

Interim Survey of Households: Item-by-Item Justification

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
SECTION 1: HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD			
1	Overall, how would you describe the condition of your current house or apartment?	MTO Baseline	Q1-3 Housing quality is both of interest in its own right and as a mediating factor for other outcomes. Moves into low-poverty neighborhoods are likely to increase the quality of housing. Better-quality housing may reduce mobility and lengthen exposure to low-poverty neighborhoods, thereby influencing impacts on virtually all of the outcomes considered in the study.
2	Not including bathrooms and hallways, how many rooms are there in your house or apartment?	3CITY	
3	Now I am going to ask you some questions about different types of problems in your home, and whether they are big problems, small problems, or not problems. Where you live now, how much of a problem is...	MTO Baseline	
3a	Walls with peeling paint or broken plaster.		
3b	Plumbing that doesn't work?		
3c	Rats or mice?		
3d	Cockroaches?		
3e	Broken locks or locks on the door to your unit?		
3f	Broken window or windows without screens?		
3g	A heating system that does not work?		

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4	How long have you lived in your current house or apartment?	MTO Baseline	Q4-9 These questions measure the extent to which the housing subsidies for which sample members are eligible (public housing, Section 8) are sufficient to ensure that they can maintain their own housing unit and, if not, the extent of doubling-up with other families and outright homelessness. If the experimental treatment has a positive effect on families' employment and overall economic security, we would expect it to increase housing security as well. However, moving to private housing in low-poverty areas may also increase families' overall housing costs (i.e., tenant contribution and utilities), thereby potentially reducing housing security.
5	Was there ever a time during the past year (that is, since MONTH/YEAR) when you did not have your own place to stay?	Original	
6	What did you do? Did you... —Stay with a relative? —Stay with a friend? —Stay in a shelter? (a homeless shelter, emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter) —Stay on the street?	<i>Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve</i>	
6a	Was your child/were your children with you during this time?	Limited Benefit Plan Survey and Milwaukee Survey	
7	Do you own or rent this (apartment/ house) or are you living with the person who owns or rents it?	HOPE VI Interim Assessment Resident Survey	
8	What is your relationship to the owner/renter?	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
8a	What is the main reason you are living in someone else's housing unit?	<i>Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve</i>	
9	How long has it been since you rented or owned your own unit?	Original	
10	How long have you lived in your current neighborhood?	MTO Baseline	Q10-14 As a mediating factor, greater neighborhood satisfaction may reduce mobility and lengthen exposure to low-poverty neighborhoods, thereby influencing impacts on virtually all of the outcomes considered in the study.
11	Which of the following statements best describes how satisfied you are with your neighborhood? Would you say you are...	MTO Baseline	
12	Now I would like to ask you about some issues in your neighborhood. How big of a problem is...	MTO Baseline	
12a	—Litter or trash on the streets and sidewalk?		
12b	—Graffiti or writing on the walls?		
12c	—People drinking in public?		
12d	—Abandoned buildings?		
12e	—Groups of people just hanging out?	HOPE VI	
12f	—Police not coming when called?		
13	Have you seen people using or selling illegal drugs in your neighborhood during the past 6 months?	Original	
14	How often would you say you saw this in the past 6 months? Would you say...	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
15	Now I have a few questions about discrimination. Sometimes people feel they are discriminated against, or treated badly or differently because of their race, ethnicity, color, language, or the country they came from. In the past year, please tell me if you felt discriminated against for those reasons in any of the following places... —In your own neighborhood? —When you were at your child's school? —When you wanted service in a store or restaurant in your neighborhood?	PHDCN, modified PHDCN	Q15 Respondent perceptions of discrimination are both an outcome of interest in their own right and a mediating factor for other outcomes. As a mediating factor, discrimination is an important aspect of the social environment. If living in a low-poverty neighborhood increases the experience of discrimination, it may shorten the exposure to this type of community, thereby influencing impacts on virtually all of the outcomes considered in the study.
16	How long does it take you to get to the nearest bus or train stop?	MTO Baseline	Q16-18 Ease of access to neighborhood amenities—such as parks or playgrounds—and to essential activities like shopping and work—may be reduced by moves to low-poverty neighborhoods, because of the residential character and lower density of such neighborhoods. This could reduce the family’s employment opportunities and their satisfaction with the neighborhood, thereby making a subsequent move more likely. Alternatively, if employment opportunities are better in low-poverty areas, families may be better able to afford cars, improving their access to these amenities and activities.
17	Do you have a valid driver’s license?	MTO Baseline	
18	Do you have a car, van, or truck that runs?	MTO Baseline, modified	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
19	How safe do you feel at home alone at night? Would you say...	MTO Baseline	Q19-20e In prior research with the MTO sample, fear of crime and victimization were identified as factors with pervasive effects on families' lives. In addition to strongly motivating their desire to move, concerns about crime may affect families' willingness to interact with their community, thereby having indirect effects on employment and other activities. Their sense of safety may also influence their parenting style, and therefore their children's activities. Stress and fear may also affect their mental health (e.g., anxiety and depression), with consequent impacts on their employability. Thus, families' sense of safety and exposure to crime and violence can be expected to act as mediating factors in a number of areas.
