



CONSORTIUM FOR RESILIENT GULF COMMUNITIES

**Survey of Trauma, Resilience, and Opportunity Among Neighborhoods
in the Gulf (STRONG) Codebook**

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About CRGC

The Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities (CRGC) was established in 2015 with a three-year grant from the Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative to assess and address the social, economic, and public health impacts of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico region. CRGC's research, outreach, and education goals are aimed at helping communities across the Gulf Coast to more effectively understand, withstand, and overcome the multiple stressors brought on by such disasters. CRGC is led by the RAND Gulf States Policy Institute in partnership with researchers at Louisiana State University, Tulane University, University of South Alabama, and Louisiana Public Health Institute.

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Introduction

The *Survey of Trauma, Resilience, and Opportunity Among Neighborhoods in the Gulf* (STRONG) assesses the health and well-being of the residents of Gulf Coast communities six years after the April 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill (DHOS). The survey and its measures were developed by the Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities (CRGC). After conducting a literature review related to the public health impacts of oil spills, CRGC researchers determined which parts of existing knowledge could be built on and which areas would benefit from further scholarship on community resilience. The survey instrument was built collaboratively and, thus, benefits from the expertise of researchers in different fields.

This report describes the measures included in the STRONG. It also describes our survey collection methods (i.e., sampling, fieldwork), methods for constructing weights, and imputation strategy.

Description of Measures

Participation in Local Organizations

For this question set, respondents were asked whether they participated in service and volunteer organizations, recreational groups, political and civic groups, job-related organizations, religious-oriented groups, or other types of organizations. These questions were derived from queries related to participation in local organizations (Kasarda and Janowitz, 1974). CRGC collapsed the eight categories in the original work to six. Respondents were also asked the total number of groups to which they belong.

Other studies have used similar questions to capture participation in local organizations. For example, a 2010 Pew Research Center study found that 75 percent of Americans belong to some type of group or voluntary organization. In the Pew study, religious organizations were the most popular type of voluntary organization as 40 percent of participants reported that they belonged to at least one. Furthermore, rural participants were more likely to report belonging to religious organizations, and the longer participants had lived in their community, the more groups they were likely to belong to (Rainie et al., 2011).

VARIABLE NAMES: COMM1, COMM2, COMM3, COMM4, COMM5, COMM6, COMM7

Sources of Information

STRONG respondents were asked to select their primary source of information about current events. They were presented with a list of possible sources: television, internet, print (newspapers, magazines), radio, word-of-mouth, or another specified source (Saad, 2013). The question was adapted from a 2013 Gallup poll, which found that 55 percent of Americans turn to television for news about current events. Twenty-one percent use the Internet as a primary source of news. Nine percent read print news sources; 6 percent listen to the radio. Two percent of Americans rely on word-of-mouth for news. The remaining 7 percent of them responded that they receive their news from another source, or they do not follow the news. Furthermore, television is the primary news source for Americans of any age, and print media are mostly popular among participants 65 and older (Saad, 2013).

CRGC expanded on the Gallup poll by developing a series of questions that asked respondents to rate their level of trust (“a great deal,” “much,” “somewhat,” “little,” or “none at all”) for common sources of information: the national news media, local news media, business leaders and organizations, religious leaders and institutions, academics and academic institutions, friends and family, and doctors.

VARIABLE NAMES: SQI1, SQI1_OTHER, TRUST1, TRUST2, TRUST3, TRUST4, TRUST5, TRUST6, TRUST7

Employment

Each respondent was asked about employment status. Specifically, they were asked whether they were employed full time or part time, were unemployed and looking for work, were not employed and not looking for work, or were retired or on disability. If respondents reported that they were working full or part time, they were then asked the kind of business or industry in which they work, as well as what kind of work they perform (responses were provided verbatim).

This series of questions and response codes regarding employment was derived from the American Community Survey (ACS). The study team collapsed the responses into five categories of occupations and 13 categories of industries using the ACS categories (see Table 1). Three researchers were responsible for the coding, and they worked toward consensus when uncertainties arose. A category was added to both industry and occupation to represent those respondents who reported that they were in the military.

If participants reported that they were residents of the area during spring 2010, they were then asked whether they still worked in the same job as during the DHOS.

VARIABLE NAMES: EMP1, IMP_EMP1, IND1, OCCUP1, EMP2

Table 1. Occupation and Industry Categories

| Occupations | Industries |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management, business, science, and arts occupations • Service occupations • Sales and office occupations • Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations • Production, transportation, and material moving occupations • Military | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining • Construction • Manufacturing • Wholesale trade • Retail trade • Transportation and warehousing; and utilities • Information • Finance and insurance; and real estate, rental, and leasing • Professional, scientific, and management; and administrative and waste management services • Educational services; and health care and social assistance • Arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services • Other services, except public administration • Public administration • Military |

Resource Networks

Respondents’ support networks were assessed by asking whether the people emotionally closest to them (both locally and extra-locally) could provide them with help and support. Respondents were asked to consider the 20 people most emotionally close to them, and how many of these 20 people lived nearby. Prior research on support networks suggests that 20 network members can provide enough information to draw conclusions about a person’s network structure and composition (McCarty et al., 2007).

Respondents were then asked how many of the emotionally close people residing nearby would be willing to offer support by (1) assisting with payment for essential expenses, (2) providing temporary housing, and (3) providing transportation to medical

appointments. The same questions pertaining to support were asked in relation to emotionally supportive people who do not live close by, with the exception of providing transportation to medical appointments.

VARIABLE NAMES: LOcNET1, LOcNET2, LOcNET3, LOcNET4, AWAYNET1, AWAYNET2, AWAYNET3, AWAYNET1B, AWAYNET2B, AWAYNET3B

Financial Capability

Three questions assessed respondents' financial capability. First, respondents were asked how difficult it is for them to cover their bills and expenses. Possible responses were "not at all difficult," "somewhat difficult," or "very difficult."

The second question sought to understand whether respondents could cover their expenses for three months in the event of an emergency; this was a yes-or-no question.

