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NJPS/NSRE 2000-01 DATA FILE USER GUIDE

Last revised August 13, 2004

INTRODUCTION

In the Data File User Guide, NJPS refers to the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01, and NSRE refers to the National Survey of Religion and Ethnicity 2000-01. NJPS is a survey of Jews and people with Jewish background, and NSRE is a much shorter survey of non-Jews, conducted to gather comparative data among non-Jews, Jews and people of Jewish background.

This Guide presents information on the following topics:

- data file structure
- initial screening and main interview respondents
- household roster variables
- variable naming conventions
- construction of multiple response variables
- weight variables, including weighting adjustments for incompletes (or partials)
- contextual variables
- constructed variables
- “J” variables used by the study’s sponsor, United Jewish Communities, to define the Jewish population
- selected complex variables
- variables in the NJPS completed interview file by topic area
- comparable variables in the NJPS and NSRE completed interview data files
- CATI and data retention programming errors

Although the information in this guide duplicates some material in the NJPS/NSRE 2000-01 Study Documentation, the guide highlights a number of issues that are critical for users interested in conducting independent analyses of NJPS and NSRE. This guide will be updated as new information becomes available, with notices posted or sent to registered users of the North American Jewish Data Bank (www.jewishdatabank.org).

In general, it is assumed that data file users have a basic to intermediate understanding of SPSS. There is little or no attempt in this document to cover general SPSS programming rules.

DATA FILE STRUCTURE

NJPS/NSRE 2000-01 comprises three separate electronic data files:

1. The NJPS completed interview data file containing 5,148 cases and 1,167 variables. These cases are further divided into two groups:
 - A. 4,484 cases initially classified and interviewed as Jews
 - B. 664 cases initially classified and interviewed as People of Jewish Background (PJB). (See the Study Documentation for how Jews and People of Jewish Background were initially classified).
2. The NSRE completed interview data file containing 4,027 cases and 197 variables.
3. The screener data file containing 174,600 cases that were screened for inclusion in the study and 140 variables. This file contains screening information for the 5,148 cases in the NJPS completed interview file, the 4,027 cases in the NSRE completed interview file, and 165,485 cases screened for inclusion but not selected for a main NSRE or NJPS interview

Almost all cases screened but not selected for a main interview qualified for NSRE, and a smaller number for NJPS (PJB). Only a small random subsample of NSRE-qualified households was selected for a main interview; the NSRE subsampling rate was designed to keep main NSRE interviews completed at roughly the same pace as main NJPS (Jewish) interviews were being completed. Similarly, a random subsample of PJB households was selected for a main NJPS (PJB) interview. In contrast, all respondents (or households) initially classified as Jewish were selected for a main NJPS interview.

It is important to note that not all households selected for a main NSRE or NJPS (Jewish and PJB) interview in fact completed the main interview. For further details on how these cases were accounted for in the survey weights, see the section below on “Weight Variables,” and the Study Documentation, section II/B/2, “Detailed Weighting Methodology.”

There are three types of missing data in the files:

1. User-missing data in which answers were Don’t Know, Refused or No Answer. User-missing data appear in frequency distributions, but they do not appear in cross-tabulations. Analysts may change user-missing codes in the SPSS Data Editor’s Variable View, if for example they want codes of Don’t Know or Refused to appear in crosstabulations.
2. System missing data, in which respondents were not asked questions by design. In general, system missing data result from logical skips patterns in the questionnaire. For example, if a respondent indicates she is not enrolled in any type of educational

program, she would be coded system missing on a follow-up question about the specific type of educational program enrolled in.

In addition, in the NJPS completed interview file, the 664 respondents initially classified and interviewed as People of Jewish Background were skipped out of approximately two-thirds of the questions asked of the 4,484 Jewish respondents. On those questions, PJB respondents are coded as system missing. Analysts may consult the questionnaire to determine which questions were asked of PJB respondents. Question numbers with a box and the letters NC inside were asked of PJB respondents. Analysts may also consult the Study Documentation, section I/B/2, “Summary Guide to Questionnaires.”

3. Missing data resulting from programming errors in the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system or the data retention system used by the survey research firm that conducted NJPS/NSRE interviews. See the section below entitled “CATI programming and data retention errors” for details on these missing data.

INITIAL SCREENING RESPONDENTS AND SELECTED RESPONDENTS FOR MAIN NJPS/NSRE INTERVIEWS

An initial screening respondent (also sometimes referred to as the initial contact) provided information in a screening interview. These data are on the screener file. The initial screening respondent provided information on up to six adults in the households, including him/herself and five other adults, so that each adult could be classified as either Jewish, PJB or non-Jewish and qualified for a main NJPS (Jewish), NJPS (PJB) or NSRE interview.

The initial contact may differ from the adult in the household who was randomly selected to complete the main NJPS or NSRE interview in the following cases:

1. In all households with at least one qualified Jewish adult, the household was classified as Jewish and a qualified Jewish adult was selected for a main NJPS (Jewish) interview. Designation of a household for a NJPS (Jewish) interview was made even if PJB or non-Jewish adults also resided in the household. In other words, no NJPS (PJB) or NSRE interviews were conducted in a household with at least one adult who qualified for the NJPS (Jewish) interview, even if the main NJPS (Jewish) interview was not successfully completed.

If only one qualified Jewish adult resided in the household, that person was selected for a full NJPS (Jewish) interview. If two or more qualified Jewish adults resided in the household, one was randomly selected for a main NJPS (Jewish) interview.

As a result, if the initial contact was either non-Jewish or a PJB, and one or more qualified Jewish adults resided in the household, the initial contact is different than the selected respondent for the main NJPS (Jewish) interview. Furthermore, if the

initial contact was a qualified Jewish adult but two or more qualified Jewish adults resided in the household, the initial contact may or may not be the same person as the selected respondent for the main NJPS (Jewish) interview, depending on the outcome of the random selection process for the main interview respondent. If the initial contact was the one and only qualified Jewish adult in the household, then he or she is the same person as the selected respondent for the main NJPS (Jewish) interview.

2. Among households with at least one qualified PJB adult and no qualified Jewish adults, a subsample was randomly selected for a full NJPS (PJB) interview. Within selected PJB households, if only one qualified PJB adult resided in the household, that person was selected for a main NJPS (PJB) interview. If two or more qualified PJB adults resided in the household, one was randomly selected for a main NJPS (PJB) interview.

As a result, if the initial contact was non-Jewish and one or more qualified PJB adults resided in the household, the initial contact is different than the selected respondent for the main NJPS (PJB) interview. Furthermore, if the initial contact was a qualified PJB adult but two or more qualified PJB adults resided in the household, the initial contact may or may not be the same person as the selected respondent for the main NJPS (PJB) interview, depending on the outcome of the random selection process for the main interview respondent. If the initial contact was the one and only qualified PJB adult in the household, then he or she is the same person as the selected respondent for the main NJPS (PJB) interview.

3. In households with one or more qualified non-Jewish adults, and no qualified Jewish or PJB adults, a subsample was randomly selected for a main NSRE interview. If only one qualified non-Jewish adult resided in the household, that person was selected for a full NSRE interview. If two or more qualified non-Jewish adults resided in the household, one was randomly selected for a main NSRE interview.

As a result, if the initial contact was a qualified non-Jewish adult but two or more qualified non-Jewish adults resided in the household, the initial contact may or may not be the same person as the selected respondent for the main NSRE interview, depending on the outcome of the random selection process for the main interview respondent. If the initial contact was the one and only qualified non-Jewish adult in the household, then he or she is the same person as the selected respondent for the main NSRE interview.

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER VARIABLES

Household Roster Variables refer to questions that were asked about all adults and/or all children in the household, up to six adults and ten children.

The screener data file contains questions that were asked about all household adults, up to a total of six adults (including the initial screening respondent and up to five other adults).

The first part of the NJPS completed interview file repeats some of the screening questions for all household adults, up to a total of six (including the main interview respondent and up to five other adults). The first part of the completed NJPS interview file also contains additional questions asked about all adults in the household, again up to total of six (the main interview respondent and up to five other adults).

In cases where the initial screening respondent and the selected respondent for the main interview are the same:

1. Household roster variables about adults in both the screening and main interview questionnaires are the same; in fact, the screening information was moved to the completed interview file rather than burdening the respondent with the same questions again.
2. Furthermore, the order of other household adults is the same in both the screening and completed interview files.

However, in cases where the initial screening respondent and the selected respondent for the main interview are different:

1. Household roster variables about adults in both the screening and main interview questionnaires are not the same. In these cases, the household roster questions were repeated to the selected respondent in the main interview.
2. Furthermore, the order of other household adults is not the same in both the screening and completed interview files.

As a result, analysts should use household roster variables about adults from the completed NJPS interview file, since information in those variables was provided by the selected respondent for the main interview who also provided the rest of the information in the main interview file.

The first part of the main NJPS interview also contains questions asked about all household children, up to a total of 10. No questions about children were asked in the screening interview.

The NSRE completed interview file only contains one question initially designed to be asked about all other adults and children in the household: the relationship of the other people to the selected respondent. This question was also asked to the initial screening respondent in the screening interview. However, due to a CATI error in the NSRE interview, the data were collected differently in the NSRE completed interview than in both the screening interview and the NJPS interview (for further information, see the section below on CATI errors). This CATI error did not affect the same question when asked in the main NJPS interview.

