A COMPENDIUM OF TRENDS ON GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

by

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with assistance from

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INTRODUCTION

Selection and Coverage

This compendium contains a summary of trends from selected General Social Survey items. The criteria for inclusion differ for nondemographic and demographic items.

For nondemographics the trend series contains all data points available to the GSS staff for which there was an exact or equivalent usage.[1] It excludes variant wordings and data from local or restricted populations (e.g., the Detroit Area Study, done by the University of Michigan, and a national sample of Catholics studied by NORC). A selective list that also cites variant wordings and data points covering restricted populations can be found in Appendix M: Previous Usage, in James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, and C. Bruce Stephenson, General Social Surveys, 1972-1978: Cumulative Codebook (Chicago: NORC, 1978). In addition, there are more general guides to previous usages and other time series, including Jessie C. Southwick, ed., Survey Data for Trend Analysis: An Index to Repeated Questions in U.S. National Surveys Held by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center (Williamstown, Mass.: Roper

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[1] An exact usage is a verbatim duplicate. An equivalent usage has minor differences in wording, such as the alteration of an article or pronoun, or some other trivial change. Some close variations are also included in the series. These variations are noted when they were judged suitable for inclusion. In general, the practice was to exclude all but the most insignificant of variations.

Public Opinion Research Center, 1975); "A Continuity Guide to the American National Election Surveys of the Center for Political Studies, 1952-1974" (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1976); George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion 1935-1971 (New York: Random House, 1972); and George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion, 1972-1977 (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1978).

For most standard demographics only data from the GSSs are presented. Previous usages were too numerous and minor variations too common to warrant the inclusion of these trends in the compendium. Trends for many of the demographics are available from such sources as Historical Statistics of the United States, Statistical Abstracts, and Social Indicators, 1976.

This compendium is also selective in that it does not cover all items contained in the GSSs. The count of the number of variables on a survey is largely arbitrary, depending on how filters are handled, whether summary scales are constructed from several questions or one question divided into several variables, and other considerations. The 1972-1978 General Social Survey cumulative data file comes up with 446 variables. To this total the compendium adds one item, COHORT or years of birth. It eliminates 152 variables: 82 items that were asked only a single time (38 one-time experiments, 31 recent additions, 11 items dropped after their initial appearance, and 2 others), 39 items that were subparts of questions (e.g., specific Protestant denomination, and number of children expected in next five years), 18 Dictionary of Occupational Titles variables derived from occupation, 7 items subsumed under other variables (e.g., various income codes covered by generalized

codes), 4 file documentation items (form, identification number, year, and sample code), and 2 miscellaneous items. This leaves 295 items covered by the compendium. To this total 68 alternative codes for selected items (e.g., party identification or work status) are added. This brings the number of variables covered up to 363. These additions create some redundancy (as even the supposedly 295 distinct items do, by measuring such related matters as years of schooling and highest degree obtained and occupation and occupational prestige), but they permit more detailed inspection of certain multicategory items.

Finally, since this compendium is a wholesale summary of many complex items and trends, it cannot cover details, nuances, and other particularities of items, surveys, or trends.[2] Those interested in more comprehensive and intensive examination of particular trends should either conduct their own secondary analyses of the relevant data or, in instances where more complete analysis has already been conducted, consult the existing literature. (See Tom W. Smith, Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys Chicago: NORC, 1979, for a compilation of this body of material.)

Organization

The compendium consists of four sections: this introduction (including a list of abbreviations used for sources of data, p. xxi a compilation of trends, an appendix with standard deviations, and a subject index. The introduction gives the scope, organization, and summary of the selected trends. The main section lists trends in the

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[2]Certain qualifications and elaborations are noted with the summary of trends. See also Appendix L, Changes in Question Wording, Response Categories, and Format, in the GSS Cumulative Codebook.

distributions of the selected items. The standard deviation for each series is given in the Appendix. The subject index provides a topical guide to the items, which should be particularly helpful to those uninitiated into the specialized language of GSS mnemonics.

In the main section, the items are arranged alphabetically by their GSS mnemonics with six exceptions: the variables evaluating various foreign countries (BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CANADA1, CANADA2, CHINA1, CHINA2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, RUSSIA1, and RUSSIA2) are grouped together under "IMAGES OF COUNTRIES"; the variables ranking values for children (AMICABLE, CLEAN, CONSIDER, CONTROL, HONEST, INTEREST, JUDGMENT, MANNERS, OBEYS, RESPSONSI, ROLE, STUDIOUS, and SUCCESS) are grouped under "QUALITIES OF CHILDREN"; the variables ranking desirable occupational traits (JOBHOUR, JOBINC, JOBMEANS, JOBPROMO, AND JOBSEC) are grouped under "JOB CHARACTERISTICS"; the variables evaluating the effects of pornographic materials (PORNINF, PORNMORL, PORNOUT, and PORNRAPE) are grouped under "PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS"; the variables that measure the commitment of whites to school integration (RACFEW, RACFEW1, RACHAF, RACHAF1, RACMOST, and RACMOST1) are grouped under "RACIAL INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS"; and the variables that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are grouped under "SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS."

Each entry has three parts: (1) question wording, (2) the selected trend proportions, and (3) the statistical analysis of the trend data. The question wording section gives the text of the item and defines how the response categories were grouped in order to calculate the proportion listed below. For example, for ABANY the proportion is the number of "yes" responses (or cases) divided by the total number of responses

("yes" responses plus "no" and "don't know").[3] The selected trend section gives the years that data were collected, the proportions as defined above, the total number of cases ("N") for each use of the item, and the study or survey names.

The statistical analysis section applies a series of trend models to the proportions. It first tests the constant model that all data points are simply random variations around a stable proportion. The constant subsection gives an estimate of pooled (or average) proportion for the data points $\pm$ two standard deviations. It then tests whether the observed data points vary significantly from it. The chi square (CHI SQ) and alpha probability level (PROB) for this goodness-of-fit test are given next.

Next the analysis tries the linear model that all data points are random variations around a linear trend. The linear trend subsection has four parts: (1) weighted regression, (2) R squared, (3) improvement, and (4) fit. The weighted regression line gives the standard $y = a + bx$ equation where a is the intercept and b is the slope or change per annum for the variable under analysis.[4] The R squared term measures the share of the variance in the trend variable that is explained by time. Improvement measures the difference in fit of the constant and linear models. Fit measures the goodness of fit between the best linear model and the observed data. The outcome of this test appears under the chi square and probability headings.

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[3] In this and all other instances "no answer/not ascertained" and "not applicable/inappropriate" responses have been excluded from the analysis unless noted otherwise.

[4] The intercepts are for the base year "0." As a result, they are arbitrary and interpretively meaningless constants.

Finally, the statistical analysis section presents the best model description of the trend data based on the preceding fitting of constant and linear tests. There are five possible outcomes from these tests: (1) constant, (2) significant linear component, (3) significant linear trend, (4) not constant, not linear, and (5) not constant; can't decide. The constant model is accepted when there is no significant variation from the constant or pooled proportion (i.e., the probability is .05 or greater). The significant linear component model is accepted when (a) the constant model is rejected, and (b) the linear model is also rejected, but (c) the linear model is a significant improvement over the constant model (i.e., the difference between the linear and constant models is significant at the .05 level). The significant linear trend model is accepted when (a) the constant model is rejected, and (b) there is no significant variation from the linear fit (i.e., the probability is .05 or greater). The not constant, not linear model is accepted when (a) the constant model is rejected, (b) the linear model is rejected, and (c) the improvement is not significant between the linear and constant models. The not constant; can't decide model outcome occurs when (a) the constant model is rejected, (b) the linear model is accepted, but (c) the improvement is not significant.[5] The exact meaning of these models varies according to the configuration of the data and the interpretation of them but can be described in general as follows:

1. Constant: No significant change is occuring; no measurable trend appears

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[5]This is a borderline occurrence that appears infrequently.

2.	Significant linear component:	Significant change is occurring and there is a net direction to the trend; a trend appears but varies from a simple linear projection
3.	Significant linear trend:	Change is occurring at a constant or fixed rate per annum; the trend is moving along a straight line
4.	Not constant, not linear:	Significant change is occurring, but it shows a complex pattern; the trend does not follow a linear function and has no simple direction

Figure 1 further illustrates this format. In part A the mnemonic ("ANOMIA5"), question wording, and categorization of the propoprtion appear. In part B the four data points are presented. The time series covers the years 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977. The proportion disagreeing with the item has ranged from a low of .376 in 1974 to a high of .433 in 1973. The case base ranges around 1,500, and all data come from the General Social Surveys (GSS). In part C the trend is statistically analyzed. In the constant subsection the pooled estimate over the four data points is .401 $\pm$ .0126. The chi square and probability tests of significance show that the observed points differ significantly from the pooled estimate; the constant model is therefore rejected. The linear subsection reveals that the best linear estimate is that the item has been changing at a rate of .002 per annum from an intercept of 4.45. The test for improvement finds that the best linear model is not significantly better than the constant model (i.e., the probability equals .618). The linear test shows that there is a significant amount of variation left after the best linear fit is tried (i.e., probability equals .001), so the linear model is also rejected. Since both the constant and the linear models were rejected, the model subsection reports that the trend in ANOMIA5 over the four data points from 1973 to 1977

ANOMIA5

A

In spite of what some people say, the lot (situation/condition) of the average man is getting worse, not better.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

B

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4330	1502	GSS
1974	0.3760	1481	GSS
1976	0.3810	1497	GSS
1977	0.4197	1525	GSS

C

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.402 plus or minus 0.0126	14.9	0.002
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.45 - 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.0196		
Improvement		0.3	0.618
Fit		14.6	0.001

Model: Not constant, not linear

Fig. 1. Example of Format

is not constant, not linear. Or, to put it another way, the proportion disagreeing with the statement that the lot of the common man is getting worse varied significantly over this period, but the trend showed no net direction.

Summary of Trends[6]

The general trends and observations about the nature, extent, and direction of social change that can be distilled out of these data depend in the first place on the amount and distribution of the trend data itself. It is extensive, but suffers from many limitations and inadequacies.

For the 295 nonduplicates there are approximately 2,100 data points. On the GSSs there was an average of 4.7 observations for each item.[7] Among the nondemographics (for which pre-GSS points were inclu ded), there was an average of 7.2 observations per item (4.4 GSS points and 2.9 non-GSS points). There is, of course, a wide range in the number of pre-GSS points available for nondemographics, from sixty-three items with no previous exact national usage to five items with twenty or more previous usages (CHLDIDEL-23,CLASS-21,CONBUS-20,HAPPY-32, and USWAR-31).

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[6]We will not try to substantively interpret trends in this section. Trends on many particular GSS items are studied in papers cited in the Annotated Bibliography. Some attempts to synthesize general trends in GSS items include James A. Davis, "Trends in NORC General Social Survey Items, 1972-1977," GSS Technical Report No. 9 (Chicago: NORC, 1978); James A. Davis, "Conservative Weather in a Liberalizing Climate: Change in Selected NORC General Social Survey Items, 1972-1978," GSS Technical Report No. 13 (Chicago: NORC, 1979); and Tom W. Smith, "General Liberalism and Social Change in Post World War II America: A Summary of Trends," GSS Technical Report No. 16 (Chicago: NORC, 1979).

[7]As noted, all items with only a single data point were excluded from the compendium.

Some of these prior series stretch back as far as the mid-thirties, but, as the following figures show, most come from only the last decade or so:

Time	Series Starting During Period
1930s	.025
1940s	.025
1950s	.151
1960s	.361
1970s	.437

N = 238 (57 demographics excluded)

The average starting time for the series was mid-1965, a fairly meaningless expression of central tendency. What the figures on both previous usages and time period covered point out is the large but very uneven amount of trend data that is contained in these series. One can look at all of the trends some of the time (the seventies) and some of the trends all of the time (or at least back to the beginning of national surveys), but not all of the trends all of the time. This imbalance in source data naturally hinders the analysis that one can carry out. We will deal with the problem of variable coverage initially by ignoring the problem and finally by "solving" it, through the restriction of the comparisons to the data-intensive GSS surveys.

Looking at the final models for all nonduplicating series with three or more data points,[8] we find that 26.0 percent were constant, 39.4 percent had linear components, 22.4 percent were linear trends, and 12.2 percent were nonconstant, nonlinear.[9] Adjusting for multistage

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[8]Since a two-point trend series can only test out as constant or significant linear trend, these seventeen cases were deleted from the subsequent analysis.

[9]One can't-decide-model case was dropped from the analysis.

sampling significantly changed the distribution of trend fits, however.[10] With the adjustment, 44.0 percent were constant, 29.6 percent had linear components, 19.9 percent were linear trends, and 6.5 percent were nonconstant, nonlinear. If we accept more of the variation as sampling noise, we can use the adjusted models, which greatly simplifies the types of models that can be fitted to the data. The proportion of change models (i.e., linear component; linear trend; and nonconstant, nonlinear) drops from 74 percent unadjusted to 56 percent when adjusted. Still, even when the conservative cluster adjustment is made, it appears that some change is occurring in a majority of the items. Most of this change has some net direction, but it is usually more complex than simple linear change.

Of course this summary of trend models has been based on a hodge-podge of time series covering from three to thirty-two data points and from three to forty-two years and restricting most demographics to GSS survey points. This can have great impact on the distribution of trend models since the fit of trend models varies greatly by the length and density[11] of the series and the type of question. The impact of greater length and density can be seen by comparing the trend models for nondemographics on GSS surveys and on all surveys. For the GSS

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[10] To allow for clustering, the standard deviations were multiplied by 1.414. We have used the number of cases as counted in the raw data sets. Since some of the studies are weighted files, the number of cases does not always represent the number of individuals.

[11] We have not tried to separate out the effects of series length and density but suspect that both factors independently lead to more complex models. The longer a series is, the more likely one is to detect as significant a small but steady trend. The more points in a series, the more likely one is to detect (1) an episodic effect, and (2) a cyclical or nonlinear trend.

alone, the unadjusted models were 42.4 percent constant, 20.7 percent linear component, 16.3 percent linear trend, and 20.7 percent nonconstant, nonlinear. For the GSS plus the pre-GSS points, the models were 19.2 percent constant, 48.6 percent linear component, 18.3 percent linear trend, and 13.9 percent nonconstant, nonlinear.[12] This seems to indicate that if we had yearly readings for over thirty years for all of the items we would find even more change than now appears and that, conversely, with fewer points and shorter spans we would come up with appreciably less change than indicated above.[13]

Similarly, the amount of change that is detected varies by the question type. Four basic question types were distinguished: (1) demographics (the basic background facts about a person's life), (2) attitudes (opinions on public issues and social values), (3) personal evaluations (self-rankings of psychological states), and (4) behaviors (reports of personal activities, memberships, or experiences).[14] This breakdown pretty much follows traditional distinctions in the classification of survey items, except that personal evaluations are usually grouped with attitudes.

Attitudes show the most change models (66.2 percent), followed by demographics (48.4 percent), behaviors (35.0 pecent), and personal

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[12]Adjusted models show a similar pattern.

[13]Other hypotheses might explain this shift--for example, change was greater in the period prior to the 1972-1978 span covered by the GSS, or house effects caused the increase in variation between points. While neither is formally ruled out, these are considered to be less likely hypotheses.

[14]The placing of particular items into one of these categories was occasionally difficult. Three items (COOP, COMPREND, and ETHNUM) were left in a miscellaneous category, and about a half dozen other items were fairly arbitrarily assigned to categories.

evaluations (16.3 percent). (See Table 1.) Attitude items led in the number of trends that had linear components and nonconstant, nonlinear trends. This indicates that attitude items not only showed more change, but also were more likely either to follow more complex trends or to bounce around. Demographics were next most likely to show change, but were much more likely to have simple linear trends than attitude items were. Behavioral items showed less change and followed the pattern of the demographics in having mostly linear change models. Personal evaluations were basically constant and, with a case base of twelve, there are insufficient data for more detailed analysis.

TABLE 1

FINAL MODELS BY QUESTION TYPE
(GSS only: unadjusted)

Trend Model	Question Type				Total[a]
	Demographics	Attitudes	Personal Evaluations	Behaviors	
Constant	51.6%	33.8%	83.3%	65.0%	45.9%
Linear component ...	9.4	25.7	8.3	5.0	17.3
Linear trend	31.3	14.7	0.0	25.0	20.0
Nonconstant, nonlinear	7.8	25.7	8.3	5.0	16.9
N	(64)	(137)	(12)	(40)	(256)[b]

[a]Includes three miscellaneous items not categorized in table.

[b]Includes one can't-decide-model case that is excluded from the percentaging.

The four categories of items also varied in the amount of linear change. Among items testing out as linear components or linear trends on the GSS, attitude items had an average slope of 1.4 percent per annum,

demographics averaged 1.15 percent, behaviors averaged 1.29 percent, and the only personal evaluation with a linear component had a slope of 0.59 percent. It appears not only that attitudes were more likely to show change, but also that, among those with linear change, attitudes had the largest annual rate of change.

Clearly the amount and type of change measured would vary widely according to what mixture of question types is placed in the trend salad. Because of this it is impossible to come up with any meaningful simple summary of the amount and type of change that has been occurring. Still, some generalizations are possible. First, even allowing for much artifact, it is evident that much change has occurred. Even for the clustering adjusted figures for all points, the items showed nonconstant trends for 56 percent of the time series. Second, the change that does occur usually has some net direction, but it is often more complex than a simple linear trend. Third, linear change usually occurs at something less than a banner headline pace. Attitudes, demographics, and behaviors showing linear change averaged only 1.3 percent on the GSSs and 1.1 percent for all data points.[15] The greatest rate of change on the GSS surveys was only 3.2 percent per annum (an inflation triggered increase in respondent's income), and on all surveys only 6 percent of linear

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[15]With more data points over a longer average time span it was possible for more small trends to show up as significant when all points were used rather than just GSS points.

Calculating in all the constant trends would, of course, reduce these average annual rates of change by a notable margin. Using the adjusted models would, in contrast, increase the rate of change since many of the weaker linear trends would be reclassified as constant.

change was above 2.5 percent per annum.[16] Fourth, change varies by the type of question. If we are willing to accept the GSS items as typical representatives for each of the four types of questions distinguished above, it appears that attitudes show the most change and the most complex change models. Demographics are more stable than attitudes and are more likely to show simple linear trends than linear components or non-linear trends. Behaviors and personal evaluations are even more constant than either attitudes or demographics.[17] Among the features of this pattern perhaps two are most surprising: demographics are not quite as rock solid as sometimes pictured, and perhaps the most subjective of all question types, personal evalutions, are the most stable.

In sum, the trend data contained in this compendium show a satisfactorily complicated pattern of stability, linear and more complex changes, and bounce. Many items show major changes, many others show great consistency. Although far from being comprehensive and necessarily sacrificing depth for breadth, the compendium provides a useful summary of many recent trends and should serve as a helpful reference source for studying social change.

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[16] Some nonlinear trends were, of course, larger. The largest annual shift on the GSSs was a drop of 19.9 percent in confidence in organized religion between 1974 and 1975, and the largest standard deviation from a constant value was .0729 for confidence in the executive branch of the federal government.

[17] A listing of the twenty most changeable items (largest standard deviations from their pooled average) on the GSSs confirmed this picture. Seventeen were attitudes, two were demographics, one was a behavior, and none were personal evaluations. The expected distribution would have been 10.8 attitudes, 5.1 demographics, 3.2 behaviors, and 0.9 personal evaluation.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIPO = American Institute of Public Opinion, Gallup

ELEC = American National Election Study, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan

GSS = General Social Survey, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

HARRIS = Louis Harris and Associates

HARRISV = Violence Survey, Louis Harris and Associates

ICPR = Inter-University Consortium for Political (and Social) Research, University of Michigan

NORC = National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

POS = Public Opinion Survey, Gallup

RAC = Response Analysis Corporation

RFOR = Roper-Fortune, Roper Organization, Inc.

ROPER = Roper Organization, Inc.

SRC = Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

SRCMH = Mental Health Survey, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

SRCOMNI, SRCOMNIBUS = Omnibus Survey, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

SRCQEMP, SRCQOFWRK = Quality of Employment Survey, Survey Research Center University of Michigan

SRS = Survey Research Service, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

ABANY[1]

Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if . . . READ EACH STATEMENT, AND CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH.

The woman wants it for any reason?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.3664	1523	GSS
1978	0.3235	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.344 plus or minus 0.0172	6.2	0.012
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 85.12 - 0.0429(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		6.2	0.012
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

ABDEFECT

If there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1962	0.5506	1493	AIP0662
1965	0.5649	1565	AIP0721
1965	0.5466	1482	SRS870
1969	0.6295	1560	AIP0788
1972	0.7460	1607	GSS
1972	0.7782	1461	NORC5046
1973	0.8250	1500	GSS
1974	0.8260	1484	GSS
1975	0.8040	1487	GSS
1976	0.8180	1495	GSS
1977	0.8340	1524	GSS
1978	0.8030	1528	GSS

continued from ABANY

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.750 plus or minus 0.0062	1106.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-40.91 + 0.0211(X)		
R Squared	0.8881		
Improvement		954.9	< .001
Fit		151.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ABHLTH

If the woman's health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1962	0.7594	1496	AIP0662
1965	0.7847	1565	AIP0721
1965	0.7047	1940	SRS870
1969	0.8000	1560	AIP0788
1972	0.8340	1605	GSS
1973	0.9070	1502	GSS
1974	0.9040	1484	GSS
1975	0.8840	1487	GSS
1976	0.8810	1492	GSS
1977	0.8850	1522	GSS
1978	0.8848	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.854 plus or minus 0.0053	503.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-20.93 + 0.0110(X)		
R Squared	0.7787		
Improvement		371.1	< .001
Fit		132.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ABNOMORE

If she is married and does not want any more children?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

continued from ABANY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1965	0.1547	1480	SRS870
1972	0.3770	1608	GSS
1972	0.4152	1457	NORC5046
1973	0.4610	1502	GSS
1974	0.4460	1484	GSS
1975	0.4380	1488	GSS
1976	0.4470	1493	GSS
1977	0.4465	1523	GSS
1978	0.3911	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.376 plus or minus 0.0081	722.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-44.74 + 0.0229(X)		
R Squared	0.6642		
Improvement		553.6	< .001
Fit		168.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

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ABPOOR

If the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1962	0.1580	1494	AIP0662
1965	0.1821	1565	AIP0721
1965	0.2122	1480	SRS870
1969	0.2340	1560	AIP0788
1972	0.4580	1605	GSS
1973	0.5180	1502	GSS
1974	0.5240	1482	GSS
1975	0.5070	1485	GSS
1976	0.5100	1491	GSS
1977	0.5184	1522	GSS
1978	0.4555	1528	GSS

continued from ABANY

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.352 plus or minus 0.0070	1961.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-52.04 + 0.0266(X)		
R Squared	0.8447		
Improvement		1704.0	< .001
Fit		257.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ABRAPE

If she became pregnant as a result of rape?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1965	0.5592	1479	SRS870
1972	0.7460	1604	GSS
1973	0.8070	1501	GSS
1974	0.8290	1482	GSS
1975	0.8000	1487	GSS
1976	0.7980	1491	GSS
1977	0.8093	1521	GSS
1978	0.8073	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.781 plus or minus 0.0074	357.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-34.91 + 0.0181(X)		
R Squared	0.8120		
Improvement		263.0	< .001
Fit		94.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ABSINGLE

If she is not married and does not want to marry the man?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1965	0.1743	1480	SRS870
1972	0.4070	1605	GSS
1973	0.4750	1499	GSS
1974	0.4790	1484	GSS
1975	0.4590	1485	GSS
1976	0.4840	1494	GSS
1977	0.4767	1523	GSS
1978	0.3966	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.399 plus or minus 0.0087	693.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-44.96 + 0.0230(X)		
R Squared	0.6656		
Improvement		523.7	< .001
Fit		170.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ADULTS

Number of members in household over 17 years old.

Proportion equals 3 or more adults versus less than 3 adults.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2550	1613	GSS
1973	0.2250	1504	GSS
1974	0.2050	1482	GSS
1975	0.2280	1490	GSS
1976	0.1860	1497	GSS
1977	0.1893	1527	GSS
1978	0.1684	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.206 plus or minus 0.0078	49.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 24.91 - 0.0125(X)		
R Squared	0.8252		
Improvement		41.6	< .001
Fit		8.2	0.143

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

AGE1

Respondent's age.

Proportion equals age 50 or greater versus less than 50.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3930	1608	GSS
1973	0.3830	1499	GSS
1974	0.3910	1478	GSS
1975	0.3820	1485	GSS
1976	0.4060	1493	GSS
1977	0.3920	1523	GSS
1978	0.3718	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.388 plus or minus 0.0095	4.4	0.621
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.67 - 0.0012(X)		
R Squared	0.0481		
Improvement		0.2	0.628
Fit		4.2	0.525

Model: Constant

AGE2

Respondent's age.

Proportion equals under age 30 versus age 30 and over.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2490	1608	GSS
1973	0.2560	1499	GSS
1974	0.2570	1478	GSS
1975	0.2730	1485	GSS
1976	0.2600	1493	GSS
1977	0.2416	1523	GSS
1978	0.2669	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.257 plus or minus 0.0085	5.3	0.512
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.67 + 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0421		
Improvement		0.2	0.653
Fit		5.1	0.410

Model: Constant

AGED

As you know, many older people share a home with their grown children. Do you think this is generally a good idea or a bad idea?

Proportion equals Bad Idea versus Good Idea, Depends, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1957	0.6354	2567	NORC383-A
1973	0.5760	1503	GSS
1975	0.5340	1489	GSS
1976	0.4850	1498	GSS
1978	0.4837	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.556 plus or minus 0.0106	137.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 13.61 - 0.0066(X)		
R Squared	0.8140		
Improvement		118.4	< .001
Fit		19.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

AGEWED

How old were you when you first married?
(asked only of respondents who have ever been married)

Proportion equals under 20 versus 20 and over.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3080	1395	GSS
1973	0.3210	1310	GSS
1974	0.3150	1298	GSS
1975	0.3270	1270	GSS
1976	0.3130	1289	GSS
1977	0.3125	1299	GSS
1978	0.3470	1288	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.320 plus or minus 0.0098	6.2	0.405
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.45 + 0.0034(X)		
R Squared	0.3273		
Improvement		2.0	0.154
Fit		4.2	0.526

Model: Constant

AMICABLE

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

ANOMIA1

Now I'm going to read you several more statements. Some people agree with a statement, others disagree. As I read each one, tell me whether you more or less agree with it, or more or less disagree.

Next to health, money is the most important thing in life.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.5041	1968	SRS760
1973	0.6640	1504	GSS
1974	0.7080	1482	GSS
1976	0.6620	1499	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.630 plus or minus 0.0119	183.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-30.68 + 0.0159(X)		
R Squared	0.8681		
Improvement		161.1	< .001
Fit		22.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ANOMIA2

You sometimes can't help wondering whether anything is worthwhile any more.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

continued from ANOMIA1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.6896	1379	SRS350
1964	0.5861	1969	SRS760
1973	0.5900	1501	GSS
1974	0.5600	1479	GSS
1976	0.5900	1494	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.603 plus or minus 0.0110	63.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 10.31 - 0.0049(X)		
R Squared	0.4327		
Improvement		23.8	< .001
Fit		40.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ANOMIA3

To make money, there are no right and wrong ways any more, only easy ways and hard ways.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.7290	1500	GSS
1974	0.7670	1477	GSS
1976	0.7130	1496	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.738 plus or minus 0.0131	12.1	0.003
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.48 - 0.0085(X)		
R Squared	0.2155		
Improvement		2.5	0.112
Fit		9.7	0.002

Model: Not constant, not linear

ANOMIA4

Now I'd like your opinions on a number of different things.

Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. Do you more or less agree with that, or more or less disagree?

continued from ANOMIA4

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.5124	1370	SRS350
1964	0.5314	1972	SRS760
1973	0.5620	1504	GSS
1974	0.5550	1482	GSS
1976	0.5260	1498	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.538 plus or minus 0.0113	10.0	0.039
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.11 + 0.0019(X)		
R Squared	0.3297		
Improvement		3.2	0.072
Fit		6.9	0.074

Model: Not constant; can't decide model

ANOMIA5

In spite of what some people say, the lot (situation/condition) of the average man is getting worse, not better.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4330	1502	GSS
1974	0.3760	1481	GSS
1976	0.3810	1497	GSS
1977	0.4197	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.402 plus or minus 0.0126	14.9	0.002
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.45 - 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.0196		
Improvement		0.3	0.618
Fit		14.6	0.001

Model: Not constant, not linear

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continued from ANOMIA4

ANOMIA6

It's hardly fair to bring a child into the world with the way things look for the future.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6150	1503	GSS
1974	0.6160	1482	GSS
1976	0.5490	1495	GSS
1977	0.5934	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.594 plus or minus 0.0127	18.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 22.02 - 0.0109(X)		
R Squared	0.4112		
Improvement		7.4	0.007
Fit		10.7	0.005

Model: Significant Linear Component

ANOMIA7[2]

Now I'm going to read you several more statements.

Most public officials (people in public office) are not really interested in the problems of the average man.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3960	1501	GSS
1974	0.3350	1481	GSS
1976	0.3260	1494	GSS
1977	0.3395	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.348 plus or minus 0.0123	19.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 23.88 - 0.0119(X)		
R Squared	0.4927		
Improvement		9.3	0.003
Fit		10.1	0.007

Model: Significant Linear Component

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continued from ANOMIA7

ANOMIA8

These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3480	1502	GSS
1974	0.2410	1482	GSS
1976	0.2390	1497	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.271 plus or minus 0.0132	55.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 58.54 - 0.0295(X)		
R Squared	0.5873		
Improvement		30.4	< .001
Fit		24.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ANOMIA9

Most people don't really care what happens to the next fellow.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5090	1502	GSS
1974	0.4020	1481	GSS
1976	0.4030	1496	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.437 plus or minus 0.0147	45.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 59.56 - 0.0299(X)		
R Squared	0.5634		
Improvement		25.7	< .001
Fit		20.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ARREST

Were you ever picked up, or charged, by the police, for any other reason whether or not you were guilty?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1080	1444	GSS
1974	0.1000	1476	GSS
1976	0.0870	1465	GSS
1977	0.1042	1497	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.099 plus or minus 0.0078	4.3	0.228
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.37 - 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.1691		
Improvement		0.7	0.599
Fit		3.6	0.163

Model: Constant

ATTEND1

How often do you attend religious services?

