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ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENT SURVEY-2004

**A SCIENTIFIC TELEPHONE SURVEY
CONDUCTED
BY AND FOR THE
SCSU SURVEY STUDENT DIRECTORS
ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY
BY
ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY**

April 2004

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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SCSU SURVEY HOMEPAGE
[HTTP://web.stcloudstate.edu/scsusurvey](http://web.stcloudstate.edu/scsusurvey)


Drs. Frank, Wagner and Kukoleca Hammes are members of the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (M.A.P.O.R.) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (A.A.P.O.R.) and subscribe to the code of ethics of the A.A.P.O.R.

HISTORY, METHODOLOGY, MOST FREQUENCIES IN TABLE FORM BELOW

LINKS TO:  =CLICK ON WORKING LINK [these links often have more in-depth findings and reports]

FOR OTHER REPORTS/FINDINGS CONTACT SCSU SURVEY DIRECTORS

QUESTIONNAIRE

 **STUDENT DIRECTOR REPORTS AND OTHER MATERIAL** [most of the frequency reports are included by scrolling down except for client questions which are added as clients have a chance to review the results. Results from Student Director SCSU Research Colloquium presentations and other presentations are added as the directors have time to prepare them. Some of the data is in rough form and further analysis can be obtained by contacting a faculty director]

I. History and Mission of the Survey

The SCSU Survey is an ongoing survey research extension of the Social Science Research Institute in the College of Social Sciences at St. Cloud State University. The SCSU Survey performs its research in the form of telephone interviews. Telephone surveys are but one of the many types of research employed by researchers to collect data randomly. The telephone survey is now the instrument of choice for a growing number of researchers.

Dr. Steve Frank began the SCSU Survey in 1980 conducting several omnibus surveys a year of central Minnesota adults in conjunction with his Political Science classes. The SCSU Survey conducts its statewide omnibus survey once a year. In addition to questions focusing on the research of the faculty directors, clients can buy into the survey or contract for specialized surveys.

Presently, the omnibus surveys have continued, but have shifted to a primary statewide focus. These statewide surveys are conducted once a year in the fall and focus on statewide issues such as election races, current events, and other important issues that are present in the state of Minnesota. Besides the annual fall survey, the SCSU Survey conducts an annual spring survey of SCSU students on various issues such as campus safety, alcohol and drug use, race, etc. Lastly, the SCSU Survey conducts contract surveys for various public and private sector clients. The Survey provides a useful service for the people and institutions of the State of Minnesota by furnishing valid data of the opinions, behaviors, and characteristics of adult Minnesotans.

The primary mission of the SCSU Survey is to serve the academic community and various clients through its commitment to high quality survey research and to provide education and experiential opportunities to researchers and students. The directors of the SCSU Survey strive to assure that all SCSU students and faculty directors contribute to the research process, as all are essential in making a research project successful. This success is measured by our ability to obtain high quality survey data that is timely, accurate, and reliable while maintaining an environment that promotes the professional and personal growth of each staff member. The survey procedures used by the SCSU Survey adhere to the highest quality academic standards. The SCSU Survey maintains the highest ethical standards in its procedures and methods. Both faculty and student directors demonstrate integrity and respect for dignity in all interactions with colleagues, clients, researchers, and survey participants.

II. Survey Staff

The Survey's faculty directors are Dr. Steve Frank (SCSU Professor of Political Science), Dr. Steven Wagner (SCSU Professor of Public and Non-Profit

Administration) and Dr. Michelle Kukoleca Hammes (SCSU Assistant Professor of Political Science). The faculty directors are members of the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (M.A.P.O.R.) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (A.A.P.O.R.). The directors subscribe to the code of ethics of A.A.P.O.R.

A STEPHEN I. FRANK

Dr. Frank holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science from Washington State University. Dr. Frank teaches courses in American Politics, Public Opinion and Research Methods at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Frank started the SCSU Survey in 1980, and since has played a major role in the development, administration and analysis of over 150 telephone surveys for local and state governments, school districts and a variety of nonprofit agencies. Dr. Frank has completed extensive postgraduate work in survey research at the University of Michigan. Dr. Frank coauthored with Dr. Wagner and published by Harcourt College, *"We Shocked the World!" A Case Study of Jesse Ventura's Election as Governor of Minnesota*. Revised Edition. He also recently published two academic book chapters: one appears in the current edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics* and the other, co-authored with Dr. Wagner, is contained in *Campaigns and Elections*, edited by Robert Watson and Colton Campbell. Dr. Frank is past chairperson of the SCSU Department of Political Science and currently serves as President of the Minnesota Political Science Association.