VARIABLE NAMING CONVENTIONS

The following rules are imposed by the SPSS system for constructing 8-character variable names:

- The name must begin with a letter. The remaining characters can be any letter, any digit, a period, or the symbols @, #, _, or \$.
- Variable names cannot end with a period.
- Variable names that end with an underscore should be avoided (to avoid conflict with variables automatically created by some procedures).
- The length of the name cannot exceed eight characters.
- Blanks and special characters (for example, !, ?, ', and *) cannot be used.
- Each variable name must be unique; duplication is not allowed. Variable names are not case sensitive. The names NEWVAR, NewVar, and newvar are all considered identical.

In addition to the above system constraints, the eight-character variable names used in the NJPS/NSRE screener and completed interview data files follow additional conventions to provide easier access for analysts. Conventions apply to both the beginning and end of variable names.

1. Variables that begin with the two letters “sq” indicate they come from the screening interview. A leading zero is included in question numbers for screener questions 1 through 9 (e.g., sq01 rather than sq1), so that variables are in ascending order in SPSS dialog and utilities boxes.
2. Variables that begin with the letter “q” indicate they come from the NJPS (Jewish and PJB) main interview. Leading zeros are included in question numbers for main interview questions 1 through 99 (e.g., q001 and q099, rather than q1 and q99), so that variable are in ascending order in SPSS dialog and utilities boxes.
3. Variables that begin with the two letters “nq” indicate they come from the main NSRE interview. A leading zero is included in question numbers for questions 1 through 9 (e.g., nq01 rather than nq1), so that variables are in ascending order in SPSS dialog and utilities boxes.
4. For household roster variables in the screening interview (i.e., variables that begin with the letters “sq”), a series of suffixes are used to indicate the adult in the household to whom a particular variable refers:
 - a. The suffix “_a” means the variable refers to the initial screening respondent

- b. The suffix “_b” means the variable refers to the second adult in the household, and in parallel fashion the suffixes “_c” through “_f” indicate the third through sixth adults in the household. (The initial screening respondent is implicitly the first adult in the household, and other adults are called the second through sixth adults).
 - c. The suffix “_g” refers to the re-screened respondent in the household. Not every household has a re-screened respondent. They exist only in households where an adult other than the initial screening respondent was selected for the main interview.
 - d. The suffix “_h” refers to the selected respondent for the main interview. Screening variables with the suffix “_h” represent a combination of initial screening respondents and re-screened respondents.
5. For household roster variables in the NJPS main interview (i.e., variables that begin with the letter “q”), a series of suffixes are used to indicate the adult or child in the household to whom a particular variable refers:
- e. The suffix “_a” means the variable refers to the selected respondent.
 - f. The suffix “_b” means the variable refers to the second adult in the household, and in parallel fashion the suffixes “_c” through “_f” indicate the third through sixth adults in the household. (The respondent is implicitly the first adult in the household, and other adults are called the second through sixth adults).
 - g. The suffix “_sp” (or in some cases just “sp”, without the underscore due to space limitations) refers to the spouse of the respondent. The suffix “_pa” (or in some cases just “pa”, again without the underscore due to space limitations) refers to the partner (fiancé/fiancée, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partner) of the respondent.

Analysts should note that where spouses and partners exist, they are also one of the second through sixth adults in the household, but which other adult they are varies from case to case, depending on the order in which the respondent told the survey interviewer about other adults in the household. In many cases, for example, the spouse is also the second adult (“_b”), but this is not true for all cases. Analysts wanting information specifically on the spouse should use variables with the spouse suffix (“_sp” or “sp”). In contrast, analysts using the multiple response function in SPSS to sum characteristics of all household adults should use variables with suffixes “_a” through “_f” and exclude variables referring to the spouse and partner, because spouse and partner variables duplicate information from another household adult.

- h. The suffix “_g” refers to the first child in the household. The suffixes “_h” through “_p” refer to the second through tenth children in the household.
- i. Throughout the household roster variables, variable labels specify the adult or child to whom the variable refers: respondent, Adult #2 through Adult #6, spouse,

partner, Child #1 through Child #10. Analysts are encouraged to examine these labels carefully.

6. In addition to the household roster section, other variables in the file carry the “_a”, “_sp” (or “sp”) or “_pa” (or “pa”) suffixes. As with variables in the household roster sections, these additional variables refer to respondents, spouses and partners. Questions about spouses and partners, but not about other household adults, were asked selectively throughout the NJPS main interview. Where questions were asked about respondents and spouses/partners, variable labels specify to which adult the particular variables refers. Where questions were asked only about the respondent (most of the questions in the questionnaire), the variable labels tend not to refer to the respondent, but the variable name still carries the suffix “_a”.
7. In the main NJPS interview, a randomly selected child from among all children in the household was selected for a battery of questions. Variables that refer to the randomly selected child take two forms:
 - a. Variables that start with the two letters “kq” are household roster variables that refer to the randomly selected child. “Kq” variables do not carry a suffix. The variable labels for “kq” variables indicate they refer to the randomly selected child.

Analysts should note that the child referenced in “kq” household roster variables is also one of the first through tenth children referenced by suffixes “_g” through “_p” in the same household roster variables. However, which child “_g” through “_p” is also the randomly selected “kq” child varies from case to case. Only in households with just one child are the “kq” variables the same as the “_g” household roster variables. Consequently, analysts using the multiple response function in SPSS to sum characteristics of all household children should use variables with suffixes “_g” through “_p” and exclude “kq” variables, because “kq” variables duplicate information from another household child.

- b. Questions 23-27 and 189-217 were asked specifically about the randomly selected child (see the Study Documentation and questionnaires for further details). Each of these variables is indicated by the suffix “_g” (e.g., q023_g, q189_g), and variables labels indicate they refer to the randomly selected child.

It is very important to note that “_g” variables for questions 23-27 and 189-217 reference the same child as the “kq” variables from the household roster section. In contrast, “_g” variables for questions 23-27 and 189-217 may or may not reference the same child as the “_g” variables in the household roster sections of the data file, because the latter simply refers to the first child in the household that the respondent mentioned to the survey interviewer. Consequently, analysts using “_g” variables from questions 23-27 and 189-217 on the randomly selected child must also use the “kq” variables from the household roster section to ensure they are analyzing the same children.

8. Variables with the suffix “_x” indicate the variable refers to the household as a whole. For example, q305_x refers to household income. In households with just one person, of course, questions with the suffix “_x” implicitly reference the respondent, since the respondent comprises the entire household.
9. Selected questions in the screening and main interview surveys accepted multiple responses. For example, respondents answering the question about their religion (q010) were allowed to state multiple religions. Multiple response variables take a particular form:
 - a. A “count” variable precedes the actual substantive responses. This count variable indicates how many respondents gave one response, how many two responses, how many three responses, and so on up to the maximum number of responses received from any one respondent. Count variables tend to end with a suffix indicating to which person in the household the variable refers (e.g., q010_a is the count variable for the selected respondents’ religion(s)).
 - b. Following the count variable, the variable indicating the first substantive response ends with the numeral “1” (e.g., q010_a1 indicates respondents’ first-mentioned religion). The variable indicating the second substantive response ends with the numeral “2” (e.g., q010_a2 indicates respondents’ second-mentioned religion). The variable indicating the third substantive response ends with the number “3,” and so on through the maximum number of responses from any one respondent.
 - c. In any given set of multiple response variables, respondents with a first mention but not a second mention are given a valid response of “No second mention” (value = 992) on the second multiple response variable. Respondents with first and/or second mentions but no third mention are given a valid response of “No third mention” (code = 993) on the third multiple response variable, and so on through the set’s last multiple response variable. “No second mention,” “No third mention,” and so on were coded as valid so that they would initially be displayed in crosstabulations of multiple response variables; analysts wishing to redefine them as user-missing values may do so either through the SPSS Data Editor’s Variable View or by specifying missing values in SPSS syntax.
10. Names for weights, contextual variables, and constructed variables do not follow the conventions above. See the sections below on weights and on contextual and constructed variables for listings of all weights and constructed and contextual variables.

CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPLE RESPONSE VARIABLES

The form and naming conventions for multiple response variables are described in the section above. For interested users, this section describes how multiple response variables were constructed in the data file. It is not necessary to read this section in order to understand the final form of multiple response variables as described above.

The following procedures were followed for “spreading” and then “flattening” multiple response variables:

1. “Spreading”: The first step in the handling of a multi-response variable was to “spread” the column-binary representation of the variable in question into a vector of dichotomous (0/1) variables, where each element in the vector represents a “yes” or “no” to one of the constituent elements of the multi-response list of response options.
2. “Flattening”: To facilitate ease of use and to compress the size of the dataset, the spread data was flattened as follows. For each spread variable, the spread 0/1 vector was examined in sequential order and the sequence number of the first “hit” was recorded. A “hit” is a “yes” or “1” response. This process was repeated in sequence down to the end of the spread vector or until no more “hits” were found. A special variable naming convention was developed for these spread/flattened multi-response variables. As a heuristic, take the spread vector q010a001...q010a117, representing which of 117 religions the respondent claimed membership to. This spread vector was exported from a Quanvert dataset containing the same information in a much more parsimonious column-binary format. This spread vector is then flattened into four variables q010_a, q010_a1, q010_a2 and q010_a3, where q010_a indicates the number of religions selected by each respondent, q010_a1 indicates the sequence number of the first religion on the list selected by the respondent, q010_a2 the sequence number of the second religion selected and q010_a3 the sequence number of the third religion selected. The indication of the religions selected does not always stop with the third religion mentioned. It continues up to the maximum value of religions mentioned by any individual respondent.

