Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged Panel/Cross-Section File (Release 10)

Variable	Issue in Release 9	Fix in Release 10
LETIN1	Contained values for LETIN1A	LETIN1 Dropped
LETIN1A	Contained values for LETIN1	Recoded to LETIN1A
ISCO88	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPISCO88	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PAISCO88	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MAISCO88	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
ISCO08	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPISCO08	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PAISCO08	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MAISCO08	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COISCO08	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PRESTG10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPPRES10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PAPRES10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MAPRES10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COPRESTG10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PRESTG105PLUS	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPPRES105PLUS	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PAPRES105PLUS	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MAPRES105PLUS	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COPRES105PLUS	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SEI10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPSEI10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PASEI10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MASEI10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COSEI10	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SEI10EDUC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPSEI10EDUC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PASEI10EDUC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MASEI10EDUC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COSEI10EDUC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes

Variable	Issue in Release 9	Fix in Release 10
SEI10INC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
SPSEI10INC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
PASEI10INC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
MASEI10INC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes
COSEI10INC	Based on old OCC10 codes	Recalculated to new OCC10 Codes

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged Data (Release 9)

Variable	Panel Wave Affected	Issue in Release 8	Fix in Release 9
MAEDUC	2008	1 case incorrectly coded NA[1]	Recoded to 7
RACTIRED	2008	3 cases incorrectly coded NA[1]	Recoded to IAP[2]
ETHVSRAC	2008	3 cases incorrectly coded NA[1]	Recoded to IAP[2]
NORACISM	2008	3 cases incorrectly coded NA[1]	Recoded to IAP[2]
REFAPPLY	2008	1 case incorrectly coded IAP[2]	Recoded to NA[1]
CONSENT	2008, 2010	Cases incorrectly coded NA1	Recoded to IAP[2]
COHORT	2008, 2010	26 cases miscalculated	Recoded to correct
RACDIFY	2008	RACDIFY codes based on open ended response; different responses produced different initial codes in the 2008 and 2010 panels	Standardized response labels
PRFMWHY6	2010	1 case incorrectly coded NA1	Recoded to IAP[2]
ARTGST	2010	1 case incorrectly coded NA1	Recoded to IAP[2]
SPOCC80	2010	5 cases had OCC & IND transposed	Recoded OCC with IND value
SPIND80	2010	5 cases had OCC & IND transposed	Recoded IND with OCC value
RACDIFY1	2010	RACDIFY codes based on open ended response; different responses produced different initial codes in the 2008 and 2010 panels. RACDIFY1 preserved the 2008 response codes, which are unnecessary after standardization.	Deleted

[1] NA stands for No Answer. Respondents who gave NA responses were eligible for the given question, but did not answer it. Reasons for not answering could include refusing the question, giving a garbled answer, or declining the remaining questions in a given module.

[2] IAP stands for Inapplicable. Respopndents who were IAP were not eligible for the question. Reasons for being ineligble include being on the wrong ballot for a module, giving a disqualifying answer on a screener question, or not having a requisite characteristic, such as being male for a question only asked of females.

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged File R8 (June 21, 2017)

1. This release updates the cross-section data up-to-date with the GSS 1972-2016 cumulative file Release 1b.

2. In the panel data, 29 cases were incorrectly assigned to military occupation/industry codes which are now fixed to civilian codes.

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged File R7
(October 24, 2016)

1. This release updates the cross-section data up-to-date with the GSS 1972-2014 cumulative data file Release 6b.

2. RACDIFY1 is renamed to RACDIFY. Its coding scheme changed as follows:

   0   IAP
   1   Individual choices
   2   Level of education
   3   Psychology of victimization
   4   Prejudice, discrimination, racism
   5   Lack of motivation/effort, laziness
   6   Rejects premise of racial disparities
   7   Social conditions such as locality, early poverty, environment
   8   Other
   9   Weak families, absent parents
   98   DK
   99   NA

Release Notes (July 27, 2016)

This release has updated the cross-section data up to date. Most notably, the new occupation and industry codes as well as new prestige and SEI scores are added. For more information, please refer to the previous release notes for the cumulative data for a history of fixes.

Sample Type Affected	Variable	Issue in the Previous Release	Fix in the Current Release
2008, 2010, 2012	PRESTG10, SPPRES10, PAPRES10, MAPRES10	Prestige scores for new occupation variables (OCC10, SPOCC10, PAOCC10, MAOCC10) were missing	Added
2008, 2010, 2012	PRESTG105PLUS, SPPRES105PLUS, PAPRES105PLUS, MAPRES105PLUS	New prestige scores using an alternative method. Please refer to Methodological Report 124 for more information.	Added
2008, 2010, 2012	SEI10, SPSEI10, PASEI10, MASEI10	SEI scores for new occupation variables (OCC10, SPOCC10, PAOCC10, MAOCC10) were missing	Added
2008, 2010, 2012	SEI10EDUC, SPSEI10EDUC, PASEI10EDUC, MASEI10EDUC	Percentage of some college educ in OCC10 based on ACS 2010	Added
2008, 2010, 2012	SEI10INC, SPSEI10INC, PASEI10INC, MASEI10INC	Percentage of $45k+ earners in OCC10 based on ACS 2010	Added
2010	VETFAMNW	Omitted	Added
2008	REFOCC10	50 NA cases were miscoded to 995	Recoded to 9999
2008, 2010	PHASE	Miscoded to 1	Recoded to IAP
2008	ISSP	Miscoded to 1	Recoded to IAP
2008, 2010	RESPNUM	Two NA cases were miscoded to IAP	Recoded to NA
2008, 2010, 2012	SCINEWS3	Coding scheme changed	New coding scheme applied (more refined categories)
2012	VSTRAT & VPSU	Omitted	Added

