

Opponents and Supporters of Marijuana Legalization*

Supporters and Opponents of Marijuana Legalization

Zhongyu Huang

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Abstract

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. For instance, Section 2. R Markdown automatically makes the sections lower case and adds a dash to spaces to generate labels, for instance, Section 4.1.

2 Data

2.1 The dataset

The data used here is obtained and merged based on the 2021 U.S General Social Survey. Our data set stores responses of 4032 participants who answered a GSS questionnaire from December 2020 to May 2021. We recode and create the following nine variables of interest that is used in our analysis:

- year: indicates the year for the respondent.
- Gender: indicates the gender of the respondent (female, male, transgender, none of these).
- age: indicates age of the respondent.
- Degree: respondent's degree (less than high school, high school, associate/junior college, bachelors, graduate).
- Race: indicates the race that the respondent considers her/himself (white, black, American indian or alaska native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian, Native hawaiian, Guamanian or chamorro, Samoan, Other pacifis islander, Some other race, Hispanic).
- Party: indicates how do respondents usually think of themselves as a Republican, Democrat, or Independent (strong democrat, not very strong democrat, independent close to democrat, independent(neither or no response), independent close to republican, not very stong republican, strong republican).
- LegalVSIllegal: indicates whether respondents think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not (should be legal, should not be legal).
- Spend: indicates how do respondents think of the government's spend on dealing with drug addiction (too little, about right, too much).

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/zhongyuhuang/GSS_Analysis.git

2.2 The Survey and its methodology

The General Social Survey (GSS) in the U.S is a national-wide survey that studies any trends of attitudes or opinions on American society (Smith and Morgan 1972-2018). Its questionnaire covers lots of topics such as crime, civil liberties, morality and so on. Respondents are required to be 18 or older who live in the United States at the time of interviewing. They are sampled based on address.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the GSS had changed its methodology from in-person interview to the push-to-web method. While the option of interviewing on phone remains available, participants can also obtain the survey through the web link that had been mailed to their houses. Different from in-person data collecting, the self-administered questionnaire based on web provides the “skip” option when respondents are not willing to answer specific questions. Initially, options like “No answer” or “Don’t know” are not included in the in-person interview. But the interviewer can make a record when respondents do not want to answer specific questions.

2.3 Weakness and strength of the survey and the questionnaire

Strength:

- The survey covers wide range of topics which can provides informative trends of opinions or behaviors on the society.
- Methods used in designing the survey enabled objectivity.
- It is quick to gather large amount of information through questionnaires.
- The transformation from in-person interview to web survey provides Convenience and safety during the pandemic.

Weakness:

- The sample size of 4,032 completes of this survey might not be large enough to be served as a national-wide survey that claimed by GSS.
- Although the push-to-web methodology ensure the safety of both the interviewers and respondents, such a method might unintentionally set restrictions on respondents. For example, individuals are required to have some basic knowledge of computers.
- It is harder for web survey to achieve accurate information from respondents compared to the in-person interview. It is uncertain that who is really answering the questionnaire.
- It might be more incentive for participants give random or false responds during the web survey compared to the in-person method.
- Length of the questionnaire might be too long for participant to answer patiently.
- Changes in response can not be tracked.

3 Results

The histograms below have shown the composition of the respondents. (Figure 1). Generation X (35-50) and the silent (70-87) who identify themselves as white make up the largest portion of the respondents. Half of the participants are female. If we view them according to their favor of political party, we can see most of them think themselves as independent or strong democrat.