B. STEVEN C. WAGNER

Dr. Wagner holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Master of Public Administration from Northern Illinois University. Dr. Wagner earned his Bachelor of Science in Political Science from Illinois State University. Dr. Wagner teaches courses in American Politics and Public and Nonprofit Management at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Wagner joined the SCSU Survey in 1997. Before coming to SCSU, Dr. Wagner taught in Kansas where he engaged in community-based survey research and before that was staff researcher for the U.S. General Accounting Office. Dr. Wagner has written many papers on taxation and state politics and budgeting, and has published articles and book chapters on voting behavior, federal funding of local services and organizational decision making. Dr. Wagner, with Dr. Frank, published two texts on Jesse Ventura's election and service as Minnesota's Governor. With Dr. Frank, Dr. Wagner recently published a chapter on Ventura's election in Watson and Campbell's *Campaigns and Elections*.

C. MICHELLE KUKOLECA HAMMES

Dr. Kukoleca Hammes holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Masters in Political Science from the State University of New York at

Binghamton. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes earned her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Niagara University. Kr. Kukoleca Hammes' is a comparativist with an area focus on North America and Western Europe. Her substantive focus is representative governmental institutions. She teaches courses in American Government, Introduction to Ideas and Institutions, Western European Politics, and a Capstone in Political Science at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes, since joining the survey team, is using her extensive graduate school training in political methodology to aid in questionnaire construction and results analysis. She recently published a book chapter on Minnesota public participation in the Fifth Edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics*.

SCSU students, Ms. Angela Jabs and Mr. Jason Lunser serve as senior student lab supervisors. Mr. Jason Amunrud, also a SCSU student, provided technical support to ensure the interviewing software and all related hardware functioned.

After five or more hours of training and screening, approximately 40 SCSU students completed the calling. These students were enrolled in two of Professor Steve Franks courses: one his undergraduate political science research course and his course on democracy and citizenship. Under the director of Drs. Frank, Wagner and Kukoleca Hammes, Ms. Jabs and Mr. Lunser, , Ms. Stacey Springer, Ms. Nicole Kahler, Ms. Melissa Ackerman, Mr. Paul Ben-Yehuda, Ms. Ginger Becker, Ms. Kasey Lussier, Ms. Adriana Dobrzycka, Mr. Chris Brixius, and Mr. Jason Moe trained all callers and supervised all calling. These students serve the SCSU Survey as student directors and, in addition to supervising the lab for the SCSU Survey spring survey of SCSU students, perform similar functions for the fall omnibus survey and client-centered surveys.

SCSU SURVEY LAB STUDENT DIRECTORS/CONSULTANTS

SENIOR STUDENT LAB DIRECTORS/SUPERVISORS

Ms. Angela Jabs, Junior, Elementary Education Major
Jordan, Minnesota

Mr. Jason Lunser, Junior, Political Science Major
Cold Spring, Minnesota

STUDENT LAB DIRECTORS/SUPERVISORS

Ms. Stacey Springer, Junior, Political Science and Psychology Majors
Lincoln, Nebraska

Ms. Nicole Kahler, Junior, Social Work Major

Roseville, Minnesota
Ms. Melissa Ackerman, Senior, Secondary Education-Political Science
Major
Cottage Grove, Minnesota
Mr. Paul Ben-Yehuda, Senior, Political Science and Communication
Majors
St. Cloud, Minnesota
Ms. Ginger Becker, Senior, Political Science Major
Deer Creek, Minnesota
Ms. Kasey Lussier, Senior, Political Science Major
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Ms. Adriana Dobrzycka, Senior, Political Science and Anthropology Majors
Florence, Italy
Mr. Chris Brixius, Junior, Sociology Major
St. Cloud, Minnesota
Mr. Jason Moe, Junior, Political Science Major

STUDENT TECHNICAL CONSULTANT

Mr. Jason Amunrud, Sophomore, Computer Science Major
Shoreview, Minnesota

III. Methodology

The SCSU Survey operates the CATI Lab in Stewart Hall 324. The CATI Lab, which stands for Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing Lab, is equipped with 13 interviewer stations that each includes a computer, a phone, and a headset. In addition to the interviewer stations, there is the Supervisor Station, which is used to monitor the survey while it is in progress. The SCSU Survey has its own server designated solely for the use of the SCSU Survey.

