

Appendix A: Validity and Robustness of Gender Attitudes Measure

In the manuscript we report a variety of tests to ensure the validity of our measure of our dependent variable: gender attitudes. This appendix provides further information about this measure and reports robustness tests of our models using different versions of the measure.

First, Table A1 reports details about the survey questions that compose the gender attitudes measure (due to the length of the table it is located at the end of all appendixes).

We chose to include questions related to both sexual freedom and abortion in our gender attitudes measure. When we created the topic series, the sexual freedom topic series was negatively correlated with the overall gender attitudes series, raising concerns about whether it should be included in the overall gender attitudes series. Additionally, some may be concerned about the inclusion of abortion questions in the overall series because of the complex nature of abortion attitudes. As explained in the manuscript, we feel that it is important to include both types of questions for two reasons. First, research suggests that abortion attitudes (Luker 1984) and attitudes about sex (Bolzendhal and Meyer 2004) are tied to an individual's attitudes about gender more broadly. Second, abortion and sexual freedom were central to the activities of the 2nd wave of the women's movement. Because our purpose is to look at gender attitudes in relation to 2nd wave activity, we do not want to exclude any opinion related to central issues associated with the women's movement. We ran a series of robustness checks to ensure that our results were driven by the inclusion of having these questions in the series.

We re-estimated the gender attitudes series by alternatively dropping questions dealing with sex and questions associated with abortion. Each of these new series

explains more of the variance in questions than the overall gender attitudes measure. The gender attitudes series when created without questions related to sex explains 62.69 percent of the variance; and when estimated without questions related to abortion the series explains 62.18 percent of the variance. Additionally, we re-estimated the model reported in the paper substituting these alternative specifications of the gender attitudes series. The results of these robustness checks are reported in Table A2. Our central finding of the long-run relationship between feminist events and anti-feminist events remains robust to the different specifications of the gender attitudes measure. The short-run effect is still signed in the same direction, but no-longer reaches traditional levels of significance. The short-run effects are temporary and only felt in the quarter where the event occurs. Substantively the long-run effects are more interesting and of more importance in terms of our theory.

Table A2: Robustness checks of alternative specifications of gender attitudes, 1960q1 - 1992q2

	Gender Attitudes (S.E.)	Gender Attitudes minus sex (S.E.)	Gender Attitudes minus abortion (S.E.)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17*** (0.05)	-0.12*** (0.04)	-0.22*** (0.06)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05** (0.02)	0.06* (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)
Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.0001 (0.18)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.17* (0.09)	0.15 (0.11)	0.003 (0.10)
Women's Workforce Participation _{t-1}	0.06** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.10*** (0.04)

Constant	7.27*** (2.34)	6.11** (0.02)	8.67*** (2.25)
N	132	132	132
R ²	0.05	0.07	.12

p-value ≤ * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01

Appendix B: Additional Information on Data and Measures

This appendix provides additional information about the independent variables included in the model.

Table B1: Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

	Mean	Mean Δ	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Gender Attitudes	61.67	0.06	3.56	54.93	68.12
Feminist Events	5.1	0.03	4.53	0	26
Net Bill Introductions	103.12	-0.06	66.59	18	274
Women in Congress	22.7	0.27	11.41	11	57
Feminist Laws	0.38	0.01	0.72	0	4
Women's Workforce Participation	48.62	0.16	7.21	36.9	58.1

Feminist Events Reported in the New York Times: The event data are taken from the Dynamics of Collective Action data set, which assembled all collective action events from 1960 to 1995 reported in the daily editions of the *New York Times*. For an extensive description of the data collection process, see Walker, Martin, and McCarthy (2008, pp. 45-48) and Earl, Soule and McCarthy (2003). We define feminist events as those events that take positions combating any subordination on the basis of gender or seeking to improve the status of women. This includes events focused on combating sex discrimination; critiquing sex role stereotyping in all areas; supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and the expansion and protection of reproductive rights; advocating government support for mothers, poor women, and displaced homeowners; concerning the working conditions, pay, and benefits of all women workers; advocating increased

funding for research specific to women; supporting gay and lesbian rights; advocating for family law reform; opposing violence against women; encouraging increased political representation of women and women's issues; advocating for the decriminalization of prostitution, and opposing pornography.

Because the valence coding in these data can be misleading (Olzak 2010), the event data were coded by hand by the authors and a graduate assistant using the what, where, why, and how fields and the title of the article. Using Cohen's kappa statistic, a robust measure of intercoder reliability across multiple coders (Lombard et al. 2002; Landis and Koch 1977; Fleiss 1973), which incorporates the probability that coders could attach similar values by chance, we found high levels of intercoder reliability for pro-feminist events ($k=.81, p \leq .001$).

The extensive literature on the bias of event data gathered from newspapers suggests that our list of events is likely to represent large, dramatic events involving physical violence, formal organizations or elites involved in policy making (McCarthy, McPhail, and Smith 1996; Oliver and Myers 1999; Oliver and Maney 2000; Ortiz et al. 2005, p. 399). However, it is unlikely that the non-random nature of our measure substantially influences our results. Our theory requires events to be viable to transmit informational cues. Additionally, the *New York Times* is used as the standard for national media coverage. Many communication studies have compared the coverage and their results across multiple newspapers and find similar results (Hayes 2008, Peng 2004, King 1990). Extensive robustness checks of variation associated with events are reported in Appendix C.

Bill Introduction and Bill Passage: Wolbrecht (2000, p. 78-79) identified relevant bills

by examining each year's *Congressional Record Index*. She collected bills under the index headings: women, discrimination, equal/equality, female, gender, rights, and sex; and then used the title of the legislation and the abstracts to determine if the legislation applied to women and to classify the legislation as pro-women's right or anti-women's rights. We examined the individual events contained in the DCA data to make sure they did not overlap with our legislative measures, and found little evidence of potential overlap between these measures.

Our measure of net feminist bill introductions uses data from Wolbrecht (2000) on the number of feminist and anti-feminist bills introduced into each session of Congress gathered from the *Congressional Record*. We simply subtracted the number of anti-feminist bills from the number of feminist bills to achieve our measure of net feminist bill introductions.

To create the measure of passage of feminist legislation, we started with Wolbrecht's (2000) data on bill sponsorship and co-sponsorship of feminist legislation to create a list of feminist bills proposed in each session of Congress. We then researched the legislative history of each bill to determine which bills became law. Our feminist laws measure is a count of the number of feminist bills signed into law each quarter. These data are only available until 1992, so inclusion of this measure reduces the length of our time series.

Women in Congress: The number of women serving in Congress was retrieved from the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP) factsheets:

http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/resources/FactSheetArchive.php#congress

Women's Workforce Participation: Women's workforce participation represents the

workforce participation rate of women 16 years or older. These data were downloaded from the Bureau of Labor Statistics website: <http://www.bls.gov/data/#employment>.

Series id: LNS11300002Q. We use the seasonally adjusted series.

Appendix C: Robustness Checks and Endogeneity.

We also tested a variety of alternative model specifications to assess the robustness of our results. Overall our results are robust to these alternative specifications. Most importantly, our general finding that contentious social movement events have a long-run influence public opinion is robust in these alternative specifications.

We begin by examine the influence of events associated with the conservative opposition movement to the feminist movement. Ideally, we would include anti-feminist events in our model as well. Table C1 reports the results for a series of robustness checks related to the inclusion of anti-feminist events. Model 1 includes both feminist and anti-feminist events in the model as separate variables. In this model anti-feminist events are positive and significantly related to gender attitudes, but only in the long run. When anti-feminist events are included in the model, the long-run effect of feminist events is still positively signed but no longer reaches traditional levels of significance; the short-run effect is still positive and significant. Unfortunately, our data is not fine enough to disentangle the role feminist and anti-feminist events play in the model. Every quarter where an anti-feminist event occurs has a feminist event, and the number of pro-feminist events and anti-feminist events are correlated at 0.53, suggesting a fairly strong relationship. Given the lack of variation of when feminist and anti-feminist occur, we are cautious about reading too much into these results.

We see two possible explanations for these results. First, as we suggested in the

manuscript, anti-feminists event may also prime the public to think about gender and the grievances associated with the women’s movement. To test this possibility we included two other model specifications in Table C1: Model 2 includes only anti-feminist events and Model 3 includes a measure of total event activity calculated by summing feminist and anti-feminist events. As reported in Model 2, anti-feminist events are significantly related to more liberal gender attitudes in the long-run. Additionally, in Model 3 the total number events are positive and significant in both the long-run and short-run. The findings from all of these model specifications impy that anti-feminist events operate in a similar fashion to feminist events. They prime individuals to think about gender attitudes and roles causing attitude change. It appears that when the public considers these roles the result is more liberal gender attitudes regardless of the source of the prime. Second, anti-feminist events tend to react to feminist activity and feminist movement success (Banaszak and Ondercin 2009). The positive correlation between feminist and anti-feminist events may be influencing the coefficients in the model with both pro- and anti-feminist events, but our data is not fine grained enough to separate out the effects of each. This raises an important question for future research on the role of movement and oppositional movement events in causing change in public opinion.