The third question asked about the respondents' confidence in their ability to come up with \$2,000 in the event of an unexpected need. Possible responses were, "I am certain I could not come up with \$2,000," "I could probably not come up with \$2,000," "I could probably come up with \$2,000," or "I am certain I could come up with the full \$2,000."

If respondents answered that they "probably" or "certainly" could come up with \$2,000, they were asked about the main source of that \$2,000. Response options were to "use savings," "borrow or ask for help from family or friends," "rely on credit," "take out a loan," "sell home or other possessions," or "work more."

These questions reflect a household's ability to cope under uncertain conditions; the first three are from the National Financial Capability Study (Finra Investor Education Foundation, 2015). The last question on respondents' main source of the \$2,000 is from a study on financially fragile households (Lusardi, Schneider, and Tufano, 2011).

VARIABLE NAMES: FCAP1, IMP_FCAP1, FCAP2, IMP_FCAP2, FCAP3, IMP_FCAP3, FCAP4

Risk Perceptions

Three questions on the survey enabled the team to assess respondents' risk perceptions pertaining to health:

1. How likely was it that the DHOS impacted respondents' or an immediate family member's physical health? Response options were "not at all likely," "somewhat likely," "very likely," or "extremely likely."
2. How dangerous was the DHOS for respondents' or an immediate family member's physical health? Response options were "was not dangerous," "had short-term impacts," or "had long-term impacts."
3. How worried were respondents concerning the ongoing impacts of the DHOS on their or an immediate family member's physical health? Response options were

“not at all worried,” “a little worried,” “moderately worried,” or “very worried.”

Two related questions asked about respondents’ worry level over economic stability in their community (“not at all worried,” “a little worried,” “moderately worried,” or “very worried”) and their worry level about social relationships (“not at all worried,” “a little worried,” “moderately worried,” or “very worried”).

The measures of perceived risk focused on capturing the multiple, interrelated dimensions of likelihood, danger, and worry (Shiloh et al., 2013; Weber, 2006). Risk perception is a cornerstone of most health behavior theories, but recent work suggests that worry is also a predictor of health behaviors. Worry includes an affective component but has also been defined to include a cognitive component that maintains awareness of potential threat. In addition, there is general agreement among social scientists that risk reflects a combination of the likelihood (or probability) of an event and the danger (size and quality or severity) of its harmful consequences (Slovic, 2000).

VARIABLE NAMES: PRISK1, PRISK2, PRISK3, PRISK4, PRISK5

Oil Spill Exposure

To assess the effects on individuals living and working along the Gulf of Mexico, respondents were asked whether anyone in their immediate families was employed in the oil and gas, fishing and seafood, or tourism industries at the time of the DHOS, as well as whether the respondent worked in the oil spill cleanup activities on the shoreline or in the water.

Furthermore, respondents answered yes-or-no questions regarding whether or not their immediate families had experienced DHOS-related effects across several domains: property damage; commercial fishing interruption; disrupted hunting, fishing, and gathering activities; disrupted exercise and recreation patterns; affected dietary or eating patterns; loss of money; job loss or disruption; and the filing of claims for economic damages (Palinkas et al., 1992 and 2004).

VARIABLE NAMES: EMP3, EMP4, IND2, OCCUP2, IND3, IND4, IND5, OSE1, OSE2, OSE3A, OSE3B, OSE4A, OSE4B, OSE5, OSE6, ENRG1, JOB1, CLAIM1

Physical Health

Respondents were asked a series of questions to gauge their perceptions about their current physical health, using measures of general health, health change, and role limitations. To measure general health, respondents were asked to rate their health (response options were “excellent,” “very good,” “good,” “fair,” or “poor”). To measure health change, they were asked to compare their current physical health with that of one year ago. To measure role limitations, respondents were asked to answer yes-or-no questions regarding whether or not they had experienced any disruptions to their normal activities. Questions in this group included queries related to cutting down time spent on

activities, accomplishing less than they would like, being limited in the kind of work or activities they could perform, and finding difficulty performing activities.

As recommended by Ware and Sherbourne (1992), these questions related to physical health can be scaled from 0 to 100 and averaged together to create a health score for each respondent. These questions were taken from a larger set of questions, the SF-36 (Hays, Sherbourne, and Mazel, 1993).

VARIABLE NAMES: PH1, PH2, PH3, PH4, PH5, PH6

Alcohol Use

To understand respondents' alcohol use, respondents answered several interrelated questions:

1. How often they drink alcohol (response options were "never," "monthly or less," "two to four times a month," "two to three times a week," or "four or more times a week")
2. How much they drink in a typical day (response options were "one or two," "three or four," "five or six," "seven to nine," or "ten or more")
3. How often they have more than six drinks on one occasion (response options were "never," "less than monthly," "monthly," "weekly," "daily," or "almost daily").

The summation of these questions results in a scale indicating potential alcohol misuse. These questions are from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-C (Bush et al., 1998).

VARIABLE NAMES: AUDIT1, AUDIT2, AUDIT3

Trauma

Respondents were asked about their experiences with various forms of traumatic events they experienced as adults (see Table 2). Those who reported any experiences since age 18 were asked whether the experiences occurred within the preceding 12 months.

These questions, a subset of questions from the Trauma History Screening (Carlson et al., 2005), were designed to gauge respondents' experiences with violence, disasters, or emotional trauma.

