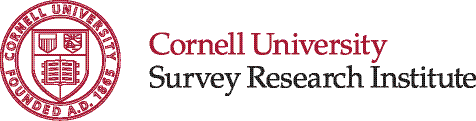


**Cornell National Social Survey, 2011**

Conducted by the Survey Research Institute



Under the auspices of Office of the

Vice Provost for Social Sciences  
  
  
  
  
First public use release  
CISER version 1  
April 2012

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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| **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 measures attitudes toward immigrants and influences on voting behavior. The survey also asks respondents’  • the role of the Bible in daily life  • attitudes toward virtual worlds technology  • communication in the workplace  • employment changes  • food, clothing, energy, and home entertainment expenditures.  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](mailto:cradc@cornell.edu) |
| **Terms of Use** |  | Publications based on these data or documentation should contain the  appropriate reference. The recommended citation is provided above.  Authors of publications are expected to send citations to their  published works for inclusion in a database of related publications.  Send citations to ciser@cornell.edu  The Survey Research Institute, Cornell Institute for Social and  Economic Research, and Cornell University bear no responsibility for  uses of these data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such  uses. |
| **Responsible Use** |  | This dataset is distributed for the purpose of supporting academic  teaching and research. Complying with standard professional practice,  all reasonable precautions have been taken to protect the identity of  individual respondents in this study. However, final responsibility for  maintaining respondent confidentiality remains with researchers. For  that reason, users agree to report results of their analyses in aggregated  formats such that individual responses are not identifiable, nor to  produce links between this and other datasets that might increase risk  of identity disclosure. |

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 Office of the Vice Provost for Social Sciences. 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.

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**CITY**: City (provided by MSG) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 1

**STATE**: State (provided by MSG) 1

**STATCODE**: FIPS State Code (provided by MSG) 1

**CNTYCODE**: FIPS County Code (provided by MSG) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 2

**MSA**: Metropolitan Statistical Area (provided by MSG) 2

**MSC**: Metropolitan Status Code (provided by MSG) 3

**CENREG**: Census Region (provided by MSG) \*\*Renamed as CENSUSR to be consistent with previous waves\*\* 3

**CENDIV**: Census Division (provided by MSG) \*\*Renamed as CENSUSD to be consistent with previous waves\*\* 4

**CBSA**: CBSA Code (provided by MSG) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 4

**CBSADIV**: CBSA Division (provided by MSG) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 5

**CBSAMSA**: CBSA MSA Met Status Code (provided by MSG) 6

**CBSAMCSA**: CBSA MCSA Met Status Code (provided by MSG) 7

**CENTRACTA**: Census Tract - Actual (provided by MSG) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 7

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**lvdres**: Years in current residence 56

**mvres**: Likelihood of keeping residence 5yrs 57

**yob**: Year born \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 57

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**age**: Age (computed from yob) \*\* Removed from the public‐use dataset \*\* 57

**age\_r**: Age recode \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 80

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**hhinca\_r: Exact household income recode \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 89**

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**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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

Record/columns: 1/201-202

**hhsize@c**: # children in household

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

Children (under 18)

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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: -1,-2

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)

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

0.5 5 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.4 4 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -2,-1

Record/columns: 1/215-216

**SMoq7**: Have children in public school

Do you currently have any children attending the public schools in

your community?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

74.6 74.6 746 0 No

25.4 25.4 254 1 Yes

0.0 0 -1 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: -1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -3 No dependent children in household

0.0 0 -1 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: -3,-1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -3 No dependent children in household

0.1 1 -1 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: -3,-1

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 Refused

66.8 668 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

100.0 100.0 1,000 cases

Min = 1 Mean = 4.085

Max = 5 Std Dev = .993

Median = 4 Variance = .987

(Based on 331 valid cases)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data codes: -1,-2

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -1,-2

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -1,-2

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -1,-2

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -3 Not applicable - I have no doctor

18.1 181 -2 I'm not sure

0.1 1 -1 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: -3,-2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know enough about electronic medical records

0.1 1 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know enough about electronic medical records

0.3 3 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know enough about the issue

0.0 0 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know enough about the issue

0.4 4 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -1 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: -1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

85.0 84.9 849 0 No

15.0 15.0 150 1 Yes

0.1 1 -1 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: -1,-2

Record/columns: 1/245-246

**JCq3**: Describe weight

How would you describe your weight?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -2,-1

Record/columns: 1/247-248

**JCq4**: Trying to gain/lose weight

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

Record/columns: 1/251-252

**SMq4**: Preferred health care system

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 -2 Do not know

0.5 5 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 No opinion

0.4 4 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.4 4 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

1.0 10 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -3 Not eligible to vote

0.0 0 -2 Do not know/cannot remember

0.0 0 -1 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: -3,-2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

1.6 16 -1 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: -2,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.7 7 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

0.4 4 -1 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: -1,-2

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."