20 20a 20b 20c 20d 20e	Please tell me if any of the following things have happened to you or anyone who lives/lived with you in the past 6 months. —Was anyone's purse, wallet, or jewelry snatched from them? —Was anyone threatened with a knife or a gun? —Was anyone beaten or assaulted? —Did anyone try to break into your home? —Was anyone stabbed or shot?	MTO Baseline	
21 22	What was the MAIN reason you moved to your current house or apartment? What is the MAIN reason you have stayed in this house or apartment?	MTO Baseline, modified Original	Q21-24 The reasons for moving to, and staying in, the current location, and (where applicable) moving from the initial low-poverty location of MTO experimental group families will aid in the interpretation of the families' overall mobility history.
23	What was the MAIN reason you moved away from there?	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
24	Thinking back to when you left [PROGRAM MOVE ADDRESS], where did you look for another place to live at that time? Did you look in: —The neighborhood you were living in? —Similar neighborhoods? —Suburban areas? —Your old neighborhood near public housing —Other types of areas? (SPECIFY) _____	Original	
25	Altogether in the month just past, what did you pay as rent? (We are interested only in knowing <u>your</u> part of the payment.)	NSAF99	Q25-30d Current housing expenditures are an important measure of the effects of the transition from public housing to Section 8 on families' financial security; housing assistance status is a measure of the cost of this transition to the government. The transition to Section 8 or to renting/owning without housing assistance may lead to substantial changes in housing expenditures and burden. This, in turn, could lead to housing or food insecurity and other financial problems. Alternatively, effects of the move on employment opportunities and earnings may lead to greater self-sufficiency and economic well-being and, therefore, reduced reliance on government housing subsidies.
25a	What is the total current monthly payment on this house or apartment?	NSAF99	
26	Do you currently receive any governmental housing assistance in paying rent (such as through public housing or Section 8)?	HOPE VI Interim Assessment Resident Survey, modified to focus on renters	
26a	Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, state, or local government is paying for part of the cost?	NSAF99	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
27	Is this assistance: public housing, a Section 8 Certificate or Voucher, or some other type of assistance?	HOPE VI Interim Assessment Resident Survey	
28	What is the monthly amount you pay for owning this house or apartment? We are interested in the payment you make to the bank or mortgage company.	Original	
28a	Does that amount include taxes and insurance?	Original	
28b	What is the amount paid annually for taxes?	Original	
28c	What is the amount paid annually for insurance?	Original	
29	Did a government or non-profit agency help you with the purchase of your home by providing down payment assistance or help with fixing or building a home? For example, Habitat for Humanity	Original	
30 30a 30b 30c 30d	What are the annual costs of utilities and fuels for this (house/apartment/mobile home)? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the annual cost. —Electricity —Gas —Water and sewer —Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc	Census 2000	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
31	People sometimes have trouble paying their utility bills on time. During the past 12 months, were you ever more than 15 days late paying your electric, gas, or water bill?	Original	<p>Q31-40</p> <p>These questions measure housing security in terms of families' ability to pay rent and utilities, and the consequences of failure to pay these housing costs. A scale of housing security will be developed from these items, ranging from minimal difficulty in meeting these expenses (seldom or never being late with payments) through the more severe consequences of disconnection of utilities or eviction. In addition to our interest in this measure in its own right, effects on housing security can be expected to mediate effects on a number of other outcomes, such as mobility, employment, and mental health.</p>
32	When you had trouble paying for utilities, were you ever charged a fee for late payment?	Original	
33	Did you receive a notice that your gas, water, or electricity would be shut off if you did not pay your bill?	Original	
34	In the past 12 months, was your gas, water, or electricity ever shut off for nonpayment?	Original	
34a	When that happened, did you or your children have to move out, even for a little while, because the utilities were shut off?	Original	
35	During the past 12 months, were you ever more than 15 days late paying your rent?	Original	
36	In the last 12 months, has your current or a previous landlord ever threatened to evict you for nonpayment of rent?	Original	
37	During the last 12 months, have you been evicted from a home for any reason?	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
38	During the past 12 months, were you ever more than 15 days late paying your mortgage?	Original	
39	In the last 12 months, has the bank ever threatened to foreclose on your mortgage for any reason?	Original	
40	During the last 12 months, did the bank foreclose on your mortgage?	Original	
41	In the past 12 months, has the owner or manager complained about your housekeeping, visitors, life style, boyfriend's/girlfriend's behavior, damage to the unit, or your children's behavior?	Original	
42	In the past 12 months, has the owner or manager asked you to move or threatened to evict you because of issues about your housekeeping, visitors, life style, boyfriend's/girlfriend's behavior, damage to the unit, or your children's behavior?	Original	Q41-42 These questions measure landlord relations, an important aspect of housing security for renters. This is an intermediate outcome, in which negative landlord relations may lead to further housing mobility or loss of housing. A scale will be developed from these items; relationship to housing security (ability to pay) will be analyzed.
SECTION 2: EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
1	What is the highest grade or year (level) of regular school that you have ever completed?	NSAF99	Q1-4d Moves to low-poverty neighborhoods may affect adult educational attainment and enrollment in school or training through improved educational opportunities, more highly educated role models, or social norms that place a greater value on education and career advancement. Greater educational attainment may in turn lead to increased earnings and changes in parenting style.
