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**Title: Is Fairness Different? An Analysis of Generalized Trust in Poland**

### **Motivation**

Generalized social trust—if people in general can be trusted, if people are fair, if people are helpful—is considered an important part of social capital. Social capital, in turn, is included when looking at measures of happiness, overall wellbeing, and satisfaction with life. Concepts of fairness within society may be related to the idea of a meritocracy—whether one is getting what one deserves. It does not necessarily follow that believing that one got what one deserves would make a person happy. The European Social Survey (ESS) poses three questions that analyse generalized social trust—if people in general can be trusted, if people are fair, and if people are generally helpful. While some surveys take an average of responses to these three questions, it seems that the concept of fairness is a little out of place. The author's experience of growing up in the former Soviet Union led her to believe that the concept of trust was not one of fairness at all, but of faith in people to behave consistently—and when someone said, “I trust you,” it meant, “I trust you to behave as I know you will.” Trust within this definition was a measure of consistency, of predictability—not of any extension of goodwill or faith. The ESS asks respondents to choose where they stand on a scale of 1 to 10, from “Most people try to take advantage of me” to “Most people try to be fair (henceforth called the FAIR question).” The other two questions range from “You can't be too careful—Most people can be trusted (TRUST)” and “People mostly look out for themselves—People mostly try to be helpful (HELP).” This paper will analyse subjective happiness and satisfaction with life with the inclusion of these measures of trust, in order to see if they differ in their importance to happiness and wellbeing, based on the belief that

fairness, within this context, is more a measure of consistency and predictability instead of goodwill.

## Brief Overview of Literature

Böhnke (2007) provided a diagram of potential determinants of overall life satisfaction (See Figure 1). There were three main components of life satisfaction—the standard of living, social support, and perceptions of society. While it has been noted that survey data isn't the best gauge for feelings, especially across country, many researchers are still interested in evaluating self-reported emotional states (Caporale et al., 2009). Using questions from the European Quality of Life Survey, Böhnke (2007) grouped problems with accommodation, affordability of basic goods, making ends meet, and solvency problems into measures of the standard of living. Social support was composed of contact with friends and neighbours, whether one was living alone, if they had support in the case of an emergency, whether they were dissatisfied with their social/family life, and whether or not they perceived themselves as being left out of society. Perception of society was composed of trust in social systems, trust in other people, the perceived existence of tensions between certain social groups, and the quality of public services.

Figure 1. How to explain life satisfaction across countries

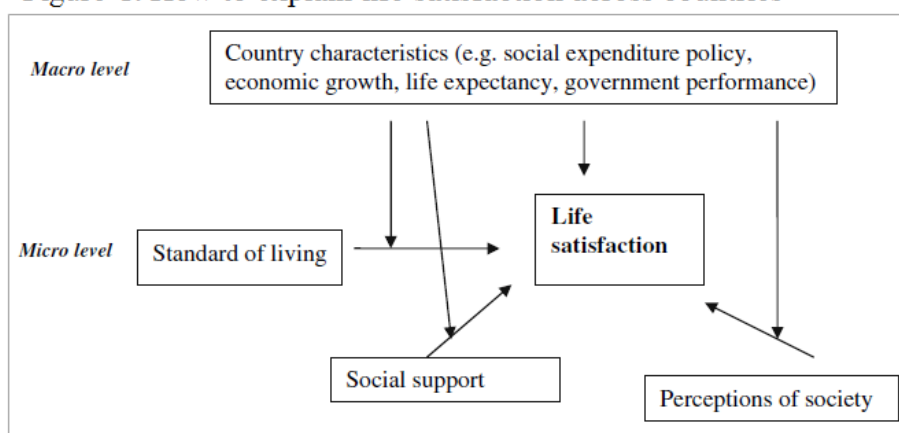


Image Source: Böhnke, 2007

Kafetsios (2006) the ESS to analyse the relationship between life satisfaction and happiness with age, net income, whether one was living with a partner, and the frequency of

social meetings using a multiple regression. Religion has been looked at extensively with regard to wellbeing, with evidence pointing to religious involvement rather than the beliefs themselves that are correlated with improved wellbeing (Diener, Suh, Lucas and Smith, 1999). Safi (2009) also measured the reported satisfaction levels using the ESS, and noted that their research as well as the literature pointed to a distinction between happiness and satisfaction, with satisfaction allowing for some judgemental cognitive processing of one's life experiences. Safi (2009) identified three factors that were important to wellbeing—the socio-demographic factor, socio-economic factors, and mental/physical health, and used an OLS regression to estimate wellbeing within particular populations. Table 1 describes these categorizations and their corresponding ESS variables. There are potentially curvilinear relationships to income; as basic needs are met other needs such as social needs become more important (Böhnke, 2007; Safi, 2009).

<b>Table 1. Categorizations of Independent Variables from Safi (2009)</b>					
<b>Socio-demographic</b>	<i>ESS variables</i>	<b>Socio-economic</b>	<i>ESS variables</i>	<b>Physical/ Mental Health</b>	<i>ESS variables</i>
age (generally downwards and linear)	<28 yrs, 28-40 yrs, 40-55 yrs, 55-65 yrs	income (generally positive but not always linear)	<i>broke into four categories</i>	general health (poorer health negative linear)	<i>5 point scale, broken out</i>
gender (females generally happier)	<i>binary</i>	employment (unemployed negative relationship)	<i>unemployed in last 7 days, currently unemployed and unemployed in last 3 months, dummy for particular professional groups</i>		
education (generally upwards and linear)	<i>years of education</i>				
marital status (generally happier if married)	<i>no partner, no partner with children, couple, couple with children</i>				

*Information Source: Safi, 2009*

Finally, Helliwell (2003) found that trust was a significant predictor of overall wellbeing. However, it was not the overall measure of trust calculated between the three

questions but the first generalized trust question—“In general, do you think that people can be trusted, or alternatively, that you can't be too careful when dealing with people?” Reeskens and Hooge (2007), using the EES data from 2002 and 2004, found that the national score on the factor created from the three measures of trust was highly correlated over time, but that the equivalency of the questions within the factor varied across countries—the “helpful” trust variable in particular. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the nature of trust not across countries, but within one country. The manner in which generalized trust will be analysed will be to look at each component's relative effect on measures of happiness and satisfaction with life.

### **Data and Measurements**

The data is from the 2012 European Social Survey, restricted to Poland. It is a cross-sectional dataset from a survey of respondents 15 years old and up. There are three weights: the design weight, the post-stratification weight and the population size weight. ESS recommends using either the design weight or the newer post-stratification weight which takes into account further errors of sampling when comparing data for only one country (Economic Social Survey, 2014). Therefore, the more sophisticated post-stratification weights will be used within the analysis.

The variables considered, other than age, are either binary or ordinal, with consecutive clear categories of increasing value. Originally, there was some concern about the use of ordinal variables within regression analysis, as the difference between 5 and 6 on a subjective scale of 1 to 10 may not be the same as the subjective difference between 6 and 7. However, as pointed out above, other researchers have used this data in standard multiple regressions without controlling for this potential source of error. Others have used ordinal logistic regression models with categorical survey data, more frequently when using a dependent variable with fewer categories, such as a 5 point agree-disagree scale (for

examples see Caporale et al., 2009; Jaeger, 2005). As this paper will look at 10 point ordinal variables, it will use standard multiple regression modelling.

There are two main hypotheses:

**1H<sub>1</sub>:** The fairness measure of generalized trust will differ in its relationship to general life satisfaction from the general trust and helpfulness questions.

Formally, this can be expressed as:

$$\beta_1 \neq \beta_2, \text{ and}$$

$$\beta_1 \neq \beta_3, \text{ where}$$

$\beta_1$  is the multiple regression coefficient for FAIR,  $\beta_2$  for TRUST, and  $\beta_3$  for HELP.

**2H<sub>1</sub>:** The fairness measure of generalized trust will be the same as the generalized trust and helpfulness questions in its relationship to happiness.

Formally, this can be expressed as:

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2, \text{ and}$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_3, \text{ where}$$

$\beta_1$  is the multiple regression coefficient for FAIR,  $\beta_2$  for TRUST, and  $\beta_3$  for HELP.

The null hypotheses then are:

**1H<sub>0</sub>:** The three items for trust will not differ in their relationship to satisfaction with life.

**2H<sub>0</sub>:** The three items for trust will differ in their relationship to happiness and satisfaction with life.

While the model is formulated based on the literature about general life satisfaction, it will also be tested for satisfaction with the economy, the government, and the state of democracy, with the inclination that fairness will have a stronger coefficient than generalized trust or helpfulness.

## Description of Data

There were 1,898 observations in the un-weighted Polish 2012 dataset. Instead of using years of education as a measure of education, this paper uses the variable EISCED from the ESS dataset, which is a harmonized educational achievement scale; years of schooling were correlated with it but not perfectly (European Social Survey, 2012). For all dependent and independent variables, answers of “Don’t Know,” “Refusal,” and “No Answer” were coded to missing.

### *Independent Variables*

Descriptions of the means, linearized standard errors, standard deviations and account of missing data can be seen in Table 2.

<b>Table 2. Weighted means of independent variables</b>					
<b>Scale</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S.E.</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>
<i>15-97</i>	Age	47.28943	0.4443386	18.96176	<i>1898</i>
<i>Binary</i>	Female	0.5312494	0.0116163	0.499154	<i>1898</i>
<i>2-26</i>	Years of education	12.15843	.0831396	3.525485	<i>1878</i>
<i>1 to 10, percentiles</i>	Income percentile	5.115245	0.0703023	2.672509	<i>1486</i>
<i>1 to 5, 1=very bad</i>	Health*	3.651409	0.0217122	0.9219106	<i>1879</i>
<i>1 to 7, 1=never</i>	Social meetings	4.064799	0.0370111	1.579735	<i>1895</i>
<i>Binary</i>	Living with partner	0.6024015	0.0114062	0.4895306	<i>1878</i>
<i>1-7, 1=every day</i>	Attendance of religious events	3.920654	0.0316005	1.351227	<i>1898</i>
<i>0-10, 0=not at all religious</i>	Level of religiosity	6.272933	0.0606615	2.599952	<i>1865</i>
<i>0-10, 0=you can't be too careful</i>	People can be trusted	4.099255	0.0569623	2.433766	<i>1867</i>
<i>0-10, 0=most people try to take advantage</i>	People are fair	4.967177	0.056413	2.394638	<i>1892</i>
<i>0-10, 0=people mostly look out for themselves</i>	People are helpful	3.750813	0.0562345	2.378376	<i>1876</i>

\*Note: Split into 5 binary variables in future analyses

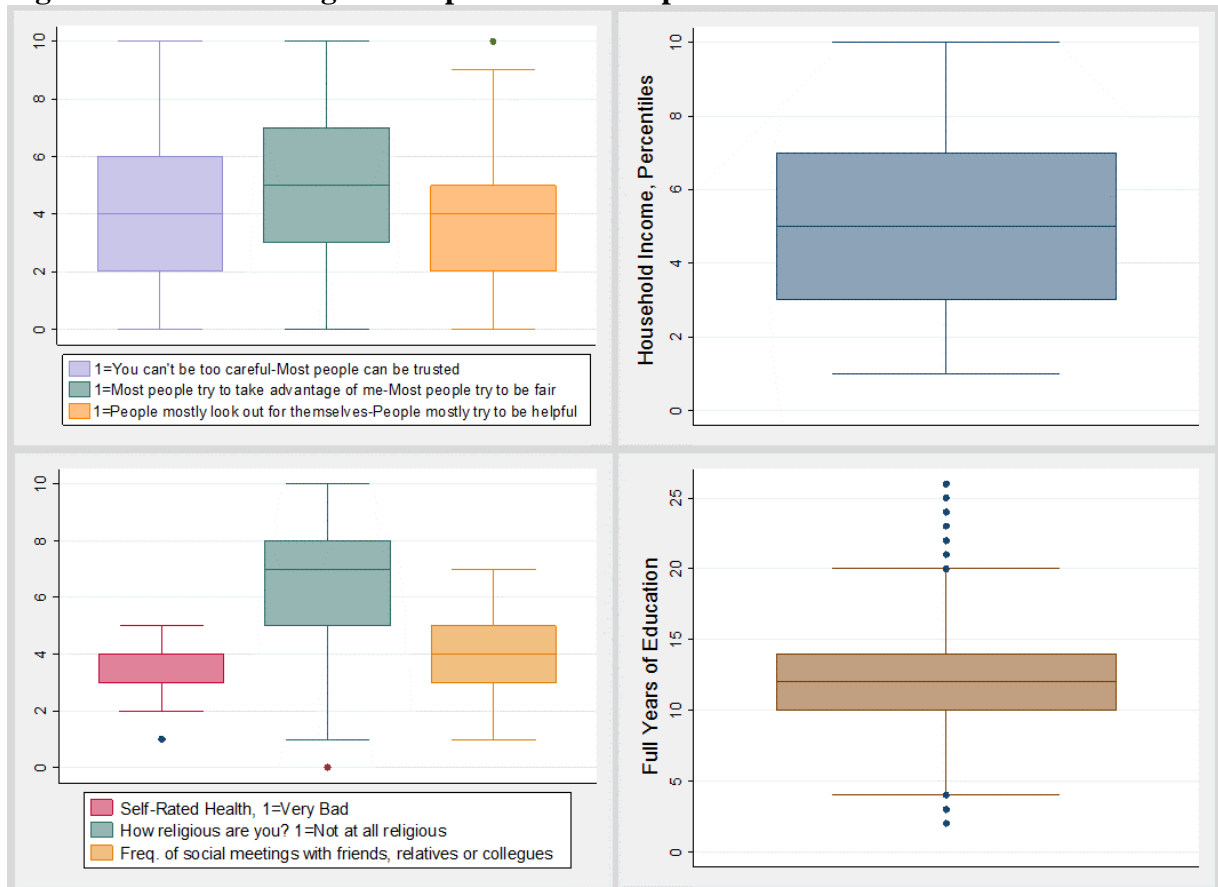
While Safi (2009) included several measures for employment status, the question wording put them within a very short time frame (activity in last 7 days), and therefore did not seem legitimate. Only household income percentile was used, but its inclusion reduces the sample size due to missing data, the majority of cases missing because they refused the

question or did not know the answer. A second variable measuring perceived adequacy of income, containing four categories, was more subjective and thus might have introduced collinearity into the model. Similarly to Safi (2009), age and health were broken down into five dummy variables. Years of education was not quite perfectly correlated with the standardized level of education variable (0.8796), but it was slightly more normally distributed (See appendix A). Children living at the house was excluded because it was difficult to determine whether or not the children were siblings, sons or daughters, or some other relation. Whether one was living with a partner or was married was highly correlated (0.9294), and thus only the broader category, living with a partner, was included. Instead of breaking income into four categories, it was kept as its original 10-category percentile item. Level of religiosity (“Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?”) was included, which is justified by a recent CBOS poll where 56% of Polish people identified as having no doubt of God’s existence (Gazeta.pl, 2015). Number of social meetings (“Using this card, how often do you meet socially with friends, relatives or work colleagues?”) was included as a measure of social support to fill out Safi’s (2009) model to better match Böhnke’s (2007) paradigm. Finally, three measures of trust were included to test their influence on satisfaction and happiness, and are justified in their inclusion as fitting into social support within Böhnke’s (2007) model. Not all variables outlined by Böhnke (2007) were available in the EES, which introduces the possibility of omitted variable bias.

The box charts within Figure 1 illustrate weighted dispersion of values within each of the independent variables. The first thing that sticks out is that there are quite a few outliers for years of full-time education (bottom right). It is also interesting to note that the 3 trust variables do have some variability in their dispersion. There may be some outliers within

these dependent variables, but more problematic outliers will be those identified with large residuals within the analysis.

**Figure 1. Charts of weighted dispersion for independent variables**



\*Note: Scale is different for self-perceived health (1-5), level of religiosity (1-10), and social meetings frequency (1-7)

When looking the correlation matrix of independent variables from Table D-1 in Appendix D, there are three groups of high levels of correlation, but none of them too high to justify exclusion. Age and health are negatively correlated, years of education and income are positively correlated, and the three variables measuring trust were also moderately positively correlated. Age and income are negatively correlated, which is problematic as the relationship is generally found to be non-linear but curved. Indeed, the relationship rose and fell within the five age categories defined by Safi (2010), and for this reason they will be included in analysis instead. Contrary to Hooghe, Reeskens, Stolle and Trappers (2006), the correlation between trust variables and gender is minimal.

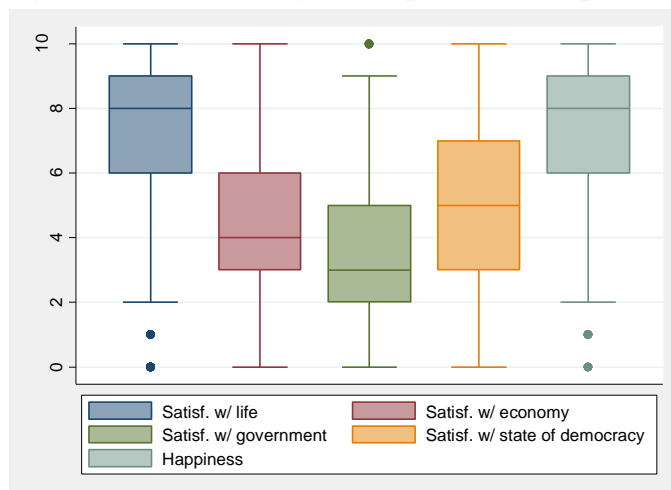


### Dependent Variables

Table 3 shows the means of the dependent (and additional, for comparison) variables. It is nice to see that the mean score of general satisfaction and happiness both fall above 7 on a scale of 1-10. In Poland in 2012, satisfaction with the government was lowest, followed by satisfaction with the economy, satisfaction with democracy and then overall satisfaction being highest. All variables for satisfaction and happiness have standard deviations of about 2.2-2.3. There are again a few outliers identified in the weighted dispersion box charts in Figure 2, but outliers will be evaluated in terms of their residuals within the analysis.

Table 3. Weighted Descriptive statistics of dependent (and additional) variables					
Scale	Variable	Mean	S.E.	S.D.	<i>n</i>
1-10, 1=extremely dissatisfied	Satisfaction with life	7.092601	0.0528617	2.26769	1887
...	Satisfaction with the economy	4.176678	0.0540001	2.267238	1834
...	Satisfaction with the government	3.384969	0.0544695	2.305137	1850
...	Satisfaction with the state of democracy	4.882103	0.0559694	2.343111	1802
1-10, 1=extremely unhappy	Happiness	7.306451	0.0472298	2.014381	1875

**Figure 2. Charts of weighted dispersion for dependent variables**



<b>Table 4. Pairwise correlation matrix between dependent and independent variables</b>					
	Satisfaction with life	Happiness	Satisfaction with economy	Satisfaction with government	Satisfaction with the state of democracy
Ages 15 to 27	0.1079***	0.0979***	0.1268***	0.0045	0.0881***
Ages 28 to 39	0.0517*	0.0940***	-0.0226	-0.0359	0.0188
Ages 40 to 54	-0.0765**	-0.0327	-0.0513*	0.0022	-0.0389
Ages 55 to 64	-0.0704**	-0.0735**	-0.0296	-0.0004	-0.0547*
Ages 65 and up	-0.0145	-0.0929***	-0.0245	0.0314	-0.0160
age	-0.1053***	-0.1554***	-0.0896***	0.0304	-0.0724**
female	-0.0189	0.0102	-0.0323	-0.0006	-0.0033
years of education	0.0479*	0.0909***	0.0096	0.0062	0.0582*
income percentile	0.2449***	0.2644***	0.1747***	0.1025***	0.1760***
health	-0.1156**	-0.1298**	-0.0616	-0.027	-0.0234
Health=1	-0.1689***	-0.2120***	-0.1117***	-0.0471*	-0.0613*
Health=2	-0.1336***	-0.1298***	-0.0976***	-0.0771***	-0.1195***
Health=3	0.0934***	0.0986***	0.0500*	0.0506*	0.0511*
Health=4	0.1927***	0.2181***	0.1448***	0.0666**	0.1215***
Health=5	0.1543***	0.1779***	0.1211***	0.0491*	0.0757**
religious (level)	0.1375***	0.1021***	0.0454	0.0494*	0.0292
living with partner	0.0784***	0.1577***	0.0046	-0.0055	-0.0186
TRUST	0.1590***	0.1748***	0.2146***	0.2264***	0.2514***
FAIR	0.1759***	0.1553***	0.2502***	0.2701***	0.2477***
HELP	0.1215***	0.1282***	0.1840***	0.2043***	0.1675***
* $p < 0.05$ , ** $p < 0.01$ , *** $p < 0.001$					

The correlations in Table 4 between each type of satisfaction and happiness were significant at the 0.001 level for TRUST, FAIR, and HELP. The pairwise relationships to satisfaction with life and happiness, however, do not look that different, with HELP only being slightly lower. Thus some doubt is cast on the research hypotheses. The correlations between the trust variables were higher for satisfaction with the economy, government, and the state of democracy. The differences between the correlation coefficients for the three trust variables is more pronounced within satisfaction with the economy, government and state of democracy, with HELP still remaining lower and FAIR pulling ahead. This supports the general idea that the three measures of trust are potentially measuring separate things if their interactions with measures of satisfaction differ. General satisfaction with life and happiness

were positively correlated with income. As age increased, the correlation coefficients for general life satisfaction and happiness generally become more negative. Gender did not appear to be correlated to any of these satisfaction or happiness measures. As self-perceived health status got higher, satisfaction with life and happiness did as well. This was also true for the other forms of satisfaction, but was not as pronounced in terms of correlation coefficients.

This table shows the largest correlations of the chosen independent variables and satisfaction with life to be income and health. Gender is not highly correlated with any type of satisfaction or happiness. The correlation between satisfaction with life and age appears to be increasingly negative. Social meetings and level of reported religiosity are correlated with both happiness and satisfaction with life. Looking at the age groups, it appears that there is a decreasing relationship between age and life satisfaction and happiness.

The dependent variables, which will be looked at separately, are highly correlated between each other, as can be seen in Table A-1 in appendix A.

### ***Regression Analysis***

A standard multiple regression will be used. Zmerli, Newton and Montero, (2007) used the individual and factor-level trust variables from the EES survey in multiple regressions. Georgellis, Tsitsianis and Yin (2008) ran regressions using ESS data to look at predictors of overall life satisfaction using one group of variables at a time, with the last group included being the effect they were really interested in. This paper will use this method, with the results outlined in Table 5.

**Table 5. Regression models for overall life satisfaction**

	Model 1 b/se	Model 2 b/se	Model 3 b/se	Model 4 b/se	Model 5 b/se
ages 28 to 39	-0.321*	-0.176	0.06	0.005	0.056
	-0.15	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
ages 40 to 54	-0.795***	-0.694***	-0.281	-0.35	-0.348
	-0.16	-0.17	-0.18	-0.2	-0.2
ages 55 to 64	-0.801***	-0.587**	0.042	-0.1	-0.151
	-0.16	-0.18	-0.19	-0.2	-0.2
ages 65 and up	-0.471**	-0.325	0.587**	0.520*	0.443*
	-0.17	-0.2	-0.21	-0.23	-0.23
female	-0.075	0.016	0.07	-0.026	-0.054
	-0.11	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11
Years of education	0.028	-0.026	-0.037	-0.023	-0.027
	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
income percentile		0.220***	0.180***	0.179***	0.159***
		-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
Health=2			0.957	0.991	0.74
			-0.68	-0.66	-0.66
Health=3			1.994**	1.903**	1.612*
			-0.65	-0.63	-0.64
Health=4			2.610***	2.481***	2.130**
			-0.66	-0.64	-0.65
Health=5			3.299***	3.103***	2.713***
			-0.67	-0.65	-0.66
social meetings				0.399**	0.435**
				-0.14	-0.14
religious (level)				0.171***	0.159***
				-0.04	-0.04
living with partner				0.145***	0.142***
				-0.03	-0.03
Trust					0.065*
					-0.03
Fair					0.101***
					-0.03
Help					-0.004
					-0.03
constant	7.282***	6.582***	4.090***	2.314**	2.114**
	-0.24	-0.28	-0.72	-0.73	-0.74
R-sqr	0.021	0.072	0.138	0.182	0.202
dfres	1868	1474	1474	1457	1424
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

First, evaluating the whole of model 5, the residuals appeared to be normally distributed, but upon closer examination with a skewness and kurtosis test for normal distribution, the null hypothesis could not be denied that the residuals were not normally distributed (See Figure C-1 in appendix C). However, the coefficients still provide valuable

insights, and will be tested to see if they are significantly different from one another.

Additionally, there are a few cases on the tails that could be considered outliers and may have undue influence on the model. However, with such a small scale, the outliers are not too far away from each other. With a smaller sample—for example, of 50 countries—this would be an issue of greater concern. Rather than removing potential outliers, they will be kept in the model.

Impact of age is lessens as more items are added into the model, and the sign of the coefficient changes for those ages 65 and up with the addition of health into the variable. This suggests that perhaps if you get old and still have your health and wealth, then you might find yourself sitting back in retirement being quite satisfied with life. Health had the largest relationship, with satisfaction with life going up 2.7 points by virtue of reporting your health as “Very good,” within the model and holding everything constant. Model 4 adds social interactions and religion, which makes the model explain about 18% of the variation in general life satisfaction—still not too high. One movement up on the scale for social interactions—for example, moving from once a week to several times a week—would result in a little under half a point increase in general life satisfaction. The addition of TRUST, FAIR and HELP does little to explain additional variation, but the coefficients on FAIR (at the 0.001 level) and TRUST (at the 0.05 level) were significant. A one unit increase in FAIR—for example, from “most people try to take advantage of me” to 2—would have a corresponding 0.103 increase in satisfaction with life. This isn’t very big, but it is significant and every little bit counts. Within model 5, the age dummy variables as a group, the health dummy variables as a group, and the trust dummy variables as a group are jointly significant (determined by a Wald’s test).

One thing to note is that the income variable has lots of missing cases. An alternate regression on life satisfaction was run including a measure of perceived adequacy of income,

but was not used due to its only having 4 instead of 10 categories and potentially being more subjective; the regression output is in Appendix B.

An adjusted Wald's test will be used to compare the coefficients for TRUST, FAIR, and HELP—although HELP is not significant in this model. With a p-value of 0.4310, we cannot reject the null hypothesis ( $1H_0$ ) that the coefficients for FAIR and TRUST are not significantly different within the regression for overall life satisfaction. With a p-value of 0.0227, we can reject the null hypothesis ( $1H_0$ ) that the coefficients for FAIR and HELP are not significantly different and can accept the research hypothesis that they are significantly different at the 0.05 level with the regression for overall life satisfaction. **Therefore, the first null hypothesis is not fully rejected.** The difference between HELP and FAIR is not useful within this model, however, as the coefficient for HELP is not significantly different from 0.

The regression output for the Happiness model is in Table 6. It is first evident that the trust variables added in Model 5 do not add much explanatory power to the model. TRUST and FAIR are significant at the 0.05 level, although the coefficients are smaller with the same specifications for happiness than they are for overall life satisfaction.

**Table 6. Regression models for overall happiness**

	Model 1 b/se	Model 2 b/se	Model 3 b/se	Model 4 b/se	Model 5 b/se
ages 28 to 39	-0.048 -0.14	0.039 -0.16	0.272 -0.15	0.082 -0.16	0.128 -0.16
ages 40 to 54	-0.483*** -0.14	-0.377* -0.16	0.007 -0.16	-0.193 -0.17	-0.17 -0.17
ages 55 to 64	-0.675*** -0.15	-0.509** -0.17	0.07 -0.17	-0.165 -0.18	-0.182 -0.18
ages 65 and up	-0.673*** -0.16	-0.541** -0.19	0.305 -0.19	0.172 -0.21	0.1 -0.2
female	0.085 -0.09	0.122 -0.1	0.177 -0.1	0.141 -0.1	0.115 -0.1
education (level)	0.031* -0.01	-0.023 -0.02	-0.033 -0.02	-0.025 -0.02	-0.032 -0.02
income percentile		0.198*** -0.02	0.161*** -0.02	0.146*** -0.02	0.135*** -0.02
Health=2			0.756 -0.63	0.683 -0.61	0.465 -0.63
Health=3			1.836** -0.59	1.682** -0.58	1.420* -0.6
Health=4			2.295*** -0.6	2.097*** -0.58	1.772** -0.61
Health=5			3.045*** -0.6	2.796*** -0.59	2.453*** -0.61
social meetings				0.677*** -0.12	0.742*** -0.12
religious (level)				0.177*** -0.04	0.170*** -0.04
living with partner				0.106*** -0.02	0.106*** -0.02
Trust					0.058* -0.02
Fair					0.052* -0.03
Help					0.033 -0.02
constant	7.273*** -0.21	6.765*** -0.25	4.534*** -0.64	3.057*** -0.66	2.884*** -0.67
R-sqr	0.029	0.083	0.157	0.213	0.232
dfres	1859	1466	1466	1448	1416
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

Model 1 explains very little of the variation in reported happiness levels. Model 2 is moderately better, with the inclusion of income drawing away influence from the separate age categories. As with the regression for overall life satisfaction, health has a significant and larger than income influence on happiness. Pausing for a moment to think about this—it

would make sense that a shift in perspective from wealth as the main pursuit of man to happiness economics, which falls under welfare economics, would stress free healthcare for all if it were strongly tied to happiness. Continuing on to Model 4, the coefficient for social meetings is similarly high as the coefficient for health in predicting happiness. Religion and living with one's partner were also significant. Adding trust into model 5 does little to explain additional variance in the reported level of happiness, but the coefficients on TRUST and FAIR are statistically significant at the 0.05 level. The residuals for Model 5 also appeared to be fairly normally distributed, but after a skewness-kurtosis test, the null hypothesis that the residuals were not normally distributed could not be rejected. The tail on the density graph was slightly longer on the left than the right for the residuals as well (See Appendix C).

