Workers/ other Farmer's association  
031-United Postal Workers/ related unions  
032-Hairdressers  
033-International Brotherhood of Magicians  
034-Culinary Workers  
035-Western Service Workers Association  
  
037-Exchange Professionals  
038-Teachers Associations/ other  
educational-professional organizations  
039-Journalists Associations/  
other media organizations  
040-National Association for Retired Federal  
Employees  
041-International Union of Mates and Pilots  
042-Scientific Associations/ organizations  
043-Credit Union/ Financial organizations  
044-International Stage and Theatrical  
Workers  
045-Musicians Unions  
046-Warehouse chauffeurs and dock workers  
union  
047-Unions/ organizations of individuals  
working in retail businesses  
048-Service employees union  
049-American Business Women  
050-Telephone Employees Association  
051-Handicapped Workers of America  
052-Real Estate organization  
053-Food Workers of America  
054-Amalgamated Clothing and trade union  
workers/ related unions  
055-International Association of Machinists  
056-National Federation of Industrial  
Businesses  
057-Brotherhood of Railroad workers  
058-Pipefitters and Welders union  
059-Job Connection  
060-Associations of State/ Federal Employees  
061-Transportation unions  
062-Oil, Chemical and Atomic workers union  
063-Cosmetology associations  
064-Fishers association  
065-Bar association/ other legal associations  
066-CPA associations  
067-Labors International Union  
068-International Brotherhood of Painters  
069-Utility Workers of America  
070-American Federation of Labor  
  
077-Other Union, Work, Business or  
Professional Association  
  
095-Local given - no union name

CHARITIES, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

101-American Cancer Society/  
Liga Contra el Cancer  
102-American Civil Liberties Union/

other Civil Rights groups  
 103-American Diabetes Association  
 104-American Heart Association  
 105-American Red Cross  
 106-Amnesty International  
 107-Arthritis Foundation  
 108-Big Brothers/ Big Sisters Association  
 109-Birthright  
 110-Boy Scouts of America/  
     Girl Scouts of America  
 111-Cystic Fibrosis Foundation  
 112-Easter Seal Society  
 113-Federation of Jewish Agencies  
 114-Goodwill Industries  
 115-MADD/ Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
 116-March of Dimes  
 117-Muscular Dystrophy Asso./ Jerry Lewis  
     Telethon/ Jerry's kids  
 118-Planned Parenthood  
 119-Salvation Army  
 120-United Cerebral Palsy  
 121-United Way  
 122-Women Against Abuse  
 123-Women Against Rape/  
     Women Organized Against Rape  
 124-YMCA/ YWCA  
 125-Boys Ranch  
 126-American Association of Retarded Persons  
 127-Police & /or Fireman's Association  
 128-Multiple Sclerosis Society  
 129-American Association of Retired Persons  
 130-Kidney Foundation of America  
 131-Other Abused Women & /or  
     Children organization  
 132-United Negro College Fund/ NAACP  
 133-World Vision  
 134-Special Olympics  
 135-Pioneer Club  
 136-Hogar Renacer  
 137-Blind persons association  
 138-Ninos hisiadados de P.R.  
 139-The Mooslach  
 140-Radio Familiar  
 141-Victim Services Agency  
 142-Eating Disorders Inc.  
 143-Food for the Hungry/  
     other Hunger organizations  
 144-Purple Heart  
 145-National Council of Senior Citizens  
 146-Leukemia Society  
 147-Handicapped of America  
 148-Organ Transplant organization  
 149-Groups assisting the disabled  
 150-Tuberculosis Association  
 151-Health Centers organizations  
 152-Volunteers of America  
 153-Aims  
 154-Manic Depressive Association  
 155-Alcoholics Anonymous  
 156-Lung disease organization  
 157-Habitat for Humanity

177-Other Charity

- 201-Catholic Charities/  
Catholic Social Services
- 202-Catholic Youth Organization
- 203-Catholic Church or organization
- 206-Evangelical Church
- 207-Assembly of God
- 208-Shriners
- 209-Church of Christ
- 210-Pentecostal Church or organization
- 211-Baptist Church or organization
- 212-Episcopal Church or organization
- 213-Lutheran Church or organization
- 214-Methodist/ United Methodist Church or  
organization
- 215-Presbyterian Church or organization
- 216-Christian Children's Fund
- 217-Masonic Lodge or organization
- 218-Knights of Columbus
- 219-Jehovah's Witness/ Witnessing work
- 220-Other Christian organization  
(unspecified)
- 221-Synagogue, Jewish/ Hebrew organization
- 222-Traditional Coalition Values
- 223-Rosacruces
- 224-Latter Day Saints Church/ Mormons
- 225-Islamic/ Muslim organization
- 226-Spiritualist groups
- 227-American Bible Society
- 228-Moral Majority
  
- 277-Other Religious organization

SOCIAL ISSUES, CAUSES

- 301-Greenpeace
- 302-Vietnam Veterans group/  
other Veterans of Foreign Wars
- 303-Environmental group (unspecified)
- 304-Food collection group
- 305-Pro-choice group/ Women's Centers
- 306-Anti-abortion group
- 307-League of Women Voters
- 308-Wildlife Fund/ Animal rights groups
- 309-Humane Society
- 310-Anti-Smoking group(s)
- 311-Disabled Veterans (unspecified)
- 312-American Legion
- 313-Guardian Angels
- 314-People for Criminal Justice
- 315-Saving Social Security
- 316-Pro-defense lobby
- 317-Common Cause/ other watchdog groups
- 318-Homeless assistance group
- 319-Family counseling centers
- 320-AIDS support groups
- 321-Drug rehabilitation and treatment centers
- 322-Gun control lobby
- 323-Homosexual rights organizations
- 324-Legal Services
- 325-Peace Corps

326-Anti-pornography groups  
327-Tax reform advocates  
328-The United Nations/  
    other International organizations  
329-Code Enforcement  
330-PIRG  
331-Anti-discrimination group  
  
377-Other Social Issue or  
    "Cause" organization

SPORTS, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, NEIGHBORHOOD,  
SCHOOL, CULTURAL AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

401-Sports organization, association  
402-National Rifle Association  
403-Bronco Wives  
  
411-Recreation organization, association  
412-Senior Citizen Clubs and Centers  
  
419-The Elks/ other lodges  
420-Rotary Club/ Lion Club  
421-Community/ Neighborhood organization,  
    association  
422-Kiwanis  
423-Upward Bound  
  
431-School organization, association  
432-Parent-Teachers Association/ PTA  
433-Home and School Association  
434-Upward Bound  
  
441-Cultural organization, association  
442-Optimist Club  
443-Mensa  
444-Public Television  
445-Norman Peale's Positive Living/  
    other self-improvement organizations  
  
450-Boys/ Girls Clubs  
451-Youth Organization, association

GENERAL LATINO/ HISPANIC ORGANIZATIONS

500-United Council of Spanish Speaking  
501-Congressional Hispanic Caucus  
502-COSSMHO (Coalition of Hispanic Mental  
    Health Organizations)  
503-Hispanic Association for Corporate  
    Responsibility (HACER)  
504-Hispanic Policy Development Project  
    (HPDP)  
505-Hispanic National Bar Association  
506-IMAGE, Inc.  
507-Labor Council for Latin American  
    Advancement (LACLA)  
508-Latino Institute  
509-Midwest Northeast Voter Registration  
    Education Project  
510-National Association of Hispanic Elderly  
511-National Association of Hispanic

Journalists (NAHJ)  
 512-Nat. Asso. of Latino Elected and  
 Appointed Officials (NALEO)  
 513-National Hispanic Media Coalition  
 514-National Hispanic Scholarship Fund  
 515-National Network of Hispanic Women  
 (NNHW)/ other Hispanic women's asso.  
 516-United States Hispanic Chamber of  
 Commerce  
 517-United Congress for Latinos  
 518-Spanish Youth Organization  
 519-National Association for Latino-Americans  
 (NALA)  
 520-Alpha 66  
 521-Fundacion Latino Americana  
 522-Hispanic Association of Colleges and  
 Universities  
 523-Hola Razon  
 524-Nosotros Inc.  
 525-Association of Hispanic Art  
 526-Hispanic Radio and Television Stations  
 527-Mujeres Latinas en Accion  
 528-Organization of Latin Americans (OLA)  
 529-Hispanic Engineers Society  
 530-SALAD

MEXICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

531-American G.I. Forum/ G.I. Forum  
 532-Communities Organized for Public Science  
 (COPS)  
 533-League of United Latin American Citizens  
 (LULAC)  
 534-Mexican American Chamber of Commerce of  
 the U.S.  
 535-Mexican American Legal Defense and  
 Education Fund (MALDEF)  
 536-Mexican American Women's National  
 Organization (MANA)  
 537-National Council of La Raza (NCLR)/  
 La Raza  
 538-Southwest Voter Research Institute  
 (SWVRI)  
 539-Southwest Voter Registration and  
 Education Project (SWVREP)  
 540-Mexican-American Organization (other)  
 541-Chicano Federation  
 542-Union Benefica Mexicana  
 543-La Raza Unida  
 544-Chicanos por la Causa  
 545-Rio Bravo  
 546-Community Center/  
 Neighborhood organization  
 547-Hernandad Mexicana  
 548-Mexican American Opportunity Foundation  
 549-LUCHA

PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATIONS

551-Aspira, Inc. (Nat'l. Ass. of Chicago,  
 Florida, New Jersey, New York, and  
 Puerto Rico)

552-Association of Puerto Rican Executive  
Directors (APRED)  
553-Atrevede Project of the Commonwealth of  
Puerto Rico  
554-Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Migration  
Division of the Institute for Puerto  
Rican Policy  
555-National Conference of Puerto Rican Women  
(NACOPRW)  
556-National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights  
(NCPRR)  
557-National Congress for Puerto Rican  
Veterans  
558-National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC)  
559-National Puerto Rican Forum  
560-Puerto Rican Association for Community  
Affairs (PRACA)  
561-Puerto Rican Bar Association  
562-Puerto Rican Family Institute (PRFI)  
563-Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education  
Fund (PRLDEF)  
564-Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre  
565-Puerto Rican organization (other)  
566-Puerto Rican Women's Association  
567-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization  
568-Comite Puerto Riqueno  
569-Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce/  
other business organizations  
570-Puertoriquenos Unidos

CUBAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

571-Cuban American Committee  
572-Cuban American Legal Defense and  
Education Fund  
573-Cuban American National Council  
574-Cuban American National Foundation  
575-National Association of Cuban American  
Women in the U.S.  
576-National Federation of Cuban American  
Republican Women  
577-National League of Cuban American  
Community-Based Centers  
578-Asociacion Cubano America  
579-La Junta Patriotica  
580-Cuban-American Organization (other)  
581-Presos Politicos de Cuba  
582-Camara de Comercio de Cuba  
583-Community Center/  
Neighborhood organization  
584-Organizaciones de Cubanos en exilio  
585-Organizaciones Cubanas Anti-Comunistas  
586-Cuban Radio Stations  
  
588-Accion Cubana  
  
597-Other [RG]/ Hispanic/ Latino Organization  
  
601-Federal agency or organization  
602-State agency or organization  
603-Local (city/county) agency or

organization  
604-Democratic party  
605-Republican party  
606-Political party, candidate or official  
(other or unspecified)  
607-[RG] Embassy and/or Consulate  
608-Political Action Committee (PAC)

RGORG1

First Mention

777-Other Organization

998-Don't know (Q.64 only)

999-No answer (Q.64 only)

000-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in RGORG

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

RGORG2

Second Mention

996-No second mention (Q.64 only)

RGORG3

Third Mention

996-No third mention (Q.64 only)

Now I would like to ask you some questions  
about contacts you may have had with local,  
state, or national government offices.

CONTACT

Q.65

In the past twelve months, have you contacted  
by letter, telephone, or in person a  
government office about a problem or to get  
help or information?

1-Yes

GO TO BOX 5 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused

-> 8-Don't know

-> 9-No answer

Q.66 What was the reason for this contact? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC ISSUE OR CONCERN: What was the problem or what kind of help or information did you want?)

- 01-Drivers license, car registration
- 02-Green card/ immigration problem or question
- 03-Welfare/ Public assistance
- 04-Needed to speak to a Social Worker
- 05-Employment
- 06-Social Security/ Disability/ VA Benefits
- 07-Housing problems
- 08-Interested in military service/ Saw military recruiter
- 09-Taxes
- 10-To discuss school problem
- 11-Financial (income, salary) problems
- 12-Billing problems
- 13-Fix the neighborhood, streets
- 14-Needed police assistance
- 15-Medicaid
- 16-Discrimination/ Affirmative action issue
- 17-Insurance problem
- 18-Child care
- 19-Traffic violation
- 20-Maintenance problem
- 21-To request goods (other or unspecified)
- 22-To report (possible) child abuse
- 23-Student loan
- 24-To participate in a government auction program
- 25-To request retirement information
- 26-Spouse support
- 27-To request information (unspecified)
- 28-To adopt a child
- 29-To get a marriage license
- 30-To get information about a political candidate
- 31-Abortion Issue
- 32-Birth certificate ( for a new baby)
- 33-Environmental damage
- 34-Fill out papers (unspecified)
- 35-Business problems
- 36-To support a public figure

WHYCONT1

First Mention  
77-Other

98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. CONTACT

WHYCONT2

Second Mention  
96-No 2nd mention

HOWCONT            Q.67        The last time you contacted a government  
office, did you:

GO TO Q.69 -> 1-contact the office an your own,  
              2-or ask someone to help you or go with you?