VARIABLE NAMES: VICT1, VICT1A, VICT2, VICT2A, VICT3, VICT3A, VICT4, VICT4A, VICT5, VICT5A, VICT6, VICT6A, VICT7, VICT7A, VICT8, VICT8A, VICT9, VICT9A, VICT10, VICT10A, VICT11, VICT11A, VICT12, VICT12A

Table 2. Traumatic Experiences

| Forms of Traumatic Events |
|--|
| Really bad car, boat, train, or airplane accident |
| Bad accident at work or home |
| In a hurricane, flood, earthquake, tornado, or fire |
| Hit or kicked hard enough to get injured |
| Forced or made to have sexual contact |
| Attacked with a gun, knife, or weapon |
| See something horrible or scared during military service |
| Experience sudden death of close family or friend |
| See someone die suddenly or get badly hurt or killed |
| Other sudden event that made respondent feel very scared, helpless, or horrified |
| Have a sudden move or loss of home and possessions |
| Suddenly abandoned by spouse, partner, parent, or family |

Mental Health

Three types of mental health conditions were assessed in STRONG:

Depression. STRONG screens for possible depression using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2). PHQ-2 asks whether respondents, in the past two weeks, had “little interest or pleasure in doing things” and if they were “feeling down, depressed, or hopeless.” Respondents are scored based on the prevalence of these symptoms (“not at all,” “several days,” “more than half the days,” or “nearly every day”). A combined score of these two questions higher than or equal to 3 indicates a positive screen for depression (Kroenke et al., 2003).

VARIABLE NAMES: PHQ1, PHQ2

Anxiety. STRONG measures symptoms of anxiety using the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire (GAD-2), which asks whether respondents, in the past two weeks, had been “feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge,” or whether they had experienced “not being able to stop or control worrying.” Respondents are scored based on the prevalence of these symptoms (“not at all,” “several days,” “more than half the days” or “nearly every day”). If the combined score of these two questions is higher than or equal to 3, the respondent is screened as being at risk for anxiety disorders (Kroenke et al., 2007).

VARIABLE NAMES: GAD1, GAD2

Illness anxiety. Respondents were asked the frequency (“not at all,” “a little bit,” “moderately,” “quite a bit,” or “a great deal”) with which they had experienced six different symptoms associated with illness anxiety:

1. worry a lot about health
2. think something seriously wrong with their body
3. afraid of illness
4. worry about having a serious illness
5. bothered by many different symptoms
6. often have all the symptoms of a serious disease within the previous two weeks.

These six questions are drawn from the Whiteley Index (Welch et al., 2009).

VARIABLE NAMES: W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6

Health Care Utilization

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their health care coverage and use of health services. First, respondents were asked whether they have any kind of health care coverage. Then, they were asked whether there is a particular health care office they can visit when they are sick or need advice. If they said no, they were asked why:

- “You are seldom or never sick”
- “You have recently moved”
- “It is too expensive”
- “It is not convenient or available”
- “For insurance reasons”
- “You don’t use, trust, or like doctors”

Next, respondents were asked how many different visits they made to an emergency room or urgent care facility or whether they had visited mental health professionals in the past 12 months. These measures of health care utilization come from the National Health Interview Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, 2015).

VARIABLE NAMES: HUTIL1, IMP_HUTIL1, HUTIL2, HUTIL3A, HUTIL3B, HUTIL3C, HUTIL3D, HUTIL3E, HUTIL3F, HUTIL4, HUTIL5

Demographics

Respondents were asked a series of demographic questions to further understand resilient populations.

Core Demographics. Respondents were asked their sex (male or female); age (open-ended); ethnicity (Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origins); race (white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander);

educational attainment (12 years or less of school; high school diploma or equivalent; some college; associate's degree; vocational or technical diploma; bachelor's degree; or master's, doctoral or professional degree); and marital status (married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never been married). These questions are modeled after questions in the American Community Survey to allow for comparison with the general population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). Respondents were also asked whether they were residents in the region at the time of the DHOS.

VARIABLE NAMES: GENDR, IMP_GNDR, AGE, IMP_AGE, HISPANIC, IMP_HISPANIC, ETHNICA, ETHNICA_OTHER, WHITE, BLACK, AIAN, ASIAN, PACIFIC, IMP_RACE_D, RACE1A, RACE1A_OTHER, RACE1B, RACE1B_OTHER, RACE1C, RACE1C_OTHER, RACE1D, RACE1D_OTHER, RACE2, MARITAL, IMP_MARITAL, DWR

Household Characteristics. Respondents were asked how many people live in their household, as well as how many children (including stepchildren and/or foster children) live with them at least half of the time and how many of these children are younger than 18. Respondents were also asked about household income before taxes.

VARIABLE NAMES: CHILD1, CHILD2, SES1, IMP_SES1, SES2

Sexual Identity. Respondents were asked whether they consider themselves to be heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, or bisexual (LGB). Research on LGB populations is rare and inconsistent; therefore, this study represents a rare opportunity to contribute to scientific study of this population. The 2008 General Social Survey found that 1.7 percent of adults self-identify as gay or lesbian, and 1.1 percent identify as bisexual (Gates, 2011 and 2010). The 2013 National Health Interview Survey found that 1.6 percent of the population self-identifies as gay or lesbian, and 0.7 percent identify as bisexual (Ward et al., 2014).

VARIABLE NAME: SOR1

Military and Veteran Status. Using questions from the American Community Survey, respondents were asked whether they had ever served on active duty in the U.S. armed forces, Reserves, or National Guard.

VARIABLE NAME: VET1

Religiosity. Respondents were asked how religious they consider themselves to be: the response options were "very religious," "fairly religious," "not too religious," or "not religious at all." This question comes from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiological Surveys (CPES) (Algeria, Jackson, Kessler, and Takeuchi, 2007).

