

APPENDIX S:
SUPPLEMENTAL AND RELATED DATA

Almost all of the information that the GSS has collected appears in the main, cumulative file that is documented by this codebook. However, information from related and follow-up studies as well as some supplemental data from the GSS proper are not included in the cumulative file, but are available in special supplements and related data files. These data come in four forms: 1) reinterviews, 2) linked studies, 3) supplements, and 4) cross-national studies.

Reinterviews

GSS respondents have been reinterviewed both as part of methodological studies and as part of follow-up, substantive studies. The methodological uses have included studies of reliability and cognition:

1. In 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1978, test/retest studies of item stability and reliability were conducted. In each year a subsample of respondents (1972=380, 1973=227, 1974=210, 1978=265) were recontacted by phone one to two months after the initial GSS interview and reasked a subset of questions (1972=92, 1973=55, 1974=19, 1978=23). In 1972 and 1978 there was one reinterview (two waves in all) and in 1973 and 1974 there were two reinterviews (three waves altogether). These reinterviews are discussed in GSS Methodological Report No. 8.

2. In 1988, a group of cognitive scientists at the University of Chicago (Norman Bradburn, Janellen Huttenlocher, and Steven Shevell) expanded the normal GSS validation effort by increasing the sample size to almost half (n=629) and adding recall questions about the timing and content of the initial interview. Respondents were recontacted by phone about two months after their initial interview. The reinterview reports were then validated against the known information on date and content, and models of memory were developed to explain the discrepancies. Data are available from Janellen Huttenlocher, Dept. of Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.

The GSS has also served as a list sample for four substantive, follow-up studies:

1. The first follow-up study in 1987 contained questions on political tolerance designed by James Gibson (with support from NSF), and C. William Cloninger's Tridimensional Personality Scale. For this survey, 1,267 respondents were reinterviewed in person about three to four months after the 1987 GSS. The Freedom and Tolerance in the United States study is available from ICPSR (No. 9454).

2. The 1990 National Survey of Functional Health Status, conducted for John Ware at the New England Medical Center Hospitals with support from the Kaiser Family Foundation reinterviewed GSS respondents from the 1989 and 1990 surveys, plus an additional sample of people sixty-five and older from these people's households for a total sample size of 3,251. An experimental comparison of mail and telephone reinterviewing was carried out. Data are available from ICPSR.

3. The 1992 GSS Reinterview recontacted 1991 GSS respondents via a combination of mail and telephone. In all, 1,273 reinterviews were obtained for a response rate of 84.5%. The 1992 reinterview consisted of the ISSP module on social inequality, other questions on inequality and stratification from the 1991 GSS, and key demographics likely to have changed over the last year. This file is available from the Roper Center.

4. The 1996 GSS Reinterview recontacted 376 parents of children enrolled in grades 1-8 in 1996-97. The surveys dealt with educational issues in general and parental involvement in school programs in particular. The data are available from NORC.

5. From 2006 to 2012 the GSS replaced its replicating cross-sectional design to a design that uses rotating panels: As Table 1 shows below, in 2008 there were two components: a new 2008 cross-section with 2,023 cases and the first reinterviews with 1,536 respondents from the 2006 GSS. In 2010 GSS had the 3rd wave of 2006 respondents (N=1,276), 2nd wave of 2008 respondents (N=1,581), and 1st wave (cross-section) of 2010 respondents (N=2,044). In 2012 GSS had the 3rd wave of 2008 respondents (N=1,295), 2nd wave of 2010 respondents (N=1,551), and the 1st wave (cross-section) of 2012 respondents (N=1,974). In 2014 the GSS had the third and final wave of the 2010 respondents (N=1,304)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
1 st wave	4510 ^a	2023	2044		
2 nd wave		1536	1581	1551	
3 rd wave			1276	1295	1304
Combined N	4510	3559	4901	4820	3847

Note:^a Of the 4,510 respondents, 2,000 respondents were selected for the 2008 panel (2nd wave).

Linked Studies

The GSS has twice been used to identify organizations or individuals connected to the GSS respondent and they have then been the object of follow-up studies:

1. National Organizations Survey (NOS): In the 1991 GSS, the name and contact information of the employer of respondent and his/her spouse was collected. A follow-up study of these employers was carried out by Arne L. Kalleberg, David Knoke, Peter V. Marsden, and Joe L. Spaeth. The National Organization Survey has 727 cases which consist of a) information on the employer, b) information about the GSS respondent and/or spouse employed by the employer, and c) aggregate industry-level information. The second wave of NOS (n=516) was collected in 2002 based on the 2002 GSS respondents. Both files are available from ICPSR.

2. On the 1994 GSS contact information was sought for a randomly chosen sibling of the respondent. Robert Hauser and Robert Mare, University of Wisconsin, are conducting a follow-up interview with that sibling. The information from the 1994 GSS and the Sibling study will be merged. The data are available from the University of Wisconsin.

3. National Congregations Study (NCS): In the 1998, 2006, 2012, and 2018 GSS, respondents who attend religious services were asked to name their religious congregation. A variety of information about each congregation was gathered from the interview with key informant at each congregation in 1998 and 2006-2007. A third round based on the 2012 GSS was conducted in 2012. A fourth round based on the 2018 GSS will be conducted in 2018. These studies were carried out by Mark Chaves. More information is available from <http://www.soc.duke.edu/natcong/>.

5. National Voluntary Association Survey (NVAS): In the 2004 GSS, a sample of 1,437 respondents were asked about their group affiliations and asked to name of a key informant/group leader. These respondents were reinterviewed in 2006. This study is carried out by Lynn Smith-Lovin, Duke University.

6. GSS-National Death Index (NDI) study: In the 2009-2010, 1978-2002 GSS respondents were linked to the National Death Index. This study is carried out by Peter Muennig, Columbia University.

7. National Occupation Study

Supplements

Because of their special characteristics, two sets of information collected as part of the GSS proper are distributed as supplemental files that can be matched to the GSS cumulative file using case identification numbers.

1. In 1986, 10 factorial vignettes about welfare benefits were administered to GSS respondents (GSS Methodological Reports Nos 44 and 47). In this file, the unit of analysis is the vignette rather than the respondent. There are 14,700 cases and 19 variables per case. The data (NORC/GSS72-86 - Vignettes) are available from the Roper Center.

2. In 1989, occupational prestige rankings were collected from sub-samples of respondents for a total 730 occupations. From these ratings, NORC-GSS Occupational Prestige and Duncan Socio-Economic Index (SEI) scales were created by Keiko Nakao and Judith Treas (GSS Methodological Reports Nos. 69, 70, 74). The raw data from which the prestige and SEI scales were calculated are available from ICPSR (No. 9593).

Cross-national Studies

Appendix R describes the ISSP and other cross-national research connected to the GSS. Cross-national data collected by the GSS appear in either the main, cumulative file or the 1992 GSS Reinterview (above). Merged ISSP files that contain data from all countries are created by the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences in Cologne and are available from them (see <http://www.gesis.org/en/issp>).