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -1,-2

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

1.7 17 -1 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: -2,-1

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."

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 Refused

37.1 371 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

80.4 50.5 505 0 No

19.6 12.3 123 1 Yes

0.1 1 -1 Refused

37.1 371 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -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).

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

83.9 83.1 831 0 No

16.1 16.0 160 1 Yes

0.2 2 -1 Refused

0.7 7 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

32.2 32.2 322 0 No

67.8 67.8 678 1 Yes

0.0 0 -1 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: -1

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)?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -3 NA - Do not own a mobile phone (landline only)

0.2 2 -1 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: -3,-1

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 -2 Do not know

0.1 1 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -2,-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 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -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 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -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 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -1,-2

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 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -1,-2

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 -1 Refused

10.9 109 . (No Data)

----- ----- -----

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: -1,-2

Record/columns: 1/320-321

**JWq1RAND**: JWq1 randomization (assigned by SRI)

Randomization variable indicating the phrasing of JWq1.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

1.1 11 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

1.6 16 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

2.3 23 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

2.6 26 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

2.6 26 -1 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: -1,-2

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

1.4 14 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.9 9 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.9 9 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -1,-2

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.0 0 -1 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: -1,-2

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: -1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.2 2 -1 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: -2,-1

Record/columns: 1/349-350

**spres**: Reason why planning to move

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |

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.

**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: -1

Record/columns: 1/351-354

**yob\_r**: Year born

This variable was created by CISER based on YOB values.

Where yob values are between 1929 and 1992, those values were applied to yob\_r.

Where yob values are between 1926 and 1930, the value of yob\_r is 1930.

Where yob values are 1925 or earlier, the value of yob\_r is 1925.

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 1,000 valid cases)

Data type: numeric

**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: -1

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

**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 -1 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: -1

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 -1 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: -1

Record/columns: 1/361-362

**married**: Marital status

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.3 3 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.4 4 -1 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: -2,-1

Record/columns: 1/367-368

**educ**: Education level

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

Record/columns: 1/369-370

**ownrent**: Home ownership

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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.

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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 -1 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: -1

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 -1 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: -1

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 -1 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: -1

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 -1 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: -1

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

96.6 96.2 962 0 No

3.4 3.4 34 1 Yes

0.4 4 -1 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: -1

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

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

96.6 96.2 962 0 No

3.4 3.4 34 1 Yes

0.4 4 -1 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: -1

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 ...)

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

99.8 99.3 993 0 No

0.2 0.2 2 1 Yes

0.5 5 -1 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: -1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

1.4 14 -1 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: -2,-1

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?

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -2 Do not know

0.8 8 -1 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: -2,-1

Record/columns: 1/451-452

**JCq1@ft**: Feet - Height

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

Feet

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

Record/columns: 1/453-454

**JCq1@in**: Inches - Height

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

Inches

% % N VALUE LABEL

VALID ALL

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 -1 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: -1

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: -1

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: -1,-2

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.

%

VALID

%

ALL

N VALUE LABEL

0.5 0.3 3 1 Under $10,000

8.6 5.6 56 2 $10,000 to under $20,000

8.4 5.5 55 3 $20,000 to under $30,000

7.8 5.1 51 4 $30,000 to under $40,000

7.2 4.7 47 5 $40,000 to under $50,000

22.4 14.6 146 6 $50,000 to under $75,000

16.1 10.5 105 7 $75,000 to under $100,000

14.0 9.1 91 8 $100,000 to under $150,000

15.0 9.8 98 9 $150,000 to $1,000,000

14.5 145 8888888 Do not know

20.3 203 9999999 Refused

----- ----- -----

100.0 100.0 1,000 cases

**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 -2 Do not know

3.6 36 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

2.5 25 -1 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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

5.1 51 -1 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: -1,-2

Record/columns: 1/475-476

**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).

% % 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 -2

3.6 36 -1

----- ----- -----

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: -1,-2

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 -2 Do not know

2.6 26 -1 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: -2,-1

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: -1,-2

Record/column: 1/481