The SCSU Survey is licensed to use Sawtooth Software's Ci3 Questionnaire Authoring Version 4.1, a state-of-the-art windows-based computer-assisted interviewing package. This program allow us to develop virtually any type of questionnaire while at the same time programming edit and consistency checks and other quality control measures to insure the most valid data. Interviewing with Ci3 offers many advantages:

1. Complete control of what the interviewer sees;
2. Automatic skip or branch patterns based on previous answers, combinations of answers, or even mathematical computations performed on answers;
3. Randomization of response categories or question order;

4. Customized questionnaires using respondents' previous responses, and,
5. Incorporation of data from the sample directly into the sample database.

In addition, all interview stations are networked for complete, ongoing sample management. Sawtooth Software's Ci3 allows immediate data updating, ensuring maximum data integrity and allowing clients to get progress reports anytime. The Survey directors are able to review data for quality and consistency. Question answers are entered directly into the computer, thus keypunching is eliminated, which decreases human error and facilitates immediate data analysis. The calling system is programmed to store call record keeping automatically, allowing interviewers and supervisors to focus on the interviewing task. Callbacks are programmed through the computer network and made on a schedule. Each number is called ten times. Interrupted surveys are easily completed. Persons who are willing to be interviewed can do so when it is convenient to them, improving the quality of their responses.

Calls were made at various times during the week (Monday through Thursday, 4:30 to 9:30) and on Sunday afternoon and evening to maximize contacts and ensure equal opportunities to respond among various demographic groups. The calling system maintains full and detailed records, including the number of attempts made to each number and the disposition of each attempt. Initial refusals were contacted and many were converted to completions.

The survey was administered on Monday, March 29 through Wednesday, March 31 and April 1 from 4:30 to 9:30. Conversion of callbacks and refusals occurred from 1:00 to 9:30 on Sunday, April 4 and from 4:30 to 9:30, Monday, April 5

Several steps were taken to ensure that the telephone sample of SCSU students was representative of the larger student population. The sample was drawn proportional to the currently enrolled student population by the Minnesota State College and University (MnSCU) Regional Center. The sample was comprised of 1,500 currently enrolled students who had a telephone anywhere in the state of Minnesota. Our interest was to interview currently active full and part time students. The sample was screened to remove duplicate names and invalid telephone numbers from the sample. This reduced the working sample from 1,500 to 1,457. Although the same sample generation procedures this year mirrored past years, we found many student telephone numbers very dated. Once the student directors and interviewers found current not-working numbers, they looked up the respondent names in the current campus telephone book to locate current telephone numbers. These current telephone numbers were then used to contact the respondents. In order to reach hard-to-get respondents each number was called up to ten times over different days and times and

appointments made as necessary to interview the designated respondent at her/his convenience.

The sample consists of 505 respondents. In samples of 505 interviews, the sample error due to sampling and other random effects is approximately plus/minus four percent at the 95 percent confidence level. This means that if one were to have drawn 20 samples of the student population and administered the same instrument it would be expected that the overall findings would be greater/lesser than four percent only one time in twenty. In all surveys there are other possible sources of error for which precise estimates are not calculated. These include interviewer and coder error, respondent misinterpretation, and analysis errors. When analysis is made of sub-samples such as respondents who are live in university residence halls, or when the sample is broken down by variables such as gender, the sample error may be larger.

The demographics of the sample match known characteristics of the student population very well and weighting was only applied to place of residence. The ratio of dorm resident obtained during interviewing was higher than exists, so the sample was weighted to reflect a sample of 20 percent of residing in campus residency halls. In terms of other demographic factors, interviewing resulted in a sample within the margin of error of the population and they were therefore not weighted.

The cooperation rate of the survey was 82 percent. A cooperation rate of 82 percent is 30_percentage points above the average for professional marketing firms. Cooperation rate means that once we reached an eligible respondent, more than eight of ten respondents agreed to participate in the survey. The cooperation rate is determined by adding the number of completed interviews (505) to the total number of refusals (110) and dividing the number of completed interview (505) by the sum of the completions and refusals (615).

The total survey consisted of 57 variables. Respondent gender, place of residence, year of birth, ethnic status, citizenship and class standing were imported from the database. Of the 57 questions, most are reported herein and the remainder are asked for various departments and operating units of SCSU and are reported to those units. The complete questionnaire is viewable by going to the SCSU Survey web site and following the links to the spring SCSU student 2004 survey.

