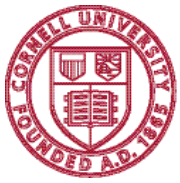
Cornell National Social Survey, 2011

Conducted by the Survey Research Institute



Under the auspices of the Office of the
Senior Vice Provost

First public use release
CISER version 1
April 2012

Bibliographic Citation

Cornell University. Survey Research Institute. *Cornell National Social Survey (CNSS), 2011* [Computer file]. CISER version 1. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research [producer and distributor], 2012

Summary

The Cornell National Social Survey polls adults aged 18 and over on a wide range of current public policy topics. The sampling procedures insure that survey respondents are representative of residents in the continental United States.

CNSS 2011 asks respondents' about their

- decision-making
- eating habits
- personal health and satisfaction
- views on immigrants and immigration
- income and spending
- views on national issues such as legal, education, security, and health care
- religion and personal values

This public-use version was created by CISER from the original CNSS data. Researchers can download the dataset and documentation from http://ciser.cornell.edu/CNSS/ Questions regarding use of these data can be sent to ciser@cornell.edu

Qualified researchers may apply for access to a restricted version of the CNSS 2011 dataset housed in the Cornell Restricted Access Data Center (CRADC). The restricted dataset contains additional geographic identifiers and demographic characteristics for respondents. (Direct identifiers for respondents are not available.) To apply for use of these data, contact the CRADC data custodian: cradc@cornell.edu

Terms of Use

Responsible Use

CODEBOOK

Cornell National Social Survey (CNSS)
2011

1,000 Cases

December 16, 2011

The CNSS was managed and administered by the Survey Research Institute (SRI) under the auspices of the Office of the Senior Vice Provost. This public-use data file was created by the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER). A restricted version containing additional variables (specified in the codebook) is available for use by qualified researchers. Send questions regarding use of these data to ciser@cornell.edu

Survey Research Institute (SRI) at Cornell University
391 Pine Tree Road, Room 118
Ithaca, NY 14850
Tel (607) 255-3786
Fax (607) 255-7118
www.sri.cornell.edu

Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research
391 Pine Tree Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
Tel (607) 255-4801
Fax (607) 255-9353
ciser.cornell.edu

Introduction

The Cornell National Social Survey is a survey of adults, age 18 and over, who are residents of the continental United States. The survey is managed and administered by the Survey Research Institute at Cornell University (SRI) and is sponsored by the Office of the Senior Vice Provost.

The survey sample, provided by Marketing Systems Group, is a Random Digit Dial (RDD) list drawn from the continental United States and includes cell phones. The sample selection procedure ensures that every household with a phone has an equal chance to be contacted and, once contacted, every adult in the household has an equal chance of being included in the study.

Telephone data collection began on September 10, 2011 and was completed December 10, 2011. All interviews were conducted in English using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software system.

Questions for CNSS were submitted by researchers at Cornell and selected by the SRI Advisory Board. The prefix of each variable's name indicates the responsible faculty or researcher.

Variable Prefix	Faculty/Researcher	Department
CL	Corinna Loeckenhoff	Human Development
DD	David Dunning	Psychology
DP	David Patel	Government
GFM	Gustavo Flores-Macias	Government
JA	Jessica Ancker	Weill Cornell Medical College
JC	John Cawley	Policy Analysis & Management
JH	Jeff Hancock	Communication
JS	Jeff Sobal	Nutritional Science
JW	Jessica Weeks	Government
KH	Kevin Hallock	Human Resource Studies
KM	Kelly Musick	Policy Analysis & Management
MJC	Michael Jones-Correa	Government
SM	Suzanne Mettler	Government
SMo	Stephen Morgan	Sociology

Definitions

INPUT LOCATION = Location of variable within data set. In card-image format, this would be "card/column" location.

VALUE = Numeric value given to each discrete response category. May also reflect the quantitative value of a continuous variable.

NUMBER (N) = Frequency of response.

PERCENT (PCT) = Percentage of response.

MISSING DATA (MD) = Code value given to any question which was unanswered or refused by the respondent.

VALUE = -1 or blank = The variable field is blank in the data set because the question does not apply. Typically, these are questions embedded within a skip pattern.

Contents

CASEID: Case identification number (assigned by SRI)

```
1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 30001-39929)

Min    = 30,001              Mean     =    33,919.891
Max    = 39,929              Std Dev  =     3,032.288
Median = 33,018.5            Variance = 9,194,768.149

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/1-5
```

CITY: City (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

```
1,000 cases

Data type: character
Record/columns: 1/33-52
```

STATE: State (provided by MSG)

```
1,000 cases

Data type: character
Record/columns: 1/53-54
```

STATCODE: FIPS State Code (provided by MSG)

```
The 2000 Census FIPS is a unique 5 digit code with a 2 digit state code (the
first 2 digits) and a 3 digit county code (the last 3 digits) that is assigned to
every county (and county equivalent) in the U.S.  Federal Information
Processing System (FIPS) codes are assigned and managed by the Federal
Government.  There are 3,144 counties and county equivalents in the U.S.

This variable contains the 2 digit FIPS state code.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1-56)

Min    =  1                  Mean     =  27.560
Max    = 56                  Std Dev  =  15.768
Median = 27                  Variance = 248.625

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/55-56
```

CNTYCODE: FIPS County Code (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

The 2000 Census FIPS is a unique 5 digit code with a 2 digit state code (the first 2 digits) and a 3 digit county code (the last 3 digits) that is assigned to every county (and county equivalent) in the U.S. Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) codes are assigned and managed by the Federal Government. There are 3,144 counties and county equivalents in the U.S.

This variable contains the 3 digit FIPS county code.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1-810)

Min	= 1	Mean	= 83.725
Max	= 810	Std Dev	= 100.340
Median	= 61	Variance	= 10,068.015

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/57-59

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area (provided by MSG)

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of the central county or counties containing the core urban area, plus adjacent/outlying counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county, as measured by commutation patterns. As of June 6, 2003, the OMB has defined a total of 362 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that incorporate 1,090 counties, containing approximately 83% of the US population. While 78% of the counties now classified as "metropolitan" are the same as before, many Metropolitan areas have changed in some way, either by name or geographic composition.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 80-9,360)

Min	= 80	Mean	= 4,413.968
Max	= 9,360	Std Dev	= 2,551.946
Median	= 4,520	Variance	= 6,512,428.624

(Based on 824 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/60-63

MSC: Metropolitan Status Code (provided by MSG)

```
Metropolitan Status Code is a one-digit code developed by Marketing
Systems Group (MSG) that sub-classifies an MSA or MCSA.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 21.7   21.7    217      1  In the center city of an MSA
 32.4   32.4    324      2  Outside center city of an MSA but inside county containing center city
 22.4   22.4    224      3  Inside a suburban county of the MSA
  5.9    5.9     59      4  In an MSA that has no center city
 17.6   17.6    176      5  Not in an MSA
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.653
Max    = 5                    Std Dev  = 1.355
Median = 2                    Variance = 1.836

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/64
```

CENREG: Census Region (provided by MSG)

Renamed as CENSUSR in the public-use dataset to be consistent with previous waves

```
Census Region is a geographic area consisting of several States defined
   by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The States
   are grouped into four regions.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 21.2   21.2    212      1  Northeast
 24.7   24.7    247      2  Midwest
 34.7   34.7    347      3  South
 19.4   19.4    194      4  West
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.523
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.031
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.063

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/66
```

CENDIV: Census Division (provided by MSG)

Renamed as CENSUSD in the public-use dataset to be consistent with previous waves

```
Census Division is a geographic area consisting of several States defined
   by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The States are
   grouped into four regions and then subdivided into 9 divisions.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  4.8    4.8     48      1  New England
 16.4   16.4    164      2  Middle Atlantic
 17.6   17.6    176      3  East North Central
  7.1    7.1     71      4  West North Central
 18.3   18.3    183      5  South Atlantic
  5.6    5.6     56      6  East South Central
 10.8   10.8    108      7  West South Central
  7.5    7.5     75      8  Mountain
 11.9   11.9    119      9  Pacific
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 4.866
Max    = 9                    Std Dev  = 2.465
Median = 5                    Variance = 6.074

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/67
```

CBSA: CBSA Code (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

```
Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA).  CBSAs incorporate a new 5-digit
   coding scheme that is unique across both Micropolitan and Metropolitan
   Statistical Areas.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 10100-49740)

Min    = 10,100              Mean     =      30,176.047
Max    = 49,740              Std Dev  =      11,101.305
Median = 32,460              Variance = 123,238,975.972

(Based on 931 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/68-72
```

CBSADIV: CBSA Division (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

CBSAs are divided into two categories: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MCSA). All CBSAs consist of one or more counties, except in the six New England states where the OMB has developed a similar set of metropolitan areas known as New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), consisting of cities and towns.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.7	0.2	2	13644	
0.7	0.2	2	14484	
2.2	0.6	6	15764	
1.1	0.3	3	15804	
16.0	4.3	43	16974	
5.2	1.4	14	19124	
1.5	0.4	4	19804	
4.5	1.2	12	20764	
2.2	0.6	6	22744	
1.5	0.4	4	23104	
0.7	0.2	2	23844	
1.5	0.4	4	29404	
6.3	1.7	17	31084	
1.1	0.3	3	33124	
4.1	1.1	11	35004	
2.2	0.6	6	35084	
13.4	3.6	36	35644	
2.6	0.7	7	36084	
1.1	0.3	3	37764	
6.3	1.7	17	37964	
4.1	1.1	11	41884	
4.1	1.1	11	42044	
4.5	1.2	12	42644	
1.5	0.4	4	45104	
3.3	0.9	9	47644	
5.2	1.4	14	47894	
1.5	0.4	4	48424	
0.7	0.2	2	48864	
	73.1	731	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 13,644 Mean = 31,384.112
Max = 48,864 Std Dev = 10,888.776
Median = 35,084 Variance = 118,565,448.122

(Based on 269 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/73-77

CBSAMSA: CBSA MSA Met Status Code (provided by MSG)

A Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) associated with at least one urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000, based on the 2000 Census. A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of the Central County or counties containing the core urban area, plus adjacent/outlying counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the Central County, as measured by commutation patterns. As of June 6, 2003, the OMB has defined a total of 362 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that incorporate 1,090 counties, containing approximately 83% of the US population. While 78% of the counties now classified as "metropolitan" are the same as before, many Metropolitan areas have changed in some way, either by name or geographic composition.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
29.6	29.6	296	1	In the center of an MSA
39.4	39.4	394	2	Outside center city of an MSA but inside county containing center city
14.4	14.4	144	3	Inside a suburban county of the MSA
1.1	1.1	11	4	In an MSA that has no center city
15.5	15.5	155	5	Not in an MSA
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 2.335
Max	= 5	Std Dev	= 1.330
Median	= 2	Variance	= 1.769

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/78

CBSAMCSA: CBSA MCSA Met Status Code (provided by MSG)

A Core Based Statistical Area with at least one urban cluster containing between 10,000 to 50,000 people, based on the 2000 Census. A Micropolitan Statistical Area (MCSA) consists of the Central County or counties containing the core urban area, plus any adjacent/outlying counties with a high degree of social and economic integration as determined again by commutation patterns. As of June 6, 2003, there are 560 Micropolitan Statistical Areas (all new) consisting of 674 counties and containing 10% of the US population.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
4.2	4.2	42	1	In the center city of an MCSA
3.8	3.8	38	2	Outside center city of an MSA but inside county containing center city
0.6	0.6	6	3	Inside a suburban county of the MCSA
0.0	0.0	0	4	In an MCSA that has no center city
91.4	91.4	914	5	Not in an MCSA
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 4.706
Max = 5 Std Dev = .976
Median = 5 Variance = .953

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/79

CENTRACTA: Census Tract - Actual (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

Census Tract is a small, relatively permanent sub-division of a county (or county equivalent) used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to collect and tabulate Census data. A Census Tract generally contains between 1,500 and 8,000 people with an optimal size of 4,000 people. Census Tracts do not cross County boundaries, but can cross city, township, and town boundaries. Census Tract boundaries usually remain permanent for about 10 years and change only at the onset of the decennial Census.

In cases where MSG is able to match a listing to the generated phone number, an actual census tract may be appended (since the location of the phone is known).

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1025957700-56025001401)

Min = 1,025,957,700 Mean = 27,447,088,873.016
Max = 56,025,001,401 Std Dev = 15,620,526,571.467
Median = 26,163,538,800 Variance = 244,000,850,369,918,990,000.000

(Based on 643 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/80-90

CENTRACTP: Census Tract - Primary (provided by MSG) ** Removed from the public-use dataset**

Census Tract is a small, relatively permanent sub-division of a county
(or county equivalent) used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to collect
and tabulate Census data. A Census Tract generally contains between
1,500 and 8,000 people with an optimal size of 4,000 people. Census
Tracts do not cross County boundaries, but can cross city, township,
and town boundaries. Census Tract boundaries usually remain permanent
for about 10 years and change only at the onset of the decennial Census.

In cases where MSG is NOT able to match a listing to the generated phone number,
a primary census tract is appended. This tract is taken to be that which
serves the most phones in the generated exchange (area code and prefix).

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1015001100-56025000200)

Min	= 1,015,001,100	Mean	= 27,497,821,300.294
Max	= 56,025,000,200	Std Dev	= 15,696,426,779.587
Median	= 26,161,409,000	Variance	= 246,377,813,646,926,380,000.000

(Based on 708 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/91-101

FNLD: Date survey completed

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 9,102,011-12,132,011)

Min	= 9,102,011	Mean	= 10,206,061.000
Max	= 12,132,011	Std Dev	= 878,171.329
Median	= 10,132,011	Variance	= 771,184,882,382.382

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/columns: 1/707-714

hhsize@a: # adults 65+ in household

How many total people, including yourself, in your household are:

Adults 65 and older

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
73.0	72.9	729	0	
16.4	16.4	164	1	
9.6	9.6	96	2	
0.6	0.6	6	3	
0.1	0.1	1	4	
0.1	0.1	1	5	
0.1	0.1	1	8	
	0.2	2	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 0	Mean	= .392
Max	= 8	Std Dev	= .745
Median	= 0	Variance	= .555

(Based on 998 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 99
Record/columns: 1/199-200

hhsize@b: # adults 18-64 in household

How many total people, including yourself, in your household are:

Adults 18-64

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
14.5	14.5	145	0	
20.3	20.3	203	1	
43.4	43.4	434	2	
14.7	14.7	147	3	
4.5	4.5	45	4	
1.9	1.9	19	5	
0.5	0.5	5	6	
0.1	0.1	1	9	
	0.1	1	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 0	Mean	= 1.828
Max	= 9	Std Dev	= 1.176
Median	= 2	Variance	= 1.383

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 99
Record/columns: 1/201-202

hhsize@c: # children in household

How many total people, including yourself, in your household are:

Children (under 18)

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
66.3	66.1	661	0	
14.7	14.7	147	1	
11.5	11.5	115	2	
5.5	5.5	55	3	
1.0	1.0	10	4	
0.4	0.4	4	5	
0.2	0.2	2	6	
0.2	0.2	2	7	
0.1	0.1	1	8	
	0.3	3	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .638
Max = 8 Std Dev = 1.093
Median = 0 Variance = 1.195

(Based on 997 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 99
Record/columns: 1/203-204

SMoRAND: SMo randomization (assigned by SRI)

Randomization variable indicating if respondent was asked SMoq1 and SMoq2 (about the economic threat that other countries may pose to the United States) or not.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
47.1	47.1	471	1	Ballot A - Ask about economic threat (SMoq1, SMoq2)
52.9	52.9	529	2	Ballot B - Skip economic threat questions (go to SMoq3)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.529
Max = 2 Std Dev = .499
Median = 2 Variance = .249

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/column: 1/110

SMoq1: Largest economic threat to US

Which of the following countries is the largest economic threat to the
United States?

Note: This question was only asked of respondents who were randomly selected
for the SMo Ballot A questions (i.e. where SMoRAND = 1)

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
84.1	38.1	381	1	China
3.8	1.7	17	2	Germany
5.7	2.6	26	3	Japan
4.2	1.9	19	4	Russia
2.2	1.0	10	5	Respondent offers some other country
	1.5	15	8	Do not know
	0.3	3	9	Refused
	52.9	529	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.366
Max = 5 Std Dev = .930
Median = 1 Variance = .865

(Based on 453 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/205-206

SMoq2: US public education losing how much ground

```
In comparison to [fill SMoq1], how much is our public education system
losing ground?

Note: This question was only asked of respondents who were randomly selected
for the SMo Ballot A questions (i.e. where SMoRAND = 1)

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  9.5    4.1     41      1  None
 11.8    5.1     51      2  A little bit
 25.2   10.9    109      3  Some
 25.0   10.8    108      4  Quite a bit
 28.5   12.3    123      5  A great deal
         3.4     34      8  Do not know
         0.5      5      9  Refused
        52.9    529      .  (No Data)
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 3.512
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.276
Median = 4                   Variance = 1.629

(Based on 432 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/207-208
```

SMoq3: Community - Grade public schools

```
Students are often given the grades A, B, C, D, and FAIL to denote the
quality of their work. Suppose the public schools themselves in your
community were graded in the same way. What grade would you give the
public schools here?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 20.2   18.7    187      1  A
 39.3   36.5    365      2  B
 26.1   24.2    242      3  C
  9.7    9.0     90      4  D
  4.7    4.4     44      5  Fail
         6.9     69      8  Do not know
         0.3      3      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 2.395
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.059
Median = 2                   Variance = 1.122

(Based on 928 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/209-210
```

SMoq4: Nationally - Grade public schools

How about the public schools in the nation as a whole? What grade would you give the public schools nationally?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.3	3.1	31	1	A
24.2	22.4	224	2	B
51.3	47.5	475	3	C
17.0	15.7	157	4	D
4.2	3.9	39	5	Fail
	7.0	70	8	Do not know
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.945
Max = 5 Std Dev = .844
Median = 3 Variance = .712

(Based on 926 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/211-212

SMoq5: Confidence in public education

Consider now the people running the public education system in the United States. Would you say that you have: a great deal of confidence in them, some confidence in them, or hardly any confidence at all in them?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.9	6.7	67	1	A great deal of confidence in them
61.4	59.6	596	2	Some confidence in them
31.7	30.8	308	3	Hardly any confidence at all in them
	2.9	29	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.248
Max = 3 Std Dev = .570
Median = 2 Variance = .325

(Based on 971 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/213-214

SMoq6: National spending on education

We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. In order to improve the nation's education system, are we: spending too much money, too little money, or about the right amount?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
16.6	16.1	161	1	Spending too much money
59.0	57.1	571	2	Too little money
24.4	23.6	236	3	About the right amount
	3.2	32	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.077
Max = 3 Std Dev = .636
Median = 2 Variance = .405

(Based on 968 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/215-216

SMoq7: Have children in public school

Do you currently have any children attending the public schools in your community?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
74.6	74.6	746	0	No
25.4	25.4	254	1	Yes
	0.0	0	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .254
Max = 1 Std Dev = .436
Median = 0 Variance = .190

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/217-218

KMq1RAND: KM randomization (assigned by SRI)

Randomization variable indicating whether respondent was asked KMq1a or KMq1b. These questions offer slightly different phrasing about the presence of children at dinner.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
51.0	51.0	510	1	Ballot A - Dinner w/ child (ask KMq1a)
49.0	49.0	490	2	Ballot B - Child in room during dinner (ask KMq1b)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.490
Max = 2 Std Dev = .500
Median = 1 Variance = .250

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/111

KMq1a: Dinner w/ children - Ballot A

On how many of the past 7 days did you eat the evening meal with at least one of your children?