Proportion equals once a year or less versus more than once a year.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.1680	1970	SRS760
1972	0.2910	1600	GSS
1973	0.3440	1495	GSS
1974	0.3440	1481	GSS
1975	0.3420	1487	GSS
1976	0.3570	1492	GSS
1977	0.3570	1521	GSS
1978	0.3766	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.303 plus or minus 0.0081	363.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-30.09 + 0.0154(X)		
R Squared	0.9443		
Improvement		351.4	< .001
Fit		12.1	0.058

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

ATTEND2

How often do you attend religious services?

Proportion equals once a week or more versus less than once a week.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.5203	1970	SRS760
1972	0.4120	1600	GSS
1973	0.3590	1495	GSS
1974	0.3620	1481	GSS
1975	0.3600	1487	GSS
1976	0.3490	1492	GSS
1977	0.3537	1521	GSS
1978	0.3464	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.386 plus or minus 0.0086	186.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 26.21 - 0.0131(X)		
R Squared	0.9120		
Improvement		171.7	< .001
Fit		14.4	0.025

Model: Significant Linear Component

BABIES

Number of members in household under 6.

Proportion equals one or more versus none.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2650	1613	GSS
1973	0.2350	1504	GSS
1974	0.2410	1484	GSS
1975	0.2170	1490	GSS
1976	0.2250	1497	GSS
1977	0.1795	1521	GSS
1978	0.1945	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.220 plus or minus 0.0080	45.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 24.34 - 0.0122(X)		
R Squared	0.8225		
Improvement		37.6	< .001
Fit		8.2	0.144

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

BORN

Were you born in this country?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.9233	1968	SRS760
1965	0.9401	1520	SRS868
1966	0.9395	1521	SRS889A
1977	0.9313	1528	GSS
1978	0.9399	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.935 plus or minus 0.0055	6.0	0.195
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.46 + 0.0002(X)		
R Squared	0.0372		
Improvement		0.3	0.596
Fit		5.8	0.123

Model: Constant

BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

BURGLR

During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0750	1504	GSS
1974	0.0760	1481	GSS
1976	0.0710	1496	GSS
1977	0.0661	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.072 plus or minus 0.0067	1.4	0.710
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.61 - 0.0023(X)		
R Squared	0.8556		
Improvement		1.2	0.271
Fit		0.2	0.907

Model: Constant

BUSING[3]

In general, do you favor or oppose the busing of (Negro/Black) and white school children from one district to another?

Proportion equals Favor versus Oppose and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.1353	1434	AIP0801
1971	0.1834	1516	AIP0836
1971	0.1727	1436	AIP0838
1972	0.1950	1606	GSS
1974	0.2010	1481	GSS
1975	0.1720	1486	GSS
1976	0.1575	1498	GSS
1977	0.1629	1522	GSS
1978	0.2018	1516	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.174 plus or minus 0.0065	42.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.00 + 0.0021(X)		
R Squared	0.0695		
Improvement		2.9	0.083
Fit		39.3	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

CANADA1, CANADA2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

CAPPUN[4]

Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?

Proportion equals Favor versus Oppose and DK.

CAPPUN Year	Proportion	N	Study
1953	0.6384	1496	AIP0522
1956	0.5340	1985	AIP0562
1957	0.4745	1509	AIP0588
1960	0.5267	2973	AIP0625
1965	0.4535	1689	AIP0704
1966	0.4235	3518	AIP0729
1967	0.5573	1518	AIP0746
1969	0.5130	1503	AIP0774
1971	0.4820	1558	AIP0839
1972	0.5089	1509	AIP0846
1972	0.5951	1462	AIP0860
1972	0.5290	1609	GSS
1973	0.6020	1492	GSS
1974	0.6300	1480	GSS
1975	0.6010	1483	GSS
1976	0.6656	1540	AIP0949
1976	0.6650	1496	GSS
1977	0.6724	1520	GSS
1978	0.6632	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.556 plus or minus 0.0054	890.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.80 + 0.0053(X)		
R Squared	0.2200		
Improvement		195.3	< .001
Fit		695.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CHILDS1

How many children have you ever had? Please count all that were born alive at any time (including any you had from a previous marriage).

Proportion equals none versus any children.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2320	1605	GSS
1973	0.2520	1500	GSS
1974	0.2250	1477	GSS
1975	0.2600	1485	GSS
1976	0.2620	1497	GSS
1977	0.2526	1516	GSS
1978	0.2733	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.250 plus or minus 0.0084	14.3	0.026
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-11.26 + 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.5396		
Improvement		7.8	0.005
Fit		6.6	0.255

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

CHILDS2

How many children have you ever had? Please count all that were born alive at any time (including any you had from a previous marriage).

Proportion equals one to three versus none and four or more.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5330	1605	GSS
1973	0.5270	1500	GSS
1974	0.5350	1477	GSS
1975	0.5430	1485	GSS
1976	0.5340	1497	GSS
1977	0.5625	1495	GSS
1978	0.5426	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.540 plus or minus 0.0097	4.9	0.562
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.36 + 0.0035(X)		
R Squared	0.4355		
Improvement		2.1	0.141
Fit		2.8	0.741

Model: Constant

CHILDS3

How many children have you ever had? Please count all that were born alive at any time (including any you had from a previous marriage).

Proportion equals four or more versus less than four.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2340	1605	GSS
1973	0.2210	1500	GSS
1974	0.2400	1477	GSS
1975	0.1970	1485	GSS
1976	0.2040	1497	GSS
1977	0.1926	1516	GSS
1978	0.1841	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.209 plus or minus 0.0079	25.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.20 - 0.0086(X)		
R Squared	0.7567		
Improvement		19.4	< .001
Fit		5.7	0.333

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

CHINA1, CHINA2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

CHLDIDEL [5]

What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?

Proportion equals three or more versus less than three.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1936	0.5831	2720	AIP057
1941	0.6627	2822	AIP0233
1945	0.7580	2860	AIP0353
1947	0.6968	2803	AIP0389
1952	0.7032	1944	AIP0488
1953	0.6864	1534	AIP0515
1957	0.7187	1500	AIP0578
1959	0.7799	1422	AIP0621
1962	0.7005	1529	AIP0655
1963	0.6679	1632	AIP0671
1965	0.6649	1531	AIP0709
1966	0.6183	1446	AIP0723
1967	0.7460	1433	AIP0755
1970	0.5757	1525	AIP0808
1971	0.5007	1494	AIP0821
1972	0.5300	1455	GSS
1973	0.4700	1417	AIP0862
1974	0.4476	1423	AIP0890/891
1974	0.4744	1328	GSS
1975	0.4420	1355	GSS
1976	0.3906	1367	GSS
1977	0.4464	1409	GSS
1978	0.4325	1399	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.622 plus or minus 0.0047	2395.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 12.06 - 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.4814		
Improvement		990.0	< .001
Fit		1405.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CHLDMORE

Do you expect to have any (more) children?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and Uncertain.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1957	0.1977	2195	SRC422
1972	0.2250	1252	GSS
1974	0.2350	1192	GSS
1975	0.2470	1180	GSS
1976	0.2327	1212	GSS
1977	0.2200	1359	GSS
1978	0.2303	1524	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.223 plus or minus 0.0084	14.6	0.023
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.17 + 0.0017(X)		
R Squared	0.6216		
Improvement		10.8	0.001
Fit		3.8	0.576

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

CIGWEEK

Have you, yourself, smoked any cigarettes in the past week?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1969	0.4092	1486	AIP0785
1971	0.4195	1485	AIP0830
1977	0.3784	1509	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.402 plus or minus 0.0146	5.8	0.054
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.38 - 0.0046(X)		
R Squared	0.7805		
Improvement		4.5	0.031
Fit		1.2	0.266

Model: Constant

CLASS[6]

If you were asked to use one of four names for your social class, which would you say you belong in: the lower class, the working class, the middle class, or the upper class?

Proportion equals Middle and Upper classes versus Lower and Working classes.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1945	0.4827	1127	OPOR52
1946	0.4156	2820	AIP0365
1947	0.5099	2930	AIP0393
1948	0.4352	1583	AIP0412K
1949	0.3400	1283	NORC166DU-1
1949	0.3500	1232	NORC168DU-1
1950	0.3800	1270	NORC276-270
1952	0.3815	3051	AIP0502
1952	0.3723	1762	ELEC52
1963	0.4738	1526	SRS330
1963	0.4862	1345	SRS350
1966	0.4805	1436	SRS876
1969	0.4395	1545	AIP0783
1972	0.4610	1604	GSS
1973	0.4850	748	GSS
1974	0.4890	1475	GSS
1975	0.4700	1482	GSS
1976	0.4920	1491	GSS
1977	0.4661	1517	GSS
1978	0.4774	1527	GSS
1978	0.5280	1466	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.445 plus or minus 0.0053	399.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.10 + 0.0023(X)		
R Squared	0.3579		
Improvement		115.4	< .001
Fit		283.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CLASSY[7]

If you were asked to use one of five names for your social class, which would you say you belong in: the lower class, the working class, the middle class, the upper middle class, or the upper class?

Proportion equals Middle, Upper middle, and Upper classes versus Lower and Working classes.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.6316	912	NORC466
1964	0.5875	1966	SRS760
1965	0.6419	497	NORC466
1965	0.6236	1440	SRS857
1965	0.5311	1433	SRS870
1973	0.5436	745	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.589 plus or minus 0.0117	46.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.72 - 0.0057(X)		
R Squared	0.2763		
Improvement		6.3	0.012
Fit		39.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CLEAN

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

COHORT

Respondents grouped by date of birth.

Proportion equals born in 1939 or before versus born after 1939.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6891	1608	GSS
1973	0.6773	1500	GSS
1974	0.6421	1478	GSS
1975	0.6121	1485	GSS
1976	0.5928	1493	GSS
1977	0.5923	1523	GSS
1978	0.5325	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.623 plus or minus 0.0094	117.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 49.08 - 0.0245(X)		
R Squared	0.9543		
Improvement		112.8	< .001
Fit		5.2	0.398

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

COLATH

There are always some people whose ideas are considered bad or dangerous by other people. For instance, somebody who is against all churches and religion...
Should such a person be allowed to teach in a college or university, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.1190	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.4000	1610	GSS
1973	0.4060	1499	GSS
1974	0.4180	1482	GSS
1976	0.4130	1499	GSS
1977	0.3877	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.234 plus or minus 0.0071	1547.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-27.03 + 0.0139(X)		
R Squared	0.9346		
Improvement		1517.5	< .001
Fit		29.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

COLCOM

Now, I should like to ask you some questions about a man who admits he is a Communist.
Suppose he is teaching in a college. Should he be fired, or not?

Proportion equals Not fired versus Yes, fired and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.0606	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.3220	1607	GSS
1973	0.3910	1496	GSS
1974	0.4170	1479	GSS
1976	0.4140	1496	GSS
1977	0.3881	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.148 plus or minus 0.0058	2501.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-31.10 + 0.0159(X)		
R Squared	0.9539		
Improvement		2473.4	< .001
Fit		28.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

COLHOMO

And what about a man who admits that he is a homosexual?
Should such a person be allowed to teach in a college or university, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4730	1502	GSS
1974	0.5020	1481	GSS
1976	0.5210	1496	GSS
1977	0.4928	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.497 plus or minus 0.0129	7.2	0.065
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-11.01 + 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.2873		
Improvement		2.1	0.148
Fit		5.1	0.075

Model: Constant

COLMIL

Consider a person who advocates doing away with elections and letting the military run the country.
Should such a person be allowed to teach in a college or university, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.3700	1494	GSS
1977	0.3401	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.355 plus or minus 0.0174	2.9	0.082
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 59.44 - 0.0299(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		2.9	0.082
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

COLRAC

Or, consider a person who believes that Blacks are genetically inferior.
Should such a person be allowed to teach in a college or university, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.4050	1495	GSS
1977	0.4083	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.407 plus or minus 0.0179	0.0	0.850
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.03 + 0.0033(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		0.0	0.850
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

COLSOC

Or consider a person who favored government ownership of all the railroads and all big industries.
Should such a person be allowed to teach in a college or university, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.3296	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.5590	1608	GSS
1973	0.5760	1499	GSS
1974	0.5720	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.439 plus or minus 0.0099	583.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-24.26 + 0.0126(X)		
R Squared	0.9966		
Improvement		582.3	< .001
Fit		0.9	0.643

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

COMMUN

Thinking about all the different kinds of governments in the world today, which of these statements comes closest to how you feel about Communism as a form of government?

Proportion equals It's the worst kind of all versus It's bad, but no worse than some others, It's all right for some countries, It's a good form of government, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4260	1501	GSS
1974	0.4910	1480	GSS
1976	0.5080	1497	GSS
1977	0.5256	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.487 plus or minus 0.0129	34.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-42.38 + 0.0217(X)		
R Squared	0.8247		
Improvement		28.7	< .001
Fit		6.0	0.049

Model: Significant Linear Component

COMPREND

Was respondent's understanding of the questions...

Proportion equals Good versus Fair and Poor.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7740	1599	GSS
1973	0.7830	1494	GSS
1974	0.7860	1479	GSS
1975	0.8010	1482	GSS
1976	0.7820	1481	GSS
1977	0.8016	1522	GSS
1978	0.7669	1510	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.785 plus or minus 0.0080	9.0	0.172
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.48 + 0.0006(X)		
R Squared	0.0050		
Improvement		0.1	0.757
Fit		8.9	0.112

Model: Constant

CONARMY[8]

I am going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?

Military.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3170	1498	GSS
1973	0.4045	1592	HARRIS2343
1974	0.3960	1483	GSS
1974	0.3070	1522	HARRIS2434
1974	0.3395	1517	HARRIS7487
1975	0.3520	1487	GSS
1975	0.2670	1868	HARRIS2515
1975	0.2450	1575	HARRIS7581
1975	0.3030	1480	HARRIS7585
1976	0.3920	1491	GSS
1976	0.2250	1491	HARRIS2521
1976	0.3040	1800	HARRIS2628
1976	0.3620	1520	HARRIS7681
1977	0.3630	1526	GSS
1978	0.2952	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.319 plus or minus 0.0061	310.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 18.53 - 0.0092(X)		
R Squared	0.0502		
Improvement		12.6	< .001
Fit		297.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONBUS

Major Companies.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2930	1500	GSS
1973	0.3377	2991	HARRIS2319
1973	0.2977	1592	HARRIS2343
1973	0.2760	1482	HARRIS2354
1974	0.3130	1483	GSS
1974	0.1520	1518	HARRIS2430
1974	0.1590	1522	HARRIS2434
1974	0.2167	1518	HARRIS7487
1974	0.2180	1484	NORC4179
1975	0.1930	1483	GSS
1975	0.1810	1836	HARRIS2525
1975	0.1970	1578	HARRIS7581
1975	0.1970	1491	HARRIS7585
1976	0.2200	1491	GSS
1976	0.1630	1495	HARRIS2521
1976	0.2050	1801	HARRIS2628
1976	0.2150	1519	HARRIS7681
1977	0.2720	1526	GSS
1977	0.2040	1519	HARRIS7690
1978	0.2165	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.222 plus or minus 0.0046	546.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 30.10 - 0.0151(X)		
R Squared	0.1641		
Improvement		83.1	< .001
Fit		463.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONCLERG

Organized religion.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3480	1495	GSS
1973	0.3562	1592	HARRIS2343
1973	0.2890	1481	HARRIS2354
1974	0.4430	1481	GSS
1974	0.3200	1521	HARRIS2434
1974	0.3182	1518	HARRIS7487
1974	0.3210	1485	NORC4179
1975	0.2440	1485	GSS
1975	0.3220	1576	HARRIS7581
1975	0.3550	1489	HARRIS7585
1976	0.3070	1491	GSS
1976	0.2370	1494	HARRIS2521
1977	0.3997	1526	GSS
1977	0.2930	1519	HARRIS7690
1978	0.3067	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.320 plus or minus 0.0062	271.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 13.36 - 0.0066(X)		
R Squared	0.0337		
Improvement		9.1	0.003
Fit		262.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONEDUC

Education.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3700	1495	GSS
1974	0.4910	1480	GSS
1975	0.3090	1488	GSS
1976	0.3750	1489	GSS
1977	0.4063	1526	GSS
1978	0.2847	1528	GSS

continued from CONARMY

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.368 plus or minus 0.0101	175.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 35.74 - 0.0179(X)		
R Squared	0.2004		
Improvement		36.8	< .001
Fit		138.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONFED

Executive branch of the federal government.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2930	1498	GSS
1973	0.1937	1590	HARRIS2343
1973	0.1340	1478	HARRIS2354
1974	0.1360	1482	GSS
1974	0.2000	611	HARRIS2430
1974	0.1770	1520	HARRIS2434
1974	0.1170	1471	HARRIS7482
1974	0.2828	1517	HARRIS7487
1974	0.1420	1483	NORC4179
1975	0.1330	1488	GSS
1975	0.1310	1572	HARRIS7581
1975	0.1600	1478	HARRIS7585
1976	0.1340	1494	GSS
1976	0.1080	1488	HARRIS2521
1976	0.1650	1517	HARRIS7681
1977	0.2793	1525	GSS
1977	0.2330	1515	HARRIS7690
1978	0.1250	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.161 plus or minus 0.0045	549.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 8.54 - 0.0042(X)		
R Squared	0.0085		
Improvement		-27.1	1.000
Fit		576.2	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

continued from CONARMY

CONFINAN

Banks and financial institutions.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4120	1476	HARRIS2354
1975	0.3190	1488	GSS
1975	0.4150	1574	HARRIS7581
1975	0.4230	1481	HARRIS7585
1976	0.3950	1492	GSS
1976	0.3350	1491	HARRIS2521
1977	0.4194	1526	GSS
1977	0.4000	1513	HARRIS7690
1978	0.3292	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.381 plus or minus 0.0083	95.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.49 - 0.0087(X)		
R Squared	0.0872		
Improvement		8.3	0.004
Fit		87.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONJUDGE

U.S. Supreme Court

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3260	1447	GSS
1973	0.3331	1591	HARRIS2343
1974	0.3320	1482	GSS
1974	0.3480	610	HARRIS2430
1974	0.3500	1521	HARRIS2434
1974	0.4007	1515	HARRIS7487
1974	0.3410	1485	NORC4179
1975	0.3080	1485	GSS
1975	0.2870	1575	HARRIS7581
1975	0.2750	1482	HARRIS7585
1976	0.3540	1491	GSS
1976	0.2190	1489	HARRIS2521
1976	0.3160	1519	HARRIS7681
1977	0.3568	1522	GSS
1977	0.2860	1516	HARRIS7690
1978	0.2809	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.315 plus or minus 0.0061	202.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 24.68 - 0.0123(X)		
R Squared	0.1689		
Improvement		32.7	< .001
Fit		169.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONLABOR

Organized labor.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1550	1495	GSS
1973	0.1980	1591	HARRIS2343
1973	0.1622	1480	HARRIS2354
1974	0.1820	1481	GSS
1974	0.1850	1520	HARRIS2434
1974	0.1744	1508	HARRIS7487
1974	0.1870	1484	NORC4179
1975	0.1010	1488	GSS
1975	0.1630	1826	HARRIS2515
1975	0.1350	1571	HARRIS7581
1975	0.1800	1485	HARRIS7585
1976	0.1160	1494	GSS
1976	0.0990	1489	HARRIS2521
1976	0.1060	1797	HARRIS2628
1977	0.1476	1524	GSS
1977	0.1450	1519	HARRIS7690
1978	0.1099	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.143 plus or minus 0.0043	233.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 29.73 - 0.0150(X)		
R Squared	0.4283		
Improvement		93.4	< .001
Fit		139.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONLEGIS

Congress.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2350	1497	GSS
1973	0.2970	1497	HARRIS2343
1973	0.1711	1479	HARRIS2354
1974	0.1710	1481	GSS
1974	0.1620	611	HARRIS2430
1974	0.1640	1519	HARRIS2434
1974	0.1782	1515	HARRIS7487
1974	0.2270	1485	NORC4179
1975	0.1330	1487	GSS
1975	0.1240	1837	HARRIS2515
1975	0.1360	1576	HARRIS7581
1975	0.1210	1488	HARRIS7585
1976	0.1370	1495	GSS
1976	0.0880	1491	HARRIS2521
1976	0.0950	1801	HARRIS2628
1976	0.1790	1516	HARRIS7681
1977	0.1911	1523	GSS
1977	0.1650	1518	HARRIS7690
1978	0.1290	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.151 plus or minus 0.0042	485.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 37.43 - 0.0189(X)		
R Squared	0.2908		
Improvement		113.9	< .001
Fit		371.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONMEDIC

Medicine.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5410	1496	GSS
1973	0.5757	1591	HARRIS2343
1973	0.5985	1482	HARRIS2354
1974	0.6040	1482	GSS
1974	0.4970	612	HARRIS2430
1974	0.4850	1518	HARRIS2434
1974	0.5260	1472	HARRIS7482
1974	0.4927	1512	HARRIS7487
1975	0.5050	1487	GSS
1975	0.4280	1576	HARRIS7581
1975	0.5370	1480	HARRIS7585
1976	0.5410	1492	GSS
1976	0.4200	1492	HARRIS2521
1977	0.5151	1526	GSS
1977	0.4250	1516	HARRIS7690
1978	0.4604	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.510 plus or minus 0.0065	307.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 45.77 - 0.0229(X)		
R Squared	0.3559		
Improvement		114.2	< .001
Fit		193.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONPRESS

Press.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

continued from CONARMY

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2310	1500	GSS
1973	0.3028	1592	HARRIS2343
1973	0.2782	1481	HARRIS2354
1974	0.2590	1481	GSS
1974	0.3090	611	HARRIS2430
1974	0.2560	1521	HARRIS2434
1974	0.2477	1514	HARRIS7487
1974	0.2510	1481	NORC4179
1975	0.2390	1484	GSS
1975	0.2590	1577	HARRIS7581
1975	0.2750	1482	HARRIS7585
1976	0.2850	1490	GSS
1976	0.2010	1490	HARRIS2521
1976	0.2500	1798	HARRIS2628
1976	0.2130	1518	HARRIS7681
1977	0.2510	1526	GSS
1977	0.1780	1515	HARRIS7690
1978	0.2009	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.244 plus or minus 0.0053	162.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 28.16 - 0.0141(X)		
R Squared	0.3621		
Improvement		60.7	< .001
Fit		101.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONSCI

Scientific Community.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3690	1495	GSS
1973	0.4547	1480	HARRIS2354
1974	0.4500	1481	GSS
1975	0.3770	1487	GSS
1975	0.4790	1572	HARRIS7581
1976	0.4290	1486	GSS
1977	0.4100	1522	GSS
1978	0.3621	1527	GSS

continued from CONARMY

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.415 plus or minus 0.0089	85.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.71 - 0.0077(X)		
R Squared	0.1034		
Improvement		8.6	0.004
Fit		76.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

CONTV

TV.

Proportion equals A great deal versus Only some, Hardly any, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1570	3134	HARRIS2219
1973	0.1860	1497	GSS
1974	0.2340	1481	GSS
1975	0.1780	1486	GSS
1976	0.1870	1490	GSS
1977	0.1744	1525	GSS
1978	0.1376	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.173 plus or minus 0.0069	56.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 3.13 - 0.0015(X)		
R Squared	0.1098		
Improvement		-2.2	1.000
Fit		59.0	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

CONSIDER

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

CONTROL

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

COOP

In general, what was the respondent's attitude toward the interview?

Proportion equals Friendly and interested versus Cooperative but not particularly interested, Impatient and restless, and Hostile.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.8190	1490	GSS
1974	0.8440	1480	GSS
1975	0.8310	1479	GSS
1976	0.8320	1486	GSS
1977	0.8120	1521	GSS
1978	0.8097	1508	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.825 plus or minus 0.0080	9.3	0.097
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.02 - 0.0042(X)		
R Squared	0.3239		
Improvement		3.0	0.078
Fit		6.3	0.178

Model: Constant

COURTS

In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?

Proportion equals Not harshly enough versus Too harshly, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1965	0.4885	1527	AIP0709
1965	0.5925	1583	AIP0716
1968	0.6313	1500	AIP0757
1969	0.7438	1460	AIP0773
1972	0.7440	1504	AIP0861
1972	0.6630	1609	GSS
1973	0.7310	1494	GSS
1974	0.7790	745	GSS
1975	0.7920	1483	GSS
1976	0.8100	1494	GSS
1977	0.8304	1527	GSS
1978	0.8488	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.738 plus or minus 0.0065	956.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-42.71 + 0.0220(X)		
R Squared	0.8519		
Improvement		823.2	< .001
Fit		133.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

DEGREE

Respondent's degree.

Proportion equals less than high school versus high school or higher.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3990	1590	GSS
1973	0.3710	1489	GSS
1974	0.3530	1483	GSS
1975	0.3590	1489	GSS
1976	0.3540	1493	GSS
1977	0.3517	1524	GSS
1978	0.3074	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.356 plus or minus 0.0093	30.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 22.71 - 0.0113(X)		
R Squared	0.7788		
Improvement		24.3	< .001
Fit		6.7	0.246

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

DIVLAW

Should divorce in this country be easier or more difficult to obtain than it is now?

Proportion equals Easier versus More difficult, Stay as is, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.1823	1536	AIPO764
1974	0.3190	1481	GSS
1975	0.2850	1489	GSS
1976	0.2734	1496	GSS
1977	0.2931	1525	GSS
1978	0.2684	1509	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.264 plus or minus 0.0092	99.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-20.22 + 0.0104(X)		
R Squared	0.5409		
Improvement		62.9	< .001
Fit		36.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

DIVORCE

IF CURRENTLY MARRIED OR WIDOWED:

Have you ever been divorced or legally separated?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1450	1261	GSS
1973	0.1320	1193	GSS
1974	0.1410	1181	GSS
1975	0.1520	1143	GSS
1976	0.1370	1133	GSS
1977	0.1590	1126	GSS
1978	0.1625	1108	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.146 plus or minus 0.0078	7.0	0.319
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.81 + 0.0035(X)		
R Squared	0.4841		
Improvement		3.2	0.071
Fit		3.8	0.575

Model: Constant

DRINK[9]

Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?

Proportion equals Uses alcohol versus Total abstainer.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1939	0.6143	3075	AIP0160
1945	0.8177	3066	AIP0360
1946	0.7769	3115	AIP0375
1947	0.6334	2777	AIP0405
1949	0.5550	2838	AIP0450
1950	0.6464	1335	AIP0456
1951	0.6079	1288	AIP0479TPS
1952	0.6320	2252	AIP0509
1954	0.6336	1441	AIP0526
1955	0.6079	1576	AIP0543
1956	0.5725	959	AIP0558
1956	0.5873	1992	AIP0562
1957	0.5789	1615	AIP0580
1958	0.6796	2141	AIP0594
1959	0.6124	1517	AIP0622
1963	0.7078	1509	NORC160
1966	0.6759	1444	AIP0723
1968	0.6469	1467	AIP0758
1969	0.6514	1460	AIP0773
1974	0.6887	1529	AIP0903K
1977	0.7207	1525	GSS
1978	0.7240	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.670 plus or minus 0.0046	1164.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.76 - 0.0006(X)		
R Squared	0.0382		
Improvement		-47.8	1.000
Fit		1212.8	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

DRUNK

Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?
(asked only of those who drink, see DRINK)

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.3755	1084	GSS
1978	0.3521	1102	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.364 plus or minus 0.0206	1.3	0.255
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 46.59 - 0.0234(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		1.3	0.255
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

EARNRS1

Just thinking about your family now--those people in the household who are related to you . . . How many persons in the family, including yourself, earned any money last year from any job or employment?

Proportion equals none versus any.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1180	1580	GSS
1973	0.1080	1494	GSS
1974	0.1310	1469	GSS
1975	0.1340	1482	GSS
1976	0.1560	1491	GSS
1977	0.1402	1526	GSS
1978	0.1503	1524	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.132 plus or minus 0.0066	23.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.15 + 0.0067(X)		
R Squared	0.7169		
Improvement		17.0	< .001
Fit		6.4	0.271

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

EARNRS2

Just thinking about your family now--those people in the household who are related to you . . . How many persons in the family, including yourself, earned any money last year from any job or employment?

Proportion equals two or more versus none and one.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4500	1580	GSS
1973	0.4500	1494	GSS
1974	0.4650	1469	GSS
1975	0.4640	1482	GSS
1976	0.4230	1491	GSS
1977	0.4580	1526	GSS
1978	0.4370	1524	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.449 plus or minus 0.0097	8.4	0.211
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.95 - 0.0023(X)		
R Squared	0.1091		
Improvement		0.9	0.656
Fit		7.5	0.187

Model: Constant

EDUC1

Respondent's education.

Proportion equals less than twelth grade versus twelth grade to eight years of college.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3990	1608	GSS
1973	0.3670	1499	GSS
1974	0.3460	1481	GSS
1975	0.3620	1487	GSS
1976	0.3560	1493	GSS
1977	0.3664	1520	GSS
1978	0.3178	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.359 plus or minus 0.0093	24.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.25 - 0.0086(X)		
R Squared	0.5459		
Improvement		13.8	< .001
Fit		10.9	0.054

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

EDUC2

Respondent's education.