As is evident from the size of the coefficients as well as from a Wald's test with a p-value of 0.9002, we can reject the second null hypothesis ( $2H_0$ ) that the coefficients for FAIR and TRUST are similar in the regression for happiness, and accept the second research hypothesis ( $2H_1$ ) are not significantly different from each other. With a Wald's test and p-value of 0.6275, we can also reject the second null hypothesis that the coefficients for FAIR and HELP are significantly different from each other, and **we can accept the second research hypothesis** that the coefficients are not significantly different from each other. However, **this does not lend support to or against the theory that fairness is a separate concept**, as the coefficients statistically but perhaps not practically significant, and there are still so many other factors that could have been included in a model for happiness.

As mentioned above, the ESS also provides data on other forms of satisfaction—satisfaction with the economy, government, and the state of democracy. Zmerli, Newton, and Montero (2008) using the ESS data found a significant relationship between trust and satisfaction with democracy. While the theoretical factors that predict satisfaction in the economy, government and democracy vary from the models that aim to predict overall



wellbeing, satisfaction with life or general happiness, the same model will be used here to look specifically at the potential differences in the strength of coefficients for the three trust variables. The output is reported in Table 7.

**Table 7. Regression models for satisfaction with Economy, Government and Democracy**

	Satisfaction with Economy b/se	Satisfaction with Government b/se	Satisfaction with state of Democracy b/se
ages 28 to 39	-0.545** -0.18	0.181 -0.2	-0.235 -0.2
ages 40 to 54	-0.339 -0.2	0.646** -0.22	-0.245 -0.21
ages 55 to 64	-0.213 -0.21	0.664** -0.23	-0.231 -0.21
ages 65 and up	-0.213 -0.25	0.858*** -0.25	0.021 -0.24
female	-0.06 -0.12	0.036 -0.13	-0.045 -0.12
education (level)	-0.051* -0.02	-0.012 -0.02	-0.008 -0.02
income percentile	0.127*** -0.03	0.067** -0.03	0.121*** -0.03
Health=2	0.559 -0.58	0.518 -0.63	0.654 -0.7
Health=3	1.022 -0.56	0.507 -0.61	0.602 -0.67
Health=4	1.209* -0.56	0.914 -0.62	0.906 -0.67
Health=5	1.578** -0.58	1.169 -0.64	1.245 -0.68
social meetings	0.128 -0.14	-0.081 -0.14	-0.01 -0.15
religious (level)	0.118** -0.04	0.083 -0.04	0.035 -0.04
living with partner	0.046 -0.02	0.024 -0.03	0.052* -0.03
Trust	0.114*** -0.03	0.100** -0.03	0.159*** -0.03
Fair	0.141*** -0.03	0.183*** -0.03	0.137*** -0.03
Help	0.071* -0.03	0.089** -0.03	0.05 -0.03
constant	0.992 -0.69	-0.222 -0.73	1.653* -0.79
R-sqr	0.151	0.125	0.135
dfres	1393	1404	1369
BIC	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

The residuals are more normally distributed for satisfaction with the economy and democracy than they were for satisfaction with life or happiness, but the model was not designed with these types of satisfaction in mind, and does not explain very much of the variance in satisfaction with the government. More of the variance could be potentially explained through the inclusion of additional variables such as political orientation, sense of individualism, or feelings about specific branches of government (Halman and Luijckx, 2006). Also, perhaps the original argument for differences in trust had more to do with society than they did with personal happiness or satisfaction, with FAIR being more related to consistency.

Health as “Good” or “Very Good” had a significant and large coefficient in the regression for satisfaction with the economy. Moving up one percentile in the income distribution would have a positive, but small, effect on satisfaction with the economy, government, or democracy. The coefficients on the trust variables are more spread out than they were for satisfaction with life or happiness. However, the differences between them cannot be rejected at the 0.05 level, except for the difference between the coefficients for TRUST and HELP within the regression for satisfaction with democracy. It appears that while HELP does not seem to help, the differences are not significant enough to rule out an extended null hypothesis.

In conclusion, the first null hypothesis is partially rejected and the second rejected, but only in the statistical sense and not the practical sense. Testing the differences between the three trust variables within the context of these models did not show there to be large differences between the three trust variables. The model, which was specified for satisfaction with life, did not produce normally distributed residuals, but the coefficients still provided insights into satisfaction. Perhaps another model, such as an ordered probit model, would have been a better strategy. It came to the author’s attention that similar papers did not take

into account residual spread. As mentioned, perhaps theoretical differences in perceived general fairness in society have more to do with structural concepts like the government or economy than they do with personal satisfaction or happiness. This presents a potential area for further research using this data, which also provides measures of trust in different branches of government.

## Appendix A. Distributions

Figure A-1. Distributions for independent variables, TRUST, FAIR and HELP

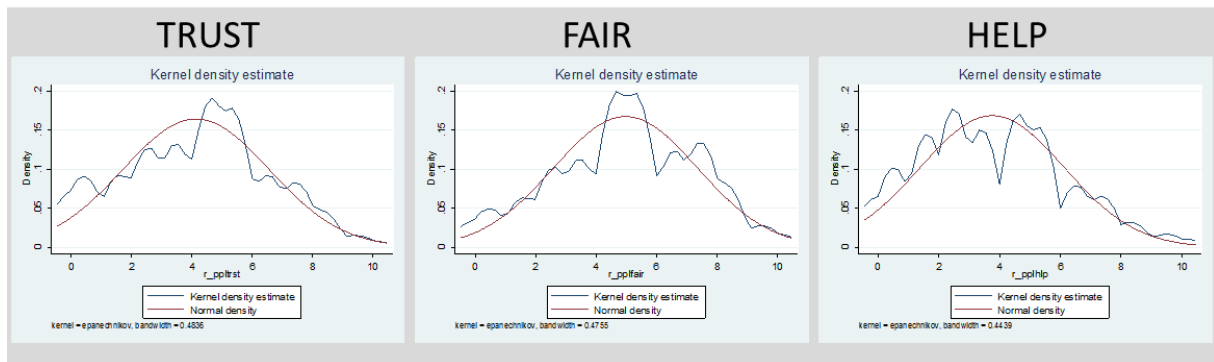


Figure A-2. Distributions for independent variables, other

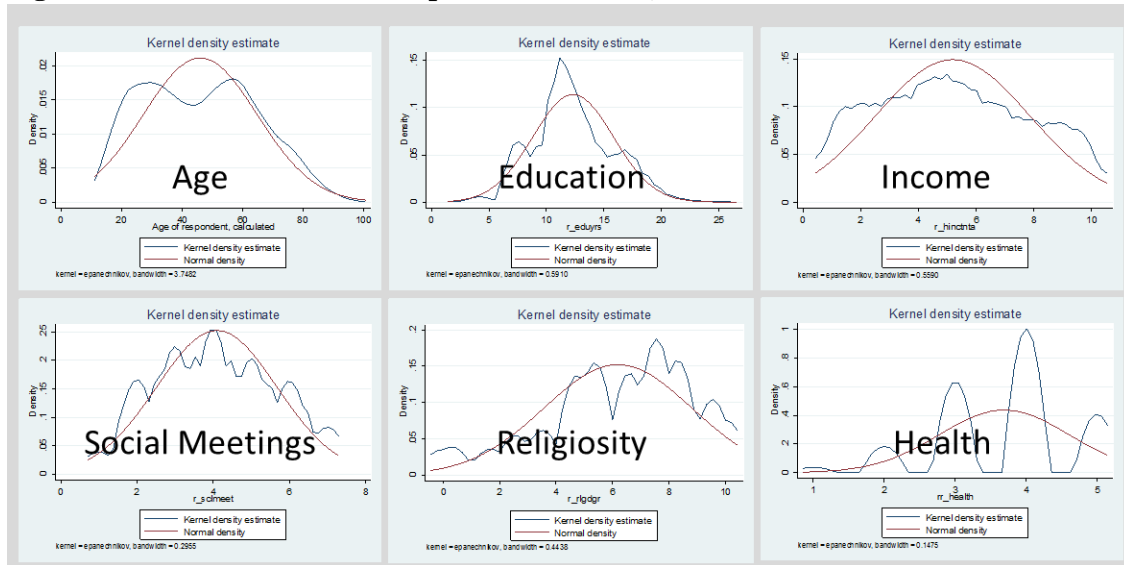


Figure A-3. Distributions for dependent variables, other

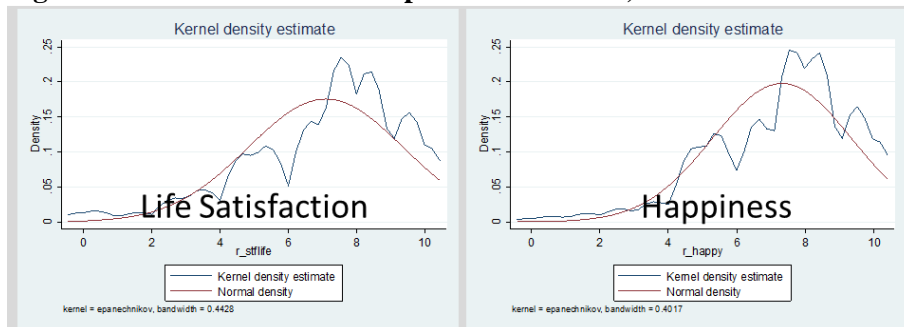


Table A-1. Pairwise correlation matrix between dependent variables

	Satisfaction with life	Happiness	Satisfaction with economy	Satisfaction with government	Satisfaction with state of democracy
Satisfaction with life	1				
Happiness	0.6922***	1			
Satisfaction with economy	0.3899***	0.3235***	1		
Satisfaction with government	0.2525***	0.2213***	0.6626***	1	
Satisfaction w/ state of democracy	0.3107***	0.2682***	0.5840***	0.6489***	1

\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

## Appendix B. Alternate Measure for Income

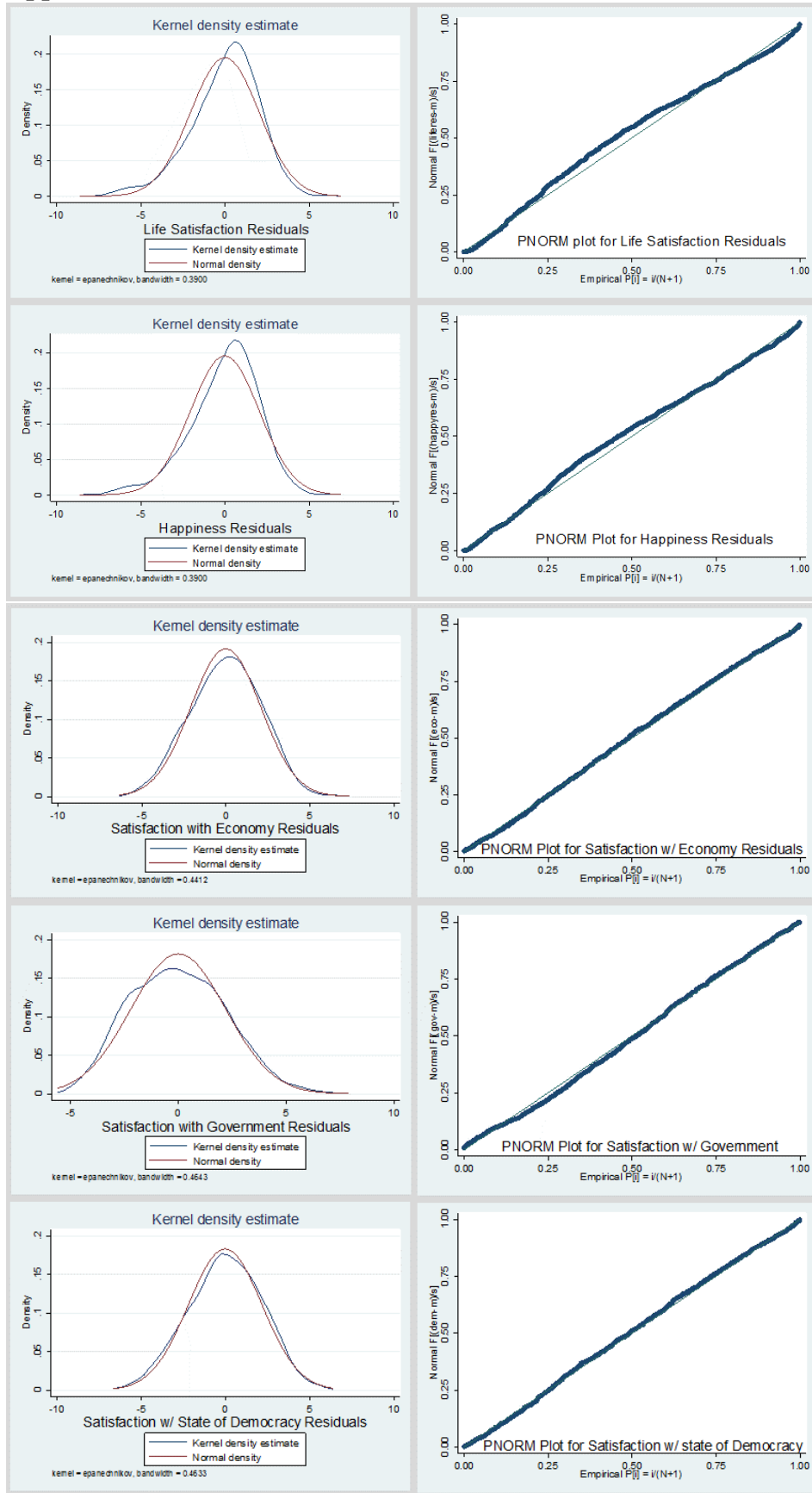
The Model in Table B-1 was run without income but with perceived adequacy of income, which has a smaller scale and thus isn't as well suited for a multiple regression model that treats it as continuous. The variable that measures reported adequacy of income was reverse-coded so that 1=very difficult on present income, and 4=living comfortably on present income. It is a much more subjective evaluation and thus it would make sense that it would more accurately measure subjective overall life satisfaction. It may also be taking into account other subjective evaluations, and would require an analysis on what predicts differences in perceived adequacy of income. The coefficient on fairness becomes smaller when using the alternate measure of income. Using the second measure of income improves the model, but is less reliable for the reasons mentioned above.

**Table B-1. Regression models for overall life satisfaction, alternate income measure**

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
ages 28 to 39	-0.346*	-0.135	0.027	-0.104	-0.075
	-0.15	-0.14	-0.14	-0.16	-0.16
ages 40 to 54	-0.788***	-0.477**	-0.136	-0.283	-0.275
	-0.16	-0.15	-0.15	-0.18	-0.18
ages 55 to 64	-0.771***	-0.397*	0.138	-0.076	-0.146
	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
ages 65 and up	-0.466**	-0.023	0.739***	0.610**	0.534**
	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.19	-0.19
female	-0.115	-0.012	0.042	-0.045	-0.054
	-0.11	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
education (level)	0.099***	-0.002	-0.017	0.015	-0.003
	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
<b>Adequacy of income</b>		1.243***	1.062***	0.978***	0.928***
		-0.09	-0.1	-0.09	-0.09
Health=2			0.655	0.753	0.421
			-0.63	-0.58	-0.59
Health=3			1.289*	1.313*	0.99
			-0.61	-0.56	-0.57
Health=4			1.883**	1.914***	1.521**
			-0.61	-0.57	-0.58
Health=5			2.495***	2.439***	2.001***
			-0.62	-0.58	-0.59
social meetings				0.457***	0.505***
				-0.12	-0.12
religious (level)				0.161***	0.153***
				-0.04	-0.04
living with partner				0.150***	0.146***
				-0.02	-0.02
Trust					0.052*
					-0.02
Fair					0.079**
					-0.03
Help					0.012
					-0.02
constant	7.293***	3.934***	2.411***	0.808	0.787
	-0.15	-0.3	-0.66	-0.65	-0.67
R-sqr	0.025	0.138	0.179	0.221	0.232
dfres	1881	1867	1866	1831	1781
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

## Appendix C. Model Residuals



## Appendix D. Correlation Tables Between Dependent Variables

**Table D-1. Pairwise correlations between dependent variables**

	Age	female	Yrs. of education	Income percentile	Health=1	Health=2	Health=3	Health=4	Health=5	Social meetings	Religiosity	Living w/ partner	TRUST	FAIR	HELP
Age	1														
female	0.0697*	1													
Yrs. of education	-0.3297***	0.0039	1												
Income percentile	-0.2119***	-0.1070***	0.4340***	1											
Health=1	0.1467***	-0.0097	-0.1100***	-0.0747*	1										
Health=2	0.2735***	0.0591**	-0.1992***	-0.1958***	-0.0382***	1									
Health=3	0.3269***	0.0496*	-0.1283***	-0.1371***	-0.0807***	-0.1854***	1								
Health=4	-0.1986***	-0.0115	0.1846***	0.1585***	-0.1147***	-0.2636***	-0.5564***	1							
Health=5	-0.3683***	-0.0819***	0.0872***	0.1314***	-0.0604***	-0.1388***	-0.2930***	-0.4167***	1						
Social meetings	-0.3785***	-0.0436	0.0582*	0.0434	-0.0555	-0.1169***	-0.1504***	0.0503*	0.2124***	1					
Religiosity	0.2118***	0.1730***	-0.2217***	-0.1764***	0.0593*	0.0716**	0.0677**	-0.0925***	-0.03	-0.0563	1				
Living w/ partner	0.1917***	-0.0851***	0.1551***	0.2629***	-0.0309	-0.0671**	0.0902***	0.0454*	-0.1065***	-0.2330***	0.0248	1			
TRUST	-0.0704**	-0.0071	0.1192***	0.1532***	-0.0635*	-0.0783**	-0.0739**	0.0609**	0.0842***	0.0943***	-0.046	-0.0282	1		
FAIR	-0.0026	0.0387	0.0308	0.0863***	-0.0639*	-0.0402	-0.0473*	0.0373	0.0561*	0.0823***	0.0374	-0.0352	0.4223***	1	
HELP	-0.0329	0.0549*	0.0307	0.0531*	-0.0176	-0.0491	-0.051*	0.067*	0.0136	0.0703**	0.069**	-0.0517*	0.3412***	0.3928***	1

\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

	age15_27	age28_39	age40_54	age55_64	age65_up
TRUST	0.0506*	0.0295	-0.019	0.0026	-0.0663**
FAIR	0.0519*	-0.0138	-0.0613**	-0.029	0.0564*
HELP	0.0359	0.0359	-0.028	-0.0658**	0.0205

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\*\*\*look at trust and happiness



## DO FILE

log close

log using N:\QuantMeth\mylog.log, replace

cd N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata

\*setting the directory so I can download specific user-written programs when using remote desktop

sysdir set PLUS "N:\Stata\ADO"

sysdir

ssc install corr\_svy

ssc install estout

use "N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata\ESS6PL.dta", clear

describe

svyset \_n [pw=pspwght]

svydescribe

\*y=r\_happy r\_stflife

\*x=trust: r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

\*x, controls: agea r\_hinctnta living\_w\_partner r\_sclmeet rr\_health

\*x, controls, potential split of age groups: age16\_24 age25\_34 age35\_44 age45\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up

\*RECODING TO SYSTEM MISSING

foreach var of varlist ppltrst pplfair pplhlp trstprl trstlgl trstplc trstplt trstprt trstep trstun tvtot tvpol hinctnta eduyrs eisced  
lrscale stflife stfgov stfeco stfdem stfedu stfhlth rlgdgr rlgatnd implvdm dmcntov happy fairelcc dspplvtc sclmeet dfprtalc  
oppcrgvc medcrgvc meprincf rghmgprc votedirc cttresac gtpelcc gvctzpcv gvexpdcc grdfincc pltaviec {

gen r\_`var'=`var'

replace r\_`var'=. if `var'==99|`var'==88|`var'==77|`var'==55

}

foreach var of varlist polintr domicil health lfwrsl sclact aesfdrk hincfel{

gen r\_`var'=`var'

replace r\_`var'=. if `var'==8|`var'==9

}

\*<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00036840500368094> use categorical dependent variables without transformation

\*<http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/14315/1/14315.pdf> uses EES survey, shows graphs you can use to show differences, frequency tables, but only used correlation coefficients--but did show the means of attitudes

\*<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.1086/588220.pdf?acceptTC=true&jpdConfirm=true> does not use EES data but offers great wording for how to justify the use of categorical variables, and the caveats that come with them

\*[http://storre.stir.ac.uk/bitstream/1893/8830/1/Delaney\\_2007\\_Social\\_Capital\\_and\\_Self-Rated\\_Health.pdf](http://storre.stir.ac.uk/bitstream/1893/8830/1/Delaney_2007_Social_Capital_and_Self-Rated_Health.pdf) uses multiple regression, EES

\*[http://download-v2.springer.com/static/pdf/428/art%253A10.1007%252Fs11205-005-4859-2.pdf?token2=exp=1430069938~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F428%2Fart%25253A10.1007%25252Fs11205-005-4859-2.pdf\\*~hmac=5e954a7660d7a0a781295cd7b55da7d2f1d428b8166299d9f055fdb9dd346738](http://download-v2.springer.com/static/pdf/428/art%253A10.1007%252Fs11205-005-4859-2.pdf?token2=exp=1430069938~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F428%2Fart%25253A10.1007%25252Fs11205-005-4859-2.pdf*~hmac=5e954a7660d7a0a781295cd7b55da7d2f1d428b8166299d9f055fdb9dd346738) EES, multiple regression

\*<http://www.baylorisr.org/wp-content/uploads/2013-PRS-Religious-Behavior-Health-Well-Being.pdf> : use of living with partner as close approximation of marital status

\*<http://www.baylorisr.org/wp-content/uploads/2013-PRS-Religious-Behavior-Health-Well-Being.pdf> use of EES data for happiness, wellbeing and health

\*<http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/faq/dummy.htm> testing the inclusion of all categories of a variable

```
gen living_w_part=0
```

```
replace living_w_part=1 if icpart1==1
```

```
gen married=0
```

```
replace married=1 if maritalb==1
```

```
corr_svy living_w_part married [pw=pweight], pw star(0.0001)
```

\*reverse code health (5 was worst)

```
gen rr_health=r_health
```

```
replace rr_health=1 if r_health==5
```

```
replace rr_health=2 if r_health==4
```

```
replace rr_health=3 if r_health==3
```

```
replace rr_health=4 if r_health==2
```

```
replace rr_health=5 if r_health==1
```

\*\*reverse code hincfel (4 was worst)

```
gen rr_hincfel=r_hincfel
```

```
replace rr_hincfel=1 if r_hincfel==4
```

```
replace rr_hincfel=2 if r_hincfel==3
```

```
replace rr_hincfel=3 if r_hincfel==2
```

```
replace rr_hincfel=4 if r_hincfel==1
```

```
gen female=0
```

```
replace female=1 if gndr==2
```

```
gen employed_above20=0
```

```
replace employed_above20=1 if agea>=20 & pdwrk==1 & female==1
```

```
gen childhouse=0
```

```
replace childhouse=1 if chldhm==1
```

```
*generating age groupings
```

```
gen age15_27=0
```

```
replace age15_27=1 if agea>=15 & agea<=27
```

```
gen age28_39=0
```

```
replace age28_39=1 if agea>=28 & agea<=39
```

```
gen age40_54=0
```

```
replace age40_54=1 if agea>=40 & agea<=54
```

```
gen age55_64=0
```

```
replace age55_64=1 if agea>=55 & agea<=64
```

```
gen age65_up=0
```

```
replace age65_up=1 if agea>=65
```

```
kdensity agea, norm
```

```
kdensity r_hinct, norm
```

```
kdensity rr_health, norm
```

```
kdensity r_sclmeet, norm
```

```
kdensity r_rlgdgr, norm
```

```
kdensity r_ppltrst, norm
```

```
kdensity r_pplfair, norm
```

```
kdensity r_pplhlp, norm
```

```
kdensity r_eiscsd, norm
```

```
kdensity r_eduyr, norm
```

```
kdensity r_stflife, norm
```

```
kdensity r_happy, norm
```

```
*rr_health doesn't look too good; perhaps we can break it apart
```

```
tabulate rr_health, gen (h_)
```

```
*hinct doesn't look so great either, maybe we can use feelings of adequacy of income
```

```
tabulate r_hinctnta, generate(inc_)
```

tabulate rr\_hincfel, gen (incfeel\_)

\*education, eisced doesn't look normal at all, use r\_eduyr.

\*considered splitting into 5 categories, as do <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167487008000809>

corr\_svy r\_eduyr r\_eisced [pw=pweight], pw star(0.0001)

corr r\_hinctnta r\_hincfel

twoway (scatter r\_stflife r\_pplfair) (lfit r\_stflife r\_pplfair) (lowess r\_stflife r\_pplfair)

\*pplfair curves down a little at the end, looks like there are some outliers?

twoway (scatter r\_stflife r\_ppltrst) (lfit r\_stflife r\_ppltrst) (lowess r\_stflife r\_ppltrst)

\*ppl trust curves down at the end, looks like there are some outliers?

twoway (scatter r\_stflife agea) (lfit r\_stflife agea) (lowess r\_stflife agea)

\*age is curvy, justifies adding the categories in as dummies (or transforming it)

twoway (scatter r\_stflife r\_hinctnta) (lfit r\_stflife r\_hinctnta) (lowess r\_stflife r\_hinctnta)

twoway (scatter r\_stflife r\_rlgdgr) (lfit r\_stflife r\_rlgdgr) (lowess r\_stflife r\_rlgdgr)

\*\*\*\*running means for independent variables

foreach var of varlist agea female r\_eduyr r\_hinct rr\_hincfel rr\_health r\_sclmeet living\_w\_part r\_rlgdgr r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp {

svy: mean `var'

estat sd

}

graph box r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp [pw=pspwght]

graph box r\_hinct [pw=pspwght]

graph box r\_eduyr [pw=pspwght]

graph box rr\_health r\_rlgdgr r\_sclmeet [pw=pspwght]

graph box r\_rlgdgr r\_sclmeet [pw=pspwght]

graph box r\_stflife r\_stfeco r\_stfgov r\_stfdem r\_happy [pw=pspwght]

graph box agea [pw=pspwght]

\*\*\*INDEPENDENT VARIABLE CORRELATIONS

corr\_svy agea female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_1 h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5 r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr living\_w\_part r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)

corr\_svy agea female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_1 h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5 r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr living\_w\_part r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)

corr\_svy agea female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_1 h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5 r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr living\_w\_part r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)

```
corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
```

### \*\*\*DEPENDENT VARIABLE CORRELATIONS

```
foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
```

```
}
```

```
foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
```

```
}
```

```
foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfgov [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
```

```
}
```

```
foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.01)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.001)
```

```
}
```

```
foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.01)
```

```
corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.001)
```

```
}
```

### \*\*\*CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DEPENDENT VARIABLES

```
corr_svy r_stflife r_happy r_stfeco r_stfgov r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
```

```
corr_svy r_stflife r_happy r_stfeco r_stfgov r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
```

```
corr_svy r_stflife r_happy r_stfeco r_stfgov r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
```

```
svy: regress r_stfgov r_trstp1 r_trstlgl r_trstplc r_trstplt r_trstp1 r_trstep r_trstun r_tvtot r_tvp1
```

---



---

### \*\*\*LIFE SATISFACTION, PERCENTILE INCOME USED, START\*\*\*

\*\*\*slowly adding in sections, regression

#### \*\*\*Regressions

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r
```

```
estimates store m1, title(demo)
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r r_hinct
```

```
estimates store m2, title(inc)
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
```

```
estimates store m3, title(health)
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part  
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr
```

```
estimates store m4, title(social)
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part  
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
estimates store m5, title(trust)
```

```
estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
```

```
legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
```

```
stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))
```

\*testing normal distribution of residuals

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_edu1r r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part  
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
predict liferes, r
```

```
predict lifehat
```

scatter lifehat r\_stflife

pnorm liferes

sktest liferes

kdensity liferes, norm

**\*\*they are NOT... instead of transforming anything I will try restricting the sample**

svy, subpop(female): regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
living\_w\_part r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

predict f\_satisfresid, r

sktest f\_satisfresid

pnorm f\_satisfresid

\*still no good.

linktest

**\*\*testing for joint significance**

\*heteroskedasticity not tested in survey data? <http://www.stata.com/statalist/archive/2011-03/msg01095.html>

test age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up

test h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5

test r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5 living\_w\_part  
r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

test \_b[r\_ppltrst]=\_b[r\_pplfair]

test \_b[r\_pplhlp]=\_b[r\_pplfair]

**\*\*\*LIFE SATISFACTION, PERCENTILE INCOME USED, OVER\*\*\***

\*

---

\*

---

**\*\*\*HAPPINESS, SPLIT EDU AND PERCENTILE INCOME USED, START\*\*\***

svy: regress r\_happy age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr

estimates store m1, title(demo)

```

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct
estimates store m2, title(inc)

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
estimates store m3, title(health)

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr
estimates store m4, title(social)

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
estimates store m5, title(trust)

```

```

estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///

legend label varlabels(_cons constant)      ///

stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))

```

\*testing normal distribution of residuals

```

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

predict happyres, r

predict happyhat

scatter happyhat r_happy

```

pnorm happyres

\*sktest doesn't work with pweights

sktest happyres

kdensity liferes, norm

```

svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]

test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]

```

\*

\*SATISFACTION WITH ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT, AND DEMOCRACY

\*

```

svy: regress r_stfec0 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

```



```
estimates store m1, title(trust)
```

```
predict eco, r
```

```
pnorm eco
```

```
qnorm eco
```

```
kdensity eco, norm
```

```
sktest eco
```

```
test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_ppltrst]
```

```
svy: regress r_stfgov age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyl r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part  
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
estimates store m2, title(trust)
```

```
predict gov, r
```

```
pnorm gov
```

```
qnorm gov
```

```
kdensity gov, norm
```

```
sktest gov
```

```
test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_ppltrst]
```

```
svy: regress r_stfdem age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyl r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part  
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
estimates store m3, title(trust)
```

```
predict dem, r
```

```
pnorm dem
```

```
qnorm dem
```

```
kdensity dem, norm
```

```
sktest dem
```

```
test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_ppltrst]
```

```
estout m1 m2 m3, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
```

```
legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
```

```
stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))
```

\*\*\*\*\*EXPLORATORY

\*

---

\*lrtest to test between models doesn't work with weighted survey data, so will not compare between models 4 and 5. lrtest m1 m2 ([http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/faq/nested\\_tests.htm](http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/faq/nested_tests.htm))

\*\*\*testing hypothesis 1, that the coefficients for FAIR is significantly different than the coefficient for TRUST and HELP.