Interviewer: "your children" includes any dependent children living at home with R, whether R's children, R's partner's children, grandchildren, nieces/nephews, or foster children.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
4.1	0.7	7	0	
0.6	0.1	1	1	
6.4	1.1	11	2	
7.0	1.2	12	3	
8.1	1.4	14	4	
8.7	1.5	15	5	
8.1	1.4	14	6	
57.0	9.8	98	7	
33.8	338	77	No dependent children in household	
0.0	0	99	Refused	
49.0	490	.	(No Data)	
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 5.581
Max = 7 Std Dev = 2.023
Median = 7 Variance = 4.093

(Based on 172 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 77,99
Record/columns: 1/219-220

KMq1b: Child in room during dinner - Ballot B

On how many of the past 7 days was at least one of your children in the room with you while you ate the evening meal?

Interviewer: "your children" includes any dependent children living at home with R, whether R's children, R's partner's children, grandchildren, nieces/nephews, or foster children.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
2.5	0.4	4	0	
3.1	0.5	5	1	
4.4	0.7	7	2	
5.7	0.9	9	3	
10.1	1.6	16	4	
13.2	2.1	21	5	
5.0	0.8	8	6	
56.0	8.9	89	7	
	33.0	330	77	No dependent children in household
	0.1	1	99	Refused
	51.0	510	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 5.572
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.960
Median = 7 Variance = 3.841

(Based on 159 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 77,99
Record/columns: 1/221-222

KMq2@a: Whole family present for dinner

Thinking about the evening meals you eat with your children, indicate how often the following is true:

All family members living in the household are present.

Note: This question was skipped if the respondent answered that they had no dependent children in the household (i.e. if KMq1a = -3 or KMq1b = -3).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.8	0.6	6	1	Never
6.0	2.0	20	2	Seldom
16.3	5.4	54	3	Sometimes
33.5	11.1	111	4	Very often
42.3	14.0	140	5	Always
	0.1	1	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
	66.8	668	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1
Max = 5
Median = 4
Mean = 4.085
Std Dev = .993
Variance = .987

(Based on 331 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/223-224

KMq2@b: Disagreements at dinner

Thinking about the evening meals you eat with your children, indicate how often the following is true:

There are disagreements at mealtime.

Note: This question was skipped if the respondent answered that they had no dependent children in the household (i.e. if KMq1a = -3 or KMq1b = -3).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
28.6	9.4	94	1	Never
31.9	10.5	105	2	Seldom
30.4	10.0	100	3	Sometimes
5.8	1.9	19	4	Very often
3.3	1.1	11	5	Always
	0.1	1	8	Do not know
	0.2	2	9	Refused
	66.8	668	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.234
Max = 5 Std Dev = 1.034
Median = 2 Variance = 1.070

(Based on 329 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/225-226

KMq2@c: Everyone converses at dinner

Thinking about the evening meals you eat with your children, indicate how often the following is true:

Everyone eating takes part in conversation.

Note: This question was skipped if the respondent answered that they had no dependent children in the household (i.e. if KMq1a = -3 or KMq1b = -3).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.2	0.4	4	1	Never
2.7	0.9	9	2	Seldom
8.5	2.8	28	3	Sometimes
25.1	8.3	83	4	Very often
62.5	20.7	207	5	Always
	0.1	1	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
	66.8	668	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 4.450
Max	= 5	Std Dev	= .853
Median	= 5	Variance	= .727

(Based on 331 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/227-228

KMq2@d: TV/Electronics at dinner

Thinking about the evening meals you eat with your children, indicate how often the following is true:

The TV is on or phones or other electronic devices are out (e.g., Game Boys, iPads, laptops, etc.).

Note: This question was skipped if the respondent answered that they had no dependent children in the household (i.e. if KMq1a = -3 or KMq1b = -3).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
40.2	13.3	133	1	Never
13.9	4.6	46	2	Seldom
18.7	6.2	62	3	Sometimes
11.2	3.7	37	4	Very often
16.0	5.3	53	5	Always
	0.1	1	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
	66.8	668	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 2.489
Max	= 5	Std Dev	= 1.498
Median	= 2	Variance	= 2.245

(Based on 331 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/229-230

KMq2@e: Children help w/ chores around dinner

Thinking about the evening meals you eat with your children, indicate how often the following is true:

The children help with food prep, setting the table, clearing the table, washing dishes, or other chores around mealtime.

Note: This question was skipped if the respondent answered that they had no dependent children in the household (i.e. if KMq1a = -3 or KMq1b = -3).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
14.2	4.7	47	1	Never
14.2	4.7	47	2	Seldom
23.0	7.6	76	3	Sometimes
18.8	6.2	62	4	Very often
29.7	9.8	98	5	Always
	0.2	2	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
	66.8	668	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.355
Max = 5 Std Dev = 1.403
Median = 3 Variance = 1.968

(Based on 330 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/231-232

JAq1: Doctor uses EMR

An electronic medical record is a computer-based version of a patient's medical record. Do you know if your doctor uses an electronic medical record for you?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
82.7	63.9	639	1	Yes, my doctor has an electronic medical record for me
17.3	13.4	134	2	No, my doctor does not have an electronic medical record for me
	4.5	45	7	Not applicable - I have no doctor
	18.1	181	8	I'm not sure
	0.1	1	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.173
Max = 2 Std Dev = .379
Median = 1 Variance = .143

(Based on 773 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7,8,9
Record/columns: 1/233-234

JAq2: Quality of care - EMR impact

If doctors used electronic medical records, instead of paper records, how do you think that would affect the quality of medical care? Do you think it will: greatly improve it, slightly improve it, have no effect, slightly worsen it, or greatly worsen it?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
32.7	31.6	316	1	Greatly improve it
33.6	32.4	324	2	Slightly improve it
26.4	25.5	255	3	Have no effect
4.8	4.6	46	4	Slightly worsen it
2.5	2.4	24	5	Greatly worsen it
	3.4	34	8	Do not know enough about electronic medical records
	0.1	1	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.107
Max = 5 Std Dev = .998
Median = 2 Variance = .996

(Based on 965 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/235-236

JAq3: Privacy/security - EMR impact

If doctors used electronic medical records, instead of paper records, how do you think that would affect the privacy and security of medical information? Do you think it will: greatly improve it, slightly improve it, have no effect, slightly worsen it, or greatly worsen it?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.1	6.8	68	1	Greatly improve it
10.8	10.4	104	2	Slightly improve it
32.5	31.2	312	3	Have no effect
32.8	31.5	315	4	Slightly worsen it
16.7	16.0	160	5	Greatly worsen it
	3.8	38	8	Do not know enough about electronic medical records
	0.3	3	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.412
Max = 5 Std Dev = 1.104
Median = 3 Variance = 1.220

(Based on 959 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/237-238

JAq4: Quality of care - Sharing med info

A related issue is how you would feel about computers being used to share medical information between different places where patients receive medical care.

If medical information could be shared electronically between the places where a patient receives medical care, how do you think that would affect the quality of medical care? Do you think it will: greatly improve it, slightly improve it, have no effect, slightly worsen it, or greatly worsen it?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
43.6	42.2	422	1	Greatly improve it
35.1	34.0	340	2	Slightly improve it
15.9	15.4	154	3	Have no effect
3.3	3.2	32	4	Slightly worsen it
2.2	2.1	21	5	Greatly worsen it
	3.1	31	8	Do not know enough about the issue
	0.0	0	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 1.854
Max	= 5	Std Dev	= .949
Median	= 2	Variance	= .901

(Based on 969 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/239-240

JAq5: Privacy/security - Sharing med info

```
If medical information could be shared electronically between the places
where a patient receives medical care, how do you think that would affect
the privacy and security of medical information?  Do you think it will:
greatly improve it, slightly improve it, have no effect, slightly worsen it,
or greatly worsen it?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  6.3    5.9     59      1  Greatly improve it
 12.4   11.7    117      2  Slightly improve it
 33.5   31.6    316      3  Have no effect
 31.8   30.0    300      4  Slightly worsen it
 15.9   15.0    150      5  Greatly worsen it
         5.4     54      8  Do not know enough about the issue
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 3.387
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.087
Median = 3                   Variance = 1.181

(Based on 942 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/241-242
```

JAq6: Overall health rating

```
In general, how would you rate your overall health?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 23.7   23.7    237      1  Excellent
 36.7   36.7    367      2  Very good
 27.1   27.1    271      3  Good
  9.8    9.8     98      4  Fair
  2.7    2.7     27      5  Poor
         0.0      0      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 2.311
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.023
Median = 2                   Variance = 1.047

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/243-244
```

JAq7: Caregiver for someone ill

Are you currently caring for or making healthcare decisions for a family member or a close friend with a serious or chronic illness?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
85.0	84.9	849	0	No
15.0	15.0	150	1	Yes
	0.1	1	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .150
Max = 1 Std Dev = .357
Median = 0 Variance = .128

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/245-246

JCq3: Describe weight

How would you describe your weight?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.5	0.5	5	1	Very underweight
3.4	3.4	34	2	Somewhat underweight
51.1	50.9	509	3	About right
40.2	40.1	401	4	Somewhat overweight
4.8	4.8	48	5	Very overweight
	0.1	1	8	Do not know
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.454
Max = 5 Std Dev = .666
Median = 3 Variance = .443

(Based on 997 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/247-248

JCq4: Trying to gain/lose weight

What, if anything, are you trying to do right now about your weight?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
4.7	4.7	47	1	Trying to gain weight
42.0	41.9	419	2	Trying to lose weight
53.3	53.2	532	3	Not trying to gain or lose weight
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.486
Max = 3 Std Dev = .587
Median = 3 Variance = .344

(Based on 998 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/249-250

JSq1: Religious orgs help w/ obesity

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Religious organizations should help to deal with obesity in the U.S.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.4	8.4	84	1	Strongly agree
20.8	20.7	207	2	Agree
16.5	16.5	165	3	Uncertain
28.7	28.6	286	4	Disagree
25.6	25.5	255	5	Strongly disagree
	0.3	3	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.422
Max = 5 Std Dev = 1.295
Median = 4 Variance = 1.678

(Based on 997 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/251-252

SMq4: Preferred health care system (**Renamed to ESq1 to be consistent with previous waves**)

```
Turning to a few questions about American health care policy ...

Thinking about the next ten years, if you had to choose between the health
care bill that became law in 2010 or going back to the previous system,
which would you choose?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 43.3   36.5    365      1  Health care bill passed in 2010
 56.7   47.8    478      2  Back to previous system
        15.2    152      8  Do not know
         0.5      5      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.567
Max    = 2                    Std Dev  =  .496
Median = 2                    Variance =  .246

(Based on 843 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/253-254
```