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged Data R5

June 18, 2014

Issue:

NUMCONG and RFAMLOOK were on the 2012 questionnaire but not included in the data file.

Fix:

NUMCONG and RFAMLOOK are now included as part of the 2012 data.

Release Notes for the GSS Merged 2012 R4: Education Variables on the 2012 GSS

April 2014

Introduction

This data file has several variables about postsecondary education, from the 2012 General Social Survey (GSS). Most variables are about respondents themselves, but two of them are about spouses or partners. These questions were given only to the newly sampled cross-section cases of GSS 2012. The panel cases did not receive them. For those who were skipped on questions because the respondent was not eligible (e.g. questions about spouses were skipped if the respondent was not married), we used the code IAP (inapplicable) in the data file.

GSS 2012 asked for the names of colleges or other postsecondary educational institutions respondents and their spouses attended. Because we cannot release those names of the institutions they attended to the public, we have instead added some information about those institutions from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) at nces.ed.gov/ipeds/. However, the names of the postsecondary education institutions may be released to individual researchers upon request following the sensitive data protocol (please refer to Obtaining GSS Sensitive Data Files on the GSS website).

Question Wordings for GSS Variables

There are two variables that have information about respondents' spouses or partners: SPDIGED and SPCOLNME. For marital status or domestic partnership, please check the variables named MARITAL and POSSLQ (or POSSLQY) in the GSS data. The question wordings as well as instructions given to interviewers are listed below. Except for VOEDNME1 and VOEDNME2, all

GSS variables have been already released as part of the 2012 GSS. The IPEDS variables added to the GSS are new releases.

Please note that instructions for interviewers are capitalized below.

DIPGED

Q: Was that a diploma awarded by your high school at graduation at the end of 12th grade, a GED awarded after you took a test, or something else?

0   IAP
1   High School diploma
2   GED
3   Other
5   HS diploma after post HS classes*
8   DON'T KNOW
9   REFUSED

*Note: The 5th category was added after the survey by recoding some of the open-ended responses in "3: Other".

SPDIPGED

Q: Was that a diploma awarded by [spouse's/partner's] high school at graduation at the end of 12th grade, a GED awarded after he/she took a test, or something else?

0   IAP
1   High School diploma
2   GED
3   Other
8   DON'T KNOW
9   REFUSED

MAJOR1 & MAJOR2

Q: What was your major or field of study when you received your [postsecondary] degree?

IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE GRADUATE LEVEL DEGREE, ASK

ABOUT THE HIGHEST DEGREE OBTAINED (E.G. ABOUT A Ph.D. RATHER THAN AN M.B.A).

[COUNT UP TO 2 MENTIONS]

0	IAP
1	Accounting/bookkeeping
2	Advertising
3	Agriculture/horticulture
4	Allied health
5	Anthropology
6	Architecture
7	Art
8	Biology
9	Business administration
11	Chemistry
12	Communications/speech
13	Comm. Disorders
14	Computer science
15	Dentistry
16	Education
17	Economics
18	Engineering
19	English
20	Finance
21	Foreign language
22	Forestry
23	Geography
24	Geology
25	History
26	Home economics
27	Industry & technology
28	Journalism
29	Law
30	Law enforcement
31	Library science
32	Marketing
33	Mathematics
34	Medicine
35	Music
36	Nursing
37	Optometry

38	Pharmacy
39	Philosophy
40	Physical education
41	Physics
42	Psychology
43	Political science/international relations
44	Sociology
45	Special education
46	Theater arts
47	Theology
48	Veterinary medicine
49	Liberal arts
50	Other
51	General sciences
52	Social work
53	General studies
54	Other vocational
55	Health
56	Industrial relations
57	Child/human/family development
58	Food science/nutrition/culinary arts
59	Environmental science/ecology
60	Social sciences
61	Human services/human resources
62	Visual Arts/Graphic Design/Design and Drafting
63	Fine arts
64	Humanities
65	Ethnic studies
66	Educational administration
67	Television/film
68	Aviation/aeronautics
69	Statistics/biostatistics
70	Criminology/criminal justice
71	Administrative science/public administration
72	Electronics
73	Urban and Regional Planning
74	Mechanics/machine trade
75	Dance
76	Gerontology
77	Public relations
78	Textiles/cloth
79	Parks and Recreation
98	DK/UNCODED

99   No answer

WHENCOL

Q: In what month and year did you receive the [highest degree (e.g. BA, Ph.D.)] degree?