Table 1: Calling Record	
Disposition Record	Frequency
Completed Calls (weighted shown)	505
Not Working Numbers	125
Not Eligible – Respondent not available during the period of the study, language problems, hearing problems, illness, out of state.	41
Callbacks – Appointments made but contact could not be made with designated respondent.	150
Refusals – Attempt to re-contact and convert refusals to a completion was made for all refusals.	110
Answering Machine – Live contact could not be made even after 10 calls.	173
Business Phones	1
No Answers – Probable non-working numbers.	24
Fax/Modem	7
Busy	20
Call Blocking	6
No longer at student	10
No longer resident at phone number, new number not available, wrong number	268
.Other-partially completed but not finished, miscellaneous	17
Total Calls Placed	1457
Total starting sample, including duplicate names and invalid phone numbers	1500

IV. Substantive Questions: Direction and Challenges Facing SCSU

**Table 2:
Right Direction or Wrong Track-2004**

“I would like to start by asking you whether you think SCSU is on the right track or whether you think SCSU is going in the wrong direction?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Right Track	417	83
Wrong Direction	36	7
Don't Know	48	10
Total	501	100

**Table 3
Right Direction or Wrong Track
2002-2004 Comparison**

Freq./Percent	2002	2003	2004
Right Track	411 – 78%	382 – 75%	417 – 83%
Wrong Direction	62 – 12%	69 – 13%	36 – 7%
Don't Know	54 – 10%	64 – 12%	48 – 10%
Total	527 – 100%	515 – 100%	501 - 100%

Table 4: Greatest Challenge Facing SCSU <i>“What do you believe is the greatest challenge facing the St. Cloud State University community?”</i>					
RESPONSE	2001- PERCENT	2002- PERCENT	2003- PERCENT	2004- FREQUENCY	2004- PERCENT
Administration	0	0	1	4	1
Advising	0	1	1	5	1
Apathy	0	0	1	2	0
Building Better Facilities	1	0	0	3	1
Cheating	0	0	0	0	0
Civility/Friendliness	1	2	0	4	1
Courses/Major Options	3	2	1	18	4
Diversity/Race Relations	17	31	17	43	9
Enrollment Growth	0	1	1	8	2
Fees	0	0	0	1	0
Food Service	0	0	0	0	0
Ghetto/Housing	0	2	1	3	1
Handicap Accessibility	0	0	0	2	0
Image	0	3	2	9	2
International Politics	0	0	0	0	0
International Faculty Language	0	1	0	1	0
Jobs for Graduates	1	1	1	4	1
Keeping Students Informed	0	0	1	5	1
Keeping up with Technology	1	0	0	4	1
Library Hours	0	0	1	0	0
Liberalism	0	1	0	2	0
Maintain Academic Rigor	2	2	1	9	2
Maintain Academic Options	1	0	0	0	0
Maintaining Good Reputation	2	0	0	1	0
Maintain Overall Reputation	5	1	0	0	0
Maintain Rep/Quality	2	2	3	15	4

Professors					
Maintain Rep/Quality Students	1	2	1	9	2
Maintain Sports Reputation	0	0	0	3	1
Money for Departments	3	0	0	0	0
Nearly Open Enrollment	0	0	0	0	0
Not Enough Scholarships	1	0	0	0	0
Parking	29	20	12	137	28
Security	0	0	0	1	0
Social Influences	0	0	0	1	0
State Financial Support	4	3	13	15	4
Staying Affordable/Cost/Tuition	6	3	15	45	9
Student Drinking/Drug Use	2	4	3	17	4
Student Participation	0	0	0	0	0
Student-Teacher Ratio/Class size	4	0	0	0	0
Too Many Adjuncts	0	0	0	0	0
Too Much Homework	0	0	0	2	0
St. Cloud Community	2	2	1	5	1
Weather/River/Food	1	0	0	0	0
Other(friends, on-line classes, suits, study too much, student involvement, no tunnels)	0	0	10	33	7
Don't Know	11	16	17	97	20
Total	100	100	100	497	100

V. Substantive Questions: How Students Spend Time

This series of questions began with the introduction: Our next series of questions tries to determine how many hours a week SCSU students engage in various activities.

Table 5: Hours Work for Pay per Week.		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	137	27
1-5	19	4
6-10	42	8
11-15	51	10
16-20	92	18
21-25	57	11
26-30	26	5
31-40	61	12
41-60	19	4
Total	503	100
Of the all respondents, mode is 0 hours per week work and the median is 20.00. The weekly mean is 17.77 and the standard deviation is 15.74.		