2	Do you have a high school diploma or a GED?	NSAF99	
3	During the past 12 months, did you attend	NLSY79,	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
3a	any training program or any on-the-job training designed to improve job skills, help people find a job, or learn a new job? How many different training programs did you attend in the past 12 months? [GRID]	modified (entire sequence)	
4	In the past 12 months, have you or another adult who lives with you...	MTO Baseline	
4a	—gone to a general meeting at your child/ren’s school, like a back-to-school night or parent/teacher organization meeting?	MTO Baseline	
4b	—gone to a school event, like a play, sports event, or science fair?	MTO Baseline	
4c	—been a volunteer at you child/ren’s school, or been on a school committee?	MTO Baseline	
4d	—worked with a youth group, sports team, or club outside of school?	MTO Baseline	
SECTION 3: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS			
1	Last week, did you do any work for pay?	CPS	Q1-11 These questions are a slightly modified version of the standard Current Population Survey questions designed to measure current labor market status, hours of work, occupation, industry, and rate of pay. Several questions have been added to take better account of the casual, sporadic employment typical of a low-income population. This sequence will allow us to estimate impacts on all the standard measures of labor market status and activity (e.g., employment and unemployment, weekly hours and earnings, hourly wage rate). Moves to low- or moderate-poverty neighborhoods can be expected to influence these outcomes because the availability and type of jobs in such neighborhoods are substantially different than those in high-poverty neighborhoods and because the supply of low-wage labor competing for such jobs is likely to be much
2	What is the main reason that you did not work for pay last week?	MTO-Boston	
3	Last week, did you have more than one job, including part-time and weekend work?	CPS	
3a	—How many jobs did you have last week?	CPS	
4	How many hours do you usually work per	CPS	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
4a	<p>week at your main job? (By main job, we mean the one at which you usually work the most hours.)</p> <p>Do you usually work 35 hours or more per week at your main job?</p>	CPS	<p>smaller in those neighborhoods. In addition, respondents who move to low- or moderate-poverty areas may be more motivated and/or able to work than those who remain in public housing, because the social norms and role models in higher-income neighborhoods are likely to be more supportive of work and less supportive of welfare. Other factors that may affect the employment and earnings of the MTO and Section 8 families include the greater safety and reduced stress levels of higher-income neighborhoods and more supportive/effective welfare-to-work programs. In the short run, the loss of informal social networks may make it more difficult for families who move to low-poverty areas to find jobs.</p>
5	When did you first start working at your main job?	NLSY79	Q5
6	For your (main) job, what is the easiest way for you to report your total earnings before taxes or other deductions: hourly, weekly, annually, or on some other basis?	CPS	
7	Do you usually receive overtime pay, tips, or commissions?	CPS	
7a	What is your hourly rate of pay (on this job)?	CPS	
8	(At your main job,) how much do you usually receive just in overtime pay, tips, commissions, before taxes or other deductions?	CPS	
9	(Excluding overtime pay, tips, and commissions), what is your hourly rate of pay (on this job)?	CPS	
		CPS	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
10	(Including overtime pay, tips, and commissions), what are your usual (weekly/biweekly/monthly/annual) earnings on (this) job, before taxes or other deductions?		
11	How many weeks a year do you get paid for?	CPS	
12 12a 12b 12c	Through your employer are you eligible for... Health insurance? Sick leave? Paid vacation?	SPD MTO Canvass MTO Canvass	Q12-12c Availability of fringe benefits is a key indicator of job quality, as well as a potentially important component of total compensation. Any impacts on employment and earnings (see discussion of Q1-16 above) could be expected to affect fringe benefits as well.
13 14	I'd like to ask you how you found the (main) job you have now. What is the most important source of information you used to find this job? Did this person live in the same neighborhood as you at the time you got the job?	3CITY 3CITY	Q13-14 As a mediating factor, these questions measure the impact of location on the availability of social contacts that are useful in finding work. Low-poverty areas are likely to value work more highly, and there may be peer pressure to work. But in the new neighborhood, the respondent may not have contacts (social networks) that are useful for finding employment.
15 16	How did you usually get to work last week How many minutes did it usually take you to get from home to work last week?	Census 2000, modified Census 2000	Q15-16 As a mediating factor, these questions measure access to jobs. Moves to low-poverty areas may either increase or decrease access to jobs, depending on the character of the local community and labor market. We would expect changes in access to jobs to affect employment and earnings.
17	Do you have a disability that prevents you from accepting any kind of work during the next six months?	CPS	Q17-26b This is the standard CPS sequence of questions to determine whether the respondent is unemployed according to the BLS definition and to measure the

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
18	Do you currently want a job, either full-time or part-time?	CPS, modified	intensity of job search. We would expect the same factors discussed above in relation to employment and earnings also to affect unemployment and job search behavior.
19	Have you been doing anything to find work during the past four weeks?	CPS	
20	What are all the things you have done to find work during the past four weeks?	CPS	
21	During the past four weeks, about how many hours in total did you spend looking for work?	Original	
22	With how many different employers have you made direct contact, by phone, mail or in-person, during the past four weeks?	Original	
23	Last week, could you have started a job if one had been offered?	CPS	
24	Why not?	CPS	
25	Since September 2000, have you done any (other) work at all for which you were paid?	NLSY79, modified time period	
26	For each employer you have had since September 2000, please tell me what kind of work you did.		
26a	Have you done any other work since September 2000?		