Year _____*

*Note: months are not released.

WHENHS

IF R DOES NOT HAVE A COLLEGE DEGREE BUT HAS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

Q: In what month and year did you receive your high school degree?

Year _____*

*Note: months are not released.

COLNAME (not released)

IF R HAS ANY COLLEGE DEGREES

Q: What is the name of the college that awarded your [highest degree (e.g. BA, Ph.D.)] degree?

SPCOLNME (not released)

* Note: This variable is about respondent's spouse or partner.

Q1. What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED

Q2. What is the name of the college that awarded your spouse's/partner's [response in Q1] degree?

        IF THE SPOUSE ATTENDED MORE THAN ONE COLLEGE AND RECEIVED

EQUIVALENT DEGREES FROM MORE THAN ONE COLLEGE (E.G. TWO BACHELOR'S DEGREES FROM DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES). ASK "Please tell me about the college that granted the degree most relevant to what she/he is doing now."

IF R CANNOT CHOSE, RECORD ALL MENTIONED UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES.

IF SPOUSE RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE GRADUATE LEVEL DEGREE, ASK ABOUT THE HIGHEST DEGREE OBTAINED (E.G. ABOUT A PH.D. RATHER THAN A MBA).

VOEDCOL & VOEDNME1 and VOEDNCOL & VOEDNME2

Note:

VOEDNME1 and VOEDNME2 have information about the types of any postsecondary educational institutions respondents attended for credit. The original question asked for the names of institutions but we are releasing only the types of the institutions, but not their exact names. A total of 531 names were collected on both variables, and we could have assigned IPEDS institution codes to 246 of them although we do not include them in the public release.

The VOEDNME1 question was given if respondents had answered yes on VOEDCOL. VOEDCOL, in turn, was asked if respondents had attended colleges before. On the other hand, the VOEDNME2 question was given if respondents had answered yes on VOED*N*COL. VOED*N*COL was asked if respondents had not attended colleges before. The VOED*N*COL question wording did not have the "Besides attending college for credit" part (see below).

VOEDCOL & VOEDNCOL

Q: <u>Besides attending college for credit</u>, did you complete any courses for credit at an institution such as a business college, technical or vocational school?

o IAP

1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't know
9 No answer

VOEDNME1 & VOEDNME2

Q: IF YES: What institution was that?

-1	IAP
1	Jail/Prison
2	High School
3	Company/Business
4	Vocational School/Trades/technical (not High School not College)
5	Secretarial School
6	Adult Education/School
7	Medical/Nursing/Health/Dental/Hospital
8	Union
9	Armed Forces
10	College/University
11	Art/Design
12	Business College (not Business School at a university)
13	Home Study/Correspondence
14	Job Corp
15	Beauty School/Cosmetology
16	Insurance, Real Estate, Finance, Executive Management
17	Police/Fire Academy; Training
18	Development Center
19	Career Center
20	Foreign College/University
30	Other
98	Unknown, uncodeable

Descriptions for IPED Variables

All IPED variables are from the 2012 data files: HD2012, EF2012a, and GR2012 (see
nces.ed.gov/ipeds/). We aggregate values of some of these variables in order to ensure anonymity
of the GSS respondents. We have added the prefix "SP" to the variable names in order to indicate
that those variables have information about *spouses'* (or partners') colleges.

SECTOR (SPSECTOR)

This variable categorizes colleges depending on whether it is: (1) private or public, (2) for-profit or non-profit, and (3) 2-year or 4-year.

-1	IAP
0	Administrative Unit
1	Public, 4-year or above
2	Private not-for-profit, 4-year or above
3	Private for-profit, 4-year or above
4	Public, 2-year
5	Private not-for-profit, 2-year or less
6	Private for-profit, 2-year
7	Public, less-than 2-year
9	Private for-profit, less-than 2-year
99	Sector unknown (not active)

The below is a description of this variable in the IPED document. Please note that the fifth category is a combination of originally two categories in the IPED data: "5: private not-for-profit, 2 year" and "8: private not-for-profit 2-year or less".

Description about SECTOR in HD2012

One of nine institutional categories resulting from dividing the universe according to control and level. Control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. Level categories are 4-year and higher (4 year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2 year), and less than 2-year. For example: public, 4-year institutions.

Control - A classification of whether an institution is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control).

Level - A classification of whether an institution's programs are 4-year or higher (4 year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2 year), or less than 2-year.

EFTOTLT (SPEFTOTLT)

This is a total number of students enrolled in the fall term regardless of their registration status. In other words, this number includes both full-time and part-time students as well as those who are seeking any degree or not. It was originally a continuous variable in the IPED data, but it is dichotomized here as the following:

1. 0-467 students enrolled
2. 468 or more students.