SMq1RAND: SMq1 randomization (assigned by SRI)

```
Randomization variable indicating the phrasing of SMq1.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 48.6   48.6    486      1  Refer to Congress/Obama administration
 51.4   51.4    514      2  Refer to health care system of 2010
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.514
Max    = 2                    Std Dev  =  .500
Median = 2                    Variance =  .250

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/108
```

SMq1: Support/oppose health care changes

```
Overall, given what you know about them, would you say you support or oppose
the changes to the health care system that
[if SMq1RAND eq <1>]were enacted by Congress and the Obama administration in 2010
[else]became law in 2010?

Do you feel that way strongly or somewhat?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 22.3   19.4    194      1  Support strongly
 25.8   22.5    225      2  Support somewhat
 16.1   14.0    140      3  Oppose somewhat
 35.8   31.2    312      4  Oppose strongly
        12.5    125      8  No opinion
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.654
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.179
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.390

(Based on 871 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/255-256
```

SMq2: Family impact of health care changes

```
Thinking about the health care bill that became law in 2010, do you think it
already has or will make things better, make no difference, or make things
worse for you and your family?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 23.0   21.4    214      1  Better
 40.4   37.5    375      2  No difference
 36.6   34.0    340      3  Worse
         7.0     70      8  Do not know
         0.1      1      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.136
Max    = 3                    Std Dev  =  .761
Median = 2                    Variance =  .579

(Based on 929 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/257-258
```

SMq3: Low-income impact of health care changes

```
Thinking about the health care bill that became law in 2010, do you
think it already has or will make things better, make no difference, or make
things worse for lower-income families?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 48.6   43.5    435      1  Better
 21.2   19.0    190      2  No difference
 30.2   27.0    270      3  Worse
        10.3    103      8  Do not know
         0.2      2      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 1.816
Max    = 3                   Std Dev  =  .869
Median = 2                   Variance =  .755

(Based on 895 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/259-260
```

DDq1a: Jurors should uphold law as written

```
Moving away from healthcare, I'd like to get your opinion on a few legal
and political issues.  For each of the following statements, please tell me
whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor
disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

Jurors decide if a person is guilty. When they do, they should uphold the
law, exactly as it is written.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 12.3   12.1    121      1  Absolutely agree
 24.1   23.8    238      2  Strongly agree
 34.5   34.0    340      3  Agree
  8.7    8.6     86      4  Neither agree or disagree
 13.1   12.9    129      5  Disagree
  5.5    5.4     54      6  Strongly disagree
  1.8    1.8     18      7  Absolutely disagree
         1.0     10      8  Do not know
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 3.099
Max    = 7                   Std Dev  = 1.456
Median = 3                   Variance = 2.120

(Based on 986 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/261-262
```

DDq1b: Liberal rhetoric may incite violence

Moving away from healthcare, I'd like to get your opinion on a few legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

Liberal writers should not use heated and violent rhetoric. It may incite violence.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.7	7.5	75	1	Absolutely agree
21.0	20.5	205	2	Strongly agree
27.6	27.0	270	3	Agree
13.1	12.8	128	4	Neither agree or disagree
16.2	15.8	158	5	Disagree
9.7	9.5	95	6	Strongly disagree
4.8	4.7	47	7	Absolutely disagree
	1.9	19	8	Do not know
	0.3	3	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 3.575
Max	= 7	Std Dev	= 1.615
Median	= 3	Variance	= 2.609

(Based on 978 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/263-264

DDq1c: Obama's speaking skills not enough

Moving away from healthcare, I'd like to get your opinion on a few legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

President Obama has elegant speaking skills. But they are not enough to influence major international issues.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.0	6.9	69	1	Absolutely agree
20.8	20.5	205	2	Strongly agree
27.8	27.4	274	3	Agree
10.2	10.0	100	4	Neither agree or disagree
19.0	18.7	187	5	Disagree
11.7	11.5	115	6	Strongly disagree
3.6	3.5	35	7	Absolutely disagree
	1.4	14	8	Do not know
	0.1	1	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.625
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.606
Median = 3 Variance = 2.580

(Based on 985 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/265-266

DDq1d: Republicans obstructed economic revival

Moving away from healthcare, I'd like to get your opinion on a few legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

Previous Republican presidents passed many statutes and regulations. These have made it impossible for President Obama to revive the economy.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.0	5.8	58	1	Absolutely agree
16.7	16.2	162	2	Strongly agree
18.6	18.1	181	3	Agree
10.9	10.6	106	4	Neither agree or disagree
18.3	17.8	178	5	Disagree
19.1	18.6	186	6	Strongly disagree
10.4	10.1	101	7	Absolutely disagree
	2.5	25	8	Do not know
	0.3	3	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 4.179
Max	= 7	Std Dev	= 1.801
Median	= 4	Variance	= 3.245

(Based on 972 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/267-268

MJCq1@a: Government-issued ID

```
Now we're going to move on to a broader set of issues about forms of
identification and voting.

Nowadays, people have all kinds of forms of identification. Do you own or
have any of the following?

A government-issued ID like a driver's license, passport,
birth certificate or military ID

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  1.1    1.1     11      0  No
 98.9   98.8    988      1  Yes
         0.0      0      8  Do not know
         0.1      1      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .989
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .104
Median = 1                   Variance = .011

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/269-270
```

MJCq1@b: Benefits card

```
Nowadays, people have all kinds of forms of identification. Do you own or
have any of the following?

A benefits card, like one for health insurance, prescription
benefits, social security, Medicaid, Medicare or TANF

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  9.5    9.5     95      0  No
 90.5   90.2    902      1  Yes
         0.1      1      8  Do not know
         0.2      2      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .905
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .294
Median = 1                   Variance = .086

(Based on 997 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/271-272
```

MJCq1@c: Work/student ID

```
Nowadays, people have all kinds of forms of identification. Do you own or
have any of the following?

A work or student related ID

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 54.2   54.1    541      0  No
 45.8   45.8    458      1  Yes
         0.0      0      8  Do not know
         0.1      1      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                    Mean     = .458
Max    = 1                    Std Dev  = .499
Median = 0                    Variance = .249

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/273-274
```

MJCq1@d: Check book/ATM card

```
Nowadays, people have all kinds of forms of identification. Do you own or
have any of the following?

A bank check book or ATM card

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  7.5    7.4     74      0  No
 92.5   91.5    915      1  Yes
         0.1      1      8  Do not know
         1.0     10      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                    Mean     = .925
Max    = 1                    Std Dev  = .263
Median = 1                    Variance = .069

(Based on 989 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/275-276
```

MJCq2: Voted in 2008 Presidential elections **renamed to THq6 in the public-use dataset for comparability**

```
In talking to people about elections, we often find that a lot of people are
not able to vote because they weren't registered, they were sick, or they
just didn't have time.  How about you -- did you vote in the last presidential
elections in 2008?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 16.0   15.5    155      0  No
 84.0   81.1    811      1  Yes
         3.4     34      7  Not eligible to vote
         0.0      0      8  Do not know/cannot remember
         0.0      0      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                    Mean     = .840
Max    = 1                    Std Dev  = .367
Median = 1                    Variance = .135

(Based on 966 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7,8,9
Record/columns: 1/277-278
```

MJCq3: Likelihood to vote if need ID

Renamed to MJCq3a in the public-use dataset to avoid conflict with a previous wave variable

```
A number of states now have or are considering adding identification
requirements in order to register or vote in the 2012 elections, in which
you would be asked to present a government issued ID to verify your identity
to be able to vote.

If you were going to be asked for a federally issued ID at the voting booth,
would you be: more likely to vote, just as likely to vote, or less likely to vote?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 12.4   12.3    123      1  More likely to vote
 77.7   77.0    770      2  Just as likely to vote
  9.9    9.8     98      3  Less likely to vote
         0.6      6      8  Do not know
         0.3      3      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.975
Max    = 3                    Std Dev  =  .472
Median = 2                    Variance =  .223

(Based on 991 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/279-280
```

DPq5: Arab profiling opinion

```
Since September 11th (2001, the date of the terrorist attacks on the World
Trade Center and the Pentagon), some law enforcement agencies have stopped and
searched people who are Arab or of Middle Eastern descent to see if they may be
involved in potential terrorist activities.  Do you approve or disapprove of
this kind of profiling?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 55.0   51.9    519      1  Approve
 45.0   42.4    424      2  Disapprove
         4.1     41      8  Do not know
         1.6     16      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.450
Max    = 2                    Std Dev  =  .498
Median = 1                    Variance =  .248

(Based on 943 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/281-282
```

JWq2: Military force makes problems worse

```
Do you agree or disagree with the statement "The use of military force
only makes problems worse"?

Interviewer: Probe to determine if they feel strongly or somewhat

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 12.5   11.9    119      1  Strongly agree
 22.9   21.7    217      2  Somewhat agree
 33.1   31.4    314      3  Somewhat disagree
 31.5   29.9    299      4  Strongly disagree
         4.4     44      8  Do not know
         0.7      7      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.836
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.010
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.019

(Based on 949 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/283-284
```

JWq3: Active US role in world conflicts

```
Do you agree or disagree with the statement "The U.S. needs to play an
active role in solving conflicts around the world"?

Interviewer: Probe to determine if they feel strongly or somewhat

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 15.8   15.4    154      1  Strongly agree
 33.5   32.7    327      2  Somewhat agree
 24.9   24.3    243      3  Somewhat disagree
 25.9   25.3    253      4  Strongly disagree
         2.2     22      8  Do not know
         0.1      1      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.609
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.036
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.072

(Based on 977 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/285-286
```

GFMq1: War in Afghanistan will make U.S. safer

```
Some people believe that the war in Afghanistan will make America safer,
while others believe that the war will not make America safer.  To what
extent do you agree with the following statement:

"The war in Afghanistan will make America safer"?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 10.1    9.5     95      1  Strongly agree
 25.3   23.7    237      2  Somewhat agree
 28.5   26.7    267      3  Somewhat disagree
 36.1   33.8    338      4  Strongly disagree
         5.9     59      8  Do not know
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.905
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.006
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.011

(Based on 937 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/287-288
```

GFMq2: Tax to finance Afghanistan war

Some members of Congress have proposed a war tax to pay for the war in Afghanistan. Other members of Congress believe there should be no war tax to pay for the war. To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"Congress should pass a war tax to finance the war in Afghanistan."

