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Version 01 Codebook
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CODEBOOK APPENDIX FILE
1994 POST-ELECTION STUDY
(1994.TN)
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>> 1994 ENHANCED DATA VARIABLES STUDY DESIGNS

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STUDY DESCRIPTION FOR THE AMERICAN
    NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1992
    (Variables V3004 through V7001)
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The 1992 American National Election Study 1992 was conducted
by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for
Social Research, under the general direction of Warren E.
Miller, Donald R. Kinder and Steven J. Rosenstone. Santa
Traugott was the Director of Studies for the National
Election Studies. Giovanna Morchio was the Study Manager,
overseeing the study from very early planning stages through
release of the 1992 data collection.
This is the twenty-second in a series of studies of American
national elections produced by the Political Behavior
Program of the Survey Research Center and the Center for
Political Studies, and it is the eighth traditional
time-series study to be conducted under the auspices of
National Science Foundation Grants (SOC77-08885,
SES-8341310, and SES-8808361) providing long-term support
for the National Election Studies. Since 1978, the National
Election Studies have been designed by a national Board of
Overseers, the members of which meet several times a year to
plan content and administration of the major study
components.

Board members during the planning of the 1992 National Election Study included: Thomas Mann, The Brookings Institution (Chair); Stanley Feldman, University of Kentucky; Morris Fiorina, Harvard University; Mary Jackman, University of California at Davis; Gary C. Jacobson, University of California, San Diego; David Leege, Notre Dame University; Douglas Rivers, Stanford University; Virginia Sapiro, University of Wisconsin; John Zaller, the University of California at Los Angeles; Warren E. Miller, Arizona State University, ex officio; Donald R. Kinder and Steven J. Rosenstone, University of Michigan, ex officio.

As part of the study planning process, a special planning committee was appointed, a pilot study conducted, and
stimulus letters sent to members of the scholarly community soliciting input on study plans. David Leege chaired the 1992 Study Planning Committee which included from the board Stanley Feldman, Mary Jackman, Douglas Rivers, Virginia Sapiro, and three other scholars: Paul Beck, Ohio State University; Jack Citrin, University of California at Berkeley; and Leonie Huddy, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

A pilot study was carried out in June-July of 1991 for the purpose of developing new instrumentation for the 1992 Election Study. New items were tested in the area of ethnic politics, gender consciousness and social altruism. It should be noted that the 1991 Pilot Study was simultaneously the 1990-1991 Panel Study on the Political Consequences of War. Data from the 1991 Pilot Study are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9673). Results from the pilot study (summarized in "List of 1991 Pilot Study Reports,") were used by the Planning Committee in formulating recommendations to the Board about study content for the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Surveys. Copies of the Pilot Study reports may be obtained by contacting the NES project staff, at the addresses given below.

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Center for Political Studies
Room 4026 Institute for Social Research
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>> 1994 STUDY DESIGN, CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION

STUDY DESIGN
The 1992 National Election Study entailed both a pre-election interview and a post-election re-interview. Approximately half of the 1992 cases are comprised of empaneled respondents who were first interviewed in the 1990 National Election Study and later in the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study. The other half of the cases are a freshly drawn cross-section sample. (Details of the sample design are given in "Sample Design of the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Study", below.)

The panel component of the study design provides an opportunity to trace how the changing fortunes of the Bush presidency, from the high levels of approval at the start of the Gulf War, through the decline after the onset of a recession, affected voting in the November 1992 presidential election. It also permits analysts to investigate the origins of the Clinton and Perot coalitions as well as changes in the public's political preferences over the two years preceding the 1992 election.

Altogether, 2485 citizens were interviewed in the 9 weeks prior to the November 3, 1992 election. [Note: The original study Staff release of the 1992 National Election Study in April, 1993 contained 2,487 cases. See the note on "A Note on Deletion of Cases", below, for further information about the two cases deleted from this edition of the collection.] To permit analysis of the impact of the unfolding election campaign, a random half of the sample was released to the field on September 1 and the other half on October 1st. 1359 of the pre-election interviews were conducted with panel respondents; 1126 with cross-section respondents. In the weeks following the election, 2255 pre-election respondents were reinterviewed; 1250 panel, 1005 cross-section. Further details of the administration of the surveys are given in "Study Administration", below.

The two components of the study -- the panel and the new cross-section -- were designed to be easily used together to create a combined nationally representative sample of the American electorate. Several case weights are provided with this data set.

V3008 (which incorporates sampling, nonresponse and post-stratification adjustments) should be used when analyzing the combined sample (the panel and the new cross-section respondents).

V3009 (which incorporates sampling, nonresponse and post-stratification adjustments) should be used when analyzing the panel respondents alone.

V7000 (which corrects for panel attrition and the aging of the panel respondents, but does not incorporate sampling, nonresponse and poststratification adjustments) should be used when comparing either the panel respondents or the combined panel and new cross-section respondents to previous (unweighted) National Election Studies data collections.

See "Sample Design of the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Study", below, and the documentation for V3008, V3009, and V7000, for further information.

## STUDY CONTENT; SUBSTANTIVE THEMES

The content for the 1992 Election Study reflects its double duty, both as the traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a panel study. The substantive themes represented in the 1992 questionnaires include:

* interest in the political campaigns; concern about the outcome; and attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign
* information about politics
* evaluation of the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issue dimensions
* partisanship and evaluations of the political parties
* knowledge of, contact with, and evaluation of House candidates (including questions on how their Representative voted on the Persian Gulf War resolution and whether he/she was implicated in the House banking scandal) ; opinions on term limitations
* political participation: turnout in the Presidential primaries and in the November general election; other forms of electoral campaign activity
* vote choice for President, the U.S. House, and the U.S. Senate, including second choice for President
* personal and national economic well-being, with particular attention to the impact of the recession
* positions on social welfare issues including: social security; government health insurance; federal budget priorities, and the role of the government in the provision of jobs and good standard of living
* positions on social issues including: abortion, the death penalty; prayer in the schools; the rights of homosexuals; sexual harassment and women's rights
* racial and ethnic stereotypes; opinions on school integration and affirmative action; attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians); opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education
* opinions about the nation's most important problem and the most important issues discussed during the local congressional campaign
* political predispositions: moral traditionalism; patriotism; political efficacy; egalitarianism; individualism; trust in government; racial prejudice; and feminist consciousness
* social altruism and social connectedness
* assessments of U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf War and of U.S. foreign policy goals
* feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups; affinity with various social groups
* detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity

Congressional Ballot Cards, Candidate Lists, and Candidate Numbers

In the usual NES Post-Election survey, and for 1992, in the Pre-Election survey as well, respondents are asked several questions about their particular Congresspersons and Senators. Interviewers pre-edited questionnaires to fill in the names appropriate for the state and congressional district in which the respondent was living (or was living during the pre-election interview). Each candidate and Senator is assigned a unique number that reflects his or her incumbency status and party. (See Appendix 5: Candidate Number Codes and Lists.) Particular questions in the survey require the insertion by the interviewer during pre-editing of the names of candidates. See, for example, post-election question B1, which includes feeling thermometers for the various candidates. The Candidate Lists used by the interviewers, which show which candidates are associated with which congressional district and with which numbers they are tagged, can be found in Appendix 5.

Asking questions about incumbent candidates is somewhat more problematic in a year when redistricting occurred, and for the Pre-Election survey there is the additional complication that a number of states held their Congressional primaries after the Pre-Election field work had started. Further details can be found at the documentation for Pre-Election questions J10-J11.

Handling of Congressional Incumbency Where Redistricting has Occurred

Throughout, whenever the word "incumbent" is used, its referent is a representative who was a member of the 102nd Congress; i.e., the Congress in session prior to the November 1992 General Election. Due to redistricting as a result of the 1990 U.S. Census, any given incumbent's district for the $103 r d$ Congress may consist of a fairly different geographical area from the area covered by the district prior to the boundary changes. Therefore, prior to 1992, the "incumbent" may or may not have been the representative for the particular piece of geography (the sample segment or census tract) in which the respondent lives. For each sample segment, we have included in the dataset its 1992 congressional district number, v3019, and its congressional district number in 1990, v3020. By comparing the two, it can be determined whether the "incumbent" in question was actually the respondent's incumbent prior to the 1992 general election.
"Lagged" Measures Obtained from 1990 and 1991 Interviews
Slightly more than half of the respondents in the 1992 study were also interviewed in 1990 and 1991. Therefore, all of the variables associated with the 1990 Post-Election Study (ICPSR 9548) and the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study (ICPSR 9673) are available for use as "lagged" measures in the current release of this collection.

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Pre-election Study Release of Sample
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To permit analysis of the impact of the unfolding election campaign and to minimize the relationship between interviews taken late in the campaign period and the difficulty of obtaining an interview, NES divided the Pre-Election study sample into two random parts. Administration of the first random half occurred between September 1 and September 30; the second half between October 1 and October 31st, with the first two days of November as "cleanup." The two part division applied to both panel and cross-section samples.

Note that the study period began before Labor Day, the traditional start of the Election Studies (and Presidential campaigns). The combination of a late date for Labor Day (Sept. 7) and an early date for Election Day (Nov. 3rd) would have shortened our standard field period by about a week, which would have reduced the overall response rate.

Sample "Replicates"
To more closely tailor the field effort to the actual sample performance during this study, both parts of the sample (panel and cross-section) were randomly subdivided into five replicates, each of which is a proper, random subsample of the NES sample. Replicates 1 and 2 were considered the "base sample," certain to be released, with three replicates being held in reserve to be released for fieldwork October 1,1992 , if it was decided they were needed. Replicates 4 and 5 were released at that time.

## Survey Modes: Design and Implementation

One of the administrative problems in fielding a panel study is that respondents have had an intervening period of time in which to relocate, perhaps at some remove from areas where field staff is maintained. Additionally, some of the SRC sample primary areas were replaced between 1990 and 1992, and therefore potentially some of the 1990 Election Study respondents lived in areas where SRC interviewers were no longer on staff. We estimated that between 50 and 125 respondents might have moved to areas in which SRC did not have interviewers, or might be living in their 1990 residence, in a place where SRC no longer maintained interviewing capability. (As it turned out, the total number of panel respondents that we interviewed who were "out of range" for either of these two reasons was 43.) It was our intention to interview as many panel respondents as possible, but we did not want to incur the additional costs associated with interviewer travel. Therefore, we prepared a truncated version of both Pre- and Post-Election Survey questionnaires, (the "Short-Form") to be administered over the telephone to those panel respondents who had moved out of range.

Interviews, both in the Pre- and in the Post Election
surveys, were also administered over the telephone to many respondents, both panel and cross-section, who did not meet the "panel out-of-range" criteria for telephone interviewing. The mis-implementation of the design also entailed the inappropriate use of the full-length questionnaire. Table 7, below, sums up the situation. In total, 86 percent of the interviews ( 91 percent before the election and 81 percent of those conducted after the election) were administered as mandated by the study design: face-to-face with the full length questionnaires or by phone for those panel respondents who moved out of range.

A NOTE ON DELETION OF CASES

In putting together the panel file, study staff examined with particular attention the work of one interviewer and decided that his entire production for 1990 was suspect. Two panel reinterviews in 1992 were thus based on 1990 interviews which were very likely faked in whole or very large part. The decision was made to eliminate these interviews from the 1992 dataset (and also from the panel file). Consequently, the total $N$ for the ICPSR release of these data is 2485 as compared with a $N$ of 2487 in the Study Staff release of the 1992 Cross-Section data. The tables found in this introduction were produced using the original Study Staff release of the data and reflect the original N of 2487 .

Table 7: Mode and Form Administration in the 1992 Pre-/Post Election Studies

Panel Respondents

| Mode | Questionnaire | Pre-Election | Post-Election |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face-to-face(A) | Full | 1155 | $84.8 \%$ | 951 | $76 . \% 1$ |
| Phone(B) | Short | 149 | $11.0 \%$ | 186 | $14.9 \%$ |
| Phone | Full | 57 | $4.2 \%$ | 113 | $9.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Subtotal | 1361 | $100.0 \%$ | 1250 | $100.0 \%$ |

Cross Section Respondents

| Mode | Questionnaire | Pre-Election |  | Post-Election |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face-to-face (C) | Full | 1053 | $93.6 \%$ | 830 | $82.6 \%$ |
| Phone (D) | Short | 5 | $.4 \%$ | 4 | $.4 \%$ |
| Phone | Full | 68 | $6.0 \%$ | 171 | $17.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Subtotal | 1126 | $100.0 \%$ | 1005 |
|  |  | $100.0 \%$ |  |  |  |

Total Respondents

| Mode | Questionnaire | Pre-Election |  | Post-Election |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Face-to-face |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phone | Full | 2208 | $88.8 \%$ | 1781 | $79.0 \%$ |
|  | Short | 154 | $6.2 \%$ | 190 | $8.4 \%$ |


| Phone | Full | 125 | $5.0 \%$ | 284 | $12.6 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Total | 2487 | $100.0 \%$ | 2255 | $100.0 \%$ |

A. The 1155 Pre-election respondents in this category include 16 Panel interviews taken F-T-F using the Spanish version of the questionnaire.
B. The Pre-election respondents in this category include 1 Spanish language panel interview, taken by phone.
C. The pre-election total includes 4 Spanish version questionnaires taken $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{F}$.
D. The 5 cases in the Pre-election category consist of 1 F-T-F and 3 Phone short-form, plus 1 Spanish language cross-section case.

## >> 1994 SURVEY FORMS: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

There were two[5] forms of both the Pre- and the PostElection Study questionnaire: a short form, to be administered over the phone to panel respondents who were "out of range," as described above, and a standard, or full-length questionnaire to be administered to everyone else. The questions on the short-form were a subset of those on the full length questionnaires whose 70 minutes in length was thought to be unacceptably long for a telephone interview.

50 minutes worth of content was selected for the short form, both Pre- and Post-Election Surveys. The criteria for inclusion were that the questions were "core," i.e., questions part of the NES time-series, as opposed to recently piloted or topical items, or that they related to the focus of the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study. We decided not to repeat most of the demographics items for the approximately 100 panel respondents we expected would be interviewed with the short form, relying instead on their responses in the 1990 survey. Additionally, some congressional content was deleted, because of the difficulty in assigning respondents over the phone to the newly drawn congressional districts.

Because we estimated the number of cases affected to be few and randomly scattered across the country, we did not design the instrument for the telephone. Except for the income question, we made no adjustments to the questionnaire for the difference in mode. In general, interviewers were expected to read response options to the respondent and to repeat them as necessary until they were clear to the respondent.

All interviews with a short form questionnaire, except for Spanish language, and including "legitimate" or
"out-of-range" panel respondent interviews, have been
designated as partial interviews, in the result code variables for the Pre- and Post-Election Studies (v3033 and v5012).

## EVALUATION OF PROBLEMS IN STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

The problems mentioned above did not become fully evident until coding was virtually completed, in the last week of February. At its March 1 meeting, the NES Board of Overseers, to whom these problems were reported, instructed the Principal Investigators to assess the significance of these problems with respect to data quality. This work was carried out by the Principal Investigators and members of the Study Staff in consultation with Board members, SRC methodologists and Center for Political Studies personnel as appropriate. The findings are available in NES Technical Report No. 43, available from NES Project Staff.

As the Technical Report documents in detail, the inappropriate use of the telephone and the short-form questionnaire thankfully had only a negligible impact on the quality of the 1992 data. When the short-form questionnaire was used, it of course generated missing data on those items that appeared on the full-length questionnaire but not on the short-form. But this resulted in a very slight increase (less than . 05 percentage points) in the standard errors of the affected variables. The pattern of missing data (from use of the short-form questionnaire) is unrelated to the demographic or political characteristics of respondents. Instead, interviewers turned to the short form when it appeared they would have difficulty securing an interview for other reasons having to do with the field administration of the study. The same holds for use of phone instead of face-to-face interviewing. Respondents interviewed over the phone are politically indistinguishable from those interviewed face-to-face. Attributes of the study administration, not attributes of the individual respondents, are associated with the propensity of interviewers to conduct some of their interviews over the phone. Finally, although some survey questions perform differently across the two modes of interviewing, the distribution of responses and the relationship among variables are substantively the same among phone and face-to-face respondents.