Please note that this total is from the variable named EFTOTLT in the IPED data, which has different values depending on the value of another variable named EFALEVEL. The value of EFTOTLT indicates the total number of all registered students only if EFALEVEL=1.

Description about EFTOTLT in EF2012a

Grand total men and women enrolled for credit during the fall

CREDIT - Recognition of attendance or performance in an instructional activity (course or program) that can be applied by a recipient toward the requirements for a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

NOTE: Enrollment reported is of the institution's official fall reporting date or October 15.

Description about EFALEVEL in EF2012a

Level, full- and part-time status, degree-seeking/non degree-seeking status and year of study of student - This variable identifies the level of enrollment data for the institution. Enrollment

counts are available by level of student (undergraduate or graduate). Undergraduate enrollments are disaggregated by degree-seeking and non-degree seeking status. Degree-seeking enrollments are further broken out by first-time, first year students, transfer-ins and continuing students. All of the above categories are available by full- and part-time status.

Undergraduate   A student enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate.

Degree/certificate-seeking students Students enrolled in courses for credit and recognized by the institution as seeking a degree, certificate, or other formal award. High school students also enrolled in postsecondary courses for credit are not considered degree/certificate-seeking.

First-time student (undergraduate) A student who has no prior postsecondary experience (except as noted below) attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. This includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs. It also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, and students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

Transfer-in student (undergraduate) A student entering the reporting institution for the first time but known to have previously attended a postsecondary institution at the same level. The student may transfer with or without credit.

Graduate student A student who holds a bachelor's degree or above and is taking courses at the postbaccalaureate level. These students may or may not be enrolled in graduate programs.

Full-time student Undergraduate: A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits , or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. Graduate: A student enrolled for 9 or more semester credits, or 9 or more quarter credits, or a student involved in thesis or dissertation preparation that is considered full time by the institution. Doctor's degree - Professional practice - as defined by the institution.

Part-time student Undergraduate: A student enrolled for either less than 12 semester or quarter credits, or less than 24 contact hours a week each term. Graduate: A student enrolled for less than 9 semester or quarter credits

BARATE (SPBARATE)

This is a rate of those undergraduate students graduated with a degree among all students seeking bachelor's or equivalent degree in 4-year universities. This number is calculated using the variable named GRTOTLT in the IPED data, which has different kinds of numbers depending on another variable named GRTYPE. If GRTYPE=9, GRTOTLT has a total number of "bachelor's or equivalent subcohort (4-yr institution) completers within 150% of normal time total." This number is divided by a total number of "bachelor's or equivalent subcohort (4-yr institution)," which can be found in GRTOTLT when GRTYPE=6. These numbers are collapsed into the following three categories:

-1. IAP
1. 0-39.9%
2. 40-57.9%
3. 58% or over

Description about GRTYPE in GR2012

Grand total (men and women) in cohort

Description about GRTYPE in GR2012

Cohort status defines the graduation status students of the cohort.

NORMAL TIME TO COMPLETION - The amount of time necessary for a student to complete all requirements for a degree or certificate according to the institution's catalog. This is typically 4 years (8 semesters or trimesters, or 12 quarters, excluding summer terms) for a bachelor's degree in a standard term-based institution; 2 years (4 semesters or trimesters, or 6 quarters, excluding summer terms) for an associate's degree in a standard term-based institution; and the various scheduled times for certificate programs.

COMPLETERS WITHIN 150% (OF NORMAL TIME) - Students (within a cohort or subcohort) who completed their program within 150% of the normal time to completion. See Normal Time.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE - An award (baccalaureate or equivalent degree, as determined by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education) that normally requires at least 4 but NOT more than 5 years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes ALL bachelor's degrees conferred in a 5-year COOPERATIVE (WORK-STUDY PLAN) PROGRAM. A cooperative plan provides for alternate class attendance and employment in business, industry, or government; thus, it allows students to combine actual work experience with their college studies. Also, includes bachelor's degrees in which the normal 4 years of work are completed in 3 years

TOTAL TRANSFER-OUT STUDENTS (NON-COMPLETERS) - Total number of students from the cohort or subcohort who transferred out at any time within 150% of normal time to completion. A transfer-out student is a student who has not completed or graduated from the program in which he or she was enrolled, but who has subsequently enrolled at another eligible institution in any program for which the reporting institution provided substantial preparation.

EXCLUSIONS - Students from the cohort or subcohort who left the institution for any of the following reasons: died or were totally and permanently disabled; to serve in the armed forces; to serve with a foreign aid service of the Federal Government, such as the Peace Corps; or to serve on official church missions.

Long programs - Non-completers still enrolled in long programs as of August 31, 2011.

GRADTOUNDER (SPGRADTOUNDER)

This is a ratio of all graduate-level students to all undergraduate-level students. It includes all students regardless of their full-time/part-time status and whether they are degree-seeking students or not. It is from EFTOTLT in the IPED when EFALEVEL=12 (graduate-level students) and EFALEVEL=2 (undergraduate-level students). We have grouped these numbers into two groups as the following (except for IAP):

-1. IAP
1. 0-.210 graduate student per undergraduate student
2. .211 or over

See EFTOTLT for the description of the original variable in the IPED documentation.