Proportion equals one to eight years of college versus twelth grade or less.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2860	1608	GSS
1973	0.3100	1499	GSS
1974	0.3220	1481	GSS
1975	0.3030	1487	GSS
1976	0.3030	1493	GSS
1977	0.3000	1520	GSS
1978	0.3277	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.307 plus or minus 0.0089	8.6	0.197
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.01 + 0.0032(X)		
R Squared	0.2234		
Improvement		2.1	0.146
Fit		6.5	0.258

Model: Constant

EGYPT1, EGYPT2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

EQWLTH

Some people think that the government in Washington ought to reduce the income differences between the rich and the poor, perhaps by raising the taxes of wealthy families or by giving income assistance to the poor. Others think that the government should not concern itself with reducing this income difference between the rich and the poor.

Proportion equals responses 1 through 3 on a seven point scale which ranges from Government should (1) to Government should not (7) versus responses 4 through 7 and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5761	1484	NORC4179
1978	0.4723	758	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.542 plus or minus 0.0209	21.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 41.56 - 0.0208(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		21.9	< .001
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

ETHNUM

From what countries or part of the world did your ancestors come?

Proportion equals one country named versus two countries and no countries named.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5900	1586	GSS
1973	0.5820	1499	GSS
1974	0.5530	1481	GSS
1975	0.5340	1489	GSS
1976	0.5370	1495	GSS
1977	0.5536	1521	GSS
1978	0.5187	1521	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.553 plus or minus 0.0097	25.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 20.86 - 0.0103(X)		
R Squared	0.7335		
Improvement		18.5	< .001
Fit		6.5	0.259

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

EVSMOKE

Have you ever smoked regularly?
(question asked of those who state that they do not smoke)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.2470	881	NORC428
1978	0.3436	873	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.290 plus or minus 0.0216	19.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.28 + 0.0054(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		19.9	< .001
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

EVWORK

Did you ever work for as long as one year?
(asked of those who are currently retired, in school, keeping house, or other)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.7997	639	SRS350
1964	0.8960	923	NORC466
1966	0.7976	662	SRS889A
1967	0.7647	595	NORC4011
1968	0.7731	683	NORC4050
1972	0.7540	658	GSS
1973	0.7730	649	GSS
1974	0.8000	641	GSS
1975	0.7890	636	GSS
1976	0.7800	658	GSS
1977	0.8024	572	GSS
1978	0.7876	598	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.806 plus or minus 0.0088	109.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 10.73 - 0.0050(X)		
R Squared	0.1293		
Improvement		28.6	< .001
Fit		80.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FAIR

Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance, or would they try to be fair?

Proportion equals Would try to be fair versus Would take advantage of you, Depends, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.6729	1443	ELEC64
1968	0.6677	1342	ELEC68
1972	0.5893	2179	ELEC72
1972	0.5920	1611	GSS
1972	0.6168	1464	NORC5046
1973	0.5730	1503	GSS
1974	0.5762	2473	ELEC74
1975	0.6160	1488	GSS
1976	0.5990	1873	ELEC76
1976	0.5950	1491	GSS
1978	0.6446	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.610 plus or minus 0.0072	82.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.92 - 0.0047(X)		
R Squared	0.2908		
Improvement		22.4	< .001
Fit		60.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FAMILY16

Were you living with both your own mother and father around the time you were 16?

Proportion equals was living with both mother and father versus was not.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7427	1613	GSS
1973	0.7820	1502	GSS
1974	0.7590	1484	GSS
1975	0.7650	1490	GSS
1976	0.7610	1496	GSS
1977	0.7415	1528	GSS
1978	0.7557	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.758 plus or minus 0.0083	9.7	0.135
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 3.62 - 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.0499		
Improvement		0.5	0.508
Fit		9.3	0.098

Model: Constant

FEAR

Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1965	0.3589	1474	AIP0709
1967	0.3117	1588	AIP0749
1968	0.3511	1467	AIP0768
1972	0.3898	1511	AIP0847
1972	0.4235	1490	AIP0861
1973	0.4110	1488	GSS
1974	0.4500	1472	GSS
1975	0.4457	1548	AIP0931
1976	0.4400	1492	GSS
1977	0.4513	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.401 plus or minus 0.0080	142.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-21.66 + 0.0112(X)		
R Squared	0.8195		
Improvement		116.8	< .001
Fit		25.7	0.002

Model: Significant Linear Component

FEHOME

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Women should take care of running their homes and leave running the country up to men.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and Not Sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.6210	1484	GSS
1975	0.6260	1488	GSS
1977	0.6027	1528	GSS
1978	0.6595	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.628 plus or minus 0.0124	11.2	0.011
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.57 + 0.0057(X)		
R Squared	0.1717		
Improvement		2.1	0.145
Fit		9.1	0.011

Model: Not constant, not linear

FEPOL

Tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women.

Proportion equals Disagree versus Agree and Not Sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.4920	752	GSS
1974	0.5198	1012	SRCOMNIBUS
1975	0.4830	1488	GSS
1977	0.4820	1529	GSS
1978	0.5392	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.503 plus or minus 0.0126	14.7	0.006
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.28 + 0.0055(X)		
R Squared	0.1079		
Improvement		2.0	0.152
Fit		12.6	0.006

Model: Not constant, not linear

FEPOLY

Would you say that most men are better suited for politics than are most women, that men and women are equally suited, or that women are better suited than men in this area?

Proportion equals Men better suited versus Women and men equally suited, Women better suited, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.3260	730	GSS
1974	0.3873	488	SRCOMNIBUS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.349 plus or minus 0.0273	4.7	0.028
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =***.** + 0.1220(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		4.7	0.028
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

FEPRES[10]

If your party nominated a woman for President, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1937	0.3253	2871	AIP066
1945	0.4930	3067	AIP0360
1949	0.4976	1451	AIP0448
1955	0.5180	1579	AIP0543
1958	0.5378	1506	AIP0604
1959	0.5701	1519	AIP0622
1963	0.5548	1588	AIP0676
1967	0.5701	1505	AIP0744
1969	0.5389	1633	AIP0776
1971	0.6584	1531	AIP0834
1972	0.7010	1611	GSS
1974	0.7780	1479	GSS
1975	0.7353	1515	AIP0934
1975	0.7790	1486	GSS
1977	0.7713	1526	GSS
1978	0.7944	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.609 plus or minus 0.0056	2692.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-19.23 + 0.0101(X)		
R Squared	0.8531		
Improvement		2380.6	< .001
Fit		312.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FEWORK

Do you approve or disapprove of a married woman earning money in business or industry if she has a husband capable of supporting her?

Proportion equals Approve versus Disapprove and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1938	0.2074	3042	AIP0136
1945	0.2473	1379	AIP0359K
1970	0.6033	1525	AIP0808
1972	0.6400	1611	GSS
1974	0.6780	1478	GSS
1975	0.7000	1485	GSS
1977	0.6538	1528	GSS
1978	0.7235	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.496 plus or minus 0.0077	3300.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-24.79 + 0.0129(X)		
R Squared	0.9842		
Improvement		3263.6	< .001
Fit		36.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FINALTER1

During the last few years, has your financial situation been getting better, getting worse, or has it stayed the same?

Proportion equals Getting better versus Getting worse, Stayed the same, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.3801	1752	ELEC56
1958	0.3228	1812	ELEC58
1960	0.3474	1917	ELEC60
1964	0.4549	1563	ELEC64
1972	0.4300	1598	GSS
1973	0.4220	1463	GSS
1974	0.3940	1478	GSS
1975	0.3500	1485	GSS
1976	0.3600	1496	GSS
1977	0.3819	1524	GSS
1978	0.4135	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.384 plus or minus 0.0073	114.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.79 + 0.0016(X)		
R Squared	0.0741		
Improvement		12.0	< .001
Fit		101.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FINALTER2

During the last few years, has your financial situation been getting better, getting worse, or has it stayed the same?

Proportion equals Getting worse versus Getting better, Stayed the same and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.1844	1752	ELEC56
1958	0.2296	1812	ELEC58
1960	0.1857	1917	ELEC60
1964	0.1472	1563	ELEC64
1972	0.1800	1598	GSS
1973	0.1630	1463	GSS
1974	0.2170	1478	GSS
1975	0.2810	1485	GSS
1976	0.2280	1496	GSS
1977	0.2172	1524	GSS
1978	0.1868	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.197 plus or minus 0.0060	129.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.01 + 0.0011(X)		
R Squared	0.0752		
Improvement		6.5	0.011
Fit		122.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

FINRELA1

Compared with American families in general, would you say your family income is far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average?

Proportion equals Far below average and Below average versus Average, Above average, and Far above average.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2560	1599	GSS
1973	0.2260	1492	GSS
1974	0.2470	1473	GSS
1975	0.2810	1478	GSS
1976	0.2920	1484	GSS
1977	0.2896	1516	GSS
1978	0.2699	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.265 plus or minus 0.0086	28.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-14.81 + 0.0076(X)		
R Squared	0.4619		
Improvement		12.9	< .001
Fit		15.0	0.010

Model: Significant Linear Component

FINRELA2

Compared with American families in general, would you say your family income is far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average?

Proportion equals Above average and Far above average versus Far below average, Below average, and Average.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1700	1599	GSS
1973	0.1880	1492	GSS
1974	0.1930	1473	GSS
1975	0.1940	1478	GSS
1976	0.1560	1484	GSS
1977	0.1959	1516	GSS
1978	0.1976	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.184 plus or minus 0.0075	16.1	0.013
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.10 + 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.0908		
Improvement		1.3	0.259
Fit		14.8	0.011

Model: Not constant, not linear

GETAHEAD

Some people say that people get ahead by their own hard work; others say that lucky breaks or help from other people are more important. Which do you think is most important?

Proportion equals Hard work most important versus Hard work, luck equally important, Luck most important, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6580	1478	GSS
1974	0.6210	1452	GSS
1976	0.6270	1485	GSS
1977	0.6075	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.629 plus or minus 0.0125	8.9	0.030
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 19.64 - 0.0096(X)		
R Squared	0.6591		
Improvement		6.0	0.014
Fit		2.9	0.228

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

GOVAID

Did you ever--because of sickness, unemployment, or any other reason--receive anything like welfare, unemployment insurance, or other aid from government agencies?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3340	1503	GSS
1974	0.3250	1480	GSS
1975	0.3432	1489	GSS
1976	0.3458	1498	GSS
1977	0.3804	1530	GSS
1978	0.3721	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.350 plus or minus 0.0100	15.6	0.008
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-19.86 + 0.0102(X)		
R Squared	0.7821		
Improvement		12.2	< .001
Fit		3.4	0.504

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

GRANBORN

Were all of your four grandparents born in this country?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5840	1406	NORC5046
1977	0.5508	1525	GSS
1978	0.5526	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.562 plus or minus 0.0149	4.1	0.126
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.77 - 0.0057(X)		
R Squared	0.9585		
Improvement		3.9	0.044
Fit		0.2	0.677

Model: Constant

GRASS

Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?

Proportion equals Should versus Should not and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1969	0.1201	1540	AIP0789
1972	0.1520	1513	AIP0846
1973	0.1572	1508	AIP0863
1973	0.1830	1501	GSS
1975	0.2030	1486	GSS
1976	0.2780	1497	GSS
1977	0.2801	1521	AIP0973
1978	0.2962	1509	GSS
1979	0.2500	1514	AIP0

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.199 plus or minus 0.0068	324.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-35.52 + 0.0181(X)		
R Squared	0.8300		
Improvement		276.8	< .001
Fit		48.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

GUN

Have you ever been threatened with a gun, or shot at?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.1044	1581	HARRISV
1973	0.1640	1502	GSS
1975	0.1730	1486	GSS
1976	0.1710	1497	GSS
1978	0.2031	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.156 plus or minus 0.0083	72.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-18.37 + 0.0094(X)		
R Squared	0.9548		
Improvement		69.6	< .001
Fit		2.6	0.534

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

GUNLAW

Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?

Proportion equals Favor versus Oppose and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1959	0.7502	1529	AIP0616
1963	0.7876	1610	AIP0681
1965	0.7265	1689	AIP0704
1965	0.7049	3555	AIP0717
1966	0.6740	1509	AIP0733
1967	0.7214	1626	AIP0749
1971	0.7190	1502	AIP0838
1972	0.7156	1540	AIP0852
1972	0.7020	1610	GSS
1973	0.7350	1495	GSS
1974	0.7530	1477	GSS
1975	0.7370	1488	GSS
1975	0.7121	448	SRC
1976	0.7150	1493	GSS
1976	0.7257	638	SRC
1977	0.7160	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.725 plus or minus 0.0057	82.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.57 - 0.0009(X)		
R Squared	0.0487		
Improvement		3.1	0.073
Fit		79.4	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

HAPMAR

Taking things all together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy? (asked only if currently married)

Proportion equals Very happy versus Pretty happy and Not too happy.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6780	1072	GSS
1974	0.6910	1059	GSS
1975	0.6740	995	GSS
1976	0.6680	973	GSS
1977	0.6549	965	GSS
1978	0.6520	954	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.670 plus or minus 0.0121	4.9	0.573
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 14.37 - 0.0069(X)		
R Squared	0.7923		
Improvement		3.8	0.047
Fit		1.1	0.895

Model: Constant

HAPPY[11]

Taken all together, how would you say things are these days--would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Proportion equals Very happy versus Pretty happy and Not too happy.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1957	0.3467	2452	SRC422
1963	0.3222	1496	NORC160
1964	0.3835	1489	SRS630
1964	0.3711	1967	SRS760
1965	0.2977	1468	SRS857
1971	0.2880	2147	SRC811
1972	0.2180	1056	ELEC72
1972	0.3030	1606	GSS
1972	0.2690	1459	NORC5046
1972	0.2670	1254	SRCOMNI
1973	0.3310	719	CNS1
1973	0.3280	647	CNS2
1973	0.3300	642	CNS3
1973	0.2930	615	CNS4
1973	0.3080	639	CNS5
1973	0.2860	630	CNS6
1973	0.3230	681	CNS7
1973	0.2900	696	CNS8
1973	0.3590	1500	GSS
1974	0.2310	692	CNS10
1974	0.2800	610	CNS11
1974	0.3280	656	CNS12
1974	0.2740	693	CNS9
1974	0.3790	1480	GSS
1975	0.3290	1485	GSS
1975	0.3180	581	NORC5059
1976	0.3410	1499	GSS
1976	0.3610	1313	NORC4239
1976	0.3100	2207	SRCMH
1976	0.2860	1520	SRCOMNI
1977	0.3484	1527	GSS
1978	0.3434	1517	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.317 plus or minus 0.0047	288.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 3.49 - 0.0016(X)		
R Squared	0.0312		
Improvement		12.7	< .001
Fit		275.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

HEALTH[12]

Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Proportion equals Excellent versus Good, Fair, and Poor.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1957	0.3595	3227	POS397
1964	0.3594	1970	SRS760
1972	0.3000	1612	GSS
1973	0.3190	1500	GSS
1974	0.3280	1480	GSS
1975	0.3240	1489	GSS
1976	0.3130	1498	GSS
1977	0.3176	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.332 plus or minus 0.0079	30.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.26 - 0.0025(X)		
R Squared	0.6898		
Improvement		22.8	< .001
Fit		7.7	0.259

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

HELPFUL

Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?

Proportion equals Try to be helpful versus Just look out for themselves, Depends, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.5433	1445	ELEC64
1966	0.5219	1278	ELEC66
1968	0.5818	1344	ELEC68
1972	0.4651	2191	ELEC72
1972	0.4650	1612	GSS
1972	0.4096	1460	NORC5046
1973	0.4680	1501	GSS
1974	0.5073	2450	ELEC74
1975	0.5620	1488	GSS
1976	0.5190	1877	ELEC76
1976	0.4310	1498	GSS
1978	0.5940	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.504 plus or minus 0.0071	234.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.43 - 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0107		
Improvement		0.9	0.643
Fit		234.0	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

HIT

Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.3435	1607	HARRISV
1973	0.2750	1503	GSS
1975	0.3170	1489	GSS
1976	0.2830	1499	GSS
1978	0.3510	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.313 plus or minus 0.0106	34.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.30 - 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0088		
Improvement		0.4	0.551
Fit		33.6	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

HITBEATR

Would you approve of a man punching a stranger who: Was beating up a woman and the man saw it?

Proportion equals Yes versus No, Not sure, and Not applicable(would not approve of a man punching an adult male stranger--see HITOK).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.4638	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.5720	1494	GSS
1975	0.5790	1488	GSS
1976	0.5920	1487	GSS
1978	0.5887	1522	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.557 plus or minus 0.0113	76.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-25.64 + 0.0133(X)		
R Squared	0.8651		
Improvement		66.7	< .001
Fit		9.8	0.020

Model: Significant Linear Component

HITCHILD

Would you approve of a man punching a stranger who had hit the man's child after the child accidentally damaged the stranger's car?

Proportion equals Yes versus No, Not sure, and Not applicable(would not approve of a man punching an adust male stranger--see HITOK).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.3345	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.3410	1497	GSS
1975	0.3680	1486	GSS
1976	0.3900	1485	GSS
1978	0.4011	1521	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.365 plus or minus 0.0110	23.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.09 + 0.0068(X)		
R Squared	0.8230		
Improvement		18.9	< .001
Fit		4.0	0.256

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

HITDRUNK

Would you approve of a man punching a stranger who: Was drunk and bumped into the man and his wife on the street?

Proportion equals Yes versus No, Not sure, and Not applicable(would not approve of a man punching an adult male stranger--see HITOK).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.0467	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.0670	1495	GSS
1975	0.0520	1488	GSS
1976	0.0630	1488	GSS
1978	0.0572	1521	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.056 plus or minus 0.0053	7.9	0.094
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.23 + 0.0012(X)		
R Squared	0.2300		
Improvement		2.4	0.114
Fit		5.5	0.138

Model: Constant

HITMARCH

Would you approve of a man punching a stranger who: Was in a protest march showing opposition to the other man's views?

Proportion equals Yes versus No, Not sure, and Not applicable(would not approve of a man punching an adult male stranger--see HITOK).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.0112	1690	HARRISV
1973	0.0386	1501	GSS
1975	0.0215	1486	GSS
1976	0.0308	1492	GSS
1978	0.0224	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.021 plus or minus 0.0032	32.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.29 + 0.0017(X)		
R Squared	0.1784		
Improvement		12.3	< .001
Fit		19.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

HITOK

Are there any situations that you can imagine in which you would approve of a man punching an adult male stranger?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.5124	1653	HARRISV
1973	0.6530	1504	GSS
1975	0.6920	1479	GSS
1976	0.6570	1491	GSS
1978	0.6299	1524	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.629 plus or minus 0.0110	126.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-26.71 + 0.0138(X)		
R Squared	0.5806		
Improvement		73.4	< .001
Fit		53.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

HITROBBR

Would you approve of a man punching a stranger who: Had broken into the man's house?

Proportion equals Yes versus No, Not sure, and Not applicable(would not approve of a man punching an adult male stranger--see HITOK)

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.5081	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.5740	1503	GSS
1975	0.6480	1488	GSS
1976	0.6280	1488	GSS
1978	0.5986	1522	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.591 plus or minus 0.0112	78.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-22.60 + 0.0117(X)		
R Squared	0.6650		
Improvement		52.5	< .001
Fit		25.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

HOMOSEX

What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex--do you think it is always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?

Proportion equals Always wrong versus Almost always wrong, Wrong only sometimes, Not wrong at all, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.7030	1497	GSS
1974	0.6700	1484	GSS
1976	0.6710	1488	GSS
1977	0.6859	1522	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.683 plus or minus 0.0120	5.0	0.168
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 7.39 - 0.0034(X)		
R Squared	0.1522		
Improvement		0.8	0.628
Fit		4.2	0.119

Model: Constant

HOMPOP

Number of household members.

Proportion equals four to sixteen versus one to three.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4380	1613	GSS
1973	0.4180	1503	GSS
1974	0.4100	1482	GSS
1975	0.3685	1490	GSS
1976	0.3490	1497	GSS
1977	0.3340	1530	GSS
1978	0.3316	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.377 plus or minus 0.0094	74.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 38.90 - 0.0195(X)		
R Squared	0.9546		
Improvement		70.7	< .001
Fit		3.3	0.652

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

HONEST

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

HRS1A

How many hours did you work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 0 to 39 hours versus 40 or more hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3052	783	GSS
1974	0.2630	741	GSS
1975	0.3140	764	GSS
1976	0.3030	747	GSS
1977	0.2566	877	GSS
1978	0.2819	855	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.286 plus or minus 0.0131	11.2	0.046
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.16 - 0.0045(X)		
R Squared	0.1087		
Improvement		1.3	0.244
Fit		9.9	0.041

Model: Not constant, not linear

HRS1B

How many hours did you work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 40 to 49 hours versus less than 40 and more than 49 hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5100	783	GSS
1974	0.5720	741	GSS
1975	0.5250	764	GSS
1976	0.5310	747	GSS
1977	0.5701	877	GSS
1978	0.5240	855	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.539 plus or minus 0.0144	11.0	0.051
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.78 + 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.0208		
Improvement		0.3	0.609
Fit		10.7	0.030

Model: Constant

HRS1C

How many hours did you work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 50 or more hours versus 0 to 49 hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1850	783	GSS
1974	0.1650	741	GSS
1975	0.1610	764	GSS
1976	0.1660	747	GSS
1977	0.1733	877	GSS
1978	0.1942	855	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.174 plus or minus 0.0110	4.6	0.530
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.26 + 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.0973		
Improvement		0.5	0.504
Fit		4.1	0.392

Model: Constant

HUNT

Do you (or does your (husband/wife)) go hunting?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1959	0.3719	1530	AIP0616
1965	0.3580	1679	AIP0704
1966	0.3729	1491	AIP0735
1977	0.2921	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.347 plus or minus 0.0120	31.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.72 - 0.0048(X)		
R Squared	0.8471		
Improvement		27.1	< .001
Fit		4.4	0.108

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES

You will notice that the boxes on this card go from the highest position of "plus 5" for a country which you like very much, to the lowest position of "minus 5" for a country you dislike very much. How far up the scale or how far down the scale would you rate the following countries?

BRAZIL1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2914	1342	AIPO852
1974	0.3770	1271	GSS
1975	0.3030	1277	GSS
1976	0.2526	1358	AIPO954
1977	0.2874	1322	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.299 plus or minus 0.0112	49.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.97 - 0.0079(X)		
R Squared	0.1185		
Improvement		5.6	0.017
Fit		44.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

BRAZIL2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1222	1342	AIPO852
1974	0.0640	1271	GSS
1975	0.0850	1277	GSS
1976	0.0817	1358	AIPO954
1977	0.1301	1322	GSS

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.091 plus or minus 0.0071	47.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.49 + 0.0008(X)		
R Squared	0.0013		
Improvement		-2.3	1.000
Fit		50.0	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

CANADA1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1966	0.7666	3273	AIP0738
1972	0.8245	1459	AIP0852
1973	0.8195	1424	AIP0868
1974	0.8150	1426	GSS
1975	0.8100	1416	GSS
1976	0.8440	1442	AIP0954
1977	0.8022	1436	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.807 plus or minus 0.0072	50.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.58 + 0.0053(X)		
R Squared	0.4838		
Improvement		32.5	< .001
Fit		17.8	0.004

Model: Significant Linear Component

CANADA2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1966	0.0137	3273	AIP0738
1972	0.0158	1459	AIP0852
1973	0.0176	1424	AIP0868
1974	0.0220	1426	GSS
1975	0.0160	1416	GSS
1976	0.0118	1442	AIP0954
1977	0.0195	1436	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.016 plus or minus 0.0023	6.8	0.338
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.56 + 0.0003(X)		
R Squared	0.0869		
Improvement		0.5	0.526
Fit		6.3	0.279

Model: Constant

CHINA1[13]

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.0666	1171	AIP0537
1973	0.2330	1394	AIP0868
1974	0.1500	1389	GSS
1975	0.1360	1369	GSS
1977	0.1401	1392	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.130 plus or minus 0.0081	164.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.16 + 0.0042(X)		
R Squared	0.4296		
Improvement		94.1	< .001
Fit		70.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

CHINA2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.6892	1171	AIP0537
1973	0.3030	1394	AIP0868
1974	0.3340	1389	GSS
1975	0.3550	1369	GSS
1977	0.3484	1392	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.398 plus or minus 0.0115	574.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 32.65 - 0.0164(X)		
R Squared	0.9301		
Improvement		529.2	< .001
Fit		45.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

EGYPT1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.1209	1150	AIP0576
1966	0.1710	2899	AIP0738
1973	0.1608	1331	AIP0868
1974	0.2040	1357	GSS
1975	0.1510	1341	GSS
1976	0.1574	1372	AIP0954
1977	0.2106	1344	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.166 plus or minus 0.0071	54.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.48 + 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.4300		
Improvement		20.7	< .001
Fit		33.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

EGYPT2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.3009	1150	AIP0576
1966	0.1570	2899	AIP0738
1973	0.2953	1331	AIP0868
1974	0.2350	1357	GSS
1975	0.2460	1341	GSS
1976	0.1786	1372	AIP0954
1977	0.1577	1344	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.203 plus or minus 0.0077	200.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.75 - 0.0013(X)		
R Squared	0.1815		
Improvement		-27.5	1.000
Fit		228.0	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

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ENGLAND1[14]

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1951	0.3609	1003	AIP0483TPS
1953	0.4701	1338	AIP0521
1954	0.4890	1455	AIP0535
1954	0.4260	1283	AIP0538
1956	0.4978	1384	AIP0576
1966	0.5957	3285	AIP0738
1972	0.7084	1430	AIP0852
1973	0.6521	1394	AIP0868
1974	0.6360	1419	GSS
1975	0.6090	1400	GSS
1976	0.6861	1424	AIP0954
1977	0.6131	1406	GSS

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.575 plus or minus 0.0072	736.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-18.07 + 0.0095(X)		
R Squared	0.8386		
Improvement		605.7	< .001
Fit		130.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

ENGLAND2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1951	0.1825	1003	AIP0483TPS
1953	0.1136	1338	AIP0521
1954	0.1290	1455	AIP0535
1954	0.1470	1283	AIP0538
1956	0.1402	1384	AIP0576
1966	0.0636	3285	AIP0738
1972	0.0196	1430	AIP0852
1973	0.0402	1394	AIP0868
1974	0.0530	1419	GSS
1975	0.0490	1400	GSS
1976	0.0351	1424	AIP0954
1977	0.0434	1406	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.056 plus or minus 0.0034	523.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.82 - 0.0050(X)		
R Squared	0.8790		
Improvement		393.7	< .001
Fit		129.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

ISRAEL1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.2920	1147	AIP0576
1966	0.6050	2937	AIP0738
1974	0.4140	1377	GSS
1975	0.3470	1365	GSS
1976	0.3569	1398	AIP0954
1977	0.3899	1372	GSS
1978	0.5197	1368	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.443 plus or minus 0.0092	603.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.56 - 0.0011(X)		
R Squared	0.0299		
Improvement		-27.0	1.000
Fit		630.2	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

ISRAEL2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.1264	1147	AIP0576
1966	0.0678	2937	AIP0738
1974	0.1370	1365	GSS
1975	0.1470	1365	GSS
1976	0.1130	1398	AIP0954
1977	0.1268	1372	GSS
1978	0.0746	1368	NORC4269

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.098 plus or minus 0.0056	118.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.62 + 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.0010		
Improvement		-19.0	1.000
Fit		138.0	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

JAPAN1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1966	0.5889	3257	AIP0738
1972	0.3855	1445	AIP0852
1973	0.4321	1400	AIP0868
1974	0.4080	1406	GSS
1975	0.3580	1388	GSS
1976	0.4524	1430	AIP0954
1977	0.3502	1399	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.449 plus or minus 0.0090	409.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 40.68 - 0.0204(X)		
R Squared	0.6922		
Improvement		333.9	< .001
Fit		75.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

JAPAN2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1966	0.1296	3257	AIPO738
1972	0.1495	1445	AIPO852
1973	0.1107	1400	AIPO868
1974	0.1440	1406	GSS
1975	0.1550	1388	GSS
1976	0.0951	1430	AIPO954
1977	0.1730	1399	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.132 plus or minus 0.0062	56.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.20 + 0.0007(X)		
R Squared	0.0299		
Improvement		-1.5	1.000
Fit		57.8	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

RUSSIA1

Proportion equals +5, +4, and +3 versus +2 through -5.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1953	0.0094	1377	AIPO521
1954	0.0165	1518	AIPO535
1954	0.0046	1311	AIPO537
1956	0.0189	1425	AIPO576
1966	0.1656	3273	AIPO738
1972	0.1887	1447	AIPO852
1973	0.1566	1392	AIPO868
1973	0.1932	1387	AIPO874
1974	0.1910	1411	GSS
1975	0.1870	1386	GSS
1976	0.0803	1444	AIPO954
1977	0.1237	1415	GSS

IMAGES OF COUNTRIES, continued

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.030 plus or minus 0.0024	1979.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-14.96 + 0.0077(X)		
R Squared	0.6990		
Improvement		1577.3	< .001
Fit		402.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RUSSIA2

Proportion equals -3, -4, and -5 versus +5 through -2.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1953	0.8845	1377	AIP0521
1954	0.8748	1518	AIP0535
1954	0.9108	1311	AIP0537
1956	0.8639	1425	AIP0576
1966	0.6343	3273	AIP0738
1972	0.4312	1447	AIP0852
1973	0.4037	1392	AIP0868
1973	0.2970	1387	AIP0874
1974	0.3560	1411	GSS
1975	0.3610	1386	GSS
1976	0.5810	1444	AIP0954
1977	0.4749	1415	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.675 plus or minus 0.0060	5720.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 45.54 - 0.0229(X)		
R Squared	0.8536		
Improvement		5151.9	< .001
Fit		568.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

INCOM16A

Thinking about the time when you were 16 years old, compared with American families in general then, would you say your family income was--far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average?