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
27	[IN GRID] Please tell me the kind of work you did at each employer you’ve had since September 2000.	Original	Q27-33a This sequence, taken from the NLSY79, will allow estimation of impacts on hours of work, earnings, and job stability over the period since September 2000. Measuring these outcomes over a longer time period will provide more stable (lower variance) measures of hours and earnings than the measure for the week prior to the interview, and is the only way to measure job stability.
28	When did you first start working on this job?	NLSY79	
29	How many hours per week do you usually work at this job?	NLSY79	
30	How much do you usually earn per week from this employer?	NLSY79, modified	
31	Are you currently working for this employer?	NLSY79	
32	When did you stop working for this employer?	NLSY79	
33	Do you have other small jobs to bring in extra money like babysitting, home repairs, house cleaning, cooking and catering, sewing, and things like that?	MTO Baseline	
33a	How many hours do you usually work a week at these small jobs?	MTO Baseline	
SECTION 4: INCOME AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
1	Are you or your (child/children) now receiving help from the Supplemental Social Security Income program, called SSI?	3CITY	Q1-3 As outcome, these questions measure current receipt of cash assistance through SSI. Changes in residential location facilitated by MTO—moves from public housing to private housing in low-poverty areas—may be expected to affect

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
2	Is the SSI for you or for your (child/children)?	3CITY	welfare participation (SSI, TANF, and Food Stamps) in several ways. In the short run, disruption of social networks could make it more difficult for MTO movers to find work and arrange (informal) child care. But community norms in low-poverty areas are less likely to be accepting of welfare than the norms in public housing. And in the longer run, better labor market opportunities are expected to mean higher employment and earnings and less dependence on SSI and other cash benefits.
3	In what month and year did [you/your child/your children] start receiving SSI benefits?	3CITY	
4	Workers sometimes receive a tax refund check—early in the year—from the Earned Income Tax Credit or because they overpaid taxes in the previous year. Did you receive a tax refund check from the federal government in 2001?	Original	Q4-4a As outcome, these questions measure receipt of EITC benefit for the working poor.
4a	How much was your tax refund?	Original	
5	What kind of health insurance or health care coverage do you have?	NHIS97	Q5 This question measures receipt of Medicare or Medicaid (as well as coverage by other forms of health insurance). Transitions in health care coverage, from public programs to private insurance, can be difficult to achieve and can lag other improvements in economic well-being. This outcome, therefore, is important for distinguishing stages in improved economic circumstances that may be associated with low-poverty moves.
6	Are you or your (child/children) regularly receiving welfare benefits right now?	3CITY, modified	Q6-12 This sequence measures recent welfare receipt and (as appropriate) reasons for leaving welfare. Welfare agencies in lower-poverty and suburban areas may have greater resources and be more effective in moving families from welfare to work. Other changes hypothesized to result from low-poverty moves (e.g., reduced stress, improved mental health, and greater monitoring of youth by community) are likely to ease parents' welfare-to-work transitions. Finally, The MTO-Baltimore welfare records suggested that the MTO experimental group left welfare with employment coded as the reason for exit, but the UI records
7	Have you or your (child/children) received welfare benefits at any time during the past two years?	Original	
8	During the past two years, was there ever a time when you stopped receiving	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
9	welfare for more than one month? Did you go off welfare at that time because the welfare office said you weren't following the rules or was there some other reason?	3CITY	did not record these jobs. This survey should resolve that apparent paradox.
10	Which rules did the welfare office say you were not following? Was it...	3CITY	
11	What is the main reason you went off welfare?	3CITY	
12	Did you get any help from a welfare agency or government program finding a job or special training for a job?	NSAF	<p>Q13 This question measures receipt of benefits and also indicates whether the working poor have access to Food Stamps. See justification for other cash assistance (for Q1-3).</p> <p>Q14-17 These questions form the Department of Agriculture's standard short battery on food security. They measure important aspect of well-being and shed light on the meaning of changes in public assistance status, employment, and earnings. They can be used in a scale representing different degrees of food insecurity.</p>
13	Are you or your (child/children) now receiving Food Stamps	NSAF	
14	Now I am going to read you two statements that people have made about their food situation. Please tell me whether the statement was OFTEN, SOMETIMES, or NEVER true for you and the other members of your household in the last 12 months.	3CITY	
14a	The first statement is "We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more. Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?"	CPS	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
14b	The food we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more. Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?	CPS	
14c	We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals. Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?	CPS, USDA	
15	In the last 12 months did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	CPS	<p>Q18 Attempts at getting family routines and values.</p> <p>Q19-22 These questions, combined, measure the respondent's (household head's) total income. Income is used to assess the economic well-being of those who moved to low-poverty areas (or those who moved with regular Section 8) compared to</p>
15a	How often did this happen-almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	CPS	
16	In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you thought you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?	CPS	
17	In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?	CPS	
18	About how many days per week do you and your (child/children) all eat dinner together?	LANFANS	
19	How much did you earn from all your jobs before taxes and deductions during the past 12 months?	Census 2000, modified	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
20	During the past 12 months, how much income did you receive from any businesses you have, from work on the side that you did, or from dividends, interest, or rental property you own?		controls. Total income for others in the household is collected in the household roster (Section 7). These data can be combined to derive total household income.