**Table 6:
Hours Study for Classes per Week.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
0	3	1
1	11	2
2	22	4
3	18	4
4	22	4
5	54	11
6	17	4
7	20	4
8	22	4
9	1	0
10	105	21
11	1	0
12	14	3
13	3	1
14	5	1
15	61	12
16	2	0
17	0	0
18	0	0
19	0	0
20	62	12
21	3	1
22	1	0
23	0	0
24	2	0
25	21	4
26	0	0
27	0	0
28	1	0
29	0	0
30	11	2
31 or more	18	4
Total	501	100
Of the all respondents, mode is 10 hours per week study and the median is 10.00 hours per week. The weekly mean is 12.48 and the standard deviation is 9.40.		

Table 7:
Hours per week go out for social activities such as hanging out with friends, sports, dates, and similar activities.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	29	6
1	9	2
2	30	6
3	24	5
4	17	3
5	50	10
6	15	3
7	12	3
8	23	5
9	0	0
10	105	21
11	2	0
12	19	4
13	0	0
14	3	1
15	51	10
16-20	69	14
21-25	21	4
26-40	17	3
Total	496	100
Of the all respondents, mode is 10 hours per week they “go out” and the median is 10.00. The weekly mean is 10.98 and the standard deviation is 8.33.		

**Table 8:
Hours per Week Watch TV.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	39	8
1	34	7
2	68	13
3	32	6
4	32	6
5	79	16
6	19	4
7	23	5
8	19	4
9	0	0
10	78	16
11	0	0
12	8	2
13	3	1
14	9	2
15	21	4
16-20	18	4
21-50	17	4
Total	499	100

Of the all respondents, mode is 5 hours per week they “watch TV” and the median is 5.00. The weekly mean is 6.87 and the standard deviation is 6.57.

Table 9:
Hours per Week do extracurricular activities such as volunteering, clubs, and organizations.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	202	40
1	42	8
2	67	13
3	44	9
4	19	4
5	36	7
6	14	3
7	12	2
8	9	2
9	1	0
10	15	3
11-15	18	4
16 or More	21	4
Total	501	100
Of the all respondents, mode is 0 hours per week they “volunteer” and the median is 2.00. The weekly mean is 3.48 and the standard deviation is 6.12.		
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Table 10:
How many hours a night do you sleep?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
4	14	3
5	48	10
6	141	29
7	141	29
8	118	24
9	21	4
10	7	1
11	0	0
12	3	1
Total	492	100
Of the all respondents, mode is 7 hours per night they “sleep” and the median is 7.00. The nightly mean is 6.83 and the standard deviation is 1.25.		

Descriptive Statistics On Various Activity Hours

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Males	females	Gpa 2 or below	Gpa 3+
Hours a week working	504	16.82	14.522	16	17.5	11.4	17.4
studying	501	12.48	9.399	12.1	12.7	8.7	13.5
Going out	497	10.98	8.334	12	10.2	14.1	10.3
Watch tv	499	6.87	6.568	8.1	5.9	5.6	6.5
Volunteering	501	3.48	6.118	3.4	3.5	2.4	4.0
Hours of sleep- night	504	6.67	1.620	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7

VI. Substantive Questions: Parking and Buses

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: Now we have some questions relating to parking and buses.

Table 11: Drive to Campus		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	206	41
No	295	59
Don't Know	2	0
Total	503	100

Table 12: Drive to Campus-Yes		
<i>“How many days a week do you drive a car to campus?”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1	53	11
2	50	10
3	42	8
4	31	6
5	108	21
6	2	0
7	9	2
Total	295	100
Of the respondents who drive to campus, mode is 5 days per week and the median is 4.00. The weekly mean is 3.45 and the standard deviation is 1.68.		

Table 13:
Rate on-campus parking for students

“How would you rate on-campus housing for SCSU students?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Excellent	7	1
Pretty good	63	13
Only fair	109	22
Poor	304	60
Can't Judge	5	1
Don't Know	15	3
Total	504	100

Table 14:
Comparison of on-campus parking for students

“In comparison to other colleges and universities you’ve attended or visited, how would you rate availability of student parking on the SCSU campus? Is SCSU parking for students better, about the same, or worse?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Better	31	6
About the same	155	31
Worse	244	49
Don't Know/Can't Compare	73	14
Total	503	100

**Table 15:
Bus Usage**

“During the school year, how many days a week on average, do you use the St. Cloud buses such as the Husky Shuttle or city buses?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	306	61
One	28	6
Two	46	9
Three	34	7
Four	22	4
Five	46	9
Six	6	1
Seven	11	2
Don't Know	5	1
Total	505	100

The modal frequency of all responses is zero and the median is zero. The mean is 1.39 and the standard deviation is 2.08.