The majority of responses regarding to whether the marijuana should be legal or not fall on not applicable(Figure 2). Despite that, the number of individuals that support the legalization of marijuana is approximately 3.5 times larger than those who disagree of the legalization. The majority of the supporters have these characteristics: female, strong democrat, obtain high school degree, at a younger age(approximately 35). The

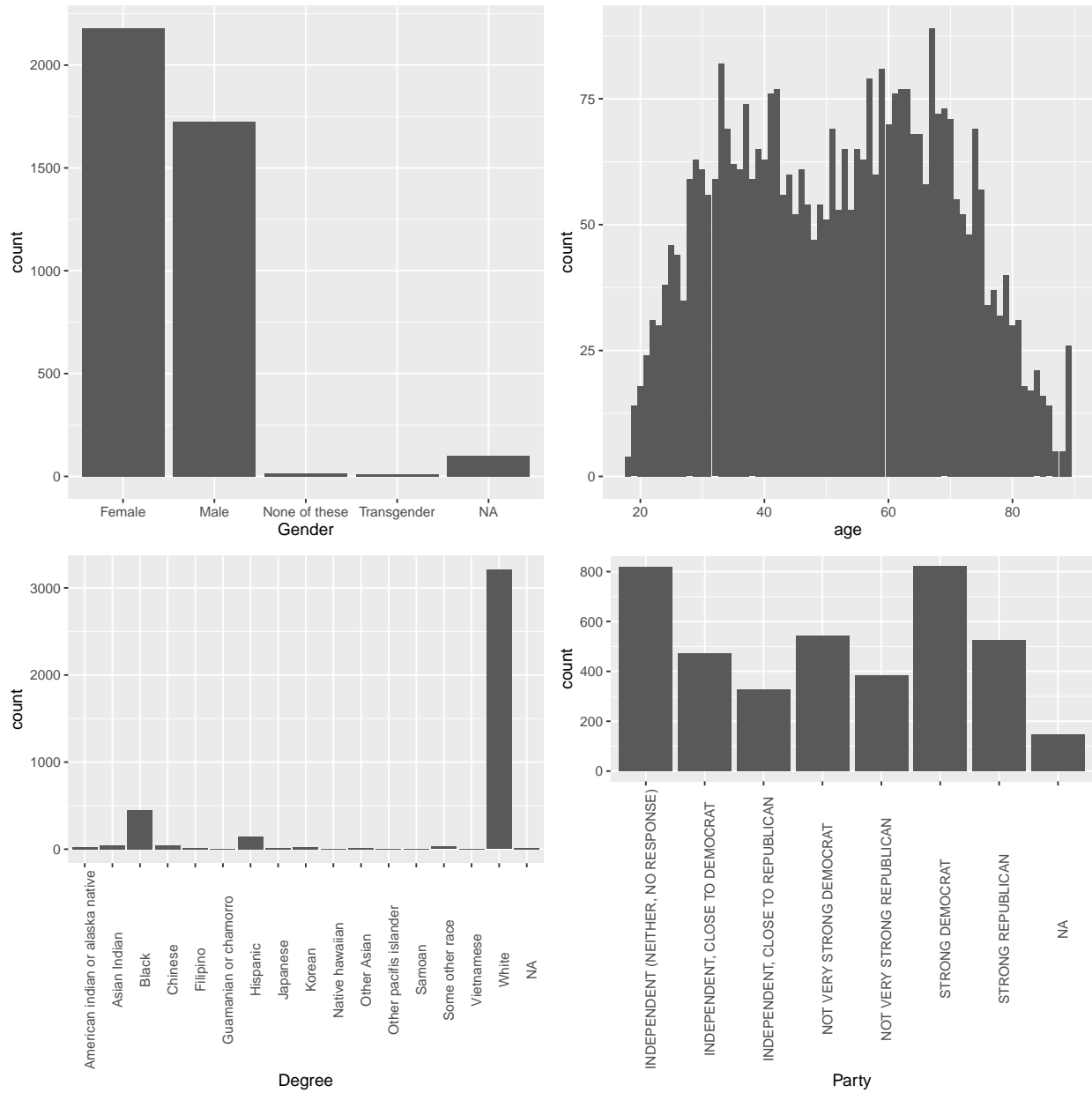