\*using adjusted Wald's test, which is a compatible post-estimation command with svy data.

\*<https://www3.nd.edu/~rwilliam/stats2/l42.pdf>

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd r_hinct rr_health living_w_part r_sclmeet  
r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
test age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up
```

\*age is jointly significant, can't remove

```
test r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

\*the variables on trust are jointly significant. Now, are they different?

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd r_hinct rr_health living_w_part r_sclmeet  
r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

\*we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients for TRUST and FAIR are the same

```
test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

\*we can reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients for HELP and FAIR are the same, and accept the research hypothesis that they differ (at  $p < 0.05$ )

```
predict e, resid
```

```
kdensity e, norm
```

```
stem e
```

\*other measures looking for outliers are not possible after survey estimation (dfit, dfbeta...)

\*rvf and lvr plots not possible with svy data, but done anyway to examine points with potential leverage

```
regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd r_hinct rr_health living_w_part r_sclmeet  
r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
predict resid, r
```

```
rvfplot
```

```
lvr2plot
```

\*in the pnorm plot, the residuals do not deviate much from the normal line.

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_pplfair) (scatter resid r\_pplfair)

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_ppltrst) (scatter resid r\_ppltrst)

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_pplhlp) (scatter resid r\_pplhlp)

graph twoway (lfit resid rr\_health) (scatter resid rr\_health)

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_hinct) (scatter resid r\_hinct)

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_sclmeet) (scatter resid r\_sclmeet)

graph twoway (lfit resid r\_rlgdgr) (scatter resid r\_rlgdgr)

scatter resid r\_pplfair

scatter resid r\_ppltrst

scatter resid r\_hinct

scatter resid rr\_health

scatter resid r\_sclmeet

scatter resid r\_eiscd

stem e

gen happy\_res=1

replace happy\_res=0 if e<=-6

\*only seven cases on the left tail equal to or lower than -6; doesn't seem worth it to remove them.

svy, subpop(happy\_res): regress r\_happy age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eiscd r\_hinct rr\_health  
living\_w\_part r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

\*

---

\*

---

\*APPENDIX B, SECOND INCOME VARIABLE

\*\*\*using second measure of income, reverse coded

svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eiscd

estimates store m1, title(demo)

```

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel

estimates store m2, title(inc)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5

estimates store m3, title(health)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr

estimates store m4, title(social)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

estimates store m5, title(trust)

```

```

estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///

legend label varlabels(_cons constant)      ///

stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))

```

```

predict eiscd_life, r

qnorm eiscd_life

```

```

svy, subpop(female): regress age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_eiscd rr_hincfel rr_health living_w_part
r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

predict eiscd_life2, r

qnorm eiscd_life2

sktest eiscd_life2

```

\*

---

\*\*\*LIFE SATISFACTION, INDIVIDUAL ADEQUACY OF INCOME USED, START\*\*\*

\*\*\*slowly adding in sections, regression

\*\*\*Regressions

```

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr

estimates store m1, title(demo)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4

estimates store m2, title(inc)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4 h_2 h_3 h_4
h_5

estimates store m3, title(health)

svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4 h_2 h_3 h_4
h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr

```

```
estimates store m4, title(social)
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4 h_2 h_3 h_4  
h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
estimates store m5, title(trust)
```

```
estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
```

```
legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
```

```
stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))
```

```
svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4 h_2 h_3 h_4  
h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
linktest
```

```
svy, subpop(female): regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4  
h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

```
predict poo, r
```

```
sktest poo
```

```
***LIFE SATISFACTION, INDIVIDUAL ADEQUACY OF INCOME USED, OVER***
```

```
translate mylog.smcl filename.log
```

```
translate mylog.smcl mylog.pdf
```

```
log close
```

# LOG FILE

```
-----
name: <unnamed>
log: N:\QuantMeth\mylog.log
log type: text
opened on: 30 Apr 2015, 06:34:46

. cd N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata
N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata

.
end of do-file

. do "C:\Users\tjmsrjm\AppData\Local\Temp\STD00000000.tmp"

. *setting the directory so I can download specific user-written programs when using remote desktop
. sysdir set PLUS "N:\Stata\ADO"

. sysdir
  STATA: Q:\STATST12.123\Stata 12\
  UPDATES: Q:\STATST12.123\Stata 12\ado\updates\
  BASE: Q:\STATST12.123\Stata 12\ado\base\
  SITE: Q:\STATST12.123\Stata 12\ado\site\
  PLUS: N:\Stata\ADO\
  PERSONAL: c:\ado\personal\
  OLDPLACE: c:\ado\

. ssc install corr_svy
checking corr_svy consistency and verifying not already installed...
all files already exist and are up to date.

. ssc install estout
checking estout consistency and verifying not already installed...
all files already exist and are up to date.

. use "N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata\ESS6PL.dta", clear

. describe

Contains data from N:\QuantMeth\ESS6PL.stata\ESS6PL.dta
  obs:      1,898
  vars:      626
  size:     9,425,468
-----
```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
name	str12	%12s		Title of dataset
essround	double	%10.0g		ESS round
edition	str3	%3s		Edition
proddate	str10	%10s		Production date
idno	double	%10.0g		Respondent's identification number
cntry	str2	%2s		Country
tvttot	double	%10.0g	tvttot	TV watching, total time on average weekday
tvpol	double	%10.0g	tvpol	TV watching, news/politics/current affairs on average weekday
ppltrst	double	%10.0g	ppltrst	Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful
pplfair	double	%10.0g	pplfair	Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair
pplhlp	double	%10.0g	pplhlp	Most of the time people helpful or mostly looking out for themselves
polintr	double	%10.0g	polintr	How interested in politics
trstprl	double	%10.0g	trstprl	Trust in country's parliament
trstlgl	double	%10.0g	trstlgl	Trust in the legal system
trstplc	double	%10.0g	trstplc	Trust in the police
trstplt	double	%10.0g	trstplt	Trust in politicians
trstprt	double	%10.0g	trstprt	Trust in political parties
trstep	double	%10.0g	trstep	Trust in the European Parliament
trstun	double	%10.0g	trstun	Trust in the United Nations
vote	double	%10.0g	vote	Voted last national election
prtvta1	double	%10.0g	prtvta1	Party voted for in last national election, Albania
prtvtcbe	double	%10.0g	prtvtcbe	Party voted for in last national election, Belgium
prtvtcbg	double	%10.0g	prtvtcbg	Party voted for in last national election, Bulgaria
prtvtdch	double	%10.0g	prtvtdch	Party voted for in last national election, Switzerland
prvtvacy	double	%10.0g	prvtvacy	Party voted for in last national election, Cyprus
prvtvccz	double	%10.0g	prvtvccz	Party voted for in last national election, Czech Republic
prtvdde1	double	%10.0g	prtvdde1	Party voted for in last national election 1, Germany
prtvdde2	double	%10.0g	prtvdde2	Party voted for in last national election 2, Germany
prtvtdck	double	%10.0g	prtvtdck	Party voted for in last national election, Denmark
prtvtdde	double	%10.0g	prtvtdde	Party voted for in last national election, Estonia
prtvtcse	double	%10.0g	prtvtcse	Party voted for in last national election, Spain
prtvtcfi	double	%10.0g	prtvtcfi	Party voted for in last national election, Finland
prvtvcfr	double	%10.0g	prvtvcfr	Party voted for in last national election, France (ballot 1)
prvtvgb	double	%10.0g	prvtvgb	Party voted for in last national election, United Kingdom

prtvtdhu	double	%10.0g	prtvtdhu	Party voted for in last national election, Hungary
prtvtaie	double	%10.0g	prtvtaie	Party voted for in last national election, Ireland
prvtbtil	double	%10.0g	prvtbtil	Party voted for in last national election, Israel
prvtvais	double	%10.0g	prvtvais	Party voted for in last national election, Iceland
prvtvbit	double	%10.0g	prvtvbit	Party voted for in last national election, Italy
prtvltl1	double	%10.0g	prtvltl1	Party voted for in last national election 1, Lithuania (first
vote, party)				
prtvlt2	double	%10.0g	prtvlt2	Party voted for in last national election 2, Lithuania
(second vote, party)				
prtvlt3	double	%10.0g	prtvlt3	Party voted for in last national election 3, Lithuania (third
vote, party)				
prtvtenl	double	%10.0g	prtvtenl	Party voted for in last national election, Netherlands
prvtvano	double	%10.0g	prvtvano	Party voted for in last national election, Norway
prvtcp1	double	%10.0g	prvtcp1	Party voted for in last national election, Poland
prvtbpt	double	%10.0g	prvtbpt	Party voted for in last national election, Portugal
prvtcru	double	%10.0g	prvtcru	Party voted for in last national election, Russian Federation
prvtbse	double	%10.0g	prvtbse	Party voted for in last national election, Sweden
prvtvdsi	double	%10.0g	prvtvdsi	Party voted for in last national election, Slovenia
prvtvcsk	double	%10.0g	prvtvcsk	Party voted for in last national election, Slovakia
prvtvcua	double	%10.0g	prvtvcua	Party voted for in last national election, Ukraine (ballot 2)
prvtvtxk	double	%10.0g	prvtvtxk	Party voted for in last national election, Kosovo
contplt	double	%10.0g	contplt	Contacted politician or government official last 12 months
wrkppty	double	%10.0g	wrkppty	Worked in political party or action group last 12 months
wrkorg	double	%10.0g	wrkorg	Worked in another organisation or association last 12 months
badge	double	%10.0g	badge	Worn or displayed campaign badge/sticker last 12 months
sgnptit	double	%10.0g	sgnptit	Signed petition last 12 months
pbldmn	double	%10.0g	pbldmn	Taken part in lawful public demonstration last 12 months
bctprd	double	%10.0g	bctprd	Boycotted certain products last 12 months
clsprty	double	%10.0g	clsprty	Feel closer to a particular party than all other parties
prtc1al	double	%10.0g	prtc1al	Which party feel closer to, Albania
prtc1cbe	double	%10.0g	prtc1cbe	Which party feel closer to, Belgium
prtc1cbg	double	%10.0g	prtc1cbg	Which party feel closer to, Bulgaria
prtc1dch	double	%10.0g	prtc1dch	Which party feel closer to, Switzerland
prtc1acy	double	%10.0g	prtc1acy	Which party feel closer to, Cyprus
prtc1ccz	double	%10.0g	prtc1ccz	Which party feel closer to, Czech Republic
prtc1dde	double	%10.0g	prtc1dde	Which party feel closer to, Germany
prtc1cdk	double	%10.0g	prtc1cdk	Which party feel closer to, Denmark
prtc1dee	double	%10.0g	prtc1dee	Which party feel closer to, Estonia
prtc1ces	double	%10.0g	prtc1ces	Which party feel closer to, Spain
prtc1cfi	double	%10.0g	prtc1cfi	Which party feel closer to, Finland
prtc1dfr	double	%10.0g	prtc1dfr	Which party feel closer to, France
prtc1gb	double	%10.0g	prtc1gb	Which party feel closer to, United Kingdom
prtc1dhu	double	%10.0g	prtc1dhu	Which party feel closer to, Hungary
prtc1aie	double	%10.0g	prtc1aie	Which party feel closer to, Ireland
prtc1cil	double	%10.0g	prtc1cil	Which party feel closer to, Israel
prtc1ais	double	%10.0g	prtc1ais	Which party feel closer to, Iceland
prtc1bit	double	%10.0g	prtc1bit	Which party feel closer to, Italy
prtc1alt	double	%10.0g	prtc1alt	Which party feel closer to, Lithuania
prtc1dnl	double	%10.0g	prtc1dnl	Which party feel closer to, Netherlands
prtc1lano	double	%10.0g	prtc1lano	Which party feel closer to, Norway
prtc1epl	double	%10.0g	prtc1epl	Which party feel closer to, Poland
prtc1cpt	double	%10.0g	prtc1cpt	Which party feel closer to, Portugal
prtc1cru	double	%10.0g	prtc1cru	Which party feel closer to, Russian Federation
prtc1bse	double	%10.0g	prtc1bse	Which party feel closer to, Sweden
prtc1dsi	double	%10.0g	prtc1dsi	Which party feel closer to, Slovenia
prtc1csk	double	%10.0g	prtc1csk	Which party feel closer to, Slovakia
prtc1dua	double	%10.0g	prtc1dua	Which party feel closer to, Ukraine
prtc1xk	double	%10.0g	prtc1xk	Which party feel closer to, Kosovo
prtdgcl	double	%10.0g	prtdgcl	How close to party
implvdm	double	%10.0g	implvdm	How important for you to live in democratically governed
country				
dmcntov	double	%10.0g	dmcntov	How democratic [country] is overall
lrscale	double	%10.0g	lrscale	Placement on left right scale
stflife	double	%10.0g	stflife	How satisfied with life as a whole
stfeco	double	%10.0g	stfeco	How satisfied with present state of economy in country
stfgov	double	%10.0g	stfgov	How satisfied with the national government
stfdem	double	%10.0g	stfdem	How satisfied with the way democracy works in country
stfedu	double	%10.0g	stfedu	State of education in country nowadays
stfhlth	double	%10.0g	stfhlth	State of health services in country nowadays
gincdif	double	%10.0g	gincdif	Government should reduce differences in income levels
freehms	double	%10.0g	freehms	Gays and lesbians free to live life as they wish
eufff	double	%10.0g	eufff	European Union: European unification go further or gone too
far				
imsmetn	double	%10.0g	imsmetn	Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as
majority				
imdfetn	double	%10.0g	imdfetn	Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from
majority				
impcntr	double	%10.0g	impcntr	Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside
Europe				
imbgeco	double	%10.0g	imbgeco	Immigration bad or good for country's economy
imueclt	double	%10.0g	imueclt	Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants
imwbcnt	double	%10.0g	imwbcnt	Immigrants make country worse or better place to live
happy	double	%10.0g	happy	How happy are you
sclmeet	double	%10.0g	sclmeet	How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues
inprdsc	double	%10.0g	inprdsc	How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and
personal matters				
sclact	double	%10.0g	sclact	Take part in social activities compared to others of same age

crmvct	double %10.0g	crmvct	Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault
last 5 years			
aesfdrk	double %10.0g	aesfdrk	Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark
health	double %10.0g	health	Subjective general health
hlthhmp	double %10.0g	hlthhmp	Hampered in daily activities by
illness/disability/infirmity/mental problem			
rlgblg	double %10.0g	rlgblg	Belonging to particular religion or denomination
rlgdnm	double %10.0g	rlgdnm	Religion or denomination belonging to at present
rlgdnal	double %10.0g	rlgdnal	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Albania
rlgdnbe	double %10.0g	rlgdnbe	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Belgium
rlgdnach	double %10.0g	rlgdnach	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Switzerland
rlgdncy	double %10.0g	rlgdncy	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Cyprus
rlgdnade	double %10.0g	rlgdnade	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Germany
rlgdnafi	double %10.0g	rlgdnafi	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Finland
rlgdngb	double %10.0g	rlgdngb	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, United Kingdom
rlgdnhu	double %10.0g	rlgdnhu	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Hungary
rlgdnie	double %10.0g	rlgdnie	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Ireland
rlgdnil	double %10.0g	rlgdnil	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Israel
rlgdnis	double %10.0g	rlgdnis	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Iceland
rlgdnlt	double %10.0g	rlgdnlt	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Lithuania
rlgdnnl	double %10.0g	rlgdnnl	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Netherlands
rlgdngo	double %10.0g	rlgdngo	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Norway
rlgdnapl	double %10.0g	rlgdnapl	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Poland
rlgdnpt	double %10.0g	rlgdnpt	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Portugal
rlgdnaru	double %10.0g	rlgdnaru	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Russian Federation
rlgdnase	double %10.0g	rlgdnase	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Sweden
rlgdnsi	double %10.0g	rlgdnsi	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Slovenia
rlgdnsk	double %10.0g	rlgdnsk	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Slovakia
rlgdnuu	double %10.0g	rlgdnuu	Religion or denomination belonging to at present, Ukraine
rlgblge	double %10.0g	rlgblge	Ever belonging to particular religion or denomination
rlgdnme	double %10.0g	rlgdnme	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past
rlgdeal	double %10.0g	rlgdeal	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Albania
rlgdebe	double %10.0g	rlgdebe	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Belgium
rlgdeach	double %10.0g	rlgdeach	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Switzerland
rlgdecy	double %10.0g	rlgdecy	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Cyprus
rlgdeade	double %10.0g	rlgdeade	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Germany
rlgdeafi	double %10.0g	rlgdeafi	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Finland
rlgdegb	double %10.0g	rlgdegb	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, United Kingdom
rlgdehu	double %10.0g	rlgdehu	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Hungary
rlgdeie	double %10.0g	rlgdeie	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Ireland
rlgdeil	double %10.0g	rlgdeil	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Israel
rlgdeis	double %10.0g	rlgdeis	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Iceland
rlgdelt	double %10.0g	rlgdelt	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Lithuania
rlgdenl	double %10.0g	rlgdenl	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Netherlands
rlgdengo	double %10.0g	rlgdengo	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Norway
rlgdeapl	double %10.0g	rlgdeapl	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Poland
rlgdept	double %10.0g	rlgdept	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Portugal
rlgdearu	double %10.0g	rlgdearu	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Russian Federation
rlgdease	double %10.0g	rlgdease	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Sweden
rlgdesi	double %10.0g	rlgdesi	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Slovenia
rlgdesk	double %10.0g	rlgdesk	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Slovakia
rlgdeua	double %10.0g	rlgdeua	Religion or denomination belonging to in the past, Ukraine
rlgdgr	double %10.0g	rlgdgr	How religious are you
rlgatnd	double %10.0g	rlgatnd	How often attend religious services apart from special occasions
pray	double %10.0g	pray	How often pray apart from at religious services
dscrgrp	double %10.0g	dscrgrp	Member of a group discriminated against in this country
dscrce	double %10.0g	dscrce	Discrimination of respondent's group: colour or race
dscrntn	double %10.0g	dscrntn	Discrimination of respondent's group: nationality
dscrllg	double %10.0g	dscrllg	Discrimination of respondent's group: religion
dscrllng	double %10.0g	dscrllng	Discrimination of respondent's group: language
dscretn	double %10.0g	dscretn	Discrimination of respondent's group: ethnic group
dscrage	double %10.0g	dscrage	Discrimination of respondent's group: age
dscrwnd	double %10.0g	dscrwnd	Discrimination of respondent's group: gender
dscrsex	double %10.0g	dscrsex	Discrimination of respondent's group: sexuality
dscrdsb	double %10.0g	dscrdsb	Discrimination of respondent's group: disability
dscroth	double %10.0g	dscroth	Discrimination of respondent's group: other grounds
dscrck	double %10.0g	dscrck	Discrimination of respondent's group: don't know
dscrref	double %10.0g	dscrref	Discrimination of respondent's group: refusal
dscrnap	double %10.0g	dscrnap	Discrimination of respondent's group: not applicable
dscrna	double %10.0g	dscrna	Discrimination of respondent's group: no answer
ctzcncr	double %10.0g	ctzcncr	Citizen of country
ctzshipc	str2 %2s		Citizenship
brncntr	double %10.0g	brncntr	Born in country
cntbrthc	str2 %2s		Country of birth
livecnta	double %10.0g	livecnta	What year you first came to live in country
lnghom1	str3 %3s		Language most often spoken at home: first mentioned
lnghom2	str3 %3s		Language most often spoken at home: second mentioned
blgetmg	double %10.0g	blgetmg	Belong to minority ethnic group in country
facntr	double %10.0g	facntr	Father born in country
fbrncntb	str2 %2s		Country of birth, father
mocntr	double %10.0g	mocntr	Mother born in country



mbrnrcntb	str2	%2s	wkvlorg	Country of birth, mother
wkvlorg	double	%10.0g	wkvlorg	Involved in work for voluntary or charitable organisations,
how often past 12 mo				
optftr	double	%10.0g	optftr	Always optimistic about my future
pstvms	double	%10.0g	pstvms	In general feel very positive about myself
flrms	double	%10.0g	flrms	At times feel as if I am a failure
fltdpr	double	%10.0g	fltdpr	Felt depressed, how often past week
flteeff	double	%10.0g	flteeff	Felt everything did as effort, how often past week
slprl	double	%10.0g	slprl	Sleep was restless, how often past week
wrhpp	double	%10.0g	wrhpp	Were happy, how often past week
fltlnl	double	%10.0g	fltlnl	Felt lonely, how often past week
enjl	double	%10.0g	enjl	Enjoyed life, how often past week
fltsd	double	%10.0g	fltsd	Felt sad, how often past week
cldgng	double	%10.0g	cldgng	Could not get going, how often past week
enrglot	double	%10.0g	enrglot	Had lot of energy, how often past week
fltanx	double	%10.0g	fltanx	Felt anxious, how often past week
fltpcfl	double	%10.0g	fltpcfl	Felt calm and peaceful, how often past week
dclvlf	double	%10.0g	dclvlf	Free to decide how to live my life
lchshcp	double	%10.0g	lchshcp	Little chance to show how capable I am
accdng	double	%10.0g		Feel accomplishment from what I do
wrbknrm	double	%10.0g	wrbknrm	When things go wrong in my life it takes a long time to get
back to normal				
lrnntlf	double	%10.0g	lrnntlf	Learn new things in life
pplahlp	double	%10.0g	pplahlp	Feel people in local area help one another
trtrsp	double	%10.0g	trtrsp	Feel people treat you with respect
dngval	double	%10.0g	dngval	Feel what I do in life is valuable and worthwhile
nhpftr	double	%10.0g	nhpftr	Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world
lotsgot	double	%10.0g	lotsgot	There are lots of things I am good at
lfwrs	double	%10.0g	lfwrs	For most people in country life is getting worse
flclpla	double	%10.0g	flclpla	Feel close to the people in local area
tmdotwa	double	%10.0g	tmdotwa	Make time to do things you really want to do
flapppl	double	%10.0g	flapppl	Feel appreciated by people you are close to
deaimpp	double	%10.0g	deaimpp	Deal with important problems in life
tmimdng	double	%10.0g	tmimdng	Interested in what you are doing, how much of the time
tmabdng	double	%10.0g	tmabdng	Absorbed in what you are doing, how much of the time
tmendng	double	%10.0g	tmendng	Enthusiastic about what you are doing, how much of the time
tnapsur	double	%10.0g	tnapsur	Take notice of and appreciate your surroundings
sedirlf	double	%10.0g	sedirlf	Have a sense of direction in your life
rehlppl	double	%10.0g	rehlppl	Receive help and support from people you are close to
prhlppl	double	%10.0g	prhlppl	Provide help and support to people you are close to
plinsoc	double	%10.0g	plinsoc	Your place in society
physact	double	%10.0g	physact	Physically active for 20 minutes or longer last 7 days
fairelc	double	%10.0g	fairelc	National elections are free and fair
dspplvt	double	%10.0g	dspplvt	Voters discuss politics with people they know before deciding
how to vote				
dfprtalc	double	%10.0g	dfprtalc	Different political parties offer clear alternatives to one
another				
oppcrgv	double	%10.0g	oppcrgv	Opposition parties are free to criticise the government
medcrgv	double	%10.0g	medcrgv	The media are free to criticise the government
meprin	double	%10.0g	meprin	The media provide citizens with reliable information to judge
the government				
rghmgrp	double	%10.0g	rghmgrp	The rights of minority groups are protected
votedir	double	%10.0g	votedir	Citizens have the final say on political issues by voting
directly in referendum				
imvtctz	double	%10.0g	imvtctz	Immigrants only get the right to vote in national elections
once they become cit				
cttresac	double	%10.0g	cttresac	The courts treat everyone the same
ctstogv	double	%10.0g	ctstogv	The courts able to stop the government acting beyond its
authority				
gtpelc	double	%10.0g	gtpelc	Governing parties are punished in elections when they have
done a bad job				
gvctzpv	double	%10.0g	gvctzpv	The government protects all citizens against poverty
gvexpdc	double	%10.0g	gvexpdc	The government explains its decisions to voters
grdfinc	double	%10.0g	grdfinc	The government takes measures to reduce differences in income
levels				
pltavie	double	%10.0g	pltavie	Politicians take into account the views of other European
governments				
fairelcc	double	%10.0g	fairelcc	In country national elections are free and fair
dspplvtc	double	%10.0g	dspplvtc	In country voters discuss politics with people they know
before deciding how to				
dfprtalc	double	%10.0g	dfprtalc	In country different political parties offer clear
alternatives to one another				
oppcrgvc	double	%10.0g	oppcrgvc	In country opposition parties are free to criticise the
government				
medcrgvc	double	%10.0g	medcrgvc	In country the media are free to criticise the government
meprinfc	double	%10.0g	meprinfc	In country the media provide citizens with reliable
information to judge the gov				
rghmgrp	double	%10.0g	rghmgrp	In country the rights of minority groups are protected
votedirc	double	%10.0g	votedirc	In country citizens have the final say on political issues by
voting directly in				
cttresac	double	%10.0g	cttresac	In country the courts treat everyone the same
gtpelcc	double	%10.0g	gtpelcc	In country governing parties are punished in elections when
they have done a bad				
gvctzpv	double	%10.0g	gvctzpv	In country the government protects all citizens against
poverty				
gvexpdcc	double	%10.0g	gvexpdcc	In country the government explains its decisions to voters
grdfincc	double	%10.0g	grdfincc	In country the government takes measures to reduce
differences in income levels				