**Table 16:
Main Reason for Using Buses**

***“What is the main reason for using the bus system?”
(Asked of buses users only)***

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Only means of transportation	16	9
Because its free	21	11
Cheaper than buying a parking pass	9	5
Cheaper than paying parking tickets	3	2
Easier than finding parking	26	13
Convenient routes	24	13
Convenient times	9	5
Environmentally friendly	5	3
Use Husky Shuttle to go to K and Q lots	58	30
Go to school	9	5
Go to work	2	1
Other	10	5
Don't Know	1	1
Total	194	100

**Table 17
Main Reason Don't Use Buses**

***“Why don't you use the bus system?”
(Asked of non users only)***

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Live on campus or walking distance	78	25
More time efficient to drive/walk/etc.	61	20
Bus routes not convenient	40	13
Commute/do not live in St. Cloud area	50	16
Do not feel safe riding the bus	3	1
Prefer to drive	46	15
Other	23	7

Don't Know	8	3
Total	310	100

**Table 18:
Free Ride Program**

“During the 2003-2004 school year, St. Cloud State and the city bus system teamed up to offer the Free Ride program allowing all St. Cloud students to ride the buses by using their student Ids. This is currently paid for by student fees. The fee has been increased by 25 cents per credit starting Fall 2004. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with this fee increase?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Strongly agree	86	17
Agree	262	52
Disagree	105	21
Strongly disagree	23	5
Don't Know	28	6
Total	504	100

VII. Substantive Questions: Live After Graduation

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: I am now going to ask some questions about life after graduation.

**Table 19:
Potential Residential Arrangement**

“In terms of living arrangements after graduation, will you?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Live with your parents	46	9
Live with your spouse or children	171	34
Live alone	107	21

Live with roommates	168	33
Other	6	1
Don't Know	6	1
Total	505	100

**Table 20:
Place of Potential Residence**

“Upon graduation, do you plan to stay in Minnesota or move to another state or country?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Stay in Minnesota	339	67
Move to another state	104	21
Move to another country	20	4
Other	4	1
Don't Know	38	8
Total	505	100

**Table 21:
Potential Starting Salary**

“What range do you think your starting salary will be upon graduation?:”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Under \$20,000	22	4
\$20,001-\$35,000	221	44
\$35,001-\$50,000	172	34
\$50,001-\$75,000	41	8
Over \$75,000	17	3
More education, no job	16	3
Don't Know	17	3
Total	505	100

VIII. Substantive Questions: Alcohol Use

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: The next set of questions pertain to alcohol use. We would like to remind you that this entire survey is confidential and will not be linked to you in any way.

Table 22: Alcohol User vs. Abstainer		
<i>“Do you ever use alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine or liquor, or are you a total abstainer?”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Use Alcohol	419	83
Total Abstainer	85	17
Don't Know	1	0
Total	505	100

Table 23: Alcohol User vs. Total Abstainer: Compared 1999, 2001, 2004			
RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
User	84%	87%	83%
Abstainer	16%	13%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 24:
Why Abstain
(asked only of abstainers)**

“Why do you choose to abstain from alcoholic beverages?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Underage	2	2
Family History of Alcohol Abuse	13	16
Moral/Religious Reason	23	28
Other	44	52
Don't Know	2	2
Total	84	100

**Table 25:
Number of Days Consume Alcohol
(asked only of consumers)**

“How many days during a typical week do you consume alcohol?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Zero	28	7
One	181	43
Two	93	22
Three	65	16
Four	29	7
Five	5	1
Six	1	0
Seven	4	1
Don't Know	13	3
Total	420	100

Table 26:
Number of Days Consume Alcohol
Compared 1999, 2001, 2004

RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
Zero	13%	16%	7%
One	41%	46%	43%
Two	23%	27%	22%
Three	14%	6%	16%
Four	5%	2%	7%
Five	4%	2%	1%
Six	0%	1%	0%
Seven	0%	0%	1%
Don't Know	na	na	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 27:
Number of Drinks per Consumption Episode
(asked only of consumers)