21	How much did you receive altogether from the government in the form of TANF, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), unemployment benefits, Social Security, General Assistance and things like that during the past 12 months?		
22	How much did you receive from all other sources, such as alimony or child support, pensions, help from friends or relatives, or anything else during the past 12 months?		
SECTION 5: OUTLOOK AND SOCIAL NETWORKS			
1	About how many CLOSE FRIENDS do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help. Would you say that you have no close friends, one or two, three to five, six to ten, or more than ten?	SCCBS	Q1-6b These questions concern the formation of new friendships and maintenance of old ones. They support analysis of the breadth of the respondent's social network and the degree of support available from friends after low-poverty move. The questions measure various aspects of social networks, including the respondent's integration into the new community, the density of the community links, and the level and the type of information available to the respondent.
2	The next few questions are about all your friends. Some people have friends who mostly know one another. Other people have friends who don't know one another. Would you say that these days: all your	GSS	

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3	friends know one another, only a few of your friends know one another, or none of your friends know one another? How many of your friends live in the same neighborhood as you?	MTO Baseline	
4	During the past thirty days, about how often have you had friends over to your home? Do not include relatives	NMES87	Q7-10 These questions measure the degree to which those who have moved away from the neighborhoods of high-poverty public housing developments do (or do not) remain tied to those areas through personal relationships. It is hypothesized that, the closer or more numerous the ties back to the origin neighborhoods, the less respondents will be influenced by—or take advantage of—the differences offered by low-poverty areas.
5	During the past thirty days, about how often have you visited with friends at their homes?	NMES87	
6	Thinking about everyone that you would count as a personal friend, not just your close friends, do you have a friend who:	Original	
6a	graduated from college?		
6b	Earns more than \$30,000 a year?		
7	Thinking about your neighborhood now, would you say it is...	Original	
8	Do you still have friends in your old neighborhood, where you lived at [BASELINE ADDRESS]?	Original	
9	How often do you go back to visit friends in your old neighborhood?	Original	
10	How often do your friends from the old	Original	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
	neighborhood visit you?		
11	For each of the following statements, please indicate whether it is very likely, likely, unsure, unlikely, or very unlikely. What is the likelihood that...	Original	Q11-11b These questions measure the adult's view of the level of community monitoring of youth. One of the major theories of community-level change is that low-poverty neighborhoods socialize their youth differently than poor neighborhoods do, toward achievement and learning, and away from anti-social behavior.
11a	If a group of neighborhood children were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it?		
11b	If some children were spray-painting a local building with graffiti, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it?	LAFANS	
12	Now, I want to ask you some questions about how you view other people. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?	GSS & SCCBS	Q12-15 These questions concern civic engagement—the respondent's involvement with the larger community. While engagement is not a middle-class phenomenon (there are many examples of well-organized, activist communities in working-class and poor neighborhoods), here we wish to see whether those who have moved to low-poverty areas are becoming engaged with these communities.
13	How often do you stop to chat with a neighbor in the street or hallway? Would you say...	MTO Baseline	
14	In the past 12 months, how often have you attended a church or other religious services?	3CITY	
15	In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any sort of activity with people at	SCCBS, modified	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
	your church or place of worship other than attending services? This might include teaching Sunday school, serving on a committee, attending choir rehearsal, retreat, or other things.		
SECTION 6: HEALTH			
1	Would you say your health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?	NHIS99	Q1 This question measures sample members' general health, one of the key outcome variables in the study. Findings from the MTO Boston study suggest that general health status improves with moves to low-poverty areas, and health status is highly correlated with current medical conditions and with future mortality experience. MTO moves can affect health outcomes through; reduction in stress associated with living in a high-poverty area, leading to improvements in mental health; a safer environment and less need to spend time monitoring children, allowing more exercise; reduced exposure to persons engaged in drug use; and greater optimism about the future, leading to increased use of preventive health care.
2	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?	NHIS99	Q2-5 These questions measure the incidence of asthma in the study population. Asthma incidence is known to be higher in high-poverty communities and communities with decayed housing stock, possibly due to crowding, poor air quality, stress, and exposure to allergens from cockroaches, mites, cats, mice, and cigarette smoke. Unlike many other chronic health problems, asthma is highly sensitive to current environmental conditions; the MTO Boston research suggests reductions due to moves out of public housing.
3	During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?		
4	During the past 12 months, have you had a wheezing or whistling sound in your chest?		
5	How many attacks of wheezing or whistling have you had in your chest during the past 12 months?		

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
6 6a	Is there a place where you <i>usually</i> go to when you are sick or need advice about your health? What kind of place is it? Is it a...	NHIS99	Q6-6a The MTO treatment may directly affect health care resources, including the range of providers and the distance to providers from home. Changes in these resources may be reflected in respondents' use of non-emergency health care services.