WEIGHT VARIABLES

Detailed information on the procedures used to construct weights and the various weight variables are found in the Study Documentation, Section II/B. This section of the Data File User Guide provides a summary of the weight variables and recommendations on how to use them.

There are a total of eleven weights included in the NJPS/NSRE electronic data files, though most analysts will use just three of the weights. Five weights are on the screener data file and both the NJPS and NSRE completed interview files. An additional five weights are on both the NJPS and NSRE completed interview files, and one weight is only on the NJPS completed interview file.

The following weights are located on the screener data file and on the NJPS and NSRE completed interview data files:

1. `fiwgt`: FIPS weight, an adjustment for Fairfield County, CT.
2. `voicewgt`: a weight to adjust for the number of voice telephone lines in the household.

3. **adjwgt**: a weight to adjust for incompletes (or partials), meaning cases in which screening information was obtained for a household, an adult in the household was selected for a main NJPS or NSRE interview, but the main interview was not successfully completed. This weight brings the total number of completed screeners to the total number of completed screeners plus incompletes (partials), by subsample (Jewish/PJB/NSRE), stratum and number of adults in the household.
4. **rimwgt1**: a rim weight (post-stratification weight) for completed screeners based on region by stratum and number of adults. “Rimwgt1,” which operates at the household level, weights completed screeners to U.S. Census totals.
5. **wt1hhsc**: the final household weight for completed screeners (equal to the product of **fipwgt**, **voicewgt**, **adjwgt** and **rimwgt1**).

The following five weights are on the NJPS and NSRE completed interview data files:

6. **rimwgt2**: a rim weight (post-stratification weight) for completed interviews. This weight operates at the household level by weighting completed interviews to completed screeners based on three compound variables: subsample (Jewish/PJB/non-Jewish) by number of adults by stratum (63 cells); region by stratum; and household size by stratum.
7. **wt2hhcp**: household weight for completed interviews, bringing the household weight for completed main interviews up to the household weight for completed screener interviews (equal to the product of **wt1hhsc** and **rimwgt2**)
8. **rsfwgt**: a weight for respondent selection probability (the inverse of the number of qualified adults, truncated at 4).
9. **gnawgt**: a post-stratification weight based on respondent age by respondent sex by stratum by subsample (Jewish/PJB/NSRE). This weight operates at the respondent level. For Jewish and PJB respondents, respectively, “gnawgt” weights respondent data on age, sex and stratum to household weighted data for the total Jewish and PJB adult populations from the main NJPS interview’s household roster section. For non-Jewish respondents in the NSRE file, where household rosters were not gathered, “gnawgt” weights respondent data on age, sex and stratum to weighted Census totals for the national, non-institutional population, minus the NJPS sample projections of total Jewish and PJB adults.
10. **wt3resp**: the final respondent weight for completed interviews (equal to the product of **wt2hhcp**, **rsfwgt** and **gnawgt**)

One weight is found only on the NJPS completed interview file:

11. **wt4hhch**: the final child weight for the randomly selected child in the household (equal to the product of **wt2hhcp** and the number of children in the household, truncated at 4).

This weight is found only on the NJPS completed interview file because no questions were asked about children in the screening interview, and a randomly child was not selected for questions in the NSRE main interview.

The three weighting variables that most analysts will use are the final weights for households and adults (in the NJPS and NSRE completed interview data file) and the final child weight (in the NJPS completed interview file only). To highlight these weights, they are:

1. wt2hhcp: final household weight for NJPS and NSRE completed interviews
2. wt3resp: final respondent (adult) weight for NJPS and NSRE completed interviews
3. wt4hhch: final child weight for NJPS completed interviews.

When applied, these weights provide descriptive projections, or estimates, for households, adults and children. As a general rule, analysts should apply:

1. the final household weight (wt2hhcp) to variables that refer to the household (e.g., q121_x, a question on whether anyone in the household belongs to a synagogue), or if using the multiple response function in SPSS to sum the characteristics of adults and/or children in households
2. the final respondent weight (wt3resp) to variables that refer to respondents (e.g., q010_a1, respondents' first-mentioned religion)
3. the child weight (wt4hhch) to variables that refer to the randomly selected child (e.g., kq010_1, or q189_g).

Respondent weights can be applied to household variables, but the interpretation of the descriptive data will change. For example, applying the household weight to q121_x will produce a projection for the total number of households in which someone – either the respondent and/or another adult – belongs to a synagogue. Applying the respondent weight to the same variable will produce a projection of the total number of adults who live in a household where they and/or some other adult belong to a synagogue. In other words, the base of the population projection – households or adults – will change, and so will the interpretation of the projection.

These population projection weights are designed specifically for descriptive purposes (e.g., producing estimates of how many Jewish adults attended or held a Passover seder). They are not designed for use in analytic procedures that require tests of statistical significance (e.g., differences of means or regression models) because the effective N in the analysis would be too large for statistical tests. When analysts want to conduct statistical tests, they should compute new “analytic” weights that bring the effective sample size near or equal to the unweighted sample size. One common way of computing “analytic weights” is to divide each weight by its mean, a procedure that will provide an effective, weighted sample size equal to the unweighted sample size when all cases on the data file are selected for analysis. Using the “analytic weight” will produce different marginals than unweighted data, because the “analytic weight” will adjust for all factors that comprise the weights, though without producing a population or household projection.

Because there is no standard way for calculating analytic weights, the data distributors have not calculated them, but rather leave them to the discretion of individual analysts.

However, the data distributors encourage analysts to specify how they computed analytic weights in any research on NJPS/NSRE they distribute or publish.

WEIGHTING ADJUSTMENTS FOR SCREENER INCOMPLETES

Analysts should be aware of several factors about the weight “adjwgt” used to adjust completed screeners to completed screeners plus incompletes (or partials). Recall that “incompletes” (or “partials”) refer to households in which screening information was obtained, a qualified adult in the household was selected for a main NJPS or NSRE interview, but the main interview was not completed. Data file users should note the following:

1. Due to an error in the survey firm’s computer system, incompletes from replicates 1-15 were not retained. As a result, estimates of the total number of incompletes in replicates 1-15 were made along with their distribution by subsample (Jewish/PJB/NSRE), stratum and number of adults. These estimates were made based on known data about all incompletes from replicates 16-22. In replicates 1-15, the estimated, unweighted number of incompletes are:
 - a. Jewish households = 1,909
 - b. PJB households = 376
 - c. Non-Jewish (NSRE) households = 1,893.
 - d. Total = 4,178
2. As noted, the total number of incompletes from replicates 16-22 is known because these data were retained:
 - a. Jewish households = 887
 - b. PJB households = 272
 - c. Non-Jewish (NSRE) households = 1,400.
 - d. Total = 2,559
3. Adding the estimated incompletes from replicates 1-15 to the known incompletes from replicates 16-22 produces estimated total incompletes for all replicates:
 - a. Jewish households = 2,796
 - b. PJB households = 648
 - c. Non-Jewish (NSRE) households = 3,293
 - d. Total = 6,737
4. The total number of completed screeners is 174,660, including 4,484 Jewish, 1,985 PJB and 168,191 non-Jewish (NSRE). As a result, screener incompletes represent approximately 4% of all screening cases $[(6,737)/(6,737 + 174,660) = .04]$.

However, Jewish screening incompletes represent approximately 38% of all Jewish screening cases $[(2,797)/(2,797 + 4,484) = .38]$, and PJB screening incompletes represent approximately 25% of all PJB screening cases $[(648)/(648 + 1,985) = .25]$. In contrast, non-Jewish incompletes represent approximately 2% of all non-Jewish screening cases $[(3,293)/(3,293 + 168,191) = .02]$. Jewish and PJB incompletes represent a significantly larger proportion of all Jewish and PJB screening cases than do non-Jewish incompletes with respect to total non-Jewish screening cases.

5. As noted, the weight “adjwgt” adjusts the complete screening interviews to the total number of complete plus incomplete (or partial) screening interviews by three factors: subsample (Jewish, PJB or NSRE), stratum, and number of adults in the household. Other than subsample, screener incompletes were not accounted for in screener completes by a more specific measure of the religion of household members. In all three subsamples, religions can vary: Jewish households can contain Jews whose religion is Judaism, Jews with no or other religions, and people with other religions. PJB households can contain adults with a non-Jewish religion and no religion. NSRE households can contain adults with many different kinds of non-Jewish religions and no religion. To the extent, then, that adults in screener partials have different religions than adults in the completed interviews – even within the same subsample – biases may emerge in the weighted data of the completed interview data files.

For further information on weights, see the Study Documentation, section II/B/2, “Detailed Weighting Methodology.”

CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES

A limited number of contextual variables are placed on the screening data file and the completed NJPS and NSRE data files.

The following contextual variables are part of the CATI interviewing system and are based on the telephone number at which the respondent was contacted:

1. state: two-digit state code
2. fips: five-digit state and county code
3. dmacode: designated market area code (from Nielsen Media Research)
4. dmarank: designated market area rank (from Nielsen Media Research)
5. msacode: metropolitan statistical area code
6. metstat: metropolitan status code (metro/non-metro)
7. neicnty: Nielsen county size
8. cendiv: 9 Census divisions
9. timezone: six time zones (Eastern, Central, Mountain, Western, Alaska, Hawaii)

Value labels for the contextual variables above can be found in the Study Documentation.