“When you do consume alcohol how many drinks do you usually consume? By drinks, we mean a 12 oz. Beer, 7 oz glass of wine or a 1 ox. Shot of hard alcohol, either by itself or mixed with something else?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1	33	8
2	77	19
3	73	18
4	47	12
5	61	15
6	27	6
7	16	4
8	21	5
9	8	2
10	25	6
11	4	1
12	12	3
13	1	0
14	1	0
15	6	1
16	0	0
17	0	0
18	2	1
Total	414	100

Table 28:
Number of Drinks per Consumption Episode
Compared 1999, 2001, 2004

RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
1	7%	8%	8%
2	11%	19%	19%
3	18%	21%	18%
4	12%	12%	12%
5	16%	11%	15%
6	11%	10%	6%
7	5%	2%	4%
8	7%	6%	5%
9	1%	2%	2%
10	4%	4%	6%
11	2%	0%	1%
12	2%	3%	3%
13	1%	0%	0%
14	0%	0%	0%
15	1%	1%	1%
16	0%	0%	0%
17	0%	0%	0%
18	0%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 29:
Why Drink
(asked only of consumers)**

“What is the single most important reason why you drink?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Drinking to Get Drunk	12	3
Status Associated to Drinking	11	3
Culture of Alcohol Consumption on Campus	4	1
Peer Pressure and Academic Stress	9	2
To be Social	310	74
Like Alcohol	27	7
Forget Problems	19	5
Other	18	4
Don't Know	10	2
Total	419	100

**Table 30:
Money Spent on Alcohol
(asked only of consumers)**

“How much money do you think you put towards alcohol consumption on an average night of drinking? This includes cost of alcohol, taxi fares, cover charges, and any other related expenses.”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
\$0.00-\$10.00	187	45
\$10.00-\$20.00	135	32
\$20.00-\$30.00	55	13
\$30.00-\$40.00	29	7
\$40.00-\$50.00	8	2
\$50.00 or more	5	1
Don't Know	1	0
Total	420	100

**Table 31:
Results of Drinking
(asked only of consumers)**

***“Since the beginning of the school year, as a result of alcohol have you?”
(multiple responses accepted)***

RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT OF CASES
Missed School, Work or other Commitment	67	16
Blacked Out	38	9
Engaged in an Unplanned Sex Activity	34	8
Argued with Friends	106	25
Damaged Property	17	4
Got in Trouble with Police/Campus Patrol	22	5
Hurt or Injured	27	7
Had to Seek Medical Attention	9	2
Hangover	236	57
Driven a Car	72	17
Done Anything Later Regretted	82	20
None of the Above	145	34
Don't Know	3	1
Total	858	100

**Table 32:
Results of Drinking
Compared 1999, 2001, 2004
(multiple responses accepted)**

RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
Missed School, Work or other Commitment	44%	33%	16%
Got Behind in School Work	26%	17%	na
Blacked Out	14%	13%	9%
Engaged in an Unplanned Sex Activity	7%	6%	8%
Argued with Friends	35%	35%	25%
Damaged Property	4%	8%	45%
Got in Trouble with Police/Campus Patrol	6%	5%	5%
Hurt or Injured	9%	8%	7%
Had to Seek Medical Attention	2%	2%	2%
Hangover	na	na	57%
Driven a Car	0%	0%	17%
Done Anything Later Regretted	32%	28%	20%
None of the Above	0%	0%	35%
Don't Know	na	na	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 33:
Male Binge Drinking
(asked only of male drinkers)**

“During the past two weeks, have you consumed five or more drinks in a row?”

RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	118	66
No	61	34
Don't Know	1	0
Total	180	100

**Table 34:
Male Binge Drinking
Compared 1999, 2001, 2004**

RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
Yes	58%	44%	66%
No	42%	56%	34%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 35:
Female Binge Drinking
(asked only of female drinkers)**

“During the past two weeks, have you consumed four or more drinks in a row?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	108	45
No	130	55
Total	238	100

**Table 36:
Female Binge Drinking
Compared 1999, 2001, 2004**

RESPONSES	1999 PERCENT	2001 PERCENT	2004 PERCENT
Yes	40%	36%	45%
No	60%	64%	55%
Total	100%	100%	100%

IX. Substantive Questions: Politics and Government

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: Now we have a few questions about politics and government.