## RESPONSE RATES

The Pre-Election study response rate for the cross section sample was $74.0 \%$. Recalculating the response rate to eliminate 4 short-form, cross-section interviews (partials) results in a response rate of $73.7 \%[6]$. For the panel sample, the response (or reinterview) rate is $77.7 \%$ when partials, or short form interviews, are included, but drops to $69.2 \%$ when they are excluded. Post-Election reinterview rates are $91.8 \%$ for the panel, including partials, and $85.0 \%$ excluding the partial or short-form interviews. The cross-section Post-Election reinterview rate was 89.3\% including 4 partials; 88.9\% excluding them. These calculations do not differentiate between face-to-face and
telephone modes of interviewing.

## INTERVIEW COMPLETION RATE

Table 8 lays out the number of interviews taken for each week elapsing after the Nov. 3 General Election. In 1992, $25.8 \%$ of the interviews were completed in the first two weeks after the election; 53.1\% in the first four weeks. For comparison, in 1988, 55\% of the interviews were taken in the first two weeks after the election, and 82\% in the first four weeks.

Table 8: Number of and Cumulative Percent of Interviews Taken in the Post-Election Study by Week of Interview

| DATES | NUMBER OF <br> INTERVIEWS | CUMULATIVE <br> NUMBER OF <br> INTERVIEWS | CUMULATIVE <br> PERCENT OF <br> INTERVIEWS |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 4-Nov.10 | 237 |  |  |
| Nov.11-NOV.17 | 344 | 237 | $10.5 \%$ |
| Nov.18-Nov.24 | 372 | 581 | 25.8 |
| Nov.25-Dec.1 | 245 | 953 | 42.3 |
| Dec.2- Dec. 8 | 348 | 1198 | 53.1 |
| Dec. 9-Dec.15 | 278 | 1546 | 68.6 |
| Dec.16-Dec.22 | 175 | 1824 | 80.9 |
| Dec.23-Dec.29 | 86 | 1999 | 88.7 |
| Dec.30-Jan. 5 | 125 | 2085 | 92.5 |
| Jan. 6-Jan.13 | 45 | 2210 | 98.0 |
|  |  | 2255 | $100.0 \%$ |

## VARIABLES SUPPRESSED FOR REASONS OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Starting with the 1986 Election Study, NES has released occupation code variables in somewhat less detail than in years past. This dataset includes a two-digit code with 71 categories corresponding to Census Bureau occupational groupings. Those who need the full occupation code for their research should contact the NES project staff for information about the conditions under which access may be provided.

Similarly, the National Election Studies have not included information for census tracts or minor civil divisions since 1978. Permission to use the more detailed geographic information for scholarly research may be obtained from the Board of Overseers. More information about this is available from NES project staff.

Coding of the new religious denomination variable is in some cases based on an alphabetic "other, please specify" variable. This variable is restricted for reasons of confidentiality, but access may be provided to legitimate scholars under established NES procedures.

Traditionally, the National Election Studies have contained several minutes of open-ended responses (for example, the candidate likes and dislikes). These questions are put into Master Codes by the SRC coding section. Other scholars have developed alternative or supplemental coding schemes for the questions (for example, the levels of conceptualization, released as ICPSR 8151). The Board of Overseers wishes to encourage these efforts but in ways which respect the NES and SRC obligation to protect the privacy and anonymity of respondents. Circumstances under which individuals may have access to transcribed versions of these questions have been worked out and those interested should contact the NES project staff for further details.
>> 1993 STUDY DESCRIPTION
1993 SURVEY CONTENT AND OBJECTIVES

## Overview

The 1993 Pilot Study is the second of a projected three wave study. The 1993 wave was in the field approximately one year after the first wave of the study which is the 1992 Pre- and Post-election study, from which the 1005 cross-section respondents were selected for reinterview in 1993. We anticipate that respondents will be interviewed for a third time as part of the 1994 Election Study. The three-wave study is designed to exploit the special circumstances of the 1992-94 elections: a minority president who is struggling to forge a majority coalition in the face of a strong third-party challenge, and the replacement in 1992 of fully one-quarter of the House of Representatives. Each presents an unique opportunity which we propose to seize through projects that are directed at understanding how electoral coalitions form (and decay) and how new members of the House secure their districts. Additionally, the Pilot Study fulfills its role as the vehicle for testing and developing new instrumentation for the 1994 National Election Study.

The Clinton Coalition
The 1994 elections present both a substantial opportunity and risk to the Democratic Party. The stakes are high: the party needs to consolidate the gains of 1992 and build a majority coalition. In some ways, the Clinton Administration began this political task from a position of extraordinary weakness. Although Bill Clinton captured a clear majority of the electoral votes, he entered the White House without a clear mandate, winning just a shade over 43 percent of the popular vote. Indeed, early interpretations of the

1992 election have emphasized less that Clinton won the Presidency and more that Bush lost it.

At the same time, whether in possession of a popular mandate or not, Clinton came to Washington with significant legislative initiatives in mind. He introduced major proposals on taxes and spending. He appears determined to grapple with health care, not to tinker with it but to reform it fundamentally. Clinton's election has of course meant the return of unified government to the national scene, though early readings suggest that Republican unity in the Senate and Democratic defections from Clinton's proposals may undermine the promises of unified control. Still, there is the prospect of real change: major proposals, passed into law, with the consequences broadly felt throughout the country.

From the perspective of coalition maintenance, this is a special political moment, one portentous for the future electoral success not only of the Democratic and Republican Parties but for third party challenges as well (a point we take up immediately below). We want to assess how all this consequential and high-profile political churning intrudes upon Clinton's capacity to hold together and expand his political coalition over the first critical years of his administration. How have each of Clinton's major policy initiatives added or subtracted support from his political coalition?

The 1993 Pilot Study re-asks a number of items from the 1992 Study, and adds others, to give as complete a picture as possible of how Clinton is faring with the coalition which elected him. These items are:

Evaluation of economy (V7238-7260)
Approval ratings of several aspects of Clinton's performance in office (V7101-7120)

Thermometer ratings of Bill and Hillary Clinton (V7130-7138)

Who would $R$ vote for if the election were held today (V7161)

Liberal-conservative placement of Clinton (V72097216)

Traits and affects batteries (V7226-7230, V72677270)

Opinion on NAFTA (V7261-7266)
Opinion on budget deficit (V7315-7323)
From a slightly different angle, the 1992-1994 study, of which the 1993 Pilot Study is the middle piece, is also directed at more fully understanding the Perot phenomenon. That Perot's popularity is a political
phenomenon is hardly open to question. Following an eccentric if not quixotic on and off and on again campaign, and in spite of the formidable hurdles which the American system places before third-party candidates, Perot won nearly one in five votes cast in 1992. In this respect, Perot did better than all but one third party candidate since the Civil War split the nation.

Perot's pockets are deep enough to finance a continued high public profile. Perot's likely continued presence quickens interest on our part in understanding the maintenance and decay of his coalition as well. Even without the trappings and formal powers of the Presidency, Perot, like Clinton, faces the identical political problem of somehow hanging on to his supporters while recruiting still others as they become disenchanted with the alternatives.

To what extent does Perot's continued support rest upon an ideological base? Or upon disenchantment with business as usual, a continuing protest against politics itself? Or upon the failure of government to deal with the economy or the budget deficit? Or should the Perot movement be understood in more personal terms, dependent upon continuing public displays of a winning style and personality? Or, finally, does it turn on contempt for the alternatives?

A number of items which attempt to tap the sources and strength of Perot support have been included in the study. They include:

Ross Perot and United We Stand feeling thermometers (V7131, V7149, V7150)

Liberal-conservative placement for Perot (V72207221)

Traits and affects batteries (V7231-7235, V72717274)

Attitudes toward political parties ((V7295-7296, V7305, V7366-7370)

Attitudes toward media, special interests, government in Washington (V7306-V7308)

Membership in, contact by United We Stand America (V7312-7314)

To examine the maintenance and decay of electoral coalitions, we have empaneled the cross-section respondents to the 1992 NES Post-Election Survey, interviewing them again in the fall of 1993, and proposing to interview them one final time in the weeks following the 1994 midterm election. The panel design is a powerful one for several reasons. First, an absolute requirement for a study of electoral coalitions is the successful identification of Clinton, Perot, and Bush voters (and non-voters as well). For Clinton, the
immediate political challenge has several aspects: to maintain the support of those who voted for him in 1992; to build support among those who voted for his opponents, especially those who went Perot's way in 1992; and to awaken interest and eventually support among those millions who, in 1992, voted for no one at all.
Attempting to assess vote a year or more away from the election, as we would have to do absent a panel design, invites error of the most pernicious sort. For example, citizens who in fact voted for Clinton in 1992 but who have since recoiled in horror at what he has done, might now report that they had voted for Bush. To get this project off the ground, we need to know what citizens did on election day 1992, and to know that, we treat the 1992 NES Survey as a first wave of a panel.

Second, coalition maintenance and decay may be a classic case of little detectable movement at the aggregate level obscuring lots of off-setting movement at the individual level, as citizens move in and out of various partisan camps. Determining the fluidity of the Clinton and Perot coalitions can be uncovered with panel evidence.

Finally, panel data will also permit the testing of alternative theories of political learning. Whether such theories come from formal, statistical formulations, as in Bayesian models, or from various psychological theories, a claim held in common is that what people absorb from their political experiences depends on their prior beliefs and sentiments. Learning is conditional on what citizens already know. This means that we must have baseline readings on citizens before Clinton's coming to power. The 1992 NES survey of course delivers handsomely on precisely this point. These data tell us what citizens thought in 1992 about the necessity of new taxes, the seriousness of the federal budget deficit, the need for health care reform, the conditions under which women should be permitted to have abortions, whether gays should be allowed to serve in the armed forces, the responsiveness of government institutions, the performance of the major parties, and much, much more. And this means that, having returned to these same citizens in 1993 and 1994, we will be in excellent position to understand in a fine-grained way how electoral coalitions are held together and how they fall apart.

## Securing the District

Due to a combination of re-districting, scandal, and retirement, the 1992 House elections resulted in a dramatic turnover in personnel. More than onequarter of the House was replaced: 110 new Representatives won in November, the most in nearly half a century This turnover provides an the opportunity of examining the ways in which new members of the House secure their districts against challenge in the next election. For the first time, we can examine the relationship that develops between representatives and their constituents in its formative stages during the first term in office.

The advantages of incumbency have been a central theme of research on House elections and on the institution itself. Defections from party-line voting in House elections have increasingly favored the incumbent. These days, incumbent Representatives almost always win, often by overwhelming margins. Despite all the talk about anti-incumbent feelings in 1992, fully 93 percent of House incumbents seeking re-election were returned to office. Taking into account primary election defeats, this figure remains an impressive 88 percent. On the other hand, this re-election rate was the lowest since the Watergate election of 1974 and fell just 2 points short of being the lowest in forty years. Moreover, it does not take into account the unusually large number of representatives who choose not to run again in 1992, some of whom certainly would have been defeated. It is also true that winning incumbents were much more likely to find themselves in close contests in 1992 than in previous years. Still, in the face of re-districting, scandal, and widespread popular disdain for the institution of Congress, incumbents seeking re-election were rarely turned away. Success at under these highly unfavorable conditions testifies to the continuing electoral benefits of incumbency.

We know that incumbent advantage accrues quickly: it is well-established, perhaps established in full, by completion of the first term in office. Indeed, a common measure of incumbency advantage is the "sophomore surge:" the gain typically registered in the representative's first re-election try. What happens during these first two years? How do newly elected members of the House consolidate their victories? Is the incumbency advantage secured as a result of the actions that members of Congress engage in during their first term of office, or is it secured as a result of their first re-election campaign? As it is typically investigated, the problem is impossible to unravel. The data we rely on are always investigated in the context of an election campaign. Moreover, it is precisely those incumbents who are deepest in trouble at election time who work their district the most.
The study we propose here provides a clean test of the inherent (as opposed to campaign-related) advantages of incumbency. Many new members are precarious, and most no doubt believe that they are. Under these circumstances, do in fact new members of the House concentrate their attention and activities on their home district during their first term and, most important, do their constituents take notice?

As a general matter, we know next to nothing about the impressions created by Representatives -- whether they are new to Congress or not--between elections. What in fact happens to the visibility of newly-elected representatives over the critical period of their first term? Do constituents tend to forget about their representatives between elections, and then learn about them again as the next campaign takes off? Or
do constituents learn more and more about their representatives as the first term proceeds, a response to what Richard Fenno has called "the permanent campaign?"

The 1992-1993-1994 panel data provide sharp tests of the alternative theoretical interpretations of the incumbency advantage. Of the 1005 respondents who make up the 1992 NES post-election cross-section, over a quarter ( $\mathrm{n}=275$ ) resided in congressional districts that sent a new member to Congress in 1992. Thus, the high turnover that occurred in the House in 1992 provides sufficient numbers of respondents to support detailed analysis of the processes by which newly-elected representatives (compared to returning incumbents) shore up their support during their first term in office. The panel design provides efficient measurement of the evolution of new Representatives' reputations among their constituents. With panel evidence in hand, patterns of learning and forgetting and alterations in trust and support, conditional on the views held by constituents before their Representatives went off to Washington, can be traced.

The survey included extensive content on evaluations of incumbent members of Congress. Much of the content repeats the now-familiar congressional batteries. Also, the 1994 study included an experiment in the layout of the Ballot Card. Respondents were presented alternative versions of the ballot identical in content, but different in design. For sample ballots please contact the NES Study staff (note: the ASCII text format of this file does not allow inclusion of Ballot card design within the 1994 codebook).

```
Recall of candidates running in "this district
    this past November" (V7121-7129)
Thermometer rating of incumbent; recall what
    job he/she holds? (V7136-7137)
Likes/dislikes of incumbent (V7162-7173)
Contact with U.S. Representative incumbent
    (V7174-7183)
Vote for Representative (V7184-7185)
Approve of way Representative handling job
    (V7191-7194)
Does R's representative support Clinton's
    legislative proposals (V7195-V7199)
Did he/she vote for Clinton's deficit reduction
    package (V7200-7202)
Does Representative do a good job of keeping in
    touch (V7203)
Liberal-conservative placement of Representative
```


## Developing New Instrumentation

The design of the 1993 Pilot Study replicates
one NES successfully implemented in 1990-91-92 to assess the political impact of the Persian Gulf War. In this design, the odd- year Pilot Study serves double duty as a platform both from which to conduct the second wave of the panel and to carry out the research and development work for the subsequent year's election study.

One section of development work (variables 73717422) follows a proposal made by Laura Stoker, to study the interest basis of political attitudes. Questions are asked about perceived interests of several groups (wealthy, poor, middle class, blacks, whites), as well as self and national interest, in three domains:

National health insurance (V7374-7384)
Affirmative action (V7405-7422)
School choice (V7385-7404)

Half of the respondents received the questions about affirmative action in lieu of the school choice questions while the other half got the school choice questions instead of those relating to affirmative action.