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged Data R2 & R3

<div align="right">January 13, 2014</div>

Issue:

JOBINC, JOBSEC, JOBHOUR, JOBPROMO, and JOBMEANS in GSS 2012 were named to JOB1-JOB5.

Fix:

JOB1-JOB5 are renamed to JOBINC, JOBSEC, JOBHOUR, JOBPROMO, and JOBMEANS in GSS 2012. This issue was originally fixed in Release 2 (filename: "GSS2012merged_R2.sav" and "GSS2012merged_R3.dta") which was posted on the GSS website in November 2013.

Issue:

RES2008 & RES2010 were omitted from GSS 2012.

Fix:

They were added in Release 2 posted in November 2013.

Issue:

RWEIGHT had 99 as a missing value (No answer).

Fix:

"No answer" is recoded to 999. It was fixed in Release 2.

Issue:

HAPORNOT had 98 (Don't know) and 99 (No answer) as missing values.

Fix:

They are recoded to 8 and 9 respectively. They were fixed in Release 2.

Issue:

ISCO88, PAISCO88, MAISCO88, and SPISCO88 in GSS 2012.

Fix:

They are now added to GSS 2012.

Issue:

Military occupations were not assigned occupation/industry codes for OCC10, SPOCC10, PAOCC10, MAOCC10, INDUS10, SPIND10, PAIND10, and MAIND10.
Fix:

They are coded to military occupation (9800 or 9810) and industry (9790).

Release Notes for the GSS 2012 Merged Data, Release 1

July 2013

About This Data File

This data file has all cases and variables asked in GSS 2012. There are a total of 4,820 cases in GSS 2012 but their initial sampling years vary because GSS now contains panel cases. The cross-section cases sampled in 2012 and related variables were already released, but it left out panel cases and variables not asked of the cross-section cases. This file has merged those cross-section cases and variables in GSS 2012 with the panel cases and additional variables not previously released. Sample types can be identified with the variable SAMPTYPE.

SAMPTYPE	Description	Number of cases	Previous release
2012	Cross-section cases newly interviewed in 2012	1,974	GSS Cumulative Data, 1972-2012
2010	Panel cases originally interviewed in 2010	1,551	None
2008	Panel cases originally interviewed in 2008	1,295	None

Weight Variables

- WTCOMB: weight for both cross-section and the panel cases combined, adjusted to the 2012 sampling
- WTCOMBNR: weight for both cross-section and the panel cases combined, accounting for non-respondents

New Variables in This File

The following variables are included in this data file but not in the GSS 1972-2012 cumulative data file.

Variable name	Variable Label
WTCOMB	WEIGHT VARIABLE
WTCOMBNR	WEIGHT VARIABLE
SAMPTYPE	Sample type
RACDIFY	RACIAL DIFFERENCES WHY
RACDIF5	DIFFERENCES DUE TO UPBRINGING
RDSCRPT	READ SCRIPTURE OUTSIDE OF SERVICES

RDSCMOST	WHICH SCRIPTURE READ MOST
RDSCINT	READ SCRIPTURE ON THE INTERNET
RDSCEDEV	READ SCRIPTURE ON E-DEVICE
RDSCMEM	MEMORIZE SCRIPTURE INTENTIONALLY
RDSCLRN	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT RELIGION
RDSCPER	READ SCRIPTURE AS A MATTER OF PERSONAL PRAYER AND DEVOTION
RDSCTCH	READ SCRIPTURE TO PREPARE TO TEACH OR PARTIC IN STUDY GROUP
RDSCDEC	READ SCRIPTURE TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
RDSCWLTH	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT ATTAINING WEALTH/PROSPERITY
RDSCHLTH	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT ATTAINING HEALTH/HEALING
RDSCFUT	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT THE FUTURE
RDSCISS1	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT ABORTION OR HOMOSEXUALITY
RDSCISS2	READ SCRIPTURE TO LEARN ABOUT POVERTY OR WAR
RDSCORG	NUMBER OF DAYS READ SCRIPTURE IN ORG IN THE PAST 30 DAYS
RDSCOWN	NUMBER OF DAYS READ SCRIPTURE INDIVIDUALLY IN THE PAST 30 DAYS
RDSCUND	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE
RDSCCLGY	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE FROM CLERGY
RDSCLDR	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE FROM STUDY GROUP
RDSCBK	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE FROM PUBLISHED COMMENTARY
RDSCWWW	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE FROM INTERNET
RDSCTV	GET HELP UNDERSTANDING SCRIPTURE FROM RADIO/TV
RDSCBBL	WHICH TRANSLATION READ MOST
BBLFAV	HAVE A FAVORITE BOOK OF THE BIBLE
BBLFAV1	FAVORITE BOOK OF THE BIBLE
BBLSTRY	HAVE A FAVORITE BIBLE STORY
BBLSTRY	FAVORITE BIBLE STORY
CLMTKNOW	HOW MUCH R UNDERSTANDS GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE
CLMTCHNG	BELIEF ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE HAPPENING AND CAUSE
VALORIG	DOINGS THINGS IN ORIGINAL WAYS IS IMPORTANT
VALRICH	GETTING RICH IS IMPORTANT
VALEQL	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS IMPORTANT
VALABLE	SHOWING ABILITIES IS IMPORTANT
VALSAFE	SAFETY IS IMPORTANT
VALDIFF	DOING DIFFERENT THINGS IS IMPORTANT
VALRULE	RULES ARE IMPORTANT
VALLIST	LISTENING TO DIFFERENT OPINIONS IS IMPORTANT
VALMOD	BEING MODEST IS IMPORTANT
VALSPL	SPOILING ONESELF IS IMPORTANT
VALFREE	BEING FREE AND INDEPENDENT IS IMPORTANT
VALCARE	CARING FOR WELL-BEING IS IMPORTANT
VALACHV	MAKING ACHIEVEMENTS IS IMPORTANT