Table C1: Robustness checks of alternative specifications of event series, 1960q1 - 1992q2

	Model 1 (S.E.)	Model 2 (S.E.)	Model 3 (S.E.)
	-		
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	0.18*** (0.5)	-0.15*** (0.04)	-0.19*** (0.05)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.03 (.03)	--	--
Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)	--	--

Anti-Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.06** (0.03)	0.07*** (0.03)	--
Δ Anti-Feminist Events	0.003 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	--
Feminist + Anti-Feminist Events _{t-1}	--	--	0.05*** (0.02)
Δ Feminist + Anti-Feminist Events	--	--	0.02* (0.01)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.0002 (0.001)	-0.0001 (0.001)	0.0004 (0.001)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.24*** (0.09)	0.22*** (0.09)	0.20** (0.09)
Women's Workforce Participation _{t-1}	0.05** (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)
Constant	8.16*** (2.23)	6.80*** (1.91)	8.65*** (2.21)
N	132	132	132
R ²	.10	0.09	0.09

p-value ≤ * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01

Not all protest events are equal, they vary in both size and the response from the state. McAdam and Su (2002) show that police violence and large events both influence movement outcomes. In our data, large demonstrations, defined as events having 10,000 participants or more, occur in only 12 percent of quarters, and only seven quarters, or 5% of all quarters, contain events with police action, defined as events where police use physical tactics, violence or attack protestors. Based on these statistics, large events and events where policy use some physical tactic are relatively rare in the women's movement. To ensure the robustness of our results controlling for the heterogeneity of events, we created variables for the proportion of large events in each quarter and the proportion of events with police action in each quarter. Then we interacted these

measures with the total number of events in a quarter. The interaction allows us to determine if an event has smaller or greater effect on public opinion conditional on the type of event. Table C2 reports the coefficients on the models with the interactions. Because of the conditional relationships we cannot directly interpret the significance of the interaction and its constituent terms directly from the traditional results table (Brambor, Clarke and Golder 2006). Thus we calculate the marginal effects for the coefficients on the long-run and short-run relationships conditional first on the size of the events and then if a police action took place during the event.

Table C2: Robustness checks of alternative specifications for type of event, 1960q1 - 1992q2

	Event Size (S.E.)	Police Action (S.E.)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.22*** (0.07)	-0.23*** (0.06)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.07 ^C (0.04)	0.07 ^C (0.03)
Δ Feminist Events	0.05 ^C (0.02)	0.05 ^C (0.02)
Proportion Large Events _{t-1}	3.43 ^C (4.2)	--
Δ Proportion Large Events	1.03 ^C (2.87)	--
Feminist * Proportion Large Events _{t-1}	-0.87 ^C (0.53)	--
Δ Feminist * Proportion Large Events	-0.47 ^C (0.35)	--
Proportion Police Action Events _{t-1}	--	-3.63 ^C (1.81)
Δ Police Action Events	--	-2.20 ^C (1.86)
Feminist * Proportion Police Action Events _{t-1}	--	-0.46 ^C (0.22)
Δ Feminist * Proportion Police Action Events	--	-0.33 ^C (0.15)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.00003 (0.002)	0.0008 (0.002)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	0.07* (0.07)	0.07* (0.07)

	(0.04)	(0.04)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.15	0.15
	(0.10)	(0.10)
Women's Workforce Participation _{t-1}	0.003	0.0002
	(0.05)	(0.05)
Constant	12.17***	12.02***
	(3.68)	(3.53)
N	132	132
R ²	.10	.14

p-value ≤ * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01
c indicates a conditional relationship

Figure C1: Marginal Effects for the Proportion of Large Events in a Quarter.

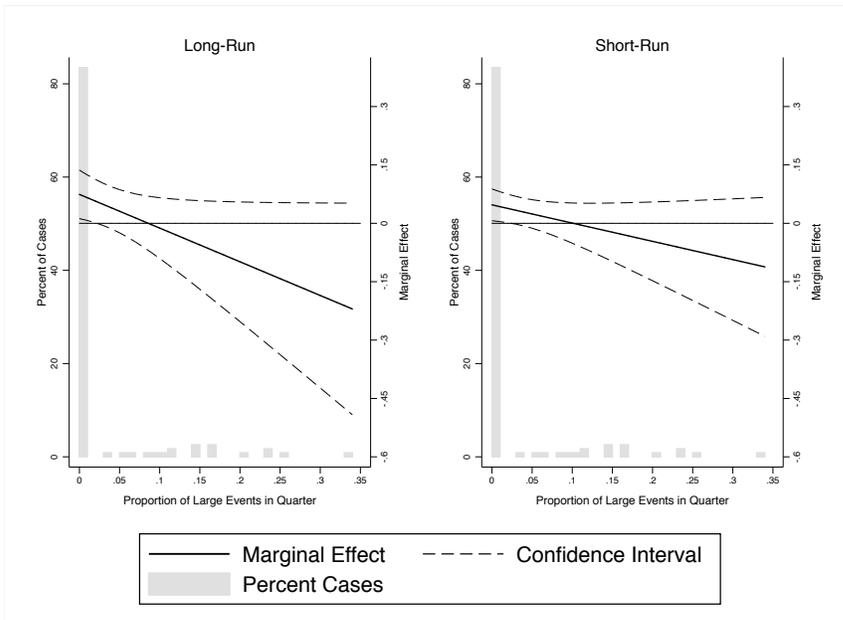
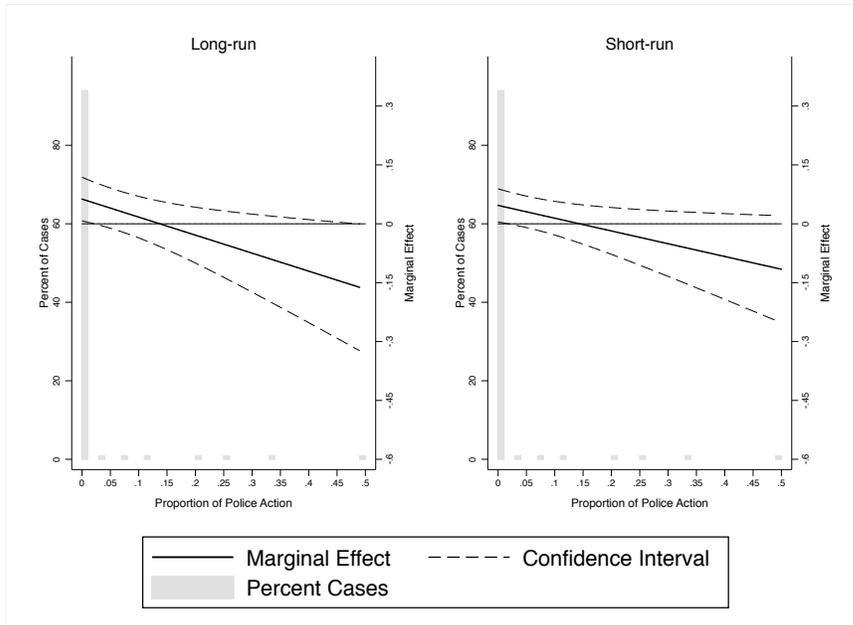


Figure C2: Marginal Effects for the Proportion of Events Where Police Engage in Physical Tactics



The marginal effects for the proportion of large events and the proportion of events where police use a physical tactics with 90% confidence intervals are reported in Figure C1 and Figure C2. When the confidence intervals contain 0 the effect is not significant. Looking first at the proportion of large events in Figure C1, we find that the only place where there is a significant effect of events is when there are no large events in a quarter. Thus for 88% of cases the findings are significant. These results also indicate that our main findings are robust to controls for event size.

A very similar story is told in Figure C2 regarding the influence of events when the police use physical tactics. Once again, the only place where there is a significant effect is when none of the events contain police actions. Thus, when police physically respond to protestors there is no additional positive or negative influence on public opinion. Here our findings are robust for 95% of our cases. Moreover, the central findings in our paper are robust to the inclusion of a control for physical responses from

the police.