pltaviec	double	%10.0g	pltaviec	In country politicians take into account the views of other
European governments				
fplvdm	double	%10.0g	fplvdm	Best for democracy: everyone free to express political views,
even extreme				
fplvdmi	double	%10.0g	fplvdmi	Important for democracy: everyone free to express political
views, even extreme				
fplvdmc	double	%10.0g	fplvdmc	In country everyone is free to express political views, even
extreme				
pplvdmi	double	%10.0g	pplvdmi	Important for democracy: prevent people from expressing
extreme political views				
pplvdmc	double	%10.0g	pplvdmc	In country people with extreme political views are prevented
from expressing the				
chpldm	double	%10.0g	chpldm	Best for democracy: government changes policies in response
to what most people				
chpldmi	double	%10.0g	chpldmi	Important for democracy: government changes policies in
response to what most pe				
chpldmc	double	%10.0g	chpldmc	In country government changes policies in response to what
most people think				
stpldmi	double	%10.0g	stpldmi	Important for democracy: government sticks to policies
regardless of most people				
stpldmc	double	%10.0g	stpldmc	In country government sticks to policies regardless of most
people think				
gvspcdm	double	%10.0g	gvspcdm	Best for democracy: government formed by single party or
coalition				
gvspdmi	double	%10.0g	gvspdmi	Important for democracy: government formed by single party
gvspdmc	double	%10.0g	gvspdmc	In country government formed by single party
gvcodmi	double	%10.0g	gvcodmi	Important for democracy: government formed by coalition
gvcodmc	double	%10.0g	gvcodmc	In country government formed by coalition
hhmmb	double	%10.0g	hhmmb	Number of people living regularly as member of household
gndr	double	%10.0g	gndr	Gender
gndr2	double	%10.0g	gndr2	Gender of second person in household
gndr3	double	%10.0g	gndr3	Gender of third person in household
gndr4	double	%10.0g	gndr4	Gender of fourth person in household
gndr5	double	%10.0g	gndr5	Gender of fifth person in household
gndr6	double	%10.0g	gndr6	Gender of sixth person in household
gndr7	double	%10.0g	gndr7	Gender of seventh person in household
gndr8	double	%10.0g	gndr8	Gender of eighth person in household
gndr9	double	%10.0g	gndr9	Gender of ninth person in household
gndr10	double	%10.0g	gndr10	Gender of tenth person in household
gndr11	double	%10.0g	gndr11	Gender of eleventh person in household
gndr12	double	%10.0g	gndr12	Gender of twelfth person in household
gndr13	double	%10.0g	gndr13	Gender of thirteenth person in household
gndr14	double	%10.0g	gndr14	Gender of fourteenth person in household
gndr15	double	%10.0g	gndr15	Gender of fifteenth person in household
gndr16	double	%10.0g	gndr16	Gender of sixteenth person in household
gndr17	double	%10.0g	gndr17	Gender of seventeenth person in household
gndr18	double	%10.0g	gndr18	Gender of eighteenth person in household
gndr19	double	%10.0g	gndr19	Gender of nineteenth person in household
gndr20	double	%10.0g	gndr20	Gender of twentieth person in household
gndr21	double	%10.0g	gndr21	Gender of twenty-first person in household
gndr22	double	%10.0g	gndr22	Gender of twenty-second person in household
gndr23	double	%10.0g	gndr23	Gender of twenty-third person in household
gndr24	double	%10.0g	gndr24	Gender of twenty-fourth person in household
agea	double	%10.0g	agea	Age of respondent, calculated
yrbrn	double	%10.0g	yrbrn	Year of birth
yrbrn2	double	%10.0g	yrbrn2	Year of birth of second person in household
yrbrn3	double	%10.0g	yrbrn3	Year of birth of third person in household
yrbrn4	double	%10.0g	yrbrn4	Year of birth of fourth person in household
yrbrn5	double	%10.0g	yrbrn5	Year of birth of fifth person in household
yrbrn6	double	%10.0g	yrbrn6	Year of birth of sixth person in household
yrbrn7	double	%10.0g	yrbrn7	Year of birth of seventh person in household
yrbrn8	double	%10.0g	yrbrn8	Year of birth of eighth person in household
yrbrn9	double	%10.0g	yrbrn9	Year of birth of ninth person in household
yrbrn10	double	%10.0g	yrbrn10	Year of birth of tenth person in household
yrbrn11	double	%10.0g	yrbrn11	Year of birth of eleventh person in household
yrbrn12	double	%10.0g	yrbrn12	Year of birth of twelfth person in household
yrbrn13	double	%10.0g	yrbrn13	Year of birth of thirteenth person in household
yrbrn14	double	%10.0g	yrbrn14	Year of birth of fourteenth person in household
yrbrn15	double	%10.0g	yrbrn15	Year of birth of fifteenth person in household
yrbrn16	double	%10.0g	yrbrn16	Year of birth of sixteenth person in household
yrbrn17	double	%10.0g	yrbrn17	Year of birth of seventeenth person in household
yrbrn18	double	%10.0g	yrbrn18	Year of birth of eighteenth person in household
yrbrn19	double	%10.0g	yrbrn19	Year of birth of nineteenth person in household
yrbrn20	double	%10.0g	yrbrn20	Year of birth of twentieth person in household
yrbrn21	double	%10.0g	yrbrn21	Year of birth of twenty-first person in household
yrbrn22	double	%10.0g	yrbrn22	Year of birth of twenty-second person in household
yrbrn23	double	%10.0g	yrbrn23	Year of birth of twenty-third person in household
yrbrn24	double	%10.0g	yrbrn24	Year of birth of twenty-fourth person in household
rshipa2	double	%10.0g	rshipa2	Second person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa3	double	%10.0g	rshipa3	Third person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa4	double	%10.0g	rshipa4	Fourth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa5	double	%10.0g	rshipa5	Fifth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa6	double	%10.0g	rshipa6	Sixth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa7	double	%10.0g	rshipa7	Seventh person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa8	double	%10.0g	rshipa8	Eighth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa9	double	%10.0g	rshipa9	Ninth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa10	double	%10.0g	rshipa10	Tenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa11	double	%10.0g	rshipa11	Eleventh person in household: relationship to respondent

rshipa12	double	%10.0g	rshipa12	Twelfth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa13	double	%10.0g	rshipa13	Thirteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa14	double	%10.0g	rshipa14	Fourteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa15	double	%10.0g	rshipa15	Fifteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa16	double	%10.0g	rshipa16	Sixteenth person in household: relationship to respondent
rshipa17	double	%10.0g	rshipa17	Seventeenth person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa18	double	%10.0g	rshipa18	Eighteenth person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa19	double	%10.0g	rshipa19	Nineteenth person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa20	double	%10.0g	rshipa20	Twentieth person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa21	double	%10.0g	rshipa21	Twenty-first person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa22	double	%10.0g	rshipa22	Twenty-second person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa23	double	%10.0g	rshipa23	Twenty-third person in household: Relationship to respondent
rshipa24	double	%10.0g	rshipa24	Twenty-fourth person in household: Relationship to respondent
icpart1	double	%10.0g	icpart1	Interviewer code, lives with husband/wife/partner
rshpsts	double	%10.0g	rshpsts	Relationship with husband/wife/partner currently living with
rshpsc	double	%10.0g	rshpsc	Relationship with husband/wife/partner currently living with,
Czech Republic				
rshpsfi	double	%10.0g	rshpsfi	Relationship with husband/wife/partner currently living with,
Finland				
lvgptnea	double	%10.0g	lvgptnea	Ever lived with a partner, without being married
dvrceva	double	%10.0g	dvrceva	Ever been divorced/had civil union dissolved
icpart2	double	%10.0g	icpart2	Interviewer code, lives with husband/wife/partner
iccohbt	double	%10.0g	iccohbt	Interviewer code, respondent cohabiting
marsts	double	%10.0g	marsts	Legal marital status
maritalb	double	%10.0g	maritalb	Legal marital status, post coded
marstcz	double	%10.0g	marstcz	Legal marital status, Czech Republic
marstfi	double	%10.0g	marstfi	Legal marital status, Finland
marstgb	double	%10.0g	marstgb	Legal marital status, United Kingdom
marstie	double	%10.0g	marstie	Legal marital status, Ireland
chldhm	double	%10.0g	chldhm	Children living at home or not
chldhhe	double	%10.0g	chldhhe	Ever had children living in household
domicil	double	%10.0g	domicil	Domicile, respondent's description
edulvlb	double	%10.0g	edulvlb	Highest level of education
eiscd	double	%10.0g	eiscd	Highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvdal	double	%10.0g	edlvdal	Highest level of education, Albania
edlvebe	double	%10.0g	edlvebe	Highest level of education, Belgium
edlvdbg	double	%10.0g	edlvdbg	Highest level of education, Bulgaria
edlvdch	double	%10.0g	edlvdch	Highest level of education, Switzerland
edlvecy	double	%10.0g	edlvecy	Highest level of education, Cyprus
edlvdcz	double	%10.0g	edlvdcz	Highest level of education, Czech Republic
eduadel	double	%10.0g	eduadel	Highest level of education, Germany: höchster
allgemeinbildender schulabschluss				
edude2	double	%10.0g	edude2	Highest level of education, Germany: höchster
studienabschluss				
edude3	double	%10.0g	edude3	Highest level of education, Germany: höchster
ausbildungsabschluss				
edlvddk	double	%10.0g	edlvddk	Highest level of education, Denmark
edlvdee	double	%10.0g	edlvdee	Highest level of education, Estonia
edlvees	double	%10.0g	edlvees	Highest level of education, Spain
edlvdfi	double	%10.0g	edlvdfi	Highest level of education, Finland
edlvdfr	double	%10.0g	edlvdfr	Highest level of education, France
eduagb1	double	%10.0g	eduagb1	Highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to 2 or more
A-levels or equivalent				
edugb2	double	%10.0g	edugb2	Highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to Ph.D or
edagegb	double	%10.0g	edagegb	Age when completed full time education, United Kingdom
edlvdhu	double	%10.0g	edlvdhu	Highest level of education, Hungary
edlvdie	double	%10.0g	edlvdie	Highest level of education, Ireland
eduail1	double	%10.0g	eduail1	Highest level of education, Israeli education, Israel
eduail2	double	%10.0g	eduail2	Highest level of education, Russian education, Israel
edlvdis	double	%10.0g	edlvdis	Highest level of education, Iceland
edlvdit	double	%10.0g	edlvdit	Highest level of education, Italy
edlvdlit	double	%10.0g	edlvdlit	Highest level of education, Lithuania
edlvdn1	double	%10.0g	edlvdn1	Highest level of education, Netherlands
edlvdno	double	%10.0g	edlvdno	Highest level of education, Norway
edlvpe1	double	%10.0g	edlvpe1	Highest level of education, Poland
edupl2	double	%10.0g	edupl2	Tertiary education: lower or higher/single tier, Poland
edlvdpt	double	%10.0g	edlvdpt	Highest level of education, Portugal
edlvdru	double	%10.0g	edlvdru	Highest level of education, Russian Federation
edlvkse	double	%10.0g	edlvkse	Highest level of education, Sweden
edlvdsi	double	%10.0g	edlvdsi	Highest level of education, Slovenia
edlvdsi	double	%10.0g	edlvdsi	Highest level of education, Slovakia
edlvdua	double	%10.0g	edlvdua	Highest level of education, Ukraine
edlvdxk	double	%10.0g	edlvdxk	Highest level of education, Kosovo
edyrs	double	%10.0g	edyrs	Years of full-time education completed
pdwrk	double	%10.0g	pdwrk	Doing last 7 days: paid work
edctn	double	%10.0g	edctn	Doing last 7 days: education
uempla	double	%10.0g	uempla	Doing last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for job
uempli	double	%10.0g	uempli	Doing last 7 days: unemployed, not actively looking for job
dsbld	double	%10.0g	dsbld	Doing last 7 days: permanently sick or disabled
rtrd	double	%10.0g	rtrd	Doing last 7 days: retired
cmsrv	double	%10.0g	cmsrv	Doing last 7 days: community or military service
hswrk	double	%10.0g	hswrk	Doing last 7 days: housework, looking after children, others
dngoth	double	%10.0g	dngoth	Doing last 7 days: other
dngdk	double	%10.0g	dngdk	Doing last 7 days: don't know
dngref	double	%10.0g	dngref	Doing last 7 days: refusal
dngna	double	%10.0g	dngna	Doing last 7 days: no answer
icomdng	double	%10.0g	icomdng	Interviewer code, one/more than one doing last 7 days

mainact	double	%10.0g	mainact	Main activity last 7 days
mnactic	double	%10.0g	mnactic	Main activity, last 7 days. All respondents. Post coded
icpdwrk	double	%10.0g	icpdwrk	Interviewer code, respondent in paid work
crpdwk	double	%10.0g	crpdwk	Control paid work last 7 days
pdjobev	double	%10.0g	pdjobev	Ever had a paid job
pdjobyr	double	%10.0g	pdjobyr	Year last in paid job
emplrel	double	%10.0g	emplrel	Employment relation
emplno	double	%10.0g	emplno	Number of employees respondent has/had
wrkctra	double	%10.0g	wrkctra	Employment contract unlimited or limited duration
estsz	double	%10.0g	estsz	Establishment size
jbspv	double	%10.0g	jbspv	Responsible for supervising other employees
njbbspv	double	%10.0g	njbbspv	Number of people responsible for in job
wkdcorga	double	%10.0g	wkdcorga	Allowed to decide how daily work is organised
iorgact	double	%10.0g	iorgact	Allowed to influence policy decisions about activities of
organisation				
wkhct	double	%10.0g	wkhct	Total contracted hours per week in main job overtime excluded
wkhtot	double	%10.0g	wkhtot	Total hours normally worked per week in main job overtime
included				
nacer2	double	%10.0g	nacer2	Industry, NACE rev.2
tporgwk	double	%10.0g	tporgwk	What type of organisation work/worked for
isco08	double	%10.0g	isco08	Occupation, ISCO08
wrkac6m	double	%10.0g	wrkac6m	Paid work in another country, period more than 6 months last
10 years				
icpdwk2	double	%10.0g	icpdwk2	Interviewer code, in paid work
stfjfb	double	%10.0g	stfjfb	How satisfied with job
stfjbot	double	%10.0g	stfjbot	Satisfied with balance between time on job and time on other
aspects				
uemp3m	double	%10.0g	uemp3m	Ever unemployed and seeking work for a period more than three
months				
uempl2m	double	%10.0g	uempl2m	Any period of unemployment and work seeking lasted 12 months
or more				
uemp5yr	double	%10.0g	uemp5yr	Any period of unemployment and work seeking within last 5
years				
mbtru	double	%10.0g	mbtru	Member of trade union or similar organisation
hincsrca	double	%10.0g	hincsrca	Main source of household income
hinctnta	double	%10.0g	hinctnta	Household's total net income, all sources
hincfel	double	%10.0g	hincfel	Feeling about household's income nowadays
icpart3	double	%10.0g	icpart3	Interviewer code, lives with husband/wife/partner
edulvlpb	double	%10.0g	edulvlpb	Partner's highest level of education
eiscdep	double	%10.0g	eiscdep	Partner's highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvpdal	double	%10.0g	edlvpdal	Partner's highest level of education, Albania
edlvpebe	double	%10.0g	edlvpebe	Partner's highest level of education, Belgium
edlvpdbg	double	%10.0g	edlvpdbg	Partner's highest level of education, Bulgaria
edlvpdch	double	%10.0g	edlvpdch	Partner's highest level of education, Switzerland
edlvpecy	double	%10.0g	edlvpecy	Partner's highest level of education, Cyprus
edlvpcdz	double	%10.0g	edlvpcdz	Partner's highest level of education, Czech Republic
edupadel	double	%10.0g	edupadel	Partner's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
allgemeinbildender schul				
edupde2	double	%10.0g	edupde2	Partner's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
studienabschluss				
edupde3	double	%10.0g	edupde3	Partner's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
ausbildungsabschluss				
edlvpddk	double	%10.0g	edlvpddk	Partner's highest level of education, Denmark
edlvpdee	double	%10.0g	edlvpdee	Partner's highest level of education, Estonia
edlvpees	double	%10.0g	edlvpees	Partner's highest level of education, Spain
edlvpdfi	double	%10.0g	edlvpdfi	Partner's highest level of education, Finland
edlvpdfr	double	%10.0g	edlvpdfr	Partner's highest level of education, France
edupagbl	double	%10.0g	edupagbl	Partner's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to 2
or more A-levels o				
edupgb2	double	%10.0g	edupgb2	Partner's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to
Ph.D or equivalent				
edagepgb	double	%10.0g	edagepgb	Partner's age when completed full time education, United
Kingdom				
edlvpdhu	double	%10.0g	edlvpdhu	Partner's highest level of education, Hungary
edlvpdie	double	%10.0g	edlvpdie	Partner's highest level of education, Ireland
edupail1	double	%10.0g	edupail1	Partner's highest level of education, Israeli education,
Israel				
edupail2	double	%10.0g	edupail2	Partner's highest level of education, Russian education,
Israel				
edlvpdis	double	%10.0g	edlvpdis	Partner's highest level of education, Iceland
edlvpdit	double	%10.0g	edlvpdit	Partner's highest level of education, Italy
edlvpdlt	double	%10.0g	edlvpdlt	Partner's highest level of education, Lithuania
edlvpdnl	double	%10.0g	edlvpdnl	Partner's highest level of education, Netherlands
edlvpdno	double	%10.0g	edlvpdno	Partner's highest level of education, Norway
edlvpepl	double	%10.0g	edlvpepl	Partner's highest level of education, Poland
eduppl2	double	%10.0g	eduppl2	Partner's tertiary education: lower or higher/single tier,
Poland				
edlvpdpt	double	%10.0g	edlvpdpt	Partner's highest level of education, Portugal
edlvpdru	double	%10.0g	edlvpdru	Partner's highest level of education, Russian Federation
edlvpdse	double	%10.0g	edlvpdse	Partner's highest level of education, Sweden
edlvpdsi	double	%10.0g	edlvpdsi	Partner's highest level of education, Slovenia
edlvpdsk	double	%10.0g	edlvpdsk	Partner's highest level of education, Slovakia
edlvpdua	double	%10.0g	edlvpdua	Partner's highest level of education, Ukraine
edlvpdxx	double	%10.0g	edlvpdxx	Partner's highest level of education, Kosovo
pdwrkp	double	%10.0g	pdwrkp	Partner doing last 7 days: paid work
edctnp	double	%10.0g	edctnp	Partner doing last 7 days: education
uemplap	double	%10.0g	uemplap	Partner doing last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for
job				

uemplip for job	double %10.0g	uemplip	Partner doing last 7 days: unemployed, not actively looking
dsblbdp	double %10.0g	dsblbdp	Partner doing last 7 days: permanently sick or disabled
rtrdp	double %10.0g	rtrdp	Partner doing last 7 days: retired
cmsrvp	double %10.0g	cmsrvp	Partner doing last 7 days: community or military service
hswrkp	double %10.0g	hswrkp	Partner doing last 7 days: housework, looking after children, others
dngothp	double %10.0g	dngothp	Partner doing last 7 days: other
dngdkp	double %10.0g	dngdkp	Partner doing last 7 days: don't know
dngnapp	double %10.0g	dngnapp	Partner doing last 7 days: not applicable
dngrefp	double %10.0g	dngrefp	Partner doing last 7 days: refusal
dngnap	double %10.0g	dngnap	Partner doing last 7 days: no answer
icomdnp	double %10.0g	icomdnp	Interviewer code, one/more than one doing partner last 7 days
mnactp	double %10.0g	mnactp	Partner's main activity last 7 days
icppdwk	double %10.0g	icppdwk	Interviewer code, respondents partner in paid work
crpdwkp	double %10.0g	crpdwkp	Partner, control paid work last 7 days
isco08p	double %10.0g	isco08p	Occupation partner, ISCO08
emprelp	double %10.0g	emprelp	Partner's employment relation
wkhtotp	double %10.0g	wkhtotp	Hours normally worked a week in main job overtime included, partner
edulvlfb	double %10.0g	edulvlfb	Father's highest level of education
eiscdf	double %10.0g	eiscdf	Father's highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvfdal	double %10.0g	edlvfdal	Father's highest level of education, Albania
edlvfebe	double %10.0g	edlvfebe	Father's highest level of education, Belgium
edlvfdbg	double %10.0g	edlvfdbg	Father's highest level of education, Bulgaria
edlvfdch	double %10.0g	edlvfdch	Father's highest level of education, Switzerland
edlvfecy	double %10.0g	edlvfecy	Father's highest level of education, Cyprus
edlvfdcz	double %10.0g	edlvfdcz	Father's highest level of education, Czech Republic
edufadel	double %10.0g	edufadel	Father's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
allgemeinbildender schula			
edufde2	double %10.0g	edufde2	Father's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
studienabschluss			
edufde3	double %10.0g	edufde3	Father's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
ausbildungsabschluss			
edlvfddk	double %10.0g	edlvfddk	Father's highest level of education, Denmark
edlvfdee	double %10.0g	edlvfdee	Father's highest level of education, Estonia
edlvfees	double %10.0g	edlvfees	Father's highest level of education, Spain
edlvfdfi	double %10.0g	edlvfdfi	Father's highest level of education, Finland
edlvfdfr	double %10.0g	edlvfdfr	Father's highest level of education, France
edufagbl	double %10.0g	edufagbl	Father's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to 2 or more A-levels or
edufgb2	double %10.0g	edufgb2	Father's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to Ph.D or equivalent
edagefgb	double %10.0g	edagefgb	Father's age when completed full time education, United Kingdom
edlvfdhu	double %10.0g	edlvfdhu	Father's highest level of education, Hungary
edlvfdie	double %10.0g	edlvfdie	Father's highest level of education, Ireland
edufail1	double %10.0g	edufail1	Father's highest level of education, Israeli education, Israel
edufail2	double %10.0g	edufail2	Father's highest level of education, Russian education, Israel
edlvfdis	double %10.0g	edlvfdis	Father's highest level of education, Iceland
edlvfdit	double %10.0g	edlvfdit	Father's highest level of education, Italy
edlvfdlt	double %10.0g	edlvfdlt	Father's highest level of education, Lithuania
edlvfdnl	double %10.0g	edlvfdnl	Father's highest level of education, Netherlands
edlvfdno	double %10.0g	edlvfdno	Father's highest level of education, Norway
edlvfepl	double %10.0g	edlvfepl	Father's highest level of education, Poland
edlvfdpt	double %10.0g	edlvfdpt	Father's highest level of education, Portugal
edlvfdru	double %10.0g	edlvfdru	Father's highest level of education, Russian Federation
edlvfdse	double %10.0g	edlvfdse	Father's highest level of education, Sweden
edlvfdsi	double %10.0g	edlvfdsi	Father's highest level of education, Slovenia
edlvfdsk	double %10.0g	edlvfdsk	Father's highest level of education, Slovakia
edlvfdua	double %10.0g	edlvfdua	Father's highest level of education, Ukraine
edlvfdxx	double %10.0g	edlvfdxx	Father's highest level of education, Kosovo
emprf14	double %10.0g	emprf14	Father's employment status when respondent 14
occf14b	double %10.0g	occf14b	Father's occupation when respondent 14
edulvlmb	double %10.0g	edulvlmb	Mother's highest level of education
eiscedm	double %10.0g	eiscedm	Mother's highest level of education, ES - ISCED
edlvmdal	double %10.0g	edlvmdal	Mother's highest level of education, Albania
edlvmebe	double %10.0g	edlvmebe	Mother's highest level of education, Belgium
edlvmdbg	double %10.0g	edlvmdbg	Mother's highest level of education, Bulgaria
edlvmdch	double %10.0g	edlvmdch	Mother's highest level of education, Switzerland
edlvmecy	double %10.0g	edlvmecy	Mother's highest level of education, Cyprus
edlvmdcz	double %10.0g	edlvmdcz	Mother's highest level of education, Czech Republic
edumadel	double %10.0g	edumadel	Mother's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
allgemeinbildender schula			
edumde2	double %10.0g	edumde2	Mother's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
studienabschluss			
edumde3	double %10.0g	edumde3	Mother's highest level of education, Germany: höchster
ausbildungsabschluss			
edlvmdck	double %10.0g	edlvmdck	Mother's highest level of education, Denmark
edlvmdde	double %10.0g	edlvmdde	Mother's highest level of education, Estonia
edlvmees	double %10.0g	edlvmees	Mother's highest level of education, Spain
edlvmdfi	double %10.0g	edlvmdfi	Mother's highest level of education, Finland
edlvmdfr	double %10.0g	edlvmdfr	Mother's highest level of education, France
edumagbl	double %10.0g	edumagbl	Mother's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to 2 or more A-levels or

edumgb2	double %10.0g	edumgb2	Mother's highest level of education, United Kingdom: Up to
Ph.D or equivalent			
edagemgb	double %10.0g	edagemgb	Mother's age when completed full time education, United
Kingdom			
edlvmdhu	double %10.0g	edlvmdhu	Mother's highest level of education, Hungary
edlvmdie	double %10.0g	edlvmdie	Mother's highest level of education, Ireland
edumail1	double %10.0g	edumail1	Mother's highest level of education, Israeli education,
Israel			
edumail2	double %10.0g	edumail2	Mother's highest level of education, Russian education,
Israel			
edlvmdis	double %10.0g	edlvmdis	Mother's highest level of education, Iceland
edlvmdit	double %10.0g	edlvmdit	Mother's highest level of education, Italy
edlvmdlt	double %10.0g	edlvmdlt	Mother's highest level of education, Lithuania
edlvmdnl	double %10.0g	edlvmdnl	Mother's highest level of education, Netherlands
edlvmdno	double %10.0g	edlvmdno	Mother's highest level of education, Norway
edlvmepl	double %10.0g	edlvmepl	Mother's highest level of education, Poland
edlvmdpt	double %10.0g	edlvmdpt	Mother's highest level of education, Portugal
edlvmdru	double %10.0g	edlvmdru	Mother's highest level of education, Russian Federation
edlvmdse	double %10.0g	edlvmdse	Mother's highest level of education, Sweden
edlvmdsi	double %10.0g	edlvmdsi	Mother's highest level of education, Slovenia
edlvmdsk	double %10.0g	edlvmdsk	Mother's highest level of education, Slovakia
edlvmdua	double %10.0g	edlvmdua	Mother's highest level of education, Ukraine
edlvmdxx	double %10.0g	edlvmdxx	Mother's highest level of education, Kosovo
emprml4	double %10.0g	emprml4	Mother's employment status when respondent 14
occm14b	double %10.0g	occm14b	Mother's occupation when respondent 14
atncrse	double %10.0g	atncrse	Improve knowledge/skills: course/lecture/conference, last 12
months			
ipcrtiv	double %10.0g	ipcrtiv	Important to think new ideas and being creative
imprich	double %10.0g	imprich	Important to be rich, have money and expensive things
ipeqopt	double %10.0g	ipeqopt	Important that people are treated equally and have equal
opportunities			
ipshabt	double %10.0g	ipshabt	Important to show abilities and be admired
impsafe	double %10.0g	impsafe	Important to live in secure and safe surroundings
impdiff	double %10.0g	impdiff	Important to try new and different things in life
ipfrule	double %10.0g	ipfrule	Important to do what is told and follow rules
ipudrst	double %10.0g	ipudrst	Important to understand different people
ipmodst	double %10.0g	ipmodst	Important to be humble and modest, not draw attention
ipgdtim	double %10.0g	ipgdtim	Important to have a good time
impfree	double %10.0g	impfree	Important to make own decisions and be free
iphlppl	double %10.0g	iphlppl	Important to help people and care for others well-being
ipsuces	double %10.0g	ipsuces	Important to be successful and that people recognize
achievements			
ipstrgv	double %10.0g	ipstrgv	Important that government is strong and ensures safety
ipadvnt	double %10.0g	ipadvnt	Important to seek adventures and have an exciting life
ipbhprp	double %10.0g	ipbhprp	Important to behave properly
iprspot	double %10.0g	iprspot	Important to get respect from others
iplylfr	double %10.0g	iplylfr	Important to be loyal to friends and devote to people close
impenv	double %10.0g	impenv	Important to care for nature and environment
imptrad	double %10.0g	imptrad	Important to follow traditions and customs
impfun	double %10.0g	impfun	Important to seek fun and things that give pleasure
region	str5 %5s		Region
regunit	double %10.0g	regunit	Regional unit
intewde	double %10.0g	intewde	Place of interview: East, West Germany
inwdds	double %10.0g	inwdds	Start of interview, day of month
inwmms	double %10.0g	inwmms	Start of interview, month
inwyys	double %10.0g	inwyys	Start of interview, year
inwshh	double %10.0g	inwshh	Start of interview, hour
inwsmm	double %10.0g	inwsmm	Start of interview, minute
inwdde	double %10.0g	inwdde	End of interview, day of month
inwmme	double %10.0g	inwmme	End of interview, month
inwyys	double %10.0g	inwyys	End of interview, year
inwehh	double %10.0g	inwehh	End of interview, hour
inwemm	double %10.0g	inwemm	End of interview, minute
inwtm	double %10.0g		Interview length in minutes, main questionnaire
spltadme	double %10.0g	spltadme	Administration of split ballot and MTMM
supqad1	double %10.0g	supqad1	Administration of supplementary questionnaire 1
supqad2	double %10.0g	supqad2	Administration of supplementary questionnaire 2
supqdd	double %10.0g	supqdd	Day of month, supplementary questionnaire
supqmm	double %10.0g	supqmm	Month, supplementary questionnaire
supqyr	double %10.0g	supqyr	Year, supplementary questionnaire
dweight	double %10.0g		Design weight
pspwght	double %10.0g		Post-stratification weight including design weight
pweight	double %10.0g		Population size weight (must be combined with dweight or
pspwght)			