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.4	8.0	80	1	Strongly agree
12.7	12.1	121	2	Somewhat agree
24.3	23.2	232	3	Somewhat disagree
54.6	52.0	520	4	Strongly disagree
	4.5	45	8	Do not know
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.251
Max = 4 Std Dev = .973
Median = 4 Variance = .946

(Based on 953 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/289-290

GFMq3: Type of tax to finance war

Imagine that Congress passed a war tax to help pay for the war in Afghanistan. What type of tax would you prefer?

Note: The following response options were presented in a random order:
1. A tax paid only by the wealthy
2. A tax that rises as income rises
3. A tax paid equally by everyone

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.9	24.3	243	1	Tax paid only by the wealthy
33.9	31.8	318	2	Tax that rises as income rises
40.2	37.7	377	3	Tax paid equally by everyone
	4.5	45	8	Do not know
	1.7	17	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.143
Max = 3 Std Dev = .801
Median = 2 Variance = .641

(Based on 938 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/291-292

employ: Employed

Now I am going to ask you some basic questions about your employment just
to make sure we have opinions and views from all different sorts of people.

Last week, did you do any work for either pay or profit? Include any
job from which you were temporarily absent (e.g. on vacation)
or "on layoff."

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
63.0	62.9	629	1	Yes
13.2	13.2	132	2	No
19.4	19.4	194	3	Retired
3.6	3.6	36	4	Disabled
0.7	0.7	7	5	Unable to work
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000	cases	

Min = 1 Mean = 1.657
Max = 5 Std Dev = .957
Median = 1 Variance = .916

(Based on 998 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/293-294

jbtype: Main job type

Which of the following best describes your main job? By main job we mean
the one at which you usually work the most hours.

Note: This question was only asked of employed respondents (where employ = 1).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
82.3	51.7	517	1	Full-time, all year round
14.2	8.9	89	2	Part-time, all year round
0.5	0.3	3	3	Temporary
1.0	0.6	6	4	Seasonal or part year
2.1	1.3	13	5	Contract or on call
	0.1	1	9	Refused
	37.1	371	-1	(No Data) Not in universe
100.0	100.0	1,000	cases	

Min = 1 Mean = 1.263
Max = 5 Std Dev = .714
Median = 1 Variance = .510

(Based on 628 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/295-296

hrswrk: Hours worked last week

How many hours did you work last week, at all jobs?

Note: This question was only asked of employed responsdents (where employ = 1).

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 0-100)

Min	= 0	Mean	= 43.405
Max	= 100	Std Dev	= 14.512
Median	= 40	Variance	= 210.586

(Based on 627 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: -1
Record/columns: 1/297-299

selfempl: Self-employed

Are you self-employed without employees (i.e. consultant, freelancer)
on your main job?

Note: This question was only asked of employed responsdents (where employ = 1).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
80.4	50.5	505	0	No
19.6	12.3	123	1	Yes
	0.1	1	9	Refused
	37.1	371	-1	(No Data) Not in universe
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 0	Mean	= .196
Max	= 1	Std Dev	= .397
Median	= 0	Variance	= .158

(Based on 628 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/300-301

lkwork: Looking for new work

In the last four weeks have you looked for new work or a new job?

Note: This question was asked of all respondents except those who were unable to work (where employ = 5).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
83.9	83.1	831	0	No
16.1	16.0	160	1	Yes
	0.2	2	9	Refused
	0.7	7	-1	(No Data) Not in universe
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .161
Max = 1 Std Dev = .368
Median = 0 Variance = .136

(Based on 991 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/302-303

KHq2: Friends/family lost job in past 2 yrs

Did you have a close friend, family member, or co-worker who lost their job in the past two years?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
32.2	32.2	322	0	No
67.8	67.8	678	1	Yes
	0.0	0	9	Refused
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .678
Max = 1 Std Dev = .467
Median = 1 Variance = .219

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/304-305

JAq8: Internet/email use

About how often do you use the Internet or e-mail (including at home, at work, and at any other locations)?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
75.6	75.5	755	1	Almost every day
7.7	7.7	77	2	At least once a week
2.5	2.5	25	3	Once or twice a month
2.0	2.0	20	4	Less often
12.2	12.2	122	5	Never
	0.1	1	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.676
Max = 5 Std Dev = 1.363
Median = 1 Variance = 1.857

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/306-307

JHq1: Mobile phone services used

If you own a mobile phone or smartphone, what kind of services do you use?

Interviewer: If they say they have more than one phone, ask them to answer in terms of the phone they use the most.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
46.2	41.1	411	1	Text messaging, web browsing and calling
26.5	23.6	236	2	Text messaging and calling
27.2	24.2	242	3	Calling only
	10.9	109	7	NA - Do not own a mobile phone (landline only)
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.810
Max = 3 Std Dev = .836
Median = 2 Variance = .699

(Based on 889 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 7,9
Record/columns: 1/308-309

JHq2: How long had mobile phone

```
How long have you had that phone?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  2.1    1.9     19      1  Less than 1 month
 10.4    9.2     92      2  1 to less than 6 months
 10.8    9.6     96      3  6 months to less than 12 months
 19.0   16.9    169      4  1 to less than 2 years
 57.7   51.2    512      5  2 years or more
         0.2      2      8  Do not know
         0.1      1      9  Refused
        10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 4.197
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.120
Median = 5                   Variance = 1.254

(Based on 888 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9,-1
Record/columns: 1/310-311
```

JHq3: How soon check phone after waking up

```
How soon after you wake up do you check your phone (excluding using it as
an alarm clock)?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 21.1   18.7    187      1  Within 5 minutes
 16.2   14.4    144      2  6-30 minutes
 15.0   13.3    133      3  31-60 minutes
 47.7   42.4    424      4  After 60 minutes
         0.3      3      9  Refused
        10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 2.894
Max    = 4                   Std Dev  = 1.213
Median = 3                   Variance = 1.472

(Based on 888 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/312-313
```

JHq4: How often sleep with phone

```
How often do you sleep with your phone in your bed or bring it into your
bed during the night?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 58.7   52.2    522      1  Never
  7.2    6.4     64      2  Rarely
  5.3    4.7     47      3  Sometimes
  4.4    3.9     39      4  Often
 24.5   21.8    218      5  Always
        0.1      1      9  Refused
       10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 2.289
Max    = 5                   Std Dev  = 1.714
Median = 1                   Variance = 2.939

(Based on 890 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/314-315
```

JHq5: Hard not to use phone

```
Do you find it difficult to not use your phone in places where
it is socially frowned upon, such as on public transportation (bus or
plane), in restaurants, the cinema or in your place of worship?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 85.0   75.6    756      0  No
 15.0   13.3    133      1  Yes
        0.2      2      9  Refused
       10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .150
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .357
Median = 0                   Variance = .127

(Based on 889 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/316-317
```

JHq6: Worse to forget wallet or phone

```
Which would be more upsetting, leaving your wallet at home or leaving your
phone at home?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 81.5   72.0    720      1  Your wallet
 18.5   16.3    163      2  Your phone
         0.8      8      9  Refused
        10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 1.185
Max    = 2                   Std Dev  =  .388
Median = 1                   Variance =  .151

(Based on 883 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/318-319
```

JHq7: Experienced phantom vibrations/calls

```
Have you ever experienced "phantom vibrations," in which you imagined
your phone vibrating on your body when in fact it was not, or "phantom
calls" in which you imagined your phone ringing when in fact it was not?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 61.5   54.7    547      0  No
 38.5   34.3    343      1  Yes
         0.1      1      9  Refused
        10.9    109     -1  (No Data) Not in universe
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .385
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .487
Median = 0                   Variance = .237

(Based on 890 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 9,-1
Record/columns: 1/320-321
```

JWq1RAND: JWq1 randomization (assigned by SRI)

Randomization variable indicating the phrasing of JWq1.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
49.7	49.7	497	1	Refer to democratic government
50.3	50.3	503	2	Refer to non-democratic/autocratic government
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 1.503
Max	= 2	Std Dev	= .500
Median	= 2	Variance	= .250

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: -1,-2
Record/column: 1/109

JWq1: US military intervention in Yemen

```
The next question is about U.S. policy toward Yemen, a small country in the
Middle East.

Note: When JWq1RAND = 1, bracketed text in this question used the word "democratic".
Otherwise, bracketed text used the word "non-democratic" or "autocratic".

Many experts say that Yemen has a weak military and a [democratic/autocratic]
government.

Terrorists, including Al Qaeda, have set up bases in Yemen and are preparing
to attack the United States.  Yemen's [democratic/non-democratic] government
is too weak to remove the terrorists, but it refuses to let other countries get
involved.  Would you favor or oppose using the U.S. military to destroy the
terrorist bases without the permission of Yemen's [democratic/non-democratic]
government?

Interviewer: Probe to determine if they feel strongly or somewhat

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 22.2   20.1    201      1  Strongly favor
 21.8   19.7    197      2  Somewhat favor
 21.4   19.4    194      3  Somewhat oppose
 34.6   31.3    313      4  Strongly oppose
         8.4     84      8  Do not know
         1.1     11      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.684
Max    = 4                    Std Dev  = 1.163
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.354

(Based on 905 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/322-323
```

CLq1: Closest person - How share $100

Imagine that you have made a list of the one hundred people closest to you in the world ranging from your dearest friend or relative at position one to a mere acquaintance at position one-hundred.

The person at position one would be someone you know well and is your closest friend or relative. The person at position one-hundred might be someone you recognize and encounter but perhaps you may not even know their name.

You do not have to actually create this list, just imagine that you have done so.

Now, please imagine that you are given a sum of money and asked to divide it between yourself and another person on the list. You can split the money whichever way you like.