GO TO Q.69 -> 7-Refused  
              -> 8-Don't know  
              -> 9-No answer

                          0-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in CONTACT

                          Q.68        What kind of help did you want this person to  
                                  give you?

                                  01-Moral support  
                                  02-Translation  
                                  03-Transportation  
                                  04-Financial support  
                                  05-Fill out requests, papers  
                                  06-To get in touch with an agency/ government

HELPCON1            First Mention  
                          77-Other

                          98-Don't know  
                          99-No answer

                          00-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. CONTACT  
                                  or 1, 7-9 in Var. HOWCONT  
                          Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

HELPCON2            Second Mention  
                          96-No 2nd mention

OFFICIAL            Q.69        Was the official you contacted:

                          1-a [RG],  
                          2-an Anglo (White American),  
                          3-or something else?

                          8-Don't know  
                          9-No answer

                          0-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. CONTACT  
                          Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

SATISFY            Q.70        How satisfied were you with the results of  
                                  your contact:

                          1-very satisfied,  
                          2-satisfied,  
                          3-or not satisfied?

                          8-Don't know  
                          9-No answer

                          0-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. CONTACT



Q.73 Who spoke to you about registering to vote in the U.S.? (How do you know this person?)

01-Family/ relatives (in general)

02-Spouse/ partner

03-Father

04-Mother

05-Partner(s)

06-Brother(s)

07-Sister(s)

08-Son(s)

09-Daughter(s)

10-Child(ren)

11-Uncle(s)

12-Aunt(s)

13-Cousin(s)

14-Grandmother(s)

15-Grandfather(s)

16-Grandparents(s)

17-Other relative

20-People at work

21-Employer/ boss/ supervisor

22-Coworker(s)/ workmate(s)

23-Customer(s)/ client(s)

24-Attendant

25-Landlord

26-Employee/ helper

30-Friend(s)/ acquaintance(s)

31-Neighbor(s)

40-People at school

41-Teacher(s)/ professor(s)/ school official

42-Student(s)

43-Classmate(s)/ Schoolmate(s)

44-Counselor(s)

45-School board member

50-Priest/ Minister/ Rabbi

51-Church member

52-Attorney

53-Organization member

54-People with similar problem

55-Police

60-Government/ public official

61-Political Party Representative

62-Candidate

63-Politician

64-Registrar/ Volunteer

65-Petitioner

70-Stranger/ Someone on the street

71-No one in particular

PERSREG1

First Mention

77-Other

97-Refused

98-Don't know

99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
2, 8-9 in Var. TALKREG

PERSREG2

Second Mention  
96-No 2nd mention

REGVOTE

Q.74 Have you ever been registered to vote in the  
U.S.?

1-Yes

GO TO Q.91 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused

-> 8-Don't know

-> 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ



0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE



OFFSPAN            Q.82        ¿Un representante electoral o de algún partido le explicó a usted en español los procedimientos para votar o el uso de la papeleta cuando fue a votar en noviembre de 1988 o mas recientemente?

1-Sí  
2-No

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer  
0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE, or in VOTE88 or in Q.79 or ENGLISH LATINO QUESTIONNAIRE (coded 1 in Var. TYPINTW)  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

VOTEPRES           Q.83        For whom did you vote for President in 1988:

1-George Bush,  
2-Michael Dukakis,  
3-another candidate, or  
4-did you vote, but not for President?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE or in Var. VOTE88

VOTECONG           Q.84        Did you vote for a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1988?

1-Yes  
GO TO Q.86 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused  
-> 8-Don't know  
-> 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2. 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE or in VOTE88

CONGPART           Q.85        Was the candidate you voted for:

1-a Republican,  
2-a Democrat,  
3-or something else?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer  
0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE or in VOTE88 or in VOTECONG

HOUSE86	Q.86	<p>Did you vote in the U.S. House of Representatives elections of 1986?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No</p> <p>8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE</p>
PRES84	Q.87	<p>Did you vote in the presidential election of 1984?</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No</p> <p>8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>
VOTERG	Q.88	<p>When a [RG] runs for office:</p> <p>1-are you more likely to vote, 2-less likely to vote, 3-or does it make no difference to you?</p> <p>8-Don't know 9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>
OPPORTRG	Q.89	<p>Have you ever had the opportunity to vote for a ([RG]/Hispanic) in an election in the U.S.</p> <p>1-Yes 2-No</p> <p>GO TO INSTRUCTIONS -&gt; ABOVE Q.91</p> <p>-&gt; 7-Refused -&gt; 8-Don't know -&gt; 9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or coded 2, 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE</p>

RGANGLO            Q.90        Think about the most recent election you  
voted in when a ([RG]/Hispanic) ran against  
an Anglo. Did you vote:

1-for the ([RG]/Hispanic),  
2-for the Anglo (White American),  
3-or for another candidate?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
coded 2. 7-9 in Var. REGVOTE or in OPPORTRG

CODER=====> CHECK Q.83. IF Q.83 IS INAPPLICABLE OR CODE  
4 IS CIRCLED, ASK Q.91. OTHERWISE GO TO Q.92

PREFPRES           Q.91        At the time of the November 1988 elections do  
you remember which candidate you preferred  
for president? was it:

1-George Bush,  
2-Michael Dukakis,  
3-another candidate,  
4-or none of the candidates?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ  
or coded 1-3, 7-9 in Var. VOTEPRES

PARTISAN            Q.92        Do you consider yourself:

1-a Democrat,  
GO TO Q.95 -> 2-A Republican,  
GO TO Q.97 -> 3-an Independent,  
-> 4-or something else? (SPECIFY):  
-> 5-None of them (Nothing)

-> 7-Refused  
-> 8-Don't know  
-> 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ

STRDEMO            Q.93        Would you call yourself:

                         1-a strong Democrat,  
                         2-or not a very strong Democrat

                         8-Don't know  
                         9-No answer

                         0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
                         coded 2-5, 7-9 in Var. PARTISAN

  

ALWAYDEM            Q.94        Have you:

                         ALL GO TO Q.100 -> 1-always considered yourself a Democrat,  
                         -> 2-or did you used to identify with the  
                                    Republican party,  
                         -> 3-or with some other party? (SPECIFY)

                         -> 8-Don't know  
                         -> 9-No answer

                         0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
                         coded 2-5, 7-9 in Var. PARTISAN

  

STREPUB            Q.95        Would you call yourself:

                         1-a strong Republican,  
                         2-or a not very strong Republican?

                         8-Don't know  
                         9-No answer

                         0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
                         coded 1, 3-5, 7-9 in Var. PARTISAN

  

ALWAYREP            Q.96        Have you:

                         ALL GO TO Q.100 -> 1-always considered yourself a Republican,  
                         -> 2-or did you used to identify with the  
                                    Democratic party,  
                         -> 3-or with some other party? (SPECIFY)

                         -> 8-Don't know  
                         -> 9-No answer

                         0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ  
                         or coded 1, 3-5, 7-9 in Var. PARTISAN

CLOSEPAR            Q.97        Do you now think of yourself as:

ALL GO TO Q.100 -> 1-closer to the Republican party,  
-> 2-or closer to the Democratic party?  
-> 3-Neither (SPECIFY):

                     -> 7-Refused  
                     -> 8-Don't know  
                     -> 9-No answer

                                 0-Inapplicable, coded 2 in Var. CHKCITIZ or  
                                 coded 1-2 in Var. PARTISAN

WHOPREFR            Q.98        Regarding the 1988 election in the U.S.,  
do you remember which candidate for president  
You Preferred at the time? Was it:

                                 1-George Bush,  
                                 2-Michael Dukakis,  
                                 3-another candidate,  
                                 4-or none of the candidates?

                                 7-Refused  
                                 8-Don't know  
                                 9-No answer

                                 0-Inapplicable, coded 1 in Var. CHKCITIZ  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

PREFPART            Q.99        Regarding U.S. political parties, do you  
consider yourself:

                                 1-a Democrat,  
                                 2-a Republican,  
                                 3-an Independent,  
                                 4-or something else? (SPECIFY)  
                                 5-None of them (Nothing)

                                 7-Refused  
                                 8-Don't know  
                                 9-No answer

                                 0-Inapplicable, coded I in Var. CHKCITIZ  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

PARTDIFF            Q.100       Do you think there are important differences  
in what the Republicans and the Democrats  
stand for?

                                 1-Yes  
                                 2-No

                                 8-Don't know  
                                 9-No answer

Q.101 What do you think the Republicans stand for?

SPECIAL GROUPS

01-Poor/ underprivileged  
02-Average person/ "Little people"  
03-Working class/ For the people  
04-Middle class  
05-Wealthy/ rich/ privileged  
06-Business/ corporations/ big business  
07-Unions  
08-Whites  
09-Minorities  
10-Elderly  
11-Women  
12-Special Interest Groups (unspecified)  
13-Themselves  
14-All kinds of people/ Everybody  
15-Communists  
16-Immigrants  
17-Small business  
18-Religious Right  
19-Younger people/ Youth

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

27-Socialism/ Communism  
28-Right/ Extreme Right  
29-Left/ Extreme Left  
30-Liberal  
31-Conservative  
32-Capitalism/ Competition  
33-Democracy  
34-Anti-communism  
35-Anti-socialism  
36-More government/ active government/  
more control of people  
37-Less government  
38-Money & /or power

SPECIFIC IDEOLOGY

41-Anti-public assistance/ welfare/  
social programs  
42-More fiscally responsible  
43-Anti-drugs/ strong drug enforcement policy  
  
45-Pro-education/ school  
46-Anti-education/ school  
47-Pro-social Reform  
48-Anti-Flag burning  
49-Pro-family, community  
50-Pro-abortion/ pro-choice  
51-Anti-abortion/ pro-life  
52-Pro-capital punishment  
53-Anti-capital punishment  
54-Pro-business  
55-Anti-business  
56-Pro-military/ defense/ pro-war  
57-Anti-military/ defense/ pacifist  
58-Pro-civil rights  
59-More government spending/ wasting money

60-Less government spending  
 61-More taxes  
 62-Less taxes  
 63-Mutual help  
 64-Peace  
 65-Equality among people  
 66-More benefits  
 67-Keep the economy/ country strong  
 68-Worse or poorer foreign relations  
 69-Pro-welfare/ pro-food stamps/  
     pro-public assistance  
 70-Strong values  
 71-Freedom  
 72-Better foreign relations  
 73-Weaker economy  
 74-They are more patriotic  
 75-Anti-immigration  
 76-They would like Puerto Rico to become a state

78-Less benefits  
 79-Less freedom

UNSPECIFIC COMMENT

80-Speak too much  
 81-Don't stand for anything in particular  
 82-Don't listen to the people  
 83-The party that represents me  
 84-Take more interest in the issues  
 85-Honest, sincere  
 86-Keep their word  
 87-Depends on the person  
 88-They are not very firm  
 89-Don't keep their word  
 90-More intelligent, informed  
 91-More organized  
 92-They are better  
 93-They are less helpful  
 94-Firmer/ Better decision makers  
 95-Less organized

REPSTD1	First Mention 77-Other
	97-Refused 98-Don't know 99-No answer
REPSTD2	Second Mention 96-No 2nd mention
REPSTD3	Third Mention 96-No 3rd mention

Q.102 What do You think the Democrats stand for?

SPECIAL GROUPS

01-Poor/ underprivileged  
02-Average person/ "Little people"  
03-Working class/ For the people  
04-Middle class  
05-Wealthy/ rich/ privileged  
06-Business/ corporations/ big business  
07-Unions  
08-Whites  
09-Minorities  
10-Elderly  
11-Women  
12-Special Interest Groups (unspecified)  
13-Themselves  
14-All kinds of people/ Everybody  
15-Communists  
16-Immigrants  
17-Small business  
18-Religious Right  
19-Younger people/ Youth

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

27-Socialism/ Communism  
28-Right/ Extreme Right  
29-Left/ Extreme Left  
30-Liberal  
31-Conservative  
32-Capitalism/ Competition  
33-Democracy  
34-Anti-communism  
35-Anti-socialism  
36-More government/ active government/  
more control of people  
37-Less government  
38-Money & /or power

SPECIFIC IDEOLOGY

41-Anti-public assistance/ welfare/  
social programs  
42-More fiscally responsible  
43-Anti-drugs/ strong drug enforcement policy  
  
45-Pro-education/ school  
46-Anti-education/ school  
47-Pro-social Reform  
48-Anti-Flag burning  
49-Pro-family, community  
50-Pro-abortion/ pro-choice  
51-Anti-abortion/ pro-life  
52-Pro-capital punishment  
53-Anti-capital punishment  
54-Pro-business  
55-Anti-business  
56-Pro-military/ defense/ pro-war  
57-Anti-military/ defense/ pacifist  
58-Pro-civil rights  
59-More government spending/ wasting money

- 60-Less government spending
- 61-More taxes
- 62-Less taxes
- 63-Mutual help
- 64-Peace
- 65-Equality among people
- 66-More benefits
- 67-Keep the economy/ country strong
- 68-Worse or poorer foreign relations
- 69-Pro-welfare/ pro-food stamps/  
pro-public assistance
- 70-Strong values
- 71-Freedom
- 72-Better foreign relations
- 73-Weaker economy
- 74-They are more patriotic
- 75-Anti-immigration
- 76-They would like Puerto Rico to become a state
  
- 78-Less benefits
- 79-Less freedom

UNSPECIFIC COMMENT

- 80-Speak too much
- 81-Don't stand for anything in particular
- 82-Don't listen to the people
- 83-The party that represents me
- 84-Take more interest in the issues
- 85-Honest, sincere
- 86-Keep their word
- 87-Depends on the person
- 88-They are not very firm
- 89-Don't keep their word
- 90-More intelligent, informed
- 91-More organized
- 92-They are better
- 93-They are less helpful
- 94-Firmer/ Better decision makers
- 95-Less organized

DEMOSTD1

First Mention  
77-Other

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

DEMOSTD2

Second Mention  
96-No 2nd mention

DEMOSTD3

Third Mention  
96-No 3rd mention

CODER=====> CHECK BOOKMARK, IF R UNEMPLOYED,  
GO TO Q.104.