Sorted by:

```
. svyset _n [pw=pspwght]

      pweight: pspwght
      VCE: linearized
      Single unit: missing
      Strata 1: <one>
      SU 1: <observations>
      FPC 1: <zero>

. svydescribe
```

Survey: Describing stage 1 sampling units

```
pweight: pspwght
VCE: linearized
Single unit: missing
Strata 1: <one>
SU 1: <observations>
FPC 1: <zero>
```

Stratum	#Units	#Obs	#Obs per Unit		
			min	mean	max
1	1898	1898	1	1.0	1
1	1898	1898	1	1.0	1

```
.
.
. *y=r_happy r_stflife
. *x=trust: r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
. *x, controls: agea r_hinctnta living_w_partner r_sclmeet rr_health
. *x, controls, potential split of age groups: age16_24 age25_34 age35_44 age45_54 age55_64 age65_up
.
. *RECODING TO SYSTEM MISSING
. foreach var of varlist ppltrst pplfair pplhlp trstprl trstlgl trstplc trstplt trstprt trstep trstun tvttot
tvpol hinctnta eduysr eisced lrscale stflife stfgov st
> feco stfдем stfedu stfhlth rlgdgr rlgatnd implvdm dmcntov happy fairelcc dspplvtc sclmeet dfprtalc
oppcrgvc medcrgvc meprinfc rghmgprc votedirc cttresac gptpelc
> c gvctzpvц gvexpdcc grdfincc pltaviec {
2. gen r_`var'=`var'
3. replace r_`var'=. if `var'==99|`var'==88|`var'==77|`var'==55
4. }
(6 real changes made, 6 to missing)
(22 real changes made, 22 to missing)
(34 real changes made, 34 to missing)
(49 real changes made, 49 to missing)
(69 real changes made, 69 to missing)
(41 real changes made, 41 to missing)
(45 real changes made, 45 to missing)
(57 real changes made, 57 to missing)
(223 real changes made, 223 to missing)
(327 real changes made, 327 to missing)
(11 real changes made, 11 to missing)
(5 real changes made, 5 to missing)
(412 real changes made, 412 to missing)
(20 real changes made, 20 to missing)
(7 real changes made, 7 to missing)
(290 real changes made, 290 to missing)
(11 real changes made, 11 to missing)
(48 real changes made, 48 to missing)
(64 real changes made, 64 to missing)
(96 real changes made, 96 to missing)
(90 real changes made, 90 to missing)
(14 real changes made, 14 to missing)
(33 real changes made, 33 to missing)
(31 real changes made, 31 to missing)
(58 real changes made, 58 to missing)
(76 real changes made, 76 to missing)
(23 real changes made, 23 to missing)
(88 real changes made, 88 to missing)
(129 real changes made, 129 to missing)
(20 real changes made, 20 to missing)
(123 real changes made, 123 to missing)
(94 real changes made, 94 to missing)
(56 real changes made, 56 to missing)
(68 real changes made, 68 to missing)
(272 real changes made, 272 to missing)
(122 real changes made, 122 to missing)
(73 real changes made, 73 to missing)
(138 real changes made, 138 to missing)
(44 real changes made, 44 to missing)
(57 real changes made, 57 to missing)
(80 real changes made, 80 to missing)
(339 real changes made, 339 to missing)

. foreach var of varlis polintr domicil health lfwrс sclact aesfdrk hincfel{
2. gen r_`var'=`var'
3. replace r_`var'=. if `var'==8|`var'==9
4. }
(14 real changes made, 14 to missing)
(10 real changes made, 10 to missing)
(3 real changes made, 3 to missing)
(27 real changes made, 27 to missing)
(50 real changes made, 50 to missing)
(45 real changes made, 45 to missing)
(19 real changes made, 19 to missing)
```

```

. *http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00036840500368094 use categorical dependent variables without
transformation
. *http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/14315/1/14315.pdf uses EES survey, shows graphs you can use to show
differences, frequency tables, but only used correlation coeffic
> ients--but did show the means of attitudes
. *http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.1086/588220.pdf?acceptTC=true&jpdConfirm=true does not use EES data
but offers great wording for how to justify the use of c
> ategorical variables, and the caveats hat come with them
. *http://storre.stir.ac.uk/bitstream/1893/8830/1/Delaney_2007_Social_Capital_and_Self-Rated_Health.pdf
uses multiple regression, EES
. *http://download-v2.springer.com/static/pdf/428/art%253A10.1007%252Fs11205-005-4859-
2.pdf?token2=exp=1430069938~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F428%2Fart%25253A10.1007%25
> 252Fs11205-005-4859-2.pdf*~hmac=5e954a7660d7a0a781295cd7b55da7d2f1d428b8166299d9f055fdb9dd346738 EES,
multiple regression
. *http://www.baylorisr.org/wp-content/uploads/2013-PRS-Religious-Behavior-Health-Well-Being.pdf : use of
living with partner as close approximation of marital st
> atus
. *http://www.baylorisr.org/wp-content/uploads/2013-PRS-Religious-Behavior-Health-Well-Being.pdf use of EES
data for happiness, wellbeing and health
. *http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/faq/dummy.htm testing the inclusion of all categories of a variable
.
. gen living_w_part=0

. replace living_w_part=1 if icpart1==1
(1139 real changes made)

.
. gen married=0

. replace married=1 if maritalb==1
(1093 real changes made)

. corr_svy living_w_part married [pw=pweight], pw star(0.0001)

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

-----+-----
living_w_part |      1.0000
married |      0.9294*      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.000

.
. *reverse code health (5 was worst)
. gen rr_health=r_health
(3 missing values generated)

. replace rr_health=1 if r_health==5
(31 real changes made)

. replace rr_health=2 if r_health==4
(153 real changes made)

. replace rr_health=3 if r_health==3
(0 real changes made)

. replace rr_health=4 if r_health==2
(837 real changes made)

. replace rr_health=5 if r_health==1
(341 real changes made)

.
. **reverse code hincfel (4 was worst)
. gen rr_hincfel=r_hincfel
(19 missing values generated)

. replace rr_hincfel=1 if r_hincfel==4
(65 real changes made)

. replace rr_hincfel=2 if r_hincfel==3
(525 real changes made)

. replace rr_hincfel=3 if r_hincfel==2
(1139 real changes made)

. replace rr_hincfel=4 if r_hincfel==1
(150 real changes made)

.

```



```

. gen female=0

. replace female=1 if gndr==2
(989 real changes made)

.
. gen employed_above20=0

. replace employed_above20=1 if agea>=20 & pdwrk==1 & female==1
(426 real changes made)

.
.
. gen childhouse=0

. replace childhouse=1 if chldhm==1
(888 real changes made)

.
. *generating age groupings
. gen age15_27=0

. replace age15_27=1 if agea>=15 & agea<=27
(392 real changes made)

. gen age28_39=0

. replace age28_39=1 if agea>=28 & agea<=39
(388 real changes made)

. gen age40_54=0

. replace age40_54=1 if agea>=40 & agea<=54
(437 real changes made)

. gen age55_64=0

. replace age55_64=1 if agea>=55 & agea<=64
(338 real changes made)

. gen age65_up=0

. replace age65_up=1 if agea>=65
(343 real changes made)

.
. kdensity agea, norm

. kdensity r_hinct, norm

. kdensity rr_health, norm

. kdensity r_sclmeet, norm

. kdensity r_rlgdgr, norm

. kdensity r_ppltrst, norm

. kdensity r_pplfair, norm

. kdensity r_pplhlp, norm

. kdensity r_eiscsd, norm

. kdensity r_eduyr, norm

. kdensity r_stflife, norm

. kdensity r_happy, norm

.
.
. *rr_health doesn't look too good; perhaps we can break it apart
. tabulate rr_health, gen (h_)

```

rr_health	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	31	1.64	1.64
2	153	8.07	9.71
3	533	28.13	37.84
4	837	44.17	82.01
5	341	17.99	100.00
Total	1,895	100.00	

```

. *hinct doesn't look so great either, maybe we can use feelings of adequacy of income
. tabulate r_hinctnta, generate(inc_)

```

r_hinctnta	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	144	9.69	9.69
2	151	10.16	19.85
3	155	10.43	30.28
4	176	11.84	42.13
5	210	14.13	56.26
6	160	10.77	67.03
7	151	10.16	77.19
8	113	7.60	84.79
9	133	8.95	93.74
10	93	6.26	100.00
Total	1,486	100.00	

```
. tabulate rr_hincfel, gen (incfeel_)
```

rr_hincfel	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	65	3.46	3.46
2	525	27.94	31.40
3	1,139	60.62	92.02
4	150	7.98	100.00
Total	1,879	100.00	

```
. *education, eiscd doesn't look normal at all, use r_eduyr.
. *considered splitting into 5 categories, as do
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167487008000809
. corr_svy r_eduyr r_eiscd [pw=pweight], pw star(0.0001)
```

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_eduyrs	r_eiscd
r_eduyrs	1.0000	
r_eiscd	0.8796*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.000

```
. corr r_hinctnta r_hincfel
(obs=1484)
```

	r_hinc~a	r_hinc~l
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_hincfel	-0.5367	1.0000

```
.
.
. twoway (scatter r_stflife r_pplfair) (lfit r_stflife r_pplfair) (lowess r_stflife r_pplfair)
. *pplfair curves down a little at the end, looks like there are some outliers?
. twoway (scatter r_stflife r_ppltrst) (lfit r_stflife r_ppltrst) (lowess r_stflife r_ppltrst)
. *ppl trust curves down at the end, looks like there are some outliers?
. twoway (scatter r_stflife agea) (lfit r_stflife agea) (lowess r_stflife agea)
. *age is curvy, justifies adding the categories in as dummies (or transforming it)
. twoway (scatter r_stflife r_hinctnta) (lfit r_stflife r_hinctnta) (lowess r_stflife r_hinctnta)
. twoway (scatter r_stflife r_rlgdgr) (lfit r_stflife r_rlgdgr) (lowess r_stflife r_rlgdgr)
.
.
. ****running means for independent variables
. foreach var of varlist agea female r_eduyr r_hinct rr_hincfel rr_health r_sclmeet living_w_part r_rlgdgr
r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp {
2. svy: mean `var'
3. estat sd
4. }
(running mean on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Mean estimation

```
Number of strata =      1      Number of obs   =    1898
Number of PSUs   =    1898      Population size =    1898
                                   Design df      =    1897
```

	Linearized	
	Mean	Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]

```

-----+-----
agea | 47.28943 .4443386 46.41798 48.16087
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
| Mean Std. Dev.
-----+-----
agea | 47.28943 18.96176
-----+-----

```

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1898
Number of PSUs = 1898        Population size = 1898
                               Design df = 1897

```

```

-----+-----
| Linearized
| Mean Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
female | .5312494 .0116163 .5084672 .5540315
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
| Mean Std. Dev.
-----+-----
female | .5312494 .499154
-----+-----

```

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1878
Number of PSUs = 1878        Population size = 1878.58
                               Design df = 1877

```

```

-----+-----
| Linearized
| Mean Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
r_eduyrs | 12.15843 .0831396 11.99537 12.32148
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
| Mean Std. Dev.
-----+-----
r_eduyrs | 12.15843 3.525485
-----+-----

```

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1486
Number of PSUs = 1486        Population size = 1489.44
                               Design df = 1485

```

```

-----+-----
| Linearized
| Mean Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
r_hinctnta | 5.115245 .0703023 4.977343 5.253147
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
| Mean Std. Dev.
-----+-----
r_hinctnta | 5.115245 2.672509
-----+-----

```

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1879
Number of PSUs = 1879        Population size = 1879.46
                               Design df = 1878

```

```

-----+-----
| Linearized
| Mean Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
rr_hincfel | 2.717876 .0153558 2.687759 2.747992
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
| Mean Std. Dev.
-----+-----
rr_hincfel | 2.717876 .6536978
-----+-----

```

-----  
(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 1                      Number of obs = 1895  
Number of PSUs = 1895                  Population size = 1894.77  
Design df = 1894

-----  
|                      Linearized  
|                      Mean   Std. Err.   [95% Conf. Interval]  
-----+-----  
rr\_health |   3.651409   .0217122   3.608827   3.693991  
-----

-----  
|                      Mean   Std. Dev.  
-----+-----  
rr\_health |   3.651409   .9219106  
-----

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 1                      Number of obs = 1878  
Number of PSUs = 1878                  Population size = 1877.16  
Design df = 1877

-----  
|                      Linearized  
|                      Mean   Std. Err.   [95% Conf. Interval]  
-----+-----  
r\_sclmeet |   4.064799   .0370111   3.992212   4.137386  
-----

-----  
|                      Mean   Std. Dev.  
-----+-----  
r\_sclmeet |   4.064799   1.579735  
-----

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 1                      Number of obs = 1898  
Number of PSUs = 1898                  Population size = 1898  
Design df = 1897

-----  
|                      Linearized  
|                      Mean   Std. Err.   [95% Conf. Interval]  
-----+-----  
living\_w\_part |   .6024015   .0114062   .5800315   .6247714  
-----

-----  
|                      Mean   Std. Dev.  
-----+-----  
living\_w\_p~t |   .6024015   .4895306  
-----

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 1                      Number of obs = 1865  
Number of PSUs = 1865                  Population size = 1865.38  
Design df = 1864

-----  
|                      Linearized  
|                      Mean   Std. Err.   [95% Conf. Interval]  
-----+-----  
r\_rlgdgr |   6.272933   .0606615   6.153961   6.391904  
-----

-----  
|                      Mean   Std. Dev.  
-----+-----  
r\_rlgdgr |   6.272933   2.599952  
-----

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata = 1                      Number of obs = 1892  
Number of PSUs = 1892                  Population size = 1891.17  
Design df = 1891

	Mean	Linearized Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_ppltrst	4.099255	.0569623	3.987539	4.210971

	Mean	Std. Dev.
r_ppltrst	4.099255	2.433766

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	1876
Number of PSUs =	1876	Population size =	1874.88
		Design df =	1875

	Mean	Linearized Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_pplfair	4.967177	.056413	4.856538	5.077816

	Mean	Std. Dev.
r_pplfair	4.967177	2.394638

(running mean on estimation sample)

Survey: Mean estimation

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	1864
Number of PSUs =	1864	Population size =	1862.04
		Design df =	1863

	Mean	Linearized Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_pplhlp	3.750813	.0562345	3.640523	3.861102

	Mean	Std. Dev.
r_pplhlp	3.750813	2.378376

```
.
. graph box r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pspwght]
. graph box r_hinct [pw=pspwght]
. graph box r_eduyr [pw=pspwght]
. graph box rr_health r_rlgdgr r_sclmeet [pw=pspwght]
. graph box r_rlgdgr r_sclmeet [pw=pspwght]
. graph box r_stflife r_stfeco r_stfgov r_stfdem r_happy [pw=pspwght]
. graph box agea [pw=pspwght]
.
. ***INDEPENDENT VARIABLE CORRELATIONS
. corr_svy agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst
r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
```

Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	agea	female	r_eduyrs	r_hinctnta	h_1	h_2	h_3
h_4	h_5	r_sclmeet	r_rlgdgr	living_w_part			
> r_ppltrst	r_pplfair	r_pplhlp					

> -----

agea	1.0000
------	--------

```

      female |      0.0697*      1.0000
      r_eduyrs |     -0.3297*      0.0039      1.0000
    r_hinctnta |     -0.2119*     -0.1070*      0.4340*      1.0000
        h_1 |      0.1467*     -0.0097     -0.1100*     -0.0747*      1.0000
        h_2 |      0.2735*      0.0591*     -0.1992*     -0.1958*     -0.0382*      1.0000
        h_3 |      0.3269*      0.0496*     -0.1283*     -0.1371*     -0.0807*     -0.1854*      1.0000
        h_4 |     -0.1986*     -0.0115      0.1846*      0.1585*     -0.1147*     -0.2636*     -0.5564*
1.0000
        h_5 |     -0.3683*     -0.0819*      0.0872*      0.1314*     -0.0604*     -0.1388*     -0.2930*      -
0.4167*      1.0000
      r_sclmeet |     -0.3785*     -0.0436      0.0582*      0.0434     -0.0555     -0.1169*     -0.1504*
0.0503*      0.2124*      1.0000
      r_rlgdgr |      0.2118*      0.1730*     -0.2217*     -0.1764*      0.0593*      0.0716*      0.0677*      -
0.0925*     -0.0300     -0.0563*      1.0000
living_w_part |      0.1917*     -0.0851*      0.1551*      0.2629*     -0.0309     -0.0671*      0.0902*
0.0454*     -0.1065*     -0.2330*      0.0248      1.0000
      r_ppltrst |     -0.0704*     -0.0071      0.1192*      0.1532*     -0.0635*     -0.0783*     -0.0739*
0.0609*      0.0842*      0.0943*     -0.0460     -0.0282
>      1.0000
      r_pplfair |     -0.0026      0.0387      0.0308      0.0863*     -0.0639*     -0.0402     -0.0473*
0.0373      0.0561*      0.0823*      0.0374     -0.0352
>      0.4223*      1.0000
      r_pplhlp |     -0.0329      0.0549*      0.0307      0.0531*     -0.0176     -0.0491     -0.0510*
0.0670*      0.0136      0.0703*      0.0690*     -0.0517*
>      0.3412*      0.3928*      1.0000
-----
> -----
* indicates p<0.050

```

```

. corr_svy agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst
r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)

```

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:   <one>
PSU:      <observations>

```

```

      |      agea      female      r_eduyrs      r_hinctnta      h_1      h_2      h_3
h_4   |      h_5   r_sclmeet      r_rlgdgrliving_w_part
> r_ppltrst r_pplfair      r_pplhlp
-----
> -----
      agea |      1.0000
      female |      0.0697*      1.0000
      r_eduyrs |     -0.3297*      0.0039      1.0000
    r_hinctnta |     -0.2119*     -0.1070*      0.4340*      1.0000
        h_1 |      0.1467*     -0.0097     -0.1100*     -0.0747*      1.0000
        h_2 |      0.2735*      0.0591*     -0.1992*     -0.1958*     -0.0382*      1.0000
        h_3 |      0.3269*      0.0496*     -0.1283*     -0.1371*     -0.0807*     -0.1854*      1.0000
        h_4 |     -0.1986*     -0.0115      0.1846*      0.1585*     -0.1147*     -0.2636*     -0.5564*
1.0000
        h_5 |     -0.3683*     -0.0819*      0.0872*      0.1314*     -0.0604*     -0.1388*     -0.2930*      -
0.4167*      1.0000
      r_sclmeet |     -0.3785*     -0.0436      0.0582*      0.0434     -0.0555     -0.1169*     -0.1504*
0.0503*      0.2124*      1.0000
      r_rlgdgr |      0.2118*      0.1730*     -0.2217*     -0.1764*      0.0593      0.0716*      0.0677*      -
0.0925*     -0.0300     -0.0563*      1.0000
living_w_part |      0.1917*     -0.0851*      0.1551*      0.2629*     -0.0309     -0.0671*      0.0902*
0.0454*     -0.1065*     -0.2330*      0.0248      1.0000
      r_ppltrst |     -0.0704*     -0.0071      0.1192*      0.1532*     -0.0635*     -0.0783*     -0.0739*
0.0609*      0.0842*      0.0943*     -0.0460     -0.0282
>      1.0000
      r_pplfair |     -0.0026      0.0387      0.0308      0.0863*     -0.0639*     -0.0402     -0.0473
0.0373      0.0561      0.0823*      0.0374     -0.0352
>      0.4223*      1.0000
      r_pplhlp |     -0.0329      0.0549      0.0307      0.0531      -0.0176     -0.0491     -0.0510
0.0670*      0.0136      0.0703*      0.0690*     -0.0517
>      0.3412*      0.3928*      1.0000
-----
> -----
* indicates p<0.010

```

```

. corr_svy agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst
r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)

```

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:   <one>
PSU:      <observations>

```

```

h_4      |      agea      female      r_eduyrs      r_hinctnta      h_1      h_2      h_3
> r_ppltrst h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgrliving_w_part
> r_pplfair r_pplhlp
-----
> -----
agea |      1.0000
female |      0.0697      1.0000
r_eduyrs |     -0.3297*      0.0039      1.0000
r_hinctnta |     -0.2119*     -0.1070*      0.4340*      1.0000
h_1 |      0.1467*     -0.0097     -0.1100*     -0.0747      1.0000
h_2 |      0.2735*      0.0591     -0.1992*     -0.1958*     -0.0382*      1.0000
h_3 |      0.3269*      0.0496     -0.1283*     -0.1371*     -0.0807*     -0.1854*      1.0000
h_4 |     -0.1986*     -0.0115      0.1846*      0.1585*     -0.1147*     -0.2636*     -0.5564*
1.0000
h_5 |     -0.3683*     -0.0819*      0.0872*      0.1314*     -0.0604*     -0.1388*     -0.2930*      -
0.4167*      1.0000
r_sclmeet |     -0.3785*     -0.0436      0.0582      0.0434     -0.0555     -0.1169*     -0.1504*
0.0503      0.2124*      1.0000
r_rlgdgr |      0.2118*      0.1730*     -0.2217*     -0.1764*      0.0593      0.0716      0.0677      -
0.0925*     -0.0300     -0.0563      1.0000
living_w_part |      0.1917*     -0.0851*      0.1551*      0.2629*     -0.0309     -0.0671      0.0902*
0.0454     -0.1065*     -0.2330*      0.0248      1.0000
r_ppltrst |     -0.0704     -0.0071      0.1192*      0.1532*     -0.0635     -0.0783     -0.0739
0.0609      0.0842*      0.0943*     -0.0460     -0.0282
> 1.0000
r_pplfair |     -0.0026      0.0387      0.0308      0.0863*     -0.0639     -0.0402     -0.0473
0.0373      0.0561      0.0823*      0.0374     -0.0352
> 0.4223*      1.0000
r_pplhlp |     -0.0329      0.0549      0.0307      0.0531     -0.0176     -0.0491     -0.0510
0.0670      0.0136      0.0703      0.0690     -0.0517
> 0.3412*      0.3928*      1.0000
-----
> -----
* indicates p<0.001

```

```

. corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw
star(0.05)

```

Survey Correlation

```

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

```

```

r_pplhlp |      age15_27      age28_39      age40_54      age55_64      age65_up      r_ppltrst      r_pplfair
-----+-----
---
age15_27 |      1.0000
age28_39 |     -0.2586*      1.0000
age40_54 |     -0.2790*     -0.2772*      1.0000
age55_64 |     -0.2375*     -0.2360*     -0.2546*      1.0000
age65_up |     -0.2396*     -0.2381*     -0.2569*     -0.2186*      1.0000
r_ppltrst |      0.0506*      0.0295     -0.0190      0.0026     -0.0663*      1.0000
r_pplfair |      0.0519*     -0.0138     -0.0613*     -0.0290      0.0564*      0.4223*      1.0000
r_pplhlp |      0.0359      0.0359     -0.0280     -0.0658*      0.0205      0.3412*      0.3928*
1.0000
-----
---
* indicates p<0.050

```

```

. corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw
star(0.01)

```

Survey Correlation

```

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

```

```

r_pplhlp |      age15_27      age28_39      age40_54      age55_64      age65_up      r_ppltrst      r_pplfair
-----+-----
---
age15_27 |      1.0000
age28_39 |     -0.2586*      1.0000
age40_54 |     -0.2790*     -0.2772*      1.0000
age55_64 |     -0.2375*     -0.2360*     -0.2546*      1.0000
age65_up |     -0.2396*     -0.2381*     -0.2569*     -0.2186*      1.0000
r_ppltrst |      0.0506      0.0295     -0.0190      0.0026     -0.0663*      1.0000
r_pplfair |      0.0519     -0.0138     -0.0613*     -0.0290      0.0564      0.4223*      1.0000
r_pplhlp |      0.0359      0.0359     -0.0280     -0.0658*      0.0205      0.3412*      0.3928*
1.0000

```

```

-----
---
* indicates p<0.010

. corr_svy age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp [pw=pweight], pw
star(0.001)

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

-----
|      age15_27      age28_39      age40_54      age55_64      age65_up      r_ppltrst      r_pplfair
r_pplhlp
-----+-----
---
    age15_27 |      1.0000
    age28_39 |     -0.2586*      1.0000
    age40_54 |     -0.2790*     -0.2772*      1.0000
    age55_64 |     -0.2375*     -0.2360*     -0.2546*      1.0000
    age65_up |     -0.2396*     -0.2381*     -0.2569*     -0.2186*      1.0000
    r_ppltrst |      0.0506      0.0295     -0.0190      0.0026     -0.0663      1.0000
    r_pplfair |      0.0519     -0.0138     -0.0613     -0.0290      0.0564      0.4223*      1.0000
    r_pplhlp |      0.0359      0.0359     -0.0280     -0.0658      0.0205      0.3412*      0.3928*
1.0000
-----
---
* indicates p<0.001

.
.
.
.
***DEPENDENT VARIABLE CORRELATIONS
. foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2
h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r
> _pplfair r_pplhlp {
2. corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
3. corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
4. corr_svy `var' r_stflife [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
5. }

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

-----
|      age15_27      r_stflife
-----+-----
    age15_27 |      1.0000
    r_stflife |      0.1079*      1.0000
-----
* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

-----
|      age15_27      r_stflife
-----+-----
    age15_27 |      1.0000
    r_stflife |      0.1079*      1.0000
-----
* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>

-----
|      age15_27      r_stflife
-----+-----
    age15_27 |      1.0000
    r_stflife |      0.1079*      1.0000
-----
* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight

```



Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stflife
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.0517*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stflife
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.0517	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stflife
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.0517	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stflife
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0765*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stflife
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0765*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stflife
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0765	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stflife
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0704*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stflife
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0704*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stflife
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0704	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stflife
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0145	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stflife
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0145	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stflife
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.0145	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stflife
agea	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1053*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		agea	r_stflife
	agea	1.0000	
	r_stflife	-0.1053*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		agea	r_stflife
	agea	1.0000	
	r_stflife	-0.1053*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		female	r_stflife
	female	1.0000	
	r_stflife	-0.0189	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		female	r_stflife
	female	1.0000	
	r_stflife	-0.0189	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		female	r_stflife
	female	1.0000	
	r_stflife	-0.0189	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_eduyrs	r_stflife
	r_eduyrs	1.0000	
	r_stflife	0.0479*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysrs	r_stflife
r_eduysrs	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.0479	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysrs	r_stflife
r_eduysrs	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.0479	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stflife
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.2449*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stflife
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.2449*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stflife
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.2449*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stflife
h_1	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1156*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stflife
h_1	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1156*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stflife
h_1	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1156	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stflife
h_2	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1689*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stflife
h_2	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1689*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stflife
h_2	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1689*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_3	r_stflife
h_3	1.0000	
r_stflife	-0.1336*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_3	r_stflife
--	-----	-----------

h_3		1.0000	
r_stflife		-0.1336*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stflife
h_3		1.0000	
r_stflife		-0.1336*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stflife
h_4		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0934*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stflife
h_4		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0934*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stflife
h_4		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0934*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stflife
h_5		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1927*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stflife
h_5		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1927*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_5	r_stflife
h_5	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1927*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stflife
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1543*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stflife
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1543*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stflife
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1543*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stflife
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1375*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stflife
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stflife	0.1375*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight

Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_stflife
	+		
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1375*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stflife
	+		
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0784*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stflife
	+		
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0784*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stflife
	+		
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.0784*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_ppltrst	r_stflife
	+		
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1590*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_ppltrst	r_stflife
	+		
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1590*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>



		r_ppltrst	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1590*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1759*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1759*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1759*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1215*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1215*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stflife
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stflife		0.1215*	1.0000