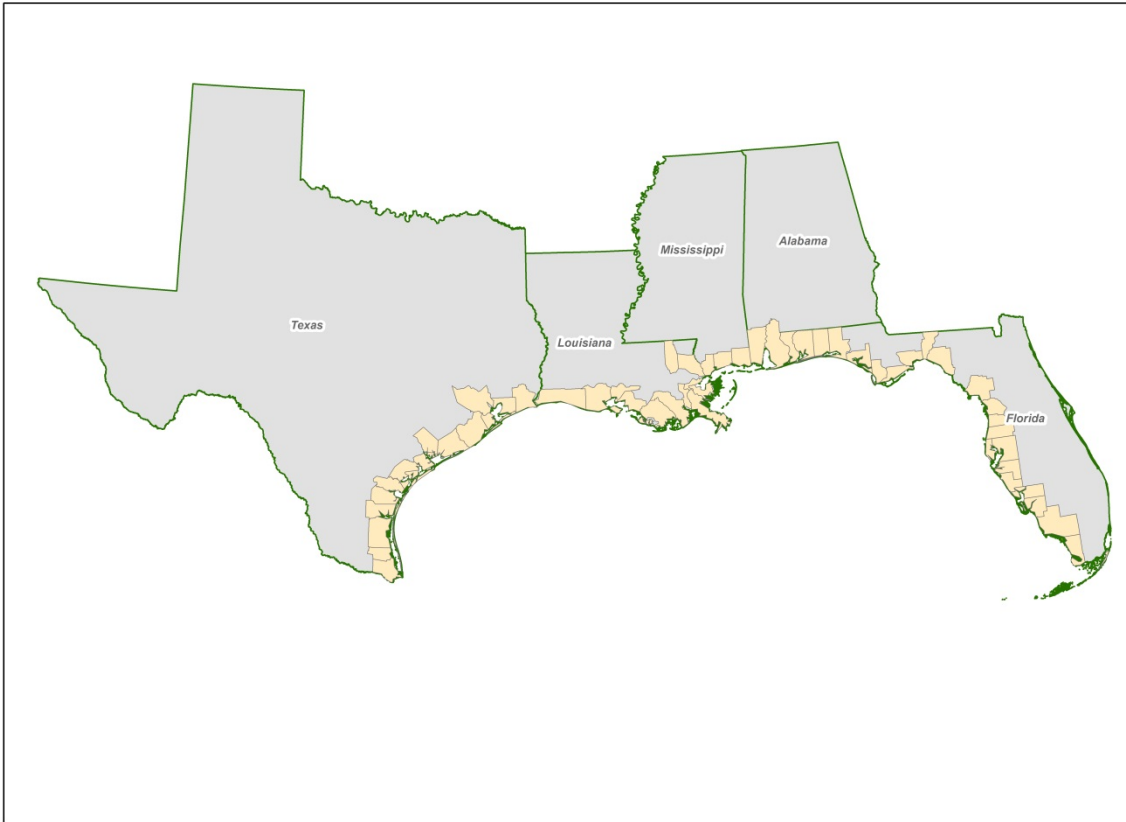
VARIABLE NAME: REL1

Methodology

Sampling

The STRONG sample is a randomly selected, representative group of adults residing in 56 counties and parishes in close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico across five states (see Figure 1). The total sample includes a traditional landline telephone sample of 1,617 respondents and a cell phone sample of 903 respondents, resulting in a combined sample size of 2,520 respondents.

Figure 1. STRONG Geographic Sampling Frame (Indicated by Shaded Region)



The design of the landline sample ensures representation of both listed and unlisted phone numbers by use of random digit dialing. The overall landline sample was drawn at the county level and grouped into 11 regions across the five states. For the landline sample, an adult respondent was randomly selected from the total number of adults living in the household.

The cell phone sample was randomly drawn from known, available phone number banks dedicated to wireless service in the region. The overall cell phone sample was also drawn at the county level but only grouped by state. Table 3 provides a breakdown of the sample by state and type of phone line used for contact.

Table 3. Sample by State and Type of Sample

| State | Landline | Cell Phone | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Louisiana | 404 | 206 | 610 |
| Texas | 418 | 205 | 623 |
| Florida | 392 | 136 | 528 |
| Alabama | 201 | 183 | 384 |
| Mississippi | 202 | 173 | 375 |

Fieldwork

Data were collected via telephone interviews conducted from April 22 to August 6, 2016. Up to eight attempts were made per landline phone number, and up to four attempts on each cell phone number. The calls were staggered over daytime versus evening and weekday or weekend (including at least one daytime call) to maximize the chances of making contact with a potential respondent. Interviewing was also spread as evenly as possible across the field period. An effort was made to recontact most interview breakoffs and refusals to complete the interviews, with up to three attempts per sampled person. The response rate is 4.4 percent for the landline sample, 4.5 percent for the cell phone sample, and 4.5 percent overall. These response rates varied by state, with much lower response rates in Texas (Alabama, 16.3 percent; Florida, 11.6 percent; Louisiana, 17.8 percent; Mississippi, 18.0 percent; Texas, 1.3 percent). This response rate is the percentage of residential households or personal cell phones for which an interview is completed. The rates are calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research’s method for Response Rate 3 as published in its Standard Definitions (American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2016) and are within the range of response rates observed in other leading random digit dial and cell phone surveys (Pew Research Center, 2012). Response rates have declined steadily for all surveys over the past several decades (de Heer, 1999; Steeh et al., 2001; Tortora, 2004).

Weighting Adjustment

Among respondents, certain subgroups of people may be overrepresented or underrepresented relative to the population. *Weighting adjustment* is a commonly applied correction technique to this problem (Heeringa, West, and Berglund, 2010; Little and Rubin, 2002; Schafer and Graham, 2002). This approach assigns an adjustment weight by which people in underrepresented groups get a larger weight, and those in overrepresented groups get a smaller weight.

In the first weighting step, a base weight was computed to account for the probability of selection into the study based on population density of the county and the number of adults in the household (for landline respondents only). In the second step, the base weight was adjusted using *raking* (Battaglia et al., 2009), an iterative procedure that matches ethnicity, race, education, household income, gender, and age to the known population profile for the specified region from the 2010–2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). The final weights represent the number of individual adults in the specified population represented by a particular survey respondent. Weights for the region excluding Texas, due to the low response rate in that state, are forthcoming.

Weighting cannot eliminate every source of nonresponse bias. However, proper conduct of random sampling and rigorous efforts to contact sampled persons, combined with accepted weighting techniques, have a strong record of yielding unbiased results.

Imputation

Several sociodemographic characteristics exhibit low rates of item nonresponse. This ranges from 0.2 percent to 4.76 percent. When we add up all cases with one or more variables missing, the number of cases with missing data can increase significantly. Additionally, most software packages tend to drop cases with missing values from analysis.