Finally, qualitative analyses of the women's movement highlight the importance of the passage of the Equal Right Amendment and the *Roe v. Wade* decision for public opinion. A priori we have no expectation that these events might cause a structural break or larger than average change in public opinion. Figure 1 (in the manuscript) does not suggest differences in public opinion or the number of feminist events after these two events. Nonetheless, we ran a series of robustness checks to assess the effect of these events on public opinion. Major events like the passage of the ERA or the Roe decision could have two different types of effects. First, we could see a permanent shift in the mean level of public opinion. Second, they could have a temporary shift in public opinion. To assess if there was a permanent shift in public opinion as a result of these events we created step functions. The *Roe v. Wade* step function is coded 0, until the first quarter of 1973, when the Supreme Court issued the decision, and then 1 after the decision. The ERA step function is coded 0 until the first quarter of 1972, when Congress sent the Equal Rights Amendment to the states for ratification, and 1 after that point. Because of the overlap between these time periods separate models were run. It should also be noted that these step functions are coded 1 for a large portion of our time series, thus they are collinear with many of the other independent variables, which reduces the precision of these coefficients. These results are reported in Table C3. Model 1 contains the step function for *Roe v. Wade*. The coefficient is positive but fails to reach traditional levels of significance. Our finding that feminist events influences public opinion remains significant in this specification. Model 3 reports the step function for the ERA. The step function is positive and insignificant. In this specification

feminist events no longer reaches traditional levels of significance. This is most likely a result of correlation with the step function. The coefficients on both step functions are positive but fail to significance, meaning there was not a permanent shift in levels of public opinion after these key events.

Table C3: Robustness checks Controlling for Roe v. Wade and Equal Rights Amendment, 1960q1 - 1992q2

	Model 1: Roe Step (S.E.)	Model 2: Roe Impulse (S.E.)	Model 3: ERA Step (S.E.)	Model 4: ERA Impulse (S.E.)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.15*** (0.05)	-0.18*** (0.05)	-0.21*** (0.06)	-0.17** (0.6)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.06** (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)
Δ Feminist Events	0.03** (0.02)	0.03* (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03* (0.2)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.0001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.003 (0.02)	0.0002 (0.02)	0.005 (0.02)	0.001 (0.02)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.19** (0.09)	0.17* (0.09)	0.13 (0.09)	0.16* (0.09)
Women's Workforce Participation _{t-1}	0.07** (0.02)	0.07** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)
Roe Step Function	-0.39 (0.33)	--	--	--
Roe Impulse		0.72 (0.74)	--	--
ERA Step Function			0.50 (0.36)	--
ERA Impulse				0.94 (0.72)
Constant	6.07** (2.46)	7.70*** (2.28)	9.25*** (2.64)	7.27*** (2.23)
N	132	132	132	132
R ²	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06

p-value ≤ * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01

The other option is that these events caused temporary shocks to the series. Here

we used a simple dummy variable coded 1 in the first quarter of 1973 (for the Roe decision) and 1 in the first quarter of 1972 (for the passage of the ERA). These results are reported in Model 2 (Roe) and Model 4 (ERA) in Table C2. Both of the coefficients on the dummies are positive, suggesting greater than average change in public opinion that quarter, but fail to reach traditional levels of significance. More importantly, our substantive results remain robust to the inclusion of these controls. While these events may have caused the women's movement to mobilize, they do not appear to be having independent effects on gender attitudes.

Finally, there may be potential issues with endogenous relationships between our dependent variable and independent variables.¹ Traditionally, if there are concerns with endogeneity when using an error correction model you can switch to a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). Unfortunately, our ability to test and model these potentially endogenous relationships is limited due to both data and methodological constraints. We begin by outlining these limitations. With these constraints in mind we offer a variety of tests to assess the potential issue of endogeneity, including a VECM.

First, we have a limited number of data points (N=132) and feel that the VECM asks too much of the data. The parameterization of the VECM consumes a considerable amount of the degrees of freedom in the model. For example, the VECM requires the calculation of 54 parameters compared to the 8 parameters used in the ECM. With the VECM the basic model specification consumes 40% of our data. This is likely to lead to inefficient estimates. Moreover, the VECM is consistent only in large sample sizes

¹ A variable (x_{it}) is considered weakly exogenous if for a set of parameters (P) the marginal distribution of x_{it} contains no useful information about P. Weak exogeneity thus is dependent on what other parameters are contained in the model (Enders 2004).

(Brandt and Williams 2007). Our small sample size and the number of parameters being estimated makes it unlikely that the model will convergence on the true parameter values. Relatedly, Keele, Linn, and Webb (forthcoming) warn against over fitting time series data and describe the rule of thumb that one should have 10 observations for every parameter, if the data is identically and independently distributed (also see Babyak 2004). Given that time series data inherently violate the IID assumption, there is even less information in our data than traditional cross-sectional data. Using Keele, Linn, and Webb's rule of thumb, the VECM model would require at least 540 time points, if the data were IID.

Second, one of the underlying assumptions of the VECM, and most time series methods, is that the dependent variable is normally distributed. We would violate this assumption with a VECM. The current model reported in the manuscript, though, meets this assumption. Brandt and Williams (2001) explain that count distributed data will only approximate Gaussian distributed data when a time series of event counts have very large numbers of event counts in each period. Moreover, if the mean of the number of events is small then predictions may be equal or less than zero. This does not make sense for modeling counts of events, which by definition imply strictly positive predictions (Brandt and Williams 2001). Our variables that are counts have few average events per quarter. For instance, the bill passage variable has 0 events recorded for 71% of the quarters and the maximum number of bills passed in a quarter (4) is recorded in only 1 quarter. Thus, the number of events each quarter for our event count time series (bill passage, etc.) are too small to justify the argument that they would resemble a normal

distribution. Modeling event count data in the traditional Gaussian time series framework may result in biased and inefficient estimates (King 1988).

Despite these points, we were concerned with the potential issues of endogenous relationships between some of our variables. As a result, we conducted three different sets of analysis to assess this problem. However, as we discussed above we are cautious about giving these tests too much weight because of the modeling issues discussed above.

We started by conducting a two-stage test of endogeneity as outlined by Clarke, Ho, and Stewart (2000). They explain two conditions must be met that to achieve the weak exogeneity assumption of the ECM model. First, the error correction mechanism in the single equation ECM term should be insignificant in a model for the hypothesized weakly exogenous variable. Second, if the first condition met, residuals from the model in step one, excluding the insignificant error correction rate, are added to the model reported in the manuscript. If weakly exogenous, these residuals should be insignificant. We report these results with caution because many of the dependent variables (feminist events, bill introduction, and bill passage) are count distributed. As discussed above, because standard time series models assume a Gaussian distribution, these results may have issues with both inefficiency and bias because of the mismatch between the data generating process of the data and the distributional assumptions underlying the model. Table C4 presents the results of the models for each of these tests. For example, Panel A in Table C4 reports Model A1, which is a single equation ECM with feminist events as the dependent variable, and Model A2 incorporates the residuals from Model A1 into the single equation ECM that is reported in the paper. These tests suggest that there are possible endogenous relationships with three variables: feminist events, bill introduction,

and bill passage. Two variables, women in congress and women’s workforce participation, pass both stages of the weak exogeneity test.

The error correction rate in Model A1 is significant, thus we fail the first stage of the test weak exogeneity for feminist events. If we exclude the error correction rate from Model A1 and incorporate the residuals in to our main model, the residuals are significant. However, our substantive results are still robust. We were actually surprised to find this potential issue with exogeneity for the feminist events variable. In another project where we model the number of feminist events we do not find a significant relationship between feminist events (dependent variable) and public opinion (independent variable). What is interesting is that in our other project we use a Poisson Autoregressive model, which properly models time series event counts (Brandt and Williams 2001).

We also find significant error correction rates for bill introductions (Model B1) and bill passage (Model D1). When the residuals from the first set of models (excluding the error correction rates) are added to the model of gender attitudes the residuals are significant for bill introductions (Model B2) but not bill passage (Model D2). The results of the gender attitudes models are still robust.