The following contextual variables are based on methodological specifications and other fieldwork factors:

1. ID: case ID, a unique 7-digit identification code for each household in the data files. IDs that begin with 1 are from the completed Jewish sample; IDs that begin with 2 are from the completed PJB sample; IDs that begin with 3 are from the completed NSRE sample; IDs that begin with 4 are households in which an adult participated in the screener interview but the household was not selected for a main NJPS (Jewish or PJB) or NSRE interview.
2. strata: sampling stratum in which household is located (codes 1-7)
3. replic: the replicate in which household was interviewed (codes 1-22)
4. length: length of interview in seconds
5. result: final disposition result
6. intvid: interviewer identification code
7. date: the date on which the main interview was completed
8. subsam: subsample (Jewish, PJB or NSRE, or not selected for main interview)
9. zipcode: the zipcode of the selected respondent's primary residence
10. compcode: a completion code for screening interviews
11. attempt: number of attempts made to reach a household
12. status: subsample (Jewish, PJB or NSRE) for which a case qualified, regardless of whether the case was selected for a main interview

CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

A limited number of constructed variables are placed on the completed interview data files, based on other data collected during the interview process:

1. hhsiz: total household size (adults plus children)
2. hhpoor: a variable that identifies households below the U.S. federal poverty line
3. zipcen4: four U.S. Census regions, based on respondent's primary residence zipcode
4. zipcen9: nine U.S. Census divisions, based on respondent's primary residence zipcode
5. respocc: respondent's occupation, based on the federal *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*.¹
6. spocc: spouse's occupation, based on the federal *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*.
7. isac_a through isac_f: sample allocation codes based on information from the initial screening respondent. See the NJPS/NSRE Study Documentation for further information on how sample allocation codes were constructed and how they were used in classifying adults as Jewish, PJB or non-Jewish for a main interview.
8. rsac_a through rsac_f, and rsac_sp: sample allocation codes for adults and spouse, based on information from the selected respondent for the NJPS main interviews. See the NJPS/NSRE Study Documentation for further information on how sample

¹ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. 2000. Springfield, VA and Lanham, MD: National Technical Information Service (US Dept. of Commerce) and Bernan Associates.

allocation codes were constructed. The NSRE completed interview file contains only rsac_a for the respondent.

“J” VARIABLES

In addition to the constructed variables above, a series of constructed variables j_1 through j_6 for adults and j_ch1 through j_ch10 for children are on the NJPS completed interview file. These “J” variables were constructed and used by the study sponsor, United Jewish Communities, to define Jews (both adult and children) for its official population projection. J variables also exist for respondent’s spouse (j_sp) and for the randomly selected child (kj_ch). They are included on the file so that analysts can replicate findings in the official UJC report on NJPS.

It is important to recognize that the definition of Jewish according to the “J” variables is different than the definition of Jewish used to initially classify and interview adults and found in the “isac” and “rsac” variables above. UJC recognizes, of course, that analysts may define Jews in different ways and according to different criteria. Syntax for the “J” variables is included as an appendix to this Data File User Guide.

SELECTED COMPLEX VARIABLES

This section highlights variables that analysts may find particularly complicated, due to the complexity of the survey instruments and/or data collection method:

1. Several variables related to age appear in the household roster section of the NJPS completed interview file:
 - a. The series of variables in q006a_ are birth months.
 - b. The series of variables in q006aa_ are birth years.
 - c. The series of variables in q007_ are current age if birth year data in q006aa are missing due to a response of don’t know, refused or no answer.
 - d. The series of variables in q007a_ are age intervals for adults if current age data in q007 are missing due to a response of don’t know, refused or no answer.
 - e. The series of variables in q007aa_ are five-year age intervals, based on all available information in q006a_, q006aa_, q007_ and q007a_.
 - f. The series of variables in q007ab_ are continuous age scales, based on all available age information in q006a, q006aa, q007 and q007a. Analysts should use the q007ab_ variables to compute their own age categories.
2. The series of variables on race and Hispanic ethnicity (q008 and q009) are part of the household roster section of the NJPS completed interview file, but they are constructed differently than other household roster variables.

An initial question on race (variable q008a_a) asked about the race of the respondent. Following that, respondents in a 2-person household were asked if the other person has the same race (q008b), and if no, a follow-up question (q008c) asked what the race of the other person is.

Respondents in households with 3 or more people were asked if all other household members have the same race as the respondent (q008d). If the respondent indicated no, follow-up questions asked which other adult have a different race (multiple response variables q008e_1 through q008e_5) and then what race the mentioned person has (q008f_01 through q008f_57, which cover all possible relationships in the household).

Based on information about relationships among other household members, specific variables were also created for the race of spouse and partners (q008a_sp and q008a_pa).

Regarding Hispanic ethnicity, the first variable in the series (q009a_a) records whether the respondent is Hispanic. Respondents in two-person households were asked in q009b if the other person is Hispanic. Respondents in three or more person households were asked how many other household members are Hispanic (q009c_x), and, if any, which members are Hispanic (multiple response variables q009d_1 through q009d_4).

3. Household roster variables related to NJPS main interview question 12 (raised Jewish) are split into three series:
 - a. q012a_a through q012a_p (as well as q012a_sp and q012a_pa). These are the initial responses to NJPS main instrument question 12 on having been raised Jewish, which has seven response categories: yes; yes, raised half/partially Jewish; yes, other; no; don't know; refused; no answer.
 - b. q012b_a through q012b_p (as well as q012bsp and q012bpa). These variables record further specifications to an original response of "yes, raised half/partially Jewish" in q012a. In addition to being household roster variables, the series of q012b variables are multiple response variables. For example, q012b_a is a count variable followed by q012b_a1 through q012b_a3, which record the first, second and third specifications to the respondent's original response "yes, raised half/partially Jewish" in q012a_a.
 - c. Q012c_a through q012c_p (as well q012csp and q012cpa). These variables record further specifications to an original response of "yes, other" in q012a. In addition to being household roster variables, the series of q012c variables are multiple response variables. For example, q012c_a is a count variable followed by q012c_a1 and q012c_a2, which record the first and second specifications to the respondent's original response "yes, other" in q012a_a.
4. Variables on marital histories (q068_a through q102_a) have shifting bases:

- a. The base in q068_a is respondents who are currently married.
 - b. The base in q069_a is respondents who are currently separated, divorced or widowed.
 - c. The bases in q070a1_a and q07a2_a are respondents who are currently married or separated and married one time only.
 - d. The bases in q070b1_a and q070b2_a are respondents who are currently married or separated and married two or more times.
 - e. The bases in q071_a through q075_b are respondents who are currently married or separated, regardless of how many time they were married. These questions refer to the only marriage of those married once and the current marriage of those married 2 or more times.
 - f. The bases in q076_a through q084_a are respondents who are currently married or separated and have been married two or more times. These questions refer to these respondents' first marriages, not to their current marriages.
 - g. The bases in q085a_a through q093_a are respondents who are currently widowed or divorced, regardless of how many times they were married. These questions refer to the only marriage of those married once and the current marriage of those married 2 or more times.
 - h. The bases in q094_a through q102_a are respondents who are currently widowed or divorced and have been married two or more times. These questions refer to these respondents' first marriages, not to their current marriages.
 - i. In addition to the shifting bases noted above, other skip patterns exist for particular questions in this section. Analysts should carefully consult the questionnaire in order to follow the skip patterns.
5. Following an initial question on annual household income (q305_x), a series of follow-up questions were asked if the original response indicated the household may live below the U.S. federal poverty line:
- a. q307a_x was asked of households with one person, age less than 65, with household income less than \$15,000.
 - b. q307b_x was asked of households with one person, age 65 or older, with income less than \$15,000.
 - c. q307c_x was asked of households with two people, the respondent being less than 65 years old, with household income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.
 - d. q307d_x was asked of households with two people, the respondent being age 65 or older, with income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.
 - e. q307e_x was asked of households with three people and income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.
 - f. q308a_x was asked of households with four people and income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.
 - g. q308b_x was asked of households with five people and income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.
 - h. q308c_x was asked of households with seven or more people and income between \$25,000 and \$35,000.

Households with six people did not receive a follow-up question to determine if they were below the poverty level. This is because the federal poverty line for six-person households at the time of the survey was \$24,900, and the original income question (q305_x) contains an interval that ends at \$25,000. Survey designers deemed it unnecessary to ask respondents in 6-person households if their income was under \$24,900 if they already reported that it was under \$25,000.

NJPS QUESTION SUMMARY GUIDE

The NJPS questionnaire contains over 300 questions. To assist data file users in locating questions of interest to them, the following table presents questions from the NJPS main survey by subject area. Corresponding variables in the data file can be found by matching them to the question numbers provided below. Analysts are also strongly encouraged to use the questionnaire for locating variables of interest.