Model-based imputation was used to fill in all missing values. This method can mitigate concerns about nonresponse bias stemming from discarding a portion of the sample, and makes efficient use of all cases with a complete survey (Little and Rubin, 2002). Single imputation was used because of the low rates of nonresponse among covariates. Binary indicators of imputed values are included for each variable and in variable descriptions.

Multiple Imputation of Income. The income variable in the analytic data set has 17.3 percent of its values missing. Due to the high rate of missing-ness in income, we used multiple imputation (Rezvan et al., 2015; Rubin, 1987). We used the MICE package in R with the predictive mean matching (PMM) option (van Buuren and Groothuis-Oudshoorn, 2011) to generate multiple imputations of income. Therefore, analyses including income will need to be conducted using multiple imputation combining rules. Support for estimation of multiple imputed data is provided within many common statistical packages.

Multiple Imputation Model. Under predictive mean matching, a propensity score was generated for each variable with missing values to indicate the probability of that observation being missing. Note that the propensity score is the conditional probability of assignment to a particular condition or treatment—in this case, responded or not—given a vector of observed covariates (Rosenbaum and Rubin, 1983). In the propensity score method, the observations are then grouped based on these propensity scores, and an approximate Bayesian bootstrap imputation (Rubin, 1987) is applied to each group (Lavori, Dawson, and Shera, 1995).

An analysis of potential predictors was conducted, identifying age as a strong predictor of whether income was reported or not (in particular, people older than 60 were less likely to report income). Additionally, significant predictors of income for the imputation model were identified; these include respondent characteristics, such as:

1. the state and county where respondents lived
2. employment status
3. difficulty of covering expenses (FCAP1)
4. whether respondents had an emergency or rainy-day fund (FCAP2)
5. how confident they were that they could come up with \$2,000 for an unexpected need in the next month (FCAP3)
6. any kind of health care coverage (H_UTIL1)
7. gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and education level (SES1).

Analysis of Multiply Imputed Data: The multiple imputations are 20 imputed sets consistent with Graham et al.'s (2007) recommendation and are included as a separate file (imputation.csv). Note that all values of variables are the same across these data sets, except for income, which will have a different set of imputed values in each data set. The 20 imputed data sets can each be analyzed as completed datasets using any standard analysis. After analyzing each dataset separately, the 20 sets of results need to be combined using Rubin's combining rules for multiple imputation inference (Little and Rubin 2002) to produce a single set of multiple imputation results.

For information on how to conduct statistical analysis of multiply imputed data, consult Schafer (1999), Graham (2012) or Enders (2010) for accessible texts covering the practical application of statistical analysis of multiply imputed data. Further information regarding the estimation of multiply imputed data may also be provided by consulting the documentation provided with most statistical software packages.

Included Files

STRONG data are presented across two files:

- **STRONG.csv**—This is the primary data collected from respondents. The raw data for singly imputed covariates have been replaced by the imputed values. Indicator variables are included for all imputed variables indicating whether each respective case was imputed or not.
- **Imputation.csv**—This file includes the multiply imputed income variable. These data will need to be merged with STRONG.csv for analysis. A respondent I.D. has been included to facilitate merging.

Individual Survey Items and Associated Variables in the Data Sets

Participation in Local Organizations

I'm going to first read you a list of groups and organizations many people participate in. For each, I would like you to tell me whether or not you are active in such a group.

- COMM1** Service and volunteer organizations. For example, Lions, Kiwanis, or Elks Clubs?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse
- COMM2** Recreational groups. For example, softball, bowling, or card clubs?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse
- COMM3** Political and civic groups. For example, neighborhood associations, PTA, or local development organizations?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse
- COMM4** Job-related organizations. For example, labor unions and professional associations?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse
- COMM5** Religious-oriented faith-based groups. For example, church, temple, mosque involvement, or Bible study groups?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse
- COMM6** Other types of similar groups and organizations that I have not mentioned?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

COMM7 Considering all of the types of groups and organizations just listed, about how many groups in total do you belong to?
Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Sources of Information

SQ11 What would you say is your main source of news about current events in your community? Would you say it's...
1 Television
2 Internet
3 Print (newspapers, magazines)
4 Radio
5 Word of mouth
6 Some other source (please specify)
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

SQ11_OTHER Other sources of news about current events in community
if SQ11=6 Text input

TRUST1 In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from national media when it comes to reporting the news honestly?
1 None at all
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Much
5 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

TRUST2 In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from local media when it comes to reporting the news honestly?
1 None at all
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Much
5 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

TRUST3 In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from a business leader or business organization when it comes to reporting the news honestly?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Much
- 5 A great deal
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

TRUST4

In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from a religious leader or religious institution when it comes to reporting the news honestly?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Much
- 5 A great deal
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

TRUST5

In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from an academic leader or academic institution when it comes to reporting the news honestly?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Much
- 5 A great deal
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

TRUST6

In general, how much trust do you have in the news you receive from your friends, family, and neighbors when it comes to reporting the news honestly?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Much
- 5 A great deal
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

TRUST7

In general, how much trust do you have in the health information you receive from your doctor when it comes to reporting the news honestly?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Much

- 5 A great deal
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

Employment

EMP1 Are you currently employed full time, employed part time, retired, unemployed and looking for work, or not employed and not looking for work?

- 1 Employed full time
- 2 Employed part time
- 3 Retired
- 4 Unemployed and looking for work
- 5 Not employed and not looking for work
- 6 On disability

IMP_EMP1 Indicator that EMP1 was imputed

- 0 Not imputed
- 1 Imputed

IND1 What kind of business or industry do you work in? *(Note: This was an open-ended question that was manually coded into the following categories; see "Description of Measures" above.)*

- 1 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
- 2 Construction
- 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Wholesale trade
- 5 Retail trade
- 6 Transportation and warehousing, and utilities
- 7 Information
- 8 Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing
- 9 Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services
- 10 Educational services, and health care and social assistance
- 11 Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services
- 12 Other services, except public administration
- 13 Public administration
- 14 Military
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

OCCUP1 What kind of work do you do there? *(Note: This was an open-ended question that was manually coded into the following categories; see "Description of Measures" above.)*

- 1 Management, business, science, and arts occupations
- 2 Service occupations

- 3 Sales and office occupations
- 4 Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations
- 5 Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
- 6 Military
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

EMP2 Were you working in the same job at the time of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, in the spring of 2010?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

Resource Networks

Now we'd like you to think of the 20 people closest to you emotionally. [These are people who you are likely to talk with often and who you might discuss important or personal matters with].