Proportion equals Far below average and Below average versus Average, Above average, and Far above average.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3140	1591	GSS
1973	0.2740	1476	GSS
1974	0.3200	1473	GSS
1975	0.3230	1475	GSS
1976	0.3440	1481	GSS
1977	0.3242	1527	GSS
1978	0.3191	1517	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.316 plus or minus 0.0091	19.2	0.004
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.59 + 0.0050(X)		
R Squared	0.2585		
Improvement		5.0	0.024
Fit		14.2	0.014

Model: Significant Linear Component

INCOM16B

Thinking about the time when you were 16 years old, compared with American families in general then, would you say your family income was--far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average?

Proportion equals Above average and Far above average versus Far below average, Below average, and Average.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1170	1591	GSS
1973	0.1450	1476	GSS
1974	0.1480	1473	GSS
1975	0.1460	1475	GSS
1976	0.1410	1481	GSS
1977	0.1506	1527	GSS
1978	0.1345	1517	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.139 plus or minus 0.0067	11.3	0.078
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.61 + 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.1438		
Improvement		2.1	0.146
Fit		9.3	0.098

Model: Constant

INCOME1

In which of these groups did your total family income, from all sources, fall last year before taxes, that is? Just tell me the letter.

Proportion equals less than $1,000 to $7,999 versus $8,000 and over.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4120	1474	GSS
1973	0.3750	1396	GSS
1974	0.3610	1357	GSS
1975	0.3490	1406	GSS
1976	0.3500	1394	GSS
1977	0.2847	1398	GSS
1978	0.2933	1432	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.344 plus or minus 0.0095	77.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 39.25 - 0.0197(X)		
R Squared	0.8942		
Improvement		69.7	< .001
Fit		8.1	0.148

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

INCOME2

In which of these groups did your total family income, from all sources, fall last year before taxes, that is? Just tell me the letter.

Proportion equals $15,000 and over versus less than $1,000 to $14,999.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2020	1474	GSS
1973	0.2660	1396	GSS
1974	0.3160	1357	GSS
1975	0.3110	1407	GSS
1976	0.3450	1394	GSS
1977	0.4278	1398	GSS
1978	0.4399	1432	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.318 plus or minus 0.0092	302.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-75.65 + 0.0385(X)		
R Squared	0.9465		
Improvement		287.6	< .001
Fit		14.8	0.011

Model: Significant Linear Component

INDUSTRY

Respondent's industry.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of place (do/did) you work for? and What (do/did) they (make/do)?)

Proportion equals tertiary versus primary and secondary.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6366	1420	GSS
1973	0.6450	1338	GSS
1974	0.6399	1344	GSS
1975	0.6520	1344	GSS
1976	0.6350	1352	GSS
1977	0.6257	1416	GSS
1978	0.6496	1404	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.641 plus or minus 0.0098	3.0	0.810
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.88 - 0.0001(X)		
R Squared	0.0015		
Improvement		0.0	0.959
Fit		3.0	0.703

Model: Constant

INTEREST

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

JAPAN1, JAPAN2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Would you please look at this card and tell me which one thing on this list you would most prefer in a job?

Which comes next?

Which is third most important?

Which is fourth most important?

JOB CHARACTERISTICS, continued

JOBHOUR

Working hours are short, lots of free time.

Proportion equals top two versus third through fifth.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1480	1497	GSS
1974	0.1630	1454	GSS
1976	0.1320	1449	GSS
1977	0.1230	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.140 plus or minus 0.0090	11.2	0.011
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 16.05 - 0.0081(X)		
R Squared	0.7004		
Improvement		8.1	0.005
Fit		3.1	0.207

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

JOBINC

High income.

Proportion equals top two versus third through fifth.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4240	1497	GSS
1974	0.3920	1454	GSS
1976	0.4290	1449	GSS
1977	0.4500	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.424 plus or minus 0.0129	10.4	0.015
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-17.07 + 0.0089(X)		
R Squared	0.4593		
Improvement		4.7	0.028
Fit		5.7	0.056

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

JOB CHARACTERISTICS, continued

JOBMEANS

Work important and gives a feeling of accomplishment.

Proportion equals top two versus third through fifth.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6740	1497	GSS
1974	0.7020	1454	GSS
1976	0.6730	1449	GSS
1977	0.6635	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.678 plus or minus 0.0122	5.7	0.128
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 10.57 - 0.0050(X)		
R Squared	0.3020		
Improvement		1.7	0.191
Fit		4.0	0.135

Model: Constant

JOBPROMO

Chances for advancement.

Proportion equals top two versus third through fifth.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5320	1497	GSS
1974	0.5570	1454	GSS
1976	0.5420	1449	GSS
1977	0.5426	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.543 plus or minus 0.0130	1.9	0.600
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.74 + 0.0007(X)		
R Squared	0.0119		
Improvement		0.0	0.868
Fit		1.9	0.603

Model: Constant

JOB CHARACTERISTICS, continued

JOBSEC

No danger of being fired.

Proportion equals top two versus third through fifth.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2100	1497	GSS
1974	0.1860	1454	GSS
1976	0.2240	1449	GSS
1977	0.2209	1480	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.209 plus or minus 0.0106	8.2	0.041
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-11.76 + 0.0061(X)		
R Squared	0.4023		
Improvement		3.2	0.069
Fit		5.0	0.082

Model: Not constant; can't decide model

JOBFIND

About how easy would it be for you to find a job with another employer with approximately the same income and fringe benefits you now have? Would you say very easy, somewhat easy, or not easy at all? (asked of all respondents in the labor force)

Proportion equals Very easy versus Somewhat easy and Not easy at all.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.2705	891	GSS
1978	0.2831	869	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.277 plus or minus 0.0213	0.3	0.562
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-24.64 + 0.0126(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		0.3	0.562
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

JOBFIND1

About how easy would it be for you to find a job with another employer with approximately the same income and fringe benefits you now have? Would you say very easy, somewhat easy, or not easy at all? (asked of all respondents working 20 or more hours per week)

Proportion equals Very easy versus Somewhat easy and Not easy at all.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.4020	1301	SRCQEMP
1973	0.2700	1887	SRCQEMP
1977	0.2684	801	GSS
1977	0.2240	2254	SRCQEMP
1978	0.2786	779	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.274 plus or minus 0.0106	121.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 33.62 - 0.0169(X)		
R Squared	0.6466		
Improvement		71.2	< .001
Fit		50.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

JOBHOUR, JOBINC

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with characterists of jobs (JOBINC, JOBSEC, JOBHOUR, JOBPROMO, and JOBMEANS) are collected under JOB CHARACTERISTICS which appears alphabetically.

JOBLOSE

Thinking about the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is that you will lose your job or be laid off--very likely, fairly likely, not too likely, or not at all likely? (asked of all respondents in the labor force)

Proportion equals Very likely and Fairly likely versus Not too likely and Not at all likely.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1975	0.1434	1004	AIP0922
1976	0.1189	841	AIP0960
1977	0.0998	912	GSS
1978	0.0784	880	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.106 plus or minus 0.0102	22.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 42.34 - 0.0214(X)		
R Squared	0.9977		
Improvement		22.4	< .001
Fit		0.0	0.979

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

JOBMEANS, JOBPROMO, JOBSEC

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with characterists of jobs (JOBINC, JOBSEC, JOBHOUR, JOBPROMO, and JOBMEANS) are collected under JOB CHARACTERISTICS which appears alphabetically.

JUDGMENT

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

LETDIE1

When a person has a disease that cannot be cured, do you think doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life by some painless means if the patient and his family request it?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1947	0.3691	3162	AIP0398
1950	0.3603	1493	AIP0451
1973	0.5227	1544	AIP0874
1977	0.5971	1519	GSS
1978	0.5774	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.463 plus or minus 0.0101	405.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.47 + 0.0071(X)		
R Squared	0.9708		
Improvement		395.0	< .001
Fit		10.8	0.013

Model: Significant Linear Component

LETDIE2

Would you approve of ending a patient's life if a board of doctors appointed by the court agreed that the patient could not be cured?

Proportion equals Yes on this question and Yes on LETDIE1 versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1950	0.4719	1528	AIP0451
1977	0.6427	1514	GSS
1978	0.6212	1518	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.581 plus or minus 0.0144	108.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.83 + 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.9785		
Improvement		106.1	< .001
Fit		2.4	0.115

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

LIBATH

There are always some people whose ideas are considered bad or dangerous by other people. For instance, somebody who is against all churches and religion...
If some people in your community suggested that a book he wrote against churches and religion should be taken out of your public library, would you favor removing this book, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.3525	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.6070	1607	GSS
1973	0.6100	1501	GSS
1974	0.5990	1482	GSS
1976	0.5960	1497	GSS
1977	0.5862	1525	GSS
1978	0.5995	1508	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.510 plus or minus 0.0082	844.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-21.98 + 0.0114(X)		
R Squared	0.8946		
Improvement		806.7	< .001
Fit		37.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

LIBCOM

Now, I should like to ask you some questions about a man who admits he is a Communist.
Suppose he wrote a book which is in your public library. Somebody in your community suggests that the book should be removed from the library. Would you favor removing it, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.2693	4932	ICPR7202
1972	0.5290	1608	GSS
1973	0.5840	1498	GSS
1974	0.5860	1478	GSS
1976	0.5610	1494	GSS
1977	0.5529	1523	GSS
1978	0.6137	1504	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.450 plus or minus 0.0080	1392.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-27.48 + 0.0142(X)		
R Squared	0.9362		
Improvement		1359.5	< .001
Fit		32.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

LIBHOMO

And what about a man who admits that he is a homosexual?
If some people in your community suggested that a book he wrote in favor of homosexuality should be taken out of your public library, would you favor removing this book, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5350	1502	GSS
1974	0.5500	1479	GSS
1976	0.5540	1497	GSS
1977	0.5531	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.548 plus or minus 0.0128	1.4	0.705
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.37 + 0.0040(X)		
R Squared	0.6869		
Improvement		1.0	0.677
Fit		0.4	0.804

Model: Constant

LIBMIL

Consider a person who advocates doing away with elections and letting the military run the country.
Suppose he wrote a book advocating doing away with elections and letting the military run the country. Somebody in your community suggests that the book be removed from the public library. Would you favor removing it, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.5610	1493	GSS
1977	0.5459	1526	GSS
1978	0.5997	1499	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.569 plus or minus 0.0147	9.6	0.008
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-38.06 + 0.0195(X)		
R Squared	0.4860		
Improvement		4.7	0.028
Fit		4.9	0.025

Model: Significant Linear Component

LIBRAC

Or, consider a person who believes that Blacks are genetically inferior. If some people in your community suggested that a book he wrote which said Blacks are inferior should be taken out of your public library, would you favor removing this book, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.5980	1492	GSS
1977	0.6098	1525	GSS
1978	0.6459	1508	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.618 plus or minus 0.0144	8.0	0.018
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-46.96 + 0.0241(X)		
R Squared	0.9215		
Improvement		7.4	0.007
Fit		0.6	0.565

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

LIBSOC

Or consider a person who favored government ownership of all the railroads and all big industries.
If some people in your community suggested a book he wrote favoring government ownership should be taken out of your public library, would you favor removing this book, or not?

Proportion equals Not favor versus Favor and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.3454	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.6780	1602	GSS
1973	0.7130	1501	GSS
1974	0.6930	1479	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.519 plus or minus 0.0096	1329.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-35.52 + 0.0184(X)		
R Squared	0.9920		
Improvement		1324.0	< .001
Fit		5.3	0.069

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

LIFE

In general, do you find life exciting, pretty routine, or dull?

Proportion equals Exciting versus Routine, Dull, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1969	0.4786	1521	AIP0788
1973	0.4530	1489	GSS
1974	0.4320	1450	GSS
1976	0.4450	1484	GSS
1977	0.4418	1503	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.450 plus or minus 0.0115	7.5	0.109
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.65 - 0.0047(X)		
R Squared	0.6760		
Improvement		5.1	0.022
Fit		2.4	0.504

Model: Constant

MADEG

Respondent's mother's (substitute mother's) degree.

Proportion equals Less than high school versus High school, Associate/ Junior college, Bachelor's, and Graduate.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6450	1290	GSS
1973	0.6140	1250	GSS
1974	0.6240	1310	GSS
1975	0.6040	1317	GSS
1976	0.6240	1300	GSS
1977	0.6104	1322	GSS
1978	0.5659	1380	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.612 plus or minus 0.0102	20.0	0.003
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 18.03 - 0.0088(X)		
R Squared	0.5975		
Improvement		12.1	< .001
Fit		7.9	0.159

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MAEDUC1

Respondent's mother's (substitute mother's) education.

Proportion equals less than twelth grade versus twelth grade to eight years of college.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6200	1254	GSS
1973	0.5990	1208	GSS
1974	0.5990	1227	GSS
1975	0.5920	1256	GSS
1976	0.5920	1206	GSS
1977	0.5789	1230	GSS
1978	0.5317	1260	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.588 plus or minus 0.0106	23.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 22.62 - 0.0112(X)		
R Squared	0.7652		
Improvement		17.9	< .001
Fit		5.4	0.371

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MAEDUC2

Respondent's mother's (substitute mother's) education.

Proportion equals one to eight years of college versus twelth grade or less.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1180	1254	GSS
1973	0.1180	1208	GSS
1974	0.1310	1227	GSS
1975	0.1220	1256	GSS
1976	0.1140	1206	GSS
1977	0.1138	1230	GSS
1978	0.1341	1260	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.121 plus or minus 0.0070	4.4	0.627
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.34 + 0.0007(X)		
R Squared	0.0486		
Improvement		0.2	0.684
Fit		4.2	0.521

Model: Constant

MANNERS

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

MARITAL

Are you currently--married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?

Proportion equals Married versus Widowed, Divorced, Separated, and Never married.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7190	1613	GSS
1973	0.7150	1504	GSS
1974	0.7180	1484	GSS
1975	0.6720	1490	GSS
1976	0.6500	1499	GSS
1977	0.6373	1530	GSS
1978	0.6270	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.679 plus or minus 0.0090	68.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 35.64 - 0.0177(X)		
R Squared	0.9164		
Improvement		62.6	< .001
Fit		5.9	0.311

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MAWORK

Did your mother ever work for pay for as long as a year, after she was married? (asked only of respondents who lived with own mother around the time they were 16, see FAMILY16)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4530	1305	GSS
1974	0.4730	1274	GSS
1975	0.5170	1320	GSS
1976	0.5150	1318	GSS
1977	0.4679	1338	GSS
1978	0.5502	1365	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.496 plus or minus 0.0112	37.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-26.04 + 0.0134(X)		
R Squared	0.4539		
Improvement		16.9	< .001
Fit		20.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

Now we would like to know something about the groups and organizations to which individuals belong. Here is a list of various kinds of organizations. Could you tell me whether or not you are a member of each type?

MEMCHURH[15]

Church-affiliated groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.3504	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0621	3092	NORC4018
1974	0.4210	1475	GSS
1975	0.4010	1465	GSS
1977	0.3867	1518	GSS
1978	0.3622	1524	GSS

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.194 plus or minus 0.0066	2242.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-38.97 + 0.0199(X)		
R Squared	0.1775		
Improvement		-271.4	1.000
Fit		2513.4	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

MEMFARM

Farm organizations.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0255	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0398	3089	NORC4018
1974	0.0430	1462	GSS
1975	0.0420	1459	GSS
1977	0.0396	1515	GSS
1978	0.0357	1514	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.035 plus or minus 0.0033	17.7	0.004
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.51 + 0.0008(X)		
R Squared	0.4867		
Improvement		11.0	0.001
Fit		6.7	0.151

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MEMFRAT

Fraternal groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0890	2989	AIP0625
1967	0.1469	3090	NORC4018
1974	0.1390	1462	GSS
1975	0.1090	1463	GSS
1977	0.1028	1518	GSS
1978	0.1003	1515	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.112 plus or minus 0.0057	62.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.34 + 0.0007(X)		
R Squared	0.0017		
Improvement		2.8	0.091
Fit		59.5	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

MEMGREEK

School fraternities or sororities.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0111	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0330	3094	NORC4018
1974	0.0470	1462	GSS
1975	0.0440	1459	GSS
1977	0.0448	1518	GSS
1978	0.0383	1516	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.024 plus or minus 0.0028	108.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.90 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.8025		
Improvement		97.9	< .001
Fit		10.5	0.032

Model: Significant Linear Component

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continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

MEMHOBBY

Hobby or Garden Clubs.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0054	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0540	3093	NORC4018
1974	0.0980	1462	GSS
1975	0.0890	1456	GSS
1977	0.0930	1516	GSS
1978	0.0943	1517	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.019 plus or minus 0.0024	568.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.97 + 0.0056(X)		
R Squared	0.9370		
Improvement		556.5	< .001
Fit		12.0	0.017

Model: Significant Linear Component

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MEMLIT

Literary, art, discussion, or study groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0134	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0385	3090	NORC4018
1974	0.0940	1461	GSS
1975	0.0910	1457	GSS
1977	0.0903	1518	GSS
1978	0.0892	1513	GSS

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.034 plus or minus 0.0032	331.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.41 + 0.0048(X)		
R Squared	0.9310		
Improvement		320.4	< .001
Fit		11.3	0.023

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMNAT

Nationality groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0060	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0204	3090	NORC4018
1974	0.0360	1462	GSS
1975	0.0250	1454	GSS
1977	0.0343	1518	GSS
1978	0.0258	1514	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.014 plus or minus 0.0022	92.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.93 + 0.0015(X)		
R Squared	0.7321		
Improvement		82.9	< .001
Fit		9.8	0.043

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMNUM

Any membership at all.

Proportion equals one or more versus none.

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.5574	3012	AIP0625
1974	0.7490	1484	GSS
1975	0.7240	1487	GSS
1977	0.7170	1530	GSS
1978	0.7219	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.679 plus or minus 0.0097	259.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-19.30 + 0.0101(X)		
R Squared	0.8776		
Improvement		236.2	< .001
Fit		23.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMOTHER

Any other groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1967	0.0715	3092	NORC4018
1974	0.1040	1451	GSS
1975	0.0870	1450	GSS
1977	0.0954	1509	GSS
1978	0.1038	1512	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.087 plus or minus 0.0059	21.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -5.37 + 0.0028(X)		
R Squared	0.6923		
Improvement		17.8	< .001
Fit		3.8	0.283

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

MEMPOLIT

Political Clubs.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0201	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0819	3091	NORC4018
1974	0.0450	1464	GSS
1975	0.0440	1460	GSS
1977	0.0482	1516	GSS
1978	0.0350	1515	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.037 plus or minus 0.0034	134.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.76 + 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.0091		
Improvement		26.8	< .001
Fit		107.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMPROF

Professional or academic societies.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0261	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0663	3090	NORC4018
1974	0.1320	1462	GSS
1975	0.1190	1461	GSS
1977	0.1305	1517	GSS
1978	0.1333	1515	GSS

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.060 plus or minus 0.0043	388.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-12.47 + 0.0064(X)		
R Squared	0.9626		
Improvement		382.8	< .001
Fit		5.4	0.243

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MEMSCHL

School Service Groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0787	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.1705	3091	NORC4018
1974	0.1770	1462	GSS
1975	0.1410	1462	GSS
1977	0.1339	1516	GSS
1978	0.1406	1515	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.126 plus or minus 0.0060	167.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.24 + 0.0037(X)		
R Squared	0.2710		
Improvement		79.4	< .001
Fit		88.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMSERV

Serivce clubs.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0425	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.0592	3090	NORC4018
1974	0.0900	1461	GSS
1975	0.0850	1463	GSS
1977	0.1074	1518	GSS
1978	0.0842	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.065 plus or minus 0.0045	93.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -5.97 + 0.0031(X)		
R Squared	0.8533		
Improvement		85.5	< .001
Fit		7.7	0.103

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

MEMSPORT

Sports Groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0218	2985	AIP0625
1967	0.1219	3093	NORC4018
1974	0.1790	1464	GSS
1975	0.1900	1464	GSS
1977	0.1866	1517	GSS
1978	0.1954	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.067 plus or minus 0.0044	944.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-20.58 + 0.0105(X)		
R Squared	0.9540		
Improvement		920.3	< .001
Fit		24.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

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continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

MEMUNION

Labor Unions.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0224	2985	AIPO625
1967	0.1701	3092	NORC4018
1974	0.1650	1465	GSS
1975	0.1580	1459	GSS
1977	0.1718	1519	GSS
1978	0.1527	1519	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.069 plus or minus 0.0045	898.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-18.17 + 0.0093(X)		
R Squared	0.6253		
Improvement		739.8	< .001
Fit		158.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMVET

Veterans' groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0519	2985	AIPO625
1967	0.0730	3094	NORC4018
1974	0.0900	1464	GSS
1975	0.0780	1464	GSS
1977	0.0830	1518	GSS
1978	0.0653	1515	GSS

continued from question preceding MEMCHURH

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.068 plus or minus 0.0046	32.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.76 + 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.4223		
Improvement		18.5	< .001
Fit		13.7	0.009

Model: Significant Linear Component

MEMYOUTH

Youth Groups.

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.0369	2985	AIPO625
1967	0.0723	3085	NORC4018
1974	0.1050	1464	GSS
1975	0.0980	1462	GSS
1977	0.1034	1518	GSS
1978	0.0904	1515	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.066 plus or minus 0.0045	147.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.35 + 0.0038(X)		
R Squared	0.8597		
Improvement		137.5	< .001
Fit		10.4	0.034

Model: Significant Linear Component

MOBILE16

When you were 16 years old, were you living in this same (city/town/county)?

Proportion equals Same State, same City versus Same State, different City and Different State.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4640	1562	GSS
1973	0.4110	1473	GSS
1974	0.4140	1484	GSS
1975	0.4350	1426	GSS
1976	0.4340	1462	GSS
1977	0.4310	1457	GSS
1978	0.4070	1521	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.428 plus or minus 0.0097	14.4	0.025
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 8.53 - 0.0041(X)		
R Squared	0.1900		
Improvement		2.9	0.083
Fit		11.5	0.041

Model: Not constant, not linear

We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (READ ITEM)... are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (ITEM)?

NATAID1

Foreign aid.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0383	1487	ROPER524
1973	0.0420	1503	GSS
1973	0.0210	1766	ROPER003
1974	0.0300	1481	GSS
1975	0.0540	1489	GSS
1976	0.0290	1492	GSS
1977	0.0341	1527	GSS
1978	0.0385	1532	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.033 plus or minus 0.0032	32.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.59 + 0.0008(X)		
R Squared	0.0046		
Improvement		-1.8	1.000
Fit		33.9	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

NATAID2

Foreign aid.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.6994	1487	ROPER524
1973	0.7030	1503	GSS
1973	0.7712	1766	ROPER003
1974	0.7560	1481	GSS
1975	0.7310	1489	GSS
1976	0.7550	1492	GSS
1977	0.6614	1527	GSS
1978	0.6651	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.722 plus or minus 0.0081	96.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.82 - 0.0077(X)		
R Squared	0.1618		
Improvement		15.0	< .001
Fit		81.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATARMS1[16]

The military, armaments and defense.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.2150	2967	AIP0625
1971	0.1499	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.1120	1496	GSS
1973	0.1504	1762	ROPER003
1974	0.1690	1479	GSS
1975	0.1660	1484	GSS
1976	0.2410	1492	GSS
1977	0.2374	1529	GSS
1978	0.2701	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.182 plus or minus 0.0062	237.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.06 + 0.0001(X)		
R Squared	0.0364		
Improvement		-6.1	1.000
Fit		243.8	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

NATARMS2

The military, armaments and defense.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.4462	2967	AIP0625
1971	0.3461	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.3830	1496	GSS
1973	0.3104	1762	ROPER003
1974	0.3100	1479	GSS
1975	0.3110	1484	GSS
1976	0.2720	1492	GSS
1977	0.2286	1527	GSS
1978	0.2184	1529	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.317 plus or minus 0.0074	404.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 23.27 - 0.0116(X)		
R Squared	0.7926		
Improvement		340.3	< .001
Fit		64.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATCITY1

Solving the problems of the big cities.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.4147	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.4820	1499	GSS
1973	0.5003	1517	ROPER003
1974	0.4990	1474	GSS
1975	0.4710	1479	GSS
1976	0.4260	1492	GSS
1977	0.4033	1525	GSS
1978	0.3873	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.447 plus or minus 0.0090	88.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 20.68 - 0.0102(X)		
R Squared	0.2720		
Improvement		24.8	< .001
Fit		63.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATCITY2

Solving the problems of the big cities.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.1035	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.1230	1499	GSS
1973	0.1338	1517	ROPER003
1974	0.1100	1474	GSS
1975	0.1180	1479	GSS
1976	0.1950	1492	GSS
1977	0.1941	1525	GSS
1978	0.1888	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.139 plus or minus 0.0063	127.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-27.31 + 0.0139(X)		
R Squared	0.7170		
Improvement		87.1	< .001
Fit		40.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATCRIME1

Halting the rising crime rate.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.6107	1490	ROPER524
1973	0.6460	1497	GSS
1973	0.6397	1757	ROPER003
1974	0.6660	1481	GSS
1975	0.6560	1484	GSS
1976	0.6570	1489	GSS
1977	0.6575	1524	GSS
1978	0.6435	1526	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.647 plus or minus 0.0086	13.1	0.070
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.64 + 0.0042(X)		
R Squared	0.3462		
Improvement		4.4	0.034
Fit		8.7	0.192

Model: Constant

NATCRIME2

Halting the rising crime rate.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0376	1490	ROPER524
1973	0.0470	1497	GSS
1973	0.0444	1757	ROPER003
1974	0.0490	1481	GSS
1975	0.0550	1484	GSS
1976	0.0790	1489	GSS
1977	0.0558	1614	GSS
1978	0.0609	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.051 plus or minus 0.0040	29.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.73 + 0.0039(X)		
R Squared	0.5486		
Improvement		18.4	< .001
Fit		11.3	0.079

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

NATDRUG1

Dealing with drug addiction.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.6175	1493	ROPER524
1973	0.6590	1493	GSS
1973	0.5793	1759	ROPER003
1974	0.6000	1478	GSS
1975	0.5510	1482	GSS
1976	0.5870	1493	GSS
1977	0.5520	1520	GSS
1978	0.5527	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.588 plus or minus 0.0089	64.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 23.19 - 0.0114(X)		
R Squared	0.4992		
Improvement		31.4	< .001
Fit		32.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATDRUG2

Dealing with drug addiction.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0429	1493	ROPER524
1973	0.0600	1493	GSS
1973	0.0495	1759	ROPER003
1974	0.0650	1478	GSS
1975	0.0840	1482	GSS
1976	0.0790	1493	GSS
1977	0.0855	1520	GSS
1978	0.0878	1527	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.065 plus or minus 0.0044	56.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-14.31 + 0.0073(X)		
R Squared	0.8817		
Improvement		50.5	< .001
Fit		6.0	0.419

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

NATEDUC1

Improving the nation's education system.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.4388	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.4900	1499	GSS
1973	0.4583	1752	ROPER003
1974	0.5070	1474	GSS
1975	0.4900	1487	GSS
1976	0.5020	1495	GSS
1977	0.4761	1527	GSS
1978	0.5163	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.484 plus or minus 0.0090	29.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-15.27 + 0.0080(X)		
R Squared	0.4983		
Improvement		14.8	< .001
Fit		14.5	0.025

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATEDUC2

Improving the nation's education system.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0941	1488	ROPER524
1973	0.0900	1499	GSS
1973	0.0982	1752	ROPER003
1974	0.0850	1474	GSS
1975	0.1120	1487	GSS
1976	0.0740	1495	GSS
1977	0.0969	1527	GSS
1978	0.1091	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.094 plus or minus 0.0053	19.5	0.007
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.46 + 0.0008(X)		
R Squared	0.0443		
Improvement		0.2	0.653
Fit		19.3	0.004

Model: Not constant, not linear

NATENVIR1

Improving and protecting the environment.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.5585	1495	ROPER524
1973	0.6110	1498	GSS
1973	0.4587	1766	ROPER003
1974	0.5900	1476	GSS
1975	0.5340	1490	GSS
1976	0.5480	1494	GSS
1977	0.4751	1524	GSS
1978	0.5242	1528	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.536 plus or minus 0.0090	123.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 14.09 - 0.0069(X)		
R Squared	0.1092		
Improvement		10.9	0.001
Fit		112.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATENVIR2

Improving and protecting the environment.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0528	1495	ROPER524
1973	0.0750	1498	GSS
1973	0.1506	1766	ROPER003
1974	0.0770	1476	GSS
1975	0.0970	1490	GSS
1976	0.0930	1494	GSS
1977	0.1102	1524	GSS
1978	0.0955	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.088 plus or minus 0.0051	107.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-11.37 + 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.0917		
Improvement		22.5	< .001
Fit		85.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATFARE1

Welfare.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.1784	1474	ROPER524
1973	0.1980	1497	GSS
1973	0.1703	1762	ROPER003
1974	0.2210	1481	GSS
1975	0.2340	1484	GSS
1976	0.1330	1493	GSS
1977	0.1234	1524	GSS
1978	0.1301	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.166 plus or minus 0.0067	132.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 21.71 - 0.0109(X)		
R Squared	0.3037		
Improvement		48.8	< .001
Fit		84.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATFARE2

Welfare.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.5292	1474	ROPER524
1973	0.5144	1497	GSS
1973	0.4938	1762	ROPER003
1974	0.4210	1481	GSS
1975	0.4280	1484	GSS
1976	0.5995	1493	GSS
1977	0.5971	1524	GSS
1978	0.5834	1529	GSS

continued from question precedin NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.521 plus or minus 0.0089	218.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-29.03 + 0.0150(X)		
R Squared	0.2278		
Improvement		52.5	< .001
Fit		166.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATHEAL1

Improving and protecting the nation's health.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.5520	1491	ROPER524
1973	0.6080	1497	GSS
1973	0.5991	1761	ROPER003
1974	0.6390	1477	GSS
1975	0.6260	1485	GSS
1976	0.6050	1491	GSS
1977	0.5577	1526	GSS
1978	0.5542	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.593 plus or minus 0.0089	50.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 6.15 - 0.0028(X)		
R Squared	0.0331		
Improvement		1.9	0.170
Fit		48.4	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

NATHEAL2

Improving and protecting the nation's health.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

continued from question preceding NATAID1

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0396	1491	ROPER524
1973	0.0470	1497	GSS
1973	0.0454	1761	ROPER003
1974	0.0450	1477	GSS
1975	0.0510	1485	GSS
1976	0.0500	1491	GSS
1977	0.0695	1526	GSS
1978	0.0692	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.050 plus or minus 0.0039	24.0	0.001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.05 + 0.0041(X)		
R Squared	0.8156		
Improvement		19.3	< .001
Fit		4.7	0.582

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

NATRACE1

Improving the conditions of Blacks.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3260	1499	GSS
1974	0.3090	1477	GSS
1975	0.2690	1486	GSS
1976	0.2740	1491	GSS
1977	0.2515	1523	GSS
1978	0.2426	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.277 plus or minus 0.0094	39.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 32.90 - 0.0165(X)		
R Squared	0.9182		
Improvement		35.8	< .001
Fit		3.3	0.516

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

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continued from question preceding NATAID1

NATRACE2

Improving the conditions of Blacks.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2160	1499	GSS
1974	0.2070	1477	GSS
1975	0.2400	1486	GSS
1976	0.2540	1491	GSS
1977	0.2449	1523	GSS
1978	0.2518	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.235 plus or minus 0.0089	16.4	0.006
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-17.26 + 0.0089(X)		
R Squared	0.7040		
Improvement		11.6	0.001
Fit		4.8	0.313

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

NATSPAC1

Space exploration program.