```

-----
* indicates p<0.001

. foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2
h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r
> _pplfair r_pplhlp {
2. corr_svy `var' r_stfec0 [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)
3. corr_svy `var' r_stfec0 [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)
4. corr_svy `var' r_stfec0 [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)
5. }

```

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_stfec0
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1268*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_stfec0
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1268*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_stfec0
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1268*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_stfec0
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0226	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_stfec0
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0226	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_stfeco
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0226	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfeco
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0513*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfeco
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0513	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfeco
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0513	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfeco
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0296	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfeco
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0296	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfeco
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0296	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		age65_up	r_stfeco
age65_up		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0245	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		age65_up	r_stfeco
age65_up		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0245	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		age65_up	r_stfeco
age65_up		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0245	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		agea	r_stfeco
agea		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0896*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		agea	r_stfeco
agea		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0896*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		agea	r_stfeco
agea		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0896*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfeco
female	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0323	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfeco
female	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0323	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfeco
female	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0323	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysr	r_stfeco
r_eduysr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0096	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysr	r_stfeco
r_eduysr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0096	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysr	r_stfeco
r_eduysr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0096	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfeco
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.1747*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfeco
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.1747*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfeco
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.1747*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stfeco
h_1	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0616	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stfeco
h_1	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0616	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stfeco
h_1	1.0000	
r_stfeco	-0.0616	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stfeco
--	-----	----------

h_2		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.1117*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_stfeco
h_2		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.1117*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_stfeco
h_2		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.1117*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfeco
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0976*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfeco
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0976*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfeco
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0976*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfeco
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.0500*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfeco
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.0500	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfeco
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.0500	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfeco
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1448*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfeco
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1448*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfeco
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1448*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_sclmeet	r_stfeco
r_sclmeet		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1211*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight



Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stfeco
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.1211*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stfeco
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.1211*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfeco
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0454	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfeco
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0454	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfeco
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0454	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	living_w_part	r_stfeco
living_w_part	1.0000	
r_stfeco	0.0046	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	living_w_part	r_stfec0
living_w_part	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.0046	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	living_w_part	r_stfec0
living_w_part	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.0046	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_stfec0
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.2146*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_stfec0
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.2146*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_stfec0
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.2146*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_pplfair	r_stfec0
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.2502*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_pplfair	r_stfec0
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.2502*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.2502*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1840*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1840*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1840*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

```
. foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2  
h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r  
> _pplfair r_pplhlp {  
2. corr_svy `var' r_stfgov [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)  
3. corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)  
4. corr_svy `var' r_stfeco [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)  
5. }
```

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		age15_27	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
age15_27		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.0045	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age15_27	r_stfec0
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1268*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age15_27	r_stfec0
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1268*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stfgov
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfgov	-0.0359	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stfec0
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0226	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stfec0
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0226	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfgov
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfgov	0.0022	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfec0
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0513	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfec0
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0513	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfgov
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfgov	-0.0004	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfec0
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0296	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfec0
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0296	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfgov
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfgov	0.0314	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfec0
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0245	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfec0
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0245	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfgov
agea	1.0000	
r_stfgov	0.0304	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfec0
agea	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0896*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfec0
agea	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0896*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfgov
female	1.0000	
r_stfgov	-0.0006	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfec0
female	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0323	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfec0
female	1.0000	
r_stfec0	-0.0323	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduyrs	r_stfgov
r_eduyrs	1.0000	
r_stfgov	0.0062	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduyrs	r_stfec0
r_eduyrs	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.0096	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduyrs	r_stfec0
r_eduyrs	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.0096	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfgov
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stfgov	0.1025*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfec0
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1747*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_stfec0
--	------------	----------

r_hinctnta		1.0000	
r_stfecov		0.1747*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_1	r_stfgov
	+		
h_1		1.0000	
r_stfgov		-0.0270	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_1	r_stfecov
	+		
h_1		1.0000	
r_stfecov		-0.0616	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_1	r_stfecov
	+		
h_1		1.0000	
r_stfecov		-0.0616	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_stfgov
	+		
h_2		1.0000	
r_stfgov		-0.0471*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_stfecov
	+		
h_2		1.0000	
r_stfecov		-0.1117*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_stfecov
	+		
h_2		1.0000	
r_stfecov		-0.1117*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001



Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfgov
	-----+-----		
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfgov		-0.0771*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfeco
	-----+-----		
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0976*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfeco
	-----+-----		
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfeco		-0.0976*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfgov
	-----+-----		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.0506*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfeco
	-----+-----		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.0500	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfeco
	-----+-----		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.0500	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight

Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfgov
	+		
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.0666*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfeco
	+		
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1448*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfeco
	+		
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1448*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_sclmeet	r_stfgov
	+		
r_sclmeet		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.0491*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.050$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_sclmeet	r_stfeco
	+		
r_sclmeet		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1211*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.010$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_sclmeet	r_stfeco
	+		
r_sclmeet		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.1211*	1.0000

\* indicates  $p < 0.001$

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.0494*	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_stfec0
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_stfec0		0.0454	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_stfec0
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_stfec0		0.0454	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stfgov		-0.0055	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stfec0
-----+-----			
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stfec0		0.0046	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_stfec0
-----+-----			
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_stfec0		0.0046	1.0000
-----			

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_ppltrst	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.2264*	1.0000
-----			

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_ppltrst	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.2146*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_ppltrst	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_ppltrst		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.2146*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.2701*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.2502*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplfair	r_stfeco
-----+-----			
r_pplfair		1.0000	
r_stfeco		0.2502*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_pplhlp	r_stfgov
-----+-----			
r_pplhlp		1.0000	
r_stfgov		0.2043*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplhlp	r_stfec0
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1840*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplhlp	r_stfec0
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_stfec0	0.1840*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

```
. foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2
h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r
> _pplfair r_pplhlp {
2. corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)
3. corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.01)
4. corr_svy `var' r_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(.001)
5. }
```

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	age15_27	r_stfdem
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0881*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	age15_27	r_stfdem
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0881*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	age15_27	r_stfdem
age15_27	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0881*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	age28_39	r_stfdem
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0188	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stfdem
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0188	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age28_39	r_stfdem
age28_39	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0188	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfdem
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0389	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfdem
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0389	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_stfdem
age40_54	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0389	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfdem
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0547*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfdem
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0547	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_stfdem
age55_64	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0547	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfdem
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0160	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfdem
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0160	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_stfdem
age65_up	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0160	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfdem
agea	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0724*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfdem
agea	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0724*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_stfdem
agea	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0724	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfdem
female	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0033	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfdem
female	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0033	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_stfdem
female	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0033	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysr	r_stfdem
r_eduysr	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0582*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_eduysr	r_stfdem
--	----------	----------



r_eduyrs		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.0582	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_eduyrs	r_stfdem
r_eduyrs		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.0582	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_hinctnta	r_stfdem
r_hinctnta		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.1760*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_hinctnta	r_stfdem
r_hinctnta		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.1760*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_hinctnta	r_stfdem
r_hinctnta		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.1760*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_1	r_stfdem
h_1		1.0000	
r_stfdem		-0.0234	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_1	r_stfdem
h_1		1.0000	
r_stfdem		-0.0234	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_stfdem
h_1	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0234	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stfdem
h_2	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0613*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stfdem
h_2	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0613	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_stfdem
h_2	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.0613	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_3	r_stfdem
h_3	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.1195*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_3	r_stfdem
h_3	1.0000	
r_stfdem	-0.1195*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight

Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_stfdem
	+		
h_3		1.0000	
r_stfdem		-0.1195*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfdem
	+		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.0511*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfdem
	+		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.0511	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_stfdem
	+		
h_4		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.0511	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfdem
	+		
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.1215*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_5	r_stfdem
	+		
h_5		1.0000	
r_stfdem		0.1215*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_5	r_stfdem
h_5	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.1215*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stfdem
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0757*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stfdem
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0757*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_stfdem
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0757	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfdem
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0292	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfdem
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0292	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_rlgdgr	r_stfdem
r_rlgdgr	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.0292	1.0000

```

-----
* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|living_w_part  r_stfdem
-----+-----
living_w_part |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    -0.0186      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.050

```

```

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|living_w_part  r_stfdem
-----+-----
living_w_part |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    -0.0186      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.010

```

```

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|living_w_part  r_stfdem
-----+-----
living_w_part |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    -0.0186      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.001

```

```

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|      r_ppltrst  r_stfdem
-----+-----
r_ppltrst |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    0.2514*      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.050

```

```

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|      r_ppltrst  r_stfdem
-----+-----
r_ppltrst |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    0.2514*      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.010

```

```

Survey Correlation

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

-----+-----
|      r_ppltrst  r_stfdem
-----+-----
r_ppltrst |      1.0000
r_stfdem |    0.2514*      1.0000
-----+-----
* indicates p<0.001

```

Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplfair	r_stfdem
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.2477*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplfair	r_stfdem
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.2477*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplfair	r_stfdem
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.2477*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplhlp	r_stfdem
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.1675*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplhlp	r_stfdem
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.1675*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```
pweight: pweight
Strata: <one>
PSU: <observations>
```

	r_pplhlp	r_stfdem
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.1675*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

```
. foreach var of varlist age15_27 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up agea female r_eduyr r_hinct h_1 h_2
h_3 h_4 h_5 r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr living_w_part r_ppltrst r
> _pplfair r_pplhlp {
2. corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.05)
3. corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.01)
```

```

4. corr_svy `var' r_happy [pw=pweight], pw star(.001)
5. }

```

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_happy
age15_27	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0979*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_happy
age15_27	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0979*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age15_27	r_happy
age15_27	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0979*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_happy
age28_39	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0940*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_happy
age28_39	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0940*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

```

pweight:  pweight
Strata:    <one>
PSU:       <observations>

```

	age28_39	r_happy
age28_39	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0940*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_happy
age40_54	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0327	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_happy
age40_54	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0327	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age40_54	r_happy
age40_54	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0327	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_happy
age55_64	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0735*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_happy
age55_64	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0735*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age55_64	r_happy
age55_64	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0735	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>



	age65_up	r_happy
age65_up	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0929*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_happy
age65_up	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0929*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	age65_up	r_happy
age65_up	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.0929*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_happy
agea	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1554*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_happy
agea	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1554*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	agea	r_happy
agea	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1554*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	female	r_happy
--	--------	---------

female	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0102	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		female	r_happy
	+		
female		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0102	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		female	r_happy
	+		
female		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0102	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_eduys	r_happy
	+		
r_eduys		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0909*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_eduys	r_happy
	+		
r_eduys		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0909*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_eduys	r_happy
	+		
r_eduys		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0909*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_hinctnta	r_happy
	+		
r_hinctnta		1.0000	
r_happy		0.2644*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_happy
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_happy	0.2644*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	r_hinctnta	r_happy
r_hinctnta	1.0000	
r_happy	0.2644*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_happy
h_1	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1298*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_happy
h_1	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1298*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	h_1	r_happy
h_1	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.1298	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
 Strata: <one>  
 PSU: <observations>

	h_2	r_happy
h_2	1.0000	
r_happy	-0.2120*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

# Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight

Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_happy
	+		
h_2		1.0000	
r_happy		-0.2120*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_2	r_happy
	+		
h_2		1.0000	
r_happy		-0.2120*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_happy
	+		
h_3		1.0000	
r_happy		-0.1298*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_happy
	+		
h_3		1.0000	
r_happy		-0.1298*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_3	r_happy
	+		
h_3		1.0000	
r_happy		-0.1298*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		h_4	r_happy
	+		
h_4		1.0000	
r_happy		0.0986*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_4	r_happy
h_4	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0986*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_4	r_happy
h_4	1.0000	
r_happy	0.0986*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_5	r_happy
h_5	1.0000	
r_happy	0.2181*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_5	r_happy
h_5	1.0000	
r_happy	0.2181*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	h_5	r_happy
h_5	1.0000	
r_happy	0.2181*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_happy
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1779*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_sclmeet	r_happy
r_sclmeet	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1779*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_sclmeet	r_happy
-----+-----			
r_sclmeet		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1779*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_happy
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1021*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_happy
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1021*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		r_rlgdgr	r_happy
-----+-----			
r_rlgdgr		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1021*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_happy
-----+-----			
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1577*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

		living_w_part	r_happy
-----+-----			
living_w_part		1.0000	
r_happy		0.1577*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	living_w_part	r_happy
living_w_part	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1577*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_happy
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1748*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_happy
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1748*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_ppltrst	r_happy
r_ppltrst	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1748*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplfair	r_happy
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1553*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplfair	r_happy
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1553*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

#### Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplfair	r_happy
r_pplfair	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1553*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplhlp	r_happy
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1282*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.050

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplhlp	r_happy
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1282*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.010

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_pplhlp	r_happy
r_pplhlp	1.0000	
r_happy	0.1282*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

.  
. \*\*\*CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DEPENDENT VARIABLES  
. corr\_svy r\_stflife r\_happy r\_stfeco r\_stfgov r\_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.001)

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_stflife	r_happy	r_stfeco	r_stfgov	r_stfdem
r_stflife	1.0000				
r_happy	0.6922*	1.0000			
r_stfeco	0.3899*	0.3235*	1.0000		
r_stfgov	0.2525*	0.2213*	0.6626*	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.3107*	0.2682*	0.5840*	0.6489*	1.0000

\* indicates p<0.001

. corr\_svy r\_stflife r\_happy r\_stfeco r\_stfgov r\_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.01)

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_stflife	r_happy	r_stfeco	r_stfgov	r_stfdem
r_stflife	1.0000				
r_happy	0.6922*	1.0000			
r_stfeco	0.3899*	0.3235*	1.0000		
r_stfgov	0.2525*	0.2213*	0.6626*	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.3107*	0.2682*	0.5840*	0.6489*	1.0000



-----  
\* indicates p<0.010

. corr\_svy r\_stflife r\_happy r\_stfeco r\_stfgov r\_stfdem [pw=pweight], pw star(0.05)

Survey Correlation

pweight: pweight  
Strata: <one>  
PSU: <observations>

	r_stflife	r_happy	r_stfeco	r_stfgov	r_stfdem
r_stflife	1.0000				
r_happy	0.6922*	1.0000			
r_stfeco	0.3899*	0.3235*	1.0000		
r_stfgov	0.2525*	0.2213*	0.6626*	1.0000	
r_stfdem	0.3107*	0.2682*	0.5840*	0.6489*	1.0000

-----  
\* indicates p<0.050

.  
.  
. svy: regress r\_stfgov r\_trstp1 r\_trstlgl r\_trstplc r\_trstplt r\_trstprt r\_trstep r\_trstun r\_tvtot r\_tvp1  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1469
Number of PSUs	=	1469	Population size	=	1456.2603
			Design df	=	1468
			F( 9, 1460)	=	100.03
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.3790

	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_stfgov						
r_trstp1	.2870748	.0356486	8.05	0.000	.2171472	.3570024
r_trstlgl	.0587597	.0303514	1.94	0.053	-.000777	.1182965
r_trstplc	-.0181239	.0245281	-0.74	0.460	-.0662377	.02999
r_trstplt	.2466172	.0525694	4.69	0.000	.143498	.3497364
r_trstprt	.0419408	.0502665	0.83	0.404	-.056661	.1405427
r_trstep	.1516934	.0336612	4.51	0.000	.0856642	.2177225
r_trstun	-.0307131	.0311886	-0.98	0.325	-.091892	.0304658
r_tvtot	.0340693	.0257933	1.32	0.187	-.0165264	.0846649
r_tvp1	.0001314	.0035428	0.04	0.970	-.006818	.0070809
_cons	1.178252	.1623881	7.26	0.000	.859715	1.49679

.  
.\*  
.\*  
.  
\*\*\*LIFE SATISFACTION, PERCENTILE INCOME USED, START\*\*\*  
. \*\*\*slowly adding in sections, regression  
. \*\*\*Regressions  
. svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1869
Number of PSUs	=	1869	Population size	=	1868.8928
			Design df	=	1868
			F( 6, 1863)	=	7.33
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.0207

	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_stflife						
age28_39	-.3214704	.1484834	-2.17	0.031	-.6126812	-.0302597
age40_54	-.794743	.1557023	-5.10	0.000	-1.100112	-.4893742
age55_64	-.8005654	.1617755	-4.95	0.000	-1.117845	-.4832856
age65_up	-.470797	.1723981	-2.73	0.006	-.8089101	-.1326839
female	-.0747991	.105783	-0.71	0.480	-.2822644	.1326663
r_eduyrs	.0281587	.0165053	1.71	0.088	-.0042121	.0605294
_cons	7.281746	.2387096	30.50	0.000	6.81358	7.749912

. estimates store m1, title(demo)

. svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1475
Number of PSUs	=	1475	Population size	=	1477.9367
			Design df	=	1474
			F( 7, 1468)	=	14.81
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.0716

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.1764985	.1740242	-1.01	0.311	-.5178599	.1648629
age40_54	-.6942858	.1722814	-4.03	0.000	-1.032229	-.3563429
age55_64	-.586815	.1833956	-3.20	0.001	-.9465593	-.2270708
age65_up	-.3249633	.2004657	-1.62	0.105	-.7181916	.0682651
female	.0155639	.1175932	0.13	0.895	-.2151038	.2462317
r_eduyrs	-.0263335	.0205946	-1.28	0.201	-.0667313	.0140642
r_hinctnta	.2199631	.026013	8.46	0.000	.1689367	.2709896
_cons	6.581635	.2758643	23.86	0.000	6.040506	7.122763

. estimates store m2, title(inc)

. svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1475
Number of PSUs	=	1475	Population size	=	1477.9367
			Design df	=	1474
			F( 11, 1464)	=	17.58
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1379

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0598223	.170867	0.35	0.726	-.275346	.3949907
age40_54	-.2807224	.1757939	-1.60	0.111	-.6255553	.0641105
age55_64	.0421418	.1922564	0.22	0.827	-.3349835	.419267
age65_up	.5873016	.213956	2.74	0.006	.167611	1.006992
female	.070474	.1131797	0.62	0.534	-.1515364	.2924844
r_eduyrs	-.0367467	.019838	-1.85	0.064	-.0756604	.0021669
r_hinctnta	.1802291	.0254076	7.09	0.000	.1303901	.230068
h_2	.9565179	.678906	1.41	0.159	-.375207	2.288243
h_3	1.994081	.6529976	3.05	0.002	.7131775	3.274985
h_4	2.610332	.6554408	3.98	0.000	1.324636	3.896028
h_5	3.298653	.6675854	4.94	0.000	1.989134	4.608172
_cons	4.089969	.7199712	5.68	0.000	2.677691	5.502246

. estimates store m3, title(health)

. svy: regress r\_stflife age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
living\_w\_part r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1458
Number of PSUs	=	1458	Population size	=	1459.63
			Design df	=	1457
			F( 14, 1444)	=	18.84
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1819

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0048191	.1839095	0.03	0.979	-.3559366	.3655747
age40_54	-.3496768	.195732	-1.79	0.074	-.7336234	.0342697
age55_64	-.0999612	.2032609	-0.49	0.623	-.4986765	.298754
age65_up	.5195017	.227664	2.28	0.023	.0729175	.9660859
female	-.026218	.1117442	-0.23	0.815	-.2454147	.1929787
r_eduyrs	-.0232501	.0197191	-1.18	0.239	-.0619311	.0154308
r_hinctnta	.178598	.0252644	7.07	0.000	.1290396	.2281564
h_2	.9913132	.6575273	1.51	0.132	-.2984881	2.281114
h_3	1.903207	.631154	3.02	0.003	.6651395	3.141275
h_4	2.480795	.635434	3.90	0.000	1.234332	3.727259
h_5	3.102701	.6480827	4.79	0.000	1.831426	4.373975
living_w_part	.3987438	.1357353	2.94	0.003	.1324863	.6650012
r_sclmeet	.1705443	.0421614	4.05	0.000	.0878407	.2532479

```

      r_rlgdgr | .1450552 .0255361 5.68 0.000 .0949637 .1951468
      _cons | 2.313516 .7310135 3.16 0.002 .8795644 3.747467
-----+-----

```

```

. estimates store m4, title(social)

```

```

. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)

```

Survey: Linear regression

```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1425
Number of obs = 1425
Population size = 1424.698
Design df = 1424
F( 17, 1408) = 17.36
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.2018

```

```

-----+-----
      r_stflife |          Coef.      Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      age28_39 |      .0562836      .1845305      0.31  0.760     - .3056972      .4182645
      age40_54 |     - .348451      .1959582     -1.78  0.076     - .7328489      .0359468
      age55_64 |     - .1509667      .2022981     -0.75  0.456     - .5478009      .2458676
      age65_up |      .4433897      .2256649      1.96  0.050      .0007183      .886061
      female |     - .0543538      .112329      -0.48  0.629     - .2747019      .1659943
      r_eduyrs |     - .0270931      .0199498     -1.36  0.175     - .0662274      .0120411
      r_hinctnta | .1594643      .0253793      6.28  0.000      .1096794      .2092492
      h_2 |      .7403647      .6649319      1.11  0.266     - .5639866      2.044716
      h_3 |      1.611883      .6441637      2.50  0.012      .348271      2.875494
      h_4 |      2.129531      .6475393      3.29  0.001      .8592978      3.399764
      h_5 |      2.713017      .6613535      4.10  0.000      1.415686      4.010349
living_w_part | .4350537      .1355717      3.21  0.001      .169112      .7009953
      r_sclmeet | .1588281      .0425703      3.73  0.000      .0753208      .2423354
      r_rlgdgr | .1416652      .0254784      5.56  0.000      .0916859      .1916444
      r_ppltrst | .0651546      .0272736      2.39  0.017      .0116539      .1186553
      r_pplfair | .1006361      .0296007      3.40  0.001      .0425705      .1587018
      r_pplhlp | - .0038248      .0276711     -0.14  0.890     - .0581053      .0504558
      _cons | 2.114134      .7400582      2.86  0.004      .6624126      3.565855
-----+-----

```

```

. estimates store m5, title(trust)

```

```

.
. estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
> legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
> stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))

```

```

-----+-----
                        demo          inc          health          social          trust
                        b/se          b/se          b/se          b/se          b/se
-----+-----
age28_39                -0.321*          -0.176          0.060          0.005          0.056
                        (0.15)          (0.17)          (0.17)          (0.18)          (0.18)
age40_54                -0.795***          -0.694***          -0.281          -0.350          -0.348
                        (0.16)          (0.17)          (0.18)          (0.20)          (0.20)
age55_64                -0.801***          -0.587**          0.042          -0.100          -0.151
                        (0.16)          (0.18)          (0.19)          (0.20)          (0.20)
age65_up                -0.471**          -0.325          0.587**          0.520*          0.443*
                        (0.17)          (0.20)          (0.21)          (0.23)          (0.23)
female                  -0.075          0.016          0.070          -0.026          -0.054
                        (0.11)          (0.12)          (0.11)          (0.11)          (0.11)
r_eduyrs                 0.028          -0.026          -0.037          -0.023          -0.027
                        (0.02)          (0.02)          (0.02)          (0.02)          (0.02)
r_hinctnta              0.220***          0.180***          0.179***          0.179***          0.159***
                        (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)
rr_health== ..0000          0.957          0.991          0.991          0.740
                        (0.68)          (0.66)          (0.66)          (0.66)
rr_health== ..0000          1.994**          1.903**          1.903**          1.612*
                        (0.65)          (0.63)          (0.63)          (0.64)
rr_health== ..0000          2.610***          2.481***          2.481***          2.130**
                        (0.66)          (0.64)          (0.64)          (0.65)
rr_health== ..0000          3.299***          3.103***          3.103***          2.713***
                        (0.67)          (0.65)          (0.65)          (0.66)
living_w_part           0.399**          0.399**          0.399**          0.435**
                        (0.14)          (0.14)          (0.14)          (0.14)
r_sclmeet               0.171***          0.171***          0.171***          0.159***
                        (0.04)          (0.04)          (0.04)          (0.04)
r_rlgdgr                0.145***          0.145***          0.145***          0.142***
                        (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)
r_ppltrst              0.065*          0.065*          0.065*          0.065*
                        (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)
r_pplfair              0.101***          0.101***          0.101***          0.101***
                        (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)
r_pplhlp               -0.004          -0.004          -0.004          -0.004
                        (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)

```

constant	7.282*** (0.24)	6.582*** (0.28)	4.090*** (0.72)	2.314** (0.73)	2.114** (0.74)
R-sqr	0.021	0.072	0.138	0.182	0.202
dfres	1868	1474	1474	1457	1424
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

```
.
. *testing normal distribution of residuals
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1425
Number of PSUs	=	1425	Population size	=	1424.698
			Design df	=	1424
			F( 17, 1408)	=	17.36
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2018

r_stflife	Linearized		t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	Coef.	Std. Err.				
age28_39	.0562836	.1845305	0.31	0.760	-.3056972	.4182645
age40_54	-.348451	.1959582	-1.78	0.076	-.7328489	.0359468
age55_64	-.1509667	.2022981	-0.75	0.456	-.5478009	.2458676
age65_up	.4433897	.2256649	1.96	0.050	.0007183	.886061
female	-.0543538	.112329	-0.48	0.629	-.2747019	.1659943
r_eduyrs	-.0270931	.0199498	-1.36	0.175	-.0662274	.0120411
r_hinctnta	.1594643	.0253793	6.28	0.000	.1096794	.2092492
h_2	.7403647	.6649319	1.11	0.266	-.5639866	2.044716
h_3	1.611883	.6441637	2.50	0.012	.348271	2.875494
h_4	2.129531	.6475393	3.29	0.001	.8592978	3.399764
h_5	2.713017	.6613535	4.10	0.000	1.415686	4.010349
living_w_part	.4350537	.1355717	3.21	0.001	.169112	.7009953
r_sclmeet	.1588281	.0425703	3.73	0.000	.0753208	.2423354
r_rlgdgr	.1416652	.0254784	5.56	0.000	.0916859	.1916444
r_ppltrst	.0651546	.0272736	2.39	0.017	.0116539	.1186553
r_pplfair	.1006361	.0296007	3.40	0.001	.0425705	.1587018
r_pplhlp	-.0038248	.0276711	-0.14	0.890	-.0581053	.0504558
_cons	2.114134	.7400582	2.86	0.004	.6624126	3.565855

```
. predict liferes, r
(473 missing values generated)
```

```
. predict lifehat
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
(468 missing values generated)
```

```
. scatter lifehat r_stflife
```

```
.
. pnorm liferes
```

```
. sktest liferes
```

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality					
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2(2)	joint Prob>chi2
liferes	1.4e+03	0.0000	0.0001	73.47	0.0000

```
. kdensity liferes, norm
```

```
.
. **they are NOT... instead of transforming anything I will try restricting the sample
. svy, subpop(female): regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4
h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair
> r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1646
Number of PSUs	=	1646	Population size	=	1642.3475
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	737
			Subpop. size	=	752.65885
			Design df	=	1645
			F( 16, 1630)	=	10.68
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2072

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.3227979	.2586405	-1.25	0.212	-.8300973	.1845016
age40_54	-.498349	.2573512	-1.94	0.053	-1.003119	.0064215
age55_64	-.1657735	.2529929	-0.66	0.512	-.6619956	.3304486
age65_up	.1884836	.2976557	0.63	0.527	-.3953404	.7723076
r_eduysr	-.0300096	.0270514	-1.11	0.267	-.0830685	.0230492
r_hinctnta	.1574863	.0346317	4.55	0.000	.0895596	.2254131
h_2	.8056996	.639248	1.26	0.208	-.4481259	2.059525
h_3	1.445796	.6131123	2.36	0.018	.2432333	2.648359
h_4	2.047983	.6100831	3.36	0.001	.8513618	3.244605
h_5	2.777137	.6278295	4.42	0.000	1.545707	4.008566
living_w_part	.4116368	.1778099	2.32	0.021	.0628793	.7603943
r_sclmeet	.1246364	.0573518	2.17	0.030	.0121462	.2371266
r_rlgdgr	.1436033	.0381963	3.76	0.000	.0686847	.2185219
r_ppltrst	.0797931	.0364687	2.19	0.029	.0082631	.151323
r_pplfair	.0914304	.0401924	2.27	0.023	.0125968	.1702641
r_pplhlp	-.0041636	.0381654	-0.11	0.913	-.0790214	.0706943
_cons	2.470454	.7952399	3.11	0.002	.9106645	4.030243

. predict f\_satisfresid, r  
(473 missing values generated)

. sktest f\_satisfresid

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality					
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2(2)	joint Prob>chi2
f_satisfre~d	1.4e+03	0.0000	0.0002	70.25	0.0000

. pnorm f\_satisfresid

.  
\*still no good.