LOCNET1 How many of the 20 people closest to you live near you? Your best guess is fine.

- # Numeric input
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

LOCNET2 How many of these _____ people would be willing to help you pay essential expenses?

- # Numeric input
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

LOCNET3 How many of these _____ people would be willing to let you stay with them temporarily if you lost your housing?

- # Numeric input
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

LOCNET4 How many of these _____ people would help you get to a doctor's appointment if you couldn't drive yourself?

- # Numeric input
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

AWAYNET1 You stated that of the 20 people emotionally closest to you, around [LOCNET1] live near you. This means that around [20-LOCNET1] are emotionally close to you but do not live nearby, is that right?

if LOCNET1<20
1 Yes
2 No
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AWAYNET2 How many of these _____ people who are emotionally close to you but who do not live nearby would be willing to help you pay essential expenses?
if AWAYNET1=1 # Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AWAYNET3 How many of these _____ people who are emotionally close to you but who do not live nearby would be willing to let you stay with them temporarily if you lost your housing?
if AWAYNET1=1 # Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AWAYNET1B I'm sorry, if the answer is not [20-LOCNET1], then of the 20 people closest to you emotionally, how many would you say do not live nearby?
if AWAYNET1=2 # Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AWAYNET2B How many of these _____ people who are emotionally close to you but who do not live nearby would be willing to help you pay essential expenses?
if AWAYNET1=2 # Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AWAYNET3B How many of these _____ people who are emotionally close to you but who do not live nearby would be willing to let you stay with them temporarily if you lost your housing?
if AWAYNET1=2 # Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Financial Capability

FCAP1 In a typical month, how difficult is it for you to cover your expenses and pay all your bills? Is it...
0 Not at all difficult
1 Somewhat difficult
2 Very difficult

IMP_FCAP1

Indicator that FCAP1 was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

FCAP2

Have you set aside emergency or rainy day funds that would cover your expenses for 3 months, in case of sickness, job loss, economic downturn, or other emergencies?
0 No
1 Yes

IMP_FCAP2

Indicator that FCAP2 was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

FCAP3

How confident are you that you could come up with \$2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month? Are you certain you could come up with the full amount, think you could probably come up with the full amount, think you probably could not come up with the full amount, or are you certain you could not come up with the full amount?
0 I am certain I could come up with the full \$2,000
1 I could probably come up with the \$2,000
2 I could probably NOT come up with the \$2,000
3 I am certain I could NOT come up with the \$2,000

IMP_FCAP3

Indicator that FCAP3 was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

FCAP4

if FCAP3 < 3

What would be the main source you would use to come up with the \$2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month? Would you...
1 Use savings
2 Borrow or ask for help from family or friends
3 Rely on credit
4 Take out a loan
5 Sell your home or other possessions
6 Work more
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Risk Perceptions

PRISK1

How likely is it that the Deepwater Horizon oil spill impacted the physical health of you or any member of your immediate family? Was it not at all likely that the spill impacted the physical health of you or any member of your immediate family, somewhat likely, very likely, or extremely likely?
0 Not at all likely

- 1 Somewhat likely
- 2 Very likely
- 3 Extremely likely
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PRISK2

How dangerous was the Deepwater Horizon oil spill for the physical health of you or any member of your immediate family? Do you think that it was not dangerous, that it had dangerous short-term impacts lasting less than one year, or dangerous long-term impacts lasting more than one year?

- 0 It was not dangerous
- 1 It had dangerous short-term impacts lasting less than one year
- 2 It had dangerous long-term impacts lasting more than one year
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PRISK3

How worried are you now about any ongoing impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on the physical health of you or any member of your immediate family? Are you not at all worried, a little worried, moderately worried, or very worried?

- 0 Not at all worried
- 1 A little worried
- 2 Moderately worried
- 3 Very worried
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PRISK4

How worried are you now about any ongoing impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on the economic stability in your community? Are you not at all worried, a little worried, moderately worried, or very worried?

- 0 Not at all worried
- 1 A little worried
- 2 Moderately worried
- 3 Very worried
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PRISK5

How worried are you now about any ongoing impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on the social relationships for you or any member of your immediate family? Are you not at all worried, a little worried, moderately worried, or very worried?

- 0 Not at all worried
- 1 A little worried
- 2 Moderately worried
- 3 Very worried

- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

Oil Spill Exposure

EMP3

You told us earlier that you were not working in your current job back in the spring of 2010 during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. At that time, were you employed full-time, employed part-time, retired, unemployed and looking for work, or not employed and not looking for work in the spring of 2010?

if EMP2=0 &
DWR=1

- 1 Employed full time
- 2 Employed part time
- 3 Retired
- 4 Unemployed and looking for work
- 5 Not employed and not looking for work
- 6 On disability
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

EMP4

At the time of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the spring of 2010, were you employed full time, employed part time, retired, unemployed and looking for work, or not employed and not looking for work in the spring of 2010?

if EMP2=0 &
DWR=3-6

- 1 Employed full time
- 2 Employed part time
- 3 Retired
- 4 Unemployed and looking for work
- 5 Not employed and not looking for work
- 6 On disability
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

IND2

if DWR=1 &
EMP3=1,2 or
EMP4=1,2

What kind of business of industry was this?