Q.103 Now I would like to ask some different kinds  
of questions. Over the past month, have you  
had to do any of the following as part of  
your job:  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES LETTER TO  
TALKOFF)

1-Yes  
2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 06-14, 77, 98-99 in  
WORKSTAT

LETTER

a. write a letter?

TELEPHONE

b. make a telephone call to someone you do not  
know personally?

MEETING

c. take part in a meeting where decisions are  
made?

PRESENT

d. give a presentation or talk?

TALKOFF

e. get in touch with a government official?

KNOWOFF

Q.104 Do you happen to be personally acquainted  
with an elected or appointed official who  
could help you with a personal or community  
problem?

1-Yes  
2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

GOMEET

Q.105 If you wanted to go to a meeting--for example, a school or community meeting, or a meeting at your church--how difficult would it be to arrange for someone to help you with your responsibilities at home? Would it be:

1-very difficult,  
2-somewhat difficult,  
3-or not difficult?

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.106 Here are some ways that people get involved in the schools. Other than when you were a student, have you:

(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES TEACHER TO SCHELECT)

1-Yes  
2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

TEACHER

a. met with a teacher or teachers?

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire  
(item a only)

PTAMEET

b. attended a PTA meeting?

RINPAL

c. met with the school principal?

SBOARD

d. attended a meeting of the school board?

SCHELECT

e. voted in a school board election?

TRUSTGOV

Q.107 Next, I have some questions about trust and satisfaction with government. How much of the time do you think you can trust government officials to do what is right:

1-just about always,  
2-most of the time,  
3-some of the time,  
4-or almost never?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer



- 36-Feelings of envy/ jealousy
- 37-Hunger
- 38-Gambling
- 39-Other Social Issue

HEALTH AND FAMILY ISSUES

- 40-Health care
- 41-Abortion
- 42-AIDS
- 43-Mental health/ emotional problems
- 44-Lack or loss of the family unit
- 45-Bad family situations
- 46-Teenage pregnancy
- 47-Child abuse
  
- 49-Other Health and Family Issue

EDUCATION ISSUES

- 50-Education/ lack of education/  
inadequate education
- 51-Improper or poor education
- 52-No bilingual education
- 53-Illiteracy
- 54-High drop-out rates
- 55-Ignorance
- 56-High cost of education
- 57-Lack of language skills (English)
  
- 59-Other Education Issue

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

- 60-Immigration
- 61-Illegal aliens
- 62-Amnesty
- 63-Documentation
- 64-Other Immigration Issue

POLITICAL ISSUES

- 65-Political lack of unity/ polarization
- 66-Inadequate government representation
- 67-Lack of political recognition
- 68-Lack of leadership
- 69-Political oppression
- 70-National defense/ security
- 71-International/ foreign relations
- 72-Loss of constitutional rights
- 73-Political problems
- 74-Lack of peace
- 75-City/ county government (public officials)
- 76-Other Political Issue
- 77-Other Issue
- 78-Communism

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- 80-Environmental damage/ pollution
- 81-Air pollution
- 82-Water pollution

- 83-Water shortage
- 84-Lack of services
- 85-Trash
- 86-Utilities/ power costs
- 87-Poor maintenance services
- 88-Overdevelopment/ growth/ congestion/  
Overcrowding/ traffic problems
- 89-Lack of planning
- 90-Other Environmental Issue

RELIGIOUS/ MORAL ISSUES

- 91-Not believing in God/ Jesus Christ
- 92-Lack of purpose/ direction in life
- 93-Lack human concern/ lack of compassion/  
feeling of alienation
- 94-Lack of ambition/ motivation
- 95-Other Religious/ Moral Issue
- 96-Lack of moral and spiritual values

- > 97-Refused
- GO TO Q.111 -> 98-Don't know
- > 99-No answer

PROBLEM1

Q.110

Which of the following two statements best describes your views about this problem-

- 1-One: A lot of progress can be made on this problem without involving the government.
- 2-Two: In order to make substantial progress on this problem the government will have to get involved.
- 3-Neither

- 7-Refused
- 8-Don't know
- 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 00 or 97-99 in Var.  
IMPTNATL

IMPTCITY

Q.111 What do you think is the one most important problem facing people in your (city/county)?

GO TO INSTRUCTION -> 00-No problem  
ABOVE Q.113

ECONOMIC ISSUES

- 01-Economy
- 02-Unemployed/ lack of jobs/  
lack of good jobs
- 03-Underemployment
- 04-Poverty
- 05-High cost of living
- 06-Inflation
- 07-Government budget deficits
- 08-Tax issues
- 09-Money (supply, policies)
- 10-Lack of job skills/ job training
- 11-Lack of housing/ housing shortage/  
high cost of decent housing
- 12-Homelessness/ The homeless
- 13-Welfare
- 14-Low salaries
- 15-Redevelopment of low income areas
- 16-Lack of industrial development
  
- 19-Other economic Issue

SOCIAL ISSUES

- 20-Drugs/ drug abuse/ Alcoholism
- 21-Crime/ high rates of crime
- 22-Violence
- 23-Gangs/ Juvenile delinquency
- 24-Right wing groups
- 25-Homosexuals
- 26-Elderly
- 27-Lack of adequate prison/ courts/ police
- 28-Prejudice/ discrimination/  
racial tensions/ ethnic group differences
- 29-Class difference/  
gap between rich and poor
- 30-Stereotyping groups
- 31-Acceptance of RG/ integration of RG
- 32-Identity crises
- 33-Lack of national identity/ unity
- 34-Dependency/ no self sufficiency
- 35-Low self-esteem/ sense of inferiority/  
lack of respect
- 36-Feelings of envy/ jealousy
- 37-Hunger
- 38-Gambling
- 39-Other Social Issue

HEALTH AND FAMILY ISSUES

- 40-Health care
- 41-Abortion
- 42-AIDS
- 43-Mental health/ emotional problems
- 44-Lack or loss of the family unit

- 45-Bad family situations
- 46-Teenage pregnancy
- 47-Child abuse
  
- 49-Other Health and Family Issue

EDUCATION ISSUES

- 50-Education/ lack of education/  
inadequate education
- 51-Improper or poor education
- 52-No bilingual education
- 53-Illiteracy
- 54-High drop-out rates
- 55-Ignorance
- 56-High cost of education
- 57-Lack of language skills (English)
  
- 59-Other Education Issue

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

- 60-Immigration
- 61-Illegal aliens
- 62-Amnesty
- 63-Documentation
- 64-Other Immigration Issue

POLITICAL ISSUES

- 65-Political lack of unity/ polarization
- 66-Inadequate government representation
- 67-Lack of political recognition
- 68-Lack of leadership
- 69-Political oppression
- 70-National defense/ security
- 71-International/ foreign relations
- 72-Loss of constitutional rights
- 73-Political problems
- 74-Lack of peace
- 75-City/ county government (public officials)
- 76-Other Political Issue
- 77-Other Issue
- 78-Communism

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- 80-Environmental damage/ pollution
- 81-Air pollution
- 82-Water pollution
- 83-Water shortage
- 84-Lack of services
- 85-Trash
- 86-Utilities/ power costs
- 87-Poor maintenance services
- 88-Overdevelopment/ growth/ congestion/  
Overcrowding/ traffic problems
- 89-Lack of planning
- 90-Other Environmental Issue

RELIGIOUS/ MORAL ISSUES

91-Not believing in God/ Jesus Christ  
92-Lack of purpose/ direction in life  
93-Lack human concern/ lack of compassion/  
feeling of alienation  
94-Lack of ambition/ motivation  
95-Other Religious/ Moral Issue  
96-Lack of moral and spiritual values

GO TO INSTRUCTION -> 97-Refused  
ABOVE Q.113

-> 98-Don't know  
-> 99-No answer

PROBLEM2

Q.112 Which of the following statements best  
describes your views about this problem:

1-One: A lot of progress can be made on this  
problem without involving the government.  
2-Two: In order to make substantial progress  
on this problem the government will have to  
get involved.  
3-Neither

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 00 or 97-99 in  
Var. IMPTCITY

CODER=====> IF NO PROBLEMS MENTIONED IN BOTH QQ.109 AND  
Q.111, GO TO Q.115

TALKPROB

Q.113 During the past two weeks, have you talked to  
anyone about these local or national  
problems?

1-Yes

GO TO Q.115 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused  
-> 8-Don't remember/Don't know  
-> 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 0's in Q.109-Q.112,  
or coded 00, 97-99 in Var. IMPTNATL and  
in Var. IMPTCITY

Q.114 Who did you talk to? (How do you know that person?) (IF R ANSWERS "MANY PEOPLE" OR GIVES ANOTHER UNSPECIFIED RESPONSE, PROBE: Who did you talk to most recently?)

- 01-Family/ relatives (in general)
- 02-Spouse/ partner
- 03-Father
- 04-Mother
- 05-Partner(s)
- 06-Brother(s)
- 07-Sister(s)
- 08-Son(s)
- 09-Daughter(s)
- 10-Child(ren)
- 11-Uncle(s)
- 12-Aunt(s)
- 13-Cousin(s)
- 14-Grandmother(s)
- 15-Grandfather(s)
- 16-Grandparents(s)
- 17-Other relative
  
- 20-People at work
- 21-Employer/ boss/ supervisor
- 22-Coworker(s)/ workmate(s)
- 23-Customer(s)/ client(s)
- 24-Attendant
- 25-Landlord
- 26-Employee/ helper
  
- 30-Friend(s)/ acquaintance(s)
- 31-Neighbor(s)
  
- 40-People at school
- 41-Teacher(s)/ professor(s)/ school official
- 42-Student(s)
- 43-Classmate(s)/ Schoolmate(s)
- 44-Counselor(s)
- 45-School board member
  
- 50-Priest/ Minister/ Rabbi
- 51-Church member
- 52-Attorney
- 53-Organization member
- 54-People with similar problem
- 55-Police
  
- 60-Government/ public official
- 61-Political Party Representative
- 62-Candidate
- 63-Politician
- 64-Registrar/ Volunteer
- 65-Petitioner
  
- 70-Stranger/ Someone on the street
- 71-No one in particular

WHOTALKA

First Mention  
77-other

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 0's in Q.109-Q.112,  
or coded 00, 97-99 in Var. IMPTNATL and  
in Var. IMPTCITY or coded 2, 7-9 in Var.  
TALKPROB

WHOTALKB                      Second Mention.  
96-No 2nd mention

WHOTALKC                      Third Mention  
96-No 3rd mention

IMPTRGS                      Q.115      Lastly, what do you think is the one most  
important Problem facing [RG]s?