Douglas Strand proposed a number of questions relating to attitudes toward homosexuals and about policies affecting homosexuals. The attitudes toward homosexuals are measured by asking Rs whether:

```
Parents should encourage boys to be masculine and
    girls to be feminine (V7289-7294)
Homosexuality is a matter of choice (V7336-7339)
Homosexuals try to seduce non-homosexuals (V7340-
    7343)
The idea of homosexuality disgusting or
    uncomfortable (V7348-7351)
He/she worries about getting AIDS or other disease
    from homosexuals (V7348-7351)
Homsexuality is unnatural (V7352-7355)
Homosexuals have too much/too little influence
    (V7356-7360)
Homosexuality is against the will of God
    (V7361-7365)
Attitudes towards policy relating to homosexuals
    are measured by these items:
Favor or opppose laws protecting homosexuals
```

from job discrimination (V7324-7327)
Whether homosexuals should serve in military (V7328-7331)

Should homosexual couples be allowed to adopt children (V7332-7335)

A number of experiments in the survey response also are included in the Pilot Study. These include:

Budget package vs. deficit reduction package (V7200)

Experiment in wording of the vote choice for Representative question-reading candidate name as well as party, versus reading only party labels (V7185, V7283)

Reversing order of self versus political object placement on liberal conservative 7-pt scale (V7205-7219)

Certainty probe on liberal-conservative scale; self and other objects (V7208, V7211, V7216, V7219, V7221, V7223)

Experiments on nature of followup: strength versus amount (lot, little) (V7263, V7266, V9\7291, V7294, V7300, V7308)

Experiements on length of followups: short versus verbose ((V7102-7104, V7349-7351) order in which groups were presented in the interest basis of politics section was reversed for half the sample (V7374-7422)

The 1993 Pilot Study was a telephone reinterview of (cross-section) respondents to the NES 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Study. Interviewing was carried out by the Telephone Facility of the Survey Research Center, the Institute for Social Research.

Field period was Sept. 23 --Nov. 24, 1993
Average interview length was 42 minutes
750 interviews were taken, including 4 partials Response rate was 74.6 percent; cooperation rate was 88.4 percent (See below)
The study was CATI -- there is no paper version of the Questionnaire

Response Rate Calculations
This is a Panel Study, and response rate calculations are somewhat different than those for an initial contact study, primarily because because there
is no "non-sample" category. Every one of the 1005 persons we originally interviewed in the 1992 Post -election study is, by definition, eligible for a reinterview. (1992 respondents who were interviewed in the Pre-election study only were not part of the 1993 study sample.) We reinterviewed 750 of these 1005 respondents to the 1992 study, for a strictly construed reinterview rate of 74.6 percent. 98 respondents from the 1990 Study refused to be reinterviewed. An additional 157 respondents could not cooperate because they were ill or for some other reason physically unable to complete a telephone interview; because they were not locatable; or because they did not have a telephone and did not respond to our requests to call the Telephone Facility. A cooperation rate, which excludes the 157 noninterview cases, is calculated at 88.4 percent.

The Telephone Facility and NES staff collaborated on a several step plan to boost response rate and to reduce panel attrition. There were several mailings to the respondents, including a thank-you letter, a respondent report, and an advance contact letter enclosing a small clock as an incentive. The field period was long enough to provide time to track respondents. Persuasion letters were sent, to those who were initially reluctant to participate. An 800 -number was set up for respondents to call for further information about the study. In the late stages of interviewing, monetary incentives were offered to 42 reluctant respondents. Finally, the study benefitted from having a highly committed and skilled cadre of interviewers.

## Interviewer training, pretesting and debriefings

The first draft of the questionnaire was
pretested by picking at random telephone numbers from local (not Ann Arbor) telephone exchanges. 30 interviewers were taken in this way by a mixture of experienced and new interviewers. Study staff "debriefed" the interviewers on their own and respondents' reactions to each question in the pretest instrument. These pretest interviews were also tape recorded, and new questions were "behavior coded" for more quantitative indications of problems with these questions. A separate debriefing was held for the behavior coders. Information from both of these debriefings (which were contradictory on certain points) was incorporated into the production instrument.

Standard practice for an SRC study calls for a study guide, listing study objectives and procedures, as well as any special information that interviewers need to know about specific questions. (A copy of this document, as well as study guides for all previous studies, is available from NES Project Staff.) Prestudy conferences with all interviewers and NES staff and PIs gave an opportunity to train on specific questions, and answer concerns of interviewers. Midway through the interviewing, NES staff and PI met with
interviewers to hear directly from them how the study was proceeding and how, in their opinion, new sections of the questionnaire were working. A full report of this debriefing is included in Appendix A.

Forms Assignment
When the Board began planning for this study, we were budgeted for about 40 minutes of interview time, and a number of experiments were proposed. In order to meet these objectives, respondents were randomly assigned to one of four forms. (Variable 7003 records the form assignment.)

## Randomization

Responses to survey questions can be affected by questions that have been asked previously in the survey. There are many survey questions, like the feeling thermometers, where lists of objects are presented for evaluation by respondents. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to identify a single order for the items which eliminates response effects. An alternative is to randomize the order in which items on a list are presented to respondents. The CATI system used by the SRC Telephone Facility, AUTOQUEST, has a randomizing function and this was implemented for the feeling thermometer (variables V7130-7136, 7138-7141). No information as to the order in which the thermometer items were asked for a given respondent was preserved.

Congressional District Identification for Movers
One of the goals of the multiple advance mailings to the 1992 respondents was to get change of address information from local post offices. When we got information that a respondent had moved, and to where, study staff attempted to determine, from what was known of the respondent's new location, in which congressional district the respondent now lived. The name of the member of Congress for that district was then substituted throughout the questionnaire for the name of the member of Congress who was elected in the district in which the respondent lived at the time of the 1992 interview. In a few cases, the information that the respondent had moved was not elicited until the interview was actually underway. When this happened, the interview continued, using the original member of Congress.

Organization and Documentation of the Dataset
Data for all of the variables and all of the cases in the first wave of the panel, i.e., the 1992 Pre- and Post-election Study, are included in this dataset. Please note that this means that although there are 750 respondents in the 1993 Pilot Study, there are actually 1005 records in the Pilot dataset; one for each (cross-section) respondent to the 1992 Post-election Study. Respondents in the 1992 study
who were not re-interviewed in the 1993 wave are assigned missing data codes on the 1993 variables.

Documentation for the 1993 Study is separate from the documentation (i.e., codebook) for the 1992 Election Study. Since the variable numbers for the 1992 wave of the study re the same in the Study Staff and the Consortium Releases of the 1992 Election Study, users may use whichever version of that documentation they now have. Users who do not have any 1992 documentation available to them should specify that fact when ordering. The documentation for the 1993 wave is hard-copy, but users may also receive the documentation as WordPerfect 5.2 files or as an ASCII text file.

The dataset is an ASCII, raw data file accompanied by SAS/SPSS control cards. There is no OSIRIS dataset.

Documentation and dataset are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. ICPSR User Services may be contacted by phone (313.763-5010) or by Internet E-Mail
(icpsr_netmail@um.cc.umich.edu) for further information.
>> 1993 SAMPLE DESIGN: TECHNICAL MEMORANDA

1994 NATIONAL POST-ELECTION STUDY SAMPLE DESIGN
STUDY POPULATION
The study population for the 1994 National Post-Election Study (NES) is defined to include all United States citizens of voting age on or before the 1994 Election Day. Eligible citizens must have resided in housing units, other than on military reservations, in the forty-eight coterminous states. This definition excludes persons living in Alaska or Hawaii and requires eligible persons to have been both a United States citizen and eighteen years of age on or before the 8th of November 1994.

## MULTI-STAGE AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLE DESIGN

The 1994 NES is based on a multi-stage area probability sample selected from the Survey Research Center's (SRC) National Sample design. Identification of the 1994 NES sample respondents was conducted using a four stage sampling process--a primary stage sampling of U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and counties, followed by a second stage sampling of area segments, a third stage sampling of housing units within sampled area segments and concluding with the random selection of a single respondent from selected housing units. A detailed documentation of the SRC National Sample is provided in the SRC publication titled 1980 SRC National Sample: Design and Development.

## Primary Stage Selection

The selection of primary stage sampling units (PSUs), which depending on the sample stratum are either MSAs, single counties or groupings of small counties, is based on the county-level 1980 Census Reports of Population and Housing. Primary stage units were assigned to 84 explicit strata based on MSA/Non-MSA status, PSU size, and geographic location. Sixteen of the 84 strata contain only a single self-representing PSU, each of which is included with certainty in the primary stage of sample selection. The remaining 68 nonself-representing strata contain more than one PSU. From each of these nonself-representing strata, one PSU was sampled with probability proportionate to its size (PPS) measured in 1980 occupied housing units.

The full SRC National Sample of 84 primary stage selections was designed to be optimal for surveys roughly two to three times the size of the 1994 NES. To permit the flexibility needed for optimal design of smaller survey samples, the primary stage of the SRC National Sample can be readily partitioned into smaller subsamples of PSUs such as one-half sample or two-thirds sample partition. Each of the partitions represents a stratified subselection from the full 84 PSU design. The one-half partition of the 1980 National Sample (i.e., the "A" primary sampling units or PSUs) includes 11 of the 16 self-representing MSA PSUs and a stratified subsampling of 34 of the 68 nonself-representing PSUs of the SRC National Sample. The two-thirds partition includes all of the "A" PSUs plus "B1" PSUs, i.e., 5 additional self-representing PSUs and 11 additional nonself-representing PSUs.

Since the 1994 NES desired comparison of data over time from 1992 NES respondents, as well as a representative sample of eligible 1994 respondents, the 1994 NES sample design includes both a panel and a cross-section component. The panel component of the 1994 design consists of all [1] respondents from the cross-section component of the 1992 NES sample. The 1994 cross-section component is a new selection of respondents from an area probability sample of households taken from the two-thirds partition of the SRC National Sample.
[1] The Panel consists of all 1005 Respondents from the 1992 NES study Cross-Section sample. Of these, 925 were recontacted in the 1993 NES Pilot Study (a follow-up of the 1992 NES survey), of which 750 were re-interviewed, 98 refused to be re-interviewed and 77 could not be re-interviewed at that time due to some 'permanent' condition. 80 of the 10051992 Cross-section respondents could not be found for re-interview in 1993.

Due to sample design decisions in 1992, when the NES
sample moved from using the one-half sample partition to the two-thirds sample partition of the SRC National Sample, the cross-section portion of the 1992 NES sample included a disproportionate number of selections from segments in "B1" PSUs (see Table 2). This same disproportionate distribution is, of course, reflected in the 1994 Panel component of the

1994 NES sample. While this does lead to some statistical inefficiency in the form of increased variance of survey estimates relative to that of an even distribution across the two-thirds partition primary areas, since the "B1" PSU areas do represent a proper subsample of the 1980 National Sample design, separate longitudinal analysis of the Panel component of the 1994 NES may be undertaken as well as analysis of combined Panel and Cross-section data [2].
[2] Analysis of pooled data from respondents from both components of the 1994 NES sample requires a strong assumption about the nature of the attrition of the 1992 cross-section sample. It must be assumed that panel attrition is not correlated with variables under consideration in the analysis.

Table 1 identifies the PSUs for the 1994 National Election Study by MSA status and Region. The "B1" PSUs in the Panel portion of the sample design which received the disproportionate allocation in 1992 to supplement the half-sample are shown in italic print on this table; all PSUs on this table are proportionately represented in the 1994 two-thirds Cross- Section Sample.

Table 1: PSUs in the 1994 NES Post-Election Survey
By MSA Status and Region (B1 PSUs are marked *)

| REGION | Self-representing MSAs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Northeast | New York, NY-NJ <br> Philadelphia, PA-NJ <br> Boston, MA <br> Nassau-Suffolk, NY* <br> Pittsburgh, PA |
| North <br> Central | Chicago, IL <br> Detroit, MI <br> St. Louis, MO <br> Minneapolis, MN-WI* |
| South | Washington, DC-MD-VA* Dallas-Ft Worth, TX* Houston, TX <br> Baltimore, MD <br> Atlanta, GA* |
| West | Los Angeles, CA San Francisco, CA |
| REGION | Nonself-representing MSAs |
| Northeast | Buffalo, NY <br> Newark, NJ* <br> New Haven, CT <br> Atlantic City, NJ |

```
    Manchester, NH
    North
    Central
    Milwaukee, WI
    Dayton, OH
    Kansas City, MO-KS*
    Des Moines, IA
    Grand Rapids, MI
    Fort Wayne, IN
    Steubenville, OH
    Saginaw, MI*
    Birmingham, AL
    Columbus, GA-AL
    Miami, FL
    Jacksonville, FL*
    Lakeland, FL
    McAllen, TX
    Waco, TX*
    Wheeling, WV
    Knoxville, TN
    Richmond, VA
    Seattle, WA
    Denver, CO
    Anaheim, CA
    Riverside, CA*
    Fresno, CA
    Eugene, OR
    Phoenix, AZ*
    REGION Non-MSAs
    Northeast Schuyler, NY
    Gardner, MA*
    North Sanilac, MI
Central Decatur, IN*
Saline, NE
Mower, MN
South Bulloch, GA
    Sabine, LA*
    Hale, TX
    Ashley, AR
    Bedford, TN
    Montgomery, VA*
    Robeson, NC
    ElDorado-Alpine, CA
    Carbon, WY
    Second Stage Selection of Area Segments
The second stage of the 1994 NES National Sample was
selected directly from computerized files that were prepared
from the 1990 [3] Census file (PL94-171 file on CD Rom)
which contains the block-level }1990\mathrm{ Census total housing unit
(HU) data. The designated second-stage sampling units (SSUs),
termed "area segments", are comprised of census blocks in
```

the metropolitan (MSA) primary areas and either census blocks or enumeration districts (EDs) in the rural areas of non-MSA primary areas. Each SSU block, block combination or enumeration district for non-MSA PSUs was assigned a measure of size equal to the total 1980 occupied housing unit count for the area; MSA SSU block(s) were assigned a minimum measure of 721990 total HUs per SSU. Second stage sampling of area segments was performed with probabilities proportionate to the assigned measures of size (PPS).
[3] Non-MSA segments were selected from the 1980 Census summary tape file series STF1B file, with minimum SSU size of 50 occupied HUs.

A three-step process of ordering the SSUs within the primary areas produced an implicit stratification of the area segments in the second stage sampling frame, stratified at the county level by geographic location and population. Area segments were stratified within county at the Minor Civil Division (MCD) level by size and income, and at the block and ED level by location within the MCD or county. (For details, refer to the SRC publication, 1980 National Sample: Design and Development.)

For the 1994 NES Panel/Cross-section sample the number of area segments used in each PSU varies. In the self-representing (SR) PSUs the number of sample area segments varied in proportion to the size of the primary stage unit, from a high of 12 Cross-section and 7 Panel area segments in the self-representing New York MSA, to a low of 4 Cross-section and no Panel area segments in the smaller self-representing PSUs such as Pittsburgh and Boston MSAs. Most Nonself-representing (NSR) PSUs were represented by 6 Cross-section and 2 Panel area segments except for "B1" PSUs for which there are either 5 or 6 Panel segments. A total of 554 area segments were selected, 191 Panel and 363 Cross-Section segments, 157 in the sixteen self-representing PSUs and 397 in the nonself-representing PSUs as shown in Table 2.

In most cases, both Cross-Section and Panel selections were been made from the same area segments within each PSU, so in actual fact a total of 376 distinct National Sample area segments have been used for the 1994 NES Post-Election Study.