Table R1: Tests for Weak Exogeneity Assumption, 1960q1 - 1992q2

Panel A: Pro-Feminist Events			
	Model A1 Δ Feminist Events		Model A2 Δ Gender Attitudes
Feminist Events _{t-1}	-1.03*** (0.09)	Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17** (0.08)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	1.39*** (0.24)	Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05* (0.06)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-1.69***	Δ Feminist Events	0.03

	(0.43)		(0.05)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.01 (0.01)	Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.05 (0.09)	Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.001 (0.02)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	-0.39 (0.44)	Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.16* (0.09)
Women's Workforce _{t-1}	-0.28** (0.14)	Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.06** (0.02)
Constant	-64.49*** (10.30)	Residuals Feminist Events	0.006** (0.03)
		Constant	7.04** (3.52)

Panel B: Bill Introduction

	Model B1 Δ Bill Introductions		Model B2 Δ Gender Attitudes
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.13*** (0.04)	Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17*** (0.05)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	1.16 (1.67)	Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05* (0.03)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-5.90** (2.80)	Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.74 (0.77)	Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)
Δ Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.39 (0.55)	Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.0002 (0.02)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	0.33 (0.56)	Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.17* (0.09)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	-3.59 (2.67)	Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.06** (0.03)
Women's Workforce _{t-1}	-1.40 (0.88)	Residuals Bill Intro	0.003 (0.003)
Constant	7.72 (73.28)	Constant	7.16*** (2.30)

Panel C: Women In Congress

	Model C1 Δ Women in Congress		Model C2 Δ Gender Attitudes
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Women in Congress _{t-1}	0.01 (0.06)	Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17*** (0.05)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	0.24 (0.17)	Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05** (0.02)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.09 (0.29)	Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.07 (0.08)	Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)
Δ Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.04 (0.06)	Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.001 (0.02)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.002 (0.004)	Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.17* (0.09)
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	-0.01 (0.28)	Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.06** (0.03)
Women's Workforce _{t-1}	-0.02 (0.09)	Residuals Women in Cong.	-0.01 (0.02)
Constant	-13.69* (7.54)	Constant	7.23*** (2.26)

Panel D: Bill Passage

	Model D1		Model D2
	Δ Bill Passage		Δ Gender Attitudes
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	-1.14*** (0.09)	Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17** (0.05)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.003 (0.06)	Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05* (0.03)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.07 (0.09)	Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.03 (0.02)	Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)
Δ Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.004 (0.02)	Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.0002 (0.02)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.001 (0.001)	Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.17* (0.09)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.01 (0.02)	Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.07** (0.03)
Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.03 (0.03)	Residuals Bill Passage	0.03 (0.09)
Constant	-0.35 (2.44)	Constant	7.16*** 2.31

Panel E: Women's Workforce			
	Model E1		Model E2
	Δ Bill Passage		Δ Gender Attitudes
Women's Workforce _{t-1}	-0.004 (0.01)	Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.17*** (0.05)
Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	0.03* (0.02)	Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.05** (0.02)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	0.005 (0.03)	Δ Feminist Events	0.03* (0.02)
Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.005 (0.01)	Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	0.001 (0.001)
Δ Feminist Events _{t-1}	-0.01 (0.01)	Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.001 (0.02)
Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.0005 (0.0004)	Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.17* (0.09)
Women in Congress _{t-1}	-0.02** (0.01)	Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.06** 0.03
Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	-0.02 (0.03)	Residuals Women Workforce	0.19 (0.29)
Constant	-1.08 (0.76)	Constant	7.22*** (2.26)

p-value \leq * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01

Model 2 residuals estimated without error correction rate in Model 1.

Next we used Granger Causality tests to examine the relationship between variables in our models. In the Gaussian time series framework the Granger Causality test is commonly employed to determine if there is an endogenous relationship between two variables (Freeman 1983, Granger & Newbold 1974). The null hypothesis for the Granger Causality test is that one variable does not Granger cause the other variable. Failing to reject one of the null hypotheses indicates the lack of an endogenous relationship. Similar to the other tests to assess endogeneity, there are several limitations to the Granger Causality tests. First, it cannot test if two series are contemporaneously

correlated. Second, it may not detect endogeneity between two variables if the two variables react to one another at a faster rate than we observe the data. Finally, once again there is a mismatch between the data generating process underlying some of the variables and the distributional assumptions underlying the Granger Causality tests.

The results of the Granger Causality tests are reported in Table C5. First they confirm the results that we report in the manuscript. Feminist events Granger causes gender attitudes but not vice versa. The only other significant relationship is between gender attitudes and women’s workforce participation. This is interesting given that above women’s workforce participation passed the weak exogeneity tests discussed above. We do not find evidence of an endogenous relationships between gender attitudes and bill introductions, women in Congress, or bill passage.

Table C5: Granger Causality Tests, 1960q1 - 1992q2

Gender Attitudes	does not granger cause	Feminist Events
Feminist Events	granger causes	Gender Attitudes
Gender Attitudes	does not granger cause	Net Bill Introduction
Net Bill Introduction	does not granger cause	Gender Attitudes
Gender Attitudes	does not granger cause	Women in Congress
Women in Congress	does not granger cause	Gender Attitudes
Gender Attitudes	does not granger cause	Feminist Bill Passage
Feminist Bill Passage	does not granger cause	Gender Attitudes
Gender Attitudes	granger causes	Women's Workforce
Women's Workforce	does not granger cause	Gender Attitudes

Specified using 1 lag

Significance assessed at the .05 level.

In one more exploration of potentially endogenous relationships we estimated a Vector Error Correction model (VECM). The results of the VECM are reported in Table C6. In the long-run relationships reported in Panel 1 of Table C6, the sign of the coefficients are opposite the substantive impact because the set-up of the cointegrating relationship in the

VECM.² Thus the signs need to be flipped to interpret these relationships. Panel 1 in Table C6 shows that the long-run results are consistent with those reported in the manuscript. Second, we can examine the error correction rates to assess if the variables are weakly exogenous. Enders (2004) explains that:

In a cointegrated system, if a variable does not respond to the discrepancy from the long-run equilibrium relationship, it is weakly exogenous. Hence, if the speed of the adjustment parameter (α_1) is zero, the variable in question is weakly exogenous. The practical importance is that weakly exogenous variables does not experience the type of feedback that necessitates the use of a VAR (page 368).

In the model below only two variables have significant error correction rates: bill introduction and bill passage. An endogenous relationship between these variables is not surprising given that they both evolve the legislative activities of Congress. This suggests that our primary variable of interest, gender attitudes, is weakly exogenous to the other variables included in the model. However, as noted above we interpret these results with caution because of the small sample size and the mismatch between the data-generating process of some of the variables and the distributional assumptions of time-series models.

Table R6: Vector Error Correction Models, 1960q3 - 1992q4

Long-Run Relationships	
Gender Attitudes	1
	--
Feminist Events	-2.47** (1.19)
Net Bill Introduction	0.15* (0.08)

² The co-integrating relationship is set up as follows: $O = (A - \beta_1 E - \beta_2 I - \beta_3 C - \beta_4 P - \beta_5 W - 1)_{t-1}$. Where A is gender attitudes, E is feminist events, I is bill introductions, C is women in Congress, P is bill passage, and W is women's workforce participation. When in equilibrium the equation is equal to zero. To estimate the equation we need to restrict A (gender attitudes) to 1.

Women in Congress	-0.01 (1.13)
Feminist Bill Passage	83.98*** (8.20)
Women's Workforce	-0.90 (1.16)
Constant	-56.73

--

short-run						
	Gender Attitudes	Feminist Events	Bill Introductions	Women in Congress	Bill Passage	Women's Workforce
error correction rate	0.001 (0.002)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.13*** (0.05)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.02*** (.002)	0.0004 (0.001)
Δ Gender Attitudes _{t-1}	-0.1 (0.09)	-1.02** (0.49)	-4.27* (2.61)	-0.01 (0.13)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.02 (0.03)
Δ Feminist Events _{t-1}	0.004 (0.01)	-0.56*** (0.07)	-0.31 (0.40)	0.004 (0.02)	-0.004 (0.01)	0.003 (0.004)
Δ Net Bill Introduction _{t-1}	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.09)	0.001 (0.004)	-0.0003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
Δ Women in Congress _{t-1}	0.06 (0.06)	0.14 (0.33)	-0.35 (1.77)	-0.002 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.02)
Δ Feminist Bill Passage _{t-1}	0.07 (0.1)	-0.90 (0.52)	6.30** (2.80)	-0.20 (0.14)	0.15* (0.09)	-0.04 (0.03)
Δ Women's Workforce _{t-1}	0.04 (0.27)	1.34 (1.50)	-1.08 (7.95)	0.23 (0.41)	0.35 (0.25)	-0.05 (0.08)
Constant	0.09 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.43)	0.01 (2.30)	0.07 (0.12)	-0.09 (0.07)	0.16*** (0.02)

p-value \leq * 0.10; ** .05; *** .01

standard errors in parentheses

The issue of endogeneity is a concern. The tests results above report a mix of different results, some suggesting issues with endogeneity. However, as we discussed above we are limited in our ability to address this issue because of insufficient sample sizes and the underlying distributions of some of our variables. Because of these limitations we do not feel comfortable reporting these results in the manuscript.