GO TO Q.119 -> 00-No problem

ECONOMIC ISSUES

01-Economy  
02-Unemployed/ lack of jobs/  
    lack of good jobs  
03-Underemployment  
04-Poverty  
05-High cost of living  
06-Inflation  
07-Government budget deficits  
08-Tax issues  
09-Money (supply, policies)  
10-Lack of job skills/ job training  
11-Lack of housing/ housing shortage/  
    high cost of decent housing  
12-Homelessness/ The homeless  
13-Welfare  
14-Low salaries  
15-Redevelopment of low income areas  
16-Lack of industrial development  
  
19-Other economic Issue

SOCIAL ISSUES

20-Drugs/ drug abuse/ Alcoholism  
21-Crime/ high rates of crime  
22-Violence  
23-Gangs/ Juvenile delinquency  
24-Right wing groups  
25-Homosexuals  
26-Elderly  
27-Lack of adequate prison/ courts/ police  
28-Prejudice/ discrimination/  
    racial tensions/ ethnic group differences  
29-Class difference/  
    gap between rich and poor  
30-Stereotyping groups  
31-Acceptance of RG/ integration of RG

- 32-Identity crises
- 33-Lack of national identity/ unity
- 34-Dependency/ no self sufficiency
- 35-Low self-esteem/ sense of inferiority/  
lack of respect
- 36-Feelings of envy/ jealousy
- 37-Hunger
- 38-Gambling
- 39-Other Social Issue

#### HEALTH AND FAMILY ISSUES

- 40-Health care
- 41-Abortion
- 42-AIDS
- 43-Mental health/ emotional problems
- 44-Lack or loss of the family unit
- 45-Bad family situations
- 46-Teenage pregnancy
- 47-Child abuse
  
- 49-Other Health and Family Issue

#### EDUCATION ISSUES

- 50-Education/ lack of education/  
inadequate education
- 51-Improper or poor education
- 52-No bilingual education
- 53-Illiteracy
- 54-High drop-out rates
- 55-Ignorance
- 56-High cost of education
- 57-Lack of language skills (English)
  
- 59-Other Education Issue

#### IMMIGRATION ISSUES

- 60-Immigration
- 61-Illegal aliens
- 62-Amnesty
- 63-Documentation
- 64-Other Immigration Issue

#### POLITICAL ISSUES

- 65-Political lack of unity/ polarization
- 66-Inadequate government representation
- 67-Lack of political recognition
- 68-Lack of leadership
- 69-Political oppression
- 70-National defense/ security
- 71-International/ foreign relations
- 72-Loss of constitutional rights
- 73-Political problems
- 74-Lack of peace
- 75-City/ county government (public officials)
- 76-Other Political Issue
- 77-Other Issue
- 78-Communism

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

80-Environmental damage/ pollution  
81-Air pollution  
82-Water pollution  
83-Water shortage  
84-Lack of services  
85-Trash  
86-Utilities/ power costs  
87-Poor maintenance services  
88-Overdevelopment/ growth/ congestion/  
Overcrowding/ traffic problems  
89-Lack of planning  
90-Other Environmental Issue

RELIGIOUS/ MORAL ISSUES

91-Not believing in God/ Jesus Christ  
92-Lack of purpose/ direction in life  
93-Lack human concern/ lack of compassion/  
feeling of alienation  
94-Lack of ambition/ motivation  
95-Other Religious/ Moral Issue  
96-Lack of moral and spiritual values

GO TO Q.119 -> 97-Refused  
-> 98-Don't know  
-> 99-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

PROBLEM3

Q.116 Which of the following statements best  
describes your views about this problem:

1-One: A lot of progress can be made on this  
problem without involving the government.  
2-Two: In order to make substantial progress  
on this problem, the government will have  
to get involved.  
3-Neither

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 00, 97-99 in Var.  
IMPTRGS

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

RGTALK

Q.117 During the past two weeks, have you talked to anyone about this problem?

1-Yes

GO TO Q.119 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused

-> 8-Don't remember/Don't know

-> 9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 00, 97-99 in  
Var. IMPTRGS

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.118 Who did you talk to about this problem? (How do you know that person?) (IF R ANSWERS "MANY PEOPLE" OR GIVES ANOTHER UNSPECIFIED RESPONSE, PROBE: Who did you talk to most recently?)

01-Family/ relatives (in general)

02-Spouse/ partner

03-Father

04-Mother

05-Partner(s)

06-Brother(s)

07-Sister(s)

08-Son(s)

09-Daughter(s)

10-Child(ren)

11-Uncle(s)

12-Aunt(s)

13-Cousin(s)

14-Grandmother(s)

15-Grandfather(s)

16-Grandparents(s)

17-Other relative

20-People at work

21-Employer/ boss/ supervisor

22-Coworker(s)/ workmate(s)

23-Customer(s)/ client(s)

24-Attendant

25-Landlord

26-Employee/ helper

30-Friend(s)/ acquaintance(s)

31-Neighbor(s)

40-People at school

41-Teacher(s)/ professor(s)/ school official

42-Student(s)

43-Classmate(s)/ Schoolmate(s)

44-Counselor(s)

45-School board member

50-Priest/ Minister/ Rabbi

51-Church member

52-Attorney

53-Organization member

54-People with similar problem

55-Police

60-Government/ public official  
61-Political Party Representative  
62-Candidate  
63-Politician  
64-Registrar/ Volunteer  
65-Petitioner

70-Stranger/ Someone on the street  
71-No one in particular

WHOTALK1 First Mention  
77-Other

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 00, 97-99 in Var.  
IMPTRGS or coded 2. 7-9 in Var. RGTALK  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

WHOTALK2 Second Mention  
96-No 2nd mention

WHOTALK3 Third Mention  
96-No 3rd mention

Q.119 Now I'd like to ask about some things you may  
have done in the last year. During the past  
twelve months, have you worked or cooperated  
with others to try to solve a problem  
affecting Your city or neighborhood?

SOLVPROB 1-Yes  
GO TO Q.124 -> 2-No

-> 7-Refused  
-> 8-Don't remember/Don't know  
-> 9-No answer

RGPROB Q.120 Was this a problem particularly affecting  
[RG]s?

1-Yes  
2-No

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. SOLVPROB  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.121 What problem was that? (IF MORE THAN ONE PROBLEM, ASK: What was the most recent problem?)

ECONOMIC ISSUES

- 01-Economy
- 02-Unemployed/ lack of jobs/  
lack of good jobs
- 03-Underemployment
- 04-Poverty
- 05-High cost of living
- 06-Inflation
- 07-Government budget deficits
- 08-Tax issues
- 09-Money (supply, policies)
- 10-Lack of job skills/ job training
- 11-Lack of housing/ housing shortage/  
high cost of decent housing
- 12-Homelessness/ The homeless
- 13-Welfare
- 14-Low salaries
- 15-Redevelopment of low income areas
- 16-Lack of industrial development
  
- 19-Other economic Issue

SOCIAL ISSUES

- 20-Drugs/ drug abuse/ Alcoholism
- 21-Crime/ high rates of crime
- 22-Violence
- 23-Gangs/ Juvenile delinquency
- 24-Right wing groups
- 25-Homosexuals
- 26-Elderly
- 27-Lack of adequate prison/ courts/ police
- 28-Prejudice/ discrimination/  
racial tensions/ ethnic group differences
- 29-Class difference/  
gap between rich and poor
- 30-Stereotyping groups
- 31-Acceptance of RG/ integration of RG
- 32-Identity crises
- 33-Lack of national identity/ unity
- 34-Dependency/ no self sufficiency
- 35-Low self-esteem/ sense of inferiority/  
lack of respect
- 36-Feelings of envy/ jealousy
- 37-Hunger
- 38-Gambling
- 39-Other Social Issue

HEALTH AND FAMILY ISSUES

- 40-Health care
- 41-Abortion
- 42-AIDS
- 43-Mental health/ emotional problems
- 44-Lack or loss of the family unit
- 45-Bad family situations
- 46-Teenage pregnancy

47-Child abuse

49-Other Health and Family Issue

EDUCATION ISSUES

50-Education/ lack of education/  
inadequate education

51-Improper or poor education

52-No bilingual education

53-Illiteracy

54-High drop-out rates

55-Ignorance

56-High cost of education

57-Lack of language skills (English)

59-Other Education Issue

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

60-Immigration

61-Illegal aliens

62-Amnesty

63-Documentation

64-Other Immigration Issue

POLITICAL ISSUES

65-Political lack of unity/ polarization

66-Inadequate government representation

67-Lack of political recognition

68-Lack of leadership

69-Political oppression

70-National defense/ security

71-International/ foreign relations

72-Loss of constitutional rights

73-Political problems

74-Lack of peace

75-City/ county government (public officials)

76-Other Political Issue

77-Other Issue

78-Communism

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

80-Environmental damage/ pollution

81-Air pollution

82-Water pollution

83-Water shortage

84-Lack of services

85-Trash

86-Utilities/ power costs

87-Poor maintenance services

88-Overdevelopment/ growth/ congestion/  
Overcrowding/ traffic problems

89-Lack of planning

90-Other Environmental Issue

RELIGIOUS/ MORAL ISSUES

91-Not believing in God/ Jesus Christ

92-Lack of purpose/ direction in life

93-Lack human concern/ lack of compassion/  
 feeling of alienation  
 94-Lack of ambition/ motivation  
 95-Other Religious/ Moral Issue  
 96-Lack of moral and spiritual values  
 97-Refused  
 98-Don't know  
 99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var.  
 SOLVPROB

Q.122 What did you do? (What else?)

01-Communicated with pub. official/  
 govt. agency/ reported to appropriate  
 02-Signed petition  
 03-Wrote letter  
 04-Discussed issue

10-Worked on problem directly  
 11-Took direct individual action  
 12-Made donation/ collected money  
 13-Testified in court

20-Established a group/ organization  
 21-Became active volunteer in community  
 organization  
 22-Participated in neighborhood program/  
 meetings  
 23-Worked with/ talked with neighbors,  
 friends  
 24-Engaged in cooperative group activity

30-Became active in campaign  
 31-Hosted candidate party  
 32-Registered voters

DOPROB1

First Mention  
 77-Other

97-Refused  
 98-Don't know  
 99-No answer

00-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var.  
 SOLVPROB

DOPROB2

Second Mention  
 96-No 2nd mention

DOPROB3

Third Mention  
 96-No 3rd mention

RESULT	Q.123	How satisfied were you with the results of your effort:  1-very satisfied, 2-satisfied, 3-unsatisfied, 4-or very unsatisfied?  8-Don't know 9-No answer 0-Inapplicable, coded 2, 7-9 in Var. SOLVPROB
	Q.124	We would like to find out about some of the things people in the U.S. do to make their views known. Which of the activities listed on this card, if any, have you done in the past twelve months? (USE CONES BELOW FOR VARIABLES PETITION TO CONMONEY)  1-Yes 2-No  8-Don't know 9-No answer
PETITION	a.	Signed a petition regarding an issue or problem that concerns you?
WRITEISS	b.	Written a letter, telephoned or sent a telegram to an editor or public official regarding issues that concern your?
PUBMEET	c.	Attend a public meeting?
BUTTON	d.	Worn a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on your car, or placed a sign in your window or in front of your house?
RALLIES	e.	Gone to any political meetings, rallies, speeches, or dinner in support of a particular candidate?
VOLUNTER	f.	Worked either for pay or on a volunteer basis for a party or a candidate running for office?
CONMONEY	g.	Contributed money to an individual candidate, a political party, or some other political organization supporting a candidate or an issue in an election?

Now we would like to ask you about your views on various types of government programs.

As I read each program, tell me if you would like to see it increased even if it meant paying more taxes, if you would like to see it decreased or if you would leave it the same.

Q.125 How about (PROGRAM)? (AS NEEDED): (Even if it meant paying more taxes, would you like to see this program increased, decreased, or left the same?)  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES ENVIRON TO BLACKS)

1-Increase  
2-Decrease  
3-Left the same  
4-No opinion

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire,  
(items a-f, h and i only)

ENVIRON	a. improving and protecting the environment
PUBEDUC	b. public education
WELFARE	c. public assistance or welfare
HEALTH	d. medical or health care
SCIENCE	e. programs or support science and technology
CHILDSER	f. child care services
REFUGEE	g. programs to help legal immigrants and refugees
DEFENSE	h. defense spending
DRUGCRIM	i. crime control and drug Prevention
RGPROG	j. programs to help [RG]s
BLACKS	k. programs to help blacks

ATTENRG

Q.126 Some people follow what is going on with [RG]s most of the time. Others aren't that interested. Would you say that you follow what is going on with [RG]s:

- 1-most of the time,
- 2-some of the time,
- 3-only now and then,
- 4-hardly at all,
- 5-or never?

- 8-Don't know
- 9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.127 I am going to read a list of things that [RG]s may do together to increase their influence or to get something done within the U.S. As I read each activity, tell me if you have done this activity during the past twelve months. (READ Q.a)  
(AS NEEDED ASK): (In the past twelve months), have you (ACTIVITY)?  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES RGVOLUN TO RGMONEY)

- 1-Yes
- 2-No

- 8-Don't know
- 9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

RGVOLUN

a. Worked as a volunteer or for pay for a candidate endorsed by [RG] groups or leaders?

RGVOTER

b. Worked with [RG]s to get [RG]s to vote as a group?

RGPETIT

c. Signed a petition in support of [RG] concerns?

RGBOYCT

d. Boycotted a company or a product in support of [RG]'s concerns?

RGDEMO

e. Attended a public meeting or demonstration regarding [RG]'s concerns?

RGCULT

f. Worked on projects that help maintain or promote [RG]'s culture, history, or art?

RGTELGM

g. Written a letter, telephoned or sent a

telegram to an editor, or public official regarding issues concerning ... [RG]s?

RGMONEY

- h. Contributed money to a [RG] candidate, to a [RG] organization or to support other [RG] activities?

We would like your opinion on some issues that have been talked about in recent months. On each card, the number 1 represents a position held by some people, the number 5 represents an opposing position, and the numbers 2 through 4 stand for positions between these two. Please indicate the number that best represents your opinion on each issue.

PROJOBS

Q.128 What number best represents your opinion on this issue?

1-One: The government should provide jobs for everyone who wants a job;

.

.

5-Five: It's up to each person to get his own job.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

HOUSING

Q.129 What number best represents your opinion on this issue?

1-One: Individuals should provide their own housing;

.

.

5-Five: The government should provide housing to anyone who needs it.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

INCOME

Q.130 What number best represents your opinion on this issue?

1-One: The government should guarantee every person or family a minimum income, even if no one in the family can work;

.

.

5-Five: People should work and earn their own income.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

Now we have some questions concerning various public figures.

Q.131 What job or political office does Dan Quayle hold now? How about William Rehnquist? What job or political office does he hold now?

How about (PERSON)? What position or job does he hold now?