Table 2: Number [4] of Cross-Section and Panel Area Segments in the 1994 NES Sample Showing PSU Name, National-Sample Stratum and Partition, and MSA Status

| N. Samp | National Sample | \# of 1994 NES \# of 1994 NES |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PSU \#/ | PSU Name | Cross-section | Panel Sample |
| Partition |  | Sample Segs. | Segments |

Six Largest Self-representing PSUs

| 501 | A | New York, NY-NJ | 12 | $(7)$ | 12 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 502 | A | Los Angeles, CA | 12 | $(5)$ | 12 |
| 503 | A | Chicago, IL | 8 |  | 8 |
| 504 | A | Philadelphia, PA-NJ | 6 |  | 6 |


| 505 | A | Detroit, MI | 6 |  | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 506 | A | San Francisco, CA | 6 | (5) | 6 |

Ten Remaining Self-representing PSUs

| 507 | B1 | Washington, DC-MD-VA | 6 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 508 | B1 | Dallas-Ft Worth, TX | 6 | 6 |
| 509 | A | Houston, TX | 6 | 0 |
| 510 | A | Boston, MA | 4 | 0 |
| 511 | B1 | Nassau-Suffolk, NY | 4 | 4 |
| 512 | A | St Louis, MO-IL | 4 | 0 |
| 513 | A | Pittsburgh, PA | 4 | 0 |
| 514 | A | Baltimore, MD | 4 | 0 |
| 515 | B1 | Minneapolis, MN-WI | 4 | 4 |
| 516 | B1 | Atlanta, GA | 4 | 4 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: Northeast

| 517 | A | Buffalo, NY |  | 6 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 518 | B1 | Newark, NJ |  | 6 | 6 |
| 521 | A | New Haven, CT | (5) | 6 | 2 |
| 523 | A | Atlantic City, NJ | (5) | 6 | 2 |
| 524 | A | Manchester, NH |  | 6 | 2 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: North Central

| 526 | A | Milwaukee, WI | 6 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 527 | A | Dayton, OH | 6 | 2 |
| 528 | B1 | Kansas City, MO-KS | 6 | 6 |
| 529 | A | Des Moines, IA | 6 | 2 |
| 531 | A | Grand Rapids, MI | 6 | 2 |
| 532 | A | Fort Wayne, IN | 6 | 2 |
| 533 | A | Steubenville, OH-WV | 6 | 2 |
| 534 | B1 | Saginaw, MI | 6 | 6 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: South

| 536 | A | Birmingham, AL | 6 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 539 | A | Columbus, GA-AL | 6 | 2 |
| 540 | A | Miami, FL | 6 | (1) |
| 542 | B1 | Jacksonville, FL | 6 | 6 |
| 543 | A | Lakeland, FL | 6 | 2 |
| 544 | A | McAllen, TX | 6 | 2 |
| 545 | B1 | Waco, TX | (5) | 6 |
| 547 | A | Wheeling, WV-OH | 6 | 6 |
| 549 | A | Knoxville, TN | 6 | 2 |
| 550 | A | Richmond, VA | 6 | 2 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: West

| 553 | A | Seattle, WA | 6 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 555 | A | Denver, CO | 6 | 2 |
| 556 | A | Anaheim, CA | 6 | 2 |
| 557 | B1 | Riverside-San <br> Bernardino, CA | 6 | 6 |
| 558 | A | Fresno, CA | 6 | 2 |
| 559 | A | Eugene, OR | 6 | 2 |
| 560 | B1 | Phoenix, AZ | 6 | 6 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: Northeast

| 463 | A | Schuyler, NY | 6 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 464 | B1 | Gardner, MA | 6 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: |  |  |  |  |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: South

| 473 | A | Bulloch, GA | 6 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 474 | B1 | Sabine, LA | 6 | 5 |
| 476 | A | Hale, TX | 6 | 2 |
| 477 | A | Ashley, AR | 6 | 2 |
| 478 | A | Bedford, TN | 6 | 2 |
| 480 | B1 | Montgomery, VA | 6 | 5 |
| 481 | A | Robeson, NC | 6 | 2 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: West

| 482 | A | ElDorado-Alpine, CA | 6 | (1) | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 484 | A | Carbon, WY | 6 |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Number of Segments | $(363)$ | 366 | $(191)$ | 206 |

[4] The number of segments shown for the 1994 Panel is the expected count; it is based on the number of 1992
Cross-Section segments. It is possible that some of these 1992 segments yielded no 1992 interviews and so do not actually show up in the 1994 Panel. The total number of segments shown for the 1994 Cross-section sample also includes three segments from which no listed HU was selected for the 1994 cross-section, due to few or no HU listings for that segment. Where different, the actual number of segments having selections in 1994 is shown in parentheses to the left.

## Third Stage Selection of Housing Units

For each area segment selected in the second sampling stage, a listing was made of all housing units located within the physical boundaries of the segment. For segments with a very large number of expected housing units, all housing units in a subselected part of the segment were listed. The final equal probability sample of housing units for the 1994 NES was systematically selected from the housing unit listings for the sampled area segments.

The new Cross-Section component of the 1994 NES sample design was selected from the SRC National Sample to yield an equal probability sample of households. The distribution of the 1994 cross-section sample is that required by the two-thirds design of the SRC National Sample. The overall probability of selection for 1994 NES Cross-Section households was $f=.00001885$ or .1885 in 10,000 . The equal probability sample of households was achieved for the

Cross-Section design by using the standard multi-stage sampling technique of setting the sampling rate for selecting housing units within area segments to be inversely proportional to the PPS probabilities used to select the PSU and area segment [5].
[5] Kish, L. (1965). Survey Sampling, John Wiley \& Sons, New York, NY.

The 1994 Panel consists of all respondents for whom a complete interview was obtained in the 1992 NES Cross-section sample. 10051992 cross-section interview HUs make up the 1994 Panel.

## Fourth Stage Respondent Selection

Within each sampled new cross-section housing unit, tihe SRC interviewer prepared a complete listing of all eligible household members. Using an objective procedure described by Kish (1949) [6] a single respondent was then selected at random to be interviewed. Regardless of circumstances, no substitutions were permitted for the designated respondent. This technique had also been used in 1992 to select the original Panel respondents. In 1994 the same Panel respondent (R) was sought for interview as had been interviewed in 1992.
[6] Kish, L. (1949). "A procedure for objective respondent selection within the household," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol 44, pp. 380-387.

SAMPLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS
The targeted completed interview sample size for the 1994 NES Post-Election Survey was $n=1,750$ total cases. In the original sample size computation, the following assumptions were made for the cross-section component of the sample: response rate for post-election interview $=.74$, combined occupancy/eligibility rate $=.83$ and change from updating the sample $H U$ listings $=1.02$. The updating was to include only "Type II" updating, i.e., only changes found at selected lines at the time of interviewing; no pre-study update was felt to be necessary due to the fact that most of the selected segments had been used and updated recently on other SRC studies (Health and Retirement Survey and the Asset and Health Dynamics Survey). The assumption as to occupancy/eligibility rate was derived from survey experience in the 1986 NES Post Election Survey [7] and that regarding response rate was based on the 1992 cross-section component outcome for the pre-election interview [8]. The assumptions made for the panel component were: . 915 recontact rate based on the .923 recontact rate in the 1993 NES Pilot Study for 1992 cross-section respondents (i.e., same respondents as the current 1994 Panel), . 691 response rate for the post-election interview based on NES experience from 1990-1992 in recontacting respondents three times over a two year period, and at .975 change from the update assuming some loss of HUs among panel respondents and inability to track the respondent to a new address.
[7] The 1986 NES was the most recent NES sample using the two-thirds National Sample without alteration (e.g., increasing number of segments in the B1 areas as in 1992). Occupancy/eligibility rate was .835.
[8] The response rate in 1986 had been unusually low, and it was felt that the more recent experience in the two-thirds partition PSUs would be the best estimate--less affected than occupancy/eligibility rate by the increased number of segments in B1 areas.

Table 3 provides a full description of the original sample design specifications. Table 4 shows those specifications and assumptions applied to the actual selected Cross-section component of the 1994 NES Sample and also indicates the number of $H U$ listings assigned to each replicate.

Table 3: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions 1994 National Post-Election Survey

Cross-Section Component Panel Component Total
Completed Post

| interviews | 1,130 | 620 | 1,750 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Response Rate | .74 | .691 |  |

Eligible sample

| households | 1,527 | 897 | 2,945 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Occupancy/Eligibility <br> Rate[9] | .83 | NA |  |
| Panel Recontact <br> Rate | NA | .915 |  |
| Sample Units | 1,840 | 980 | 3,385 |
| Change from Update | 1.02 | .975 |  |
| Total Sample lines | 1,804 | 1,005 | 2,809 |

[9] Based on field experience in 1986 NES study.

Table 4: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions Applied to the Selected Cross-Section Sample Lines for the 1994 National Post-Election Survey

| Base | Reserve Sample |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample | Replicates |  |  |  |
| Rep 1 | Rep 2 | Rep 3 | Rep 4 |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Completed } & & & & \\ \begin{array}{ll}\text { Interviews } \\ \text { Response Rate }\end{array} & 1,097 & .74 & .74 & .74 & 31\end{array}\right) 1,190$

| Change from Update | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sample lines | 1,751 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 1,901 |

[9] Based on field experience in 1986 NES study.

To most closely tailor the field effort to the sample field experience during this study, the cross-section sample had four replicates designated (see Table 4). Each replicate is a proper subsample of the NES sample. Replicate 1, considered the "base sample", was to be released for interviewing to begin November 9, 1994, the day following Election Day 1994. The other three replicates of the cross-section sample (Replicates 2-4) were designated "Reserve" replicates, none, one or more to be released for field work no later than November 21, 1994 at the discretion of NES study staff based on daily monitoring of field results from Release 1. Reserve replicates $2-4$ of the cross-section component of the NES sample were never, in fact, released for field work.

A subsampling of one-third of selected addresses was made in certain cases when selected lines were determined to be within locked buildings, in gated subdivisions or in areas which posed a danger to interviewing staff. This allowed concentration of greater field effort in these circumstances to obtain at least some interviews. In cases where this was done, appropriate weighting of the results will be used to compensate. (See Table 5.)

## SAMPLE DESIGN OUTCOMES

Table 5 compares the original sample design specifications and assumptions for the new Cross-Section Component of the 1994 NES (as in Table 3) applied to the released cross-section sample (Replicate 1) to the outcome for the final Cross-Section sample. Table 6 makes a similar comparison for the Panel Component of the 1994 NES Sample and Table 7 presents a summary of the figures for the combined Cross-Section/Panel Sample.

Table 5: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes for the Cross-Section Component of the 1994 National Post-Election Survey

|  | Original <br> Specifications <br> \& Assumptions <br> Applied to: | Actual Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual Release <br> (Replicate 1) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Completed Interviews | 1,097 | 1,036 |
| Response Rate | .74 | .721 |


| Designated Respondents | 1,482 | 1,436 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Occupancy/Eligibility Rate | .83 | .824 |
|  |  | 1,740 |


| Subsampling for dangerous/ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| locked areas | -- | $.99[11]$ |
| Sample HU listings | 1,786 | 1,757 |
| Sample growth from update[12] | 1.02 | 1.00 |
| Selected Sample lines | 1,751 | 1,751 |

[11] One percent of the released sample was lost due to subsampling in three locked and dangerous segment areas; 17 of the 20 selected lines excluded from these six segments were in replicate 1 . These lines were assigned a result code of '75' and considered 'Non-Sample' lines.
[12] Since only the Type II updating process was applied to the cross-section component of the 1994 NES Sample, the update inflation factor was set at 1.02 -- slightly lower than the usual factor of 1.03 typical of combined Type I (pre-study) and Type II updating inflation applied to the National Sample.

Based on the daily monitoring of field results, on November 21, 1994 NES study staff decided that it would be a better use of study resources to raise the cross-section response rate rather than to release additional cross-section sample which might have had the effect of further reducing the response rate. Therefore no reserve replicates of the cross-section sample were released.

Table 6 /s shows the panel component sample outcome for the 1994 NES Post-Election Survey. Of course, in this component all sample lines were released; no reserve replicates were designated to be withheld. Due to extremely conservative original assumptions, the actual number of interviews obtained exceeded even the most optimistic projection by nearly 60 interviews. This has more than made up for the fewer than anticipated cross-section interviews which can be seen in Table 7, where entire 1994 NES sample design projections are compared with the combined sample outcome.

> Table 6: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes
> for the Panel Component of the 1994 National Post-Election Survey

|  | Original <br> Specifications <br> \& Assumptions <br> Applied to Release | Actual Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Completed Interviews | $620[13]$ | 759 |
| Response Rate | $.691[14]$ | .770 |
| HHs with Eligible Resp | 897 | 986 |
| Panel Recontact Rate | .917 | .981 |
| Sample Units | 980 | 1,005 |

Total Panel Cases 1,005 1,005
[13] Actually the projection ranged from 620-700 completed interviews. See comments in following footnote.
[14] An overall Panel response rate of $69.1 \%$ was assumed, based on previous recontact experience (response rate of 1990 Pilot Study respondents to the 1992 NES Pre-Election Study follow-up): 750 cases were interviewed twice previously at $76.6 \%$ response rate $=575$ cases, and 255 other cases combined $17.6 \%$ response rate $=45$ cases. Removing the change from update and recontact rate (1005-25-83= 897), overall response rate: $620 / 897=.691$. This was admittedly a very conservative estimate and actual projection of expected number of interviews was a range of 620-700.

Table 7: Figures for Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes
for the Combined Cross-Section/Panel Sample.
1994 National Post-Election Survey
Original Actual Outcome
Specifications
\& Assumptions

| Completed Interviews | 1,750 | 1,795 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Overall Response Rate | .722 | .741 |
| Eligible Sample HH | 2,424 | 2,422 |
| Occ/Elig/Recontact Rate | .860 | .877 |
|  |  |  |
| Total Sample HU listings | 2,820 | 1.762 |
| Overall Change from update | 1.004 | 2,756 |

```
>> WEIGHTED ANALYSIS OF 1994 NES DATA
```

The area probability sample design for the 1994 NES results in an equal probability sample of U.S. households. However, within sample households a single adult respondent is chosen at random to be interviewed. Since the number of eligible adults may vary from one household to another, the random selection of a single adult introduces inequality into respondents' selection probabilities. In analysis, a respondent selection weight should be used to compensate for these unequal selection probabilities. The value of the respondent selection weight is exactly equal to the number of eligible adults in the household from which the random respondent was selected. The use of the respondent selection weight is strongly encouraged, despite past evaluations which have shown these weights to have little significant impact on the values of NES estimates of descriptive statistics.

The Sampling Section has provided two final person-level analysis weights which incorporate sampling, nonresponse and
post-stratification factors. One weight variable (\#5) is for use with Panel cases only; the other weight variable (\#4) is for the 1994 NES Cross-section (which includes both panel and new cross-section cases.) In addition, a Time Series Weight (variable \#6) which corrects for panel attrition was constructed. This weight should be used in analyses which compare the 1994 NES to earlier unweighted National Election Study data collections. Analysts interested in developing their own nonresponse or post-stratification adjustment factors must request access to the necessary sample control data from the NES Board.

## CONSTRUCTION OF ANALYSIS WEIGHTS

Nonresponse adjustment factors were constructed at the household level separately for Panel and new Cross-Section component cases. Nonresponse adjustment cells were formed by crossing PSU type (Self-representing, Nonself-representing MSA or non-MSA) by the nine Census divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific). A nonresponse factor equal to the inverse of the response rate in each cell was applied to the interview cases. In order to have a minimum of approximately 25 cases in each nonresponse adjustment cell, some cells were collapsed across Census Divisions in the same Census Region. Tables 8 and 9 show the nonresponse adjustment factors for the Panel and for new cross section respectively.

An intermediate weight was constructed by multiplying the reciprocal of the probability of selection of the household by the nonresponse adjustment factor and by the number of eligible persons in the household [15]. This intermediate weight was used to produce a weighted sex by age category by Census Region table. The age categories used were: 18-44, 45-64, and 65+. Post- stratification factors were constructed to match the sample proportions in the 24 sex by age by Region cells to the July 1993 Census population projections (Current Population Reports, P25-1111, Table 4). Table 10 shows the post-stratification factors for the 1994 NES Panel. Table 11 shows the post-stratification factors for the complete cross-section (both panel and new cross section cases.) The two final analysis weights were each centered to a mean of 1.0 so that the sum of the weights equals the number of respondents.
[15] In constructing the analysis weight, a maximum of three eligible adults was allowed

## CONSTRUCTION OF TIME SERIES WEIGHT

The 1994 NES Panel consists of 759 respondents originally selected for the 1992 Pre- Election Study. Of 1,126 1992 Pre-Election respondents, 1,005 were also respondents on the 1992 Post-Election Study. All 1,005 1992 Post-Election respondents were eligible for the 1994 NES Panel. In order to adjust for panel attrition, a Time Series Weight was constructed which adjusts the proportions for 30 demographic cells: Education (3) by Age Group (5) by Years of Residence
(2) to the 1992 proportions. New 1994 cross-section cases have a Time Series weight of 1.0 . In forming the panel attrition weight cells, the following definitions were used:

Age Group: 17-24, 25-39, 40-64, 65-74, 75 or more.
Education: Less than high school graduate, high school graduate, more than high school education.
Years of Residence: Less than 3 years at current residence, 3 or more years at current residence.