Imagine you are given one-hundred dollars. How much of those one-hundred dollars would you give to the person in position one on the list?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.0	6.6	66	0	
1.8	1.7	17	1	
0.1	0.1	1	2	
0.1	0.1	1	3	
2.8	2.6	26	10	
2.6	2.5	25	20	
3.1	2.9	29	25	
1.1	1.0	10	30	
0.7	0.7	7	33	
0.3	0.3	3	35	
1.0	0.9	9	40	
0.2	0.2	2	45	
43.3	40.9	409	50	
1.1	1.0	10	60	
0.6	0.6	6	70	
2.6	2.5	25	75	
1.7	1.6	16	80	
0.5	0.5	5	90	
0.4	0.4	4	95	
0.1	0.1	1	99	
28.8	27.2	272	100	
	4.0	40	888	Do not know
	1.6	16	999	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 58.630
Max = 100 Std Dev = 31.937
Median = 50 Variance = 1,019.955

(Based on 944 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 888,999
Record/columns: 1/324-326

CLq2: 10th closest person - How share $100

Imagine that you have made a list of the one hundred people closest to you in the world ranging from your dearest friend or relative at position one to a mere acquaintance at position one-hundred.

The person at position one would be someone you know well and is your closest friend or relative. The person at position one-hundred might be someone you recognize and encounter but perhaps you may not even know their name.

You do not have to actually create this list, just imagine that you have done so.

Now, please imagine that you are given a sum of money and asked to divide it between yourself and another person on the list. You can split the money whichever way you like.

You are given another one-hundred dollars. How much of those one-hundred dollars would you give to the person in position ten on the list?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
25.2	23.0	230	0	
3.5	3.2	32	1	
0.4	0.4	4	2	
0.1	0.1	1	3	
0.2	0.2	2	4	
4.2	3.8	38	5	
0.1	0.1	1	7	
0.1	0.1	1	8	
0.1	0.1	1	9	
14.5	13.2	132	10	
0.1	0.1	1	11	
1.3	1.2	12	15	
8.3	7.6	76	20	
6.5	5.9	59	25	
0.1	0.1	1	27	
2.5	2.3	23	30	
0.3	0.3	3	33	
0.3	0.3	3	35	
1.0	0.9	9	40	
18.4	16.8	168	50	
0.1	0.1	1	55	
0.3	0.3	3	60	
1.0	0.9	9	75	
0.3	0.3	3	80	
0.4	0.4	4	90	
0.2	0.2	2	95	
10.3	9.4	94	100	
	6.4	64	888	Do not know
	2.3	23	999	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000	cases	

Min	= 0	Mean	= 27.987
Max	= 100	Std Dev	= 31.523
Median	= 20	Variance	= 993.728

(Based on 913 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 888,999
Record/columns: 1/327-329

CLq3: 50th closest person - How share $100

Imagine that you have made a list of the one hundred people closest to you in the world ranging from your dearest friend or relative at position one to a mere acquaintance at position one-hundred.

The person at position one would be someone you know well and is your closest friend or relative. The person at position one-hundred might be someone you recognize and encounter but perhaps you may not even know their name.

You do not have to actually create this list, just imagine that you have done so.

Now, please imagine that you are given a sum of money and asked to divide it between yourself and another person on the list. You can split the money whichever way you like.

You are given another one-hundred dollars. How much of those one-hundred dollars would you give to the person in position fifty on the list?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
45.2	40.9	409	0	
5.2	4.7	47	1	
1.9	1.7	17	2	
0.6	0.5	5	3	
5.6	5.1	51	5	
0.1	0.1	1	6	
0.1	0.1	1	7	
9.7	8.8	88	10	
0.1	0.1	1	12	
0.7	0.6	6	15	
0.1	0.1	1	18	
4.2	3.8	38	20	
5.1	4.6	46	25	
0.9	0.8	8	30	
0.2	0.2	2	33	
0.7	0.6	6	40	
0.1	0.1	1	45	
11.8	10.7	107	50	
0.2	0.2	2	60	
0.2	0.2	2	75	
0.1	0.1	1	90	
7.2	6.5	65	100	
	6.9	69	888	Do not know
	2.6	26	999	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 17.762
Max = 100 Std Dev = 28.526
Median = 1 Variance = 813.728

(Based on 905 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 888,999
Record/columns: 1/330-332

CLq4: 100th closest person - How share $100

Imagine that you have made a list of the one hundred people closest to you in the world ranging from your dearest friend or relative at position one to a mere acquaintance at position one-hundred.

The person at position one would be someone you know well and is your closest friend or relative. The person at position one-hundred might be someone you recognize and encounter but perhaps you may not even know their name.

You do not have to actually create this list, just imagine that you have done so.

Now, please imagine that you are given a sum of money and asked to divide it between yourself and another person on the list. You can split the money whichever way you like.

You are given another one-hundred dollars. How much of those one-hundred dollars would you give to the person in position one-hundred on the list?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
55.2	50.1	501	0	
7.7	7.0	70	1	
0.6	0.5	5	2	
0.8	0.7	7	3	
0.1	0.1	1	4	
5.2	4.7	47	5	
6.6	6.0	60	10	
0.3	0.3	3	15	
0.1	0.1	1	18	
2.8	2.5	25	20	
2.6	2.4	24	25	
0.7	0.6	6	30	
0.2	0.2	2	33	
0.1	0.1	1	35	
0.3	0.3	3	40	
8.8	8.0	80	50	
0.1	0.1	1	60	
0.2	0.2	2	75	
0.1	0.1	1	90	
7.4	6.7	67	100	
	6.7	67	888	Do not know
	2.6	26	999	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000	cases	

Min = 0 Mean = 14.889
Max = 100 Std Dev = 28.557
Median = 0 Variance = 815.496

(Based on 907 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 888,999
Record/columns: 1/333-335

CLq5: Favorite charity - How share $100

Imagine that you have made a list of the one hundred people closest to you in the world ranging from your dearest friend or relative at position one to a mere acquaintance at position one-hundred.

The person at position one would be someone you know well and is your closest friend or relative. The person at position one-hundred might be someone you recognize and encounter but perhaps you may not even know their name.

You do not have to actually create this list, just imagine that you have done so.

Now, please imagine that you are given a sum of money and asked to divide it between yourself and another person on the list. You can split the money whichever way you like.

You are given another one-hundred dollars. How much of those one-hundred dollars would you give to your favorite charity?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
7.4	7.1	71	0	
0.8	0.8	8	1	
0.1	0.1	1	2	
0.1	0.1	1	3	
0.7	0.7	7	5	
0.1	0.1	1	9	
10.9	10.5	105	10	
0.8	0.8	8	15	
0.1	0.1	1	18	
7.7	7.4	74	20	
6.1	5.9	59	25	
1.9	1.8	18	30	
0.3	0.3	3	33	
0.2	0.2	2	35	
0.8	0.8	8	40	
0.1	0.1	1	45	
19.3	18.6	186	50	
0.8	0.8	8	60	
0.1	0.1	1	65	
0.1	0.1	1	66	
0.1	0.1	1	70	
0.1	0.1	1	73	
2.8	2.7	27	75	
0.7	0.7	7	80	
0.8	0.8	8	90	
0.2	0.2	2	99	
36.7	35.3	353	100	
	2.3	23	888	Do not know
	1.4	14	999	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000	cases	

Min	= 0	Mean	= 56.211
Max	= 100	Std Dev	= 38.108
Median	= 50	Variance	= 1,452.243

(Based on 963 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 888,999
Record/columns: 1/336-338

DDq2a: Jurors should consider punishment

I have a few final questions about your opinions on some legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

If the punishment required by law seems too severe, juries should consider that when deciding if a defendant is guilty of a minor drug offense.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
10.8	10.6	106	1	Absolutely agree
19.2	18.8	188	2	Strongly agree
30.7	30.0	300	3	Agree
5.9	5.8	58	4	Neither agree or disagree
17.3	16.9	169	5	Disagree
11.1	10.9	109	6	Strongly disagree
4.9	4.8	48	7	Absolutely disagree
	1.3	13	8	Do not know
	0.9	9	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 3.527
Max	= 7	Std Dev	= 1.700
Median	= 3	Variance	= 2.890

(Based on 978 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/339-340

DDq2b: Obama's speaking is too little for Iran

I have a few final questions about your opinions on some legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

President Obama has done too little with his speaking skills to create regime change in Iran.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.7	5.4	54	1	Absolutely agree
11.8	11.2	112	2	Strongly agree
23.4	22.1	221	3	Agree
21.4	20.2	202	4	Neither agree or disagree
23.3	22.0	220	5	Disagree
11.1	10.5	105	6	Strongly disagree
3.4	3.2	32	7	Absolutely disagree
	4.5	45	8	Do not know
	0.9	9	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.914
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.482
Median = 4 Variance = 2.197

(Based on 946 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/341-342

DDq2c: Political language doesn't provoke crime

I have a few final questions about your opinions on some legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

Some crimes are against politicians. One example was the shooting of Democratic Congresswoman Gabby Giffords in Tucson. These crimes are the deeds of individuals who act alone. Other people's political language do not provoke them.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.8	5.6	56	1	Absolutely agree
17.5	16.8	168	2	Strongly agree
27.7	26.6	266	3	Agree
10.8	10.4	104	4	Neither agree or disagree
21.9	21.0	210	5	Disagree
12.7	12.2	122	6	Strongly disagree
3.5	3.4	34	7	Absolutely disagree
	3.7	37	8	Do not know
	0.3	3	9	Refused
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 3.777
Max	= 7	Std Dev	= 1.581
Median	= 3	Variance	= 2.501

(Based on 960 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/343-344

DDq2d: Obama policies led economic revival

I have a few final questions about your opinions on some legal and political issues. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you absolutely agree, strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, or absolutely disagree.

President Obama has passed many policies. These have led to a strong economic revival.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.8	1.8	18	1	Absolutely agree
5.8	5.7	57	2	Strongly agree
17.8	17.6	176	3	Agree
9.2	9.1	91	4	Neither agree or disagree
24.9	24.7	247	5	Disagree
24.6	24.4	244	6	Strongly disagree
15.9	15.7	157	7	Absolutely disagree
	1.0	10	8	Do not know
	0.0	0	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 4.871
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.574
Median = 5 Variance = 2.479

(Based on 990 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/345-346

lvdres: Years in current residence

We're almost done. We'll wrap things up with a few demographic questions to make sure that we're getting opinions from a wide variety of people.