(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES QUAYLE TO SUAREZ)

1-Correct

2-Partially correct

3-Incorrect

8-Don't know

9-No answer

QUAYLE

a. Dan Quayle (VICE PRESIDENT)

REHNQST

b. William Rehnquist (SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE)

CHAVEZ

c. Cesar Chavez (HEAD OF CALIFORNIA FARM WORKERS UNION)

RGARCIA

d. Robert "Bobby" Garcia (CONGRESSMAN FROM BRONX, NY)

SUAREZ

e. Xavier Suarez (MAYOR OF MIAMI, FL)

Q.132 Which party has the most members in the U.S. House of Representatives?

1-Republican  
2-Democrat  
3-Other (SPECIFY)

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Q.133 Next we would like to know how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements. (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES RGWORK TO RGOFFICL)

1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree, or  
4-strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

RGWORK

a. [RG]s have an obligation to work with other [RG]s to increase the number of [RG] elected and appointed officials. Do you: (READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES)

RGBETTER

b. How about: as things get better for [RG]s in general, things also get better for me?

RGOFFICL

c. [RG] elected and appointed officials help [RG]s more than Anglo officials do?

CUBAREL

Q.134 Another issue we would like to ask you about is international affairs and foreign relations. Some people say that the U.S. government should begin immediately to re-establish diplomatic relations with Cuba. Others are opposed to this. What do you think? Do you think that the U.S. government should:

1-begin immediately to re-establish relations,  
2-or should not reestablish relations?  
3-UNCERTAIN/DON'T CARE/NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW

9-No answer

PUERTO	Q.135	<p>Some people want Puerto Rico to become a state, others want it to become independent, and others want it to remain as it is, a Commonwealth. What do you think? Do you think that Puerto Rico should:</p> <p>1-become a state,  2-become independent,  3-or remain as a commonwealth?  4-UNCERTAIN/DON'T CARE/NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW</p> <p>9-No answer</p>
MEXCURUP	Q.136	<p>Some people say that U.S. policies are a major cause of Mexico's economic crisis; others say that governmental corruption and inefficiency in Mexico are an even greater cause of Mexico's problems. Which do you think is a greater problem for Mexico:</p> <p>1-U.S. policies,  2-or governmental corruption and inefficiency in Mexico?  3-BOTH  4-UNCERTAIN/DON'T CARE/NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW</p> <p>9-No answer</p>
POLCOUNT	Q.137	<p>Some [RG]s are more concerned about government and politics in [RG's COUNTRY] than in the U.S. Others are more concerned about government and politics in the U.S. How about you? Are you:</p> <p>1-more concerned about government and politics in [RG COUNTRY],  2-or more concerned about government and politics in the U.S.?  3-EQUALLY CONCERNED ABOUT BOTH  4-UNCERTAIN/DON'T CARE/NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW</p> <p>9-No answer</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>

Q.138 I am going to read the names of some countries. Rate each country using this feeling thermometer. You may use any number from 0 to 100 for rating. Ratings between 50 degrees and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable and warm toward the country. Ratings between 0 degrees and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel too favorable toward the country. If we come to a country you don't recognize you don't need to rate that one. Just tell me and we'll move on to the next one. If you do recognize a country but don't feel particularly warm or cold towards it, you would rate the country at 50 degrees. (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES RUSSIA TO UNSTAT)

000-No degrees

001-One degree

100-100 degrees

997-Refused

998-Don't recognize/Don't know

999-No answer

- |         |                                                                         |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RUSSIA  | a. Let's start with Russia, or the Soviet Union. How would you rate it? |
| MEXICO  | b. How about Mexico?                                                    |
| RICO    | c. Puerto Rico?                                                         |
| JAPAN   | d. Japan?                                                               |
| NICRGUA | e. Nicaragua?                                                           |
| BRITAIN | f. England/Great Britain?                                               |
| CUBA    | g. Cuba?                                                                |
| VENEULA | h. Venezuela?                                                           |
| ISRAEL  | i. Israel?                                                              |
| UNSTAT  | j. The United States?                                                   |

- FINANCL                    Q.139      We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say you (and your family living with you) are:
- 1-much better off,  
2-better off,  
3-the same,  
4-worse off,  
5-or much worse off financially than twelve months ago?
- 7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer
- BETFINAN                    Q.140      Now looking ahead, do you think that twelve months from now you (and your family living with you) will be:
- 1-much better off,  
2-better off,  
3-the same,  
4-worse off,  
5-or much worse off financially than now?
- 7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer
- Q.141      Tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES EQUOPPOR AND CHANCE)
- 1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree, or  
4-strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 8-Don't know  
9-No answer
- Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire
- EQUOPPOR                    a. Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed. Do you:
- CHANCE                        b. How about: It is OK if some people have more of a chance in life than others?

IDEOLOGY            Q.142    We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Here is a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from very liberal to very conservative.

Where would you place yourself on this scale?  
Would you say that you are:  
(USE CODES GIVEN BELOW FOR VARIABLES IDEOLOGY TO REAGAN)

1-very liberal,  
2-liberal,  
3-slightly liberal,  
4-moderate, middle of the road,  
5-slightly conservative,  
6-conservative,  
7-or very conservative?

8-Don't know  
9-No answer/Refused

JACKSON            Q.143    What about Jesse Jackson? What would you call him?

REAGAN            Q.144    And what would you call Ronald Reagan?

TOLERAN           Q.145    There are many controversial groups in the U.S. From the groups that I name and the ones that you think of, select the one group that you dislike the most. Is it:

01-the Communist party,  
02-the Nazi party,  
03-the Ku Klux Klan,  
04-Gay and Lesbian groups,  
05-Black Muslims,  
06-English only, U.S. English,  
07-Atheist organizations,

77-or some other group? (SPECIFY)

-> 97-Refused  
GO TO Q.147 -> 98-Don't know  
-> 99-No answer

Q.146 Tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES HOLDOFF TO HOLDRALY)

1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree, or  
4-strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

0-Inapplicable, coded 97-99 in Var. TOLERAN

HOLDOFF a. Members of (GROUP) should not be allowed to hold elective office in the U.S. Do you:

ALLOWSCH b. How about: Members of (GROUP) should be allowed to teach in public schools?

HOLDRALY c. (GROUP) should be allowed to hold public rallies in our city?

INVOLVE Q.147 Some people think that the U.S. government should be more involved in the internal affairs of Central American countries. Others think it should be less involved in this area. What do you think? Do you think the U.S. should be:

1-more involved,  
2-or less involved?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer  
Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

UNREST Q.148 Which do you think is the greater cause of unrest in Central America today:

1-subversion (stirring up trouble) from Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union,  
2-or poverty and lack of human rights in the area?  
3-BOTH

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire



ABORTION            Q.151    There has been some discussion about abortion during recent years. Which one of the statements on the card best agrees with your view? By law:

01-an abortion should never be permitted,  
02-an abortion should be permitted only in case of rape, incest or when the woman's life is in danger,  
03-an abortion should be permitted but only after the need for the abortion has been clearly established, or  
04-a woman should always be able to obtain an abortion as a matter of personal choice?

77-Other (SPECIFY)

97-Refused  
98-Don't know  
99-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

TRUSTPED            Q.152    Generally speaking, would you say that:

1-most people can be trusted,  
2-or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

HELPFUL            Q.153    Would you say the most of the time:

1-people try to be helpful,  
2-or that they are mostly looking out for themselves?

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

RGHELP            Q.154    Some [RG]s say the [RG]s usually try to help each other get ahead. Other [RG]s say that instead of helping each other [RG]s usually pull each other down so that no one gets ahead. What do You think? Do [RG]s:

1-help each other,  
2-or pull each other down?  
3-Neither  
4-Both

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

DEATHPEN

Q.155 For persons convicted of murder, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?

1-Favor  
2-Oppose  
3-Depends

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.156 Using the answers on this card, tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES SUCCESS AND HARDWORK)

1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree,  
4-or strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

SUCCESS

a. Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control. Do you:

HARDWORK

b. How about: Hard work does not necessarily lead to success?

The following statements cover issues that are in the news these days. In each scale, the number 1 represents a position held by some people, the number 5 represents an opposing position, and the numbers 2 through 4 stand for positions between these two. Please indicate the number that best represents your opinion on each issue.

STAYHOME

Q.157

What number best represents your opinion on this issue?

1-One: In general, women will be better off if they stay home and raise families;

.

.

5-Five: In general, women will be better off if they have careers and jobs just like men.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

CAPABLE

Q.158

What number best describes your opinion on this issue?

1-One: Men in public office are more capable than women to make decisions in times of crisis.

.

.

5-Five: Women in public office are more capable than men to make decisions in times of crisis.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

ADVANCE

Q.159

What number best describes your opinion on this issue?

1-One: Even if it limits their opportunity for advancement in job or career, women should help their husbands by taking care of household chores and children.

.

.

5-Five: Even if it limits their opportunity for advancement in job or career, men should help their wives by taking care of household chores and children.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino Questionnaire

QUOTAS

Q.160

What number best describes your opinion on this issue?

1-One: The government should establish quotas in college admissions and job hiring to insure ([RG]/Hispanic) representation.

.

.

5-Five: College admission and job hiring should be based strictly on merit.

7-Refused

8-Don't know

9-No answer

Q.161 Now we would like to ask you about some other issues that some people have been discussing lately. Tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES OFFENGL TO LEARN)

1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree,  
4-strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

OFFENGL

a. Laws should be passed making English the official language of this country. Do you:  
(READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES)

SERVLANG

b. How about: Government agencies should provide services in Spanish and other languages to non-English speaking clients?

SPEAKBUS

c. Businesses have the right to require that employees speak only English during working hours?

LEARN

d. All citizens and residents of the U.S. should learn English?

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire  
(item d. only)

HISTORY

Q.162 Should [RG] children in U.S. schools study the history and culture of:

1-only the United States,  
2-both the U.S. and (RG's COUNTRY), but more about the U.S.,  
3-both the U.S. and (RG's COUNTRY) equally,  
4-both the U.S. and (RG's COUNTRY), but more about (RG's COUNTRY), or  
5-only study the history and culture of (RG's COUNTRY)?

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

BILINGL

Q.163 How strongly do you support or oppose bilingual education? Do you:

- 1-strongly support it,
- 2-support it,
- 3-feel uncertain about it,
- 4-oppose it,
- 5-or strongly oppose it?

- 8-Don't know
- 9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

TAXBILIN

Q.164 Would you be willing to pay more taxes to expand bilingual education?

- 1-Yes
- 2-No

- 7-Refused
- 8-Don't know
- 9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.165 What do you mean by 'bilingual education'?

- 01-Any language the person chooses
- 02-Teach/ learn two languages
- 03-Start in native language, phase into English
- 04-All subjects taught in two languages
- 05-Knowing more than one language
- 06-Teach the cultures of two countries
- 07-Bilingual education is important if you live in the U.S.
- 08-Learn English
- 09-Teaching in native language only
- 10-Does not teach you to learn English
- 11-Learn Spanish
- 12-Respect other groups/ people
- 13-To preserve ones native culture
- 14-That you speak two languages in any workplace
- 15-A better future in life
- 16-Enables a non-English speaking child to attend school
- 17-Makes it possible to speak to and understand everybody
- 18-Children learn better
- 19-More schools/  
Better teachers for Hispanics
- 20-To become incorporated to the American way
- 21-To have access to bilingual teachers
- 22-Identification with the Latin race
- 23-Right to learn both languages
- 24-It is not necessary/ important  
(Bilingual education)
- 25-Someone who translates Spanish and English

		26-Problem/ Mixed nationalities
MEANBIL1		First Mention 77-Other  98-Don't know 99-No answer  Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire
MEANBIL2		Second Mention 96-No second mention
PARTBILG	Q.166	Have you or a member of your family participated in a bilingual education program?  1-Yes 2-No  8-Don't know 9-No answer  Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.167 We would also like to ask you some questions about your views on immigration. Tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES IMMIGLAT TO JOBCITZ)

1-strongly agree,  
2-agree,  
3-disagree,  
4-strongly disagree?  
5-NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE

7-Refused  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer

IMMIGLAT

a. Latin Americans should have preference over people from other countries who want to immigrate to the U.S. Do you: (READ RESPONSES CATEGORIES)

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire (item a. only)

TOOMANY

b. How about: There are too many immigrants coming to this country?

JOBCITZ

c. If a citizen and an immigrant apply for the same job, the citizen should be hired?

LANGUAGE

Q.168 What language do you usually speak at home:

1-only Spanish,  
2-more Spanish than English,  
3-both languages equally,  
4-more English than Spanish,  
5-or only English

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

ABILSPEK            Q.169    Considering your abilities in understanding, speaking, reading, and writing English, which of these statements best describes your abilities in Spanish? Would you say that you:

1-don't know Spanish,  
2-are much better in English,  
3-are better in English,  
4-are no different in either language,  
5-are better in Spanish, or  
6-are much better in Spanish?