Proportion equals Too little versus About right, Too much, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.0628	1497	ROPER524
1973	0.0750	1503	GSS
1973	0.0351	1768	ROPER003
1974	0.0770	1480	GSS
1975	0.0740	1490	GSS
1976	0.0920	1496	GSS
1977	0.1007	1530	GSS
1978	0.1155	1532	GSS

continued from question preceding NATAID1

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.070 plus or minus 0.0046	122.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-19.63 + 0.0100(X)		
R Squared	0.6772		
Improvement		66.8	< .001
Fit		55.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NATSPAC2

Space exploration program.

Proportion equals Too much versus Too little, About right, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.6573	1497	ROPER524
1973	0.5850	1503	GSS
1973	0.6669	1768	ROPER003
1974	0.6110	1480	GSS
1975	0.5810	1490	GSS
1976	0.6040	1496	GSS
1977	0.4961	1530	GSS
1978	0.4719	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.588 plus or minus 0.0088	221.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 52.22 - 0.0262(X)		
R Squared	0.7525		
Improvement		166.4	< .001
Fit		54.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

NEWS

How often do you read the newspaper--every day, a few times a week, once a week, less than once a week, or never?

Proportion equals daily versus less than daily.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1967	0.7339	3093	NORC4018
1972	0.6860	1611	GSS
1975	0.6590	1488	GSS
1977	0.6234	1527	GSS
1978	0.5720	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.673 plus or minus 0.0097	141.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 25.20 - 0.0124(X)		
R Squared	0.9047		
Improvement		131.2	< .001
Fit		9.8	0.020

Model: Significant Linear Component

OBEYS

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

OCC

Respondent's occupation.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of work do you (did you) normally do? That is, what (is/was) your job called?; What (do/did) you actually do in that job? Tell me, what (are/were) some of your main duties?; and (Are/Were) you self employed or (do/did) you work for someone else?)

Proportion equals white collar (Professional, technical; Managers, and administrators,sales workers; and Clerical and kindred workers) versus others (Craftsmen and kindred workers; Operatives, except transport; Transport equipment operatives; Laborers; Farmers, farm laborers, etc.; and Service workers).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4820	1447	GSS
1973	0.4970	1332	GSS
1974	0.5080	1351	GSS
1975	0.4910	1349	GSS
1976	0.5030	1352	GSS
1977	0.4753	1416	GSS
1978	0.5011	1405	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.494 plus or minus 0.0102	4.7	0.585
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.21 + 0.0004(X)		
R Squared	0.0033		
Improvement		0.0	0.888
Fit		4.7	0.542

Model: Constant

OWNGUN

Do you happen to have in your home (IF HOUSE: or garage) any guns or revolvers?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1959	0.5078	1538	AIP0616
1965	0.5139	1689	AIP0704
1966	0.5209	1509	AIP0733
1972	0.4349	1513	AIP0852
1973	0.4780	1480	GSS
1974	0.4660	1469	GSS
1975	0.4636	1512	AIP0925
1975	0.4531	1536	AIP0926
1975	0.4796	1541	AIP0937
1976	0.4720	1476	GSS
1977	0.5076	1519	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.482 plus or minus 0.0077	47.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.95 - 0.0028(X)		
R Squared	0.3213		
Improvement		15.5	< .001
Fit		31.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PADEG

Respondent's father's (substitute father's) degree.

Proportion equals Less than high school versus High school, Associate/ Junior college, Bachelor's, and Graduate.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6860	1129	GSS
1973	0.6760	1159	GSS
1974	0.6690	1168	GSS
1975	0.6640	1208	GSS
1976	0.6620	1169	GSS
1977	0.6828	1176	GSS
1978	0.6354	1215	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.668 plus or minus 0.0104	9.1	0.168
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 10.78 - 0.0051(X)		
R Squared	0.4366		
Improvement		3.9	0.046
Fit		5.2	0.391

Model: Constant

PAEDUC1

Respondent's father's (substitute father's) education.

Proportion equals less than twelth grade versus twelth grade to eight years of college.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6600	1071	GSS
1973	0.6530	1124	GSS
1974	0.6350	1078	GSS
1975	0.6350	1133	GSS
1976	0.6290	1087	GSS
1977	0.6498	1068	GSS
1978	0.5941	1089	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.637 plus or minus 0.0110	13.2	0.039
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.31 - 0.0074(X)		
R Squared	0.5511		
Improvement		7.3	0.007
Fit		5.9	0.311

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PAEDUC2

Respondent's father's (substitute father's) education.

Proportion equals one to eight years of college versus twelth grade or less.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1580	1071	GSS
1973	0.1490	1124	GSS
1974	0.1480	1078	GSS
1975	0.1540	1133	GSS
1976	0.1470	1087	GSS
1977	0.1451	1068	GSS
1978	0.1708	1089	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.153 plus or minus 0.0082	3.8	0.700
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.71 + 0.0009(X)		
R Squared	0.0652		
Improvement		0.2	0.661
Fit		3.6	0.604

Model: Constant

PAIND16

Father's industry.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of place did he work for? and What did they (make/do)?)

Proportion equals tertiary versus primary and secondary.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3705	1328	GSS
1973	0.3811	1333	GSS
1974	0.3643	1282	GSS
1975	0.3940	1316	GSS
1976	0.3620	1290	GSS
1977	0.3591	1320	GSS
1978	0.3715	1327	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.372 plus or minus 0.0101	5.0	0.546
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 3.43 - 0.0015(X)		
R Squared	0.0744		
Improvement		0.4	0.544
Fit		4.6	0.533

Model: Constant

PAOCC16A

Father's occupation.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of work did your father (FATHER SUBSTITUTE) normally do while you were growing up? That is, what was his job called?; What did he actually do in that job? Tell me, what were some of his main duties?; and Was he self-employed; or did he work for someone else?)

Proportion equals white collar (Professional, technical; Managers, and administrators, sales workers; and Clerical and kindred workers) versus others (Craftsmen and kindred workers; Operatives, except transport; Transport equipment operatives; Laborers; Farmers, farm laborers, etc.; and Service workers).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2650	1347	GSS
1973	0.2730	1321	GSS
1974	0.2860	1283	GSS
1975	0.2620	1314	GSS
1976	0.2530	1290	GSS
1977	0.2487	1315	GSS
1978	0.2660	1327	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.264 plus or minus 0.0092	6.1	0.411
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.73 - 0.0028(X)		
R Squared	0.2385		
Improvement		1.5	0.225
Fit		4.7	0.539

Model: Constant

PAOCC16B

Father's occupation.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of work did your father (FATHER SUBSTITUTE) normally do while you were growing up? That is, what was his job called?; What did he actually do in that job? Tell me, what were some of his main duties?; and Was he self-employed; or did he work for someone else?)

Proportion equals Farmers, farm laborers, etc. versus all others (Professional, technical; Managers, and administrators, Sales workers; Clerical and kindred workers; Craftsmen and kindred workers; Operatives, except transport; Transport equipment operatives; Laborers; and Service workers).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2600	1347	GSS
1973	0.2510	1321	GSS
1974	0.2360	1283	GSS
1975	0.2180	1314	GSS
1976	0.2340	1290	GSS
1977	0.2259	1315	GSS
1978	0.2005	1327	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.231 plus or minus 0.0088	18.2	0.006
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 16.65 - 0.0083(X)		
R Squared	0.7957		
Improvement		14.5	< .001
Fit		3.7	0.595

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PAPRES16

Prestige of father's occupation
(coded from PAOCC16 using the Hodge-Siegel-Rossi scale)

Proportion equals 40 to 89 versus 0 to 39.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5720	1347	GSS
1973	0.6000	1321	GSS
1974	0.5710	1283	GSS
1975	0.5760	1314	GSS
1976	0.5530	1290	GSS
1977	0.5361	1315	GSS
1978	0.5644	1327	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.568 plus or minus 0.0103	12.7	0.047
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 12.38 - 0.0060(X)		
R Squared	0.4285		
Improvement		5.4	0.019
Fit		7.3	0.198

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PARBORN

Were both your parents born in this country?

Proportion equals both born in U.S. versus one not born in U.S., both not born in U.S., and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.7822	1529	GSS
1978	0.8188	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.802 plus or minus 0.0144	6.4	0.011
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-71.63 + 0.0366(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		6.4	0.011
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PARTYID1[17]

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

Proportion equals Democrat versus Republican, Independent, and other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.4977	1762	ELEC56
1958	0.5562	1816	ELEC58
1960	0.5114	1928	ELEC60
1962	0.5353	1289	ELEC62
1964	0.6060	1561	ELEC64
1966	0.5461	1280	ELEC66
1968	0.5514	1556	ELEC68
1970	0.5392	1504	ELEC70
1972	0.5142	2705	ELEC72
1972	0.5737	1607	GSS
1973	0.5399	1493	GSS
1974	0.5159	2516	ELEC74
1974	0.5650	1461	GSS
1975	0.5460	1485	GSS
1976	0.5130	2864	ELEC76
1976	0.5590	1495	GSS
1977	0.5764	1518	GSS
1978	0.5350	2290	ELEC78
1978	0.5265	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.539 plus or minus 0.0054	95.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.16 + 0.0002(X)		
R Squared	0.0132		
Improvement		-1.2	1.000
Fit		96.2	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

PARTYID2

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

Proportion equals Independent and Other with no partisan leaning versus Independent and Other with partisan leaning, Republican, and Democrat.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.1288	1762	ELEC56
1958	0.1156	1816	ELEC58
1960	0.1307	1928	ELEC60
1962	0.1179	1289	ELEC62
1964	0.0935	1561	ELEC64
1966	0.1359	1280	ELEC66
1968	0.1208	1556	ELEC68
1970	0.1383	1504	ELEC70
1972	0.1479	2705	ELEC72
1972	0.1419	1607	GSS
1973	0.1373	1493	GSS
1974	0.1789	2516	ELEC74
1974	0.1390	1461	GSS
1975	0.1500	1485	GSS
1976	0.1582	2864	ELEC76
1976	0.1640	1495	GSS
1977	0.1186	1518	GSS
1978	0.1650	2270	ELEC78
1978	0.1513	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.139 plus or minus 0.0038	125.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.71 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.4090		
Improvement		52.3	< .001
Fit		72.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PARTYID3

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

Proportion equals Strong Democrat and Strong Republican versus Democrat, Independent, Republican, and other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.3553	1762	ELEC56
1958	0.3767	1816	ELEC58
1960	0.3568	1928	ELEC60
1962	0.3530	1289	ELEC62
1964	0.3767	1561	ELEC64
1966	0.2758	1280	ELEC66
1968	0.2956	1556	ELEC68
1970	0.2899	1504	ELEC70
1972	0.2506	2705	ELEC72
1972	0.2813	1607	GSS
1973	0.2371	1493	GSS
1974	0.2556	2516	ELEC74
1974	0.2430	1461	GSS
1975	0.2320	1485	GSS
1976	0.2364	2864	ELEC76
1976	0.2150	1495	GSS
1977	0.2516	1518	GSS
1978	0.2260	2290	ELEC78
1978	0.2141	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.272 plus or minus 0.0048	466.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 14.98 - 0.0075(X)		
R Squared	0.8744		
Improvement		413.0	< .001
Fit		53.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PARTYID4

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

Proportion equals Independent and other versus Democrat and Republican.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.2747	1762	ELEC56
1958	0.2362	1816	ELEC58
1960	0.2599	1928	ELEC60
1962	0.2521	1289	ELEC62
1964	0.2422	1561	ELEC64
1966	0.2961	1280	ELEC66
1968	0.3059	1556	ELEC68
1970	0.3198	1504	ELEC70
1972	0.3627	2705	ELEC72
1972	0.3037	1607	GSS
1973	0.3603	1493	GSS
1974	0.3959	2516	ELEC74
1974	0.3532	1461	GSS
1975	0.3744	1485	GSS
1976	0.3725	2864	ELEC76
1976	0.3726	1495	GSS
1977	0.3360	1518	GSS
1978	0.4030	2290	ELEC78
1978	0.3700	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.326 plus or minus 0.0051	462.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.42 + 0.0070(X)		
R Squared	0.7996		
Improvement		372.4	< .001
Fit		89.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PAWRKSLF

Father's employment status.
(coded from the following question: Was he self-employed; or did he work for someone else?)

Proportion equals Self-employed versus Someone else.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.3502	1322	GSS
1978	0.3179	1318	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.334 plus or minus 0.0183	3.1	0.074
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 64.25 - 0.0323(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		3.1	0.074
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

PHONE

Thank you very much for your time and help. Do you have a telephone?
May I have your name and (one of your) telephone number(s) just in case I have left something out in this interview?
Is this phone located in your own home?

Proportion equals no phone versus has phone.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0771	1492	GSS
1974	0.0790	1478	GSS
1975	0.0690	1488	GSS
1976	0.1020	1499	GSS
1977	0.0813	1525	GSS
1978	0.0568	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.075 plus or minus 0.0056	23.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.29 - 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.0481		
Improvement		2.2	0.133
Fit		21.2	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

PILL

In some places in the United States, it is not legal to supply birth control information. How do you feel about this--do you think birth control information should be available to anyone who wants it, or not?

Proportion equals Should be available versus Should not be available and No opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1959	0.7340	1549	AIP0621
1961	0.7590	1606	AIP0642
1962	0.7292	1499	AIP0662
1963	0.7475	1624	AIP0671
1964	0.8141	3528	AIP0702
1965	0.7477	551	POS655
1974	0.9120	1484	GSS
1975	0.8940	1488	GSS
1977	0.9108	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.835 plus or minus 0.0060	587.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-20.53 + 0.0108(X)		
R Squared	0.8985		
Improvement		524.1	< .001
Fit		62.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PISTOL

Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?
(asked of all respondents who answered yes to having any guns or revolvers in their home or garage, see OWNGUN)

Proportion equals Yes (the gun or revolver is a pistol) versus No (do not have a gun or it is not a pistol) and Refused.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1959	0.1290	1501	AIP0616
1965	0.1520	1667	AIP0704
1966	0.1600	1484	AIP0733
1972	0.1580	1560	AIP0852
1973	0.1991	1497	GSS
1974	0.1981	1479	GSS
1975	0.1911	1512	AIP0925
1975	0.1914	1536	AIP0926
1975	0.2005	1541	AIP0937
1976	0.2156	1489	GSS
1977	0.2061	1519	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.178 plus or minus 0.0059	85.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.47 + 0.0044(X)		
R Squared	0.8533		
Improvement		73.2	< .001
Fit		11.9	0.218

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

POLABUSE

Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who: Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?

Proportion equals Yes versus No (to the particular situation and to any situation, see POLHITOK) and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.1927	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.1670	1503	GSS
1975	0.1490	1485	GSS
1976	0.1760	1492	GSS
1978	0.1540	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.167 plus or minus 0.0085	13.7	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 7.27 - 0.0036(X)		
R Squared	0.5952		
Improvement		8.2	0.004
Fit		5.5	0.139

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

POLATTAK

Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who: Was attacking the policeman with his fists?

Proportion equals Yes versus No (to the particular situation and to any situation, see POLHITOK) and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.7487	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.7220	1502	GSS
1975	0.7520	1484	GSS
1976	0.7770	1492	GSS
1978	0.7654	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.754 plus or minus 0.0098	13.6	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.29 + 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.2380		
Improvement		3.3	0.067
Fit		10.3	0.016

Model: Not constant, not linear

POLESCAP

Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who: Was attempting to escape from custody?

Proportion equals Yes versus No (to the particular situation and to any situation, see POLHITOK) and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.6332	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.6470	1500	GSS
1975	0.6600	1482	GSS
1976	0.6740	1492	GSS
1978	0.6468	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.652 plus or minus 0.0109	6.6	0.157
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.50 + 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.4020		
Improvement		2.8	0.093
Fit		3.8	0.277

Model: Constant

POLHITOK

Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.7226	1662	HARRISV
1973	0.7260	1502	GSS
1975	0.7320	1475	GSS
1976	0.7610	1495	GSS
1978	0.7642	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.742 plus or minus 0.0100	13.0	0.012
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.76 + 0.0043(X)		
R Squared	0.6762		
Improvement		8.9	0.003
Fit		4.0	0.258

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

POLMURDR

Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who: Was being questioned as a suspect in a murder case?

Proportion equals Yes versus No (to the particular situation and to any situation, see POLHITOK) and Not sure.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.0652	1671	HARRISV
1973	0.0630	1499	GSS
1975	0.0600	1483	GSS
1976	0.0600	1491	GSS
1978	0.0623	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.062 plus or minus 0.0055	0.5	0.968
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.93 - 0.0004(X)		
R Squared	0.5703		
Improvement		0.3	0.589
Fit		0.2	0.974

Model: Constant

POLVIEWS1

We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. I'm going to show you a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal--point 1--to extremely conservative--point 7. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

Proportion equals liberal versus moderate and conservative.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3231	1399	NORC4179
1974	0.3050	1410	GSS
1975	0.3010	1397	GSS
1976	0.2880	1401	GSS
1977	0.2891	1453	GSS
1978	0.2822	1435	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.298 plus or minus 0.0099	7.4	0.190
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.13 - 0.0075(X)		
R Squared	0.8997		
Improvement		6.7	0.010
Fit		0.7	0.943

Model: Constant

POLVIEWS2

We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. I'm going to show you a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal--point 1--to extremely conservative--point 7. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

Proportion equals moderate versus liberal and conservative.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3803	1399	NORC4179
1974	0.4000	1410	GSS
1975	0.4000	1397	GSS
1976	0.3990	1401	GSS
1977	0.3882	1453	GSS
1978	0.3826	1435	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.392 plus or minus 0.0106	2.5	0.783
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.85 - 0.0007(X)		
R Squared	0.0214		
Improvement		0.1	0.807
Fit		2.4	0.663

Model: Constant

POLVIEWY1

We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. I'm going to show you a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal--point 1--to extremely conservative--point 7. Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this?

Proportion equals liberal versus moderate and conservative.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2584	1548	ELEC72
1974	0.2830	1813	ELEC74
1976	0.2410	1909	ELEC76
1978	0.2640	1673	ELEC78
1978	0.2982	627	GSS
1978	0.2519	1346	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.262 plus or minus 0.0093	13.4	0.020
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.09 - 0.0004(X)		
R Squared	0.0116		
Improvement		-0.8	1.000
Fit		14.1	0.007

Model: Not constant, not linear

POLVIEWY2

We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. I'm going to show you a seven-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal--point 1--to extremely conservative--point 7. Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this?

Proportion equals moderate versus liberal and conservative.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3740	1548	ELEC72
1974	0.3607	1813	ELEC74
1976	0.3772	1909	ELEC76
1978	0.3650	1673	ELEC78
1978	0.3812	627	GSS
1978	0.3990	1346	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.374 plus or minus 0.0102	5.7	0.338
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.80 + .0.0021(X)		
R Squared	0.1809		
Improvement		0.8	0.616
Fit		4.9	0.296

Model: Constant

PORNINF

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with opinions about the effects of pornographic materials (PORNINF, PORNMORL, PORNOUT, and PORNRAPE) are collected under PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS which appears alphabetically.

PORNLAW

Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws?

Proportion equals There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age versus There should be laws against the distribution of pronography to persons under 18 and There should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4260	1469	GSS
1975	0.4090	1471	GSS
1976	0.4090	1465	GSS
1978	0.4363	1515	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.420 plus or minus 0.0128	3.3	0.345
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.60 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.0939		
Improvement		0.3	0.574
Fit		3.0	0.222

Model: Constant

PORNMORL

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with opinions about the effects of pornographic materials (PORNINF, PORNMORL, PORNOUT, and PORNRAPE) are collected under PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS which appears alphabetically.

PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities.
I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect.

PORNINF

Sexual materials provide information about sex.

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.6100	2486	RAC
1973	0.6190	1499	GSS
1975	0.6220	1486	GSS
1976	0.5650	1493	GSS
1978	0.6141	1529	GSS

continued from PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.607 plus or minus 0.0106	13.5	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 3.40 - 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.0481		
Improvement		0.6	0.560
Fit		12.9	0.005

Model: Not constant, not linear

PORNMORL

Sexual materials lead to breakdown of morals.

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.5600	2486	RAC
1973	0.5290	1500	GSS
1975	0.5140	1487	GSS
1976	0.5500	1490	GSS
1978	0.5690	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.546 plus or minus 0.0108	13.2	0.010
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.97 - 0.0002(X)		
R Squared	0.0137		
Improvement		-0.1	1.000
Fit		13.3	0.004

Model: Not constant, not linear

PORNOUT

Sexual materials provide an outlet for bottled-up impulses.

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

continued from PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.3400	2486	RAC
1973	0.5470	1499	GSS
1975	0.5630	1485	GSS
1976	0.5560	1491	GSS
1978	0.5887	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.494 plus or minus 0.0106	388.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-63.66 + 0.0325(X)		
R Squared	0.7721		
Improvement		322.2	< .001
Fit		66.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

PORNRAPE

Sexual materials lead people to commit rape.

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.4900	2486	RAC
1973	0.5000	1495	GSS
1975	0.5200	1484	GSS
1976	0.5270	1492	GSS
1978	0.5674	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.518 plus or minus 0.0108	25.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-16.61 + 0.0087(X)		
R Squared	0.8745		
Improvement		22.4	< .001
Fit		3.0	0.389

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PORNOUT

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with opinions about the effects of pornographic materials (PORNINF, PORNMORL, PORNOUT, and PORNRAPE) are collected under PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS which appears alphabetically.

PORNRAPE

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with opinions about the effects of pornographic materials (PORNINF, PORNMORL, PORNOUT, and PORNRAPE) are collected under PORNOGRAPHIC EFFECTS which appears alphabetically.

POSTLIFE

Do you believe there is a life after death?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1944	0.7579	2528	AIP0335
1957	0.7447	1618	AIP0580
1960	0.7370	2977	AIP0625
1968	0.7320	1536	AIP0764
1973	0.6990	1504	GSS
1975	0.6720	1488	GSS
1976	0.7160	1498	GSS
1978	0.6992	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.726 plus or minus 0.0074	50.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.57 - 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.7227		
Improvement		38.4	< .001
Fit		11.6	0.071

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PRAYER

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that no state or local government may require the reading of the Lord's Prayer or Bible verses in public schools. What are your views on this--do you approve or disapprove of the court ruling?

Proportion equals Approve versus Disapprove and No opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1971	0.2758	1494	AIP0838
1974	0.3080	750	GSS
1975	0.3540	1487	GSS
1977	0.3346	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.318 plus or minus 0.0128	24.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-22.03 + 0.0113(X)		
R Squared	0.6969		
Improvement		17.3	< .001
Fit		6.8	0.033

Model: Significant Linear Component

PREMARSX

There's been a lot of discussion about the way morals and attitudes about sex are changing in this country. If a man and a woman have sex relations before marriage, do you think it is always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?

Proportion equals Always wrong and Almost always wrong versus Wrong only sometimes, Not wrong at all, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4650	1602	GSS
1972	0.4678	1460	NORC5046
1974	0.4430	1477	GSS
1975	0.4155	1485	GSS
1977	0.3947	1520	GSS
1978	0.4005	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.431 plus or minus 0.0104	32.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 24.83 - 0.0124(X)		
R Squared	0.9358		
Improvement		29.9	< .001
Fit		2.1	0.729

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

PRES68

Did you vote for Humphrey, Nixon, or Wallace?
(asked only of those who indicated that they voted in the 1968 presidential election, see VOTE68)

Proportion equals Nixon versus Humphrey, Wallace, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.4762	1029	ELEC68
1970	0.4882	1063	ELEC70
1972	0.5094	1696	ELEC72
1972	0.4740	1009	GSS
1973	0.4530	899	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.484 plus or minus 0.0132	8.6	0.071
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.73 - 0.0001(X)		
R Squared	0.0273		
Improvement		-0.4	1.000
Fit		9.0	0.029

Model: Constant

PRES72

Did you vote for McGovern or Nixon?
(asked only of those who indicated that they voted in the 1972 presidential election, see VOTE72)

Proportion equals Nixon versus McGovern and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6287	1624	ELEC72
1973	0.5840	1015	GSS
1974	0.5730	977	GSS
1975	0.6140	923	GSS
1976	0.6332	1805	ELEC76
1976	0.5910	920	GSS
1977	0.6148	893	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.610 plus or minus 0.0108	16.4	0.012
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.37 + 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0230		
Improvement		-0.7	1.000
Fit		17.2	0.005

Model: Not constant, not linear

PRES76

Did you vote for Carter or Ford?
(asked only of those who indicated that they voted in the 1976 presidential election, see VOTE76)

Proportion equals Ford versus Carter and Other candidates.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.4793	1663	ELEC76
1977	0.4407	969	GSS
1978	0.4540	956	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.462 plus or minus 0.0166	4.0	0.132
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 30.01 - 0.0149(X)		
R Squared	0.4157		
Improvement		2.1	0.142
Fit		1.9	0.163

Model: Constant

PRESTIGE

Prestige of respondent's occupation.
(coded from OCC using the Hodge-Siegel-Rossi scale)

Proportion equals 40 to 89 versus 0 to 39.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4730	1447	GSS
1973	0.4770	1332	GSS
1974	0.4960	1351	GSS
1975	0.4710	1349	GSS
1976	0.4620	1352	GSS
1977	0.4386	1416	GSS
1978	0.4929	1404	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.473 plus or minus 0.0102	12.7	0.048
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.07 - 0.0018(X)		
R Squared	0.0417		
Improvement		0.5	0.523
Fit		12.1	0.032

Model: Not constant, not linear

PRETEEN

Number of members in household 6 to 12 years.

Proportion equals one or more versus none.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2810	1613	GSS
1973	0.2680	1504	GSS
1974	0.2820	1484	GSS
1975	0.2440	1490	GSS
1976	0.2390	1497	GSS
1977	0.2403	1519	GSS
1978	0.2435	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.256 plus or minus 0.0085	17.9	0.007
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.01 - 0.0075(X)		
R Squared	0.6983		
Improvement		12.6	< .001
Fit		5.3	0.375

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

The qualities listed on this card may all be important, but which three would you say are the most desirable for a child to have?

Which one of these three is the most desirable of all?

All of the qualities listed on this card may be desirable, but could you tell me which three you consider least important?

And which one of these three is least important of all?

AMICABLE

That he gets along well with other children.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1630	1500	GSS
1975	0.1390	1480	GSS
1976	0.1350	1489	GSS
1978	0.1112	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.135 plus or minus 0.0088	17.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 20.14 - 0.0101(X)		
R Squared	0.9856		
Improvement		17.3	< .001
Fit		0.2	0.885

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

CLEAN

That he is neat and clean.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0880	1500	GSS
1975	0.0740	1480	GSS
1976	0.0720	1489	GSS
1978	0.0895	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.080 plus or minus 0.0070	5.1	0.165
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -0.27 + 0.0002(X)		
R Squared	0.0022		
Improvement		0.0	1.000
Fit		5.1	0.076

Model: Constant

CONSIDER

That he is considerate of others.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2850	1500	GSS
1975	0.2840	1481	GSS
1976	0.2830	1490	GSS
1978	0.2697	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.280 plus or minus 0.0116	1.2	0.762
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 6.21 - 0.0030(X)		
R Squared	0.7437		
Improvement		0.9	0.650
Fit		0.3	0.863

Model: Constant

CONTROL

That he has self-control.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1780	1500	GSS
1975	0.1900	1480	GSS
1976	0.1720	1490	GSS
1978	0.1875	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.182 plus or minus 0.0100	2.1	0.551
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.06 + 0.0011(X)		
R Squared	0.0796		
Improvement		0.2	0.686
Fit		2.0	0.622

Model: Constant

HONEST

That he is honest.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6480	1500	GSS
1975	0.7030	1481	GSS
1976	0.6750	1491	GSS
1978	0.6914	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.680 plus or minus 0.0120	11.6	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.34 + 0.0071(X)		
R Squared	0.4033		
Improvement		4.5	0.032
Fit		7.1	0.028

Model: Significant Linear Component

INTEREST

That he is interested in how and why things happen.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1950	1500	GSS
1975	0.1400	1480	GSS
1976	0.1890	1489	GSS
1978	0.1428	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.164 plus or minus 0.0095	27.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 16.03 - 0.0080(X)		
R Squared	0.3351		
Improvement		8.8	0.003
Fit		19.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

JUDGMENT

That he has good sense and sound judgment.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3790	1500	GSS
1975	0.3420	1481	GSS
1976	0.3980	1490	GSS
1978	0.3724	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.372 plus or minus 0.0125	10.4	0.015
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.37 + 0.0009(X)		
R Squared	0.0062		
Improvement		0.1	0.800
Fit		10.4	0.006

Model: Not constant, not linear

MANNERS

That he has good manners.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2410	1500	GSS
1975	0.2580	1481	GSS
1976	0.2120	1488	GSS
1978	0.2579	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.241 plus or minus 0.0110	12.0	0.008
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.40 + 0.0013(X)		
R Squared	0.0202		
Improvement		0.2	0.696
Fit		11.8	0.003

Model: Not constant, not linear

OBEYS

That he obeys his parents well.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2770	1500	GSS
1975	0.3330	1481	GSS
1976	0.2980	1490	GSS
1978	0.3066	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.303 plus or minus 0.0119	11.3	0.010
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.71 + 0.0046(X)		
R Squared	0.1520		
Improvement		2.0	0.158
Fit		9.4	0.009

Model: Not constant, not linear

RESPONSI

That he is responsible.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3060	1500	GSS
1975	0.3200	1480	GSS
1976	0.3340	1489	GSS
1978	0.3263	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.321 plus or minus 0.0121	2.9	0.594
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.47 + 0.0045(X)		
R Squared	0.6089		
Improvement		1.8	0.177
Fit		1.1	0.576

Model: Constant

ROLE

That he acts like a boy (she acts like a girl).