How long have you lived at your current residence?

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 0-80)

Min = 0 Mean = 12.780
Max = 80 Std Dev = 12.655
Median = 9 Variance = 160.139

(Based on 997 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 999
Record/columns: 1/347-348

mvres: Likelihood of keeping residence 5yrs

How likely is that you will be living in your current residence five years from now?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
16.9	16.6	166	1	Very unlikely (specify why they plan to leave ...)
7.0	6.9	69	2	Somewhat unlikely (specify why they plan to leave ...)
15.7	15.4	154	3	Somewhat likely
60.4	59.4	594	4	Very likely
	1.5	15	8	Do not know
	0.2	2	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 3.196
Max	= 4	Std Dev	= 1.146
Median	= 4	Variance	= 1.313

(Based on 983 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/349-350

spres: Reason why planning to move

Created by CISER to categorize open-ended responses reported to the interviewer regarding the reason why they were *Somewhat likely* or *Very likely* to move from their current residence within five years (variable MVRES). Categories are based on those used in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

N	Value	Label
2	1	Change in marital status
10	2	To establish own household
8	3	Other family reason (including age)
22	4	New job or job transfer
4	5	To look for work or lost job
2	6	For easier commute
11	7	Plan to retire
4	8	Other job related reason
28	9	Want own home, not rent
35	10	Want new/better/different housing (including upsize/downsize)
23	11	Want better/different neighborhood/schools/amenities
4	12	Want more affordable housing
46	13	Other housing reason
21	14	To attend/leave college
3	15	Better/different climate
4	16	Health reasons
8	17	Other reasons
0	18	Natural disaster
0	88	Do not know/Could not be determined from response
0	99	Refused

yob: Year born **Removed from public use dataset**

What year were you born?

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1,918-1,993)

Min	= 1,918	Mean	= 1,961.297
Max	= 1,993	Std Dev	= 16.199
Median	= 1,960	Variance	= 262.401

(Based on 982 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 999
Record/columns: 1/351-354

yob_r: Year born

This variable was created by CISER based on YOB values.
Where yob values are between 1932 and 1993, those values were applied to yob_r.
Where yob values are between 1927 and 1931, the value of yob_r is 1931.
Where yob values are 1926 or earlier, the value of yob_r is 1926.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 1926-1993)

Min	= 1926	Mean	= 1960.74
Max	= 1993	Std Dev	= 16.56
Median	= 1960	Variance	= 274.18

(Based on 982 valid cases)
Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 999

age: Age (computed from yob) **Removed from public use dataset**

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 18-93)

Min	= 18	Mean	= 49.703
Max	= 93	Std Dev	= 16.199
Median	= 51	Variance	= 262.401

(Based on 982 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 999
Record/columns: 1/355-358

age_r: Age recode

```
This variable was created by CISER based on AGE values.
Where AGE values are between 18 and 79, those values were applied to age_r
Where AGE values are between 80 and 84, the value of age_r is 80.
Where AGE values are between 85 and over, the value of age_r is 85.

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 18-85)
Min    = 18                  Mean     =  49.62
Max    = 85                  Std Dev  =  16.02
Median = 51                  Variance = 256.66

(Based on 982 valid cases)

Data type: numeric           Missing-data code: 999
```

borninus: Born in US

```
Were you born in the United States?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  8.3    8.3     83      0  No
 91.7   91.7    917      1  Yes
         0.0      0      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .917
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .276
Median = 1                   Variance = .076

(Based on 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/359-360
```

uscitizn: US citizen

```
Are you a United States citizen?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 26.5    2.2     22      0  No
 73.5    6.1     61      1  Yes
         0.0      0      9  Refused
        91.7    917      .  (No Data)
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .735
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .444
Median = 1                   Variance = .197

(Based on 83 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/361-362
```

married: Marital status

Are you married, divorced, separated, widowed, or single?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
60.2	60.0	600	1	Married
10.1	10.1	101	2	Divorced
1.3	1.3	13	3	Separated
6.3	6.3	63	4	Widowed
21.6	21.5	215	5	Single
0.4	0.4	4	6	Other (specify ...)
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.201
Max = 6 Std Dev = 1.685
Median = 1 Variance = 2.838

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/363-364

ideo: Social ideology

When it comes to social issues, do you usually think of yourself as extremely liberal, liberal, slightly liberal, moderate or middle of the road, slightly conservative, conservative, or extremely conservative?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
5.3	5.2	52	1	Extremely liberal
14.4	14.2	142	2	Liberal
8.0	7.9	79	3	Slightly liberal
38.6	38.0	380	4	Moderate or middle of the road
10.9	10.7	107	5	Slightly conservative
16.5	16.3	163	6	Conservative
6.3	6.2	62	7	Extremely conservative
	1.2	12	8	Do not know
	0.3	3	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 4.102
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.569
Median = 4 Variance = 2.461

(Based on 985 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/365-366

party: Political party

Generally speaking, when it comes to political parties in the
United States, how would you best describe yourself?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
17.7	17.4	174	1	Strong Democrat
10.6	10.4	104	2	Not very strong Democrat
11.2	11.0	110	3	Independent, close to Democrat
25.6	25.1	251	4	Independent (close to Neither)
9.0	8.8	88	5	Independent, close to Republican
9.1	8.9	89	6	Not very strong Republican
15.7	15.4	154	7	Strong Republican
1.1	1.1	11	8	Other party affiliation (specify ...)
	1.5	15	88	Do not know
	0.4	4	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.931
Max = 8 Std Dev = 2.044
Median = 4 Variance = 4.177

(Based on 981 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/367-368

educ: Education level

What is the last grade or class that you completed in school?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
1.0	1.0	10	1	None or grades 1-8
3.7	3.7	37	2	High school incomplete (grades 9-11)
19.5	19.4	194	3	High school graduate (grade 12 or GED certificate)
4.8	4.8	48	4	Technical, trade, or vocational school after high school
23.0	22.9	229	5	Some college, no 4-year degree (including 2 year Associate Degree)
26.3	26.2	262	6	College graduate (BS, BA, or other 4-year degree)
21.7	21.6	216	7	Post-graduate training or professional schooling after college
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 5.107
Max = 7 Std Dev = 1.563
Median = 5 Variance = 2.444

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/369-370

ownrent: Home ownership

Do you own or rent the place where you live now?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
70.3	70.0	700	1	Own
26.0	25.9	259	2	Rent
3.7	3.7	37	3	Live there rent-free
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 1.334
Max = 3 Std Dev = .545
Median = 1 Variance = .297

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/371-372

ph_totl: # phones for household

How many different phone numbers can be used to reach your household?
Please include both cell phones and traditional land-line phones.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
17.5	17.4	174	1	
30.0	29.8	298	2	
26.3	26.1	261	3	
13.9	13.8	138	4	
6.6	6.6	66	5	
3.7	3.7	37	6	
1.2	1.2	12	7	
0.6	0.6	6	8	
0.2	0.2	2	10	
	0.6	6	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.826
Max = 10 Std Dev = 1.468
Median = 3 Variance = 2.154

(Based on 994 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 99
Record/columns: 1/373-374

ph_cell: Cell/Land-line for survey

```
And the phone that we're speaking on right now, is it a traditional
land-line phone or is it a cell phone?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 70.8   70.5    705      1  Land-line
 29.2   29.1    291      2  Cell
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 1.292
Max    = 2                   Std Dev  =  .455
Median = 1                   Variance =  .207

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/375-376
```

hisp: Hispanic or Latino

```
Are you, yourself, of Hispanic origin or descent, such as Mexican,
Puerto Rican, Cuban, or some other Spanish background?

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 93.5   93.0    930      0  No
  6.5    6.5     65      1  Yes
         0.5      5      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                   Mean     = .065
Max    = 1                   Std Dev  = .247
Median = 0                   Variance = .061

(Based on 995 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/377-378
```

race@a: White - Race

```
What best describes your race?  Please tell me yes or no for each of
the following:

White or Caucasian

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 15.6   15.5    155      0  No
 84.4   84.1    841      1  Yes
         0.4      4      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                    Mean     = .844
Max    = 1                    Std Dev  = .363
Median = 1                    Variance = .132

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/439-440
```

race@b: African-American - Race

```
What best describes your race?  Please tell me yes or no for each of
the following:

Black or African-American

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 87.0   86.6    866      0  No
 13.0   12.9    129      1  Yes
         0.5      5      9  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 0                    Mean     = .130
Max    = 1                    Std Dev  = .336
Median = 0                    Variance = .113

(Based on 995 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/441-442
```

race@c: Native American - Race

What best describes your race? Please tell me yes or no for each of the following:

American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
96.6	96.2	962	0	No
3.4	3.4	34	1	Yes
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .034
Max = 1 Std Dev = .182
Median = 0 Variance = .033

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/443-444

race@d: Asian - Race

What best describes your race? Please tell me yes or no for each of the following:

Asian or Pacific Islander

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
96.6	96.2	962	0	No
3.4	3.4	34	1	Yes
	0.4	4	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .034
Max = 1 Std Dev = .182
Median = 0 Variance = .033

(Based on 996 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/445-446

race@e: Other - Race

What best describes your race? Please tell me yes or no for each of the following:

Other race (specify ...)

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
99.8	99.3	993	0	No
0.2	0.2	2	1	Yes
	0.5	5	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = .002
Max = 1 Std Dev = .045
Median = 0 Variance = .002

(Based on 995 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/447-448

relig: Religious affiliation

What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Christian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, some other religion or no religion?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
47.3	46.4	464	1	Protestant
23.1	22.6	226	2	Catholic
4.0	3.9	39	3	Christian Orthodox
2.3	2.3	23	4	Jewish
0.9	0.9	9	5	Muslim
2.6	2.5	25	6	Other non-Christian religion (specify ...)
19.8	19.4	194	7	No religion / Atheist / Agnostic
	0.6	6	8	Do not know
	1.4	14	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 2.733
Max = 7 Std Dev = 2.349
Median = 2 Variance = 5.516

(Based on 980 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/449-450

church: How often attend religious services

Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services: more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom or never?