. linktest  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1646
Number of PSUs	=	1646	Population size	=	1642.3475
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	737
			Subpop. size	=	752.65885
			Design df	=	1645
			F( 2, 1644)	=	85.65
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2129

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_hat	2.519224	.7675699	3.28	0.001	1.013707	4.024742
_hatsq	-.1120573	.0541045	-2.07	0.039	-.2181782	-.0059364
_cons	-5.026642	2.695449	-1.86	0.062	-10.31352	.2602313

. \*\*testing for joint significance  
. \*heteroskedasticity not tested in survey data? <http://www.stata.com/statalist/archive/2011-03/msg01095.html>  
. test age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up

Adjusted Wald test

( 1) age28\_39 = 0  
( 2) age40\_54 = 0  
( 3) age55\_64 = 0  
( 4) age65\_up = 0

F( 4, 1642) = 1.91  
Prob > F = 0.1059

. test h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5

Adjusted Wald test

( 1) h\_2 = 0  
( 2) h\_3 = 0  
( 3) h\_4 = 0  
( 4) h\_5 = 0

F( 4, 1642) = 12.76  
Prob > F = 0.0000

```
. test r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) r_ppltrst = 0
( 2) r_pplfair = 0
( 3) r_pplhlp = 0
```

```
F( 3, 1643) = 5.19
Prob > F = 0.0014
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1425
Number of PSUs	=	1425	Population size	=	1424.698
			Design df	=	1424
			F( 17, 1408)	=	17.36
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2018

r_stflife	Linearized		t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	Coef.	Std. Err.				
age28_39	.0562836	.1845305	0.31	0.760	-.3056972	.4182645
age40_54	-.348451	.1959582	-1.78	0.076	-.7328489	.0359468
age55_64	-.1509667	.2022981	-0.75	0.456	-.5478009	.2458676
age65_up	.4433897	.2256649	1.96	0.050	.0007183	.886061
female	-.0543538	.112329	-0.48	0.629	-.2747019	.1659943
r_eduyrs	-.0270931	.0199498	-1.36	0.175	-.0662274	.0120411
r_hinctnta	.1594643	.0253793	6.28	0.000	.1096794	.2092492
h_2	.7403647	.6649319	1.11	0.266	-.5639866	2.044716
h_3	1.611883	.6441637	2.50	0.012	.348271	2.875494
h_4	2.129531	.6475393	3.29	0.001	.8592978	3.399764
h_5	2.713017	.6613535	4.10	0.000	1.415686	4.010349
living_w_part	.4350537	.1355717	3.21	0.001	.169112	.7009953
r_sclmeet	.1588281	.0425703	3.73	0.000	.0753208	.2423354
r_rlgdgr	.1416652	.0254784	5.56	0.000	.0916859	.1916444
r_ppltrst	.0651546	.0272736	2.39	0.017	.0116539	.1186553
r_pplfair	.1006361	.0296007	3.40	0.001	.0425705	.1587018
r_pplhlp	-.0038248	.0276711	-0.14	0.890	-.0581053	.0504558
_cons	2.114134	.7400582	2.86	0.004	.6624126	3.565855

```
. test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) r_ppltrst - r_pplfair = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1424) = 0.62
Prob > F = 0.4310
```

```
. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) - r_pplfair + r_pplhlp = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1424) = 5.20
Prob > F = 0.0227
```

```
.
. ***LIFE SATISFACTION, PERCENTILE INCOME USED, OVER***
```

```
. *
. *
```

```
. ***HAPPINESS, SPLIT EDU AND PERCENTILE INCOME USED, START***
```

```
. svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1860
Number of PSUs	=	1860	Population size	=	1859.7169
			Design df	=	1859
			F( 6, 1854)	=	9.45
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.0289

r_happy	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.0482807	.1350605	-0.36	0.721	-.3131669	.2166054
age40_54	-.4830881	.137146	-3.52	0.000	-.7520645	-.2141117
age55_64	-.6753869	.1451476	-4.65	0.000	-.9600564	-.3907175
age65_up	-.673222	.1615668	-4.17	0.000	-.9900934	-.3563506
female	.0853611	.093709	0.91	0.362	-.0984247	.2691469
r_eduyrs	.0309093	.0148937	2.08	0.038	.0016993	.0601194
_cons	7.273227	.2142221	33.95	0.000	6.853085	7.693368

. estimates store m1, title(demo)

. svy: regress r\_happy age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1467
Number of PSUs	=	1467	Population size	=	1469.7132
			Design df	=	1466
			F( 7, 1460)	=	18.18
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.0832

r_happy	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0387668	.1589665	0.24	0.807	-.2730593	.3505929
age40_54	-.3765482	.1553814	-2.42	0.015	-.6813417	-.0717546
age55_64	-.5087228	.1668529	-3.05	0.002	-.8360187	-.1814269
age65_up	-.5414461	.1867542	-2.90	0.004	-.9077801	-.1751122
female	.1223929	.103977	1.18	0.239	-.0815667	.3263525
r_eduyrs	-.0231564	.0182341	-1.27	0.204	-.0589242	.0126113
r_hinctnta	.1984586	.0216759	9.16	0.000	.1559395	.2409777
_cons	6.764769	.2519083	26.85	0.000	6.27063	7.258908

. estimates store m2, title(inc)

. svy: regress r\_happy age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1467
Number of PSUs	=	1467	Population size	=	1469.7132
			Design df	=	1466
			F( 11, 1456)	=	22.30
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1569

r_happy	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.2717134	.1541715	1.76	0.078	-.0307069	.5741337
age40_54	.0069042	.1562149	0.04	0.965	-.2995243	.3133327
age55_64	.0703106	.1724338	0.41	0.684	-.2679328	.4085539
age65_up	.3050406	.1946547	1.57	0.117	-.0767908	.686872
female	.1768486	.1006134	1.76	0.079	-.0205129	.3742101
r_eduyrs	-.033365	.017931	-1.86	0.063	-.0685381	.0018081
r_hinctnta	.1612094	.0213602	7.55	0.000	.1193096	.2031093
h_2	.7563298	.6285818	1.20	0.229	-.4766858	1.989345
h_3	1.836225	.5942553	3.09	0.002	.6705431	3.001906
h_4	2.295081	.5966234	3.85	0.000	1.124754	3.465407
h_5	3.044965	.6034561	5.05	0.000	1.861236	4.228695
_cons	4.534215	.6437824	7.04	0.000	3.271382	5.797048

. estimates store m3, title(health)

. svy: regress r\_happy age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
living\_w\_part r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1449
Number of PSUs	=	1449	Population size	=	1449.6124
			Design df	=	1448
			F( 14, 1435)	=	25.69
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2128

		Linearized				
r_happy	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0818331	.1645079	0.50	0.619	-.2408661	.4045324
age40_54	-.1929347	.1734049	-1.11	0.266	-.5330864	.147217
age55_64	-.1653691	.1839977	-0.90	0.369	-.5262996	.1955614
age65_up	.1723118	.2058846	0.84	0.403	-.2315521	.5761757
female	.1407563	.0980426	1.44	0.151	-.0515644	.333077
r_eduysr	-.0245339	.0177297	-1.38	0.167	-.0593126	.0102448
r_hinctnta	.1459508	.0221806	6.58	0.000	.1024412	.1894603
h_2	.6826723	.6145662	1.11	0.267	-.5228631	1.888208
h_3	1.682017	.5809162	2.90	0.004	.5424892	2.821544
h_4	2.09706	.5836206	3.59	0.000	.952228	3.241893
h_5	2.795673	.5908166	4.73	0.000	1.636725	3.954621
living_w_part	.6767954	.1206306	5.61	0.000	.440166	.9134248
r_scimeet	.1771568	.0361076	4.91	0.000	.106328	.2479856
r_rlgdgr	.1060429	.0213275	4.97	0.000	.0642067	.1478791
_cons	3.056635	.6562614	4.66	0.000	1.76931	4.34396

```
. estimates store m4, title(social)
```

```
. svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduysr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_scimeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1417
Number of PSUs	=	1417	Population size	=	1415.623
			Design df	=	1416
			F( 17, 1400)	=	22.70
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2325

		Linearized				
r_happy	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.1281714	.1639287	0.78	0.434	-.1933979	.4497406
age40_54	-.1699839	.1723309	-0.99	0.324	-.5080352	.1680673
age55_64	-.1822307	.182178	-1.00	0.317	-.5395985	.1751371
age65_up	.1001406	.2014595	0.50	0.619	-.2950505	.4953317
female	.1148931	.0977332	1.18	0.240	-.0768243	.3066105
r_eduysr	-.0320005	.01785	-1.79	0.073	-.0670157	.0030147
r_hinctnta	.1354168	.0224241	6.04	0.000	.0914289	.1794048
h_2	.4653193	.6344878	0.73	0.463	-.7793178	1.709956
h_3	1.419945	.604102	2.35	0.019	.2349135	2.604976
h_4	1.772347	.6065422	2.92	0.004	.5825294	2.962165
h_5	2.452602	.6140911	3.99	0.000	1.247976	3.657228
living_w_part	.7420243	.1200556	6.18	0.000	.5065184	.9775302
r_scimeet	.169867	.0362443	4.69	0.000	.0987687	.2409653
r_rlgdgr	.1055615	.0210698	5.01	0.000	.0642301	.146893
r_ppltrst	.0575403	.024579	2.34	0.019	.0093251	.1057555
r_pplfair	.0524336	.0263722	1.99	0.047	.0007007	.1041664
r_pplhlp	.0325361	.0246398	1.32	0.187	-.0157985	.0808706
_cons	2.883864	.6707221	4.30	0.000	1.568148	4.199579

```
. estimates store m5, title(trust)
```

```
.
. estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
> legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
> stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))
```

	demo b/se	inc b/se	health b/se	social b/se	trust b/se
age28_39	-0.048 (0.14)	0.039 (0.16)	0.272 (0.15)	0.082 (0.16)	0.128 (0.16)
age40_54	-0.483*** (0.14)	-0.377* (0.16)	0.007 (0.16)	-0.193 (0.17)	-0.170 (0.17)
age55_64	-0.675*** (0.15)	-0.509** (0.17)	0.070 (0.17)	-0.165 (0.18)	-0.182 (0.18)
age65_up	-0.673*** (0.16)	-0.541** (0.19)	0.305 (0.19)	0.172 (0.21)	0.100 (0.20)
female	0.085 (0.09)	0.122 (0.10)	0.177 (0.10)	0.141 (0.10)	0.115 (0.10)
r_eduysr	0.031* (0.01)	-0.023 (0.02)	-0.033 (0.02)	-0.025 (0.02)	-0.032 (0.02)
r_hinctnta		0.198*** (0.02)	0.161*** (0.02)	0.146*** (0.02)	0.135*** (0.02)
rr_health==	..0000		0.756 (0.63)	0.683 (0.61)	0.465 (0.63)
rr_health==	..0000		1.836**	1.682**	1.420*



rr_health== ..0000	(0.59)	(0.58)	(0.60)
	2.295***	2.097***	1.772**
rr_health== ..0000	(0.60)	(0.58)	(0.61)
	3.045***	2.796***	2.453***
living_w_part	(0.60)	(0.59)	(0.61)
		0.677***	0.742***
r_sclmeet		(0.12)	(0.12)
		0.177***	0.170***
r_rlgdgr		(0.04)	(0.04)
		0.106***	0.106***
r_ppltrst		(0.02)	(0.02)
			0.058*
r_pplfair			(0.02)
			0.052*
r_pplhlp			(0.03)
			0.033
constant	7.273***	6.765***	4.534***
	(0.21)	(0.25)	(0.64)
			3.057***
			(0.66)
			2.884***
			(0.67)
R-sqr	0.029	0.083	0.157
dfres	1859	1466	1466
BIC	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

```
.
. *testing normal distribution of residuals
. svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1417
Number of PSUs	=	1417	Population size	=	1415.623
			Design df	=	1416
			F( 17, 1400)	=	22.70
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2325

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age28_39	.1281714	.1639287	0.78	0.434	-.1933979 .4497406
age40_54	-.1699839	.1723309	-0.99	0.324	-.5080352 .1680673
age55_64	-.1822307	.182178	-1.00	0.317	-.5395985 .1751371
age65_up	.1001406	.2014595	0.50	0.619	-.2950505 .4953317
female	.1148931	.0977332	1.18	0.240	-.0768243 .3066105
r_eduyrs	-.0320005	.01785	-1.79	0.073	-.0670157 .0030147
r_hinctnta	.1354168	.0224241	6.04	0.000	.0914289 .1794048
h_2	.4653193	.6344878	0.73	0.463	-.7793178 1.709956
h_3	1.419945	.604102	2.35	0.019	.2349135 2.604976
h_4	1.772347	.6065422	2.92	0.004	.5825294 2.962165
h_5	2.452602	.6140911	3.99	0.000	1.247976 3.657228
living_w_part	.7420243	.1200556	6.18	0.000	.5065184 .9775302
r_sclmeet	.169867	.0362443	4.69	0.000	.0987687 .2409653
r_rlgdgr	.1055615	.0210698	5.01	0.000	.0642301 .146893
r_ppltrst	.0575403	.024579	2.34	0.019	.0093251 .1057555
r_pplfair	.0524336	.0263722	1.99	0.047	.0007007 .1041664
r_pplhlp	.0325361	.0246398	1.32	0.187	-.0157985 .0808706
_cons	2.883864	.6707221	4.30	0.000	1.568148 4.199579

```
. predict happyres, r
(481 missing values generated)
```

```
. predict happyhat
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
(468 missing values generated)
```

```
. scatter happyhat r_happy
```

```
.
. pnorm happyres
```

```
. *sktest doesn't work with pweights
. sktest happyres
```

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality

Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2(2)	Prob>chi2
happyres	1.4e+03	0.0000	0.0000	73.47	0.0000

```
. kdensity liferes, norm
```

```
. svy: regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduysr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1417
Number of PSUs	=	1417	Population size	=	1415.623
			Design df	=	1416
			F( 17, 1400)	=	22.70
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2325

		Linearized				
r_happy	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.1281714	.1639287	0.78	0.434	-.1933979	.4497406
age40_54	-.1699839	.1723309	-0.99	0.324	-.5080352	.1680673
age55_64	-.1822307	.182178	-1.00	0.317	-.5395985	.1751371
age65_up	.1001406	.2014595	0.50	0.619	-.2950505	.4953317
female	.1148931	.0977332	1.18	0.240	-.0768243	.3066105
r_eduysr	-.0320005	.01785	-1.79	0.073	-.0670157	.0030147
r_hinctnta	.1354168	.0224241	6.04	0.000	.0914289	.1794048
h_2	.4653193	.6344878	0.73	0.463	-.7793178	1.709956
h_3	1.419945	.604102	2.35	0.019	.2349135	2.604976
h_4	1.772347	.6065422	2.92	0.004	.5825294	2.962165
h_5	2.452602	.6140911	3.99	0.000	1.247976	3.657228
living_w_part	.7420243	.1200556	6.18	0.000	.5065184	.9775302
r_sclmeet	.169867	.0362443	4.69	0.000	.0987687	.2409653
r_rlgdgr	.1055615	.0210698	5.01	0.000	.0642301	.146893
r_ppltrst	.0575403	.024579	2.34	0.019	.0093251	.1057555
r_pplfair	.0524336	.0263722	1.99	0.047	.0007007	.1041664
r_pplhlp	.0325361	.0246398	1.32	0.187	-.0157985	.0808706
_cons	2.883864	.6707221	4.30	0.000	1.568148	4.199579

```
. test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) r_ppltrst - r_pplfair = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1416) = 0.02
Prob > F = 0.9002
```

```
. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) - r_pplfair + r_pplhlp = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1416) = 0.24
Prob > F = 0.6275
```

```
.
.
.
```

```
. *
. *SATISFACTION WITH ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT, AND DEMOCRACY
. *
```

```
. svy: regress r_stfec0 age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduysr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1394
Number of PSUs	=	1394	Population size	=	1392.0754
			Design df	=	1393
			F( 17, 1377)	=	14.22
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1510

		Linearized				
r_stfec0	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.5450767	.1750481	-3.11	0.002	-.8884631	-.2016904
age40_54	-.3392401	.1950919	-1.74	0.082	-.7219458	.0434655
age55_64	-.2129985	.213401	-1.00	0.318	-.6316204	.2056234
age65_up	-.2129667	.2473364	-0.86	0.389	-.6981588	.2722253
female	-.0601641	.1187919	-0.51	0.613	-.2931946	.1728663
r_eduysr	-.0510583	.0209623	-2.44	0.015	-.0921795	-.0099372
r_hinctnta	.1269288	.0254058	5.00	0.000	.0770911	.1767665
h_2	.5592912	.5828473	0.96	0.337	-.584062	1.702644
h_3	1.021535	.5601337	1.82	0.068	-.0772613	2.120332

h_4		1.209423	.5649451	2.14	0.032	.1011875	2.317658
h_5		1.577792	.5842889	2.70	0.007	.4316109	2.723973
living_w_part		.1276861	.1361294	0.94	0.348	-.1393547	.394727
r_sclmeet		.1177185	.0427678	2.75	0.006	.0338222	.2016149
r_rlgdgr		.0461533	.0241361	1.91	0.056	-.0011937	.0935003
r_ppltrst		.1137442	.0311467	3.65	0.000	.0526446	.1748437
r_pplfair		.1413093	.0314399	4.49	0.000	.0796345	.202984
r_pplhlp		.0708158	.0307799	2.30	0.022	.0104358	.1311958
_cons		.9918904	.6946532	1.43	0.154	-.3707888	2.35457

-----

. estimates store ml, title(trust)

. predict eco, r  
(504 missing values generated)

. pnorm eco

. qnorm eco

. kdensity eco, norm

. sktest eco

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality					
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2(2)	joint Prob>chi2
eco	1.4e+03	0.2786	0.0051	8.87	0.0119

. test \_b[r\_ppltrst]=\_b[r\_pplfair]

Adjusted Wald test

( 1) r\_ppltrst - r\_pplfair = 0

F( 1, 1393)	=	0.30
Prob > F	=	0.5869

. test \_b[r\_pplhlp]=\_b[r\_pplfair]

Adjusted Wald test

( 1) - r\_pplfair + r\_pplhlp = 0

F( 1, 1393)	=	2.03
Prob > F	=	0.1541

. test \_b[r\_pplhlp]=\_b[r\_ppltrst]

Adjusted Wald test

( 1) - r\_ppltrst + r\_pplhlp = 0

F( 1, 1393)	=	0.71
Prob > F	=	0.3992

. svy: regress r\_stfgov age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up female r\_eduyr r\_hinct h\_2 h\_3 h\_4 h\_5  
living\_w\_part r\_sclmeet r\_rlgdgr r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp  
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1405
Number of PSUs	=	1405	Population size	=	1404.4476
			Design df	=	1404
			F( 17, 1388)	=	10.74
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1249

	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
r_stfgov						
age28_39	.1806291	.2020008	0.89	0.371	-.2156268	.5768849
age40_54	.6462113	.2185183	2.96	0.003	.2175538	1.074869
age55_64	.6642667	.2304665	2.88	0.004	.2121708	1.116363
age65_up	.8576487	.2485404	3.45	0.001	.3700982	1.345199
female	.0357578	.1253458	0.29	0.775	-.2101275	.2816431
r_eduyrs	-.0115304	.0212954	-0.54	0.588	-.0533046	.0302438
r_hinctnta	.0672607	.025364	2.65	0.008	.0175053	.1170161
h_2	.5183452	.6338167	0.82	0.414	-.7249846	1.761675
h_3	.5070062	.6129113	0.83	0.408	-.6953143	1.709327
h_4	.9138084	.6180056	1.48	0.139	-.2985055	2.126122
h_5	1.168837	.6362112	1.84	0.066	-.07919	2.416864
living_w_part	-.0813865	.1425619	-0.57	0.568	-.3610439	.1982708
r_sclmeet	.0827207	.0439393	1.88	0.060	-.0034732	.1689145

r_rlgdgr		.0237082	.0257668	0.92	0.358	-.0268374	.0742538
r_ppltrst		.1003728	.0313313	3.20	0.001	.0389116	.1618339
r_pplfair		.1830037	.0324561	5.64	0.000	.1193361	.2466714
r_pplhlp		.0890521	.0321489	2.77	0.006	.0259871	.1521172
_cons		-.2216351	.7277105	-0.30	0.761	-1.649152	1.205882

-----

```
. estimates store m2, title(trust)
```

```
. predict gov, r
(493 missing values generated)
```

```
. pnorm gov
```

```
. qnorm gov
```

```
. kdensity gov, norm
```

```
. sktest gov
```

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality					
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2 (2)	joint Prob>chi2
gov	1.4e+03	0.0009	0.0003	21.28	0.0000

```
. test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1)  r_ppltrst - r_pplfair = 0

      F( 1, 1404) =    2.67
      Prob > F =    0.1023
```

```
. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1)  - r_pplfair + r_pplhlp = 0

      F( 1, 1404) =    3.22
      Prob > F =    0.0728
```

```
. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_ppltrst]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1)  - r_ppltrst + r_pplhlp = 0

      F( 1, 1404) =    0.05
      Prob > F =    0.8274
```

```
. svy: regress r_stfdem age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr r_hinct h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1370
Number of PSUs	=	1370	Population size	=	1365.3653
			Design df	=	1369
			F( 17, 1353)	=	12.24
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1349

		Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
r_stfdem						
age28_39		-.2349192	.1959251	-1.20	0.231	-.6192651 .1494266
age40_54		-.245146	.2057909	-1.19	0.234	-.6488457 .1585537
age55_64		-.230734	.2135704	-1.08	0.280	-.6496946 .1882267
age65_up		.0208306	.2377532	0.09	0.930	-.4455694 .4872307
female		-.0449981	.1231858	-0.37	0.715	-.2866515 .1966554
r_eduyrs		-.0080065	.0223768	-0.36	0.721	-.0519029 .03589
r_hinctnta		.1210773	.0258009	4.69	0.000	.0704637 .1716909
h_2		.6536365	.7008969	0.93	0.351	-.7213117 2.028585
h_3		.6021587	.6667737	0.90	0.367	-.7058502 1.910168
h_4		.9060129	.6699022	1.35	0.176	-.4081331 2.220159
h_5		1.245429	.6848167	1.82	0.069	-.0979746 2.588833
living_w_part		-.0097671	.1452721	-0.07	0.946	-.2947471 .2752128
r_sclmeet		.034888	.0437387	0.80	0.425	-.0509141 .1206902
r_rlgdgr		.0516154	.0253666	2.03	0.042	.0018537 .1013771
r_ppltrst		.1594226	.0335676	4.75	0.000	.093573 .2252721
r_pplfair		.1369402	.0325961	4.20	0.000	.0729964 .200884
r_pplhlp		.0495103	.0322019	1.54	0.124	-.0136601 .1126806

```

      _cons |   1.652834   .7896214    2.09   0.037   .1038355   3.201833
-----+-----
. estimates store m3, title(trust)

. predict dem, r
(528 missing values generated)

. pnorm dem

. qnorm dem

. kdensity dem, norm

. sktest dem

                Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality
-----+----- joint -----
Variable |      Obs   Pr(Skewness)   Pr(Kurtosis)   adj chi2(2)   Prob>chi2
-----+-----
dem |    1.4e+03   0.0559         0.0050         11.00         0.0041

. test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
Adjusted Wald test

( 1)  r_ppltrst - r_pplfair = 0

      F( 1, 1369) =    0.17
      Prob > F =    0.6813

. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
Adjusted Wald test

( 1)  - r_pplfair + r_pplhlp = 0

      F( 1, 1369) =    3.01
      Prob > F =    0.0830

. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_ppltrst]
Adjusted Wald test

( 1)  - r_ppltrst + r_pplhlp = 0

      F( 1, 1369) =    4.19
      Prob > F =    0.0408

.
. estout m1 m2 m3, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
> legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
> stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))

-----+-----
                trust          trust          trust
                b/se          b/se          b/se
-----+-----
age28_39          -0.545**          0.181          -0.235
                (0.18)          (0.20)          (0.20)
age40_54          -0.339          0.646**          -0.245
                (0.20)          (0.22)          (0.21)
age55_64          -0.213          0.664**          -0.231
                (0.21)          (0.23)          (0.21)
age65_up          -0.213          0.858***          0.021
                (0.25)          (0.25)          (0.24)
female            -0.060          0.036          -0.045
                (0.12)          (0.13)          (0.12)
r_eduyrs          -0.051*          -0.012          -0.008
                (0.02)          (0.02)          (0.02)
r_hinctnta        0.127***          0.067**          0.121***
                (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)
rr_health== ..0000    0.559          0.518          0.654
                (0.58)          (0.63)          (0.70)
rr_health== ..0000    1.022          0.507          0.602
                (0.56)          (0.61)          (0.67)
rr_health== ..0000    1.209*          0.914          0.906
                (0.56)          (0.62)          (0.67)
rr_health== ..0000    1.578**          1.169          1.245
                (0.58)          (0.64)          (0.68)
living_w_part      0.128          -0.081          -0.010
                (0.14)          (0.14)          (0.15)
r_sclmeet          0.118**          0.083          0.035
                (0.04)          (0.04)          (0.04)
r_rlgdgr           0.046          0.024          0.052*
                (0.02)          (0.03)          (0.03)
r_ppltrst         0.114***          0.100**          0.159***
                (0.03)          (0.03)          (0.03)

```

r_pplfair	0.141*** (0.03)	0.183*** (0.03)	0.137*** (0.03)
r_pplhlp	0.071* (0.03)	0.089** (0.03)	0.050 (0.03)
constant	0.992 (0.69)	-0.222 (0.73)	1.653* (0.79)

R-sqr	0.151	0.125	0.135
dfres	1393	1404	1369
BIC	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

```
.
.
.
.
.
. *****EXPLORATORY
. *
.
. *lrtest to test between models doesn't work with weighted survey data, so will not compare between models
4 and 5.lrtest m1 m2 (http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/sta
> ta/faq/nested\_tests.htm)
.
. ***testing hypothesis 1, that the coefficients for FAIR is significantly different than the coefficient
for TRUST and HELP.
. *using adjusted Wald's test, which is a compatible post-estimation command with svy data.
. *https://www3.nd.edu/~rwilliam/stats2/142.pdf
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd r_hinct rr_health
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1429
Number of PSUs	=	1429	Population size	=	1428.642
			Design df	=	1428
			F( 14, 1415)	=	20.16
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1989

	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
r_stflife					
age28_39	.0358161	.1835015	0.20	0.845	-.3241454 .3957776
age40_54	-.3325286	.1945937	-1.71	0.088	-.7142487 .0491915
age55_64	-.0830384	.2015047	-0.41	0.680	-.4783154 .3122386
age65_up	.5169306	.2220927	2.33	0.020	.0812676 .9525935
female	-.0749921	.1141533	-0.66	0.511	-.2989183 .148934
r_eiscd	-.0040315	.0346985	-0.12	0.908	-.0720969 .0640339
r_hinctnta	.1469161	.025808	5.69	0.000	.0962904 .1975419
rr_health	.6208172	.0795106	7.81	0.000	.4648471 .7767873
living_w_part	.4391515	.1353631	3.24	0.001	.1736197 .7046833
r_sclmeet	.1622712	.0423505	3.83	0.000	.0791953 .2453471
r_rlgdgr	.1430665	.0252799	5.66	0.000	.0934768 .1926562
r_ppltrst	.0643982	.0271761	2.37	0.018	.0110889 .1177075
r_pplfair	.1025191	.0295803	3.47	0.001	.0444935 .1605447
r_pplhlp	.0011921	.0277115	0.04	0.966	-.0531675 .0555518
_cons	1.45166	.4442206	3.27	0.001	.5802653 2.323055

. test age28\_39 age40\_54 age55\_64 age65\_up

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) age28_39 = 0
( 2) age40_54 = 0
( 3) age55_64 = 0
( 4) age65_up = 0
```

F( 4, 1425) = 4.97  
Prob > F = 0.0006

. \*age is jointly significant, can't remove  
. test r\_ppltrst r\_pplfair r\_pplhlp

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) r_ppltrst = 0
( 2) r_pplfair = 0
( 3) r_pplhlp = 0
```

F( 3, 1426) = 9.26  
Prob > F = 0.0000

. \*the variables on trust are jointly significant. Now, are they different?