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0470	1500	GSS
1975	0.0390	1481	GSS
1976	0.0470	1490	GSS
1978	0.0336	1520	GSS

continued from QUALITIES OF CHILDREN

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.041 plus or minus 0.0051	5.2	0.159
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.81 - 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.5197		
Improvement		2.9	0.083
Fit		2.2	0.328

Model: Constant

STUDIOUS

That he is a good student.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0510	1500	GSS
1975	0.0460	1481	GSS
1976	0.0490	1490	GSS
1978	0.0487	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.049 plus or minus 0.0056	0.4	0.937
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.66 - 0.0003(X)		
R Squared	0.1117		
Improvement		0.0	0.836
Fit		0.4	0.832

Model: Constant

SUCCESS

That he tries hard to succeed.

Proportion equals Most and one of Three Most Desirable versus Not Mentioned, Least, and one of Three Least Desirable.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1370	1500	GSS
1975	0.1180	1481	GSS
1976	0.1250	1491	GSS
1978	0.1461	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.131 plus or minus 0.0087	6.1	0.105
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.77 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.1126		
Improvement		0.6	0.559
Fit		5.5	0.062

Model: Constant

QUITSMK

Have you ever tried to give up smoking?
(asked only of those who indicated that they do smoke, see SMOKE)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1960	0.5210	1143	NORC428
1978	0.6878	599	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.584 plus or minus 0.0233	48.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-17.64 + 0.0093(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		48.2	< .001
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

RACDIN

How strongly would you object if a member of your family wanted to bring a (Negro/Black) friend home to dinner? Would you object strongly, mildly, or not at all? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals Not at all versus Strongly, Mildly, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.5004	1351	SRS330
1966	0.5155	1325	SRS889A
1970	0.6305	1261	SRS4100
1972	0.6970	1348	GSS
1972	0.6978	1241	NORC5046
1973	0.6820	1313	GSS
1974	0.7200	1310	GSS
1976	0.7050	1365	GSS
1977	0.7109	1349	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.657 plus or minus 0.0086	326.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-33.47 + 0.0173(X)		
R Squared	0.8794		
Improvement		283.8	< .001
Fit		42.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACE[18]

Respondent's race.
(coded by interviewer)

Proportion equals Black versus White and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1620	1609	GSS
1973	0.1230	1491	GSS
1974	0.1170	1477	GSS
1975	0.1090	1490	GSS
1976	0.0860	1499	GSS
1977	0.1150	1530	GSS
1978	0.1031	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.114 plus or minus 0.0061	45.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 15.22 - 0.0076(X)		
R Squared	0.5441		
Improvement		22.8	< .001
Fit		23.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACHOME

During the last few years, has anyone in your family brought a friend who was a (Negro/Black) home for dinner? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.1990	1310	GSS
1974	0.2250	1305	GSS
1976	0.2280	1362	GSS
1977	0.2320	1349	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.221 plus or minus 0.0114	5.4	0.144
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.71 + 0.0071(X)		
R Squared	0.7110		
Improvement		3.9	0.046
Fit		1.5	0.523

Model: Constant

RACIAL INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS[19]

RACFEW

Would you yourself have any objection to sending your children to a school where a few of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals No versus Yes and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.9190	1351	GSS
1974	0.9430	1295	GSS
1975	0.9160	1326	GSS
1977	0.9237	1350	GSS
1978	0.9423	1368	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.931 plus or minus 0.0062	14.1	0.007
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.08 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.1351		
Improvement		1.6	0.197
Fit		12.5	0.006

Model: Not constant, not linear

RACFEW1

Would you yourself have any objection to sending your children to a school where a few of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)?
(asked only of non-Blacks with children)

Proportion equals No versus Yes and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1958	0.7424	629	AIP0604
1959	0.7965	634	AIP0610
1963	0.7778	639	AIP0673
1965	0.8522	582	AIP0710
1965	0.8115	610	AIP0712
1966	0.8757	571	AIP0728
1969	0.8836	550	AIP0784
1970	0.9206	529	AIP0801
1970	0.8990	566	AIP0804
1972	0.9402	535	GSS
1973	0.9180	449	AIP0875
1974	0.9553	492	GSS
1975	0.9260	539	AIP0936
1975	0.9471	473	GSS
1977	0.9272	481	GSS
1978	0.9401	484	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.903 plus or minus 0.0062	325.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-18.41 + 0.0098(X)		
R Squared	0.8624		
Improvement		266.5	< .001
Fit		58.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACHAF

Where half of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)?
(asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals No versus Yes, DK, and Yes on RACFEW.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7400	1347	GSS
1974	0.6880	1292	GSS
1975	0.6900	1321	GSS
1977	0.7372	1343	GSS
1978	0.7396	1367	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.721 plus or minus 0.0110	19.3	0.001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.57 + 0.0027(X)		
R Squared	0.0640		
Improvement		1.0	0.307
Fit		18.2	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

RACHAF1

Where half of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)?
(asked only of non-Blacks with children)

Proportion equals No versus Yes, DK, and Yes on RACFEW1.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1958	0.4850	629	AIP0604
1959	0.5284	634	AIP0610
1963	0.4841	628	AIP0673
1965	0.5820	582	AIP0710
1965	0.5750	610	AIP0712
1966	0.5730	571	AIP0728
1969	0.6180	550	AIP0784
1970	0.6860	529	AIP0801
1970	0.6700	566	AIP0804
1972	0.7472	534	GSS
1973	0.6440	449	AIP0875
1974	0.6680	491	GSS
1975	0.6460	539	AIP0936
1975	0.7134	471	GSS
1977	0.7432	479	GSS
1978	0.7562	484	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.633 plus or minus 0.0101	298.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-25.40 + 0.0132(X)		
R Squared	0.8229		
Improvement		245.6	< .001
Fit		52.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACMOST

Where more than half of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)?
(asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals No versus Yes, DK, Yes on RACFEW, and Yes on RACHAF.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4190	1340	GSS
1974	0.3530	1287	GSS
1975	0.3720	1316	GSS
1977	0.3855	1341	GSS
1978	0.4214	1362	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.390 plus or minus 0.0119	19.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.81 + 0.0016(X)		
R Squared	0.0153		
Improvement		0.3	0.571
Fit		19.5	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

RACMOST1

Where more than half of the children are (Negroes/Blacks)?
(asked only of non-Blacks with children)

Proportion equals No versus Yes, DK, Yes on RACFEW1, and Yes on RACHAF1.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1958	0.3160	629	AIP0604
1959	0.2970	634	AIP0610
1963	0.2672	625	AIP0673
1965	0.3180	582	AIP0710
1965	0.3160	610	AIP0712
1966	0.3240	571	AIP0728
1969	0.3455	550	AIP0784
1970	0.3440	529	AIP0801
1970	0.3730	566	AIP0804
1972	0.4253	529	GSS
1973	0.3100	449	AIP0875
1974	0.3333	489	GSS
1975	0.3840	539	AIP0936
1975	0.2992	528	GSS
1977	0.3591	479	GSS
1978	0.3913	483	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.334 plus or minus 0.0100	61.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.21 + 0.0038(X)		
R Squared	0.3276		
Improvement		21.1	< .001
Fit		40.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACLIVE

Are there any (Negroes/Blacks) living in this neighborhood now? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1966	0.2050	1322	SRS889A
1970	0.2901	1258	SRS4100
1972	0.2860	1351	GSS
1973	0.2905	723	CNS1
1973	0.2906	647	CNS2
1973	0.2811	644	CNS3
1973	0.2955	616	CNS4
1973	0.3727	644	CNS5
1973	0.3819	631	CNS6
1973	0.3866	688	CNS7
1973	0.3086	700	CNS8
1973	0.3970	1320	GSS
1974	0.3218	696	CNS10
1974	0.3009	658	CNS12
1974	0.3214	697	CNS9
1974	0.4220	1310	GSS
1975	0.3290	1326	GSS
1976	0.4240	1367	GSS
1977	0.3941	1350	GSS
1978	0.4548	1372	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.336 plus or minus 0.0067	422.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-37.34 + 0.0191(X)		
R Squared	0.5565		
Improvement		284.0	< .001
Fit		138.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACMAR

Do you think there should be laws against marriages between (Negroes/ Blacks) and whites? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals No versus Yes.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.3745	1351	SRS330
1968	0.4324	1258	SRS4050
1970	0.4769	1258	SRS4100
1972	0.6070	1309	GSS
1973	0.6210	1289	GSS
1974	0.6550	1280	GSS
1975	0.6138	1292	GSS
1976	0.7158	1330	GSS
1977	0.7174	1327	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.586 plus or minus 0.0088	702.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-52.05 + 0.0267(X)		
R Squared	0.9196		
Improvement		649.1	< .001
Fit		53.1	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACOPEN

Suppose there is a community-wide vote on the general housing issue. There are two possible laws to vote on. Which law would you vote for? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals The second law says that a homeowner cannot refuse to sell to someone because of their race or color versus One law says that a homeowner can decide for himself who to sell his house to, even if he prefers not to sell to (Negroes/Blacks), Neither, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.3410	1314	GSS
1975	0.3400	1325	GSS
1976	0.3460	1363	GSS
1978	0.3683	1371	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.349 plus or minus 0.0130	3.1	0.376
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.50 + 0.0055(X)		
R Squared	0.7418		
Improvement		2.3	0.125
Fit		0.8	0.674

Model: Constant

RACPRES

If your party nominated a (Negro/Black) for President, would you vote for him if he were qualified for the job? (asked only of non-Blacks)

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1958	0.3775	1510	AIP0604
1959	0.4865	1523	AIP0622
1961	0.5170	1532	AIP0649
1963	0.4953	1579	AIP0676
1965	0.5906	1590	AIP0714
1967	0.5355	1505	AIP0744
1969	0.6714	1634	AIP0776
1971	0.6959	1503	AIP0838
1972	0.6920	1349	GSS
1974	0.7810	1308	GSS
1975	0.7690	1327	GSS
1977	0.7476	1347	GSS
1978	0.7993	1360	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.639 plus or minus 0.0067	1514.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-37.08 + 0.0192(X)		
R Squared	0.9234		
Improvement		1402.3	< .001
Fit		111.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACPRES1

If your party nominated a (Negro/Black) for President, would you vote for him if he were qualified for the job?
(asked of all respondents)

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.7985	1479	GSS
1978	0.8148	1517	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.807 plus or minus 0.0144	1.3	0.259
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.22 + 0.0041(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		1.3	0.259
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

RACPUSH

Here are some opinions other people have expressed in connection with (Negro/Black)-white relations. Which statement on the card comes closest to how you, yourself, feel? (asked only of non-Blacks)

(Negroes/Blacks) shouldn't push themselves where they're not wanted.

Proportion equals Disagree slightly and Disagree strongly versus Agree strongly, Agree slightly, and No opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.2226	1348	SRS330
1966	0.2193	1327	SRS889A
1968	0.2075	1258	SRS4050
1970	0.1556	1260	SRS4100
1972	0.2270	1346	GSS
1972	0.4020	1290	NORC5046
1973	0.2600	1313	GSS
1975	0.2480	1321	GSS
1976	0.2850	1363	GSS
1977	0.2654	1349	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.241 plus or minus 0.0074	245.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.63 + 0.0055(X)		
R Squared	0.1479		
Improvement		36.2	< .001
Fit		209.2	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACSCHOL

Do you think white students and Negro students should go to the same schools or to separate schools?
(asked only of non-blacks)

Proportion equals Same schools versus Separate schools and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1942	0.3000	3587	NORC113
1956	0.4900	1224	NORC386
1956	0.4900	1275	NORC390
1956	0.4800	1263	NORC393
1963	0.6269	1340	NORC160
1963	0.6171	1191	SRS350
1964	0.6225	1314	SRS630
1964	0.6025	1726	SRS760
1965	0.6724	1288	SRS857
1965	0.6830	1309	SRS868
1970	0.7363	1255	SRS4100
1972	0.8472	1342	GSS
1972	0.8294	1225	NORC5046
1976	0.8255	1358	GSS
1977	0.8602	1323	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.643 plus or minus 0.0059	4034.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-32.31 + 0.0168(X)		
R Squared	0.9651		
Improvement		3920.0	< .001
Fit		114.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACSCHOL1

Do you think white students and Negro students should go to the same schools or to separate schools?

Proportion equals Same schools versus Separate schools and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.6474	1367	SRS350
1964	0.6362	1971	SRS760
1972	0.8600	1606	GSS
1972	0.8437	1388	NORC5046
1976	0.8360	1496	GSS
1977	0.8539	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.800 plus or minus 0.0081	485.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-31.26 + 0.0163(X)		
R Squared	0.8564		
Improvement		389.8	< .001
Fit		95.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RACSEG

Here are some opinions other people have expressed in connection with (Negro/Black)-white relations. Which statement on the card comes closest to how you, yourself, feel? (asked only of non-Blacks)

White people have a right to keep (Negroes/Blacks) out of their neighborhoods if they want to, and (Negroes/Blacks) should respect that right.

Proportion equals Disagree slightly and Disagree strongly versus Agree strongly, Agree slightly, and No opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1963	0.4493	1547	SRS330
1968	0.4318	1253	NORC4050
1970	0.5065	1226	SRS4100
1972	0.5560	1349	GSS
1972	0.6280	1290	NORC5046
1976	0.5960	1363	GSS
1977	0.5589	1349	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.532 plus or minus 0.0102	178.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-22.00 + 0.0114(X)		
R Squared	0.5740		
Improvement		104.7	< .001
Fit		73.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

RADIOHRS

Do you ever listen to the radio?

IF YES: On the average, about how many hours a day do you usually listen to the radio?

Proportion equals never listens to radio versus listens, on average, 0 to 24 hours a day.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1957	0.1900	1919	SRC
1978	0.0830	1520	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.124 plus or minus 0.0111	87.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 10.16 - 0.0051(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		87.9	< .001
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

REG16A

In what state or foreign country were you living when you were 16 years old?

Proportion equals New England and Middle Atlantic versus East and West North Central, South Atlantic, East and West South Central, Mountain, Pacific, and Foreign.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2410	1613	GSS
1973	0.2110	1504	GSS
1974	0.2100	1484	GSS
1975	0.2110	1490	GSS
1976	0.2180	1499	GSS
1977	0.2039	1530	GSS
1978	0.2193	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.216 plus or minus 0.0080	7.8	0.253
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.23 - 0.0025(X)		
R Squared	0.2078		
Improvement		1.6	0.200
Fit		6.2	0.289

Model: Constant

REG16B

In what state or foreign country were you living when you were 16 years old?

Proportion equals Mountain and Pacific versus New England, Middle Atlantic, East and West North Central, South Atlantic, East and West South Central, and Foreign.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1080	1613	GSS
1973	0.1140	1504	GSS
1974	0.1090	1484	GSS
1975	0.1140	1490	GSS
1976	0.1100	1499	GSS
1977	0.1157	1530	GSS
1978	0.1064	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.111 plus or minus 0.0061	1.2	0.977
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.14 - 0.0000(X)		
R Squared	0.0001		
Improvement		0.0	1.000
Fit		1.2	0.947

Model: Constant

REGION1

Region of interview.

Proportion equals New England and Middle Atlantic versus East and West North Central, South Atlantic, East and West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2410	1613	GSS
1973	0.2280	1504	GSS
1974	0.2210	1484	GSS
1975	0.2190	1490	GSS
1976	0.2270	1499	GSS
1977	0.1967	1530	GSS
1978	0.2187	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.221 plus or minus 0.0080	10.0	0.122
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.16 - 0.0045(X)		
R Squared	0.5044		
Improvement		5.1	0.022
Fit		4.9	0.574

Model: Constant

REGION2

Region of interview.

Proportion equals Mountain and Pacific versus New England, Middle Atlantic, East and West North Central, South Atlantic, and East and West South Central.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1740	1613	GSS
1973	0.1680	1504	GSS
1974	0.1680	1484	GSS
1975	0.1580	1490	GSS
1976	0.1690	1499	GSS
1977	0.1732	1530	GSS
1978	0.1645	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.168 plus or minus 0.0072	2.0	0.923
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.43 - 0.0006(X)		
R Squared	0.0594		
Improvement		0.1	0.723
Fit		1.8	0.872

Model: Constant

RELIG1

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

Proportion equals Protestant versus Catholic, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6410	1608	GSS
1973	0.6270	1500	GSS
1974	0.6430	1483	GSS
1975	0.6550	1488	GSS
1976	0.6350	1497	GSS
1977	0.6592	1523	GSS
1978	0.6407	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.643 plus or minus 0.0093	4.9	0.565
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.24 + 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.1497		
Improvement		0.7	0.601
Fit		4.1	0.533

Model: Constant

RELIG2

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

Proportion equals Catholic versus Protestant, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2570	1608	GSS
1973	0.2590	1500	GSS
1974	0.2540	1483	GSS
1975	0.2440	1488	GSS
1976	0.2610	1497	GSS
1977	0.2449	1523	GSS
1978	0.2513	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.253 plus or minus 0.0084	2.1	0.907
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.97 - 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.1962		
Improvement		0.4	0.517
Fit		1.7	0.889

Model: Constant

RELIG16A

In what religion were you raised?

Proportion equals Protestant versus Catholic, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6540	1500	GSS
1974	0.6640	1482	GSS
1975	0.6930	1490	GSS
1976	0.6490	1497	GSS
1977	0.6842	1523	GSS
1978	0.6675	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.669 plus or minus 0.0099	10.0	0.076
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.07 + 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.0695		
Improvement		0.7	0.584
Fit		9.3	0.054

Model: Constant

RELIG16B

In what religion were you raised?

Proportion equals Catholic versus Protestant, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2790	1500	GSS
1974	0.2710	1482	GSS
1975	0.2540	1490	GSS
1976	0.2860	1497	GSS
1977	0.2561	1523	GSS
1978	0.2734	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.270 plus or minus 0.0093	6.1	0.292
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.62 - 0.0012(X)		
R Squared	0.0294		
Improvement		0.2	0.673
Fit		6.0	0.201

Model: Constant

RELITEN

Would you call yourself a strong (RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE NAMED IN RELIG) or a not very strong (RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE NAMED IN RELIG)?
(asked of those expressing any religious preference, see RELIG)

Proportion equals Strong versus Not very strong, Somewhat strong, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.4253	1373	GSS
1975	0.4262	1361	GSS
1976	0.3916	1361	GSS
1977	0.4109	1414	GSS
1978	0.3919	1406	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.409 plus or minus 0.0118	6.6	0.157
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 16.57 - 0.0082(X)		
R Squared	0.5823		
Improvement		3.8	0.047
Fit		2.8	0.569

Model: Constant

RES16A

Which of the categories on this card comes closest to the type of place you were living in when you were 16 years old?

Proportion equals In open country but not on a farm and On a farm versus In a small city or town (under 50,000), In a medium-size city (50,000-250,000), In a suburb near a large city, and In a large city (over 250,000).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3020	1610	GSS
1973	0.3190	1501	GSS
1974	0.3410	1481	GSS
1975	0.3540	1490	GSS
1976	0.3350	1497	GSS
1977	0.3373	1524	GSS
1978	0.3314	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.331 plus or minus 0.0091	11.9	0.064
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.45 + 0.0044(X)		
R Squared	0.3014		
Improvement		3.9	0.045
Fit		8.0	0.156

Model: Constant

RES16B

Which of the categories on this card comes closest to the type of place you were living in when you were 16 years old?

Proportion equals In a medium-size city (50,000-250,000), In a suburb near a large city, and In a large city (over 250,000) versus In open country but not on a farm, On a farm, and In a small city or town (under 50,000).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3870	1610	GSS
1973	0.3620	1501	GSS
1974	0.3630	1481	GSS
1975	0.3560	1490	GSS
1976	0.3660	1497	GSS
1977	0.3189	1524	GSS
1978	0.3601	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.359 plus or minus 0.0093	17.1	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 12.24 - 0.0060(X)		
R Squared	0.3870		
Improvement		6.8	0.009
Fit		10.4	0.065

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

RESPONSI

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected

under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

RICHWORK

If you were to get enough money to live as comfortably as you would like for the rest of your life, would you continue to work or would you stop working? (asked of all those in labor force)

Proportion equals Continue to work versus Stop working and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1969	0.6712	1530	SRCQOFWRK
1972	0.6580	2148	SRC72-73
1973	0.6810	831	GSS
1974	0.6360	837	GSS
1977	0.6897	954	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.667 plus or minus 0.0119	7.4	0.114
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.00 + 0.0014(X)		
R Squared	0.0448		
Improvement		0.3	0.564
Fit		7.1	0.068

Model: Constant

RICHWORK1

If you were to get enough money to live as comfortably as you would like for the rest of your life, would you continue to work or would you stop working? (asked only of those employed)

Proportion equals Continue to work versus Stop working and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6840	800	GSS
1974	0.6360	783	GSS
1976	0.6800	757	GSS
1977	0.6878	916	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.673 plus or minus 0.0164	6.2	0.102
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.29 + 0.0050(X)		
R Squared	0.1516		
Improvement		1.0	0.672
Fit		5.2	0.072

Model: Constant

RINCOME1

In which of these groups did your earnings from (OCCUPATION) for last year fall? That is, before taxes or other deductions. Just tell me the letter. (asked of all those who indicated that they earned income from an occupation last year)

Proportion equals $ 0 to $ 4,999 versus $ 5,000 to $25,000 or over.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.3590	839	GSS
1975	0.3820	880	GSS
1976	0.3370	828	GSS
1977	0.2702	955	GSS
1978	0.2561	937	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.314 plus or minus 0.0139	52.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 64.37 - 0.0324(X)		
R Squared	0.8258		
Improvement		44.1	< .001
Fit		8.3	0.040

Model: Significant Linear Component

RINCOME2

In which of these groups did your earnings from (OCCUPATION) for last year fall? That is, before taxes or other deductions. Just tell me the letter. (asked of all those who indicated that they earned income from an occupation last year)

Proportion equals $10,000 to $25,000 or over versus $ 0 to $ 9,999.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.3340	839	GSS
1975	0.3260	880	GSS
1976	0.3950	828	GSS
1977	0.4335	955	GSS
1978	0.4504	937	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.387 plus or minus 0.0145	49.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-67.25 + 0.0342(X)		
R Squared	0.9066		
Improvement		44.7	< .001
Fit		4.7	0.195

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

ROBBRY

During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.0160	1500	GSS
1974	0.0360	1473	GSS
1976	0.0161	1491	GSS
1977	0.0190	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.020 plus or minus 0.0036	13.8	0.004
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.16 - 0.0006(X)		
R Squared	0.0698		
Improvement		-1.3	1.000
Fit		15.1	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

ROLE

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2

These mnemonics along with all those that deal with views on countries (RUSSIA1, RUSSIA2, JAPAN1, JAPAN2, ENGLAND1, ENGLAND2, CANADA1, CANADA2, BRAZIL1, BRAZIL2, CHINA1, CHINA2, ISRAEL1, ISRAEL2, EGYPT1, EGYPT2) are collected under IMAGES OF COUNTRIES which appears alphabetically.

SATCITY

This mnemonic along with all those that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are collected under SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS which appears alphabetically.

SATFAM

This mnemonic along with all those that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are collected under SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS which appears alphabetically.

SATFIN1

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. So far as you and your family are concerned, would you say that you are pretty well satisfied with your present financial situation, more or less satisfied, or not satisfied at all?

Proportion equals Pretty well satisfied versus More or less satisfied and Not satisfied at all.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.4180	1749	ELEC56
1958	0.3968	1807	ELEC58
1960	0.3698	1917	ELEC60
1964	0.4467	1558	ELEC64
1972	0.3250	1608	GSS
1973	0.3070	1501	GSS
1974	0.3120	1478	GSS
1975	0.3100	1479	GSS
1976	0.3070	1492	GSS
1977	0.3419	1521	GSS
1978	0.3388	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.352 plus or minus 0.0072	164.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 9.52 - 0.0047(X)		
R Squared	0.6357		
Improvement		105.9	< .001
Fit		58.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SATFIN2

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. So far as you and your family are concerned, would you say that you are pretty well satisfied with your present financial situation, more or less satisfied, or not satisfied at all?

Proportion equals Not satisfied at all versus Pretty well satisfied and More or less satisfied.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1956	0.1864	1749	ELEC56
1958	0.2142	1807	ELEC58
1960	0.2316	1917	ELEC60
1964	0.1540	1558	ELEC64
1972	0.2280	1608	GSS
1973	0.2340	1501	GSS
1974	0.2320	1478	GSS
1975	0.2670	1479	GSS
1976	0.2330	1492	GSS
1977	0.2216	1521	GSS
1978	0.2387	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.218 plus or minus 0.0062	91.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.93 + 0.0021(X)		
R Squared	0.3384		
Improvement		29.0	< .001
Fit		62.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SATFRND

This mnemonic along with all those that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are collected under SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS which appears alphabetically.

SATHEALT

This mnemonic along with all those that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are collected under SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS which appears alphabetically.

SATHOBBY

This mnemonic along with all those that measure satisfaction with various life domains (SATCITY, SATFAM, SATFRND, SATHEALT, and SATHOBBY) are collected under SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS which appears alphabetically.

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS

For each area of life I am going to name, tell me the number that shows how much satisfaction you get from that area.

SATCITY

The city or place you live in.

Proportion equals A very great deal and A great deal versus Quite a bit, A fair amount, Some, A little, None, and DK.

continued from SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4670	1504	GSS
1974	0.4660	1484	GSS
1975	0.5050	1483	GSS
1976	0.4950	1493	GSS
1977	0.4695	1525	GSS
1978	0.4682	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.478 plus or minus 0.0105	8.7	0.122
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.18 + 0.0001(X)		
R Squared	0.0004		
Improvement		0.0	0.965
Fit		8.7	0.069

Model: Constant

SATFAM

Your family life.

Proportion equals A very great deal and A great deal versus Quite a bit, A fair amount, Some, A little, None, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.7430	1493	GSS
1974	0.7680	1480	GSS
1975	0.7700	1482	GSS
1976	0.7600	1493	GSS
1977	0.7482	1521	GSS
1978	0.7456	1521	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.756 plus or minus 0.0091	5.7	0.341
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.16 - 0.0017(X)		
R Squared	0.0659		
Improvement		0.4	0.527
Fit		5.2	0.262

Model: Constant

continued from SATISFACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS

SATFRND

Your friendships.

Proportion equals A very great deal and A great deal versus Quite a bit, A fair amount, Some, A little, None, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6980	1495	GSS
1974	0.7230	1484	GSS
1975	0.7080	1484	GSS
1976	0.6940	1492	GSS
1977	0.6951	1525	GSS
1978	0.6789	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.700 plus or minus 0.0097	7.9	0.158
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.69 - 0.0056(X)		
R Squared	0.4846		
Improvement		3.9	0.047
Fit		4.1	0.394

Model: Constant

SATHEALT

Your health and physical condition.

Proportion equals A very great deal and A great deal versus Quite a bit, A fair amount, Some, A little, None, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6000	1501	GSS
1974	0.6090	1482	GSS
1975	0.6060	1483	GSS
1976	0.5970	1494	GSS
1977	0.6063	1524	GSS
1978	0.5895	1525	GSS

continued from SATIFSACTION WITH LIFE DOMAINS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.601 plus or minus 0.0103	1.7	0.893
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.51 - 0.0020(X)		
R Squared	0.2603		
Improvement		0.4	0.519
Fit		1.2	0.872

Model: Constant

SATHOBBY

Your non-working activities--hobbies and so on.