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
8.7	8.6	86	1	More than once a week
27.8	27.5	275	2	Once a week
16.4	16.2	162	3	Once or twice a month
16.8	16.6	166	4	A few times a year
13.3	13.1	131	5	Seldom
17.0	16.8	168	6	Never
	0.4	4	8	Do not know
	0.8	8	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1 Mean = 3.491
Max = 6 Std Dev = 1.618
Median = 3 Variance = 2.617

(Based on 988 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8,9
Record/columns: 1/451-452

JCq1@ft: Feet - Height

How tall are you without shoes (in feet and inches)?

Feet

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.9	0.9	9	4	
78.8	76.9	769	5	
20.2	19.7	197	6	
0.1	0.1	1	7	
	2.4	24	9	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 4 Mean = 5.195
Max = 7 Std Dev = .421
Median = 5 Variance = .177

(Based on 976 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 9
Record/columns: 1/453-454

JCq1@in: Inches - Height

How tall are you without shoes (in feet and inches)?

Inches

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
10.3	10.1	101	0	
7.0	6.8	68	1	
10.7	10.4	104	2	
8.2	8.0	80	3	
9.6	9.4	94	4	
7.7	7.5	75	5	
8.8	8.6	86	6	
7.2	7.0	70	7	
8.6	8.4	84	8	
7.5	7.3	73	9	
7.6	7.4	74	10	
6.9	6.7	67	11	
	0.0	0	99	Refused
	2.4	24	.	(No Data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 5.204
Max = 11 Std Dev = 3.431
Median = 5 Variance = 11.769

(Based on 976 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 99
Record/columns: 1/455-456

JCq2: Weight (pounds)

How much do you weigh without shoes (in pounds)?

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 90-350)

Min = 90 Mean = 175.990
Max = 350 Std Dev = 44.419
Median = 170 Variance = 1,973.072

(Based on 918 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: 999 (Refused)
Record/columns: 1/457-459

hhince: Exact household income **Removed from public use dataset**

```
For statistical purposes, last year (that is in 2010) what was
your total household income from all sources, before taxes?

1,000 cases (Range of valid codes: 9,000-800,000)

Min    =   9,000             Mean     =        88,259.046
Max    = 800,000             Std Dev  =        80,157.969
Median =  70,000             Variance = 6,425,300,003.868

(Based on 433 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8888888,9999999
Record/columns: 1/464-470
```

hhinca_r: Range of household income

```
This variable was created by CISER. Its values are based on responses to hhince.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
  3.4    3.3     33      1  Less than $10,000
  9.0    8.6     86      2  10 to under $20,000
  7.0    6.7     67      3  20 to under $30,000
  8.2    7.9     79      4  30 to under $40,000
 11.2   10.7    107      5  40 to under $50,000
 22.9   22.0    220      6  50 to under $75,000
 10.8   10.4    104      7  75 to under $100,000
 14.3   13.7    137      8  100 to under $150,000
 13.1   12.6    126      9  $150,000 or more
         0.5      5      8888888  Do not know
         3.6     36      9999999  Refused
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                   Mean     = 5.772
Max    = 9                   Std Dev  = 2.276
Median = 6                   Variance = 5.181

(Based on 959 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 8888888,9999999
```

hhinc50k: Over/Under $50k - Household income

```
Instead of a specific number, please tell me if your total household income
in 2010 was under or over $50,000.

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 44.7   23.5    235      1  Under $50,000
 55.3   29.1    291      2  $50,000 or over
         0.5      5     88  Do not know
         3.6     36     99  Refused
        43.3    433      .  (No Data)
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.553
Max    = 2                    Std Dev  =  .498
Median = 2                    Variance =  .248

(Based on 526 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/471-472
```

hhincu: Range under $50k - Household income

```
Instead of a specific number, please tell me if your total household income
in 2010 was under or over $50,000.

And was it:

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 17.0    3.2     32      1  Less than $10,000
 26.1    4.9     49      2  10 to under $20,000
 20.7    3.9     39      3  20 to under $30,000
 21.8    4.1     41      4  30 to under $40,000
 14.4    2.7     27      5  40 to under $50,000
         2.2     22     88  Do not know
         2.5     25     99  Refused
        76.5    765      .  (No Data)
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.904
Max    = 5                    Std Dev  = 1.317
Median = 3                    Variance = 1.734

(Based on 188 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/473-474
```

hhinco: Range over $50k - Household income

```
Instead of a specific number, please tell me if your total household income
in 2010 was under or over $50,000.

And was it:

    %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
VALID    ALL
 29.3    6.8     68      6  50 to under $75,000
 22.8    5.3     53      7  75 to under $100,000
 24.6    5.7     57      8  100 to under $150,000
 23.3    5.4     54      9  $150,000 or more
         0.8      8     88  Do not know
         5.1     51     99  Refused
        70.9    709      .  (No Data)
-----  -----  -----
100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

Min    = 6                   Mean     = 7.418
Max    = 9                   Std Dev  = 1.140
Median = 7                   Variance = 1.301

(Based on 232 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/475-476
```

hhincb: Range of household income

This variable was created by CISER. For waves prior to 2011, its values are based on responses to HHINCU and HHINCO. Those who responded to question HHINC50K but did not know or refused to respond to HHINCU and HHINCO were coded as missing for variable HHINCB. HHINCB does not contain values based on the actual household income that CISER has recoded to variable HHINCA_R. For waves 2011 onwards, its values are equivalent to HHINC.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.4	3.3	33	1	Less than $10,000
9.0	8.6	86	2	10 to under $20,000
7.0	6.7	67	3	20 to under $30,000
8.2	7.9	79	4	30 to under $40,000
11.2	10.7	107	5	40 to under $50,000
22.9	22.0	220	6	50 to under $75,000
10.8	10.4	104	7	75 to under $100,000
14.3	13.7	137	8	100 to under $150,000
13.1	12.6	126	9	$150,000 or more
	0.5	5	88	Do not know
	3.6	36	99	Refused
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 1
Max = 9
Median = 6
Mean = 5.772
Std Dev = 2.276
Variance = 5.181

(Based on 959 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/477-478

hhinc: Household income - Coded value

The coded value for household income is a single scale with the best response obtained from all of the household income items (hhince, hhinc50k, hhincu, hhinco).

If available, the exact household income (from hhince) is coded according to the scale below.

Otherwise, if an income range is available (from hhincu or hhinco), it is copied to this variable.

Otherwise, if only a response to hhinc50k is available, incomes of "Under $50,000" are coded as 5 ($40,000 to under $50,000) and incomes of "$50,000 or over" are coded as 6 ($50,000 to under $75,000).

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.4	3.3	33	1	Less than $10,000
9.0	8.6	86	2	10 to under $20,000
7.0	6.7	67	3	20 to under $30,000
8.2	7.9	79	4	30 to under $40,000
11.2	10.7	107	5	40 to under $50,000
22.9	22.0	220	6	50 to under $75,000
10.8	10.4	104	7	75 to under $100,000
14.3	13.7	137	8	100 to under $150,000
13.1	12.6	126	9	$150,000 or more
	0.5	5	88	Do not know
	3.6	36	99	Refused
-----	-----	-----		
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min	= 1	Mean	= 5.772
Max	= 9	Std Dev	= 2.276
Median	= 6	Variance	= 5.181

(Based on 959 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data codes: 88,99
Record/columns: 1/477-478

KHq1: Household income comparison

```
        Thinking about your household's income from all sources, before taxes,
        how would you say your household income compares to that of all other
        households in the US?

        Only 10% of US households make more than my household does (90% or most everyone else makes less)
        Only 25% of US households make more than my household does (75% or three-quarters make less)
        Half of US households make more than my household does and half make less
        75% or three out of four US households make more than my household does (only 25% or one-quarter makes
less)
        90% or most everyone else makes more than my household does (only 10% make less)

            %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
        VALID    ALL
         15.0   13.4    134      1  10% of households make more
         22.8   20.3    203      2  25% of households make more
         38.7   34.5    345      3  Half of households make more
         15.8   14.1    141      4  75% of households make more
          7.6    6.8     68      5  90% of households make more
                 8.3     83      8  Do not know
                 2.6     26      9  Refused
        -----  -----  -----
        100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

        Min    = 1                    Mean     = 2.782
        Max    = 5                    Std Dev  = 1.117
        Median = 3                    Variance = 1.247

        (Based on 891 valid cases)

        Data type: numeric
        Missing-data codes: 8,9
        Record/columns: 1/479-480
```

gender: Gender

```
        Interviewer: Record the respondent's gender but don't read
        this statement or the options.

            %      %      N  VALUE  LABEL
        VALID    ALL
         49.9   49.9    499      1  Male
         50.1   50.1    501      2  Female
        -----  -----  -----
        100.0  100.0  1,000 cases

        Min    = 1                    Mean     = 1.501
        Max    = 2                    Std Dev  =  .500
        Median = 2                    Variance =  .250

        (Based on 1,000 valid cases)

        Data type: numeric
        Missing-data codes: 8,9
        Record/column: 1/481
```

hhsize_tot: Total household size (computed variable)

Total household size is computed as the sum of valid responses in hhsize@a through hhsize@c.

% VALID	% ALL	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.1	0.1	1	0	
17.0	17.0	170	1	
35.0	35.0	350	2	
19.7	19.7	197	3	
14.6	14.6	146	4	
7.7	7.7	77	5	
2.8	2.8	28	6	
1.5	1.5	15	7	
0.7	0.7	7	8	
0.4	0.4	4	9	
0.1	0.1	1	10	
0.1	0.1	1	11	
0.1	0.1	1	13	
0.1	0.1	1	24	
	0.1	1	.	(No data)
100.0	100.0	1,000 cases		

Min = 0 Mean = 2.856
Max = 24 Std Dev = 1.716
Median = 2 Variance = 2.943

(Based on 999 valid cases)

Data type: numeric
Missing-data code: .