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Table B1: Information on survey questions in gender attitudes measure

Question Wording	Survey House	Number of Observations	Correlation
(Let me read you some statements about affirmative action programs in education and employment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.)... As long as there are no rigid quotas, it makes sense to give special training and advice to women and minorities so that they can perform better on the job	Louis Harris & Associates	2	-1
In order to overcome past discrimination, do you favor or oppose affirmative action programs designed to help blacks, women and other minorities get better jobs and education?	Princeton Survey Research Associates	2	-1
In order to overcome past discrimination, do you favor or oppose affirmative action programs, which give special preferences to qualified blacks, women and other minorities in hiring and education?	Princeton Survey Research Associates	2	-1
Right now, how often do you think affirmative action programs designed to help women and minorities get better jobs and education end up depriving someone else of their rights--does that happen almost always, quite a lot, only occasionally or almost never?	Los Angeles Times Poll	2	-1
Let me read you some statements about affirmative action programs in education and employment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.... After years of discrimination, it is only fair to set up special programs to make sure that women and minorities are given every chance to have equal opportunities in employment and education	Louis Harris & Associates	3	-0.46
(Let me read you some statements about affirmative action programs in education and employment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.)... Once affirmative action programs for women and minorities are started, the result is bound to be reverse discrimination against white men and imposition of a quota system	Louis Harris & Associates	5	-0.948

(Now let me read you some statements about affirmative action programs in education and employment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.)...If there are no affirmative action programs helping women and minorities in employment and education, then these groups will continue to fail to get their share of jobs and higher education, thereby continuing past discrimination in the future.

Louis Harris & Associates 3 -0.755

(Now let me read you some statements about affirmative action programs in education and employment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree?)...Minorities and women are not entitled to any special consideration

Louis Harris & Associates 3 -0.831

Do you believe that where there has been job discrimination against women in the past, preference in hiring or promotion should be given to women today?

CBS News/New York Times 10 0.094

Do you favor or oppose federal laws requiring affirmative action programs for women and minorities in employment and education provided there are no rigid quotas?

Louis Harris & Associates 10 0.554

Do you generally favor or oppose affirmative action programs for women and minorities?

Gallup Organization 3 -0.566

(Asked of half sample) Do you think staff members in federally funded family planning clinics should be allowed to mention the option of abortion to pregnant women, or not?

ABC News/Washington Post 2 1

(Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?) (If certain circumstances, ask:) Do you think abortion should be legal in most circumstances or only in a few circumstances?

Gallup Organization 10 0.161

(I am going to read a few statements. After each, please tell me if you agree with that statement or disagree with it, or if, perhaps, you have no opinion about that statement.)... There should be a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion

ABC News/Washington Post 3 0.959

(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when the pregnancy was caused by rape or incest?	Gallup Organization	3	0.997
(I'm going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each, please say whether you think an abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.)... When the pregnancy was caused by rape or incest	ABC News	3	-0.919
(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when the woman or family cannot afford to raise a child?	Gallup Organization	3	-0.999
(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when the woman's mental health is endangered?	Gallup Poll	3	0.996
(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when the woman's physical health is endangered?	Gallup Poll	3	0.997
(I'm going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each, please say whether you think an abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.)... When the woman's physical health is endangered	ABC News	3	-0.979
(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when there is evidence that the baby may be mentally impaired?	Gallup Poll	3	0.389

(I am going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each one, please say whether you think abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.) How about... when there is evidence that the baby may be physically impaired?

Gallup Organization 3 -0.47

(At its present rate of growth the population of the United States will double in about 40 years--to over 400 million people. Some people are concerned about this and others are not. Here are some different points of view as to what, if anything, should be done with respect to population growth. Would you go down the list and for each item on the list tell me whether you agree with it or disagree with it?)...Make abortions easily available to any women who want them

Roper Organization 3 -0.959

(I'm going to read some specific situations under which an abortion might be considered. For each, please say whether you think an abortion should be legal in that situation, or illegal.)... When there's evidence the baby will be physically impaired

ABC News 2 1

(I am going to read some statements that candidates may be making next year in the election campaign. For each statement tell me whether you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it.)... A woman's right to decide about abortion should be preserved

Princeton Survey Research Associates 2 1

Now let me read you some statements that have been made about abortions. For each tell me if you agree or disagree.... Any woman who is three months or less pregnant should have the right to decide, with her doctor's advice, whether or not she wants to have an abortion.

Louis Harris & Associates 4 0.709

(I would like to read several statements about some social issues facing America. For each issue, please tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with that statement.)... The government should not interfere with a woman's ability to have an abortion. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this statement?

Hart and Teeter Research Companies 2 1

(In general, do you think that abortion should be legal or illegal during the following stages of pregnancy?)... The second three months of pregnancy	Louis Harris & Associates	2	1
(Thinking more generally, do you think abortion should be generally legal or generally illegal during each of the following stages of pregnancy?) How about...in the second three months of pregnancy?	Gallup Poll	3	0.641
(In general, do you think that abortion should be legal or illegal during the following stages of pregnancy?)...The third three months of pregnancy	Harris Poll	2	1
(Next, do you favor or oppose each of the following proposals.) How about...a constitutional amendment to ban abortion in all circumstances, except when necessary to save the life of the mother?	Gallup Organization	2	1
(Do you agree or disagree with the following statements.)... The right of a woman to have an abortion should be left entirely to the woman and her doctor.	CBS News/New York Times	2	-0.993
If you could vote on this issue directly, would you vote for or against a law which would make it illegal to perform a specific abortion procedure conducted in the last six months of pregnancy known as a 'partial birth abortion', except in cases necessary to save the life of the mother?	Gallup Organization	4	0.746
Should abortion be legal as it is now, or legal only in such cases as rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother, or should it not be permitted at all?	CBS News/New York Times Poll	5	0.707
(Now I'm going to read a few statements, and for each I'd like you to tell me whether you tend to agree or disagree with it, or if, perhaps, you have no opinion about the statement)...Abortion is something that government should not pay for even if a woman seeking an abortion is very poor.	ABC News	2	1

(Now let me read you some statements that have been made about abortions. For each, tell me if you agree or disagree.)...Many unwanted children end up being subject to child abuse, and it's a mistake to force unwanted children to be born

Louis Harris & Associates 2 0

(Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion)... if she is married and does not want any more children?

General Social Survey 1984 25 0.405

(Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion)... if the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children?

General Social Survey 1984 25 0.263

Do you personally think it is wrong or not wrong for a woman to have an abortion... if the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children.

General Social Survey ISSP Module 1991 2 1

(Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion)... if she is not married and does not want to marry the man?

General Social Survey 1972 24 0.275

Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if... there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby?

General Social Survey 1972 25 0.378

In 1973 the Roe versus Wade decision established a woman's constitutional right to an abortion, at least in the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see the Supreme Court completely overturn its Roe versus Wade decision, or not?

Princeton Survey Research Associates International 4 0.613

The 1973 Roe versus Wade decision established a woman's constitutional right to an abortion, at least in the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see the Supreme Court completely overturn its Roe versus Wade decision, or not?

Gallup Organization 3 0.225

In its 1973 Roe v. Wade decision, the Supreme Court ruled that states cannot place restrictions on a woman's right to an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see this ruling overturned, or not?

Gallup Organization 2 -1

In general, do you favor permitting a woman who wants one to have an abortion in all circumstances, some circumstances or no circumstances?	Louis Harris & Associates	8	0.948
In general, do you think that abortion should be legal or illegal during the following stages of pregnancy? The first three months of pregnancy	Louis Harris & Associates	2	1
In the Roe versus Wade decision, the Supreme Court ruled that women have an unrestricted right to have an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy. Do you think the Supreme Court should overturn Roe versus Wade, or not?	Yankelovich Clancy Shulman	2	-0.99
It has been 16 years since the Supreme Court of the United States legalized abortion. Do you think time has proved that court decision was the right thing to do or do you think time has proven it was the wrong thing to do?	ABC News/Washington Post	5	0.735
Next, I'm going to read you a list of issues. Regardless of whether or not you think it should be legal, for each one, please tell me whether you personally believe that in general it is morally acceptable or morally wrong. How about...abortion?	Gallup Organization	5	0.76
Now here are some questions dealing with the subject of abortion. Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?	Gallup Organization	2	0
Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if... she became pregnant as a result of rape?	General Social Survey 1972	25	0.533
Suppose a test shows the baby has a serious genetic defect. Would you yourself want to/want your partner to have an abortion if a test shows the baby has a serious genetic defect?	General Social Survey 2004	2	1
(Do you favor or oppose each of the following proposals.)... A law requiring that the husband of a married woman be notified if she decides to have an abortion.	Gallup Poll	6	0.392
Suppose you had a 15 year old, unmarried daughter who told you she had recently become pregnant and had decided to have an abortion. Would you support or oppose her decision?	ABC News	3	0.013

The U.S. (United States) Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that a woman can have an abortion if she wants one at any time during the first three months of pregnancy. Do you favor or oppose that ruling?	ABC News/Washington Post	4	0.808
The US (United States) Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that a woman can have an abortion if she wants one at any time during the first three months of pregnancy. Do you favor or oppose that ruling?	Associated Press	3	0.843
The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a woman may go to a doctor to end her pregnancy at any time during the first three months of pregnancy. Do you favor or oppose this ruling?	CBS News/New York Times	3	-1
The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a woman may go to a doctor to end pregnancy at any time during the first three months of pregnancy. Do you favor or oppose this ruling?	Gallup Organization	5	0.44
There is a proposal for a Constitutional amendment that would make abortions illegal. Do you favor or oppose such an amendment?	CBS News/New York Times	2	1
Thinking more generally, do you think abortion should generally be legal or generally illegal during each of the following stages of pregnancy. How about... in the first three months of pregnancy?	Gallup Organization	3	-0.716
What do you think about abortion? Should it be legal as it is now, legal only in such cases as saving the life of the mother, rape or incest, or should it not be permitted at all?	CBS News/New York Times	4	0.94
What is your personal feeling about abortion...It should be permitted in all cases. It should be permitted, but subject to greater restrictions than it is now. It should be permitted only in cases such as rape, incest and to save the woman's life. It should only be permitted to save the woman's life.	CBS News	9	-0.149
Which comes closer to your view? Abortion should be generally available to those who want it, abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now, abortion should be against the law except in cases of rape, incest and to save the woman's life, abortion should not be permitted at all.	Princeton Survey Research Associates International	5	0.985

(Do you favor or oppose each of the following proposals.)... A law requiring women under 18 to get parental consent for any abortion. Which comes closest to your view on abortion: abortion should always be legal, or should be legal most of the time, or should be made illegal except in cases of rape, incest and to save the mother's life, or abortion should be made illegal without any exceptions?