8-Don't know  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

SOCIAL            Q.170    When you go to social gatherings or parties, are the people there usually:

1-all [RG]s,  
2-more [RG]s than Anglos,  
3-about half and half,  
4-more Anglos than [RG]S,  
5-or all Anglos?  
6-Other Latinos (South & Central Americans)

0-R does not go to such events

7-Other  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer/Refused

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

FRIENDS            Q.171    At the present time, are your friends:

1-all [RG]s,  
2-more [RG]s than Anglos,  
3-about half and half,  
4--more Anglos than [RG]s,  
5-or all Anglos?  
6-Other Latinos (South & Central Americans)

0-R has no friends

7-Other  
8-Don't know  
9-No answer/Refused

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

GORELAX	Q.172	<p>Are the people at the places where you go to relax or just have fun:</p> <p>1-all [RG]s,  2-more [RG]s than Anglos,  3-about half and half,  4-more Anglos than [RG]s,  5-or all Anglos?  6-Other Latinos (South &amp; Central Americans)</p> <p>O-R does not go places</p> <p>7-Other  8-Don't know  9-No answer/Refused</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino Questionnaire</p>
COMCULT	Q.173	<p>Some [RG]s say all Hispanics or Latinos in the U.S. have a great deal in common culturally. Others say that there are many cultural differences among Hispanics. Do you think that [RG]s and other Hispanics are culturally:  (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES COMCULT TO POLPRCU)</p> <p>1-very similar,  2-somewhat similar, or  3-not very similar?</p> <p>7-Refused  8-Don't know  9-No answer</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>
POLMXPR	Q.174	<p>Some people say that Mexican Origin people, Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the U.S. have many concerns in common. (Do you think that the political concerns of Mexican Origin People and Puerto Ricans are:)</p>
POLMXCU	Q.175	<p>How about Mexican Origin people and Cubans in the U.S.? (Do you think that the political concerns of these two groups are:)</p>
POLPRCU	Q.176	<p>What about Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the U.S.? (Do you think that the political concerns of these two groups are:)</p>

MXCONTCT	Q.177	<p>(REFER TO BOOKMARK. IF R IS OF MEXICAN ORIGIN, READ PHRASE IN PARENTHESES) (Other than your family.) about how much contact do you have with people of Mexican origin? IS it:</p> <p>1-a lot of contact,  2-some contact,  3-a little contact,  4-or no contact?</p> <p>8-Don't know  9-No answer</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>
PRCONTCT	Q.178	<p>(REFER TO BOOKMARK. IF R IS PUERTO RICAN, READ PHRASE IN PARENTHESES) How about Puerto Ricans? (Other than your family,) how much contact do you have with them? Is it:</p> <p>1-a lot of contact,  2-some contact,  3-a little contact,  4-or no contact?</p> <p>8-Don't know  9-No answer</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>
CUCONTCT	Q.179	<p>(REFER TO BOOKMARK. IF R IS CUBAN, READ PHRASE IN PARENTHESES) (Other than your family.) about how much contact do you have with Cubans? Is it:</p> <p>1-a lot of contact,  2-some contact,  3-a little contact,  4-or no contact?</p> <p>8-Don't know  9-No answer</p> <p>Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire</p>

HOUHOLD

Q.180

Next, we have a few more questions about your household. By members of you household we mean those people who live with you and who share in common expenses. This could include parents, grandparents, spouses, children, brothers and sisters, and other relatives and persons. How many people lived in your household in 1988? (IF R SAYS NUMBER VARIED, SAY: Please count everyone who lived in your household for six months or more in 1988)

01-One

.  
.  
..

98-Don't know

99-No answer

NOWORK

Q.181

And how many of these worked for pay in 1988?

00-None

01-One

98-Don't know

99-No answer

YRINCOME

Q.182 Using this card, please tell me the total yearly income received by you and other members of your household in 1988. Include money received by all members of your household from all sources such as work, social security payments, child support, welfare payments, rent, interest, and anything else. What is the total yearly income received by you and the other members of your household in 1988 before taxes? Just tell me the letter next to the income category.

	Weekly Gross	Monthly Gross	Yearly Gross
01- A	\$96 or Less	\$ 416 or less	\$ 4,999 or less
02- B	\$97 - \$173	\$ 417 - \$ 750	\$ 5,000 - \$ 8,000
03- C	\$174 - \$211	\$ 751 - \$ 916	\$ 9,000 - \$10,999
04- D	\$212 - \$250	\$ 917 - \$1,083	\$11,000 - \$12,999
05- E	\$251 - \$288	\$1,084 - \$1,250	\$13,000 - \$14,999
06- F	\$289 - \$327	\$1,251 - \$1,416	\$15,000 - \$16,999
07- G	\$328 - \$384	\$1,417 - \$1,666	\$17,000 - \$19,999
08- H	\$385 - \$481	\$1,667 - \$2,083	\$20,000 - \$24,999
09- I	\$482 - \$577	\$2,084 - \$2,500	\$25,000 - \$29,999
10- i	\$578 - \$673	\$2,501 - \$2,916	\$30,000 - \$34,999
11- K	\$674 - \$769	\$2,917 - \$3,333	\$35,000 - \$39,999
12- L	\$770 - \$961	\$3,334 - \$4,166	\$40,000 - \$49,999
13- M	\$962 - \$1,154	\$4,167 - \$5,000	\$50,000 - \$59,999
14- N	\$1,155 - \$1,442	\$5,001 - \$6,250	\$60,000 - \$74,999
15- O	\$1,443 or more	\$6,251 or more	\$75,000 or more

97-Refused

98-Don't know

99-No answer

Q.183 (RECORD LA#, HU# AND R'S NAME ON THE COVER OF THE SAQ.) These next few questions are for you to answer on your own. Please take this booklet and pen and answer the questions inside. Or, if you like, I can read the questions to you.  
(NOT CODED)

Q.184A. May I (have/confirm) your telephone number just in case my office needs to contact you? They may want to make sure that I conducted this interview. (IF R HAS NO PHONE, WRITE "NO PHONE")

Whose name is this telephone listed under?

Q.184B. (IF R HAS NO PHONE, ASK): May I have a number where a message can be left for you: (IF NECESSARY, SAY: For example a number at work, or for a relative, neighbor or friend.) Whose telephone number is this? (NOT CODED)

Q.185 The University group conducting this project is considering contacting you again in a year or two.

Of course, your participation will be entirely voluntary. So that we can get in touch with you, I would like to get two names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people who do not live with you. These could be relatives, close friends, or other people who should know where you are. They will not be contacted, unless we are unable to reach you. And they will not be asked any questions about you except your address.  
(OBTAIN NAMES OF PEOPLE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD.)  
(NOT CODED)

LANGINTW

Q.186 Circle appropriate code for language of interview.

1-All or mostly English  
2-Equally English and Spanish  
3-All or mostly Spanish

9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.167 In order to receive your \$10 payment, please fill out this form.  
(NOT CODED)

Q.188 Before I leave, I need to look over the questionnaire quickly to be sure that I have completed this interview properly. Please excuse me for a few minutes while I check once again.  
(NOT CODED)

Q.189 Now that I have checked my work, I will seal your interview closed. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. You have been very helpful and contributed a great deal to a most important study.  
(NOT CODED)

Q.I.1 Circle R's skin color on a scale of 1 to 5.

1-Very dark

5-Very light

9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

Q.I.2 Other adults in the same room or within hearing range during the interview were:  
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES RSPOUSE TO ROTHER)

1-Code circled

2-Code not circled

GO TO I.5. -> 0-"No one" circled

RSPOUSE	R's spouse/partner
RPARENT	R's parent(s)
RBROTHER	R's brothers(s)
RSISTER	R's sister(s)
RFRIEND	R's friend(s)
RADULT	R's other adult relative(s)
ROTHADUL	Other adult(s)
ROTHER	Other (SPECIFY)

COMMENTS	Q.I.3	Did (they/he/she) make any comments during the interview about the questions or the respondent's answers?  1-Yes 2-No  9-No answer 0-Inapplicable, coded 0's in variables RSPOUSE to ROTHER
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TIMEPRES	Q.I.4	<p>How much of the time during the interview was (were) the other person(s) present?</p> <p>1-A little 2-Half 3-Most 4-All</p> <p>9-No answer</p> <p>0-Inapplicable, coded 0's in RSPOUSE to ROTHER</p>
NEIGHOOD	Q.I.5	<p>What type of neighborhood does the respondent live in?</p> <p>1-Entirely residential 2-More than half residential 3-Less than half residential</p> <p>9-No answer</p>
TYPEBLDG	Q.I.6	<p>What type of building does the respondent live in?</p> <p>01-Detached single family house 02-Row house, town house (2 or more units in an attached row, twin, duplex) 03-Small apartment building (2-4 units) 04-Apartment building (5 or more units) 05-Apartment in a partially commercial structure 06-Trailer/Mobile home</p> <p>77-Other (SPECIFY)</p> <p>99-No answer</p>
COOPERAT	Q.I.7a	<p>Respondent's overall cooperation was (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES COOPERAT AND UNDERSTND)</p> <p>1-Excellent 2-Very good 3-Good 4-Fair 5-Poor 6-Very poor</p> <p>9-No answer</p>
UNDERSTND	Q.I.7b	<p>Respondent's overall understanding of the Questions was:</p>

Q.I.8 The interview was of questionable quality because the respondent was: (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)  
 (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES BORED TO OTHQUES)

1-Code circled  
 2-Code not circled

0-"None of these" circled

BORED bored, disinterested.

EMBARAS embarrassed,

NSERIOUS not serious,

NTRUTH not truthful,

IMPATIENT impatient and restless,

DISTRCT distracted,

NOTREMEM unable to remember,

OTHQUES other, (SPECIFY)

ADDLCOM Q.I.9 Is there anything else you think we should know that would help us to understand or interpret the interview?

1-Yes  
 2-No

9-No answer

INTWRSIG Q.I.10 I certify that I administered this interview face-to-face with the selected respondent, that I followed all I.S.R. specifications, and that I will keep all information obtained during the interview confidential.

1-Name & ID recorded  
 2-Name & ID not recorded

OTHPERS Q.I.11 Other comments:

1-Comments recorded  
 2-No comments recorded

SAQ1RESP

SAO 1:

1-Completed by R alone  
2-Read by interviewer  
3-Not answered (EXPLAIN)  
4-Refused  
5-R doesn't speak English/Spanish  
6-R is illiterate

8-R is handicapped  
9-No answer

SAQ2RESP

SAO 2:

1-Completed by R alone  
2-Read by interviewer  
3-Not answered (EXPLAIN)  
4-Refused

5-R doesn't speak &/or write English/Spanish  
6-R is illiterate  
8-R is handicapped  
9-No answer

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

CODER=====> IF SAQ 1 IS NOT ANSWERED (CODED 3-6, 8 IN  
VARIABLE SAQ1RESP), THEN CODE 9'S IN  
VARIABLES AMERMEX TO JEWISH.

CODER=====> IF SAQ 2 IS NOT ANSWERED (CODED 3-4, 6, 8  
IN VARIABLE SAQ2RESP), THEN CODE 9'S IN  
VARIABLES HANDS TO GLANCE.

SAQ 1. Please rate each group using the feeling thermometer. Ratings between 50 degrees and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable toward the group. The ratings between 0 degrees and 50 degrees mean that you feel unfavorable toward the group. If you don't recognize a group, mark "X" for that group and move on to the next one.  
 (USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES AMERMEX TO JEWISH.)

000-No degrees  
 001-One degree  
 .  
 .  
 100-100 degrees

998-Don't know (X marked in SAQ)  
 999-No answer

- |           |                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AMERMEX   | A. Mexican Americans                                                      |
| MXIMMIG   | B. Mexican immigrants                                                     |
| DISBLACKS | C. Blacks                                                                 |
| USRICAN   | D. Puerto Ricans in the U.S.                                              |
| ISLRICAN  | E. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico                                           |
| ANGLOS    | F. Anglos (White Americans)                                               |
| CUBUS     | G. Cubans in the U.S.                                                     |
| ORIENTAL  | H. Asian Americans (such as Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Other groups) |
| JEWISH    | I. Jewish Americans                                                       |

SAQ 2. We also want to know how easy or difficult it is to use Spanish. Please translate the phrases below. Use the space under each phrase. If you are unable to translate a phrase, mark "X" for that phrase and move on to the next one. If you prefer, the interviewer can read them to you.  
(USE CODES BELOW FOR VARIABLES HANDS TO GLANCE.)

1-Perfect  
2-Acceptable  
3-Poor  
4-Unintelligible

9-No answer/Don't know

Blank-Inapplicable, Non-Latino questionnaire

HANDS

A. He raises his hand.  
El (levanta/alza) (las/sus) manos.

COLD

B. It is very cold.  
Hace mucho frio/Está muy frio.

OPENDOOR

C. The door is not open.  
La Puerta no está abierta.

PLAYDOLL

D. She is playing with her doll.  
Ella (juega/esta jugando) con su  
(muneca/mona).

HORSE

E. There is a horse near the church.  
Hay un caballo cerca de la iglesia.

CHALK

F. She writes with chalk.  
Ella escribe con tiza.

GUILT

G. guilt/blame/fault  
culpa; culpabilidad

SUPLUS

H. surplus/excess/excessive  
exceso; excedente; sobra; sobrante; demasía

GLANCE

I. glance/look  
mirada; ojeada; vistazo

MXDENS 1980 Mexican Specific Population Density Decile  
PRDENS 1980 Puerto Rican Specific Population Density Decile  
CBDENS 1980 Cuban Specific Population Density Decile

0-0 to 9.9% Density  
1-10 to 19.9% Density  
2-20 to 29.9% Density  
3-30 to 39.9% Density  
4-40 to 49.9% Density  
5-50 to 59.9% Density  
6-60 to 69.9% Density  
7-70 to 79.9% Density  
8-80 to 89.9% Density  
9-90 to 99.9% Density

SFWT Subgroup Specific Final Weight  
FWT Final Weight

(See Section 7 "Weights for Analysis" in the Introduction)

The weight variables have 5 implied decimal places.