Proportion equals A very great deal and A great deal versus Quite a bit, A fair amount, Some, A little, None, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5430	1498	GSS
1974	0.5460	1484	GSS
1975	0.5660	1486	GSS
1976	0.5730	1495	GSS
1977	0.5484	1519	GSS
1978	0.5799	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.560 plus or minus 0.0105	7.5	0.186
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.68 + 0.0057(X)		
R Squared	0.4630		
Improvement		3.5	0.059
Fit		4.0	0.405

Model: Constant

SATJOB[20]

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do--would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
(asked of all those employed)

Proportion equals Very satisfied versus Moderately satisfied, A little dissatisfied, and Very dissatisfied.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1962	0.4585	1025	NORC447
1972	0.4852	944	GSS
1973	0.4946	1141	GSS
1974	0.4928	830	GSS
1977	0.4819	940	GSS
1978	0.5135	927	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.487 plus or minus 0.0131	6.4	0.266
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.76 + 0.0027(X)		
R Squared	0.7091		
Improvement		4.6	0.030
Fit		1.8	0.774

Model: Constant

SATJOB1

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do--would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
(asked of all those in labor force and those keeping house)

Proportion equals Very satisfied versus Moderately satisfied, A little dissatisfied, and Very dissatisfied.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4939	1140	GSS
1974	0.4792	1223	GSS
1977	0.4800	1252	GSS
1978	0.5086	1280	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.490 plus or minus 0.0143	2.9	0.593
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.24 + 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.1484		
Improvement		0.5	0.502
Fit		2.4	0.295

Model: Constant

SATJOB2

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do--would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
(asked of those employed and those keeping house)

Proportion equals Very satisfied versus Moderately satisfied, A little dissatisfied, and Very dissatisfied.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4973	1110	GSS
1974	0.4851	1175	GSS
1975	0.5416	1165	GSS
1976	0.5207	1185	GSS
1977	0.4829	1228	GSS
1978	0.5105	1242	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.506 plus or minus 0.0119	12.1	0.033
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.40 + 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0082		
Improvement		0.1	0.778
Fit		12.0	0.017

Model: Not constant, not linear

SATJOB3

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do--would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
(asked of those in labor force)

Proportion equals Very satisfied versus Moderately satisfied, A little dissatisfied, and Very dissatisfied.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4894	893	GSS
1973	0.4994	801	GSS
1974	0.5026	782	GSS
1975	0.5537	773	GSS
1976	0.5293	769	GSS
1977	0.4912	906	GSS
1978	0.5163	889	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.511 plus or minus 0.0131	10.6	0.101
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -5.58 + 0.0031(X)		
R Squared	0.0913		
Improvement		0.9	0.659
Fit		9.7	0.084

Model: Constant

SEX[21]

Respondent's sex.
(coded by interviewer)

Proportion equals Male versus Female.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5000	1613	GSS
1973	0.4660	1504	GSS
1974	0.4660	1484	GSS
1975	0.4500	1490	GSS
1976	0.4460	1499	GSS
1977	0.4529	1530	GSS
1978	0.4197	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.457 plus or minus 0.0096	22.8	0.001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 20.88 - 0.0103(X)		
R Squared	0.8199		
Improvement		18.8	< .001
Fit		4.0	0.550

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SEXEDUC

Would you be for or against sex education in the public schools?

Proportion equals For versus Against and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.5600	2486	RAC70
1974	0.7890	1481	GSS
1975	0.7630	1488	GSS
1977	0.7703	1524	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.714 plus or minus 0.0106	336.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-64.09 + 0.0328(X)		
R Squared	0.7700		
Improvement		264.9	< .001
Fit		71.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SIBS

How many brothers and sisters did you have? Please count those born alive, but no longer living, as well as those alive now. Also include stepbrothers and stepsisters, and children adopted by your parents.

Proportion equals 4 to 31 versus 0 to 3.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4910	1606	GSS
1973	0.4770	1501	GSS
1974	0.5060	1483	GSS
1975	0.4920	1485	GSS
1976	0.5150	1498	GSS
1977	0.5344	1527	GSS
1978	0.4830	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.500 plus or minus 0.0097	14.7	0.023
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -6.49 + 0.0035(X)		
R Squared	0.1481		
Improvement		2.2	0.136
Fit		12.5	0.028

Model: Not constant, not linear

SIZE[22]

Size of place.

Proportion equals 100,000 to 9 million versus less than 9,999 to 99,999.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6584	1613	GSS
1973	0.7204	1513	GSS
1974	0.7318	1484	GSS
1975	0.7208	1490	GSS
1976	0.7592	1499	GSS
1977	0.7621	1530	GSS
1978	0.7402	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.729 plus or minus 0.0086	54.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-24.05 + 0.0125(X)		
R Squared	0.6248		
Improvement		33.8	< .001
Fit		20.7	0.001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SMOKE

Do you smoke?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1939	0.6156	3080	AIP0160
1957	0.5035	1567	AIP0585
1957	0.5516	1657	AIP0592
1960	0.4942	2497	NORC428
1977	0.4239	1524	GSS
1978	0.3945	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.514 plus or minus 0.0091	290.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.07 - 0.0054(X)		
R Squared	0.9499		
Improvement		279.4	< .001
Fit		11.2	0.024

Model: Significant Linear Component

SMOKECIG

Do you smoke cigarettes?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and No on SMOKE.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1939	0.4082	5223	RFOR#7
1969	0.3910	1555	AIP0785
1977	0.3852	1516	GSS
1978	0.3574	1525	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.394 plus or minus 0.0099	13.8	0.004
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.12 - 0.0009(X)		
R Squared	0.6550		
Improvement		10.8	0.001
Fit		3.1	0.215

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

Would you use this card and tell me which answer comes closest to how often you do the following things...

SOCBAR

Go to a bar or tavern?

Proportion equals Almost every day, Once or twice a week, and Several times a month versus About once a month, Several times a year, About once a year, and Never.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.1518	1950	SRS760
1974	0.1810	1462	GSS
1975	0.1590	1476	GSS
1977	0.1980	1525	GSS
1978	0.1976	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.174 plus or minus 0.0085	21.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -5.56 + 0.0029(X)		
R Squared	0.6283		
Improvement		14.0	< .001
Fit		7.4	0.060

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SOCFREND

Spend a social evening with friends who live outside the neighborhood?

Proportion equals Almost every day and Once or twice a week versus Several times a month, About once a month, Several times a year, About once a year, and Never.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.3561	1966	SRS760
1974	0.4030	1478	GSS
1975	0.3880	1485	GSS
1977	0.4143	1523	GSS
1978	0.4201	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.393 plus or minus 0.0109	19.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.10 + 0.0043(X)		
R Squared	0.8987		
Improvement		18.2	< .001
Fit		1.7	0.650

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SOCOMMUN

Spend a social evening with someone who lives in your neighborhood.

Proportion equals Almost every day, Once or twice a week, and Several times a month versus About once a month, Several times a year, About once a year, and Never.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.4068	1969	SRS760
1974	0.4380	1476	GSS
1975	0.4170	1485	GSS
1977	0.3944	1524	GSS
1978	0.4060	1522	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.412 plus or minus 0.0110	6.6	0.155
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.47 - 0.0000(X)		
R Squared	0.0027		
Improvement		0.0	1.000
Fit		6.6	0.083

Model: Constant

SOCREL

Spend a social evening with relatives?

Proportion equals Almost every day, Once or twice a week, and Several times a month versus About once a month, Several times a year, About once a year, and Never.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.5302	1973	SRS760
1974	0.5700	1482	GSS
1975	0.5580	1488	GSS
1977	0.5511	1526	GSS
1978	0.5472	1526	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.550 plus or minus 0.0111	6.0	0.199
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.82 + 0.0017(X)		
R Squared	0.3761		
Improvement		2.7	0.098
Fit		3.3	0.347

Model: Constant

SPDEG

Respondent's spouse's degree.

Proportion equals Less than high school versus High school, Associate/ Junior college, Bachelor's, and Graduate.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3630	1110	GSS
1973	0.3600	1052	GSS
1974	0.3530	1056	GSS
1975	0.3160	998	GSS
1976	0.3470	969	GSS
1977	0.3302	966	GSS
1978	0.2821	950	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.336 plus or minus 0.0112	23.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 22.33 - 0.0111(X)		
R Squared	0.6715		
Improvement		16.1	< .001
Fit		7.5	0.187

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SPEDUC1

Respondent's spouse's education.

Proportion equals less than twelth grade versus twelth grade to eight years of college.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3620	1127	GSS
1973	0.3570	1058	GSS
1974	0.3500	1051	GSS
1975	0.3350	993	GSS
1976	0.3540	965	GSS
1977	0.3371	964	GSS
1978	0.2929	949	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.341 plus or minus 0.0112	15.2	0.018
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.63 - 0.0088(X)		
R Squared	0.6371		
Improvement		9.9	0.002
Fit		5.3	0.382

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SPEDUC2

Respondent's spouse's education.

Proportion equals one to eight years of college versus twelth grade or less.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2650	1127	GSS
1973	0.3020	1058	GSS
1974	0.2900	1051	GSS
1975	0.2890	993	GSS
1976	0.2870	965	GSS
1977	0.2998	964	GSS
1978	0.3151	949	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.292 plus or minus 0.0108	7.5	0.275
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.07 + 0.0052(X)		
R Squared	0.4995		
Improvement		3.8	0.048
Fit		3.7	0.595

Model: Constant

SPHRS1A

How many hours did (respondent's spouse) work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 0 to 39 hours versus 40 or more hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2030	645	GSS
1974	0.1980	630	GSS
1975	0.2130	592	GSS
1976	0.2380	555	GSS
1977	0.2622	572	GSS
1978	0.2222	585	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.220 plus or minus 0.0138	9.5	0.089
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-17.11 + 0.0088(X)		
R Squared	0.4869		
Improvement		4.8	0.027
Fit		4.8	0.311

Model: Constant

SPHRS1B

How many hours did (respondent's spouse) work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 40 to 49 hours versus less than 40 and more than 49 hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.5580	645	GSS
1974	0.6110	630	GSS
1975	0.6230	592	GSS
1976	0.5600	555	GSS
1977	0.5472	572	GSS
1978	0.5675	585	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.579 plus or minus 0.0165	12.2	0.032
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.76 - 0.0057(X)		
R Squared	0.1248		
Improvement		1.4	0.238
Fit		10.8	0.028

Model: Not constant, not linear

SPHRS1C

How many hours did (respondent's spouse) work last week, at all jobs?
(asked only of those working full or part time)

Proportion equals 50 or more hours versus 0 to 49 hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2390	645	GSS
1974	0.1900	630	GSS
1975	0.1640	592	GSS
1976	0.2020	555	GSS
1977	0.1906	572	GSS
1978	0.2103	585	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.198 plus or minus 0.0133	12.0	0.034
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.35 - 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.0497		
Improvement		0.4	0.544
Fit		11.6	0.020

Model: Not constant, not linear

SPIND

Spouse's industry.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of place (does/did) (SPOUSE) work for? and What (do/did) they (make/do)?)

Proportion equals tertiary versus primary and secondary.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6478	1005	GSS
1973	0.6300	946	GSS
1974	0.5822	955	GSS
1975	0.6180	909	GSS
1976	0.5980	881	GSS
1977	0.6007	889	GSS
1978	0.6103	875	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.613 plus or minus 0.0121	11.7	0.068
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 12.22 - 0.0059(X)		
R Squared	0.3019		
Improvement		3.8	0.048
Fit		7.9	0.160

Model: Constant

SPKATH

There are always some people whose ideas are considered bad or dangerous by other people. For instance, somebody who is against all churches and religion...

If such a person wanted to make a speech in your community against churches and religion, should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed to speak versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.3716	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.6500	1613	GSS
1973	0.6530	1503	GSS
1974	0.6170	1482	GSS
1976	0.6400	1499	GSS
1977	0.6234	1527	GSS
1978	0.6256	1509	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.543 plus or minus 0.0081	963.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-23.33 + 0.0121(X)		
R Squared	0.8721		
Improvement		909.5	< .001
Fit		54.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SPKCOM

Now, I should like to ask you some questions about a man who admits he is a Communist.

Suppose this admitted Communist wanted to make a speech in your community. Should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed to speak versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.2692	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.5190	1610	GSS
1973	0.5970	1503	GSS
1974	0.5790	1481	GSS
1976	0.5460	1497	GSS
1977	0.5548	1525	GSS
1978	0.6008	1508	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.447 plus or minus 0.0080	1352.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-26.98 + 0.0139(X)		
R Squared	0.9147		
Improvement		1308.8	< .001
Fit		43.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

SPKHOMO

And what about a man who admits that he is a homosexual?

Suppose this admitted homosexual wanted to make a speech in your community. Should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6080	1501	GSS
1974	0.6240	1483	GSS
1976	0.6200	1496	GSS
1977	0.6178	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.617 plus or minus 0.0125	0.9	0.833
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.43 + 0.0015(X)		
R Squared	0.1753		
Improvement		0.2	0.699
Fit		0.7	0.702

Model: Constant

SPKMIL

Consider a person who advocates doing away with elections and letting the military run the country.

If such a person wanted to make a speech in your community, should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.5440	1495	GSS
1977	0.5049	1529	GSS
1978	0.5471	1508	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.532 plus or minus 0.0148	6.7	0.033
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.65 + 0.0016(X)		
R Squared	0.0043		
Improvement		0.0	0.854
Fit		6.7	0.009

Model: Not constant, not linear

SPKRAC

Or, consider a person who believes that Blacks are genetically inferior.

If such a person wanted to make a speech in your community claiming that Blacks are inferior, should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.6080	1495	GSS
1977	0.5856	1525	GSS
1978	0.6180	1508	NORC4269

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.604 plus or minus 0.0145	3.5	0.172
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -9.48 + 0.0051(X)		
R Squared	0.0912		
Improvement		0.3	0.573
Fit		3.2	0.072

Model: Constant

SPKSOC

Or consider a person who favored government ownership of all the railroads and all big industries.

If such a person wanted to make a speech in your community favoring government ownership of all the railroads and big industries, should he be allowed to speak, or not?

Proportion equals Yes, allowed to speak versus Not allowed and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1954	0.5856	4933	ICPR7202
1972	0.7700	1612	GSS
1973	0.7750	1504	GSS
1974	0.7570	1483	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.687 plus or minus 0.0093	377.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-18.02 + 0.0095(X)		
R Squared	0.9759		
Improvement		372.8	< .001
Fit		5.1	0.078

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SPOCC

Respondent's spouse's occupation.
(coded from the following questions: What kind of work (does/did) your (SPOUSE) normally do? That is, what (is/was) (his/her) job called?; What (does/did) (SPOUSE) actually do in that job? Tell me, what (are/were) some of (his/her) main duties?; and (Is/Was) (he/she) self-employed or (does/did) (he/she) work for someone else?)

Proportion equals white collar (Professional, technical; Managers, and administrators, sales workers; and Clerical and kindred workers) versus others (Craftsmen and kindred workers; Operatives, except transport; Transport equipment operatives; Laborers; Farmers, farm laborers, etc.; and Service workers).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4927	1027	GSS
1973	0.5020	950	GSS
1974	0.5280	957	GSS
1975	0.4930	916	GSS
1976	0.4630	881	GSS
1977	0.4899	890	GSS
1978	0.4977	878	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.496 plus or minus 0.0124	8.1	0.227
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.59 - 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.0891		
Improvement		0.7	0.592
Fit		7.4	0.189

Model: Constant

SPPRES

Prestige of respondent's spouse's occupation.

Proportion equals 40 to 89 versus 0 to 39.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5015	1027	GSS
1973	0.5180	950	GSS
1974	0.5450	957	GSS
1975	0.4850	916	GSS
1976	0.4840	881	GSS
1977	0.4978	890	GSS
1978	0.5148	876	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.507 plus or minus 0.0124	10.3	0.111
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 4.77 - 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.0488		
Improvement		0.5	0.508
Fit		9.8	0.079

Model: Constant

SPREL

What is your (SPOUSE'S) religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Proportion equals Protestant versus Catholic, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6630	1068	GSS
1974	0.6620	1065	GSS
1975	0.6760	1000	GSS
1976	0.6520	971	GSS
1977	0.6574	972	GSS
1978	0.6429	955	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.659 plus or minus 0.0122	2.7	0.744
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 8.23 - 0.0038(X)		
R Squared	0.4370		
Improvement		1.1	0.284
Fit		1.6	0.814

Model: Constant

SPREL16

In what religion was your (husband/wife) raised?

Proportion equals Protestant versus Catholic, Jewish, None, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.6860	1067	GSS
1974	0.6710	1055	GSS
1975	0.6920	992	GSS
1976	0.6710	965	GSS
1977	0.6760	963	GSS
1978	0.6800	947	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.679 plus or minus 0.0121	1.7	0.895
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 2.74 - 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0514		
Improvement		0.1	0.765
Fit		1.6	0.817

Model: Constant

SPWRKSLF

Spouse's employment status.
(coded from the following question: (Is/Was) (he/she) self-employed or (does/did) (he/she) work for someone else?)

Proportion equals Self-employed versus Someone else.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.1124	890	GSS
1978	0.1347	876	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.123 plus or minus 0.0156	2.0	0.150
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-44.06 + 0.0223(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		2.0	0.150
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

SPWRKSTA1

Last week was your (wife/husband) working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Working full time versus Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, Unemployed, laid off, looking for work, Retired, In school, Keeping house, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.4910	1158	GSS
1973	0.5390	1076	GSS
1974	0.5310	1065	GSS
1975	0.5120	1002	GSS
1976	0.4950	974	GSS
1977	0.5164	974	GSS
1978	0.5260	960	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.516 plus or minus 0.0118	8.3	0.215
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.52 + 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0106		
Improvement		0.1	0.725
Fit		8.2	0.145

Model: Constant

SPWRKSTA2

Last week was your (wife/husband) working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Keeping house versus Working full time, Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, Unemployed, laid off, looking for work, Retired, In school, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3180	1158	GSS
1973	0.2820	1076	GSS
1974	0.2850	1065	GSS
1975	0.2620	1002	GSS
1976	0.2660	974	GSS
1977	0.2567	974	GSS
1978	0.2333	960	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.272 plus or minus 0.0105	22.6	0.001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 23.19 - 0.0116(X)		
R Squared	0.8801		
Improvement		20.0	< .001
Fit		2.7	0.752

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SRCBELT1[23]

SRC (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan) new belt code.

Proportion equals Central city of 12 largest SMSAs,and Central city of remainder of the 100 largest SMSAs versus Suburbs of 12 largest SMSAs, Suburbs of the remaining 100 largest SMSAs, Other Urban (counties having towns of 10,000 or more), and Other rural (counties having no towns of 10,000 or more).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3174	1613	GSS
1973	0.2719	1504	GSS
1974	0.2642	1484	GSS
1975	0.2564	1490	GSS
1976	0.2308	1499	GSS
1977	0.2275	1530	GSS
1978	0.2180	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.253 plus or minus 0.0084	55.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 29.59 - 0.0149(X)		
R Squared	0.9048		
Improvement		50.3	< .001
Fit		5.2	0.397

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

SRCBELT2

SRC (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan) new belt code.

Proportion equals Other rural (counties having no towns of 10,000 or more) versus Central city of 12 largest SMSAs, Central city of remainder of the 100 largest SMSAs, Suburbs of 12 largest SMSAs, Suburbs of the remaining 100 largest SMSAs, and Other Urban (counties having towns of 10,000 or more).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1655	1613	GSS
1973	0.1722	1504	GSS
1974	0.1766	1484	GSS
1975	0.1711	1490	GSS
1976	0.1935	1499	GSS
1977	0.1784	1530	GSS
1978	0.1906	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.178 plus or minus 0.0074	6.6	0.364
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -7.16 + 0.0037(X)		
R Squared	0.6143		
Improvement		4.1	0.040
Fit		2.5	0.785

Model: Constant

STUDIOUS

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

SUCCESS

This mnemonic along with all those that deal with desirable children's qualities (MANNERS, SUCCESS, HONEST, CLEAN, JUDGMENT, CONTROL, ROLE, AMICABLE, OBEYS, RESPONSI, CONSIDER, INTEREST, and STUDIOUS) are collected under QUALITIES OF CHILDREN which appears alphabetically.

Do you think a person has the right to end his or her own life if this person...

SUICIDE1

Has an incurable disease?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.3793	1524	GSS
1978	0.3838	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.382 plus or minus 0.0176	0.1	0.792
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.61 + 0.0045(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		0.1	0.792
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

SUICIDE2

Has gone bankrupt?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.0683	1523	GSS
1978	0.0549	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.061 plus or minus 0.0086	2.4	0.119
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 26.60 - 0.0134(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		2.4	0.119
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

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continued from question preceding SUICIDE1

SUICIDE3

Has dishonored his or her family?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.0749	1523	GSS
1978	0.0627	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.068 plus or minus 0.0091	1.8	0.181
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 24.09 - 0.0121(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		1.8	0.181
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

SUICIDE4

Is tired of living and ready to die?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.1326	1523	GSS
1978	0.1182	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.125 plus or minus 0.0120	1.4	0.227
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 28.62 - 0.0144(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		1.4	0.227
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

TAX[24]

Do you consider the amount of federal income tax which you have to pay as too high, about right, or too low?

Proportion equals Too high versus About right, Too low, respondent pays no income tax, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1947	0.5349	2309	AIP0392
1947	0.6076	1139	AIP0408
1948	0.5733	1235	AIP0414
1949	0.4222	945	AIP0439
1950	0.5343	1005	AIP0452TPS
1951	0.5204	1078	AIP0471
1952	0.7097	1657	AIP0486
1953	0.5964	1291	AIP0511
1956	0.5517	2012	AIP0560
1957	0.6119	1654	AIP0581
1959	0.5102	1519	AIP0611
1961	0.4565	2863	AIP0641
1962	0.4699	1511	AIP0655
1962	0.4731	3255	AIP0660
1963	0.5237	4367	AIP0667
1964	0.5593	3474	AIP0686
1966	0.5177	3510	AIP0724
1967	0.5792	3522	AIP0742
1969	0.6877	1633	AIP0776
1973	0.6361	1517	AIP0864
1976	0.5840	1491	GSS
1977	0.6533	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.555 plus or minus 0.0047	866.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.95 + 0.0013(X)		
R Squared	0.0608		
Improvement		16.1	< .001
Fit		850.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

TEENPILL

Do you think birth control information should be available to teenagers who want it, or not?

Proportion equals Should be available versus Should not be available, Depends on age/grade, and No opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.7780	1471	GSS
1975	0.7870	1483	GSS
1977	0.8201	1523	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.797 plus or minus 0.0120	9.5	0.009
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-27.79 + 0.0145(X)		
R Squared	0.9834		
Improvement		9.3	0.003
Fit		0.1	0.706

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

TEENS

Number of members in household 13 to 17 years old.

Proportion equals one or more versus none.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2670	1613	GSS
1973	0.2310	1504	GSS
1974	0.2510	1484	GSS
1975	0.2270	1490	GSS
1976	0.2060	1497	GSS
1977	0.2181	1522	GSS
1978	0.2141	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.230 plus or minus 0.0081	23.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 16.23 - 0.0081(X)		
R Squared	0.6745		
Improvement		15.9	< .001
Fit		7.8	0.167

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

TICKET

Have you ever received a ticket, or been charged by the police, for a traffic violation--other than for illegal parking?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.4240	1502	GSS
1974	0.4140	1483	GSS
1976	0.4100	1498	GSS
1977	0.4306	1528	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.420 plus or minus 0.0127	1.6	0.655
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -1.44 + 0.0009(X)		
R Squared	0.0324		
Improvement		0.1	0.810
Fit		1.6	0.543

Model: Constant

TRUST[25]

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

Proportion equals Most people can be trusted versus Can't be too careful, Other, depends, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.5339	1446	ELEC64
1966	0.5313	1278	ELEC66
1968	0.5517	1343	ELEC68
1972	0.4580	2179	ELEC72
1972	0.4580	1612	GSS
1972	0.4928	1463	NORC5046
1973	0.4590	1502	GSS
1974	0.4662	2486	ELEC74
1975	0.3930	1485	GSS
1976	0.5131	2401	ELEC76
1976	0.4440	1497	GSS
1978	0.3890	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.473 plus or minus 0.0070	185.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 17.51 - 0.0086(X)		
R Squared	0.5913		
Improvement		90.5	< .001
Fit		95.4	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

TVHOURS

On the average day, about how many hours do you personally watch television?

Proportion equals 3 to 24 hours versus 0 to 2 hours.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1964	0.6309	1940	SRS760
1975	0.5230	1483	GSS
1977	0.4977	1525	GSS
1978	0.4590	1525	GSS
1980	0.5028	1454	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.530 plus or minus 0.0111	126.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 19.80 - 0.0098(X)		
R Squared	0.8794		
Improvement		114.6	< .001
Fit		12.2	0.007

Model: Significant Linear Component

UNEMP

At any time during the last ten years, have you been unemployed and looking for work for as long as a month?

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2790	1503	GSS
1974	0.2590	1482	GSS
1975	0.2760	1479	GSS
1976	0.2760	1498	GSS
1977	0.2849	1527	GSS
1978	0.2928	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.278 plus or minus 0.0094	4.8	0.562
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -8.06 + 0.0042(X)		
R Squared	0.4828		
Improvement		2.3	0.123
Fit		2.5	0.648

Model: Constant

UNION

Do you (or your (SPOUSE)) belong to a labor union? (Who?)

Proportion equals Yes, respondent belongs, Yes, spouse belongs, and Yes, both belong versus No, neither belong.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2800	1495	GSS
1975	0.2590	1484	GSS
1976	0.2530	1482	GSS
1978	0.2149	1531	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.250 plus or minus 0.0112	18.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 25.79 - 0.0129(X)		
R Squared	0.9562		
Improvement		17.8	< .001
Fit		0.8	0.683

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

UNRELAT

How many persons in the household are not related to you in any way?

Proportion equals 0 versus 1 to 8 persons.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.9526	1457	GSS
1973	0.9430	1350	GSS
1974	0.9460	1315	GSS
1975	0.9481	1290	GSS
1976	0.9470	1263	GSS
1977	0.9519	1269	GSS
1978	0.9471	1229	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.948 plus or minus 0.0046	1.9	0.928
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.00 - 0.0000(X)		
R Squared	0.0027		
Improvement		0.0	1.000
Fit		1.9	0.862

Model: Constant

USINTL

Do you think it will be best for the future of this country if we take an active part in world affairs, or if we stay out of world affairs?

Proportion equals Active part versus Stay out and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1945	0.7010	3074	AIP0357
1946	0.7506	3104	AIP0366
1946	0.7765	3194	AIP0384
1947	0.7237	2989	AIP0403
1947	0.6600	1273	NORC151
1947	0.6800	537	NORCT-49
1948	0.7000	1289	NORC156
1948	0.7000	1301	NORC159
1949	0.6800	1273	NORC169
1950	0.6873	1340	AIP0467
1950	0.6700	1284	NORC273
1950	0.6600	1258	NORC295
1952	0.6800	1306	NORC332
1953	0.7300	1293	NORC337
1953	0.7100	1262	NORC348
1954	0.6900	1207	NORC355
1955	0.7200	1225	NORC370
1956	0.7100	1286	NORC399
1965	0.7903	1464	SRS857
1973	0.6590	1495	GSS
1975	0.6060	1414	GSS
1976	0.6320	1496	GSS
1978	0.6399	1530	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.706 plus or minus 0.0047	380.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.46 - 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.2277		
Improvement		83.4	< .001
Fit		297.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

USUN

Do you think our government should continue to belong to the United Nations, or should we pull out of it now?

Proportion equals Continue to belong versus Pull out now and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1951	0.7800	1236	NORC298
1952	0.8500	1265	NORC325
1953	0.8400	1293	NORC337
1953	0.8400	1291	NORC341-342
1953	0.7400	1233	NORC349
1955	0.8800	1262	NORC374
1956	0.8800	1224	NORC386
1956	0.8700	1286	NORC399
1962	0.8959	1614	AIP0654
1965	0.8544	1463	SRS857
1973	0.7940	1496	GSS
1975	0.7530	1488	GSS
1976	0.7270	1497	GSS
1978	0.7953	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.833 plus or minus 0.0053	384.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 6.16 - 0.0027(X)		
R Squared	0.2032		
Improvement		66.5	< .001
Fit		317.6	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

USWAR

Do you expect the United States to fight in another war within the next ten years?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1946	0.2800	1263	NORC146
1947	0.4800	1307	NORC149
1947	0.4900	1273	NORC151
1947	0.5700	1290	NORC152DU-1
1948	0.5342	1578	AIP0412T
1948	0.6701	1546	AIP0415K
1948	0.5578	1540	AIP0423K
1948	0.5883	1489	AIP0423T
1948	0.6500	1271	NORC155DU-1
1948	0.5300	1289	NORC156DU-1
1948	0.5800	1295	NORC158DU-1
1948	0.6600	1257	NORC161DU-1
1948	0.6200	1288	NORC162DU-1
1949	0.5000	1261	NORC163DU-1
1949	0.5500	1301	NORC164DU-1
1949	0.5300	1281	NORC165DU-1
1949	0.5000	1283	NORC166DU-1
1949	0.4800	1284	NORC167DU-1
1949	0.4700	1232	NORC168DU-1
1949	0.5200	1273	NORC169DU-1
1949	0.5800	1260	NORC170DU-1
1949	0.5200	1288	NORC171DU-1
1950	0.5500	1284	NORC273DU-1
1950	0.5700	1270	NORC276-270
1950	0.6700	1274	NORC280-281
1950	0.6100	1276	NORC282-283
1957	0.5588	1557	AIP0582
1973	0.5660	1494	GSS
1975	0.7040	1489	GSS
1976	0.5730	773	GSS
1978	0.5409	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.557 plus or minus 0.0048	1139.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.78 + 0.0022(X)		
R Squared	0.0535		
Improvement		70.9	< .001
Fit		1068.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

USWARY

Do you expect the United States to fight in another world war within the next ten years?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1950	0.8000	1302	NORC287
1950	0.7400	1284	NORC288
1950	0.6600	1305	NORC291
1950	0.7900	1275	NORC292
1950	0.8300	1258	NORC295
1951	0.7400	1236	NORC298
1951	0.6400	1237	NORC300-297N
1951	0.7000	1289	NORC302
1951	0.6700	1282	NORC307
1951	0.7400	1292	NORC312
1951	0.7100	1299	NORC313
1976	0.4359	718	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.726 plus or minus 0.0072	511.0	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 25.57 - 0.0127(X)		
R Squared	0.7142		
Improvement		281.3	< .001
Fit		229.7	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

VETYEARS

Have you ever been on active duty for military training or service for two consecutive months or more?
What was your total time on active duty?