NJPS Summary Guide

Category	Subcategory	Question(s)
Demographics	Gender	5
	Age	6, 7
	Birthplace- Respondent	52-54
	Birthplace- partner, ancestors, spouse	58-65
	# of adults in the household	Screener question 2
	# of children in the household	3
	Relationship to respondent	4
	Race/Ethnicity	8, 9
	Region	36
Religious Affiliation and Jewish Background	Religion	10
	Parent Jewish	11
	Raised Jewish	12
	Consider Jewish	13-17
	Conversion to Judaism	18- 20
	Conversion from Judaism	21-22
Education- General	Currently in school	23
	Type of school	24-29
	Highest degree or year of school	30-32

NJPS Summary Guide (continued)

Category	Subcategory	Question(s)
Mobility	Residence- Current and Future	33-35, 37-51
	Immigration- respondent, partner and spouse	55-57
Marital History	Current marital status	66-67
	# of marriages and length	68-71,76, 85, 94
	Religion of spouse	77-78, 86-87, 95-96
	Conversion	74-75
	Ceremony	72-73, 79-80, 88-89, 97-98
	End of marriage	81-84, 90-93, 99-102
Cohabitation and dating	Cohabitation	103
	Dating	104-105
Fertility	Live Births	106
	Date of births	107-108
	Total children expected	109
Adoption	Adoption	110-112
Jewish Religious Affiliations	Denomination – current and past	114-115
	Synagogue membership- current and past	121, 123
	Synagogue denomination	122
	Attendance at religious services	124-128
Jewish Activities	Use of Jewish media	1
	Shabbat observance	131, 136
	Passover seder	132
	Chanukah candles	133
	Kosher- in home, out of home	134-135
	Yom Kippur fasting	136b
	Mourning ritual	137
	Religiosity and observance	138-140
	Increase or decrease in activity	143
	Adult learning	219-220
	Mezuzah	222

NJPS Summary Guide (continued)

Category	Subcategory	Question(s)
Jewish Beliefs	God	227
	Torah	228
Feelings about Judaism	Being Jewish	118
	Judaism today	119, 142
	Importance	120
	Connection to the Jewish people	141
	Being a Jew in America	224
	Considering others Jewish	225
	Being Jewish involves...	226
Israel	Familiarity with situation	2
	Been to Israel and number of times	144, 146-147
	Reasons for not going	145
	Ages at time of travel to Israel	148-150, 153-155
	Organizational trip and length	151-152, 156-157
	Consider self Israeli	158
	Family or close friends in Israel	159
Jewish Upbringing and Young Adulthood	Ethnicity	164
	Shabbat	165
	Religious attendance	166
	Jewish education grades 1-7	168-170
	Jewish education grades 8-12	171-173
	Bar/Bat Mitzvah	174
	Non-Jewish religious education	175-176
	Camp	177-179
	High school years	180-183
	College years	184-188
Current Jewish Children (represented by randomly selected Jewish child)	Bris/simchat bat	189-190
	Kindergarten	191-192
	Jewish education: types and years	193-204
	Non-Jewish education	205-206
	Youth group	207
	Camp	208-212
	Israel	213-216
	Friends	217
Decision maker	218	

NJPS Summary Guide (continued)

Category	Subcategory	Question(s)
Holocaust Victims	Survivors	160-161
	Flight victims	162
Social Networks	Jewish friends – high school, college, now	180, 186, 229
Intermarriage	Importance of Jewish spouse, for self and child	232-235
	Participation in programs (by couple)	236-237
	Feelings of acceptance	238
Non-Jewish Religious Activities	Christmas tree	167, 230-231
	Church membership	129-130
Anti-Semitism	Personal experience	240
	General assessment	239
Language	English	241
	Hebrew	242
Political Orientation	Political party identification	243
	Liberal-Conservative ideology	244
	Registered to vote	246
	Political participation	245
Volunteerism	Any volunteerism	247
	Jewish	248-249
	Non-Jewish	250-251
Organizational Memberships	JCC	252-253
	Other Jewish	254
	Non-Jewish	255
Health and Social Services	Personal health evaluation	256
	Health condition among household members	257-260
	Social service needs	261
	Social services received	262-263
	Children	264
	Insurance	265

NJPS Summary Guide (continued)

Category	Subcategory	Question(s)
Philanthropy	Familiarity with UJA-Federation	266
	Contribute to federation	267-273, 284
	Other Jewish charity	274-276
	Reasons for contribution	277-278
	Non-Jewish charity	279-283
Affordability of Jewish Life	Financial limitations	285
Employment	Employment status	286, 294
	Hours	287, 295
	Last year of work	288, 296
	Type of occupation	289-293, 297-298
Financial Resources	Earnings	299-300
	Social Security	301-303
	Household income and poverty	304-308
	Net worth	309-310
Wills	Will	311
	Provisions for charity	312-316

COMPARABLE VARIABLES IN THE NSRE AND NJPS COMPLETED INTERVIEW DATA FILES

As noted in the introductory section to this Data File User Guide, the National Survey of Religion and Ethnicity was conducted, among other reasons, to provide comparative data with respondents in the NJPS (Jewish and PJB) data file. The following table is provided to assist analysts in locating NSRE variables that were designed to be comparable to NJPS variables.

Comparable variables in NSRE and NJPS completed interview files

Topic	NSRE	NJPS
Number Of Children (Under 18) In Household	nq01_x	q003_x
Gender (Respondent)	nq04_a	q005_a
Age (Respondent)	nq05_a	q007ab_a
Birth Year (Respondent)	nq05a_a	q006aa_a

Comparable variables in NSRE and NJPS completed interview files (continued)

Topic	NSRE	NJPS
Birth Month (Respondent)	nq05b_a	q006a_a
Ethnicity/Race (Respondent)	nq06_a through nq06_a4	q008a_a
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity (Respondent)	nq07_a	q009a_a
Religion (Respondent)	nq08_a through nq08_a2	q010_a through q010_a3
Religion Raised (Respondent)	nq09_a through nq09_a3	q017_a through q017_a2
Attended School Fall/Spring 1999-2000 (Respondent)	nq10_a	q023_a
Grade/Year Enrolled (Respondent)	nq11_a	q028_a
Attending College Full Or Part Time (Respondent)	nq12_a	q029_a
Highest Education Level Completed (Respondent)	nq13_a	q030_a through q30_a2
Primary Residence Location	nq14_x	q033_x
Primary Residence: Telephone Lines	nq15_x	q034_x
Primary Residence: Census division	nq16_x	q036_x
Residence 5 Years Ago (Respondent)	nq17_a	q044_a
Residence 5 Years Ago: Previous State (Respondent)	nq18_a	q045_a
Residence 5 Years Ago: Previous Country (Respondent)	nq19_a	q046_a
Born in US (Respondent)	nq20_a	q052_a
Current Marital Status (Respondent)	nq21_a	q066_a
Attended Religious Services Past Year (Respondent)	nq22_a	q124_a
Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services Past Year (Respondent)	nq23_a through nq23_a2	q125_a through q125_a2
Extent Personally Religious (Respondent)	nq24_a	q138_a
Political Party Identification (Respondent)	nq25_a	q243_a
Evaluation of Personal Health (Respondent)	nq26_a	q256_a
Contribution to Charity/Cause in 1999 (Household)	nq27_x	q267_x, q274_x, q279_x

Comparable variables in NSRE and NJPS completed interview files (continued)

Topic	NSRE	NJPS
Contribution Level under \$100 or \$100 or more (Household)	nq28_x	q268_x, q275_x, q280_x
Current Employment Status (Respondent)	nq29_a through nq29_a4	q286_a through q286_a3
Paid Work Hours in Typical Work Week (Respondent)	nq30_a	q287_a
Type of Work/Occupation- (Respondent)	nq31_a	q289_a
Total Household Pre-Tax Income 1999	nq32_x	q305_x
Proportion of Closest Friends Jewish (Respondent)	nq41_a	q229_a

Analysts should carefully consult the questionnaires to assess whether in their professional judgment variables in the table above can be validly compared across the data files. In some cases, small changes in question wording and response categories were necessary, usually because the questions addressed religious topics. Analysts who wish to merge comparable variables from the NJPS and NSRE data files using the SPSS merge cases function first need to assign the same variable names in both data files (for example, by computing new NSRE variables with the same variables names as comparable NJPS variables).

Though not in the table above, all screener, weight, contextual and constructed variables detailed above and common to both files are strictly comparable.

Variables specifying the relationship of other household members to the respondent were originally designed to be comparable across the data files. However, due to different data collection methods in the CATI programming for the main NSRE interviews, the variables are not comparable. In the NJPS completed interview file, the variables are part of the household roster section, and include q004_b through q004_f for adults and q004_g through q004_p for children. In the NSRE completed interview data file, the variables were treated as multiple response variables rather than household roster variables, and include nq02_1 through nq02_5 for adults and nq03_x through nq03_x for children.

CATI PROGRAMMING AND DATA RETENTION ERRORS

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) is the computer system that survey research companies use to conduct interviews. This section details CATI programming and data retention errors that resulted in missing and/or incomplete data in the NJPS/NSRE screening and completed interview data files. Missing data due to CATI

programming and data retention errors are different than user-defined missing data and system missing data described above in the section on “Data File Structure.” CATI programming and data retention errors include the following:

1. Due to a data retention error, screener incompletes (or partials) from replicates 1-15 were not retained. This issue is discussed in full in the section above entitled “Weighting Adjustments for Screener Incompletes.”
2. Throughout the questionnaire, selected questions were designed to be asked about respondents’ partners living in the household. Partners were operationally defined as any person the respondent identified as a partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or fiancé/fiancée. Complete partner data were collected in the household roster section of the interview (questions 4-17 in the NJPS completed interview data file). However, in questions following the household roster section, a CATI programming error resulted in boyfriend/girlfriends and fiancé/fiancées not being included in questions for partners. A recontact study attempted to re-interview boyfriend/girlfriends and fiancé/fiancées who had been mistakenly skipped out of questions designed for them (see the Study Documentation, section I/D/5, “Recontact Interviews”), but not all partners were successfully recontacted. The affected questions, which include varying cases of missing partner data, are the following: q053_pa, q059_pa, q060_pa, q061_pa, q064_pa, q126_pa, q127_pa, q127_pa1, q127_pa2, q129_pa, q282_pa, and q283_pa.
3. Throughout the questionnaire, selective questions required a specific year as an answer (e.g., in what year and month was your oldest child born?). Initial programming instructions were written to restrict year-specific answers to less than 2000 when fieldwork was scheduled to be completed in the year 2000. When fieldwork went into 2001, the programming instructions were not changed. The field firm, RoperASW, has stated that to the best it could determine, by interviewing its own interviewers and supervisors, answers of “2001” were placed in the “2000” response category. However, placement of “2001” answers in the “2000” response category cannot be confirmed, and answers of “2001” are unrecoverable.