Table 8
Computation of Nonresponse Adjustment Weights -- Panel

| PSU Type | Census Region | Response Rate | Nonresponse Adjustment Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SR-MSA | Middle Atlantic | 74.6 | 1.340 |
|  | East North Central | 84.0 | 1.190 |
|  | West North Central | 92.9 | 1.077 |
|  | South Atlantic | 71.8 | 1.392 |
|  | West South Central | 75.0 | 1.333 |
|  | Pacific | 66.7 | 1.500 |
| NSR-MSA | New England \& |  |  |
|  | Middle Atlantic | 70.8 | 1.413 |
|  | East North Central | 78.8 | 1.269 |
|  | West North Central | 71.4 | 1.400 |
|  | South Atlantic | 75.0 | 1.333 |
|  | East South Central | \& |  |
|  | West South Central | 77.6 | 1.289 |
|  | Mountain | 92.8 | 1.078 |
|  | Pacific | 72.2 | 1.386 |
| NSR-non MSA | New England \& |  |  |
|  | Middle Atlantic | 58.7 | 1.704 |
|  | East North Central | \& |  |
|  | West North Central | 81.0 | 1.234 |
|  | South Atlantic | 82.7 | 1.210 |
|  | East South Central | \& |  |
|  | West South Central | 81.8 | 1.222 |
|  | Mountain \& Pacific | 66.7 | 1.50 |
| Table 9 <br> Computation of Nonresponse Adjustment Weights -New Cross Section |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| PSU Type | Census Region | Response Rate | Nonresponse Adjustment Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SR-MSA | New England \& |  |  |
|  | Middle Atlantic | 56.0 | 1.787 |
|  | East North Central | \& |  |
|  | West North Central | 65.1 | 1.536 |
|  | South Atlantic | 72.0 | 1.389 |
|  | West South Central | 52.0 | 1.923 |
|  | Pacific | 48.4 | 2.067 |
| NSR-MSA | New England | 44.0 | 2.273 |


|  | Middle Atlantic | 65.6 | 1.524 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | East North Central | 68.6 | 1.458 |
|  | West North Central | 71.1 | 1.406 |
|  | South Atlantic | 82.7 | 1.209 |
|  | East South Central | 80.4 | 1.243 |
|  | West South Central | 82.5 | 1.212 |
|  | Mountain | 85.3 | 1.172 |
|  | Pacific | 71.3 | 1.402 |
| NSR-non MSA | New England \& |  |  |
|  | Middle Atlantic | 72.5 | 1.379 |
|  | East North Central \& |  |  |
|  | West North Central | 87.8 | 1.139 |
|  | South Atlantic | 72.4 | 1.382 |
|  | East South Central \& |  |  |
|  | West South Central | 74.7 | 1.339 |
|  | Mountain \& Pacific | 94.6 | 1.057 |

Table 10
1994 NES Panel Post-Stratification Weight

| Sex | Census | Age | Census Est. | 94 Nat'l | Post- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Region | Group | July 1, 1993 | Election | Strat. |
|  |  |  |  | Study | Weight |
| Male | Northeast | 18-44 | 10,652,000 | 8,676,130 | 1.2277 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 4,867,000 | 5,246,960 | 0.9276 |
|  |  | 65+ | 2,815,000 | 2,880,610 | 0.9772 |
|  | Midwest | 18-44 | 12,679,000 | 13,912,400 | 0.9113 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,626,000 | 6,229,820 | 0.9031 |
|  |  | 65+ | 3,211,000 | 5,109,480 | 0.6284 |
|  | South | 18-44 | 18,797,000 | 16,207,280 | 1.1598 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 8,177,000 | 9,324,160 | 0.8770 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,574,000 | 3,440,280 | 1.3295 |
|  | West | 18-44 | 12,611,000 | 8,973,210 | 1.4054 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 4,908,000 | 2,573,920 | 1.9068 |
|  |  | 65+ | 2,580,000 | 2,295,480 | 1.1239 |
| Female | Northeast | 18-44 | 10,844,000 | 8,032,420 | 1.3500 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,338,000 | 3,233,370 | 1.6509 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,329,000 | 3,012,940 | 1.4368 |
|  | Midwest | 18-44 | 12,783,000 | 11,746,140 | 1.0883 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,990,000 | 6,753,230 | 0.8870 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,789,000 | 4,847,570 | 0.9879 |
|  | South | 18-44 | 18,950,000 | 17,179,490 | 1.1031 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 8,882,000 | 9,486,140 | 0.9363 |
|  |  | 65+ | 6,753,000 | 5,970,310 | 1.1311 |
|  | West | 18-44 | 11,979,000 | 10,117,500 | 1.1840 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,077,000 | 3,416,980 | 1.4858 |
|  |  | 65+ | 3,543,000 | 2,752,280 | 1.2873 |
|  | Totals |  | 190,754,000 | 71,418,100 |  |

Table 11
1994 NES Cross-section Post-Stratification Weight

|  | Census <br> Sex | Age | Census Est. | 94 Nat'l | Post- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Region | Group | July 1, 1993 | Election <br> Study | Strat. <br> Maleight |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wortheast |
|  |  | $18-44$ | $10,652,000$ | $7,780,520$ | 1.3691 |
|  |  | $45-64$ | $4,867,000$ | $3,562,080$ | 1.3663 |
|  |  | $65+$ | $2,815,000$ | $2,807,870$ | 1.0025 |
|  | Midwest | $18-44$ | $12,679,000$ | $13,282,300$ | 0.9546 |


|  |  | 45-64 | 5,626,000 | 6,435,320 | 0.8742 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 65+ | 3,211,000 | 3,968,760 | 0.8091 |
| Female | South | 18-44 | 18,797,000 | 16,523,490 | 1.1376 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 8,177,000 | 8,230,300 | 0.9935 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,574,000 | 4,023,460 | 1.1368 |
|  | West | 18-44 | 12,611,000 | 9,120,530 | 1.3827 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 4,908,000 | 3,867,010 | 1.2692 |
|  |  | 65+ | 2,580,000 | 2,414,850 | 1.0684 |
|  | Northeast | 18-44 | 10,844,000 | 8,160,800 | 1.3288 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,338,000 | 3,776,480 | 1.4135 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,329,000 | 4,027,800 | 1.0748 |
|  | Midwest | 18-44 | 12,783,000 | 11,222,760 | 1.1390 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,990,000 | 6,169,130 | 0.9710 |
|  |  | 65+ | 4,789,000 | 4,186,580 | 1.1439 |
|  | South | 18-44 | 18,950,000 | 17,375,850 | 1.0906 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 8,882,000 | 7,917,440 | 1.1218 |
|  |  | 65+ | 6,753,000 | 5,942,100 | 1.1365 |
|  | West | 18-44 | 11,979,000 | 10,060,750 | 1.1907 |
|  |  | 45-64 | 5,077,000 | 4,359,910 | 1.1645 |
|  |  | 65+ | 3,543,000 | 3,088,300 | 1.1472 |
|  | Totals |  | 190,754,000 | 168,304,380 |  |

In order to obtain a minimum of approximately 15 cases per cell, some of the cells were collapsed across age groups. Table 12 shows the panel attrition factors for the 25 Years in Residence by Education Level by Age Group cells.

Table 12
Panel Attrition (Time Series) Weight Factors

| Years of |  |  | Panel Attrition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence | Education Level | Age Group | Weight Factor |
| < 3 | < HS Graduate | 25-39 | 1.750 |
|  |  | 40+ | 1.818 |
|  | < HS Grad, HS GradHS Graduate | 17-24 | 1.428 |
|  |  | 25-39 | 1.933 |
|  |  | 40+ | 1.562 |
|  | HS Graduate | 17-24 | 1.375 |
|  |  | 25-39 | 1.376 |
|  |  | 40+ | 1.326 |
| $3+$ | < HS Grad | 17-39 | 1.308 |
|  |  | 40-64 | 1.423 |
|  |  | 65-74 | 1.583 |
|  |  | 75+ | 2.125 |
|  | HS Graduate | 17-24 | 1.571 |
|  |  | 25-39 | 1.533 |
|  |  | 40-64 | 1.443 |
|  |  | 65-74 | 1.417 |
|  |  | 75+ | 1.500 |
|  | > HS Graduate | 17-24 | 1.417 |
|  |  | 25-39 | 1.354 |
|  |  | 40-64 | 1.564 |
|  |  | 65-74 | 1.269 |
|  |  | 75+ | 1.769 |

The 1994 NES is based on a stratified multi-stage area probability sample of United States households. Although smaller in scale, the NES sample design is very similar in it basic structure to the multi-stage designs used for major federal survey programs such as the Health Interview Survey (HIS) or the Current Population Survey (CPS). The survey literature refers to the NES, HIS and CPS samples as complex designs, a loosely-used term meant to denote the fact that the sample incorporates special design features such as stratification, clustering and differential selection probabilities (i.e., weighting) that analysts must consider in computing sampling errors for sample estimates of descriptive statistics and model parameters. This section of the 1994 NES sample design description focuses on sampling error estimation and construction of confidence intervals for survey estimates of descriptive statistics such as means, proportions, ratios, and coefficients for linear and logistic linear regression models.

Standard analysis software systems such SAS, SPSS, OSIRIS assume simple random sampling (SRS) or equivalently independence of observations in computing standard errors for sample estimates. In general, the SRS assumption results in underestimation of variances of survey estimates of descriptive statistics and model parameters. Confidence intervals based on computed variances that assume independence of observations will be biased (generally too narrow) and design-based inferences will be affected accordingly.

## Sampling Error Computation Methods and Programs

Over the past 50 years, advances in survey sampling theory have guided the development of a number of methods for correctly estimating variances from complex sample data sets. A number of sampling error programs which implement these complex sample variance estimation methods are available to NES data analysts. The two most common approaches to the estimation of sampling error for complex sample data are through the use of a Taylor Series Linearization of the estimator (and corresponding approximation to its variance) or through the use of resampling variance estimation procedures such as Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) or Jackknife Repeated Replication(JRR). New Bootstrap methods for variance estimation can also be included among the resampling approaches. See Rao and Wu (1988).

## 1. Linearization Approach

If data are collected using a complex sample design with unequal size clusters, most statistics of interest will not be simple linear functions of the observed data. The objective of the linearization approach is to apply Taylor's method to derive an approximate form of the estimator that is linear in statistics for which variances and covariances can be directly estimated. Kish, 1965; Woodruff, 1971). Linearized variance approximations are derived for estimators of ratio means (Kish and Hess, 1959); finite population regression coefficients and correlation
coefficients (Kish and Frankel, 1974); and many other non-linear statistics. Software packages such as SUDAAN and PC CARP (see below) use the Taylor Series linearization method to estimate standard errors for the coefficients of logistic regression models. In these programs, an iteratively reweighted least squares algorithm is used to compute maximum likelihood estimates of model parameters. At each step of the model fitting algorithm, a Taylor Series linearization approach is used to compute the variance/covariance matrix for the current iteration's parameter estimates (Binder, 1983).

Available sampling error computation software that utilizes the Taylor Series linearization method includes: SUDAAN and PC SUDAAN, SUPERCARP AND PC CARP, CLUSTERS, OSIRIS PSALMS, OSIRIS PSRATIO, and OSIRIS PSTABLES. PC SUDAAN and PC CARP include procedures for estimation of sampling error both for descriptive statistics such as means, proportion, totals and for parameters of commonly used multivariate models (least squares regression, logistic regression).

## 2. Resampling Approaches

In the mid-1940's, P.C. Mahalanobis (1946) outlined a simple replicated procedure for selecting probability samples that permits simple, unbiased estimation of variances. The practical difficulty with the simple replicated approach to design and variance estimation is that many replicates are needed to achieve stability of the variance estimator. Unfortunately, a design with many independent replicates must utilize a coarser stratification than alternative designs--to achieve stable variance estimates, sample precision must be sacrificed. Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), Jackknife Repeated Replication (JRR) and the Bootstrap are alternative replication techniques that may be used for estimating sampling errors for statistics based on complex sample data.

The BRR method is applicable to stratified designs in which two half-sample units (i.e., PSUs) are selected from each design stratum. The conventional "two PSU-per-stratum" design in the best theoretical example of such a design although in practice, collapsing of strata (Kalton, 1977) and random combination of units within strata are employed to restructure a sample design for BRR variance estimation. The half-sample codes prepared for the 1994 NES data set require the collapsing of nonself-representing strata and the randomized combination of selection units within self-representing (SR) strata. When full balancing of the half-sample assignments is employed (Wolter, 1985), BRR is the most computationally efficient of the replicated variance estimation techniques. The number of general purpose BRR sampling error estimation programs in the public domain is limited. The OSIRIS REPERR program includes the option for $B R R$ estimation of sampling errors for least squares regression coefficients and correlation statistics. Research organizations such as Westat, Inc. and the National Center for Health Statistics have developed general purpose programs for BRR estimation of standard errors. Another option is to use SAS or SPSS Macro facilities to implement
the relatively simple BRR algorithm. The necessary computation formulas and Hadamard matrices to define the half-sample replicates are available in Wolter (1985).

With improvements in computational flexibility and speed, jackknife (JRR) and bootstrap methods for sampling error estimation and inference have become more common (Rao and Wu, 1988 ). Few general purpose programs for jackknife estimation of variances are available to analysts. OSIRIS REPERR has a JRR module for estimation of standard errors for regression and correlation statistics. Other stand alone programs may also be available in the general survey research community. Like BRR, the algorithm for JRR is relatively easy to program using SAS, SPSS or $S$-Plus macro facilities.

BRR and JRR are variance estimation techniques, each designed to minimize the number of "resamplings" needed to compute the variance estimate. In theory, the bootstrap is not simply a tool for variance estimation but an approach to actual inference for statistics. In practice, the bootstrap is implemented by resampling (with replacement) from the observed sample units. To ensure that the full complexity of the design is reflected, the selection of each bootstrap reflects the full complexity of the stratification,clustering and weighting that is present in the original sample design. A large number of bootstrap samples are selected and the statistic of interest is computed for each. The empirical distribution of the estimate that results from the large set of bootstrap samples can then be used to a variance estimate and a support interval for inference about the population statistic of interest.

In most practical survey analysis problems, the JRR and Bootstrap methods should yield similar results. Most survey analysts should choose JRR due to its computational efficiency. NES data analysts interested in the bootstrap technique are referred to LePage and Billard (1992) for additional reading and a bibliography for the general literature on this topic.

One aspect of $B R R, ~ J R R$ and bootstrap variance estimation that is often pushed aside in practice is the treatment of analysis weights. In theory, when a resampling occurs (i.e., a BRR half sample is formed), the analysis weights should be recomputed based only on the selection probabilities, nonresponse characteristics and post-stratification outcomes for the units included in the resample. This is the correct way of performing resampling variance estimation; however, in practice acceptable estimates can be obtained through use of the weights as they are provided on the public use data set.

Sampling Error Computation Models
Regardless of whether linearization or a resampling approach is used, estimation of variances for complex sample survey estimates requires the specification of a sampling error computation model. NES data analysts who are interested in
performing sampling error computations should be aware that the estimation programs identified in the preceding section assume a specific sampling error computation model and will require special sampling error codes. Individual records in the analysis data set must be assigned sampling error codes which identify to the programs the complex structure of the sample (stratification, clustering) and are compatible with the computation algorithms of the various programs. To facilitate the computation of sampling error for statistics based on 1994 NES data, design-specific sampling error codes will be routinely included in all public-use versions of the data set. Although minor recoding may be required to conform to the input requirements of the individual programs, the sampling error codes that are provided should enable analysts to conduct either Taylor Series or Replicated estimation of sampling errors for survey statistics.

Table 13 defines the sampling error coding system for 1994 NES sample cases. Two sampling error code variables are defined for each case based on the sample design primary stage unit (PSU) and area segment in which the sample household is located.