Table 37: Presidential Preference		
<i>“Which candidate will you vote for in November 2004 for the President of the United States?”</i>		
RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Bush	122	25
Kerry	161	33
Nader	10	2
Won't vote	36	7
Other	9	2
Don't Know	155	31
Total	493	100

Table 38: Party Preference		
<i>“Generally speaking, do you consider yourself to be a Republican, Democrat, Green Party member, Independence Party member, independent, or something else?”</i>		
RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Republican	133	27
Democrat	180	36
Independence Party	9	2
Green Party	13	3
Independent (not party)	67	14
Other	41	8
Apolitical	6	1
Don't Know	50	10
Total	499	100

Table 39: Ideology		
<i>“Thinking about your own general approach to politics, do you consider yourself very liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, or very conservative?”</i>		
RESPONSE	COUNT	PERCENT
Very Liberal	54	11
Liberal	152	31
Moderate	139	28
Somewhat Conservative	104	21
Very Conservative	16	3
Don't Know	30	6
Total	495	100

X. Substantive Questions: Religion

This section of the survey began with the following introduction: Now we have a few questions relating to religion.

Table 40: Religion Attendance		
<i>“How often do you attend church, synagogue, temple, or mosque? Is it at least once a day, at least once a week, almost every week, about once a month, seldom or never?”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
At Least Once a Day	4	1
At Least Once a Week	82	16
Almost Every Week	60	12
About Once a Month	105	21
Seldom	155	31
Never	97	19
Total	503	100

Table 41: Interest in Faith		
<i>“Since coming to college would you say you have an increase, decrease, or the same amount of interest in religious faith?”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Increase	88	17
Decrease	85	17
Stayed the Same	331	66
Total	504	100

Table 42: Religious Change		
<i>“Have you changed your religion since coming to college?”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	23	5
No	480	95
Total	504	100

<p>Table 43: Religious Classifications</p>		
<p><i>“I am going to read a list of religious preferences, which of these would you classify yourself as?”</i></p>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Buddhist	5	1
Catholic	197	39
Hinduism	6	1
Jewish	3	1
Muslim	4	1
Protestant/Other Christian	204	41
Mormon	4	1
Atheist/Agnostic/No Affiliation	57	11
Other	21	4
Don't Know	1	0
Total	503	100

XI. Demographic Indicators

<p>Table 44: Grade Point Average</p>		
<p><i>“What is your cumulative GPA? Is it less than 1.5, between 1.6 and 2.0, between 2.1 and 2.5, 2.6 to 3.0, 3.1 to 3.5, or over 3.5?”</i></p>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1.5 or less	2	0
1.6-2.0	9	2
2.1-2.5	47	9
2.6-3.0	135	27
3.1-3.5	154	31
Over 3.5	142	28
Don't Know	14	3
Total	503	100

Table 45:
Primary Living Arrangement

“Regarding your primary living arrangement, do you live on campus in the dorms or do you rent an apartment or house in the St. Cloud area or do you have some other living arrangement such as being a homeowner, living in your family’s home, or do you commute from outside the St. Cloud area?”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Dorm	100	20
Renter	203	40
Own Home	74	15
Live with Family	54	11
Commute	67	13
Other	6	1
Don’t Know	1	0
Total	504	100

Table 46:
Gender

“Gender was imported from the data base”

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Male	220	44
Female	285	56
Total	505	100

Table 47: Residence		
<i>“Place of residence was imported from the data base”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Off Campus	404	80
University Residence Hall	100	20
Total	505	100

Table 48: Year of Birth		
<i>“Year of birth was imported from the data base”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1942-1944	2	0
1950-1959	12	2
1960-1969	27	5
1970-1974	27	5
1975	7	1
1976	14	3
1977	10	2
1978	16	3
1979	24	5
1980	31	6
1981	60	12
1982	78	16
1983	86	17
1984	61	12
1985	36	7
1986	1	0
Total	493	100

Table 49: Ethnic Background		
<i>“Ethnic background was imported from the data base”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Caucasian	397	93
African/African American	8	2
Latino/Hispanic	3	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	4
Native American/Alaskan	3	1
Total	427	100

Table 50 Class Standing		
<i>“Class standing was imported from the data base”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Freshman	89	18
Sophomore	90	18
Junior	131	26
Senior	133	26
Graduate	41	8
Post Degree	16	3
Special	6	1
Total	505	100

Table 51: Citizens		
<i>“Citizen was imported from the data base”</i>		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
U.S.	485	96
Not Resident Alien/ Resident Alien	20	4
Total	100	100