Questions requiring a year answer appear in the following areas: age, mobility, immigration, visits to Israel, employment, childbearing and marital histories. Variables with year response categories that may have been affected by this problem, are q006aa_ for children, q019_a, q019_pa, q019_sp, q022_a, q037_a, q055_a, q070a1_a, q070b1_a, q076a_a, q081_a, q085a_a, q090_a, q094a_a, q099_a, q107_a, q108_a, q149_a, q288_a, q296_sp, and q296_pa.

4. CATI programming errors affected four questions specifically designed for PJB respondents. Three questions on formal conversion from Judaism to another religion – q021_a, q022_a, and q022a_a – omitted approximately 80 qualified PJB respondents. These questions were part of the recontact study (see the Study Documentation, section I/D/5, “Recontact Interviews”).

5. Question 177 (variable q177_a) was designed for both Jewish and PJB respondents with a modification in question wording for PJB respondents. PJB respondents were to be asked: “Did you either attend or work at a *Jewish* summer sleep-away (or overnight) camp before you were 25 years old? (Jewish respondents were asked the same question without the word “Jewish,” to be followed by a question on Jewish religious services or other Jewish content at the camp). A CATI programming error omitted the word “Jewish” in the PJB version. All PJB respondents received the incorrect version of the question.

6. CATI programming errors resulted in missing data in some of the questions from q189 to q217 designed for the randomly selected child. This entire battery of questions was asked only of children in Jewish households, and only if the randomly selected child was operationally defined as Jewish. For CATI programming purposes, the operational definition of a Jewish child was any child whose religion is Judaism/Jewish or Judaism/Jewish and something else (q010_ = 1 or 2), who is being raised Jewish (q012a_ = 1, 2 or 3), or who is considered Jewish (q014_ = 1). A recontact study attempted to re-interview respondents about randomly selected children who had been mistakenly skipped out of questions designed for them (see the Study Documentation, section I/D/5, “Recontact Interviews”), but not all respondents were successfully recontacted. The affected questions, which include varying cases of missing data on the randomly selected child, are the following: q203_g, q211_g, q212_g, q213_g, q214_g and q217_g.

It is important to note that all data on children, including the randomly selected child, were accurately and completely collected in the household roster section of the main interview.

9. Occupation and earnings data were supposed to be collected about all spouses and partners, but a CATI programming error resulted in data only being collected for spouses and partners of respondents who were currently working or had last worked in 1999 or 2000. This error disproportionately affected the spouses and partners of older and retired respondents. The affected variables are q294_sp, q294_sp1, q294_sp2, q294_sp3, q295_sp, q295_pa, q296_sp, q296_pa, q297_sp, q297_pa, q298_sp, q298_pa, q300_sp and q300_pa.

RoperASW notified UJC of the missing spouse/partner occupation data in late April 2002, eight months after the end of interviewing. No recontact study was conducted due to length of time since completion of the field phase and restriction of the problem to subsets of spouses/partners rather than the respondent sample.

10. CATI programming errors affected two questions on social security payments. Q301_a was meant to be asked of all respondents age 62 and over, but respondents age 62 were mistakenly excluded from the question. Similarly, q302_sp and q302_pa were meant to be asked of all spouses and partners age 62 and above, but spouses and partners age 62-64 were mistakenly excluded from the question.

11. A question on the likelihood of making provisions for a Jewish charity or cause in respondents' wills, q316_a, was skipped in initial interviewing for nearly all qualified respondents. This question was part of a recontact study (see the Study Documentation, section I/D/5, "Recontact Interviews"), but approximately 80% of respondents who qualified for the question were not successfully recontacted, and their answers are missing.
12. The bases in q317a_a and q317b_a were initially designed to include respondents with spouses and partners *if either* the respondent or spouse was between the ages of 35 and 75. However, a CATI programming error resulted in the base including respondents with spouses or partners *only if both* respondent and spouse/partner were between the ages of 35 and 75.
13. Questions on the relationship of other adults and children to the respondent in the National Survey of Religion Ethnicity (nq02_x through nq02_x5, and nq03_x through nq03_x7) were originally designed to be household roster variables. However, a CATI decision resulted in these questions being multiple response variables instead of household roster variables, rendering comparability with the parallel NJPS variables very difficult. It is important to note that the total number of other adults and children in NSRE households was successfully obtained for all NSRE respondents, but the NSRE programming led in some cases to interviewers collecting less than a full roster of relationships of other household members to the respondent. Forty one percent of eligible cases on the question about relationships to children were affected.
14. Due to a design flaw, the number of telephone lines was not collected for screener incompletes (i.e., households where a screening interview was completed, the household was selected for a full interview, but the full interview was not completed). For weighting purposes, telephone line data were imputed based on data from completed screening cases not selected for an interview (which were asked number of telephone lines before the screening interview was terminated) and completed main interviews, which were asked about telephone lines during the main interview.

Please note that further analyses of missing data described above are ongoing, and more specific details on numbers of cases affected for each variable will be released in future versions of the Data File User Guide. Analysts are advised to use variables affected by CATI programming errors with caution.

APPENDIX: SYNTAX FOR “J” VARIABLES

/* syntax for adults

Recode rsac_a rsac_b rsac_c rsac_d rsac_e rsac_f rsac_sp (1 2 3 4 7 8 =1)(5 6 =2)(9 thru 19=2)
into j1 j2 j3 j4 j5 j6 jsp.

if (rsac_a=9 or rsac_a=10) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=5 and q010_a1=55) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=5) and (q010_a1 ge 75 and q010_a1 le 111 and q010_a1 ne 83) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=6 and q010_a1=55) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=6) and (q010_a1 ge 75 and q010_a1 le 111 and q010_a1 ne 83) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=12 and q010_a1=55) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=12) and (q010_a1 ge 75 and q010_a1 le 111 and q010_a1 ne 83) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=13 and q010_a1=55) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=13) and (q010_a1 ge 75 and q010_a1 le 111 and q010_a1 ne 83) j1=3.

if (rsac_a=14 or rsac_a=15) j1=3.

if (rsac_b=9 or rsac_b=10) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=5 and q010_b1=55) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=5) and (q010_b1 ge 75 and q010_b1 le 111 and q010_b1 ne 83) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=6 and q010_b1=55) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=6) and (q010_b1 ge 75 and q010_b1 le 111 and q010_b1 ne 83) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=12 and q010_b1=55) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=12) and (q010_b1 ge 75 and q010_b1 le 111 and q010_b1 ne 83) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=13 and q010_b1=55) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=13) and (q010_b1 ge 75 and q010_b1 le 111 and q010_b1 ne 83) j2=3.

if (rsac_b=14 or rsac_b=15) j2=3.

if (rsac_c=9 or rsac_c=10) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=5 and q010_c1=55) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=5) and (q010_c1 ge 75 and q010_c1 le 111 and q010_c1 ne 83) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=6 and q010_c1=55) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=6) and (q010_c1 ge 75 and q010_c1 le 111 and q010_c1 ne 83) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=12 and q010_c1=55) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=12) and (q010_c1 ge 75 and q010_c1 le 111 and q010_c1 ne 83) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=13 and q010_c1=55) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=13) and (q010_c1 ge 75 and q010_c1 le 111 and q010_c1 ne 83) j3=3.

if (rsac_c=14 or rsac_c=15) j3=3.

if (rsac_d=9 or rsac_d=10) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=5 and q010_d1=55) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=5) and (q010_d1 ge 75 and q010_d1 le 111 and q010_d1 ne 83) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=6 and q010_d1=55) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=6) and (q010_d1 ge 75 and q010_d1 le 111 and q010_d1 ne 83) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=12 and q010_d1=55) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=12) and (q010_d1 ge 75 and q010_d1 le 111 and q010_d1 ne 83) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=13 and q010_d1=55) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=13) and (q010_d1 ge 75 and q010_d1 le 111 and q010_d1 ne 83) j4=3.

if (rsac_d=14 or rsac_d=15) j4=3.

if (rsac_e=9 or rsac_e=10) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=5 and q010_e1=55) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=5) and (q010_e1 ge 75 and q010_e1 le 111 and q010_e1 ne 83) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=6 and q010_e1=55) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=6) and (q010_e1 ge 75 and q010_e1 le 111 and q010_e1 ne 83) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=12 and q010_e1=55) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=12) and (q010_e1 ge 75 and q010_e1 le 111 and q010_e1 ne 83) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=13 and q010_e1=55) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=13) and (q010_e1 ge 75 and q010_e1 le 111 and q010_e1 ne 83) j5=3.

if (rsac_e=14 or rsac_e=15) j5=3.

if (rsac_f=9 or rsac_f=10) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=5 and q010_f1=55) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=5) and (q010_f1 ge 75 and q010_f1 le 111 and q010_f1 ne 83) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=6 and q010_f1=55) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=6) and (q010_f1 ge 75 and q010_f1 le 111 and q010_f1 ne 83) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=12 and q010_f1=55) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=12) and (q010_f1 ge 75 and q010_f1 le 111 and q010_f1 ne 83) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=13 and q010_f1=55) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=13) and (q010_f1 ge 75 and q010_f1 le 111 and q010_f1 ne 83) j6=3.