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

Agricultural production, crops	10
Agricultural production, livestock	11
Agricultural services, except horticultural	20
Horticultural services	21
Forestry	30
Fishing, hunting, and trapping, etc.	31

## MINING

Metal mining	40
Coal mining	41
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	42
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel	50

CONSTRUCTION	60
--------------	----

## MANUFACTURING

## NONDURABLE GOODS

Food and kindred products

Meat products	100
Dairy products	101
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	102
Grain mill products	110
Bakery products	111
Sugar and confectionery products	112
Beverage industries	120
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	121
Not specified food industries	122

Tobacco manufactures	130
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Textile mill products

Knitting mills	132
Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods	140
Floor coverings, except hard surface	141
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills	142
Miscellaneous textile mill products	150

Apparel and other finished textile products

Apparel and accessories, except knit	151
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	152

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**Paper and allied products

Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	160
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	161
Paperboard containers and boxes	162

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Newspaper publishing and printing	171
Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers	172

Chemicals and allied products

Plastics, synthetics, and resins	180
Drugs	181
Soaps and cosmetics	182
Paints, varnishes, and related products	190
Agricultural chemicals	191
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	192

Petroleum and coal products

Petroleum refining	200
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	201

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products

Tires and inner tubes	210
Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting	211
Miscellaneous plastics products	212

Leather and leather products

Leather tanning and finishing	220
Footwear, except rubber and plastic	221
Leather products, except footwear	222

**DURABLE GOODS**Lumber and wood products, except furniture

Logging	230
Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork	231
Wood buildings and mobile homes	232
Miscellaneous wood products	241

Furniture and fixtures	242
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Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products

Glass and glass products	250
Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	251

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**

Structural clay products	252
Pottery and related products	261
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products	262

Metal industries

Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills	270
Iron and steel foundries	271
Primary aluminum industries	272
Other primary metal industries	280
Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware	281
Fabricated structural metal products	282
Screw machine products	290
Metal forgings and stampings	291
Ordnance	292
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	300
Not specified metal industries	301

Machinery, except electrical

Engines and turbines	310
Farm machinery and equipment	311
Construction and material handling machines	312
Metalworking machinery	320
Office and accounting machines	321
Electronic computing equipment	322
Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c.	331
Not specified machinery	332

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

Household appliances	340
Radio, TV, and communication equipment	341
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c.	342
Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	350

Transportation equipment

Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	351
Aircraft and parts	352
Ship and boat building and repairing	360
Railroad locomotives and equipment	361
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	362
Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment	370

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**Professional and photographic equipment, and watches

Scientific and controlling instruments	371
Optical and health services supplies	372
Photographic equipment and supplies	380
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices	381
Not specified professional equipment	382
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	390
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	391
Not specified manufacturing industries	392

**TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND  
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES**Transportation

Railroads	400
Bus service and urban transit	401
Taxicab service	402
Trucking service	410
Warehousing and storage	411
U.S. Postal Service	412
Water transportation	420
Air transportation	421
Pipe lines, except natural gas	422
Services incidental to transportation	432

Communications

Radio and television broadcasting	440
Telephone (wire and radio)	441
Telegraph and miscellaneous communication service	442

Utilities and sanitary services

Electric light and power	460
Gas and steam supply systems	461
Electric and gas, and other combinations	462
Water supply and irrigation	470
Sanitary services	471
Not specified utilities	472

**WHOLESALE TRADE****DURABLE GOODS**

Motor vehicles and equipment	500
Furniture and home furnishings	501
Lumber and construction materials	502
Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods	510

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**

Metals and minerals, except petroleum	511
Electrical goods	512
Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies	521
Not specified electrical and hardware products	522
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	530
Scrap and waste materials	531
Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods	532

**NONDURABLE GOODS**

Paper and paper products	540
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	541
Apparel, fabrics, and notions	542
Groceries and related products	550
Farm products-raw materials	551
Petroleum products	552
Alcoholic beverages	560
Farm supplies	561
Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods	562
Not specified wholesale trade	571

**RETAIL TRADE**

Lumber and building material retailing	580
Hardware stores	581
Retail nurseries and garden stores	582
Mobile home dealers	590
Department stores	591
Variety stores	592
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	600
Grocery stores	601
Dairy products stores	602
Retail bakeries	610
Food stores, n.e.c.	611
Motor vehicle dealers	612
Auto and home supply stores	620
Gasoline service stations	621
Miscellaneous vehicle dealers	622
Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe	630
Shoe stores	631
Furniture and home furnishings stores	632
Household appliances, TV, and radio stores	640
Eating and drinking places	641
Drug stores	642
Liquor stores	650
Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores	651
Book and stationery stores	652
Jewelry stores	660
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	661
Mail order houses	662
Vending machine operators	670

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE**

Direct selling establishments	671
Fuel and ice dealers	672
Retail florists	681
Miscellaneous retail stores	682
Not specified retail trade	691

**FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE**

Banking	700
Savings and loan associations	701
Credit agencies, n.e.c.	702
Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies	710
Insurance	711
Real estate, including real estate- insurance-law offices	712

**BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES**

Advertising	721
Services to dwellings and other buildings	722
Commercial research, development, and testing labs	730
Personnel supply services	731
Business management and consulting services	732
Computer and data processing services	740
Detective and protective services	741
Business services, n.e.c.	742
Automotive services, except repair	750
Automotive repair shops	751
Electrical repair shops	752
Miscellaneous repair services	760

**PERSONAL SERVICES**

Private households	761
Hotels and motels	762
Lodging places, except hotels and motels	770
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	771
Beauty shops	772
Barber shops	780
Funeral service and crematories	781
Shoe repair shops	782
Dressmaking shops	790
Miscellaneous personal services	791

**ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES**

Theaters and motion pictures	800
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors	801
Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services	802

**1980 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION****INDUSTRY  
CODE****PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES**

Offices of physicians	812
Offices of dentists	820
Offices of chiropractors	821
Offices of optometrists	822
Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c.	830
Hospitals	831
Nursing and personal care facilities	832
Health services, n.e.c.	840
Legal services	841
Elementary and secondary schools	842
Colleges and universities	850
Business, trade, and vocational schools	851
Libraries	852
Educational services, n.e.c.	860
Job training and vocational rehabilitation services	861
Child day care services	862
Residential care facilities, without nursing	870
Social services, n.e.c.	871
Museums, art galleries and zoos	872
Religious organizations	880
Membership organizations	881
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	882
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services	890
Noncommercial educational and scientific research	891
Miscellaneous professional and related services	892

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Executive and legislative offices	900
General government, n.e.c.	901
Justice, public order, and safety	910
Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy	921
Administration of human resources programs	922
Administration of environmental quality and household programs	930
Administration of economic programs	931
National security and international affairs	932
Don't know	998
No answer	990,999
Not applicable	BK

**OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR DETAILED  
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES - 1980**

(Numbers in parentheses are the 1980 SIC code equivalent; see U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1980. "Pt." means part; "n.e.c." means not elsewhere classified).

<u>Code</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
0-2	Not used
3-199	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
3-37	Executive, Administrative and Managerial Occupations
3	Legislators (111)
4	Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
5	Administrators and officials, public administration (1132, 1139)
6	Administrators, protective services (1131)
7	Financial managers (122)
8	Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
9	Purchasing managers (124)
10-12	Not used
13	Managers, marketing advertising and public relations (125)
14	Administrators, education and related fields
15	Managers, medicine and health (131)
16	Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
17	Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
18	Funeral directors (pt. 1359)
19	Managers and administrators, n.e.c. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, except 1344, 1353, pt. 1359)
20-22	Not used
23-37	Management and related occupations
23	Accountants and auditors (1412)
24	Underwriters (1414)
25	Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
26	Management analysts (142)
27	Personnel, training and labor relations specialists (143)
28	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
29	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
30-32	Not used
33	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
34	Business and promotion agents (145)
35	Construction inspectors (1472)
36	Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
37	Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)
38-42	Not used
43-199	Professional Specialty Occupations
43-59	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors
43	Architects (161)
44-59	Engineers
44	Aerospace (1622)
45	Metallurgical and materials (1623)
46	Mining (1624)
47	Petroleum (1625)

48	Chemical (1626)
49	Nuclear (1627)
50-52	Not used
53	Civil (1628)
54	Agricultural (1632)
55	Electrical and electronic (1633, 1636)
56	Industrial (1634)
57	Mechanical (1635)
58	Marine and naval architects (1637)
59	Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
60-62	Not used
63	Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
64-68	Mathematical and Computer Scientists
64	Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
65	Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
66	Actuaries (1732)
67	Statisticians (1733)
68	Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
69-83	Natural Scientists
69	Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
70-72	Not used
73	Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
74	Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
75	Geologists and geodeists (1847)
76	Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
77	Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
78	Biological and life scientists (1854)
79	Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
80-82	Not used
83	Medical scientists (1855)
84-89	Health Diagnosing Occupations
84	Physicians (261)
85	Dentists (262)
86	Veterinarians (927)
87	Optometrists (281)
88	Podiatrists (283)
89	Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
90-94	Not used
95-106	Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
95	Registered nurses (29)
96	Pharmacists (301)
97	Dietitians (302)
98-105	Therapists
98	Inhalation therapists (3031)
99	Occupational therapists (3032)
100-102	Not used
103	Physical therapists (3033)
104	Speech therapists (3034)
105	Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
106	Physicians assistants (304)
107-112	Not used
113-154	Teachers, Postsecondary
113	Earth, environmental and marine science teachers (2212)
114	Biological science teachers (2213)
115	Chemistry teachers (2214)

116	Physics teachers (2215)
117	Natural science teachers n.e.c. (2216)
118	Psychology teachers (2217)
119	Economics teachers (2218)
120-122	Not used
123	History teachers (2222)
124	Political science teachers (2223)
125	Sociology teachers (2224)
126	Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
127	Engineering teachers (2226)
128	Mathematical science teachers (2227)
129	Computer science teachers (2228)
130-132	Not used
133	Medical science teachers (2231)
134	Health specialties teachers (2232)
135	Business, commerce and marketing teachers (2233)
136	Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
137	Art, drama and music teachers (2235)
138	Physical education teachers (2236)
139	Education teachers (2237)
140-142	Not used
143	English teachers (2238)
144	Foreign language teachers (2242)
145	Law teachers (2243)
146	Social work teachers (2244)
147	Theology teachers (2245)
148	Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
149	Home economics teachers (2247)
150-152	Not used
153	Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
154	Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
155-159	Teachers, Except Postsecondary
155	Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
156	Teachers, elementary school (232)
157	Teachers, secondary school (233)
158	Teachers, special education (235)
159	Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
160-162	Not used
163	Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
164-165	Librarians, Archivists and Curators
164	Librarians (251)
165	Archivists and curators (252)
166-173	Social Scientists and Urban Planners
166	Economists (1912)
167	Psychologists (1915)
168	Sociologists (1916)
169	Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
170-172	Not used
173	Urban planners (192)
174-177	Social, Recreation and Religious Workers
174	Social workers (2032)
175	Recreation workers (2033)
176	Clergy (2042)
177	Religious workers (2033)
178-179	Lawyers and Judges

178	Lawyers (211)
179	Judges (212)
180-182	Not used
183-199	Writers, Artists, Entertainers and Athletes
183	Authors (321)
184	Technical writers (398)
185	Designers (322)
186	Musicians and composers (323)
187	Actors and directors (324)
188	Painters, sculptors, craft-artists and artist print-makers (325)
189	Photographers (326)
190-192	Not used
193	Dancers (327)
194	Artists, performers and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
195	Editors and reporters (331)
196	Not used
197	Public relations specialist (332)
198	Announcers (333)
199	Athletes (34)
200-202	Not used
203-389	<b>TECHNICAL, SALES AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS</b>
203-289	Technicians and Related Support Occupations
203-208	Health Technologists and Technicians
203	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
204	Dental hygienists (363)
205	Health record technologists and technicians (364)
206	Radiologic technicians (365)
207	Licensed practical nurses (366)
208	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)
209-212	Not used
213-235	Technologists and Technicians, except Health
213-218	Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
213	Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
214	Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
215	Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
216	Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
217	Drafting occupations (372)
218	Surveying and mapping technicians (373)
219-222	Not used
223-225	Science Technicians
223	Biological technicians (382)
224	Chemical technicians (3831)
225	Science technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
226-235	Technicians; except Health, Engineering, and Science
226	Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
227	Air traffic controllers (392)
228	Broadcast equipment operators (393)
229	Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
230-232	Not used
233	Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
234	Legal assistants (396)
235	Technicians, n.e.c. (399)
236-242	Not used