Sampling Error Stratum Code (Variable \#63). The Sampling Error Computation Stratum Code is the variable which defines the sampling error computation strata for all sampling error analysis of the NES data. With the exception of the New York, Los Angeles and Chicago MSAs, each self-representing (SR) design stratum is represented by one sampling error computation stratum. Due to their population size, two sampling error computation strata are defined for each of the three largest MSAs. Pairs of similar nonself-representing (NSR) primary stage design strata are "collapsed" (Kalton, 1977) to create NSR sampling error computation strata.

The SRC National Sample design uses Controlled selection and a "one-per-stratum" PSU allocation are used to select the primary stage of the 1994 NES national sample. The purpose in using Controlled Selection and the "one-per-stratum" sample allocation is to reduce the between-PSU component of sampling variation relative to a"two-per-stratum" primary stage design. Despite the expected improvement in sample precision, a drawback of the "one-per- stratum" design is that two or more sample selection strata must be collapsed or combined to form a sampling error computation stratum. Variances are then estimated under the assumption that a multiple PSU per stratum design was actually used for primary stage selection. The expected consequence of collapsing design strata into sampling error computation strata is the overestimation of the true sampling error; that is, the sampling error computation model defined by the codes contained in Table 13 will yield estimates of sampling errors which in expectation will be slightly greater than the true sampling error of the statistic of interest.

SECU - Stratum-specific Sampling Error Computation Unit code (Variable \#64) is a half sample code for analysis of sampling error using the $B R R$ method or approximate
"two-per-stratum" Taylor Series method (Kish and Hess,1959). Within the SR sampling error strata, the SECU half sample units are created by dividing sample cases into random halves, SECU=1 and SECU=2. The assignment of cases to half-samples is designed to preserve the stratification and second stage clustering properties of the sample within an SR stratum. Sample cases are assigned to SECU half samples based on the area segment in which they were selected. For this assignment, sample cases were placed in original stratification order (area segment number order) and beginning with a random start entire area segment clusters were systematically assigned to either $\operatorname{SECU}=1$ or $\operatorname{SECU}=2$.

In the general case of nonself-representing (NSR) strata, the half sample units are defined according to the PSU to which the respondent was assigned at sample selection. That is, the half samples for each NSR sampling error computation stratum bear a one-to-one correspondence to the sample design NSR PSUs.

The particular sample coding provided on the NES public use data set is consistent with the "ultimate cluster" approach to complex sample variance estimation (Kish, 1965; Kalton, 1977). Individual stratum, PSU and segment code variables may be needed by NES analysts interested in components of variance analysis or estimation of hierarchical models in which PSU-level and neighborhood-level effects are explicitly estimated.

Table 13 shows the sampling error stratum and SECU codes to be used for the paired selection model for sampling error computations for any 1994 NES analyses; the same codes can be used when using the combined cross-section/panel data or when using either panel or cross- section data separately. The 42 strata reflect the two-thirds National Sample design used in 1994.

It can be seen from this table that the three-digit 1994 SE code is comprised of: first the two-digit SE Stratum code followed by the one-digit SECU code.

## Table 13. 1994 National Election Study Sampling Error Codes

| Sampling Erro | SECU Code |  | Segment |  | Segment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stratum Code | (Half Sample) | PSU | Numbers |  | Numbers |  |
|  |  | Number | Cross- |  | Panel |  |
|  |  |  | Section |  |  |  |
| 01 | 1 | 501 | 103119 | 135 | 103103 | 103 |
|  | 2 | 501 | 107123 | 139 | 123 |  |
| 02 | 1 | 501 | 111127 | 143 | 111127 | 143 |
|  | 2 | 501 | 115131 | 148 | 131148 |  |
| 03 | 1 | 502 | 110123 | 136 | 136 |  |
|  | 2 | 502 | 101114 | 126 | 114 |  |
| 04 | 1 | 502 | 104117 | 129 | 117129 |  |
|  | 2 | 502 | 107120 | 133 | 120 |  |


| 05 | 1 | 503 | 112 | 129 |  | 112 | 129 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 503 | 117 | 134 |  | 117 | 134 |  |
| 06 | 1 | 503 | 103 | 120 |  | 103 | 120 |  |
|  | 2 | 503 | 107 | 125 |  | 107 | 125 |  |
| 07 | 1 | 504 | 102 | 110 | 117 | 102 | 110 | 117 |
|  | 2 | 504 | 106 | 113 | 121 | 106 | 113 | 121 |
| 08 | 1 | 505 | 105 | 112 | 119 | 105 | 112 | 119 |
|  | 2 | 505 | 101 | 108 | 115 | 101 | 108 | 115 |
| 09 | 1 | 506 | 104 | 110 | 116 | 104 | 110 | 116 |
|  | 2 | 506 | 101 | 107 | 113 | 107 | 113 |  |
| 10 | 1 | 507 | 105 | 111 | 115 | 105 | 111 | 115 |
|  | 2 | 507 | 103 | 107 | 113 | 103 | 107 | 113 |
| 11 | 1 | 508 | 101 | 107 | 110 | 101 | 107 | 110 |
|  | 2 | 508 | 103 | 109 | 114 | 103 | 109 | 114 |
| 12 | 1 | 509 | 104 | 109 | 114 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 509 | 101 | 107 | 111 |  |  |  |
| 13 | 1 | 510 | 105 | 111 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 510 | 101 | 107 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 1 | 511 | 105 | 111 |  | 105 | 111 |  |
|  | 2 | 511 | 102 | 108 |  | 102 | 108 |  |
| 15 | 1 | 512 | 102 | 108 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 512 | 105 | 111 |  |  |  |  |
| Sampling Error Stratum Code | SECU Code |  | Segm | nent |  | Segm | ent |  |
|  | (Half Sample) | PSU | Numb | ers |  | Numb | ers |  |
|  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cros } \\ & \text { Sect } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ss- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pane |  |  |
| 16 | 1 | 513 | 101 | 107 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 513 | 104 | 110 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 1 | 514 | 104 | 110 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 514 | 101 | 107 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 1 | 515 | 105 | 111 |  | 105 | 111 |  |
|  | 2 | 515 | 102 | 108 |  | 102 | 108 |  |
| 19 | 1 | 516 | 102 | 108 |  | 102 | 108 |  |
|  | 2 | 516 | 105 | 111 |  | 105 | 111 |  |
| 20 | 1 | 517 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 111 |  |
|  |  |  | 107 | 109 | 111 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 518 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 105 |
|  |  |  | 107 | 109 | 111 | 107 | 109 | 111 |
| 21 | 1 | 521 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 103 | 109 |  |
|  |  |  | 109 | 111 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 523 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 111 |  |
|  |  |  | 109 | 111 |  |  |  |  |



| 33 | 1 |  | 556 | 101 | 105 | 107 | 101 | 107 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 109111 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 557 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 102 | 104 | 106 |
|  |  |  |  | 108 | 110 | 112 | 108 | 110 | 112 |
| 34 | 1 |  | 558 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 102 | 108 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 108 | 110 | 112 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 559 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 111 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 107 | 109 | 111 |  |  |  |
| 35 | 1 |  | 560 | 104 | 108 | 112 | 104 | 108 | 112 |
|  | 2 |  | 560 | 102 | 106 | 110 | 102 | 106 | 110 |
| 36 | 1 |  | 463 | 001 | 003 | 005 | 002 | 008 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 009 | 011 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 464 | 002 | 004 | 005 | 001 | 004 | 005 |
|  |  |  |  | 009 | 010 | 012 | 009 | 011 | 012 |
| Sampling Error SECU Code Stratum Code (Half Sample) |  |  |  | Segment |  |  | Segment |  |  |
|  |  |  | PSU | Numbers |  |  | Numbers |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Cross- |  |  | Panel |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sect | ion |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | 1 |  | 465 | 001 | 003 | 005 | 005011 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 009 | 011 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 466 | 002 | 004 | 005 | 001 | 004 | 008 |
|  |  |  |  | 008 | 010 | 012 | 010 | 011 | 012 |
| 38 | 1 |  | 468 | 001 | 002 | 006 | 006 | 012 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 008 | 011 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 470 | 002 | 003 | 005 | 002 | 012 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 011 | 012 |  |  |  |
| 39 | 1 |  | 473 | 001 | 005 | 008 | 006012 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 009 | 011 | 012 | 008 | 011 |  |
|  | 2 |  | 474 | 002 | 004 | 007 | 001 | 004 | 007 |
|  |  |  |  | 008 | 011 | 012 | 008 | 011 |  |
| 40 | 1 |  | 477 | 001 | 003 | 005 | 006 | 012 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 010 | 012 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 478 | 002 | 005 | 006 | 005010 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 008 | 010 | 012 |  |  |  |
| 41 | 1 |  | 480 | 002 | 006 | 007 | $\begin{array}{ll} 002 & 005 \\ 010 & 011 \end{array}$ |  | 007 |
|  |  |  |  | 008 | 010 | 012 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 481 | 001 | 004 | 005 | 001008 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 009 | 011 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | 1 |  | 482 | 002 | 004 | 005 | 007 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 007 | 009 | 012 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | 484 | 001 | 004 | 006 | 004011 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 009 | 011 | 012 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Generalized Sampling Error Results for the 1994 NES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To assist NES analysts, the OSIRIS PSALMS program was used to compute sampling errors for a wide-ranging example set of means and proportions estimated from the 1988 NES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pre-election Survey data set [16]. For each estimate, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

sampling errors were computed for the total sample and for twenty demographic and political affiliation subclasses of the 1988 NES Pre-Election Survey sample. The results of these sampling error computations were then summarized and translated into the general usage sampling error table provided in Table 14.
[16] The design effects from the 1988 NES are expected to be similar to those for the 1994 NES. Sampling errors for the 1994 NES have not been run.

Incorporating the pattern of "design effects" observed in the extensive set of example computations, Table 14 provides approximate standard errors for percentage estimates based on the 1988 NES. To use the table, examine the column heading to find the percentage value which best approximates the value of the estimated percentage that is of interest [17].
Next, locate the approximate sample size base (denominator for the proportion) in the left-hand row margin of the table. To find the approximate standard error of a percentage estimate, simply cross-reference the appropriate column (percentage) and row (sample size base). Note: the tabulated values represent approximately one standard error for the percentage estimate. To construct an approximate confidence interval, the analyst should apply the appropriate critical point from the "z" distribution (e.g., $z=1.96$ for a two-sided $95 \%$ confidence interval half-width). Furthermore, the approximate standard errors in the table apply only to single point estimates of percentages not to the difference between two percentage estimates.
[17] The standard error of a percentage is a systematic function with its maximum centered at $=50 \%$ i.e., the standard error pf $p=40 \%$ and $p=60 \%$ estimates are equal.

The generalized variance results presented in Table 14 are a useful tool for initial, cursory examination of the NES survey results. For more in depth analysis and reporting of critical estimates, analysts are encouraged to compute exact estimates of standard errors using the appropriate choice of a sampling error program and computation model.

> Table 14: Generalized Variance Table. 1994 NES Post-Election Survey.

1994 APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES
For percentage estimates near:

| Sample n $50 \%$ | $40 \%$ $30 \%$ <br> or $60 \%$ or $70 \%$ | $20 \%$ or $80 \%$ | or $90 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The approximate standard error of the percentage is:

| 100 | 5.406 | 5.297 | 4.955 | 4.325 | 3.244 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 200 | 3.853 | 3.775 | 3.531 | 3.082 | 2.312 |


| 300 | 3.170 | 3.106 | 2.905 | 2.536 | 1.902 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 400 | 2.766 | 2.710 | 2.535 | 2.213 | 1.660 |
| 500 | 2.492 | 2.442 | 2.284 | 1.994 | 1.495 |
| 750 | 2.072 | 2.030 | 1.899 | 1.658 | 1.243 |
| 1000 | 1.826 | 1.789 | 1.674 | 1.461 | 1.096 |
| 1250 | 1.661 | 1.628 | 1.523 | 1.329 | 0.997 |
| 1500 | 1.542 | 1.511 | 1.413 | 1.233 | 0.925 |
| 1800 | 1.434 | 1.405 | 1.315 | 1.147 | 0.861 |

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## STUDY POPULATION

The study population for the 1992 National Pre/Post Election Study (NES) is defined to include all United States citizens of voting age on or before the 1992 Election Day. Eligible citizens must have resided in housing units, other than on military reservations, in the forty-eight coterminous states. This definition excludes persons living in Alaska or Hawaii and requires eligible persons to have been both a United States citizen and eighteen years of age on or before the 3rd of November 1992.

## MULTI-STAGE AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLE DESIGN

The 1992 NES is based on a multi-stage area probability sample selected from the Survey Research Center's (SRC) National Sample design. Identification of the 1992 NES sample respondents was conducted using a four stage sampling process--a primary stage sampling of U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and counties, followed by a second stage sampling of area segments, a third stage sampling of housing units within sampled area segments and concluding with the random selection of a single respondent from selected housing units. A detailed documentation of the SRC National Sample is provided in the SRC publication titled, 1980 SRC National Sample: Design and Development.

## Primary Stage Selection

The selection of primary stage sampling units (PSUs), which depending on the sample stratum are either MSAs, single counties or groupings of small counties, is based on the county-level 1980 Census Reports of Population and Housing. Primary stage units were assigned to 84 explicit strata based on MSA/Non-MSA status, PSU size, and geographic location. Sixteen of the 84 strata contain only a single self-representing PSU, each of which is included with certainty in the primary stage of sample selection. The remaining 68 nonself-representing strata contain more than one PSU. From each of these nonself-representing strata, one PSU was sampled with probability proportionate to its size (PPS) measured in 1980 occupied housing units.

The full SRC National Sample of 84 primary stage selections was designed to be optimal for surveys roughly two to three times the size of the 1992 NES. To permit the flexibility needed for optimal design of smaller survey samples, the primary stage of the SRC National Sample can be readily partitioned into smaller subsamples of PSUs. Each of the partitions represents a stratified subselection from the full 84 PSU design.

Since the 1992 NES desired comparison of data over time from 1990 NES respondents, as well as an expanded representative
sample of eligible 1992 respondents, a combined panel/cross-section sample was designed for the 1992 Pre/Post-Election Study.

The Panel portion of the 1992 sample was selected from the original 1990 NES sample which, at the Primary stage had been selected from the "one-half" partition of the 1980 SRC National Sample. The"A" one-half sample of the 1980 National Sample design includes 11 of the 16 self-representing MSA PSUs and a stratified subsampling of 34 (of the 68) nonself-representing PSUs of the SRC National Sample. The Panel portion of the 1992 NES is designed to allow longitudinal analysis of individual change since the panel cases follow the original proportionate distribution to the 1990 "A" one-half sample areas.

The 1992 NES Cross-Section encompasses both the panel cases and a new selection of cases from the two-thirds partition of the 1980 National Sample (that is the "A" plus the "B1" PSUs). The two-thirds 1980 National Sample design includes all 16 self-representing PSUs and 11 additional nonself-representing PSUs for a total of 45 (of 68) nonself-representing PSUs. The additional cases were added to the 1992 NES to supplement the Panel selections such that when the Panel and new Cross-section selections are combined for analysis a representative cross-section of the study population has been maintained.

Table 9 identifies the PSUs for the 1992 National Election Study by MSA status and Region. The PSUs in the Panel portion of the sample design are shown in standard print on this table while those PSUs added for the two-thirds Cross-section are shown in italics.