VALDFND	GOVERNMENT'S DEFENSE OF CITIZENS IS IMPORTANT
VALRISK	TAKING RISK IS IMPORTANT
VALPRPR	DOING THINGS PROPERLY IS IMPORTANT
VALRSPT	GETTING RESPECT IS IMPORTANT
VALDVOT	DEVOTION TO CLOSE PEOPLE IS IMPORTANT
VALECO	ECOLOGY OR ENVIRONMENT IS IMPORTANT
VALTRDN	TRADITION IS IMPORTANT
VALFUN	HAVING FUN IS IMPORTANT
REFBNS	DOES R'S CURRENT EMP OFFER A REFERRAL BONUS
REFER12	HAS R TOLD ANYONE ABOUT A JOB OPP IN PAST 12 MONTHS
REFCNT12	HOW MANY PEOPLE DID R TELL ABOUT A JOB OPP IN PAST 12 MONTHS
REFOCC10	RECENT JOB OPPORTUNITY
WINFIRMR	TOLD PERSON OF JOB OPP WITH OWN EMPLOYER
REFAPPLY	DID PERSON TOLD APPLY?
REFHSEX	PERSON TOLD ABOUT JOB OPP WAS SAME SEX AS R
REFHRACE	RACE OF PERSON TOLD ABOUT JOB OPP
REFHAGE	AGE OF PERSON TOLD ABOUT JOB OPP
PRFMNCE	DID R GO TO A PERFORMANCE IN LAST 12 MONTHS
ARTEXBT	DID R GO TO AN ART EXHIBIT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
PRFMMUS	WAS IT A MUSIC PERFORMANCE
PRFMDAN	WAS IT A DANCE PERFORMANCE
PRFMTHE	WAS IT A THEATER PERFORMANCE
PRFMATT	DID R ATTEND ALONE OR WITH OTHERS
PRFMATT1	ATTENDED WITH SPOUSE OR PARTNER
PRFMATT2	ATTENDED WITH CHILD
PRFMATT3	ATTENDED WITH FRIEND
PRFMATT4	ATTENDED WITH RELATIVE
PRFMATT5	ATTENDED WITH OTHER
PRFMFREE	WAS PERFORMANCE ATTENDED FREE
PRFMWHY	IMP OF LOW COST IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERFORMANCE
PRFMWHY1	IMP OF WANTING TO EXPERIENCE HIGH QUALITY ART IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY2	IMP OF WANTING TO SOCIALIZE WITH FRIENDS OR FAM IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY3	IMP OF WANTING TO CELEBRATE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY4	IMP OF WANTING TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY5	IMP OF WANTING TO LEARN IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY6	IMP OF LOCATION IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY7	IMP OF SPECIFIC INDIVID PERFORMER IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
PRFMWHY8	WAS THERE ANOTHER MAJOR REASON IN DECISION TO ATTEND PERF
ARTATT	ATTENDED EXHIBIT ALONE OR WITH OTHERS
ARTATT1	ATTENDED WITH SPOUSE OR PARTNER
ARTATT2	ATTENDED WITH CHILD