7 7a	Is there a place where [NAME] usually goes when (he/she) is sick or you need advice about (his/her) health? What kind of place does [NAME] go to most often – a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place?	NHIS99 NHIS99	Q7-7a
8 9	About how long has it been since [NAME] last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about (his/her) health? Would you say... During the past 12 months, was there any time when you or your children needed medical care but did not get it?	NHIS99 Original; similar to NHIS99	Q8-9
10 10a 10b	The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health <i>now</i> limit you in these activities? If so, how much? —Lifting or carrying groceries —Climbing several flights of stairs	SF-36	Q10a-10b These questions measure some of the most fundamental activities of daily living, and as such are important indicators of overall health status. If the experimental treatment has a positive effect on families' overall mental and physical health, we expect that such improvements will be reflected in improved performance in activities of daily living. Physical mobility and daily functioning are also potential mediators of other outcomes. Treatment group adults in good health may be better able to take advantage of the opportunities provided in the new neighborhood than those in poor health and with limited mobility.

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
11	In a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that cause small increases in breathing or heart rate?		Q11-12 These questions measure the extent of physical exercise among sample members, a mediator of overall health. Moves to low-poverty neighborhood could promote increased exercise due to a safer physical environment, readier access to recreational space, less need for parents to supervise children constantly and thus more time for adults to devote to their own activities, including exercise.
12	How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?		
13	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension, also call high blood pressure?	NHIS99	Q13-17 Elevated blood pressure (hypertension) is also well known to be associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease, and is a particularly acute issue for African-Americans. There are many mechanisms through which MTO may affect blood pressure. While blood pressure has a substantial genetic component, it is also a function of stress, weight, and activity patterns such as exercise and diet -- all of which could be affected by living in a new neighborhood with different social norms. Increasing evidence suggests that variations in the magnitude and timing of blood pressure response to stress are associated with heightened risk of developing hypertension and accelerated atherosclerosis, especially in the context of high job demands or low income. There is also considerable evidence of links between distressed psychosocial states and heightened blood pressure. These are all possible pathways through which MTO may affect blood pressure.
14	Were you told on two ore more DIFFERENT visits that you had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?	NHIS99	
15	Was any medication ever prescribed by a doctor to help you lower your blood pressure?	NHIS99	
16	Are you NOW taking prescribed medicine for your high blood pressure?	NHIS99	
17	In a typical week, how many days to you eat at least some green vegetables or fruit?	NHIS97	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
18	About how tall are you without shoes?	NHIS97	<p>Q18-19</p> <p>These questions will be used to measure obesity, a basic health outcome with higher incidence in low-income populations in the U.S. Moves to low-poverty neighborhoods may reduce obesity through several mechanisms: lower incidence of depression and stress; behavioral changes (like exercise); different social norms about eating habits. Finally, if moving to low-poverty neighborhood increases discretionary spending on food, access to a better diet could also reduce obesity.</p>
19	About how much do you weigh without shoes?		
20	How much of the time during the past month have you...	NSAF99	<p>Q20-31</p> <p>These questions measure depression, anxiety and stress. Numerous studies have demonstrated higher incidences of depression and anxiety among low-income populations and those living in low-income communities. The rate of depression among the MTO population prior to intervention was significantly higher than that in the community at large. The MTO treatment can directly affect these mental health outcomes by reducing the stress associated with living in a violent, high-crime, high-poverty community. But it is possible that treatment group members will experience increased feelings of social isolation as a result of moving to a new community, contributing to increased depression.</p> <p>Q20-20g</p> <p>This question sequence is the <i>Mental Health Inventory Scale</i>, which is designed to encompass a full range of both positive and negative affect. It is included to complement other questions that focus specifically on identifying psychological disorders.</p>
20a	—So sad that nothing could cheer you up?		
20b	—Nervous?		
20c	—Calm and peaceful?		
20d	—Restless or fidgety?		
20e	—Hopeless?		
20f	—That everything was an effort?		
20g	—Worthless?		
21	During the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt sad, blue or depressed for two weeks or more in a row?	NHSDA	<p>Q21-31</p> <p>This sequence is the CIDI-SF-MDE scale, used to generate a predicted value for a DSM-IV diagnosis of major depressive episode, based on the number of reported symptoms. It involves questions about basic indicators of depressive episodes, such as lack of concentration, sleep, and interest in life. See Q23a-e (above) for relationship of depression to MTO treatment.</p>
22	Now, for the next few questions, please think of the two-week period during the past 12 months when these feelings were the worst. During that time did the feelings of being sad, blue, or depressed		

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
22a	usually last <u>all day long</u> , <u>most of the day</u> , <u>about half the day</u> , or <u>less than half the day</u> ? During those two weeks, did you feel this way <u>every day</u> , <u>almost every day</u> , or <u>less often</u> ?	NHSDA	
22b	During those two weeks did you lose interest in most things like hobbies, work, or activities that usually give you pleasure?		
22c	Thinking about those same two weeks, did you feel more tired out or low on energy than is usual for you?		
23	During the past 12 months, was there ever a time lasting two weeks or more when you lost interest in most things like hobbies, work, or activities that usually give you pleasure?		