if (rsac_f=14 or rsac_f=15) j6=3.

if (rsac_sp=9 or rsac_sp=10) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=5 and q010_sp1=55) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=5) and (q010_sp1 ge 75 and q010_sp1 le 111 and q010_sp1 ne 83) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=6 and q010_sp1=55) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=6) and (q010_sp1 ge 75 and q010_sp1 le 111 and q010_sp1 ne 83) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=12 and q010_sp1=55) jsp=3.

if (rsac_sp=12) and (q010_sp1 ge 75 and q010_sp1 le 111 and q010_sp1 ne 83) jsp=3.

```
if (rsac_sp=13 and q010_sp1=55) jsp=3.  
if (rsac_sp=13) and (q010_sp1 ge 75 and q010_sp1 le 111 and q010_sp1 ne 83) jsp=3.
```

```
if (rsac_sp=14 or rsac_a=15) jsp=3.
```

```
recode j1 j2 j3 j4 j5 j6 jsp (2=3) (3=2).
```

```
variable labels j1 'Jewish status respondent'.  
variable labels j2 'Jewish status adult 2'.  
variable labels j3 'Jewish status adult 3'.  
variable labels j4 'Jewish status adult 4'.  
variable labels j5 'Jewish status adult 5'.  
variable labels j6 'Jewish status adult 6'.  
variable labels jsp 'Jewish status spouse'.
```

```
value labels j1 j2 j3 j4 j5 j6 jsp  
    1 "Jewish"  
    2 "Jewish connected"  
    3 "non-Jewish".
```

```
/* syntax for children
```

```
compute j_ch1=0.  
compute j_ch2=0.  
compute j_ch3=0.  
compute j_ch4=0.  
compute j_ch5=0.  
compute j_ch6=0.  
compute j_ch7=0.  
compute j_ch8=0.  
compute j_ch9=0.  
compute j_ch10=0.  
compute kj_ch=0.
```

```
DO IF (source01=0)
```

```
if (q010_g1=1 or q010_g1=2) j_ch1 = 1.  
if (q010_g1 > 2 ) j_ch1 = 2.  
if ((q010_g1=112 or q010_g1=113 or q010_g1=114 or q010_g1=115 or q010_g1=116) and  
(q012a_g=1 or q012a_g=2 or q012a_g=3 or q014_g=1)) j_ch1=1.  
if ((q010_g1=55 or (q010_g1>=75 and q010_g1<=111 and q010_g1 ne 83)) and (q012a_g=1 or  
q012a_g=2 or q012a_g=3 or q014_g=1)) j_ch1=3.  
if ((q010_g1=112 or q010_g1=113 or q010_g1=114 or q010_g1=115 or q010_g1=116) and  
(q012a_g=5 or q012a_g=6 or q012a_g=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4  
or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch1=3.  
if ((q010_g1=112 or q010_g1=113 or q010_g1=114 or q010_g1=115 or q010_g1=116) and  
(q012a_g=4) and (q014_g=2 or q014_g=3 or q014_g=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3  
or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch1=3.
```

```
if (q010_h1=1 or q010_h1=2) j_ch2 = 1.  
if (q010_h1 > 2 ) j_ch2 = 2.
```

if ((q010_h1=112 or q010_h1=113 or q010_h1=114 or q010_h1=115 or q010_h1=116) and (q012a_h=1 or q012a_h=2 or q012a_h=3 or q014_h=1)) j_ch2=1.
if ((q010_h1=55 or (q010_h1>=75 and q010_h1<=111 and q010_h1 ne 83)) and (q012a_h=1 or q012a_h=2 or q012a_h=3 or q014_h=1)) j_ch2=3.
if ((q010_h1=112 or q010_h1=113 or q010_h1=114 or q010_h1=115 or q010_h1=116) and (q012a_h=5 or q012a_h=6 or q012a_h=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch2=3.
if ((q010_h1=112 or q010_h1=113 or q010_h1=114 or q010_h1=115 or q010_h1=116) and (q012a_h=4) and (q014_h=2 or q014_h=3 or q014_h=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch2=3.

if (q010_i1=1 or q010_i1=2) j_ch3 = 1.
if (q010_i1 > 2) j_ch3 = 2.
if ((q010_i1=112 or q010_i1=113 or q010_i1=114 or q010_i1=115 or q010_i1=116) and (q012a_i=1 or q012a_i=2 or q012a_i=3 or q014_i=1)) j_ch3=1.
if ((q010_i1=55 or (q010_i1>=75 and q010_i1<=111 and q010_i1 ne 83)) and (q012a_i=1 or q012a_i=2 or q012a_i=3 or q014_i=1)) j_ch3=3.
if ((q010_i1=112 or q010_i1=113 or q010_i1=114 or q010_i1=115 or q010_i1=116) and (q012a_i=5 or q012a_i=6 or q012a_i=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch3=3.
if ((q010_i1=112 or q010_i1=113 or q010_i1=114 or q010_i1=115 or q010_i1=116) and (q012a_i=4) and (q014_i=2 or q014_i=3 or q014_i=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch3=3.

if (q010_j1=1 or q010_j1=2) j_ch4 = 1.
if (q010_j1 > 2) j_ch4 = 2.
if ((q010_j1=112 or q010_j1=113 or q010_j1=114 or q010_j1=115 or q010_j1=116) and (q012a_j=1 or q012a_j=2 or q012a_j=3 or q014_j=1)) j_ch4=1.
if ((q010_j1=55 or (q010_j1>=75 and q010_j1<=111 and q010_j1 ne 83)) and (q012a_j=1 or q012a_j=2 or q012a_j=3 or q014_j=1)) j_ch4=3.
if ((q010_j1=112 or q010_j1=113 or q010_j1=114 or q010_j1=115 or q010_j1=116) and (q012a_j=5 or q012a_j=6 or q012a_j=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch4=3.
if ((q010_j1=112 or q010_j1=113 or q010_j1=114 or q010_j1=115 or q010_j1=116) and (q012a_j=4) and (q014_j=2 or q014_j=3 or q014_j=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch4=3.

if (q010_k1=1 or q010_k1=2) j_ch5 = 1.
if (q010_k1 > 2) j_ch5 = 2.
if ((q010_k1=112 or q010_k1=113 or q010_k1=114 or q010_k1=115 or q010_k1=116) and (q012a_k=1 or q012a_k=2 or q012a_k=3 or q014_k=1)) j_ch5=1.
if ((q010_k1=55 or (q010_k1>=75 and q010_k1<=111 and q010_k1 ne 83)) and (q012a_k=1 or q012a_k=2 or q012a_k=3 or q014_k=1)) j_ch5=3.
if ((q010_k1=112 or q010_k1=113 or q010_k1=114 or q010_k1=115 or q010_k1=116) and (q012a_k=5 or q012a_k=6 or q012a_k=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch5=3.
if ((q010_k1=112 or q010_k1=113 or q010_k1=114 or q010_k1=115 or q010_k1=116) and (q012a_k=4) and (q014_k=2 or q014_k=3 or q014_k=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch5=3.

if (q010_l1=1 or q010_l1=2) j_ch6 = 1.
if (q010_l1 > 2) j_ch6 = 2.
if ((q010_l1=112 or q010_l1=113 or q010_l1=114 or q010_l1=115 or q010_l1=116) and (q012a_l=1 or q012a_l=2 or q012a_l=3 or q014_l=1)) j_ch6=1.
if ((q010_l1=55 or (q010_l1>=75 and q010_l1<=111 and q010_l1 ne 83)) and (q012a_l=1 or q012a_l=2 or q012a_l=3 or q014_l=1)) j_ch6=3.

if ((q010_l1=112 or q010_l1=113 or q010_l1=114 or q010_l1=115 or q010_l1=116) and (q012a_l=5 or q012a_l=6 or q012a_l=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch6=3.

if ((q010_l1=112 or q010_l1=113 or q010_l1=114 or q010_l1=115 or q010_l1=116) and (q012a_l=4) and (q014_l=2 or q014_l=3 or q014_l=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch6=3.

if (q010_m1=1 or q010_m1=2) j_ch7 = 1.

if (q010_m1 > 2) j_ch7 = 2.

if ((q010_m1=112 or q010_m1=113 or q010_m1=114 or q010_m1=115 or q010_m1=116) and (q012a_m=1 or q012a_m=2 or q012a_m=3 or q014_m=1)) j_ch7=1.

if ((q010_m1=55 or (q010_m1>=75 and q010_m1<=111 and q010_m1 ne 83)) and (q012a_m=1 or q012a_m=2 or q012a_m=3 or q014_m=1)) j_ch7=3.

if ((q010_m1=112 or q010_m1=113 or q010_m1=114 or q010_m1=115 or q010_m1=116) and (q012a_m=5 or q012a_m=6 or q012a_m=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch7=3.

if ((q010_m1=112 or q010_m1=113 or q010_m1=114 or q010_m1=115 or q010_m1=116) and (q012a_m=4) and (q014_m=2 or q014_m=3 or q014_m=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch7=3.

if (q010_n1=1 or q010_n1=2) j_ch8 = 1.

if (q010_n1 > 2) j_ch8 = 2.