Which of the following best represents your views about abortion... the choice on abortion should be left up to the woman and her doctor, abortion should be legal only in cases where pregnancy results from rape or incest, or when the life of the mother is at risk, or abortion should be illegal in all circumstances?

Which of these comes closer to your view: 1. abortion should be generally available to those who want it: or 2. abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now: or 3. abortion should not be permitted?

Which of these comes closest to your view: 1) Abortion should be generally available to those who want it, or 2) abortion should be available but under stricter limits than it is now, or 3) abortion should be against the law except in cases of rape, incest, and to save a woman's life, or 4) abortion should not be permitted at all?

Which of these positions best represents your views about abortion? A woman should be able to get a abortion if she decides she wants one no matter what the reason, abortion should only be legal in certain circumstances such as when a woman's health is endangered or when pregnancy results from rape or incest, abortion should be illegal in all circumstances?

Which of these statements comes closer to your opinion: Abortion is the same thing as murdering a child, or abortion is not murder because the fetus really isn't a child?

Gallup Organization	4	0.304
Los Angeles Times	6	-0.412
Hart and Teeter Research Companies	7	0.43
CBS News/New York Times Poll	29	0.825
CBS News/New York Times	2	0.847
Yankelovich Partners	7	0.735
CBS News/New York Times Poll	3	0.413

Which of these statements comes closer to your opinion--abortion is the same thing as murdering a child, or abortion is not murder because the fetus really isn't a child yet?	CBS News/New York Times Poll	2	-1
Would you approve or disapprove of someone you know having an abortion?	CBS News Poll	3	0.942
WOULD YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE A LAW WHICH WOULD PERMIT A WOMAN TO GO TO A DOCTOR TO END PREGNANCY AT ANY TIME DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS?	Gallup Organization	2	1
(Do you think abortion operations should or should not be legal in the following cases?)... Where the child may be born deformed?	Gallup Organization	3	0.744
Would you favor or oppose a Supreme Court nominee who would vote to overturn Roe versus Wade (when the Supreme Court ruled that women have an unrestricted right to have an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy)?	Yankelovich Clancy Shulman	4	0.891
Would you like to see abortion laws in the country made more strict, less strict, or remain as they are?	Gallup Organization	5	0.791
In 1973 the U.S. Supreme Court decided that state laws which made it illegal for a woman to have an abortion up to three months of pregnancy were unconstitutional, and that the decision on whether a woman should have an abortion up to three months of pregnancy should be left to the woman and her doctor to decide. In general, do you favor or oppose this part of the U.S. Supreme Court decision making abortions up to three months of pregnancy legal?	Louis Harris & Associates	17	0.691
(Do you think abortion operations should or should not be legal in the following cases?)... Where the family does not have enough money to support another child?	Gallup Organization	3	0.975
(Do you think abortion should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?) (If Certain circumstances, ask:) Do you think abortion should be legal in most circumstances or only in a few circumstances?	Gallup Organization	15	0.827

Do you think birth control information should be available to teenagers who want it, or not?

General Social Survey 5 -0.522

DO YOU THINK BIRTH CONTROL PILLS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FREE TO ALL WOMEN ON RELIEF OF CHILD-BEARING AGE?

Gallup Organization 2 1

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

General Social Survey 5 -0.647

DO YOU THINK BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ANYONE WHO WANTS IT, OR NOT?

Gallup Organization 2 1

IN SOME PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS NOT LEGAL TO SUPPLY BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THIS--DO YOU THINK BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ANYONE WHO WANTS IT, OR NOT?

Gallup Organization 6 0.86

(Frequently on any controversial issue there is no clear cut side that people take, and also frequently solutions on controversial issues are worked out by compromise. But I'm going to name some different things, and for each one would you tell me whether on balance you would be more in favor of it, or more opposed to it?)...Passage of an Equal Rights Amendment

Roper Organization 2 1

I am going to read a few statements. After each, please tell me if you agree with that statement or disagree with it, or if, perhaps, you have no opinion about that statement.... The Equal Rights Amendment should be ratified

ABC News/Washington Post 2 1

Let me read you some statements some people have made about the Equal Rights Amendment. For each, tell me if you agree or disagree.... The Equal Rights Amendment should be passed because, until women are made equals with men under the law, they won't be treated equally in their day-to-day lives.

Louis Harris & Associates 4 0.612

Many of those who favor women's rights favor the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment would establish that women in the future would have rights equal to men in all areas.

Opponents argue that women are different from men and need to be protected under the law by special laws which deal with women's status. Do you favor or oppose the Equal Rights Amendment?

Louis Harris & Associates 6 -0.692

RA Many of those who favor women's rights favor the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. Those who favor ERA argue that unless it is passed, women will continue to receive lower pay for the same work, receive fewer promotions to better jobs, and be discriminated against financially. Opponents argue that the special laws that now exist to protect women are sufficient and no new law is needed. Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Equal Rights Amendment?

Louis Harris & Associates 5 -0.827

Recently there has been a lot of talk about the Equal Rights Amendment--ERA--which forbids any kind of discrimination on the basis of sex. Do you generally favor or oppose such an amendment?

Cambridge Reports/Research International 2 1

(Here are some of the amendments to the Constitution that are currently being talked about. Would you read down that list, and for each one tell me whether you would favor or oppose such an amendment?)...An amendment to assure equal rights for women.

Roper Organization 4 0.257

(I'm going to read some of the issues the federal government may be dealing with for the remainder of the 1980s. As I read each issue, please tell me whether you think the federal government should do more, should do less, or should continue to do about the same.)...Assuring equal rights for women

ORC Public Opinion Index 2 1

Do you favor or oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, also known as ERA--the constitutional amendment concerning women?

CBS News/New York Times 9 0.86

(Let me read you some statements some people have made about the Equal Rights Amendment. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.)... The Equal Rights Amendment should be opposed because it would wipe out many of the laws which have benefited women with special protection for many years

Louis Harris & Associates 5 0.014

Generally speaking, are you in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment, the E.R.A., or are you opposed to it--or haven't you heard enough about it yet to say? (If in favor or opposed) Is that (in favor/opposed) strongly or (in favor/opposed) somewhat?

Los Angeles Times 4 1

The various State Legislatures are now voting on an amendment to the United States Constitution which would assure women equal rights under the law. As I'm sure you know, there is a lot of controversy for and against this amendment. How do you personally feel about it--are you in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment or opposed to it?

Roper Organization 5 0.787

Have you heard or read enough about the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, often referred to as the ERA, to have an opinion about it? (If yes, ask) Do you favor or oppose the Equal Rights Amendment? (If favor, ask) Do you strongly favor the proposed amendment, or mildly favor it? (If oppose, ask) Do you strongly oppose the proposed amendment, or mildly oppose it?

NBC News/Associated Press 4 0.989

Do you agree or disagree... family life often suffers because men concentrate too much on their work?

General Social Survey 2 -1

(I'm going to read you some more statements on a different topic. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements.)... Too many children are being raised in day care centers these days. Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?

Princeton Survey Research Associates 2 1

Do you agree or disagree with this statement: 'It is much better for everyone involved if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and the family.' (If agree or disagree) Is that (agree/disagree) strongly or (agree/disagree) somewhat?