Table 9: PSUs in the 1992 NES Pre- and Post-Election Survey

By: MSA Status and Region.

| REGION | Self-representing MSAs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Northeast | ```New York, NY-NU Philadelphia, PA-NJ Boston, MA* Nassau-Suffolk, NY Pittsburgh, PA*``` |
| North Central | Chicago, IL <br> Detroit, MI <br> St. Louis, MO* <br> Minneapolis, MN-WI |
| South | Washington, DC-MD-VA <br> Dallas-Ft Worth, TX <br> Houston, TX* <br> Baltimore, MD* <br> Atlanta, GA |


| West | Los Angeles, CA San Francisco, CA |
| :---: | :---: |
| REGION | Nonself-representing MSAs |
| Northeast | Buffalo, NY <br> Newark, NJ <br> Haven, CT <br> Atlantic City, NJ <br> Manchester, NH |
| North Central | Milwaukee, WI <br> Dayton, OH <br> Kansas City, MO-KS <br> Des Moines, IA <br> Grand Rapids, MI <br> Fort Wayne, IN <br> Steubenville, OH <br> Saginaw, MI |
| South | Birmingham, AL Columbus, GA-AL Miami, FL Jacksonville, FL Lakeland, FL McAllen, TX Waco, TX Wheeling, WV Knoxville, TN Richmond, VA |
| West | Seattle, WA <br> Denver, CO <br> Anaheim, CA <br> Riverside, CA <br> Fresno, CA <br> Eugene, OR <br> Phoenix, AZ |
| REGION | Non-MSAs |
| Northeast | Schuyler, NY Gardner, MA |
| North <br> Central | ```Sanilac, MI Decatur, IN Phillips, KS/Saline, NE Mower, MN``` |
| South | ```Bulloch, GA Sabine, LA Hale, TX Monroe, AR/Ashley, AR Bedford, TN Montgomery, VA Robeson, NC``` |

```
West ElDorado-Alpine, CA
Carbon, WY
```

NOTE: The PSU's marked with an asterisk are
Self-Representing for sample designs which use the two-thirds or larger portion of the sample (i.e., in this case, the combined cross-section and panel design). For the half-sample design (i.e., in this case, the panel portion alone) only 6 of the 16 Self-Representing areas remain Self-Representing. The other ten Self-Representing PSU's are paired and only five are used in the half-sample design, each representing both itself and the PSU it is paired with.

## Second Stage Selection of Area Segments

The second stage of the 1980 National Sample was selected directly from computerized files that were prepared from the 1980[8] Census summary tape file series (STF1-B). The designated second-stage sampling units (SSUs), termed "area segments", are comprised of census blocks in the metropolitan primary areas and enumeration districts (EDs) in the rural areas of both non-MSA and MSA primary areas. Each SSU block, block combination or enumeration district was assigned a measure of size equal to the total 1980 occupied housing unit count for the area (minimum = 50). Second stage sampling of area segments was performed with probabilities proportionate to the assigned measures of size.

A three-step process of ordering the SSUs within the primary areas produced an implicit stratification of the area segments in the second stage sampling frame, stratified at the county level by geographic location and population. Area segments were stratified within county at the Minor Civil Division (MCD) level by size and income, and at the block and ED level by location within the MCD or county. (For details, refer to the SRC publication, 1980 NATIONAL SAMPLE: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT.)

Systematic PPS sampling was used to select the area segments from the second stage sampling frame for each county. In the self-representing (SR) PSUs the number of sample area segments varied in proportion to the size of the primary stage unit, from a high of 12 Cross-section and 12 Panel area segments in the SR New York MSA, 6 Cross-section segments and 5 Panel segments in the San Francisco MSA, to a low of 4 Cross-section and no Panel area segments in the smaller SR PSUs such as Minneapolis and Atlanta MSAs. Most Nonself-representing (NSR) half-sample (A) PSUs were represented by 2 Cross-section and 6 Panel area segments; most of the eleven other (B1) NSR PSUs had 6 Cross-section area segments (and, of course, no Panel segments). A total of 487 area segments were selected, 206 Cross-section and 281 Panel segments, 151 in the sixteen self-representing PSUs and 336 in the nonself-representing PSUs as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Number of Cross-Section and Panel Area Segments
in the 1992 NES Sample Showing PSU Name, National-Sample Stratum and Partition, and MSA Status

| 1980 | 1980 | National Sample |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| N. Samp of 1992 NES | \# of 1992 NES |  |
| PSU\# | PSU Name | Cross-section |
| Panel Sample |  |  |
| Sample Segs. | Segments |  |

Six Largest Self-representing PSUs

| 1 | A | New York, NY-NJ | 12 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | A | Los Angeles, CA | 12 | 9 |
| 3 | A | Chicago, IL | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | A | Philadelphia, PA-NJ | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | A | Detroit, MI | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | A | San Francisco, CA | 6 | 5 |

Ten Remaining Self-representing PSUs

| 7 | B1 | Washington, DC-MD-VA | 6 | 0 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | B1 | Dallas-Ft Worth, TX | 6 | 0 |
| 9 | A | Houston, TX | 0 | 7 |
| 10 | A | Boston, MA | 0 | 6 |
| 11 | B1 | Nassau-Suffolk, NY | 4 | 0 |
| 12 | A | St Louis, MO-IL | 0 | 6 |
| 13 | A | Pittsburgh, PA | 0 | 6 |
| 14 | A | Baltimore, MD | 0 | 6 |
| 15 | B1 | Minneapolis, MN-WI | 4 | 0 |
| 16 | B1 | Atlanta, GA | 4 | 0 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: Northeast

| 17 | A | Buffalo, NY | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | B1 | Newark, NJ | 6 | 0 |
| 21 | A | New Haven, CT | 2 | 6 |
| 23 | A | Atlantic City, NJ | 2 | 6 |
| 24 | A | Manchester, NH | 2 | 6 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: North Central

| 26 | A | Milwaukee, WI | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | A | Dayton, OH | 2 | 6 |
| 28 | B1 | Kansas City, MO-KS | 6 | 0 |
| 29 | A | Des Moines, IA | 2 | 6 |
| 31 | A | Grand Rapids, MI | 2 | 6 |
| 32 | A | Fort Wayne, IN | 2 | 6 |
| 33 | A | Steubenville, OH-WV | 2 | 6 |
| 34 | B1 | Saginaw, MI | 6 | 0 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: South

| 36 | A | Birmingham, AL | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 39 | A | Columbus, GA-AL | 2 | 6 |
| 40 | A | Miami, FL | 2 | 6 |
| 42 | B1 | Jacksonville, FL | 6 | 0 |
| 43 | A | Lakeland, FL | 2 | 6 |
| 44 | A | McAllen, TX | 2 | 6 |
| 45 | B1 | Waco, TX | 6 | 0 |
| 47 | A | Wheeling, WV-OH | 2 | 6 |
| 49 | A | Knoxville, TN | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | A | Richmond, VA | 2 | 6 |

Nonself-representing MSAs: West

| 53 | A | Seattle, WA | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 55 | A | Denver, CO | 2 | 6 |
| 56 | A | Anaheim, CA | 2 | 6 |
| 57 | B1 | Riverside-San |  |  |
|  |  | Bernardino, CA | 6 | 0 |
| 58 | A | Fresno, CA | 2 | 6 |
| 59 | A | Eugene, OR | 2 | 6 |
| 60 | B1 | Phoenix, AZ | 6 | 0 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: Northeast

| 63 | A | Schuyler, NY | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 64 | B1 | Gardner, MA | 6 | 0 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: North Central

| 65 | A | Sanilac, MI | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 66 | B1 | Decatur, IN | 6 | 0 |
| 68 | A | Phillips, KS | $\star *$ | 6 |
|  |  | Saline, NE | 2 | $* *$ |
| 70 | A | Mower, MN | 2 | 6 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: South

| 73 | A | Bulloch, GA | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 74 | B1 | Sabine, LA | 5 | 0 |
| 76 | A | Hale, TX | 2 | 6 |
| 77 | A | Monroe, AR/ | $\star *$ | 6 |
|  |  | Ashley, AR | 2 | $* *$ |
| 78 | A | Bedford, TN | 2 | 6 |
| 80 | B1 | Montgomery, VA | 5 | 0 |
| 81 | A | Robeson, NC | 2 | 6 |

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: West

| 82 | A | ElDorado-Alpine, CA | 2 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 84 | A | Carbon, WY | 2 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | 206 | 281 |

[^0]part of the 1992 Panel.

## Third Stage Selection of Housing Units

For each area segment selected in the second sampling stage, a listing was made of all housing units located within the physical boundaries of the segment. For segments with a very large number of expected housing units, all housing units in a subselected part of the segment were listed. The final equal probability sample of housing units for the 1992 NES was systematically selected from the housing unit listings for the sampled area segments.

The overall probability of selection for 1992 NES Cross-Section households was f=. 00003988 or . 3988 in 10,000 . The equal probability sample of households was achieved for the combined Cross-Section/Panel design by using the standard multi-stage sampling technique of setting the sampling rate for selecting housing units within area segments to be inversely proportional to the PPS probabilities (see above) used to select the PSU and area segment.

Five 1992 Panel replicates were designated for the entire "frame" of households in which a complete interview was obtained in the 1990 NES study (2000 - 11 partial interviews $=19891990$ interview HUs). The original 1990 sample lines had been selected from the National Sample ("A" or "half-sample" PSUs) to be inversely proportional to the PPS probabilities used to select the area segments as described in the previous paragraph.

The new Cross-Section component of the 1992 NES sample design was disproportionately allocated to the "B1" PSUs to supplement the Panel cases such that when cross-sectional analysis was undertaken, combining new cross-section cases with panel cases would yield an equal probability sample of households. The distribution of the combined sample would be that required by the two-thirds design.

## Fourth Stage Respondent Selection

Within each sampled new cross-section housing unit, the SRC interviewer prepared a complete listing of all eligible household members. Using an objective procedure described by Kish (1949) [9] a single respondent was then selected at random to be interviewed. Regardless of circumstances, no substitutions were permitted for the designated respondent. This technique had also been used in 1990 to select the original Panel respondents. In 1992 the same Panel respondent (R) was sought for interview as had been interviewed in 1990.

## SAMPLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

The targeted completed interview sample size for the 1992
NES Pre/Post-Election Survey was $n=2,057$ total cases. In
the original sample size computation, the following assumptions were made for the cross-section component of the sample: response rate for the pre-election interview $=.72$ and of these 95\% were assumed to be available and cooperative for the post-election interview, combined occupancy/eligibility rate $=.83$. These assumptions were derived from survey experience in the 1986 NES Post Election Survey[10]. The assumptions made for the panel component were: . 913 recontact rate and .75 response rate for the pre-election interview. The same . 95 response rate for the post-election interview was assumed for both the panel and the cross-section component.

To most closely tailor the field effort to the sample field experience during this study, both parts of the selected sample had five replicates designated. Replicates 1 and 2 were considered the "base sample", certain to be released. $55 \%$ of this base was designated as Replicate 1 to be released September 1, 1992 and $45 \%$ designated as Replicate 2 to be released October 1, 1992. The other three replicates were designated "Reserve" replicates, one or more to be released for field work October 1, 1992 at the discretion of NES study staff. Replicate 3 (Reserve replicate 1) was never, in fact, released. Replicates 4 and 5 (Reserve replicates 2 and 3) were released with Base sample replicate 2 on October 1, 1992. Each replicate is a proper subsample of the NES sample.

A subsampling of one-third of selected addresses was made in certain cases when selected lines were determined to be within locked buildings, in gated subdivisions or in areas which posed a danger to interviewing staff. This allowed concentration of greater field effort in these circumstances to obtain at least some interviews. In cases where this was done, appropriate weighting of the results will be used to compensate. (This is not reflected in the following tables however).

Table 11 provides a full description of the original sample design specifications applied to the Base Sample and also indicates the number of $H U$ listings assigned to each replicate. As stated above, Replicates 1 and 2 constitute the Base Sample; Replicates 3, 4 and 5 are reserve replicates. Replicate 3 was, in fact, never released for field work.

Table 11: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions 1992 National Pre/Post-Election Survey

Cross-Section Component (Supplemental)

Original
Specifications
and Assumptions

Completed Post/ interview Contact/Response Rate Completed Pre/ interview Response Rate

1,000
.95
1,052
.72

```
Eligible sample households 1,462
    Occupancy/Eligibility Rate[11] . 83
    Panel Recontact Rate
Sample HU listings
    Replicates 1 and 2 1,760
    Replicate 1 (incl above)[12] 961
    Replicate 2 (incl above)[13] 799
    Replicate 3 (Reserve)[14] 200
    Replicate 4 (Reserve) 75
    Replicate 5 (Reserve) 51
Total Sample lines 2,086
```

                    Panel Component Total
                    Original
                                    Specifications
                                    and Assumptions
    $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Completed Post/ interview } & 1,057 & 2,057 \\ \text { Contact/Response Rate } & .95 & \\ \text { Completed Pre/ interview } & 1,112 & 2,164 \\ \text { Response Rate[15] } & .75 & 2,945 \\ \text { Eligible sample households } & 1,483 & \\ \begin{array}{ccc}\text { Occupancy/Eligibility Rate[11] } \\ \text { Panel Recontact Rate }\end{array} & .913 & \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Sample HU listings } \\ \text { Replicates 1 and 2 }\end{array} & 1,625 & 3,385\end{array}$
Replicate 1 (incl above)[12] 900
Replicate 2 (incl above)[13] 725
Replicate 3 (Reserve) [14] 208
Replicate 4 (Reserve) 104
Replicate 5 (Reserve) 52
Total Sample lines 1,989[16]

## SAMPLE DESIGN OUTCOMES

Table 12 compares the original sample design specifications and assumptions for the new Cross-Section Component of the 1992 NES as applied to the Base Sample (as in Table 11) and as applied to the actually released sample (Replicates 1, 2, 4 and 5) to the actual outcome for that component. Table 13 makes a similar comparison for the Panel Component of the 1992 NES Sample and Table 14 presents a summary of the figures for the combined Cross-Section/Panel Sample. The response rates which appear in these tables are calculated using both complete and partial (short-form) interviews. An alternative response rate which excludes short-form interviews is described in "Response Rates", above.

Table 12: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes for the Cross-Section Component of the 1992 National

Pre/Post-Election Survey


Table 13: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes for the Panel Component of the 1992 National Pre/Post-Election Survey

| Original | Original $S \& A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Specifications | Applied to |
| \& Assumptions | Actual Release |
| $($ Reps $1 \& 2)$ | (Reps $1,2,4 \& 5)$ |


| Completed Post/ Interviews | 1,057 | 1,158 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Contact/Response Rate | .95 | .95 |
| Released for Recontact | 1,112 | 1,219 |
| Completed Pre/ Interviews | 1,112 | 1,219 |
| Response Rate | $.75[20]$ | 1,75 |
| Eligible Sample Households | 1,483 | .913 |
| Panel Recontact Rate | .913 | 1,781 |
| Sample HU listings Released | 1,625 | 1,989 |

Actual
Outcome

| Completed Post/ Interviews | 1,250 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Contact/Response Rate | .92 |
| Released for Recontact | 1,361 |
| Completed Pre/ Interviews | 1,361 |
| Response Rate | .78 |
| Eligible Sample Households | 1,752 |
| Panel Recontact Rate | .979 |
| Sample HU listings Released | 1,789 |
| Total Panel cases | 1,989 |

Table 14: Original Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions and Actual Sample Design Outcomes for the Combined Cross-Section/Panel Sample. 1992 National Pre/Post-Election Survey

| Original | Original S \& A |
| :--- | :---: |
| Specifications | Applied to |
| \& Assumptions | Actual Release |
| (Reps. 1 \& 2) | (Reps. 1,2,4 \& 5) |


| Completed Post/ Interviews | 2,057 | 2,261 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Released for Recontact | 2,164 | 2,380 |
| Completed Pre/ Interviews | 2,164 | 2,380 |
| Eligible Sample Households | 2,945 | 3,239 |
| Total Sample HU listings | $3,385[21]$ | 3,724 |

Growth from update of Cross-Section component 1.015
Selected Sample lines 3,667

Actual
Outcome

| Completed Post/ Interviews | 2,255 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Released for Recontact | 2,487 |
| Completed Pre/ Interviews | 2,487 |
| Eligible Sample Households | 3,274 |
| Total Sample HU listings | 3,712 |

In comparing the second column of Table 12 with the third column, it can be seen that, for the 1992 Cross-Section component, the sample growth from the update procedure was slightly less than expected; this was perhaps due to the fact that many of the new cross-section segments had been listed within the year previous to field dates for the 1992 NES study. The original sample design specifications also overestimated the actual occupancy/eligibility rates resulting in 91 fewer eligible HUs than estimated. However, since the actual response rate was higher than estimated,
completed pre-election interviews fell only 35 short of the number estimated. The assumptions for response rate and occupancy/eligibility rate were based on the 1986 NES field experience for a probability sample based on the entire two-thirds design of the National Sample.