24	For the next few questions, please think of the two-week period during the past 12 months when you had the most complete loss of interest in things. During that two-week period did the loss of interest usually last <u>all day long</u> , <u>most of the day</u> , <u>about half the day</u> , or <u>less than half the day</u> ?		
24a	Did you feel this way <u>everyday</u> , <u>almost everyday</u> , or <u>less often</u> during the two		

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
25	weeks? During those two weeks did you feel tired out or low on energy than is more usual for you?		
26	Did you <u>gain</u> or <u>lose</u> weight without trying, or did you <u>stay about the same</u> ?		
27	About how much did (you gain / you lose / your weight change)?		
28	Did you have more trouble falling asleep than you usually do during those two weeks?		
28a	—During those two weeks, did that happen: every night, nearly every night, or less often?		
29	During those two weeks, did you have a lot more trouble concentrating than usual?		
30	People sometimes feel down on themselves, no good, or worthless. During that two week period, did you feel this way?		
31	Did you think a lot about death—either your own, someone else's, or death in general during those two weeks?		
32	During the past 12 months, have you ever had a period lasting one month or longer	NHSDA	Q32-32a These are the initial stem questions for the CIDI-SF GAD scale. The full scale

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
32a	when most of the time you felt worried, tense, or anxious? People differ a lot in how much they worry about things. Did you have a time in the past 12 months when you worried a lot more than most people would in your situation?	WES	<p>is used for classification of the DSM-IV diagnosis of Generalized Anxiety Disorder. GAD does not have sufficiently high incidence in the overall population that we could expect to observe measurable changes in GAD as a result of the MTO treatment. However, the percentage of the population answering affirmatively to the stem questions will provide an indication of whether the prevalence of anxiety changes as result of the MTO intervention.</p> <p>Q33-40 These questions measure the intensity of alcohol consumption in the sample population and the incidence of alcohol-related problems. The question sequence is the CIDI-SF AD scale, which generates a predicted probability of DSM-IV diagnosis for alcohol abuse/dependence. There are several mechanisms through which moves to low-poverty neighborhoods are likely to influence alcohol consumption. Depression is correlated with alcohol use; social norms regarding alcohol use may change; and residents of high poverty neighborhoods are more likely to be exposed to advertisements for alcohol. Alcohol consumption is more subject to behavioral control than other chronic health conditions and is therefore more likely than many other conditions to change in response to the treatment.</p>
33	What is the largest number of drinks you had in a single day during the past 12 months—none, between 1 and 3, 4 and 6, 7 and 10, 11 to 20, or more than 20 drinks in a single day?		
34	In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when your drinking or being hung over interfered with your work at school, on a job, or at home?		
35	During the past 12 months, were you ever under the influence of alcohol in a situation where you could get hurt—like when driving a car, using knives or guns or machinery, or anything else?		
36	During the past 12 months, did you have any emotional or psychological problems from using alcohol—such as feeling uninterested in things, feeling depressed, suspicious of people, paranoid, or having strange ideas?		
37	During the past 12 months, did you have		

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
38	such a strong desire to drink that you could not keep from drinking? During the past 12 months, did you have a period of a month or more when you spent a great deal of time drinking or getting over the effects of alcohol?		
39	During the past 12 months, did you ever have more to drink than you intended to, or did you drink much longer than you intended to?		
40	During the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you had to drink much more than you used to get the same effect you wanted?		
41	Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?	NHIS99	Q41-44 This sequence of questions measures the prevalence and intensity of tobacco use in the sample population. Residents of high-poverty neighborhoods are more likely to be tobacco-dependent than residents of low-poverty neighborhoods. Tobacco use could be affected by moves to low-poverty neighborhoods through several mechanisms. Depression and stress are correlated with tobacco use; social norms about tobacco use could change; and exposure to cigarette advertising, particularly advertising targeted at minority groups, will decline.
42	On how many of the past 30 days did you smoke a cigarette?		
43	On the average when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day?		
44	How long has it been since you quit smoking cigarettes?	NHIS99	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
SECTION 7:HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (HOUSEHOLD ROSTER)			
1a	Is (READ MEMBER #1's NAME) still living with you?	MTO-Canvass	Q1a-1l In this sequence, household members are tracked as part of the longitudinal study. These questions are a review of household composition, including updated information on members who moved from the household.
1b	When did (he/she) move?	MTO-Canvass	
1c	Do you know (MEMBER'S) address?	MTO-Canvass	
1c1	What is his/her street address?	MTO-Canvass	
1c2	Is there a complex/building name?	MTO-Canvass	
1c3	Is there an apartment number?	MTO-Canvass	
1c4	In what city?	MTO-Canvass	
1c5	In what state?	MTO-Canvass	
1c6	What is the zip code?	MTO-Canvass	
1d	Is there any other information regarding his/her whereabouts that you could tell us about?		
1e	Who is the head of the household at MEMBER's new address?	MTO-Canvass	
1f	What is MEMBER's relationship to the head of that household?	MTO-Canvass	
1g	Do you have a phone number for MEMBER?	MTO-Canvass	
1g1.	Please tell me the MEMBER's new telephone number beginning with area code.	MTO-Canvass	
1h	FOR DECEASED MEMBERS ONLY:	MTO-Canvass	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
1i	I'm sorry for your loss. For our records, could you tell us when MEMBER passed away?		