- 1 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
- 2 Construction
- 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Wholesale trade
- 5 Retail trade
- 6 Transportation and warehousing, and utilities
- 7 Information
- 8 Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing
- 9 Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services
- 10 Educational services, and health care and social assistance
- 11 Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services
- 12 Other services, except public administration
- 13 Public administration

- 14 Military
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

OCCUP2

if DWR=1 &
EMP3=1,2 or
EMP4=1,2

What kind of work were you doing in the spring of 2010?

- 1 Management, business, science, and arts occupations
- 2 Service occupations
- 3 Sales and office occupations
- 4 Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations
- 5 Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
- 6 Military
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

IND3

if DWR=1

Did you or any member of your immediate family work in the oil and gas industry at the time of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the spring of 2010?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

IND4

if DWR=1

Did you or any member of your immediate family work in the fishing or seafood industries at the time of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the spring of 2010?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

IND5

if DWR=1

Did you or any member of your immediate family work in tourist-related industries at the time of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the spring of 2010?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

OSE1

if DWR=1

Did you work on any of the shoreline or water clean-up activities of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

OSE2

if DWR=1

Did you or any member of your immediate family have any property that was lost or damaged because of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill or cleanup?

- 0 No

1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE3A Do you or any member of your immediate family fish commercially?
if DWR=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE3B Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill cause any damage to the areas you or any member of your immediate family fish commercially?
if DWR=1 &
OSE3A=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE4A Do you or any member of your immediate family hunt, fish, or gather?
if DWR=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE4B Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill directly affect your hunting, fishing, or gathering activities, or those of any member of your immediate family?
if DWR=1 &
OSE4A=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE5 Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill directly affect your exercise or recreational patterns or those of any member of your immediate family?
if DWR=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

OSE6 Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill directly affected your dietary or eating patterns or those of any member of your immediate family?
if DWR=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

ENRG1 Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill lead you to lose money?
if DWR=1
0 No

- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

JOB1

Did the Deepwater Horizon oil spill lead you to lose your job or work fewer hours?

if DWR=1

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

CLAIM1

Did you file any economic and property damages claims in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill?

if DWR=1

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

Physical Health

PH1

In general, would you say your health is...

- 0 Poor
- 1 Fair
- 2 Good
- 3 Very good
- 4 Excellent
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PH2

Compared to one year ago, how would you rate your health in general now? Would you say it is much better than one year ago, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse than one year ago?

- 0 Much worse now than one year ago
- 1 Somewhat worse now than one year ago
- 2 About the same
- 3 Somewhat better now than one year ago
- 4 Much better now than one year ago
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PH3

In the past 4 weeks, as a result of your physical health, have you had to cut down the amount of time you spent on work or other activities?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

PH4 In the past 4 weeks, as a result of your physical health, have you accomplished less than you would like?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

PH5 In the past 4 weeks, as a result of your physical health, have you been limited in the kind of work or other activities you could do?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

PH6 In the past 4 weeks, as a result of your physical health, have you had difficulty performing work or other activities (for example, it took extra effort)?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Alcohol Use

AUDIT1 How often do you have a drink of alcohol? Never, once a month or less, 2–4 times a month, 2–3 times a week, or 4 or more times per week?
0 Never
1 Monthly or less
2 2–4 times a month
3 2–3 times a week
4 4 or more times a week
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AUDIT2 How many standard drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day?
if AUDIT1>0
0 1 or 2
1 3 or 4
2 5 or 6
3 7 to 9
4 10 or more
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

AUDIT3 How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion? Never, less than once a month, monthly, weekly, or daily or almost daily?
if AUDIT1>0
0 Never

- 1 Less than monthly
- 2 Monthly
- 3 Weekly
- 4 Daily or almost daily
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

Victimization

The events I'm about to read may or may not have happened to you and may have been upsetting. It's important that we ask these questions for our study. Please tell me whether or not each kind of thing has happened to you since you were 18 years old.

VICT1 Since you were 18, were you in a really bad car, boat, train, or airplane accident?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT1A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT1=1

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT2 Since you were 18, were you in a really bad accident at work or home?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT2A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT2=1

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT3 Since you were 18, were you in a hurricane, flood, earthquake, tornado, or fire?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT3A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT3=1

- 0 No

1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT4 Since you were 18, were you hit or kicked hard enough to get injured?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT4A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT4=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT5 Since you were 18, were you forced or made to have sexual contact?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT5A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT5=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT6 Since you were 18, were you attacked with a gun, knife, or weapon?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT6A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT6=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT7 During military service, did you ever see something horrible or were you badly
scared?
if VET1<4
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT7A
if VICT7=1

Did this happen in the past year?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT8

Since you were 18, did you experience the sudden death of close family or friend?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT8A
if VICT8=1

Did this happen in the past year?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT9

Since you were 18, did you see someone die suddenly or get badly hurt or killed?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT9A
if VICT9=1

Did this happen in the past year?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT10

Since you were 18, did you experience some other sudden event that made you feel very scared, helpless, or horrified?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT10A
if VICT10=1

Did this happen in the past year?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 888 Don't know
- 999 Refuse

VICT11 Since you were 18, did you have a sudden move or loss of home and possessions?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT11A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT11=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT12 Since you were 18, were you suddenly abandoned by spouse, partner, parent, or family?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VICT12A Did this happen in the past year?
if VICT12=1
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Mental Health

We'd like to know over the PAST TWO WEEKS how often have you been bothered by the following problems:

PHQ1 Had little interest or pleasure in doing things?
0 Not at all
1 Several days
2 More than half the days
3 Nearly everyday
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

PHQ2 Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?
0 Not at all
1 Several days
2 More than half the days
3 Nearly everyday
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

GAD1 Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?
0 Not at all
1 Several days
2 More than half the days
3 Nearly everyday
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

GAD2 Not being able to stop or control worrying?
0 Not at all
1 Several days
2 More than half the days
3 Nearly everyday
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

I am going to read you a list of questions about your health. For each one, please indicate how much this is true for you in the last 2 weeks.