243-285	Sales Occupations
243	Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
244-252	Not used
253-257	Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
253	Insurance sales occupations (4122)
254	Real estate sales occupations (4123)
255	Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
256	Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
257	Sales occupations, other business services (4152)
258-259	Sales Representatives, Commodities except Retail
258	Sales engineers (421)
259	Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing and wholesale (423, 424)
260-262	Not used
263-278	Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
263	Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
264	Sales workers, apparel (4246)
265	Sales workers, shoes (4351)
266	Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4248)
267	Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi and appliances (4443, 4352)
268	Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
269	Sales workers, parts (4367)
270-272	Not used
274	Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275	Sales counter clerks (4363)
276	Cashiers (4364)
277	Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
278	News vendors (4365)
279-282	Not used
283-285	Sales Related Occupations
283	Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
284	Auctioneers (447)
285	Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)
286-302	Not used
303-389	Administrative Support Occupations, including Clerical
303-307	Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
303	Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
304	Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
305	Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
306	Chief communications operators (4523)
307	Supervisors; distribution, scheduling and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524-4528)
308-309	Computer Equipment Operators
308	Computer operators (4612)
309	Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
310-312	Not used
313-315	Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
313	Secretaries (4622)
314	Stenographers (4623)
315	Typists (4624)
316-323	Information Clerks
316	Interviewers (4641)
317	Hotel clerks (4643)
318	Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
319	Receptionists (4645)
320-322	Not used
323	Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)

324	Not used
325-336	Records Processing Occupations, except Financial
325	Classified-ad clerks (4662)
326	Correspondence clerks (4663)
327	Order clerks (4664)
328	Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
329	Library clerks (4694)
330-334	Not used
335	File clerks
336	Records clerks
337-344	Financial Records Processing Occupations
337	Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks (4712)
338	Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
339	Billing clerks (4715)
340-342	Not used
343	Cost and rate clerks (4716)
344	Billing, posting and calculating machine operators (4718)
345-347	Duplicating, Mail and other Office Machine Operators
345	Duplicating machine operators (4722)
346	Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
347	Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
348-353	Communication Equipment Operators
348	Telephone operators (4732)
349	Telegraphers (4733)
350-352	Not used
353	Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)
354-357	Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
354	Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
355	Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
356	Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
357	Messengers (4745)
358	Not used
359-374	Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
359	Dispatchers (4751)
360-362	Not used
363	Production coordinators (4752)
364	Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks (4753)
365	Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
366	Meter readers (4755)
367	Not used
368	Weighers, measurers and checkers (4756)
369	Samplers (4757)
370-372	Not used
373	Expeditors (4758)
374	Material recording, scheduling and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
375-378	Adjusters and Investigators
375	Insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators (4782)
376	Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
377	Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
378	Bill and account collectors (4786)
379-389	Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
379	General office clerks (463)
380-382	Not used
383	Bank tellers (4791)
384	Proofreaders (4792)

385	Data-entry keyers (4793)
386	Statistical clerks (4794)
387	Teachers aides (4795)
388	Not used
389	Administrative support occupations, n.e.c., (4787, 4799)
390-402	Not used
403-469	<b>SERVICE OCCUPATIONS</b>
403-407	Private Household Occupations
403	Launderers and ironers (503)
404	Cooks, private household (504)
405	Housekeepers and butlers (505)
406	Child care workers, private household (506)
407	Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)
408-412	Not used
413-427	Protective Service Occupations
413-415	Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
413	Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
414	Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
415	Supervisors, guards (5113)
416-417	Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
416	Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
417	Firefighting occupations (5123)
418-424	Police and Detectives
418	Police and detectives, public service (5132)
419-422	Not used
423	Sheriffs, bailiffs and other law enforcement officers (5134)
424	Correctional institution officers (5133)
425-427	Guards
425	Crossing guards (5142)
426	Guards and police, exc. public service (5132)
427	Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
428-432	Not used
433-469	Service Occupations, except Protective and Household
433-444	Food Preparation and Service Occupations
433	Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
434	Bartenders (5212)
435	Waiters and waitresses (5213)
436	Cooks, except short order (5214)
437	Short-order cooks (5215)
438	Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
439	Kitchen workers, food preparations (5217)
440-442	Not used
443	Waiters'/waitresses' assistants (5218)
444	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5236)
445-447	Health Service Occupations
445	Dental assistants (5232)
446	Health aides, except nursing (5233)
447	Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants (5236)
448-455	Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household
448	Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
449	Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
450-452	Not used
453	Janitors and cleaners (5244)

454 Elevator operators (5245)  
 455 Pest control occupations (5246)  
 456-469 Personal Service Occupations  
 456 Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)  
 457 Barbers (5252)  
 458 Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)  
 459 Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)  
 460-462 Not used  
 463 Guides (5255)  
 464 Ushers (5256)  
 465 Public transportation attendants (5257)  
 466 Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)  
 467 Welfare service aides (5263)  
 468 Child care workers, except private household (5264)  
 469 Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)  
 470-472 Not used

473-499 FARMING, FORESTRY AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

473-476 Farm Operators and Managers  
 473 Farmers, except horticulture (5512-5514)  
 474 Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)  
 475 Managers, farms, except horticultural (5222-5524)  
 476 Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)  
 477-489 Other Agricultural and Related Occupations  
 477-484 Farm Occupations, Except Managerial  
 477 Supervisors, farm workers (5611)  
 478 Not used  
 479 Farm workers (5612-5617)  
 480-482 Not used  
 483 Marine life cultivation workers (5618)  
 484 Nursery workers (5619)  
 485-489 Related Agricultural Occupations  
 485 Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)  
 486 Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5624)  
 487 Animal caretakers, except farm (5625)  
 488 Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)  
 489 Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)  
 490-493 Not used  
 494-496 Forestry and Logging Occupations  
 494 Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)  
 495 Forestry workers, except logging (572)  
 496 Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)  
 497-499 Fishers, Hunters and Trappers  
 497 Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (Pt. 8241)  
 498 Fishers (583)  
 499 Hunters and trappers (584)  
 500-502 Not used

503-699 PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

503-549 Mechanics and Repairers  
 503 Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)  
 504 Not used  
 505-549 Mechanics and Repairers, except Supervisors

505-517	Vehicles and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
505	Automobile mechanics (Pt. 6111)
506	Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt. 6111)
507	Bus, truck and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
508	Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
509	Small engine repairers (6114)
510-513	Not used
514	Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
515	Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)
516	Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
517	Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
518	Industrial machinery repairers (613)
519	Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
520-522	Not used
523-533	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
523	Electronic repairers, communication and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
524	Not used
525	Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
526	Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
527	Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
528	Not used
529	Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
530-532	Not used
533	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
534	Heating, air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics (616)
535-549	Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers
535	Camera, watch and musical instrument repairers (6137)
536	Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
537	Not used
538	Office machine repairers (6174)
539	Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
540-542	Not used
543	Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
544	Millwrights (6178)
545-546	Not used
547	Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
548	Not used
549	Not specified mechanics and repairers
550-552	Not used
553-599	Construction Trades
553-558	Supervisors, Construction Occupations
553	Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons and tile setters (6312)
554	Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
555	Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6134)
556	Supervisors; painters, paperhangers and plasterers (6315)
557	Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters (6316)
558	Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
559-562	Not used
563-599	Construction Trades, except Supervisors
563	Brickmasons and stonemasons (Pt. 6412, Pt. 6413)
564	Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (Pt. 6412, Pt. 6413)
565	Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, Pt. 6462)
566	Carpet installers (Pt. 6462)
567	Carpenters (Pt. 6422)
568	Not used

569	Carpenter apprentices (Pt. 6422)
570-572	Not used
573	Drywall installers (6424)
574	Not used
575	Electricians (Pt. 6432)
576	Electrician apprentices (Pt. 6432)
577	Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
578	Not used
579	Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
580-582	Not used
583	Paperhangers (6443)
584	Plasterers (6444)
585	Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters (Pt. 645)
586	Not used
587	Plumber, pipefitters and steamfitter apprentices (Pt. 645)
588	Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
589	Glaziers (6464)
590-592	Not used
593	Insulation workers (6465)
594	Paving, surfacing and tamping equipment operators (6466)
595	Roofers (6468)
596	Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
597	Structural metal workers (6473)
598	Drillers, earth (6474)
599	Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6379)
600-612	Not used
613-617	Extractive Occupations
613	Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
614	Drillers, oil well (652)
615	Explosives workers (653)
616	Mining machine operators (654)
617	Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)
618-632	Not used
633-699	Precision Production Occupations
633	Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
634-655	Precision Metal Working Occupations
634	Tool and die makers (Pt. 6811)
635	Tool and die maker apprentices (Pt. 6811)
636	Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
637	Machinists (Pt. 6813)
638	Not used
639	Machinist apprentices (Pt. 6813)
640-642	Not used
643	Boilermakers (6814)
644	Precision grinders, filers and tool sharpeners (6816)
645	Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
646	Lay-out workers (6821)
647	Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers) (6822, 6886)
648	Not used
649	Engravers, metal (6823)
650-652	Not used
653	Sheet metal workers (Pt. 6824)
654	Sheet metal worker apprentices (Pt. 6824)
655	Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
656-659	Precision Woodworking Occupations

656	Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
657	Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
658	Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
659	Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
660-665	Not used
666-674	Precision Textile, Apparel and Furnishings Machine Workers
666	Dressmakers (Pt. 6852, Pt. 7752)
667	Tailors (Pt. 6852)
668	Upholsterers (6853)
669	Shoe repairers (6854)
670-672	Not used
673	Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
674	Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, Pt. 7752)
675-684	Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
675	Hand molders and shapers, exc. Jewelers (6861)
676	Patternmakers, lay-out workers and cutters (6862)
677	Optical goods workers (6864, Pt. 7477, Pt. 7677)
678	Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
679	Bookbinders (6844)
680-682	Not used
683	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
684	Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
685	Not used
686-688	Precision Food Production Occupations
686	Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
687	Bakers (6872)
688	Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
689-692	Precision Inspectors, Testers and Related Workers
689	Inspectors, testers and graders (6881, 828)
690-692	Not used
693	Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
694-699	Plant and System Operators
694	Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
695	Power plant operators (Pt. 693)
696	Stationary engineers (Pt. 693, 7668)
697-698	Not used
699	Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
700-702	Not used
703-889	<b>OPERATORS, FABRICATORS AND LABORERS</b>
703-799	Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors
703-779	Machine Operators and Tenders except Precision
703-715	Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators
703	Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
704	Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
705	Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
706	Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7342, 7515, 7542)
707	Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
708	Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
709	Grinding, abrading, buffing and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
710-712	Not used
713	Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
714	Numerical control machine operators (7326)

715	Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
716	Not used
717	Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
718	Not used
719-725	Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
719	Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
720-722	Not used
723	Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
724	Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
725	Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
726-733	Woodworking Machine Operators
726	Wood lathe, routing and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727	Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
728	Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
729	Nail and tacking machine operators (7636)
730-732	Not used
733	Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
734-737	Printing Machine Operators
734	Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
735	Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
736	Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
737	Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
738-749	Textile, Apparel and Furnishings Machine Operators
738	Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
739	Knitting, looping, taping and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
740-742	Not used
743	Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
744	Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
745	Shoe machine operators (7656)
746	Not used
747	Pressing machine operators (7657)
748	Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
749	Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
750-752	Not used
753-779	Machine Operators, Assorted Materials
753	Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
754	Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
755	Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
756	Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
757	Separating, filtering and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
758	Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
759	Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
760-762	Not used
763	Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
764	Washing, cleaning and pickling machine operators (7673)
765	Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
766	Furnace, kiln and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
767	Not used
768	Crushing and grinding machine operators (Pt. 7477, Pt. 7677)
769	Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
770-772	Not used
773	Motion picture projectionists (Pt. 7479)
774	Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
775-776	Not used

777	Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (Pt. 7479, 766, 7679)
778	Not used
779	Machine operators, not specified
780-782	Not used
783-795	Fabricators, Assemblers and Hand Working Occupations
783	Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
784	Solders and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
785	Assemblers (772, 774)
786	Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
787	Hand molding, casting and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
788	Not used
789	Hand painting, coating and decorating occupations (7756)
790-792	Not used
793	Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
794	Hand grinding and printing occupations (7758)
795	Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
796-799	Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers and Weighers
796	Production inspectors, checkers and examiners (782, 787)
797	Production testers (783)
798	Production samplers and weighers (784)
799	Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural (785)
800-802	Not used
803-859	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
803-814	Motor Vehicle Operators
803	Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
804	Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
805	Truck drivers, light (8214)
806	Driver-sales workers (8218)
807	Not used
808	Bus drivers (8215)
809	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
810-812	Not used
813	Parking lot attendants
814	Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
815-822	Not used
823-834	Transportation Occupations, exc., Motor Vehicles
823-826	Rail Transportation Occupations
823	Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
824	Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
825	Railroad brake, signal and switch operators (8233)
826	Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8219)
827	Not used
828-834	Water Transportation Occupations
828	Ship captains and mates, exc. fishing boats (Pt. 8241, 8242)
829	Sailors and deckhands (8243)
830-832	Not used
833	Marine engineers (8244)
834	Bridge, lock and lighthouse tenders (8245)
835-842	Not used
843-859	Material Moving Equipment Operators
843	Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
844	Operating engineers (8312)
845	Longshore equipment operators (8313)
846-847	Not used
848	Hoist and winch operators (8314)

849	Crane and tower operators (8315)
850-852	Not used
853	Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
854	Not used
855	Grader, dozer and scraper operations (8317)
856	Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
857-858	Not used
859	Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)
860-862	Not used
863-889	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers
863	Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864	Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
865-867	Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865	Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866	Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867	Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
868	Not used
869	Construction laborers (871)
870-872	Not used
873	Production helpers (861, 862)
874	Not used
875-883	Freight, Stock and Material Handlers
875	Garbage collectors (8722)
876	Stevedores (8723)
877	Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878	Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
879-882	Not used
883	Freight, stock and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
884	Not used
885	Garage and service station related occupation (873)
886	Not used
887	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888	Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889	Laborers, exc. construction (8769)
890-904	Not used
905	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and whose last job was Armed Forces since 1975
906-908	Not used
909	Assigned to persons whose labor force status is unemployed and who last worked in 1974 or earlier
910+	Not used