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscsd r_hinct rr_health
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1429
Number of PSUs	=	1429	Population size	=	1428.642
			Design df	=	1428
			F( 14, 1415)	=	20.16
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.1989

		Linearized				
r_stflife	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0358161	.1835015	0.20	0.845	-.3241454	.3957776
age40_54	-.3325286	.1945937	-1.71	0.088	-.7142487	.0491915
age55_64	-.0830384	.2015047	-0.41	0.680	-.4783154	.3122386
age65_up	.5169306	.2220927	2.33	0.020	.0812676	.9525935
female	-.0749921	.1141533	-0.66	0.511	-.2989183	.148934
r_eiscsd	-.0040315	.0346985	-0.12	0.908	-.0720969	.0640339
r_hinctnta	.1469161	.025808	5.69	0.000	.0962904	.1975419
rr_health	.6208172	.0795106	7.81	0.000	.4648471	.7767873
living_w_part	.4391515	.1353631	3.24	0.001	.1736197	.7046833
r_sclmeet	.1622712	.0423505	3.83	0.000	.0791953	.2453471
r_rlgdgr	.1430665	.0252799	5.66	0.000	.0934768	.1926562
r_ppltrst	.0643982	.0271761	2.37	0.018	.0110889	.1177075
r_pplfair	.1025191	.0295803	3.47	0.001	.0444935	.1605447
r_pplhlp	.0011921	.0277115	0.04	0.966	-.0531675	.0555518
_cons	1.45166	.4442206	3.27	0.001	.5802653	2.323055

```
. test _b[r_ppltrst]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) r_ppltrst - r_pplfair = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1428) = 0.73
Prob > F = 0.3945
```

\*we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients for TRUST and FAIR are the same

```
. test _b[r_pplhlp]=_b[r_pplfair]
```

Adjusted Wald test

```
( 1) - r_pplfair + r_pplhlp = 0
```

```
F( 1, 1428) = 4.90
Prob > F = 0.0270
```

\*we can reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients for HELP and FAIR are the same, and accept the research hypothesis that they differ (at p<0.05)

```
. predict e, resid
```

(469 missing values generated)

```
. kdensity e, norm
```

```
. stem e
```

Stem-and-leaf plot for e (Residuals)

e rounded to nearest multiple of .1

plot in units of .1

```
-8* | 1
-7. |
-7s |
-7f |
-7t |
-7* | 1
-6. | 98
-6s | 66
-6f | 5554
-6t | 33
-6* |
-5. | 9998
-5s | 776666
-5f | 54444
-5t | 3
-5* | 11100
-4. | 999999
-4s | 7666
-4f | 55544
-4t | 3332222
```

```

. *other measures looking for outliers are not possible after survey estimation (dfit, dfbeta...)
.
.
. *rvf and lvr plots not possible with svy data, but done anyway to examine points with potential leverage
. regress r_happy age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eisced r_hinct rr_health living_w_part
. sclmest r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	1420
Model	1337.56626	14	95.5404474	F( 14, 1405) =	29.97
Residual	4479.4274	1405	3.18820455	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.2299
				Adj R-squared =	0.2223
Total	5816.99366	1419	4.09936128	Root MSE =	1.7856

r_happy	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age28_39	.0523315	.1688655	0.31	0.757	-.2789241 .383587
age40_54	-.2156966	.170846	-1.26	0.207	-.5508374 .1194442
age55_64	-.178892	.1833048	-0.98	0.329	-.5384726 .1806885
age65_up	.120844	.1920823	0.63	0.529	-.255955 .4976429
female	.1098103	.0988921	1.11	0.267	-.0841819 .3038024
r_eisced	-.0414579	.0299097	-1.39	0.166	-.1001303 .0172145
r_hinctnta	.1305538	.0211685	6.17	0.000	.0890285 .1720792
rr_health	.5805518	.0625799	9.28	0.000	.4577917 .7033119
living_w_part	.7931797	.1141128	6.95	0.000	.5693299 1.017029
r_sclmeet	.1689219	.0330417	5.11	0.000	.1041055 .2337384
r_rlgdgr	.1074263	.0190433	5.64	0.000	.0700698 .1447827
r_ppltrst	.0587825	.0227503	2.58	0.010	.0141544 .1034107
r_pplfair	.0509559	.0231295	2.20	0.028	.0055839 .0963279
r_pphlpr	.0357315	.0221995	1.61	0.108	-.0078162 .0792793
_cons	2.155721	.3523953	6.12	0.000	1.464444 2.846999







```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1882
Number of obs = 1882
Population size = 1881.6306
Design df = 1881
F( 6, 1876) = 8.71
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.0247

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.3460705	.1482921	-2.33	0.020	-.6369047	-.0552362
age40_54	-.7877509	.1552523	-5.07	0.000	-1.092236	-.483266
age55_64	-.771321	.1610562	-4.79	0.000	-1.087189	-.4554534
age65_up	-.4661366	.1641859	-2.84	0.005	-.7881424	-.1441309
female	-.1150439	.105539	-1.09	0.276	-.3220297	.0919418
r_eiscd	.0986779	.0281622	3.50	0.000	.0434455	.1539103
_cons	7.293378	.1512969	48.21	0.000	6.99665	7.590105

```
. estimates store m1, title(demo)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Linear regression
```

```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1868
Number of obs = 1868
Population size = 1868.0378
Design df = 1867
F( 7, 1861) = 30.51
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.1381

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.1351598	.1439422	-0.94	0.348	-.4174643	.1471447
age40_54	-.4767693	.145005	-3.29	0.001	-.7611581	-.1923804
age55_64	-.3971211	.1555895	-2.55	0.011	-.7022687	-.0919735
age65_up	-.0228786	.1575481	-0.15	0.885	-.3318676	.2861104
female	-.0117418	.1005243	-0.12	0.907	-.2088937	.1854101
r_eiscd	-.0020143	.0278473	-0.07	0.942	-.0566294	.0526008
rr_hincfel	1.242936	.0943195	13.18	0.000	1.057953	1.427919
_cons	3.933584	.2971334	13.24	0.000	3.350836	4.516332

```
. estimates store m2, title(inc)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Linear regression
```

```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1867
Number of obs = 1867
Population size = 1867.1989
Design df = 1866
F( 11, 1856) = 28.19
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.1790

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0266721	.1424812	0.19	0.852	-.2527671	.3061113
age40_54	-.1359523	.1504074	-0.90	0.366	-.4309367	.1590321
age55_64	.1375368	.1664444	0.83	0.409	-.1889	.4639737
age65_up	.7389155	.1747244	4.23	0.000	.3962396	1.081591
female	.0422154	.0981073	0.43	0.667	-.1501961	.234627
r_eiscd	-.0170618	.0270406	-0.63	0.528	-.0700948	.0359712
rr_hincfel	1.062432	.0952159	11.16	0.000	.8756913	1.249173
h_2	.6549117	.6252398	1.05	0.295	-.5713313	1.881155
h_3	1.289141	.6053656	2.13	0.033	.1018757	2.476405
h_4	1.883375	.6085914	3.09	0.002	.6897839	3.076967
h_5	2.494542	.618454	4.03	0.000	1.281607	3.707476
_cons	2.411172	.6645221	3.63	0.000	1.107888	3.714457

```
. estimates store m3, title(health)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Linear regression
```

```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1832
Number of obs = 1832
Population size = 1831.6685
Design df = 1831
F( 14, 1818) = 29.02
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.2212

```

		Linearized				
r_stflife	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.1038168	.1608886	-0.65	0.519	-.4193613	.2117277
age40_54	-.2828843	.1753882	-1.61	0.107	-.6268662	.0610977
age55_64	-.0757215	.1814168	-0.42	0.676	-.431527	.280084
age65_up	.6101211	.189562	3.22	0.001	.2383408	.9819015
female	-.0453447	.0976725	-0.46	0.643	-.236906	.1462165
r_eiscsd	.0152718	.0273607	0.56	0.577	-.0383895	.0689332
rr_hincfel	.9776399	.0936331	10.44	0.000	.794001	1.161279
h_2	.752634	.5832511	1.29	0.197	-.3912734	1.896541
h_3	1.313169	.5610433	2.34	0.019	.2128172	2.413521
h_4	1.914254	.5655103	3.39	0.001	.8051413	3.023367
h_5	2.438834	.5762472	4.23	0.000	1.308664	3.569005
living_w_part	.4568082	.1190554	3.84	0.000	.2233095	.6903068
r_sclmeet	.1613226	.0375198	4.30	0.000	.0877364	.2349088
r_rlgdgr	.150493	.0209261	7.19	0.000	.1094514	.1915345
_cons	.8081832	.6467158	1.25	0.212	-.460195	2.076561

```
. estimates store m4, title(social)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eiscsd rr_hincfel h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_ppl
> hlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

```

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1782
Number of obs = 1782
Population size = 1779.6718
Design df = 1781
F( 17, 1765) = 24.42
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.2318

```

		Linearized				
r_stflife	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.0745589	.1622937	-0.46	0.646	-.3928649	.2437472
age40_54	-.2748806	.1763761	-1.56	0.119	-.6208065	.0710453
age55_64	-.1464485	.1821682	-0.80	0.422	-.5037345	.2108375
age65_up	.5337108	.1909108	2.80	0.005	.1592781	.9081435
female	-.0542403	.0979865	-0.55	0.580	-.2464209	.1379403
r_eiscsd	-.0030598	.0278882	-0.11	0.913	-.0577568	.0516372
rr_hincfel	.9279726	.0948357	9.79	0.000	.7419716	1.113974
h_2	.4206497	.5922451	0.71	0.478	-.7409188	1.582218
h_3	.989881	.5735943	1.73	0.085	-.1351077	2.11487
h_4	1.52119	.5765081	2.64	0.008	.3904869	2.651894
h_5	2.000505	.5881825	3.40	0.001	.8469042	3.154105
living_w_part	.5047054	.1205875	4.19	0.000	.2681975	.7412132
r_sclmeet	.153466	.0376729	4.07	0.000	.0795782	.2273538
r_rlgdgr	.1464384	.0210423	6.96	0.000	.1051682	.1877086
r_ppltrst	.051989	.0232311	2.24	0.025	.006426	.097552
r_pplfair	.0786774	.0253757	3.10	0.002	.0289082	.1284466
r_pplhlp	.0123571	.0242488	0.51	0.610	-.0352019	.0599161
_cons	.7874006	.670661	1.17	0.241	-.5279646	2.102766

```
. estimates store m5, title(trust)
```

```

.
. estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
> legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
> stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))

```

	demo b/se	inc b/se	health b/se	social b/se	trust b/se
age28_39	-0.346* (0.15)	-0.135 (0.14)	0.027 (0.14)	-0.104 (0.16)	-0.075 (0.16)
age40_54	-0.788*** (0.16)	-0.477** (0.15)	-0.136 (0.15)	-0.283 (0.18)	-0.275 (0.18)
age55_64	-0.771*** (0.16)	-0.397* (0.16)	0.138 (0.17)	-0.076 (0.18)	-0.146 (0.18)
age65_up	-0.466** (0.16)	-0.023 (0.16)	0.739*** (0.17)	0.610** (0.19)	0.534** (0.19)
female	-0.115	-0.012	0.042	-0.045	-0.054

r_eisced	(0.11) 0.099*** (0.03)	(0.10) -0.002 (0.03)	(0.10) -0.017 (0.03)	(0.10) 0.015 (0.03)	(0.10) -0.003 (0.03)
rr_hincfel		1.243*** (0.09)	1.062*** (0.10)	0.978*** (0.09)	0.928*** (0.09)
rr_health== ..0000			0.655 (0.63)	0.753 (0.58)	0.421 (0.59)
rr_health== ..0000			1.289* (0.61)	1.313* (0.56)	0.990 (0.57)
rr_health== ..0000			1.883** (0.61)	1.914*** (0.57)	1.521** (0.58)
rr_health== ..0000			2.495*** (0.62)	2.439*** (0.58)	2.001*** (0.59)
living_w_part				0.457*** (0.12)	0.505*** (0.12)
r_sclmeet				0.161*** (0.04)	0.153*** (0.04)
r_rlgdgr				0.150*** (0.02)	0.146*** (0.02)
r_ppltrst					0.052* (0.02)
r_pplfair					0.079** (0.03)
r_pplhlp					0.012 (0.02)
constant	7.293*** (0.15)	3.934*** (0.30)	2.411*** (0.66)	0.808 (0.65)	0.787 (0.67)

R-sqr	0.025	0.138	0.179	0.221	0.232
dfres	1881	1867	1866	1831	1781
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

```
.
. predict eisced_life, r
(116 missing values generated)

. qnorm eisced_life

.
.
. svy, subpop(female): regress age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up r_eisced rr_hincfel rr_health
living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1844
Number of PSUs	=	1844	Population size	=	1841.4052
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	935
			Subpop. size	=	951.71646
			Design df	=	1843
			F( 12, 1832)	=	50.51
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.5115

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age28_39					
age40_54	-.6156591	.0268554	-22.93	0.000	-.6683292 -.562989
age55_64	-.5860384	.0268964	-21.79	0.000	-.638789 -.5332878
age65_up	-.5553561	.0295223	-18.81	0.000	-.6132568 -.4974553
r_eisced	.0215645	.0057912	3.72	0.000	.0102065 .0329225
rr_hincfel	-.0477022	.0145121	-3.29	0.001	-.076164 -.0192404
rr_health	-.0263208	.0115303	-2.28	0.023	-.0489346 -.0037069
living_w_part	.2070681	.0203889	10.16	0.000	.1670804 .2470558
r_sclmeet	-.0389364	.0058167	-6.69	0.000	-.0503443 -.0275285
r_rlgdgr	.0081806	.0037803	2.16	0.031	.0007666 .0155947
r_ppltrst	.0007647	.0036353	0.21	0.833	-.0063649 .0078944
r_pplfair	-.0024003	.0037496	-0.64	0.522	-.0097542 .0049535
r_pplhlp	.0078954	.0038262	2.06	0.039	.0003913 .0153995
_cons	.6621233	.06534	10.13	0.000	.5339751 .7902715

```
. predict eisced_life2, r
(110 missing values generated)
```

```
. qnorm eisced_life2
```

```
. sktest eisced_life2
```

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality					
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	adj chi2(2)	joint Prob>chi2
eisced_life2	1.8e+03	0.1093	0.4527	3.12	0.2100

```

. *
. ***LIFE SATISFACTION, INDIVIDUAL ADEQUACY OF INCOME USED, START***
. ***slowly adding in sections, regression
. ***Regressions
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr
(running regress on estimation sample)

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1869

Number of obs = 1869
Population size = 1868.8928
Design df = 1868
F( 6, 1863) = 7.33
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.0207

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.3214704	.1484834	-2.17	0.031	-.6126812	-.0302597
age40_54	-.794743	.1557023	-5.10	0.000	-1.100112	-.4893742
age55_64	-.8005654	.1617755	-4.95	0.000	-1.117845	-.4832856
age65_up	-.470797	.1723981	-2.73	0.006	-.8089101	-.1326839
female	-.0747991	.105783	-0.71	0.480	-.2822644	.1326663
r_eduyrs	.0281587	.0165053	1.71	0.088	-.0042121	.0605294
_cons	7.281746	.2387096	30.50	0.000	6.81358	7.749912

```

. estimates store m1, title(demo)

```

```

. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4
(running regress on estimation sample)

```

```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1858

Number of obs = 1858
Population size = 1858.3121
Design df = 1857
F( 9, 1849) = 27.97
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.1459

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	-.1186819	.1433259	-0.83	0.408	-.3997787	.1624149
age40_54	-.4768769	.1448903	-3.29	0.001	-.7610419	-.1927119
age55_64	-.4282962	.1546291	-2.77	0.006	-.7315614	-.125031
age65_up	-.1072991	.1626527	-0.66	0.510	-.4263005	.2117023
female	-.0000665	.0997883	-0.00	0.999	-.1957755	.1956425
r_eduyrs	-.0230597	.0160279	-1.44	0.150	-.0544943	.0083749
incfeel_2	1.974148	.4505681	4.38	0.000	1.090475	2.857821
incfeel_3	3.208253	.4437326	7.23	0.000	2.337986	4.07852
incfeel_4	4.190449	.4608211	9.09	0.000	3.286668	5.094231
_cons	4.785505	.4898383	9.77	0.000	3.824813	5.746196

```

. estimates store m2, title(inc)

```

```

. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4
h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5
(running regress on estimation sample)

```

```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1857

Number of obs = 1857
Population size = 1857.4731
Design df = 1856
F( 13, 1844) = 27.15
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.1880

```

r_stflife	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age28_39	.0529591	.1422196	0.37	0.710	-.225968	.3318862
age40_54	-.1262198	.1501699	-0.84	0.401	-.4207395	.1682999
age55_64	.1106113	.1655642	0.67	0.504	-.2141003	.435323
age65_up	.6440024	.1781083	3.62	0.000	.2946888	.9933161
female	.0540551	.0972516	0.56	0.578	-.1366789	.244789
r_eduyrs	-.033668	.0156237	-2.15	0.031	-.0643098	-.0030262
incfeel_2	1.747813	.4449875	3.93	0.000	.8750847	2.620542

```

incfeel_3 | 2.791618 .4413449 6.33 0.000 1.926033 3.657203
incfeel_4 | 3.631646 .4586418 7.92 0.000 2.732138 4.531154
h_2 | .6137189 .6392971 0.96 0.337 -.640098 1.867536
h_3 | 1.282038 .6218002 2.06 0.039 .0625367 2.501539
h_4 | 1.886041 .6249853 3.02 0.003 .6602928 3.111789
h_5 | 2.502401 .6350446 3.94 0.000 1.256924 3.747878
_cons | 3.205201 .7594314 4.22 0.000 1.715772 4.69463
-----

```

```
. estimates store m3, title(health)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4
h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Linear regression
```

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1822
Number of PSUs = 1822       Population size = 1821.84
                               Design df = 1821
                               F( 16, 1806) = 27.38
                               Prob > F = 0.0000
                               R-squared = 0.2257

```

```

-----
r_stflife |          Coef.   Linearized Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
age28_39 | -.0777775      .161122    -0.48   0.629    -.3937809    .2382259
age40_54 | -.2834063      .1759333    -1.61   0.107    -.6284585    .061646
age55_64 | -.0982829      .1800951    -0.55   0.585    -.4514976    .2549319
age65_up | .5496426       .192528     2.85   0.004    .1720437    .9272414
female   | -.0236014      .0971313    -0.24   0.808    -.2141018    .166899
r_eduyrs | -.0160462      .0158426    -1.01   0.311    -.0471178    .0150253
incfeel_2 | 1.549313      .4389467     3.53   0.000    .6884208    2.410205
incfeel_3 | 2.4849        .4359139     5.70   0.000    1.629956    3.339844
incfeel_4 | 3.392597      .4541342     7.47   0.000    2.501919    4.283276
h_2      | .6938833      .5974694     1.16   0.246    -.4779141    1.865681
h_3      | 1.290916      .5776322     2.23   0.026    .1580251    2.423808
h_4      | 1.903238      .5823014     3.27   0.001    .7611891    3.045287
h_5      | 2.429818      .5933471     4.10   0.000    1.266106    3.59353
living_w_part | .456314      .1196872     3.81   0.000    .2215753    .6910526
r_sclmeet | .1552863      .0373953     4.15   0.000    .0819442    .2286284
r_rlgdgr | .1429676      .0210365     6.80   0.000    .1017094    .1842259
_cons    | 1.604691      .7439577     2.16   0.031    .1455904    3.063791
-----

```

```
. estimates store m4, title(social)
```

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4
h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltr
> st r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

```
Survey: Linear regression
```

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1773
Number of PSUs = 1773       Population size = 1770.8129
                               Design df = 1772
                               F( 19, 1754) = 23.37
                               Prob > F = 0.0000
                               R-squared = 0.2369

```

```

-----
r_stflife |          Coef.   Linearized Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
age28_39 | -.0502743      .1627225    -0.31   0.757    -.3694225    .2688739
age40_54 | -.2703826      .177243     -1.53   0.127    -.6180099    .0772448
age55_64 | -.1627517      .1811761    -0.90   0.369    -.5180929    .1925896
age65_up | .4802246       .1937987     2.48   0.013    .1001264    .8603228
female   | -.0396897      .097599     -0.41   0.684    -.231111    .1517315
r_eduyrs | -.0209895      .0160808    -1.31   0.192    -.0525289    .0105499
incfeel_2 | 1.586362      .4461776     3.56   0.000    .7112719    2.461452
incfeel_3 | 2.452134      .4442801     5.52   0.000    1.580766    3.323502
incfeel_4 | 3.301966       .462099     7.15   0.000    2.39565    4.208283
h_2      | .3417265       .6047157     0.57   0.572    -.8443045    1.527758
h_3      | .9505987       .5888208     1.61   0.107    -.2042576    2.105455
h_4      | 1.485971       .5921445     2.51   0.012    .3245954    2.647346
h_5      | 1.969908       .6044823     3.26   0.001    .7843345    3.155481
living_w_part | .5012946      .121553     4.12   0.000    .2628922    .739697
r_sclmeet | .1494538       .0375915     3.98   0.000    .0757254    .2231822
r_rlgdgr | .1396385       .0210555     6.63   0.000    .0983422    .1809349
r_ppltrst | .0534969       .023253     2.30   0.022    .0078907    .0991031
r_pplfair | .0783139       .0254373     3.08   0.002    .0284237    .1282042
r_pplhlp | .0087164       .0239633     0.36   0.716    -.038283    .0557157
_cons    | 1.483114       .7812668     1.90   0.058    -.0491874    3.015416
-----

```

```
. estimates store m5, title(trust)
```

```
.
. estout m1 m2 m3 m4 m5, cells(b(star fmt(3)) se(par fmt(2))) ///
> legend label varlabels(_cons constant) ///
> stats(r2 df_r bic, fmt(3 0 1) label(R-sqr dfres BIC))
```

	demo b/se	inc b/se	health b/se	social b/se	trust b/se
age28_39	-0.321* (0.15)	-0.119 (0.14)	0.053 (0.14)	-0.078 (0.16)	-0.050 (0.16)
age40_54	-0.795*** (0.16)	-0.477** (0.14)	-0.126 (0.15)	-0.283 (0.18)	-0.270 (0.18)
age55_64	-0.801*** (0.16)	-0.428** (0.15)	0.111 (0.17)	-0.098 (0.18)	-0.163 (0.18)
age65_up	-0.471** (0.17)	-0.107 (0.16)	0.644*** (0.18)	0.550** (0.19)	0.480* (0.19)
female	-0.075 (0.11)	-0.000 (0.10)	0.054 (0.10)	-0.024 (0.10)	-0.040 (0.10)
r_eduys	0.028 (0.02)	-0.023 (0.02)	-0.034* (0.02)	-0.016 (0.02)	-0.021 (0.02)
rr_hincfel== ..0000		1.974*** (0.45)	1.748*** (0.44)	1.549*** (0.44)	1.586*** (0.45)
rr_hincfel== ..0000		3.208*** (0.44)	2.792*** (0.44)	2.485*** (0.44)	2.452*** (0.44)
rr_hincfel== ..0000		4.190*** (0.46)	3.632*** (0.46)	3.393*** (0.45)	3.302*** (0.46)
rr_health== ..0000			0.614 (0.64)	0.694 (0.60)	0.342 (0.60)
rr_health== ..0000			1.282* (0.62)	1.291* (0.58)	0.951 (0.59)
rr_health== ..0000			1.886** (0.62)	1.903** (0.58)	1.486* (0.59)
rr_health== ..0000			2.502*** (0.64)	2.430*** (0.59)	1.970** (0.60)
living_w_part				0.456*** (0.12)	0.501*** (0.12)
r_sclmeet				0.155*** (0.04)	0.149*** (0.04)
r_rlgdgr				0.143*** (0.02)	0.140*** (0.02)
r_ppltrst					0.053* (0.02)
r_pplfair					0.078** (0.03)
r_pplhlp					0.009 (0.02)
constant	7.282*** (0.24)	4.786*** (0.49)	3.205*** (0.76)	1.605* (0.74)	1.483 (0.78)
R-sqr	0.021	0.146	0.188	0.226	0.237
dfres	1868	1857	1856	1821	1772
BIC	.	.	.	.	.

\* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

```
. svy: regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduys incfeel_2 incfeel_3 incfeel_4
h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet r_rlgdgr r_ppltr
> st r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)
```

Survey: Linear regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1773
Number of PSUs	=	1773	Population size	=	1770.8129
			Design df	=	1772
			F( 19, 1754)	=	23.37
			Prob > F	=	0.0000
			R-squared	=	0.2369

	Coef.	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
r_stflife					
age28_39	-.0502743	.1627225	-0.31	0.757	-.3694225 .2688739
age40_54	-.2703826	.177243	-1.53	0.127	-.6180099 .0772448
age55_64	-.1627517	.1811761	-0.90	0.369	-.5180929 .1925896
age65_up	.4802246	.1937987	2.48	0.013	.1001264 .8603228
female	-.0396897	.097599	-0.41	0.684	-.231111 .1517315
r_eduys	-.0209895	.0160808	-1.31	0.192	-.0525289 .0105499
incfeel_2	1.586362	.4461776	3.56	0.000	.7112719 2.461452
incfeel_3	2.452134	.4442801	5.52	0.000	1.580766 3.323502
incfeel_4	3.301966	.462099	7.15	0.000	2.39565 4.208283
h_2	.3417265	.6047157	0.57	0.572	-.8443045 1.527758



```

      h_3 | .9505987 .5888208 1.61 0.107 -.2042576 2.105455
      h_4 | 1.485971 .5921445 2.51 0.012 .3245954 2.647346
      h_5 | 1.969908 .6044823 3.26 0.001 .7843345 3.155481
living_w_part | .5012946 .121553 4.12 0.000 .2628922 .739697
  r_sclmeet | .1494538 .0375915 3.98 0.000 .0757254 .2231822
  r_rlgdgr | .1396385 .0210555 6.63 0.000 .0983422 .1809349
  r_ppltrst | .0534969 .023253 2.30 0.022 .0078907 .0991031
  r_pplfair | .0783139 .0254373 3.08 0.002 .0284237 .1282042
  r_pplhlp | .0087164 .0239633 0.36 0.716 -.038283 .0557157
      _cons | 1.483114 .7812668 1.90 0.058 -.0491874 3.015416
-----

```

```

. linktest
(running regress on estimation sample)

```

Survey: Linear regression

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1773
Number of PSUs = 1773       Population size = 1770.8129
                               Design df = 1772
                               F( 2, 1771) = 231.45
                               Prob > F = 0.0000
                               R-squared = 0.2382

```

```

-----
r_stflife |          Coef.   Linearized Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _hat | 1.562037   .5347276     2.92   0.004   .5132742   2.6108
    _hatsq | -.0418782   .0376143    -1.11   0.266  -1.156513   .031895
      _cons | -1.827938   1.876209    -0.97   0.330  -5.507753   1.851877
-----

```

```

.
. svy, subpop(female): regress r_stflife age28_39 age40_54 age55_64 age65_up female r_eduyr incfeel_2
incfeel_3 incfeel_4 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 living_w_part r_sclmeet
> r_rlgdgr r_ppltrst r_pplfair r_pplhlp
(running regress on estimation sample)

```

Survey: Linear regression

```

Number of strata = 1          Number of obs = 1835
Number of PSUs = 1835       Population size = 1832.2011
                               Subpop. no. of obs = 926
                               Subpop. size = 942.5124
                               Design df = 1834
                               F( 18, 1817) = 15.92
                               Prob > F = 0.0000
                               R-squared = 0.2602

```

```

-----
r_stflife |          Coef.   Linearized Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
 age28_39 | -.3446435   .2257542    -1.53   0.127  -.7874058   .0981187
 age40_54 | -.3994219   .2254253    -1.77   0.077  -.8415391   .0426953
 age55_64 | -.2244424   .2215      -1.01   0.311  -.6588611   .2099763
 age65_up | .3892242   .2414523     1.61   0.107  -.0843262   .8627746
   female | 0 (omitted)
  r_eduyrs | -.0261308   .0218487    -1.20   0.232  -.0689818   .0167202
incfeel_2 | 1.946134   .6183948     3.15   0.002   .733302    3.158966
incfeel_3 | 2.924342   .6200938     4.72   0.000   1.708178    4.140506
incfeel_4 | 3.708152   .6427377     5.77   0.000   2.447577    4.968726
      h_2 | .5047329   .5995551     0.84   0.400  -.6711495   1.680615
      h_3 | .9238174   .5791369     1.60   0.111  -.2120196   2.059654
      h_4 | 1.460983   .5838862     2.50   0.012   .3158312   2.606134
      h_5 | 2.060363   .5950081     3.46   0.001   .8933983   3.227328
living_w_part | .3709445   .1557248     2.38   0.017   .065528    .676361
  r_sclmeet | .1003609   .0486576     2.06   0.039   .0049307   .1957911
  r_rlgdgr | .1181255   .0302287     3.91   0.000   .0588391   .1774118
  r_ppltrst | .0805012   .0308961     2.61   0.009   .0199059   .1410964
  r_pplfair | .0518334   .0331687     1.56   0.118  -.0132191   .1168859
  r_pplhlp | .0239007   .0316724     0.75   0.451  -.038217    .0860185
      _cons | 1.576329   .8403128     1.88   0.061  -.0717417   3.224399
-----

```

```

. predict poo, r
(125 missing values generated)

```

```

. sktest poo

```

```

Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality
----- joint -----
Variable | Obs   Pr(Skewness)   Pr(Kurtosis)   adj chi2(2)   Prob>chi2
-----+-----
      poo | 1.8e+03   0.0000         0.0000         62.50         0.0000

```

```
. ***LIFE SATISFACTION, INDIVIDUAL ADEQUACY OF INCOME USED, OVER***  
.  
end of do-file
```

```
. log close  
    name: <unnamed>  
    log: N:\QuantMeth\mylog.log  
    log type: text  
    closed on: 30 Apr 2015, 06:35:54
```

```
-----  
-----
```