if ((q010_n1=112 or q010_n1=113 or q010_n1=114 or q010_n1=115 or q010_n1=116) and (q012a_n=1 or q012a_n=2 or q012a_n=3 or q014_n=1)) j_ch8=1.

if ((q010_n1=55 or (q010_n1>=75 and q010_n1<=111 and q010_n1 ne 83)) and (q012a_n=1 or q012a_n=2 or q012a_n=3 or q014_n=1)) j_ch8=3.

if ((q010_n1=112 or q010_n1=113 or q010_n1=114 or q010_n1=115 or q010_n1=116) and (q012a_n=5 or q012a_n=6 or q012a_n=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch8=3.

if ((q010_n1=112 or q010_n1=113 or q010_n1=114 or q010_n1=115 or q010_n1=116) and (q012a_n=4) and (q014_n=2 or q014_n=3 or q014_n=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch8=3.

if (q010_o1=1 or q010_o1=2) j_ch9 = 1.

if (q010_o1 > 2) j_ch9 = 2.

if ((q010_o1=112 or q010_o1=113 or q010_o1=114 or q010_o1=115 or q010_o1=116) and (q012a_o=1 or q012a_o=2 or q012a_o=3 or q014_o=1)) j_ch9=1.

if ((q010_o1=55 or (q010_o1>=75 and q010_o1<=111 and q010_o1 ne 83)) and (q012a_o=1 or q012a_o=2 or q012a_o=3 or q014_o=1)) j_ch9=3.

if ((q010_o1=112 or q010_o1=113 or q010_o1=114 or q010_o1=115 or q010_o1=116) and (q012a_o=5 or q012a_o=6 or q012a_o=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch9=3.

if ((q010_o1=112 or q010_o1=113 or q010_o1=114 or q010_o1=115 or q010_o1=116) and (q012a_o=4) and (q014_o=2 or q014_o=3 or q014_o=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) j_ch9=3.

if (kq010_1=1 or kq010_1=2) kj_ch = 1.

if (kq010_1 > 2) kj_ch = 2.

if ((kq010_1=112 or kq010_1=113 or kq010_1=114 or kq010_1=115 or kq010_1=116) and (kq012a=1 or kq012a=2 or kq012a=3 or kq014_g=1)) kj_ch=1.

if ((kq010_1=55 or (kq010_1>=75 and kq010_1<=111 and kq010_1 ne 83)) and (kq012a=1 or kq012a=2 or kq012a=3 or kq014_g=1)) kj_ch=3.

if ((kq010_1=112 or kq010_1=113 or kq010_1=114 or kq010_1=115 or kq010_1=116) and (kq012a=5 or kq012a=6 or kq012a=7) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a =3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) kj_ch=3.

if ((kq010_1=112 or kq010_1=113 or kq010_1=114 or kq010_1=115 or kq010_1=116) and (kq012a=4) and (kq014_g=2 or kq014_g=3 or kq014_g=4) and (rsac_a=1 or rsac_a=2 or rsac_a=3 or rsac_a=4 or rsac_a=7 or rsac_a=8)) kj_ch=3.

ELSE IF (source01=1)

if (q010_g1=1 or q010_g1=2) j_ch1=1.
if (q010_g1 > 2) j_ch1 = 2.
if ((q010_g1 ge 112 and q010_g1 le 116) and (q012a_g ge 1 and q012a_g le 3)) j_ch1=1.
if ((q010_g1=55 or (q010_g1>=75 and q010_g1<=111 and q010_g1 ne 83)) and (q012a_g=1 or q012a_g=2 or q012a_g=3)) j_ch1=3.

if (q010_h1=1 or q010_h1=2) j_ch2=1.
if (q010_h1 > 2) j_ch2 = 2.
if ((q010_h1 ge 112 and q010_h1 le 116) and (q012a_h ge 1 and q012a_h le 3)) j_ch2=1.
if ((q010_h1=55 or (q010_h1>=75 and q010_h1<=111 and q010_h1 ne 83)) and (q012a_h=1 or q012a_h=2 or q012a_h=3)) j_ch2=3.

if (q010_i1=1 or q010_i1=2) j_ch3=1.
if (q010_i1 > 2) j_ch3 = 2.
if ((q010_i1 ge 112 and q010_i1 le 116) and (q012a_i ge 1 and q012a_i le 3)) j_ch3=1.
if ((q010_i1=55 or (q010_i1>=75 and q010_i1<=111 and q010_i1 ne 83)) and (q012a_i=1 or q012a_i=2 or q012a_i=3)) j_ch3=3.

if (q010_j1=1 or q010_j1=2) j_ch4=1.
if (q010_j1 > 2) j_ch4 = 2.
if ((q010_j1 ge 112 and q010_j1 le 116) and (q012a_j ge 1 and q012a_j le 3)) j_ch4=1.
if ((q010_j1=55 or (q010_j1>=75 and q010_j1<=111 and q010_j1 ne 83)) and (q012a_j=1 or q012a_j=2 or q012a_j=3)) j_ch4=3.

if (q010_k1=1 or q010_k1=2) j_ch5=1.
if (q010_k1 > 2) j_ch5 = 2.
if ((q010_k1 ge 112 and q010_k1 le 116) and (q012a_k ge 1 and q012a_k le 3)) j_ch5=1.
if ((q010_k1=55 or (q010_k1>=75 and q010_k1<=111 and q010_k1 ne 83)) and (q012a_k=1 or q012a_k=2 or q012a_k=3)) j_ch5=3.

if (q010_l1=1 or q010_l1=2) j_ch6=1.
if (q010_l1 > 2) j_ch6 = 2.
if ((q010_l1 ge 112 and q010_l1 le 116) and (q012a_l ge 1 and q012a_l le 3)) j_ch6=1.
if ((q010_l1=55 or (q010_l1>=75 and q010_l1<=111 and q010_l1 ne 83)) and (q012a_l=1 or q012a_l=2 or q012a_l=3)) j_ch6=3.

if (q010_m1=1 or q010_m1=2) j_ch7=1.
if (q010_m1 > 2) j_ch7 = 2.
if ((q010_m1 ge 112 and q010_m1 le 116) and (q012a_m ge 1 and q012a_m le 3)) j_ch7=1.
if ((q010_m1=55 or (q010_m1>=75 and q010_m1<=111 and q010_m1 ne 83)) and (q012a_m=1 or q012a_m=2 or q012a_m=3)) j_ch7=3.

if (q010_n1=1 or q010_n1=2) j_ch8=1.
if (q010_n1 > 2) j_ch8 = 2.
if ((q010_n1 ge 112 and q010_n1 le 116) and (q012a_n ge 1 and q012a_n le 3)) j_ch8=1.
if ((q010_n1=55 or (q010_n1>=75 and q010_n1<=111 and q010_n1 ne 83)) and (q012a_n=1 or q012a_n=2 or q012a_n=3)) j_ch8=3.

```
if (q010_o1=1 or q010_o1=2) j_ch9=1.
if (q010_o1 > 2 ) j_ch9 = 2.
if ((q010_o1 ge 112 and q010_o1 le 116) and (q012a_o ge 1 and q012a_o le 3)) j_ch9=1.
if ((q010_o1=55 or (q010_o1>=75 and q010_o1<=111 and q010_o1 ne 83)) and (q012a_o=1 or
q012a_o=2 or q012a_o=3 )) j_ch9=3.
```

```
if (q010_p1=1 or q010_p1=2) j_ch10=1.
if (q010_p1 > 2 ) j_ch10 = 2.
if ((q010_p1 ge 112 and q010_p1 le 116) and (q012a_p ge 1 and q012a_p le 3)) j_ch10=1.
if ((q010_p1=55 or (q010_p1>=75 and q010_p1<=111 and q010_p1 ne 83)) and (q012a_p=1 or
q012a_p=2 or q012a_p=3 )) j_ch10=3.
```

```
if (kq010_1=1 or kq010_1=2) kj_ch = 1.
if (kq010_1 > 2 ) kj_ch = 2.
if ((kq010_1 ge 112 and kq010_1 le 116) and (kq012a ge 1 and kq012a le 3)) kj_ch=1.
if ((kq010_1=55 or (kq010_1>=75 and kq010_1<=111 and kq010_1 ne 83)) and (kq012a=1 or
kq012a=2 or kq012a=3 )) kj_ch=3.
```

END IF.

/* Recoding for selected Jewish child based on questions 10, 12 and 14

```
Var labels j_ch1 " Child 1 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch2 " Child 2 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch3 " Child 3 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch4 " Child 4 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch5 " Child 5 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch6 " Child 6 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch7 " Child 7 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch8 " Child 8 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch9 " Child 9 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
Var labels j_ch10 " Child 10 - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010 and q012 ".
Var labels kj_ch " Selected Child - Jewish/non-Jewish - Recoded q010, q012 and q014".
```

```
recode j_ch1 j_ch2 j_ch3 j_ch4 j_ch5 j_ch6 j_ch7 j_ch8 j_ch9 j_ch10 kj_ch (2=3) (3=2).
```

```
Value labels j_ch1 j_ch2 j_ch3 j_ch4 j_ch5 j_ch6 j_ch7 j_ch8 j_ch9 j_ch10 kj_ch
1 "Jewish"
2 "Jewish connected"
3 "Non-Jewish".
```

```
recode j_ch1 j_ch2 j_ch3 j_ch4 j_ch5 j_ch6 j_ch7 j_ch8 j_ch9 j_ch10 kj_ch (0=sysmis).
```