1j	IF RACE AND ETHNICITY UNKNOWN: What is [NAME'S] race?	MTO Baseline	
1k	Is [NAME] Hispanic or non-Hispanic?	MTO Baseline	
1l	INTERVIEWER: CHECK BIRTH YEAR OF MEMBER	MTO Baseline	
1l	What is [NAME'S] marital status?		
2a	Is (MEMBER) working?	MTO Canvass	Q2a-2e These questions inquire about the employment of household members, and their incomes. Movers into low-poverty neighborhoods are expected to experience higher rates of employment and better earnings, but due to these higher earnings, the receipt of public assistance is likely to decline. (This information on the respondent was gathered earlier in the survey.)
2b	How much did <u>NAME</u> earn from all jobs before taxes and deductions during the past 12 months?	Census 2000, modified	
2c	During the past 12 months, how much did <u>NAME</u> receive from any business he/she has, from work on the side he/she has done, or from dividends, interest, or rental property he/she owns?	Census 2000, modified	
2d	How much did <u>NAME</u> receive altogether in the form of TANF, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), unemployment benefits, Social Security, General Assistance and things like that in the past 12 months?	Census 2000, modified	
2e	How much did NAME receive from all	Census 2000,	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
	other sources, such as alimony or child support, pensions, help from family or friends, or anything else during the past 12 months?	modified	
3	Are there any other people living in your household, whom we have not already discussed?	MTO-Canvass	Q3-3m These questions gather basic identifying information on new members of the household so that they can be tracked longitudinally. These members are tracked as long as they remain part of the household. For these members as well, we inquire about the outcomes of income and public assistance.
3a1	What is the (FIRST/SECOND/THIRD) other member's first name,	MTO-Canvass	
3a2	What is his/her middle name?	MTO-Canvass	
3a3	What is his/her last name?	MTO-Canvass	
3a4	Does his/her name have a suffix?	MTO-Canvass	
3b	What is (OTHER MEMBER'S) date of birth?	MTO-Canvass	
3c	What is (OTHER MEMBER'S) relationship to you?	MTO-Canvass	
3d	INTERVIEWER: IF GENDER KNOWN, RECORD; OTHERWISE ASK: Is (OTHER MEMBER) (a boy or girl/male or female)?	MTO-Canvass	
3e	Is (OTHER MEMBER) in school?	MTO-Canvass	
3f	What grade or year?	MTO-Canvass	
3g	IF RACE AND ETHNICITY UNKNOWN: What is [NAME'S] race?	MTO Baseline	
3h	Is [NAME] Hispanic or non-Hispanic?	MTO Baseline	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
3i	What is [NAME'S] Social Security Number?	MTO Baseline	
3j	INTERVIEWER: CHECK BIRTH YEAR OF MEMBER.	MTO-Canvass	
4	Is (OTHER MEMBER) working?	MTO-Canvass	
4a	How much did <u>NAME</u> earn from all jobs before taxes and deductions during the past 12 months?	MTO-Canvass	
4b	During the past 12 months, how much did <u>NAME</u> receive from any business he/she has, from work on the side he/she has done, or from dividends, interest, or rental property he/she owns?	MTO-Canvass	
4c	How much did <u>NAME</u> receive altogether in the form of TANF, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), unemployment benefits, Social Security, General Assistance and things like that in the past 12 months?	MTO-Canvass	
4d	How much did [NAME] receive from all other sources, such as alimony or child support, pensions, help from family or friends, or anything else during the past 12 months?	MTO-Canvass	
4e	Are there any other members in your household?	MTO-Canvass	

Question Number	Question	Source	Justification
SECTION 8: SECONDARY CONTACTS			
1	Could you tell us the name of a person who does not live with you and will always know how to contact you?	MTO Canvass	<p>Q1a-10a</p> <p>The MTO population is highly mobile. We know from our prior tracking efforts that both addresses and phone numbers change frequently. In order to maintain the panel for the full length of the demonstration, we ask each respondent to provide up to three secondary contacts, who will always know how to find the respondent. We collect name, address, and phone information, as well as the nature of relationship to the respondent, for each of these contacts.</p>
2, 5a1, 8a1	What is his/her first name?		
2a, 5a2, 8a2	What is his/her middle name?		
2b, 5a3, 8a3	What is his/her last name?		
2c, 5a4, 8a4	Does his/her name have a suffix?		
3, 6, 9	What is (his/her) street address?		
3a, 6a1, 9a1	Is there a complex/building name?		
3b, 6a2, 9a2	Is there an apartment number?		
3c, 6a3, 9a3	In what city?		
3d, 6a4, 9a4	In what state?		
3e, 6a5, 9a5	What is the zip code?		
4, 7, 10	What's the best phone number to reach (him/her) at, starting with the area code?		
4a, 7a, 10a	Is she/he a friend or a relative, or what is (his/her) relationship to you?		
5	Could you tell us the name of a second person who does not live with you and will always know how to contact you?		
5a	[FOR THIS SECOND PERSON]		
8	Could you tell us the name of a third person who does not live with you and will always know how to contact you?		
8a	[FOR THIS THIRD PERSON]		