Proportion equals Yes, less than 2 years, Yes, 2-4 years, Yes, more than 4 years, and Some, don't know how long versus No active duty.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.2423	3004	NORC4088
1974	0.2289	1481	GSS
1975	0.2190	1488	GSS
1977	0.2194	1522	GSS
1978	0.2109	1527	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.227 plus or minus 0.0088	7.3	0.118
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 7.65 - 0.0038(X)		
R Squared	0.9366		
Improvement		7.0	0.008
Fit		0.3	0.955

Model: Constant

VOTE68

Now in 1968, you remember that Humphrey ran for President on the Democratic ticket against Nixon for the Republicans, and Wallace as an Independent. Do you remember for sure whether or not you voted in that election?

Proportion equals Voted versus Did not vote and Ineligible.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1968	0.7580	1391	ELEC68
1970	0.7290	1479	ELEC70
1972	0.6500	2650	ELEC72
1972	0.6690	1587	GSS
1973	0.6300	1475	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.685 plus or minus 0.0100	90.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 53.49 - 0.0268(X)		
R Squared	0.9565		
Improvement		85.9	< .001
Fit		4.3	0.234

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

VOTE72

In 1972, you remember that McGovern ran for President on the Democratic ticket against Nixon for the Republicans. Do you remember for sure whether or not you voted in that election?

Proportion equals Voted versus Did not vote and Ineligible.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7277	2284	ELEC72
1973	0.6980	1498	GSS
1974	0.6920	1464	GSS
1975	0.6590	1457	GSS
1976	0.6620	2797	ELEC76
1976	0.6450	1474	GSS
1977	0.6202	1493	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.676 plus or minus 0.0084	66.2	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 38.24 - 0.0190(X)		
R Squared	0.9443		
Improvement		61.9	< .001
Fit		4.2	0.516

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

VOTE76

In 1976, you remember that Carter ran for President on the Democratic ticket against Ford for the Republicans. Do you remember for sure whether or not you voted in that election?

Proportion equals Voted versus Did not vote and Ineligible.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1976	0.7160	2403	ELEC76
1977	0.6522	1518	GSS
1978	0.6519	1511	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.682 plus or minus 0.0126	25.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 69.90 - 0.0350(X)		
R Squared	0.7534		
Improvement		20.7	< .001
Fit		4.9	0.025

Model: Significant Linear Component

WIRTAP[26]

Everything considered, would you say that, in general, you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?

Proportion equals Disapprove versus Approve and No Opinion.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1969	0.4603	1273	AIP0785
1974	0.7960	1481	GSS
1975	0.7980	1487	GSS
1977	0.7840	1528	GSS
1978	0.7796	1529	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.749 plus or minus 0.0098	488.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-63.61 + 0.0326(X)		
R Squared	0.7547		
Improvement		313.8	< .001
Fit		174.9	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

WKSUB

Do you (does your (SPOUSE)) have a supervisor on (your/his/her) job to whom you are (he/she is) directly responsible?
(asked if respondent or spouse is currently working)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7950	1176	GSS
1973	0.7800	1100	GSS
1974	0.7860	1063	GSS
1976	0.8070	1018	GSS
1977	0.8266	1119	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.800 plus or minus 0.0108	9.8	0.042
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.73 + 0.0074(X)		
R Squared	0.6725		
Improvement		6.7	0.009
Fit		3.1	0.373

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

WKSUBS

Does that person (respondent's or spouse's supervisor, see WKSUB) have a supervisor on the job to whom he or she is directly responsible? (asked if respondent or spouse is currently working)

Proportion equals Yes versus No, DK, and No or DK on WKSUB.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.6280	1176	GSS
1973	0.6300	1100	GSS
1974	0.6370	1063	GSS
1976	0.6660	1018	GSS
1977	0.6735	1118	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.647 plus or minus 0.0129	8.9	0.063
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-19.08 + 0.0100(X)		
R Squared	0.9564		
Improvement		8.5	0.004
Fit		0.4	0.944

Model: Constant

WKSUP

In your (SPOUSE'S) job, (do you/does he/she) supervise anyone who is directly responsible to (you/him/her)? (asked if respondent or spouse is currently working)

Proportion equals Yes versus No.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3620	1145	GSS
1973	0.4090	1063	GSS
1974	0.4140	1030	GSS
1976	0.3950	946	GSS
1977	0.3878	1078	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.393 plus or minus 0.0135	7.9	0.094
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -4.28 + 0.0024(X)		
R Squared	0.0379		
Improvement		0.4	0.525
Fit		7.5	0.057

Model: Constant

WKSUPS

Do any of those persons (individuals supervised by respondent or spouse) supervise anyone else?
(asked if respondent or spouse is currently working)

Proportion equals Yes versus No, DK, and No or DK on WKSUP.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1280	1145	GSS
1973	0.1440	1063	GSS
1974	0.1330	1063	GSS
1976	0.1350	946	GSS
1977	0.1289	1078	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.133 plus or minus 0.0093	1.5	0.831
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.14 - 0.0005(X)		
R Squared	0.0411		
Improvement		0.0	0.841
Fit		1.4	0.700

Model: Constant

WORDSUM

Total number of correct words (out of 10 on vocabulary test).

Proportion equals 6 to 10 correct versus 0 to 5 correct.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1974	0.5720	1484	GSS
1976	0.5990	1438	GSS
1978	0.6003	1486	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.590 plus or minus 0.0148	3.1	0.211
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-13.33 + 0.0070(X)		
R Squared	0.7836		
Improvement		2.4	0.115
Fit		0.7	0.580

Model: Constant

WRKSLF

Respondent's employment status.
(coded from the following question: (Are/Were) you self employed or (do/did) you work for someone else?)

Proportion equals Self-employed versus Someone else.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1977	0.0924	1417	GSS
1978	0.0997	1404	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.096 plus or minus 0.0111	0.4	0.520
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-14.27 + 0.0073(X)		
R Squared	1.0000		
Improvement		0.4	0.520
Fit		0.0	1.000

Model: Constant

WRKSTAT1

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Working full time, Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, and Unemployed, laid off, looking for work versus Retired, In school, Keeping house, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.5920	1613	GSS
1973	0.5660	1504	GSS
1974	0.5680	1484	GSS
1975	0.5730	1490	GSS
1976	0.5610	1499	GSS
1977	0.6261	1530	GSS
1978	0.6090	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.586 plus or minus 0.0095	23.4	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-10.89 + 0.0058(X)		
R Squared	0.2614		
Improvement		6.1	0.013
Fit		17.3	0.004

Model: Significant Linear Component

WRKSTAT2

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Retired versus Working full time, Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, Unemployed, laid off, looking for work, In school, Keeping house, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.0890	1613	GSS
1973	0.1020	1504	GSS
1974	0.1130	1484	GSS
1975	0.1110	1490	GSS
1976	0.1170	1499	GSS
1977	0.0993	1530	GSS
1978	0.1025	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.104 plus or minus 0.0059	9.3	0.154
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -3.06 + 0.0016(X)		
R Squared	0.1000		
Improvement		1.2	0.279
Fit		8.2	0.146

Model: Constant

WRKSTAT3

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Keeping house versus Working full time, Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, Unemployed, laid off, looking for work, Retired, In school, and Other.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.2680	1613	GSS
1973	0.2800	1504	GSS
1974	0.2810	1484	GSS
1975	0.2700	1490	GSS
1976	0.2850	1499	GSS
1977	0.2346	1530	GSS
1978	0.2461	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.265 plus or minus 0.0085	17.6	0.008
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.21 - 0.0055(X)		
R Squared	0.3807		
Improvement		6.9	0.008
Fit		10.6	0.058

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

WRKSTAT4

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Working full time versus Working part time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, and Unemployed, laid off, looking for work.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.7850	955	GSS
1973	0.7550	851	GSS
1974	0.7530	843	GSS
1975	0.7280	854	GSS
1976	0.7360	841	GSS
1977	0.8090	958	GSS
1978	0.7674	933	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.765 plus or minus 0.0107	24.9	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = -2.79 + 0.0018(X)		
R Squared	0.0110		
Improvement		0.1	0.790
Fit		24.9	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

WRKSTAT5

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Working part time versus Working full time, With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, and Unemployed, laid off, looking for work.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1260	955	GSS
1973	0.1570	851	GSS
1974	0.1280	843	GSS
1975	0.1700	854	GSS
1976	0.1560	841	GSS
1977	0.1117	958	GSS
1978	0.1490	933	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.139 plus or minus 0.0088	20.0	0.003
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 0.26 - 0.0001(X)		
R Squared	0.0005		
Improvement		-0.5	1.000
Fit		20.5	0.001

Model: Not constant, not linear

WRKSTAT6

Last week were you working full time, part time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Proportion equals Unemployed, laid off, looking for work versus Working full time, Working part time, and With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.0480	955	GSS
1973	0.0410	851	GSS
1974	0.0640	843	GSS
1975	0.0710	854	GSS
1976	0.0740	841	GSS
1977	0.0386	958	GSS
1978	0.0418	933	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.050 plus or minus 0.0055	22.3	0.001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 1.99 - 0.0010(X)		
R Squared	0.0046		
Improvement		-1.2	1.000
Fit		23.5	< .001

Model: Not constant, not linear

XMARSEX

What is your opinion about a married person having sexual relations with someone other than the marriage partner--is it always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?

Proportion equals Always wrong versus Almost always wrong, Wrong only sometimes, Not wrong at all, and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1970	0.7235	3016	NORC4088
1973	0.6910	1500	GSS
1974	0.7300	1482	GSS
1976	0.6780	1494	GSS
1977	0.7242	1523	GSS
1978	0.6500	1523	AIFO

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.704 plus or minus 0.0089	39.3	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 11.42 - 0.0054(X)		
R Squared	0.2919		
Improvement		13.0	< .001
Fit		26.3	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

XMOVIE

Have you seen an X-rated movie in the last year?

Proportion equals Yes versus No and DK.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1973	0.2520	1500	GSS
1975	0.1880	1489	GSS
1976	0.1820	1495	GSS
1978	0.1488	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.187 plus or minus 0.0100	51.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 38.67 - 0.0195(X)		
R Squared	0.9390		
Improvement		48.3	< .001
Fit		3.2	0.198

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

XNORCSIZ1[27]

NORC size of place.

Proportion equals Within an SMSA and (a) a suburb of a large central city, (b) a suburb of a medium size central city, (c) an unincorporated area of a large central city (division, township, etc.), and (d) an unincorporated area of a medium central city versus Within an SMSA and (a) a large central city (over 250,000) and (b) a medium size central city (50,000 to 250,000) and Not within an SMSA, (within a county) and (a) a small city (10,000 to 49,999), (b) a town or village (2,500 to 9,999), (c) an incorporated area less than 2,500 or an unincorporated area of 1,000 to 2,499, and (d) open country within larger civil divisions, e.g., township, division.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3063	1613	GSS
1973	0.3763	1504	GSS
1974	0.3740	1484	GSS
1975	0.3570	1490	GSS
1976	0.3769	1499	GSS
1977	0.3830	1530	GSS
1978	0.3995	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.366 plus or minus 0.0093	38.5	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-21.60 + 0.0111(X)		
R Squared	0.5867		
Improvement		23.4	< .001
Fit		15.1	0.010

Model: Significant Linear Component

XNORCSIZ2

NORC size of place.

Proportion equals Within an SMSA and (a) a large central city (over 250,000) and (b) a medium size central city (50,000 to 250,000) versus Within an SMSA and (a) a suburb of a large central city, (b) a suburb of a medium size central city, (c) an unincorporated area of a large central city (division, township, etc.), and (d) an unincorporated area of a medium central city and Not within an SMSA, (within a county) and (a) a small city (10,000 to 49,999), (b) a town or village (2,500 to 9,999), (c) an incorporated area less than 2,500 or an unincorporated area of 1,000 to 2,499, and (d) open country within larger civil divisions, e.g., township, division.

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.3856	1613	GSS
1973	0.3185	1504	GSS
1974	0.3113	1484	GSS
1975	0.3121	1490	GSS
1976	0.2949	1499	GSS
1977	0.2791	1530	GSS
1978	0.2644	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.308 plus or minus 0.0089	64.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 32.44 - 0.0163(X)		
R Squared	0.8305		
Improvement		54.0	< .001
Fit		10.6	0.060

Model: Significant Linear Trend Fits

XNORCSIZ3

NORC size of place.

Proportion equals Not within an SMSA, (within a county) and (a) an incorporated area less than 2,500 or an unincorporated area of 1,000 to 2,499 and (b) open country within larger civil divisions, e.g., township, division versus Within an SMSA and (a) a large central city (over 250,000), (b) a medium size central city (50,000 to 250,000), (c) a suburb of a large central city, (d) a suburb of a medium size central city, (e) an unincorporated area of a large central city (division, township, etc.), and (f) an unincorporated area of a medium central city and Not within an SMSA, (within a county) and (a) a small city (10,000 to 49,999) and (b) a town or village (2,500 to 9,999).

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1972	0.1816	1613	GSS
1973	0.1589	1504	GSS
1974	0.1658	1484	GSS
1975	0.2128	1490	GSS
1976	0.2061	1499	GSS
1977	0.2085	1530	GSS
1978	0.2069	1532	GSS

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.190 plus or minus 0.0076	30.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-15.21 + 0.0078(X)		
R Squared	0.5496		
Improvement		17.0	< .001
Fit		13.8	0.017

Model: Significant Linear Component

Notes for Compilation of Trends

1. AIPO 662, 721, 788 have the following wording:

   Do you think abortion operations should or should not be legal in the following cases:

   Where the health of the mother is in danger.
   Where the child may be born deformed.
   Where the family does not have enough money to support another child.

2. A related series exists for the following item:

   "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1952	0.6283	1765	ELEC52
1956	0.7132	1740	ELEC56
1960	0.7303	1902	ELEC60
1964	0.5369	1287	ELEC64
1968	0.5527	1337	ELEC68
1970	0.4973	1502	ELEC70
1972	0.4890	2689	ELEC72
1972	0.4873	1067	ELEC72A
1974	0.4567	2505	ELEC74
1974	0.4231	1470	NORC4179
1976	0.4426	2388	ELEC76

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.536 plus or minus 0.0066	1034.8	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 23.12 - 0.0115(X)		
R Squared	0.7850		
Improvement		822.3	< .001
Fit		212.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

3. AIPO 801 had the following filter: "Have you heard or read about the busing of Negro and white school children from one school district to another?"

4. GSS72 and 73 and the AIPO studies used the following wording:

   "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

5. The series includes the following variations:

   a. What is the ideal size of a family? Husband, wife, and ____ children." AIPO57

   b. "What do you consider is the ideal size of a family--a husband and wife and how many children?

      AIPO233
      AIPO488
      AIPO515
      AIPO808

   c. How many children do you think should be in the family of ideal size? AIPO353

   d. What do you think is the ideal number of children for married couples? AIPO389

6. The series includes the following variations:

   If you were asked to use one of these four names for your social class, which would you say you belong in--the middle class, lower class, working class, or upper class?

      OPOR52
      AIPO365
      AIPO393
      AIPO412
      AIPO502
      AIPO783

   b. If you were asked to use one of these four names for your social class, which would you say you belonged to--the middle class, lower class, working class, or upper class?

      NORC166, NORC168, NORC276-270

   c. There's quite a bit of talk these days about four different social classes. If you were asked to use one of these four names for your social class, which would you say you belonged in--the middle class, lower class, working class, or upper class?

      ELEC52

   d. Which social class do you believe yourself to be in--the lower class, working class, middle class, or upper class?

      SRS330, SRS876

e. Which social class do you consider yourself--lower class, working class, middle class, or upper class?

SRS350

7. The series includes the following variations:

a. If you had to pick one, which of the following five social classes would you say you were in--upper class, upper-middle class, middle class, working class, or lower class?

NORC466(5/64), NORC466(6/65), SRS857, SRS870

b. By and large, do you think of yourself as being of the upper class, upper-middle class, middle class, working class, or lower class?

SRS760

8. There are many variations of the confidence question. For a detailed examination see Tom W. Smith, "Can We Have any Confidence in Confidence? Revisited," GSS Technical Report No. 11 (Chicago: NORC, 1979) and Charles F. Turner and Elissa Krauss, "Fallible Indicators of the Subjective State of the Nation," American Psychologist 33 (May, 1978).

9. This series includes the following variations:

a. Do you ever drink any alcoholic beverages such as wine, beer, cocktails, highball?

AIP0160

b. Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?

AIP0360, 375, 405, 450, 456, 479, 509, SRS160

c. Do you ever have occasion to use beverages like beer, wine, or liquor--or are you a total abstainer?

AIP0526

d. Do you ever drink any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer--or are you a total abstainer?

AIP0543

e. Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer--or are you a total abstainer?

AIP0723, 758, 773, 903

10. There are many minor variations in wording, see Tom W.Smith, "Ms. President?" A Study in the Political Role of Women, 1936-1974," in Studies of Social Change Since 1948, edited by James A. Davis, NORC Report 127B (Chicago: NORC, 1976).

11. A related series exists for an AIPO happiness question see Tom W. Smith, "Happiness: Time Trend, Seasonal Variations, Intersurvey Differences, and Other Mysteries," Social Psychology Quarterly. 42 (1979).

In general, how happy would you say you are--very happy, fairly happy, or not happy?

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1946	0.3924	3104	AIP0369
1947	0.3832	3066	AIP0399
1947	0.4273	1416	AIP0410
1948	0.4432	1505	AIP0425
1949	0.3648	1782	AIP0418
1952	0.4742	2980	AIP0508
1956	0.5063	2234	AIP0569
1956	0.5383	1969	AIP0570
1956	0.5252	2184	AIP0571
1957	0.5342	1606	AIP0580
1963	0.4720	1555	AIP0675
1966	0.5156	1569	AIP0735
1966	0.4632	1589	AIP0736

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.458 plus or minus 0.0061	376.6	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-11.63 + 0.0062(X)		
R Squared	0.4066		
Improvement		179.1	< .001
Fit		197.5	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

12. A related series exists for the following item:

[In general], would you say that your health is good, fair, or poor?

AIP0186, 233, 457

Do you consider yourself to be in good, fair, or poor health now?

AIP0401

What would you say is the state of your health in general--good, fair, or rather poor?

AIP0570

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1940	0.6433	3137	AIP0186K
1941	0.7351	3118	AIP0233
1947	0.6432	2993	AIP0401
1950	0.6723	1355	AIP0457
1956	0.6525	1974	AIP0570

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.673 plus or minus 0.0083	89.1	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y = 5.66 - 0.0026(X)		
R Squared	0.1206		
Improvement		12.0	< .001
Fit		77.0	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

13. AIP0852 and AIP0954 included the following variations

	CHINA1	CHINA2
AIP0852 "Red China"	.072	$.579_{(1452)}$
AIP0852 "Nationalist China (Taiwan)"	.244	$.202_{(1399)}$
AIP0954 "Communist China"	.076	$.565_{(1441)}$
AIP0954 "Nationalist China (Taiwan)"	.225	$.171_{(1383)}$

14. AIP0868 referred to "Great Britain."

15. AIPO625 asked "What community organizations or groups, if any, do you belong to now--that is, fraternal, social, business, civic, or religious groups?" Because the question presents a limited range of examples and does not inquire separately about each group it probably solicits fewer responses than the GSS version. NORC4018 is almost identical to the GSS version except that "church-affiliated group" (MEMCHURH) was not part of the list of associations.

16. AIPO625 was not part of a spending scale and asked "There is much discussion as to the amount this country should spend for national defense. How do you feel about this? Do you think we are spending too little, too much, or about the right amount?"

17. Some variation occurrs across surveys in wording and skip patterns. For differences see SRC codebooks for American national election studies and GSS cumulative codebook.

18. Since race is a highly clustered variable it is susceptible to much more sampling variation than allowed for under the assumption of simple random sampling. When the cluster effect is calculated and adjusted for a constant model easily fits the data.

19. On AIPO studies these questions are asked of respondents who respond "yes" to the following screen: "Do you have any children now in grade or high school?" On GSS households with (a) child(ren) ages 6-17 were used to approximate the AIPO screen.

20. NORC447 asked,

> "How satisfied are you with your job right now--would you say very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

For related series see U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Job Satisfaction: Is there a Trend? Manpower Research Monograph No. 30 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974).

21. The significant linear decline in the proportion male is an artifact of GSS's shift from block quota sampling in 1972-1974 to full probability. Controlling for sampling technique there is no trend in the proportion male. For a general discussion of block quota vs. full probability sampling see C. Bruce Stephenson, "Probability Sampling with Quotas: An Experiment," GSS Technical Report No. 5 (Chicago: NORC, 1979), forthcoming in Public Opinion Quarterly.

22. SIZE, SRCBELT1, SRCBELT2, XNORCSIZ1, XNORCSIZ2, and XNORCSIZ3 are all segment level variables. Because of this the effective case base is not the number of respondents but the number of geographic units sampled. There are typically only about one-fifth the number of effective cases to reported cases. When this extreme clustering is taken into account none of the size of place trends are significant.

23. See Note 22.

24. This series includes the following variations:

a. Did you (or your husband) file and pay an income tax by March 15 of this year?
IF YES: Do you consider the amount of income tax which you had to pay too high, too low, or about right?

AIP0392
AIP0439

b. 1) Do you (or does your husband) pay a federal income tax?

AIP0 408

2) Will you file and pay an income tax by March 15 of this year?

AIP0 411

3) Did you (or your husband) have to pay a federal income tax on money earned last year?

AIP0 452 TPS

IF YES: Do you consider the amount of income tax which you have to pay as too high, too low, or about right?

c. Do you (does your husband) have to pay a federal income tax?
IF YES: Do you consider the amount of federal income tax which you have to pay as too high, too low, or about right?

AIP0471
AIP0486
AIP0511

d. Do you consider the amount of federal income tax which (you have/ your husband has) to pay as too high, about right, or too low?

AIP0560
AIP0581
AIP0611
AIP0641
AIP0655
AIP0660
AIP0667
AIP0686
AIP0724

e. Do you consider the amount of federal income taxes which you have to pay as too high, about right, or too low?

AIP0742
AIP0776
AIP0864

f. On the 1976 GSS, a context experiment was conducted by placing the tax question immediately before the spending question (NATAID,etc.) for one-half the sample and immediately after the spending question for the other half. This produced a significant context effect:

	PRECEDED SPENDING	FOLLOWED SPENDING
Taxes too high	$.636_{(774)}$	$.529_{(717)}$

25. A related series exists for the following item: "Do you think most people can be trusted?"

Year	Proportion	N	Study
1948	0.6600	1289	NORC156
1952	0.6800	1297	NORC329
1953	0.5700	1233	NORC349
1954	0.6200	1250	NORC351
1954	0.6600	1201	NORC365
1957	0.7500	1279	NORC404

TEST	ESTIMATE	CHI SQ	PROB
Constant	0.662 plus or minus 0.0108	106.7	< .001
Linear Trend			
Weighted Regression	Y =-14.82 + 0.0079(X)		
R Squared	0.1128		
Improvement		16.0	< .001
Fit		90.8	< .001

Model: Significant Linear Component

26. AIP0785 screened out those not replying "yes" to "Do you happen to know what is meant by wire-tapping?'

27. See Note 22.

APPENDIX: STANDARD DEVIATIONS

MNEMONIC	STANDARD DEVIATION FROM CONSTANT VALUE
ABANY	.0215
ABDEFECT	.1130
ABHLTH	.0645
ABNOMORE	.0898
ABPOOR	.1480
ABRAPE	.0825
ABSINGLE	.0977
ADULTS	.0275
AGE1	.0100
AGE2	.0097
AGED	.0576
AGEWED	.0123
AMICABLE	.0184
ANOMIA1	.0775
ANOMIA2	.0447
ANOMIA3	.0226
ANOMIA4	.0185
ANOMIA5	.0244
ANOMIA6	.0272
ANOMIA7	.0275
ANOMIA8	.0509
ANOMIA9	.0502
ARREST	.0079
ATTEND1	.0627
ATTEND2	.0554
BABIES	.0267
BORN	.0067
BRAZIL1	.0410
BRAZIL2	.0253
BURGLR	.0039
BUSING	.0208
CANADA1	.0221
CANADA2	.0032
CAPPUN	.0769
CHILDS1	.0158
CHILDS2	.0107
CHILDS3	.0199
CHINA1	.0530
CHINA2	.1427
CHLDIDEL	.1207
CHLDMORE	.0142
CIGWEEK	.0175
CLASS	.0529
CLASSY	.0430
CLEAN	.0079
COHORT	.0504
COLATH	.1070
COLCOM	.1254
COLHOMO	.0173
COLMIL	.0149
COLRAC	.0017
COLSOC	.1038
COMMUN	.0376
COMPREND	.0119
CONARMY	.0526
CONBUS	.0521
CONCLERG	.0512
CONEDUC	.0670
CONFED	.0583
CONFINAN	.0402
CONJUDGE	.0416
CONLABOR	.0323
CONLEGIS	.0490
CONMEDIC	.0556
CONPRESS	.0341
CONSCI	.0410
CONSIDER	.0062
CONTROL	.0072
CONTV	.0277
COOP	.0121

MNEMONIC	STANDARD DEVIATION FROM CONSTANT VALUE
COURTS	.1032
DEGREE	.0253
DIVLAW	.0426
DIVORCE	.0105
DRINK	.0647
DRUNK	.0117
EARNS1	.0157
EARNS2	.0140
EDUC1	.0227
EDUC2	.0130
EGYPT1	.0288
EGYPT2	.0567
ENGLAND1	.1054
ENGLAND 2	.0520
EQWLTH	.0549
ETHNUM	.0239
EVSMOKE	.0485
EVWORK	.0343
FAIR	.0331
FAMILY16	.0128
FEAR	.0462
FEHOME	.0205
FEPOL	.0226
FEPOLY	.0316
FEPRES	.1311
FEWORK	.2139
FINALTER1	.0385
FINALTER2	.0356
FINRELA1	.0225
FINRELA2	.0146
GETAHEAD	.0185
GOVAID	.0198
GRANFORN	.0152
GRASS	.0610
GUN	.0323
GUNLAW	.0245
HAPMAR	.0134
HAPPY	.0389
HEALTH	.0200
HEALTH1	.0400
HELPFUL	.0564
HIT	.0308
HITBEATR	.0482
HITCHILD	.0262
HITDRUNK	.0073
HITMARCH	.0093
HITOK	.0615
HITROBBER	.0487
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JOBPROMO	.0089
JOBSEC	.0149
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LETDIE1	.0886
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MEMFARM	.0059
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MEMLIT	.0316
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MEMNUM	.0691
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MEMPROF	.0408
MEMSCHL	.0319
MEMSERV	.0212
MEMSPORT	.0620
MEMUNION	.0530
MEMVET	.0123
MEMYOUTH	.0239
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MNEMONIC	STANDARD DEVIATION FROM CONSTANT VALUE
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NATAID2	.0393
NATARMS1	.0496
NATARMS2	.0679
NATCITY1	.0423
NATCITY2	.0373
NATCRIME1	.0159
NATCRIME2	.0118
NATDRUG1	.0354
NATDRUG2	.0162
NATEDUC1	.0243
NATEDUC2	.0116
NATENVIR1	.0488
NATENVIR2	.0270
NATFARE1	.0397
NATFARE2	.0665
NATHEAL1	.0317
NATHEAL2	.0105
NATRACE1	.0298
NATRACE2	.0178
NATSPAC1	.0229
NEWS	.0549
NATSPAC2	.0649
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PADEG	.0157
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PAEDUC2	.0083
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PORNLAW	.0117
PORNMORL	.0202
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POSTLIFE	.0266
PRAYER	.0294
PREMARSX	.0293
PRES68	.0185
PRES72	.0214
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RACE	.0216
RACFEW	.0116
RACFEW1	.0647
RACHAF	.0245
RACHAF1	.0856
RACHOME	.0129
RACLIVE	.0614
RACMAR	.1056
RACMOST	.0266
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RACPRES1	.0082
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RICHWORK1	.0209
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RINCOME2	.0505
ROBBRY	.0083
ROLE	.0057
RUSSIA1	.0765
RUSSIA2	.2262
SATCITY	.0155
SATFAM	.0108
SATFIN1	.0468
SATFIN2	.0282
SATFRND	.0135
SATHEALT	.0067
SATHOBBY	.0143
SATJOB	.0165

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SMOKE	.0741
SMOKECIG	.0183
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SOCFREND	.0229
SOCOMMUN	.0147
SOCREL	.0131
SPDEG	.0269
SPEDUC2	.0144
SPEDUC1	.0217
SPHRS1A	.0219
SPHRS1B	.0286
SPHRS1C	.0228
SPIND	.0202
SPKATH	.0930
SPKCOM	.1073
SPKHOMO	.0059
SPKMIL	.0192
SPKRAC	.0136
SPKSOC	.0789
SPOCC	.0177
SPPRES	.0198
SPREL	.0102
SPREL16	.0077
SPWRKSLF	.0112
SPWRKSTA1	.0166
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SRCBELT1	.0316
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STUDIOUS	.0018
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SUICIDE2	.0067
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USINTL	.0428
USUN	.0539
USWAR	.0779
USWARY	.0981
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VOTE68	.0485
.VOTE72	.0335
VOTE76	.0302
WIRTAP	.1318
WKSUB	.0166
WKSUBS	.0190
WKSUP	.0184
WKSUPS	.0057
WORDSUM	.0130
WRKSLF	.0038
WRKSTAT1	.0230
WRKSTAT2	.0088
WRKSTAT3	.0177
WRKSTAT4	.0260
WRKSTAT5	.0194
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XMARSEX	.0292
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