Los Angeles Times 3 1

Do you agree or disagree.. people who have never had children lead empty lives?	General Social Survey 2002	2	1
Do you agree or disagree...family life often suffers because men concentrate too much on their work?...Strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree	General Social Survey	3	1
If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?	Gallup Organization	2	1
More and more women are working outside the home these days. In general, do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for...marriages? What kind of marriage do you think is the more satisfying way of life, number 1 or number 2?...1. One where the husband provides for the family and the wife takes care of the house and children. 2. One where the husband and wife both have jobs and both take care of the house and children.	Yankelovich Clancy Shulman	2	-0.958
(America has many different types of people in it. But we would like to know whether you think each of these different types of people is more helpful or more harmful to American life, or don't they help or harm things much one way or the other?)... Working career women with young children.	Princeton Survey Research Associates	2	-1
Too many children are being raised in day care centers these days. (Do you think that women should work outside the home full-time, part-time or not at all under these circumstances.)... After the children leave home	Louis Harris & Associates	2	1
(Do you think that women should work outside the home full-time, part-time or not at all under these circumstances.)... When there is a child under school age	Gallup Organization	2	1
(More and more women are working outside the home these days.) In general, do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for...women in general?	General Social Survey	2	1
	General Social Survey	3	-0.917
	Yankelovich Clancy Shulman	2	0.957

(Now here are some statements about marriage, work, divorce, etc. Would you read each one and tell me whether on balance you tend more to agree with it or disagree with it?)... There is no reason why women with young children shouldn't work outside the home if they choose to.

(Now I'm going to read several more statements. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with it.)... It is more important for a wife to help her husband's career than to have one herself

Do you agree or disagree... being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.

(Now I'm going to read several more statements. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with it.)...It is much better for everyone involved if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and family.

Do you agree or disagree... a man's job is to earn money, a woman's job is to look after the home and family?

Do you agree or disagree... both the husband and the wife should contribute to the household income.

Do you agree or disagree... a job is alright, but what most women really want is a home and children.

(Now I'm going to read several more statements. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with it.)...A preschool child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with... 'A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.'

Do you agree or disagree... a working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does

Roper Organization	3	-0.648
General Social Survey	10	0.308
General Social Survey	2	-1
General Social Survey	13	0.377
General Social Survey	4	-0.022
General Social Survey	3	0.966
General Social Survey	2	1
General Social Survey	13	-0.448
General Social Survey	13	-0.058
General Social Survey	2	1

not work.

Now I'm going to read several more statements. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with it....A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with... 'A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.'

Do you agree or disagree... All in all, family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job.

Do you think that women should work outside the home full-time, part-time or not at all under these circumstances.... After marrying and before there are children

I'm going to read two statements and I'd like you to tell me which one comes closer to your own views...A. In general, women will be better off if they stay home and raise families, or...B. In general, women will be better off if they have careers and jobs.

More and more married women are working at full time jobs these days. Some people say this is a good thing because it is not only more interesting for women to work outside the home, but provides extra money for the family. Others say it is a bad thing because family life isn't as good and it causes a shortage of jobs for people who really need them. All things considered, do you approve or disapprove of married women working outside the home if they want to?

(Do you think that women should work outside the home full-time, part-time or not at all under these circumstances.)... After the youngest child starts school.

Do you agree or disagree... a pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.

General Social Survey 2004	13	0.406
General Social Survey	13	0.433
General Social Survey ISSP Module 1991	4	-0.613
General Social Survey	3	-0.061
ABC News/Washington Post Poll	2	-1
Roper Organization	2	1
General Social Survey	3	-0.481
General Social Survey	3	-0.596

A proposal has been made to make child care centers available for all pre-school children as part of the public school system. This program would be supported by taxes. Would you favor or oppose such a program in your school district?

Gallup Organization 4 0.949

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'It's always best for children to be raised in a home where a married man and woman are living together as father and mother.' (If Agree or Disagree, ask:) Do you (agree/disagree) strongly or (agree/disagree) somewhat?

Los Angeles Times 4 0.701

If you were to have a child right now would you rather have a boy or a girl?

Gallup Organization 2 0

Suppose you could only have one child. Would you prefer that it be a boy or a girl?

Gallup Poll 3 0.975

(As you know, this country stopped the military draft in 1972. Since that time we have relied on volunteers. Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about our armed forces)...At the present time, about 9 percent of the armed forces are women. All things considered, do you think there are too many women in the armed forces, about the right number, or should there be more women in the armed forces?

General Social Survey 3 -0.813

Do you favor or oppose allowing women who serve in the military to participate in combat?

Yankelovich Clancy Shulman 2 0.99

Do you favor or oppose drafting women into the armed forces?

NBC News/Associated Press 2 1

If a draft were to become necessary, should young women be required to participate as well as young men or not?

Gallup Organization 6 0.373

Would you favor or oppose the registration of the names of all young women under these circumstances (so that in the event of an emergency the time needed to call people up for a draft would be reduced)?

Gallup Organization 3 0.262

(Between now and the 2000 political conventions, there will be discussion about the qualifications of presidential candidates--their education, age, religion, race, and so on.) If your party nominated a generally well-qualified person for president who happened to be... a woman, would you vote for that person?

If your party nominated a woman to run for mayor or top official of your city or community, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job?

IF YOUR PARTY NOMINATED A WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR HER IF SHE QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB?

IF YOUR PARTY NOMINATED A WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR HER IF SHE QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB?

A number of people have said they would like to see changes in the kind of people who are elected to public office. Here is a card that lists a number of the kinds of changes that might be made. For each pair on that list would you indicate the direction you would like to see us move as far as political office holders are concerned?...More women, or more men?

Do you think the country would be governed better or governed worse if more women held political office?

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

Do you think America is ready to elect a woman president, or not?

IF YOUR PARTY NOMINATED A WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR HER IF SHE QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB?

IF YOUR PARTY NOMINATED A WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR HER IF SHE SEEMED QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB?

Gallup Poll	4	0.328
Gallup Organization	2	1
CBS News	3	-0.734
General Social Survey	17	0.644
Roper Organization	3	0.993
Gallup Organization	4	0.971
General Social Survey	16	0.658
CBS News	5	-0.955
Gallup Poll (AIPO)	8	0.93
Gallup Poll (AIPO)	2	1

<p>If your party nominated a woman to run for Congress from your district, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job? Tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women.</p>	Gallup Organization	3	0.948
<p>Would you vote for a woman for President or not? If your party nominated a woman to run for Governor of your state, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job? Currently, women cannot become priests in the Roman Catholic church. Do you favor or oppose that policy? (Do you feel that the following changes that took place in the 1960s were a good thing or a bad thing for our society?)... More acceptance of premarital sex</p>	General Social Survey ABC News/Washington Post	19 2	0.241 1
<p>Do you think it is wrong or not wrong if a man and a woman have sexual relations before marriage...always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?</p>	Gallup Organization ABC News/Washington Post	2 2	0.99 1
<p>There is a lot of discussion about the way morals and sexual attitudes are changing in this country. What is your opinion about this? Do you think it is wrong for a man and a woman to have sexual relations before marriage, or not?</p>	Gallup Organization	2	1
<p>There's been a lot of discussion about the way morals and attitudes about sex are changing in this country. If a man and woman have sexual relations before marriage, do you think it is... always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?</p>	General Social Survey	2	1
<p>Generally speaking, would you say you approve or disapprove of men and women living together without being married if they want to, or is that something you haven't formed an opinion on?</p>	Gallup Organization	6	-0.398
<p>There is an increase in the number of couples living together without being married. Do you think this is okay, or is it something that's always wrong, or doesn't it matter much to you?</p>	Princeton Survey Research Associates ABC News/Washington Post	2 3	-0.999 -0.989
	CBS News/New York Times	3	0.902

No decent man can respect a woman who has had sex relations before marriage	National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago	2	1
THERE'S A LOT OF DISCUSSION ABOUT THE WAY MORALS AND SEX ARE CHANGING IN THIS COUNTRY. HERE IS A QUESTION THAT IS OFTEN DISCUSSED IN WOMEN'S MAGAZINES. WHAT IS YOUR VIEW ON THIS--DO YOU THINK IT IS WRONG FOR A MAN AND WOMAN TO HAVE SEX RELATIONS BEFORE MARRIAGE, OR NOT?	Gallup Poll (AIPO)	2	1
There's been a lot of discussion about the way morals and attitudes about sex are changing in this country. If a man and woman have sex relations before marriage, do you think it is always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?	General Social Survey	20	0.349
There's been a lot of discussion about the way morals and attitudes about sex are changing in this country. If a man and woman have sex relations before marriage, do you think it is always wrong, or almost always wrong, or wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?	Los Angeles Times	4	-0.807
What about a married person having sexual relations with someone other than his or her husband or wife, is it always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?	General Social Survey	2	1
(Do you feel that the following changes that took place in the 1960s were a good thing or a bad thing for our society?)... More openness about sex and the human body	Gallup Organization	2	-1
What is your opinion about a married person having sexual relations with someone other than the marriage partner? Is it always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?	General Social Survey	21	-0.103
What is your opinion about a married person having sexual relations with someone other than the marriage partner? Is it always wrong, or almost always wrong, or wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?	Los Angeles Times	2	-1
(Here are some social changes which might occur in coming years. Would you welcome these or not welcome them?)... More acceptance	Gallup Organization	4	0.521

of sexual freedom

If someone said that individuals should have the chance to enjoy complete sexual freedom without being restricted, would you tend to agree or disagree?