W1 Do you worry a lot about your health?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

W2 Do you think there is something seriously wrong with your body?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

W3 Are you afraid of illness?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

W4 Do you often worry about the possibility that you have a serious illness?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

W5 Do you find that you are bothered by many different symptoms?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

W6 Do you often have all the symptoms of a very serious disease?
0 Not at all
1 A little bit
2 Moderately
3 Quite a bit
4 A great deal
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

Healthcare Utilization

HUTIL1 Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or Indian Health Services?
0 No
1 Yes

IMP_HUTIL1 Indicator that HUTIL1 was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

HUTIL2 Is there a particular doctor's office, clinic, health center, or other place that you usually go if you are sick or need advice about your health?
0 No
1 Yes
2 More than one place
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3A
if HUTIL2=0

Why don't you have a usual source of medical care? Is it because...
You are seldom or never sick?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3B
if HUTIL2=0

You have recently moved?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3C
if HUTIL2=0

It is too expensive?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3D
if HUTIL2=0

It is not convenient or available?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3E
if HUTIL2=0

For insurance reasons?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL3F
if HUTIL2=0

You don't use, trust, or like doctors?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL4

During the past 12 months, how many different visits did you make to a hospital emergency room or an urgent care facility for any health reason?
Numeric input
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

HUTIL5 During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker?
0 No
1 Yes
888 Don't Know
999 Refuse

Demographics

GENDR What is your sex?
1 Male
2 Female

IMP_GENDR Indicator that GENDR was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

AGE What is your age?
Numeric entry

IMP_AGE Indicator that AGE was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

HISPANIC Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin?
0 No
1 Yes

IMP_HISPANIC Indicator that HISPANIC was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

ETHNICA What Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin are you?
if HISPANIC=1
1 Mexican, Mexican-American Chicano
2 Puerto Rican
3 Cuban
4 Other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

ETHNICA_OTHER Which specific other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin?
Text input

WHITE Respondent is white
0 No
1 Yes

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK | Respondent is black 0 No 1 Yes |
| AIAN | Respondent is American Indian or Alaska Native 0 No 1 Yes |
| ASIAN | Respondent is Asian 0 No 1 Yes |
| PACIFIC | Respondent is Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 0 No 1 Yes |
| IMP_RACE_D | Indicator that race dummy variables were imputed 0 Not imputed 1 Imputed |
| RACE1A if Asian is selected & Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander is not selected | What Asian race do you consider yourself to be? 1 Asian Indian 2 Chinese 3 Filipino 4 Japanese 5 Korean 6 Vietnamese 7 Other Asian 888 Don't know 999 Refuse |
| RACE1A_OTHER if RACE1A=7 | Which specific other Asian race? Text input |
| RACE1B if Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander is selected & Asian is not selected | What Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander race do you consider yourself to be? 1 Native Hawaiian 2 Guamanian or Chamorro 3 Samoan 4 Other Pacific Islander 888 Don't know 999 Refuse |
| RACE1B_OTHER | Which specific Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander race? |

if RACE1B=4 Text input

RACE1C What Asian race do you consider yourself to be?
if Asian & Native 1 Asian Indian
Hawaiian or Other 2 Chinese
Pacific Islander is 3 Filipino
selected 4 Japanese
 5 Korean
 6 Vietnamese
 7 Other Asian
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

RACE1C_OTHER Which specific other Asian race?
if RACE1C=7 Text input

RACE1D What Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander race do you consider yourself
to be?
if Asian & Native 1 Native Hawaiian
Hawaiian or Other 2 Guamanian or Chamorro
Pacific Islander is 3 Samoan
selected 4 Other Pacific Islander
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

RACE1D_OTHER Which specific other Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander race?
if RACE1D=4 Text input

RACE2 Of the races you identify with, please tell me which one do you feel best
describes your race?
if more than 1 race 1 White
selected 2 Black or African American
 3 American Indian or Alaska Native
 4 Asian
 5 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

MARITAL Are you currently married, widowed, divorced, separated or have you never
been married?
1 Married
2 Widowed
3 Divorced
4 Separated
5 Never been married

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| IMP_MARITAL | Indicator that MARITAL was imputed 0 Not imputed 1 Imputed |
| CHILD1 | How many children, including stepchildren and/or foster children, do you have who live with you at least half of the time? # Numeric input 888 Don't know 999 Refuse |
| CHILD2 if CHILD1>0 | How many of the children who live with you at least half of the time are under the age of 18? # Numeric input 888 Don't know 999 Refuse |
| SES1 | What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? 0 12 years or less of school (no high school diploma) 1 High school diploma or equivalent 2 Some college 3 Associate's degree 4 Vocational/technical diploma 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Master's, doctoral or professional degree |
| IMP_SES1 | Indicator that SES1 was imputed 0 Not imputed 1 Imputed |
| SES2 | We would like to know what your household income was last year before taxes. Please stop me when I get to the category that includes your household income. 1 Under \$10,000 2 \$10,000–19,999 3 \$20,000–\$29,999 4 \$30,000–\$39,999 5 \$40,000–\$49,999 6 \$50,000–\$74,999 7 \$75,000–\$99,999 8 \$100,000 or more 888 Don't know 999 Refuse |
| SOR1 | Do you consider yourself to be... 1 Heterosexual or straight 2 Gay or lesbian 3 Bisexual |

888 Don't know
999 Refuse

REL1 How religious would you say you are? Are you...
0 Not religious at all
1 Not too religious
2 Fairly religious
3 Very religious
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

VET1 Have you ever served on active duty in the U.S. armed forces, Reserves or National Guard?
1 Yes, now on active duty
2 Yes, on active duty in past but not now
3 Yes, on active duty for training in reserves or National Guard
4 Never served in the military
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

DWR Respondent was resident of the region at time of Deepwater Horizon
0 No
1 Yes

RESPID Respondent ID number
Numeric input

Weight

Weight_post_total Weight for full sample

Multiple Imputation Variables

RESPID Respondent ID number, matches respondent ID in main file
SES2_I Income value, adheres to same coding scheme as in main file
Imputation Imputation number
IMP_SES2 Indicator that SES2 was imputed
0 Not imputed
1 Imputed

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