ARTATT3	ATTENDED WITH FRIEND
ARTATT4	ATTENDED WITH RELATIVE
ARTATT5	ATTENDED WITH OTHER
ARTFREE	WAS EXHIBIT ATTENDED FREE
ARTWHY1	IMP OF LOW COST IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY2	IMP OF WANTING TO EXPERIENCE HIGH QUALITY ART IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY3	IMP OF WANTING TO SOCIALIZE WITH FRIENDS OR FAM IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY4	IMP OF WANTING TO CELEBRATE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY5	IMP OF WANTING TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY6	IMP OF WANTING TO LEARN IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY7	IMP OF LOCATION IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTWHY8	WAS THERE ANOTHER MAJOR REASON IN DECISION TO ATTEND EXHIBIT
ARTNOGO	PERF OR EXHIBIT R WANTED TO GO TO IN PAST 12 MONTHS BUT DID NOT
ARTNOGO1	PERFORMANCE OR EXHIBIT
PRFMCOST	DID NOT GO DUE TO COST
PRFMINT	DID NOT GO SINCE NOT OF INTEREST
PRFMTRVL	DID NOT GO BECAUSE TOO DIFICULT TO GET THERE
PRFMGST	DID NOT GO BECAUSE COULDN'T FIND ANYONE TO GO WITH
PRFMTIME	DID NOT GO DUE TO LACK OF TIME
PRFMLOC	DID NOT WANT TO GO TO THAT LOCATION
PRFMOTHR	OTHER REASON WHY DID NOT GO
ARTCOST	DID NOT GO DUE TO COST
ARTINT	DID NOT GO SINCE NOT OF INTEREST
ARTTRVL	DID NOT GO BECAUSE TOO DIFICULT TO GET THERE
ARTGST	DID NOT GO BECAUSE COULDN'T FIND ANYONE TO GO WITH
ARTTIME	DID NOT GO DUE TO LACK OF TIME
ARTLOC	DID NOT WANT TO GO TO THAT LOCATION
ARTOTHR	OTHER REASON WHY DID NOT GO
REFRTWHY	MOST IMP FACTOR IN NOT ATTENDING
YOUADULT	R CONSIDERS SELF AN ADULT OR NOT
CONHLTH	CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN US
HLTHCHNG	HOW MUCH SHOULD THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM BE CHANGED
EDUCBTR	HIGHER INCOMES AFFORD BETTER EDUC FOR KIDS
HLTHBTR	HIGHER INCOMES AFFORD BETTER HEALTH CARE
HLTHIMP	HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IMPROVE IN NEXT FEW YEARS
HLTHMORE	PEOPLE USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES MORE THAN NECESSARY
HLTHGOV	GOVT SHOULD PROVIDE ONLY LIMITED HEALTH CARE
HLTHINF	HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN US INEFFICIENT
HLTHTAX	WILLING TO PAY HIGHER TAXES TO IMP HEALTH CARE FOR ALL
FNDMEDCH	FAVOR PUBLIC FUNDING OF PREVENTATIVE MEDICAL CHECKUPS
FNDAIDS	FAVOR PUBLIC FUNDING OF TREATMENT HIV/AIDS

FNDOBSTY	FAVOR PUBLIC FUNDING TO PREVENT OBESITY
FNDORGN	FAVOR PUBLIC FUNDING OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTS
HLTHCTZN	ACCESS TO PUBLIC FUNDED HEALTH CARE IF NOT CITIZEN
HLTHDMG	ACCESS TO PUBLIC FUNDED HEALTH CARE IF DAMAGE OWN HEALTH
HLTHNEED	HOW MANY DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE NEEDED IN US
HLTHBEH	SUFFER HEALTH PROB FROM BEHAVIOR
HLTHENV	SUFFER HEALTH PROB FROM ENVIRON WHERE WORK OR LIVE
HLTHGENE	SUFFER HEALTH PROB BECAUSE OF GENES
HLTHPOOR	SUFFER HEALTH PROB BECAUSE POOR
HRTOP	HEART OP FIRST FOR SMOKER OR NONSMOKER
HRTOP37	HEART OP FIRST FOR 30 OR 70 YR OLD
HRTOPKID	HEART OP FIRST FOR PERSON WITH YOUNG KIDS OR NO KIDS
ALTMED	ALT MED PROVIDES BETTER SOLUTIONS
ALTMEDPR	ALT MED PROMISES MORE THAN CAN DELIVER
DOCTRST	DOCS CAN BE TRUSTED
DOCTLK	DOCS DISCUSS ALL TREATMENT OPTIONS WITH THEIR PATIENTS
DOCSKLS	MEDICAL SKILLS OF DOCS NOT AS GOOD AS SHOULD BE
DOCEARN	DOCS CARE MORE ABOUT EARNINGS THAN PATIENTS
DOCMSTK	DOCS WOULD TELL PATIENTS IF THEY MADE A MISTAKE
HLTHPRB	DIFFICULTIES WITH WORK OR HOUSEWORK DUE TO HEALTH PROB
HLTHPAIN	BODY ACHES OR PAINS IN LAST 4 WEEKS
HLTHDEP	FELT UNHAPPY OR DEPRESSED IN LAST 4 WEEKS
HLTHCONF	LOST CONFIDENCE IN SELF IN LAST 4 WEEKS
HLTHNOT	FELT COULDN'T OVERCOME PROBS IN LAST 4 WEEKS
DOCVST	HOW OFTEN VISIT DOCTOR
DOCALT	HOW OFTEN VISIT ALT HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER
HSPOVRNT	HOW OFTEN HOSP OVERNIGHT INPATIENT
MEDPAY	COULDN'T GET CARE BECAUSE COULDN'T PAY
MEDCOMMT	COULDN'T GET CARE BECAUSE WORK/OTH COMMITMENTS
MEDUNAV	COULDN'T GET CARE BECAUSE UNAVAILABLE IN AREA
MEDWTLST	COULDN'T GET CARE BECAUSE WAITLIST TOO LONG
MEDBEST	HOW LIKELY TO GET BEST TREATMENT AVAIL IN US
MEDDRCH	HOW LIKELY TO GET TREATMENT FROM DOC OF CHOICE
HLTHSAT	HOW SATISFIED R WITH HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN US
DOCVISIT	HOW SATISFIED R WITH OFFICE VISIT
ALTSAT	HOW SATISFIED R WITH ALT HEALTH TREATMENT
HOSPSAT	HOW SATISIFIED R WITH LAST TREATMENT IN HOSP
SMOKEDAY	HOW MANY CIGS A DAY
DRINK4	HOW OFTEN DRINK 4 OR MORE ON SAME DAY
PHYSACT	HOW OFTEN R DOES PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR 20 MIN A DAY
FRTVEGS	HOW OFTEN R EATS FRESH FRUIT/VEGGIES