Figure 1: visualization of characteristics of respondents

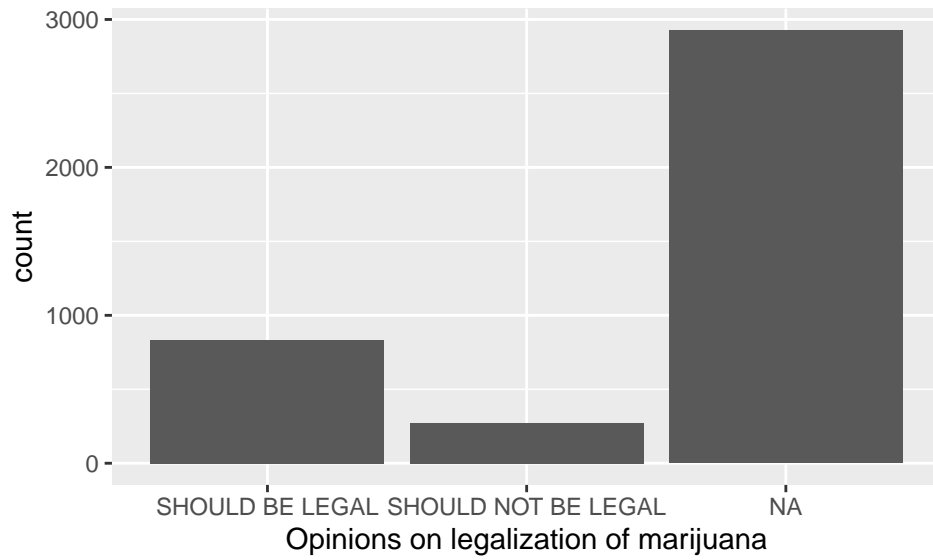
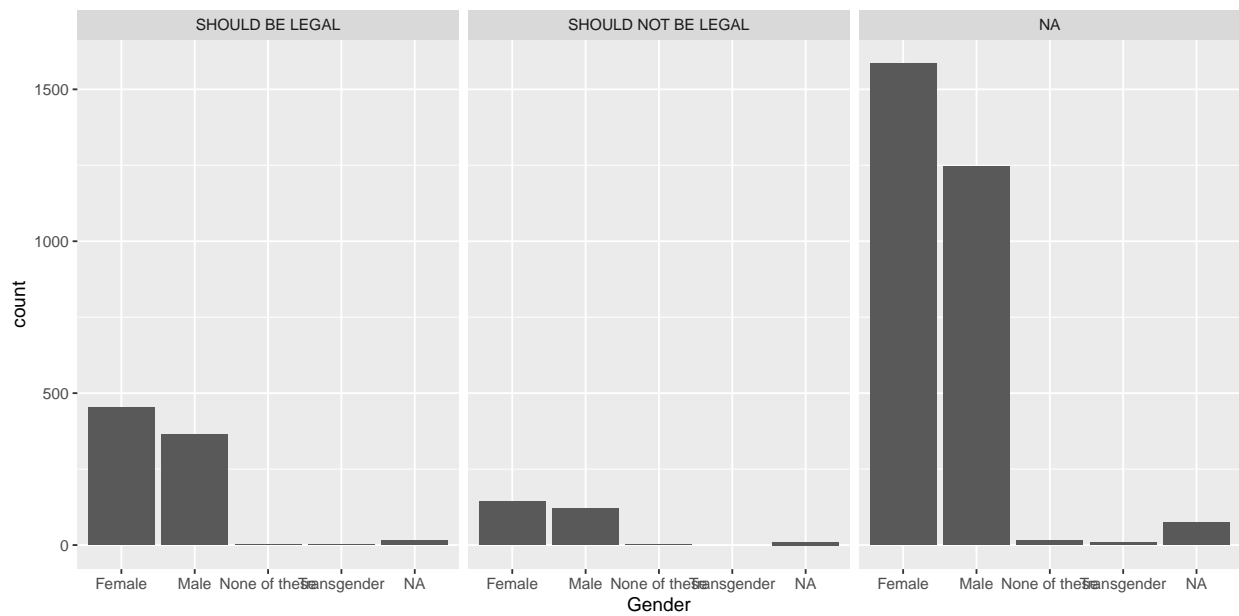
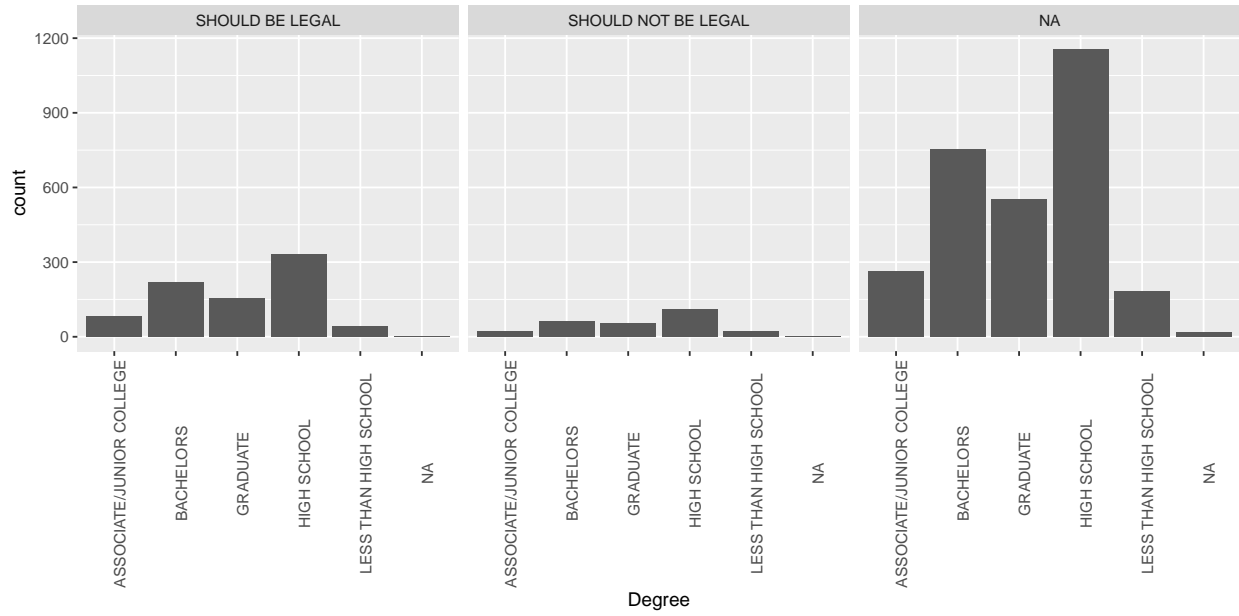
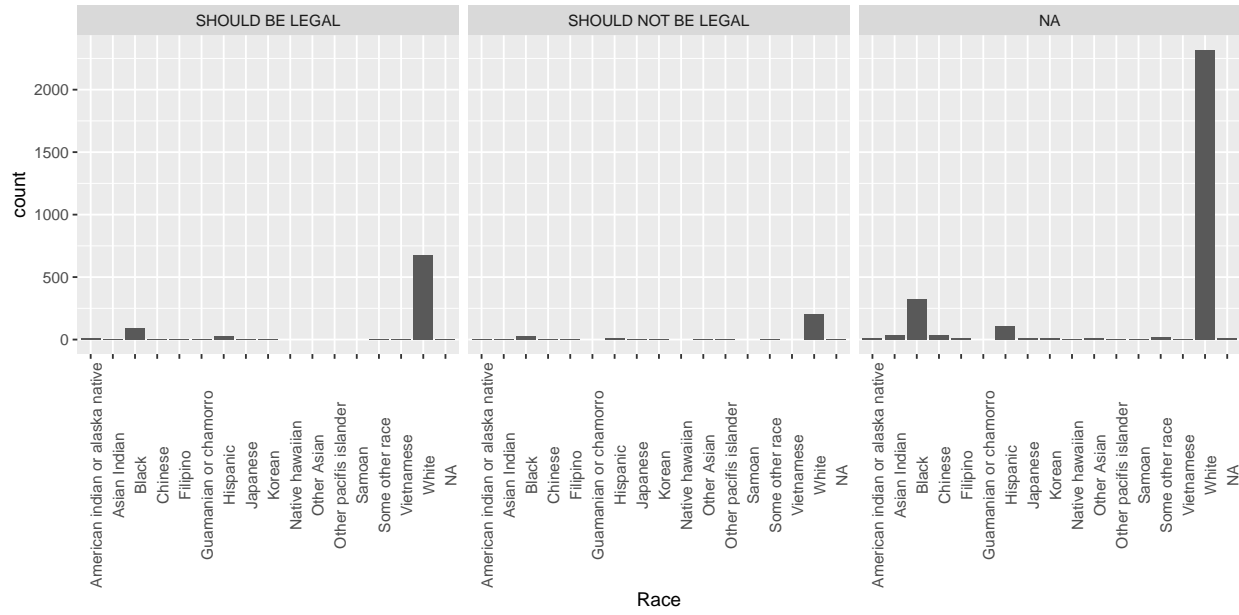
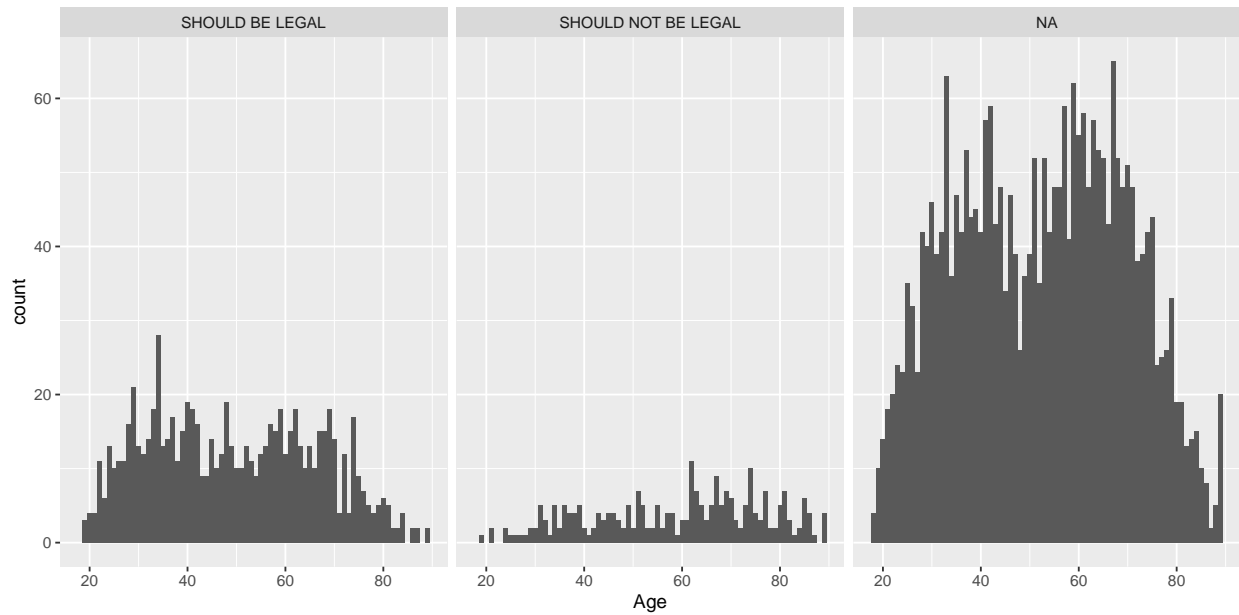


Figure 2: Opinions on legalization of marijuana

majority of the opponents have these characteristics: female, independent, obtain high school degree, at a relatively higher age (approximately 65) (Figure ??).







Here's a dumb example of how to use some references: In paper we run our analysis in R (R Core Team 2020). We also use the `tidyverse` which was written by Wickham et al. (2019) If we were interested in baseball data then Friendly et al. (2020) could be useful.

4 Discussion

4.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 Third discussion point

4.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

survey link:

.1 Preamble:

purpose of the survey

.2 Questions

A Additional details

References

- Friendly, Michael, Chris Dalzell, Martin Monkman, and Dennis Murphy. 2020. *Lahman: Sean ‘Lahman’ Baseball Database*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=Lahman>.
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- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D’Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Golemund, et al. 2019. “Welcome to the tidyverse.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>.