Gallup Organization 2 -1

(Here is a list of things which some people think make for a successful marriage. Please tell me, for each one, whether you think it is very important, rather important or not very important for a successful marriage.) Happy sexual relationship

Gallup Organization 2 -1

(Next, I'm going to read you a list of issues. Regardless of whether or not you think it should be legal, for each one, please tell me whether you personally believe that in general it is morally acceptable or morally wrong.) How about...sex between an unmarried man and woman?

Gallup Organization 7 -0.031

(Next, I'm going to read you a list of issues. Regardless of whether or not you think it should be legal, for each one, please tell me whether you personally believe that in general it is morally acceptable or morally wrong.) How about...married men and women having an affair?

Gallup Organization 6 -0.586

Do you agree or disagree?... It is alright for a couple to live together without intending to get married.... Strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree

General Social Survey 2002 2 1

Do you approve or disapprove of schools giving courses in sex education?

Gallup Organization 4 0.955

(Here are some statements on a different topic. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements.)... Women should return to their traditional role in society

Princeton Survey Research Associates 4 0.953

(Here are some statements on a different topic. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements.)... Women should return to their traditional role in society

Gallup Organization 4
CBS News 4 -0.629

Do you consider yourself to be a feminist, or not?

Do you think that private clubs should or should not have the right to exclude prospective members on the basis of their sex?	Gallup Organization	2	-1
Generally speaking, are you in favor of most of the efforts to strengthen the status of women in society today, or are you opposed to that--or haven't you heard enough about that yet to say? (If in favor or opposed)			
Is that (in favor/opposed) strongly or (in favor/opposed) somewhat?	Los Angeles Times	2	0.983
On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change the status of women in society today?	ABC News/Washington Post Poll	2	1
I would like you to think about men's and women's personalities, interests and abilities. Not including the physical differences, do you think men and women are basically similar or basically different?	Gallup Organization	2	1
There has been much talk recently about changing women's status in society today. On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today?	Los Angeles Times	3	-0.146
There has been much talk recently about changing women's status in society today. On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today?	Louis Harris & Associates	6	0.673
(I'm going to read you some more statements on a different topic. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements.)... Women should return to their traditional roles in society. Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree?	Princeton Survey Research Associates	3	0.045
(Next, please tell me whether you strongly agree, moderately agree, moderately disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about Hillary Clinton.)... She has done more to advance women than anything you've seen in your lifetime.	Gallup Organization	2	1
Do you think that Hillary Clinton is a positive role model for American women, or not?	Hart and Teeter Research Companies	6	0.965

(Next, we'd like to know how you feel about the state of the nation in each of the following areas. For each one, please say whether you are--very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied. If you don't have enough information about a particular subject to rate it, just say so.) How about...the position of women in the nation?

(Which of the following apply and which do not apply to Hillary Rodham Clinton?)... A good role model for young women

Do you consider calling someone a feminist to be a compliment, an insult, or a neutral description?

Do you agree or disagree... having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person.

Do you approve or disapprove of paying women the same salaries as men, if they are doing the same work?

Do you feel that women in this country have equal job opportunities with men or not?

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

Do you think that a married woman should earn money in business or industry if she has a husband capable of supporting her?

Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?

How hard do you think it is for men and women to get top executive jobs in business or government these days? Generally, is it easier for men, easier for women, or isn't there much difference?

IF A WOMAN HAS THE SAME ABILITY AS A MAN, DOES SHE HAVE AS GOOD A CHANCE TO BECOME THE EXECUTIVE OF A COMPANY OR NOT?

If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss (or supervisor), would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?

Gallup Organization	7	0.375
Yankelovich Partners	2	1
CBS News	4	-0.913
General Social Survey	2	-1
Gallup Poll (AIPO)	2	1
Gallup Organization	5	-0.595
General Social Survey	16	0.699
CBS News/New York Times	2	1
Gallup Organization	3	-0.631
CBS News	2	1
Gallup Organization	4	0.893
Gallup Organization	9	0.535

(I'd like to ask about some specific federal government programs. For each, please tell me whether you feel spending for that program should be increased, decreased or left about the same.) How about... day care programs which take care of the children of working parents who can't afford it? Should spending for that program be increased, decreased or left about the same? (If increase/decrease) Is that increased/ decreased a great deal or increased/decreased somewhat?

I'm going to read several statements. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree.... Because of past discrimination, employers should make special efforts to hire and promote qualified women.

What do you think the chances are these days that a man won't get a job or promotion while an equally or less qualified woman gets one instead? Is this very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely these days?

What do you think the chances are these days that a woman won't get a job or promotion while an equally or less qualified man gets one instead? Is this very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely these days?

Would you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?... Women who work at the same job as men should be paid the same as men.

(More and more women are working outside the home these days.) In general, do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for...the workplace itself?

ABC News/Washington Post	2	1
General Social Survey	4	-0.538
General Social Survey	5	-0.077
	5	0.785
Cambridge Reports/Research International	2	1
Yankelovich Clancy Shulman	2	-0.957

(Now here's a list of things people have said are or could be responsibilities of business to employees in this country. (Card shown respondent) Would you go down that list and for each one tell me whether you consider it to be a definite responsibility of business, or highly desirable although not a definite responsibility, or something that is nice to do but shouldn't necessarily be expected, or something that is beyond what business should do?)...Giving paternity leave to employees who are fathers of newborn children.

(To what extent do you agree or disagree?...Strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree.)...Working women should receive paid maternity leave when they have a baby.

Congress is now considering a bill, often called the 'parental leave' bill, that would require employers with five or more workers to offer both mothers and fathers an unpaid leave of up to 18 weeks after a birth or adoption. The legislation would require employers to give parents their former jobs or comparable ones when they returned to work. The bill would also allow parents time off to care for a seriously ill child. Do you think requiring employers to provide unpaid parental leave for employees is a good idea or a bad idea?

What about paid parental leave? Do you think it would be a good idea or a bad idea to enact a law that would require employers to give both mothers and fathers 3 months of leave at 75% pay following a birth or an adoption?

Do you feel that...Most employers are unwilling to make the conditions of work flexible enough to help women with families who want to go to work...or not?

Do you think an employer should offer child care benefits if the cost of these benefits leads to a reduction somewhere else in the wage or benefit package for all employees?

Roper Organization	2	-1
General Social Survey	2	-1
Cambridge Reports/Research International	3	0.382
Cambridge Reports/Research International	3	0.608
Louis Harris & Associates	3	-0.281
Gallup Organization	4	-0.059

Do you think companies should provide child-care facilities at the workplace or should they provide financial assistance to encourage the development of good child-care facilities in the community?	Cambridge Reports/Research International	4	-0.116
Do you think employers should be required to provide an unpaid leave of absence to employees upon the birth or adoption of a child with guaranteed re-employment?	Gallup Organization	4	-0.844
Do you think employers should play a role in providing child care assistance to employees, or not?	Gallup Organization	4	-0.812
(I'm going to list some ways in which family values could be strengthened. After each, please tell me how effective it would be in strengthening family values--extremely effective, very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not at all effective. If you are not sure how effective a particular thing would be please say so and we'll move on.)... Providing day care for children of working parents	Mellman & Lazarus	2	-1
Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements....Companies should make child day care available to their employees as part of their benefits.	Cambridge Reports/Research International	5	0.895
(Here are some different types of people. (Card shown respondent) Thinking of large business corporations, would you tell me for each of those types of people whether you think they should or should not be represented on the board of directors of large business corporations?)...Women.	Roper Organization	2	-1
(I'm going to read you a list of things that some people think might contribute to lower moral standards in this country. As I read each, please tell me whether you think this contributes to lower moral standards or does not contribute to lower moral standards.)... More women working outside the home	Yankelovich Partners	2	1
(Would you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?)...I don't object to women having career jobs, as long as they aren't taking those jobs away from men.	Cambridge Reports/Research International	2	-0.99

A number of efforts have been made to help certain groups in this country improve their opportunities. For example, women have been given more consideration than in the past in getting jobs and in being promoted on the job. Thinking about women and job opportunities, do you think that we in this country have gone too far, not far enough, or have done about the right amount in making job opportunities for women?

Has the women's movement achieved anything that has made your life better?

I'd like your opinion of some people and organizations. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who or what I name. Would you describe your opinion of... the women's movement... as very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Roper Organization	2	1
CBS News	3	-0.886
Princeton Survey Research Associates	2	1