DISBLTY	DOES R HAVE DISABILITY
RHEIGHT	R'S HEIGHT (INCHES)
RWEIGHT	R'S WEIGHT (POUNDS)
INSTYPE	TYPE OF HEALTH INS R HAS
INSCOVRG	HOW WELL COVERED
VETFAM	FAMILY MEMBERS SERVED IN ARMED FORCES?
CONSCHLS	CONFIDENCE IN SCHOOLS AND EDUC SYSTEM
RACDIFY	RACIAL DIFFERENCES WHY
GOTTHNGS	GOT THE IMPORTANT THINGS R WANTS
BUSGRN	U.S. BUSINESS TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT
PEOPGRN	HOW GET PEOPLE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT
WORKHSPS	HARD WORKING -LAZY
WORK10	DURING PAST 12 MO, R WAS UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR WORK
WLTHHSPS	RICH - POOR
TOODIFME	TOO DIFF TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT ENVIR
SATLIFE	SATISFIED WITH LIFE
RACDIF5	DIFFERENCES DUE TO UPBRINGING
PHYSHLTH	DAYS OF POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH PAST 30 DAYS
FININD	YOUNG SHOULD BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT
FININD1	AGED SHOULD BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT
OWNHH	YOUNG SHOULD NOT LIVE WITH PARENTS
OWNHH1	AGED SHOULD STOP LIVING WITH PARENTS
EDDONE	YOUNG SHOULD COMPLETE FORMAL SCHOOLING
EDDONE1	AGED SHOULD COMPLETE FORMAL SCHOOLING
FTWORK	YOUNG SHOULD BE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME
FTWORK1	AGED SHOULD BE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME
LAW5	ARRESTED
KNWCAUSE	KNOW CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENT ISSUES
KNOWSOL	KNOW SOLUTIONS TO ENVIROMENT ISSUES
INTLHSPS	UNINTELLIGENT - INTELLIGENT
INFOBIZ	R TRUST BUSINESS FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INFOGRN	R TRUST ENVIONMENT GROUPS FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INFOGOVT	R TRUST GOVT FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INFONEWS	R TRUST NEWSPAPERS FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INFOTV	R TRUST RADIO OR TV FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INFOCOL	R TRUST UNIVERSITIES FOR POLLUTION INFORMATION
INEQUAL3	INEQUALITY EXISTS FOR BENEFIT OF RICH
INEQUAL5	PAY DIFFERENCES -> AMERICAN PROSPERITY
INCGAP	INCOME DIFFERENTIALS IN USA TOO BIG
IHLPGRN	DO WHAT I CAN TO HELP ENVIR
IDEALLFE	LIFE CLOSE TO IDEAL

CONEXCEL	CONDITIONS OF LIFE EXCELLENT
HLTHENGY	HOW MANY DAYS FELT HEALTHY, FULL OF ENERGY
HRDSHP1	FALL BEHIND IN PAYING RENT, MORTGAGE
HRDSHP6	LACKING HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
HLTH10	RESPONDENT IN HOSPITAL OR SANITORIUM
HLTH11	RESPONDENT UNABLE TO WORK FOR ONE MONTH OR MORE
HAVCHLD	YOUNG SHOULD HAVE CHILD
HAVCHLD1	AGED SHOULD HAVE CHILD
GETMAR	YOUNG SHOULD GET MARRIED
GETMAR1	AGED SHOULD GET MARRIED
HAPORNOT	HAPPY OR UNHAPPY WITH LIFE TODAY
GRNSIGN	SIGN PETITION ON ENVIR ISSUE
GRNMONEY	GIVE MONEY TO ENVIR GROUP
GRNDEMO	PROTESTED FOR ENVIR ISSUE
GRNCON	CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENT
FINAN4	BEING PRESSURED TO PAY BILLS
ENPRBUS	MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM
ENPRBFAM	PROBLEM EFFECT FAMILY MOST