The actual response rate for the 1992 cross-section component (.74), as well as the occupancy/eligibility rate very likely reflects the disproportionate allocation of the new cross-section segments in the B1 areas of the National Sample which may well have different occupancy/eligibility and response rates than any overall past NES rates on which the original assumptions were based.

The number of Post-election interviews obtained, 1,005, was closer to the target of 1000 interviews projected for the Base Sample alone than the 1,103 projected for the actual 1,886 sample lines released.

For the Panel Component (see Table 13), both the Panel recontact rate and the response rate exceeded assumptions resulting in 142 more pre-election interviews than expected. A lower than assumed response rate for the post-election interview reduced the excess to 92 more post-election interviews than projected for the release of the Panel base sample plus replicates 4 and 5 (reserve replicates 2 and 3).

The figures for the combined cross-section sample shown in Table 14 show completed pre-election interviews of 107 over expected. Due to lower than assumed response rate for the post-election interview, combined with lower cross-section and higher panel overall response and occupancy/eligibility rates, the final total number of post election interviews was 6 fewer than the projected outcome for the sample lines released.
> WEIGHTED ANALYSIS OF 1992 NES DATA

The area probability sample design for the 1992 NES results in an equal probability sample of U.S. households. However, within sample households a single adult respondent is chosen at random to be interviewed. Since the number of eligible adults may vary from one household to another, the random selection of a single adult introduces inequality into respondents' selection probabilities. In analysis, a respondent selection weight should be used to compensate for these unequal selection probabilities. The value of the respondent selection weight is exactly equal to the number of eligible adults in the household from which the random respondent was selected. The use of the respondent selection weight is strongly encouraged, despite past evaluations which have shown these weights to have little significant impact on the values of NES estimates of descriptive statistics. The Sampling Section has provided two final person level analysis weights which will incorporate sampling, nonresponse and post-stratification factors. One
weight variable (\#3009) is for use with Panel cases only; the other weight variable (\#3008) is for the 1992 NES Cross-section (which includes both panel and new cross-section cases.) Analysts interested in developing their own nonresponse or post-stratification adjustment factors must request access to the necessary sample control data from the NES Board.

## CONSTRUCTION OF ANALYSIS WEIGHTS

Nonresponse adjustment factors were constructed at the household level separately for Panel and new Cross-Section component cases. Nonresponse adjustment cells were formed by crossing PSU type (Self-representing, Nonselfrepresenting MSA or non-MSA) by the nine Census divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific). A nonresponse factor equal to the inverse of the response rate in each cell was applied to the interview cases. In order to have a minimum of approximately 25 cases in each nonresponse adjustment cell, some cells were collapsed across Census divisions in the same Census region.

An intermediate weight was constructed by multiplying the probability of selection of the household by the nonresponse adjustment factor by the number of eligible persons in the household[22]. This intermediate weight was used to produce a weighted sex by age category by Census Region table. The age categories used were: 18-44, 45-64, and 65+. Post-stratification factors were constructed to match the sample proportions in the 24 sex by age by Region cells to the July 1991 Census population totals (United States Department of Commerce News Public Information Office Press Release - CB92-93).

The two final analysis weights were each centered to a mean of 1.0 so that the sum of the weights equals the number of respondents (1,359 for the 1990-92 Panel and 2,485 for the 1992 Cross-section).
>> COMPARING THE 1992 NES TO PREVIOUS NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES

Earlier National Election Studies data collections did not include weights to adjust for nonresponse and the unequal probability of selection at the household level. Thus, weighting the 1992 NES data by V3009 (for analysis of the Panel cases) or by V3008 (for combined analysis of the panel and new cross-section cases) produces estimates that are not strictly comparable to those obtained from previous National Election Studies that were not weighted to incorporate sampling, nonresponses and post-stratification factors.

Analysis comparing data from the 1992 NES data to previous NES data collections should employ V7000.

Because approximately half of the respondents to the 1992

NES were part of a panel first interviewed in 1990, to be comparable with previous NES cross-section data collections, the combined 1992 panel and new cross-section data must be weighted to correct for panel attrition and the aging of the panel respondents. Panel attrition is not uniform across demographic groups. Some respondents (the mobile and those with the least amount of formal education) are more susceptible to panel attrition. By definition, panel respondents are two years older than the cross-section respondents. And by definition, there are almost no 18 or 19 year-olds among the panel respondents interviewed in 1992 (because an 18 year-old in 1992 would have been 16 years-old in 1990 and ineligible for the 1990 study). Weighting of the panel respondents is necessary to ensure comparability with past NES data collections.

V7000 corrects the combined panel and cross-section cases for the panel attrition and aging that occurred among the panel respondents. This weight should be used when comparing estimates made on the 1992 NES data to estimates made on previous (unweighted) NES data collections. V7000 does not appear in the April 1993 CPS Early Release Version of the 1992 National Election Study.

## CONSTRUCTION OF V7000

To construct this weight, panel respondents were classified by age (17-24, 25-39, 40-64, 65-74, 75 and over), education (less than high school, high school diploma, and more than high school education), and mobility (whether or not the respondent had moved between 1990 and 1992).
Cross-classification of these three variables produced a 30 -celled table (5 x $3 \times 2$ ) for each of the following: (1) 1990 panel respondents who comprised the panel portion of the sample "universe" for the 1992 study ( $\mathrm{N}=1769$ ); and (2) panel respondents interviewed in 1992 ( $\mathrm{N}=1359$ ). The weight was constructed by dividing the value of each cell in the 1990 table (1) by the value of the corresponding cell in the 1992 table (2). (For example, 10.9 percent of the 1,769 1990 panel respondents were age $40-64 /$ had more than high school education/ had not moved. In 1992, respondents in the cell defined by these same categories comprised 11.8 percent of the 1359 panel respondents interviewed. The case weight for this group of respondents is $10.9 / 11.8=.9237$.$) In$ order to have a minimum of approximately 25 cases in each cell, some cells were collapsed.

This procedure centers the weight variable V7000 so that it has a mean of 1.0 and the sum of the weights (2488) is approximately equal to the actual number of combined panel and cross-section respondents $(2,485)$. Respondents who are part of the new cross-section have the value "1.0000" on V7000.

[^1]The probability sample design for the 1992 National Election Study permits the calculation of estimates of sampling error for survey statistics. For calculating sampling errors of statistics from complex sample surveys, the OSIRIS statistical analysis and data management software system offers the PSALMS and REPERR programs. PSALMS is a general purpose sampling error program which incorporates the Taylor Series approximation approach to the estimation of variances of ratios (including means, scale variables, indices, proportions) and their differences. REPERR is an OSIRIS program which incorporates algorithms for replicated approaches to variance estimation. Both Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) and Jackknife Repeated Replication (JRR) are available as program options. The current version of REPERR is best suited for estimating sampling errors and design effects for regression and correlation statistics.

## Sampling Error Codes and Calculation Model

Estimation of variances for complex sample survey estimates requires a computation model. Individual data records must be assigned sampling error codes which reflect the complex structure of the sample and are compatible with the computation algorithms of the various programs. The sampling error codes for the 1992 NES are included as variables \#3068 and \#3069 in the ICPSR Public Use data set. The assigned sampling error codes are designed to facilitate sampling error computation according to a paired selection model for both Taylor Series approximation and Replication method programs.

For the Panel Component segments, two sampling error (SE) codes have been included for analysis of 1992 data. For longitudinal analysis of Panel data alone, the original 1990 SE code should be used since this reflects the half-sample design of the 1990 NES sample. For any cross-sectional analysis, where Panel data is combined with new cross-section data, the 1992 SE code must be used. Table 15 provides a description of how individual sampling error code values for Panel only data are to be paired for sampling error computations. Thirty (30) pairs or strata of sampling error computation units (SECUs) are defined. Each SECU in a stratum pair includes cases assigned to a single sampling error code value. The exceptions are the second SECU in stratum 27 which is comprised of cases assigned sampling code values 36 AND 55 and the second SECU in stratum 29 which is comprised of cases with SECUs 61 AND 63.

Table 15: 1992 Pre/Post-Election Survey: Panel-Only Analysis Paired Selection Model for Sampling Error Computations (1990 Sampling Error Codes - Variable \#3069)

| Pair | (SECU) | (SECU) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (Stratum) | 1 of 2 | 2 of 2 |


|  | Codes | Codes |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 1 | 103 | 104 |
| 2 | 105 | 106 |
| 3 | 99 | 100 |
| 4 | 101 | 102 |
| 5 | 95 | 96 |
| 6 | 97 | 98 |
| 7 | 93 | 94 |
| 8 | 91 | 92 |
| 9 | 89 | 90 |
| 10 | 83 | 84 |
| 11 | 81 | 82 |
| 12 | 77 | 78 |
| 13 | 75 | 76 |
| 14 | 73 | 74 |
| 15 | 2 | 6 |
| 16 | 7 | 8 |
| 17 | 14 | 16 |
| 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 | 21 |
| 20 | 24 | 28 |
| 21 | 11 | 29 |
| 22 | 30 | 33 |
| 23 | 37 | 43 |
| 24 | 40 | 48 |
| 25 | 42 | 45 |
| 26 | 50 | 51 |
| 27 | 52 | 57 |
| 28 | 60 | 64 |
| 29 | 67 | 68 |
| 30 |  | 64 |

Table 16 shows the Strata and SECU codes to be used for the paired selection model for sampling error computations for any 1992 cross-sectional analyses using the combined cross-section/panel data. The 42 strata reflect the expanded 2/3rds National Sample design used in 1992.

Table 16: 1992 Pre/Post-Election Survey: Cross-Section Analysis[23] Paired Selection Model for Sampling Error Computations (1992 Sampling Error Coded - Variable \#3068)

| Pair | (SECU) | (SECU) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (SE Stratum) | 1 of 2 | 2 of 2 |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | 1 | 2 |


| 13 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | 1 | 2 |
| 17 | 1 | 2 |
| 18 | 1 | 2 |
| 19 | 1 | 2 |
| 20 | 1 | 2 |
| 21 | 1 | 2 |
| 22 | 1 | 2 |
| 23 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 |
| 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | 1 | 2 |
| 28 | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | 1 | 2 |
| 30 | 1 | 2 |
| 31 | 1 | 2 |
| 32 | 1 | 2 |
| 33 | 1 | 2 |
| 34 | 1 | 2 |
| 35 | 1 | 2 |
| 36 | 1 | 2 |
| 37 | 1 | 2 |
| 38 | 1 | 2 |
| 39 | 1 | 2 |
| 40 | 1 | 2 |
| 41 | 1 | 2 |
| 42 | 1 | 2 |

It can be seen from this table that the three-digit 1992 SE code is comprised of: first the two-digit SE Stratum code followed by the one-digit SECU code.

Generalized Sampling Error Results for the 1992 NES
To assist NES analysts, the OSIRIS PSALMS program was used to compute sampling errors for a wide-ranging example set of means and proportions estimated from the 1988 NES Pre-election Survey data set[24]. For each estimate, sampling errors were computed for the total sample and for fifteen demographic and political affiliation subclasses of the 1988 NES Pre-Election Survey sample. The results of these sampling error computations were then summarized and translated into the general usage sampling error table provided in Table 17.

Incorporating the pattern of "design effects" observed in the extensive set of example computations, Table 17 provides approximate standard errors for percentage estimates based on the 1988 NES. To use the table, examine the column heading to find the percentage value which best approximates the value of the estimated percentage that is of interest[25]. Next, locate the approximate sample size base (denominator for the proportion) in the left-hand row margin of the table. To find the approximate standard error of a percentage estimate, simply cross-reference the appropriate
column (percentage) and row (sample size base). Note: the tabulated values represent approximately one standard error for the percentage estimate. To construct an approximate confidence interval, the analyst should apply the appropriate critical point from the "z" distribution (e.g. z=1.96 for a two-sided 95\% confidence interval half-width). Furthermore, the approximate standard errors in the table apply only to single point estimates of percentages not to the difference between two percentage estimates.

The generalized variance results presented in Table 17 are a useful tool for initial, cursory examination of the NES survey results. For more in depth analysis and reporting of critical estimates, analysts are encouraged to compute exact estimates of standard errors using the appropriate choice of a sampling error program and computation model.

Table 17: Generalized Variance Table. 1992 NES Pre-Election Survey.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

| For percentage | estimates near. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample n | $50 \%$ | $40 \%$ or | $30 \%$ or | $20 \%$ or | $10 \%$ or |
|  |  | $60 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $90 \%$ |

The approximate standard error of the percentage is:

| 100 | 5.385 | 5.277 | 4.933 | 4.308 | 3.231 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 200 | 3.912 | 3.824 | 3.581 | 3.128 | 2.343 |
| 300 | 3.278 | 3.210 | 3.006 | 2.260 | 1.962 |
| 400 | 2.905 | 2.846 | 2.661 | 2.324 | 1.743 |
| 500 | 2.663 | 2.603 | 2.437 | 2.128 | 1.593 |
| 750 | 2.294 | 2.244 | 2.094 | 1.657 | 1.250 |
| 1000 | 2.078 | 2.039 | 1.907 | 1.657 | 1.250 |
| 1500 | 1.846 | 1.803 | 1.688 | 1.474 | 1.102 |
| 2000 | 1.722 | 1.691 | 1.568 | 1.368 | 1.030 |
| 2500 | 1.637 | 1.604 | 1.506 | 1.310 | 0.982 |

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| :---: | :---: |
| 18. | ```Traugott, Santa. (February 1985) "Production for the Pre-Post."``` |
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| :---: | :---: |
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Conover, Pamela J., and Virginia Sapiro. Gender
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    January, 1992.
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    Deterrent to Voter Registration. January 22, 1992.
Sears. A Report on Measures of American Identity and New
        "Ethnic" Issues in the }1991\mathrm{ NES Pilot Study. Undated.
Zaller, John. Report on 1991 Pilot Items on Environment.
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    Dennis, Jack. The Perot Constituency: A Report to the
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Franklin, Charles H. Report on the 1993 NES Pilot Study.
March 16, 1994
Jacobson, Gary and Doug Rivers. Overreport of Vote for
House Incumbents in NES Surveys. March 11, 1994.
Strand, Douglas. Homosexuality, Gay Rights, and the
Clinton Coalition: Report to the National Election
Studies on Results from the 1993 NES Pilot Study.
March 16, 1994.
Stoker, Laura. New Items on the 1993 Pilot Study.
March 9, 1994.
Stoker, Laura. A Reconsideration of Self-Interest in
American Public Opinion. Presented at the annual
meeting of the Western Politcal Science Association.
Albuquerque, New Mexico. (March 10-12, 1994)
Zaller, John. Securing the District. March 11, 1994.

MASTER CODES
>> 1994 CAMPAIGN ISSUES MASTER CODE
001 "Domestic issues"
006 Child care; DAY CARE; child support

045 ABORTION; any reference

| 010 | UNEMPLOYMENT, jobs, retraining -- general or national |
| :---: | :---: |
| 011 | Unemployment, lack of jobs in specific area/region/state/industry |
| 012 | More help for the unemployed |
| 020 | EDUCATION -- any mention, including quality of schools, cost of college, students not learning anything |
| 030 | AGED/ELDERLY -- any mention, including Social Security, Medicare, eldercare. |
| 040 | HEALTH PROBLEMS -- quality of medical care, cost of medical care, availability of medical care, catastrophic health insurance (except AIDS, code 048) |
| 048 | AIDS |
| 050 | HOUSING -- providing housing for the poor, the homeless, young people can't buy homes, any mention. |
| 055 | ```INFRASTRUCTURE -- Build/maintain roads, bridges, railroads, mass transit systems; transportation - NFS``` |
| "POVERTY" has the general thrust of helping the underpriveleged; the 'welfare' code 090 may have connotation of undeserving people on welfare. Thus, 'do more for people on welfare' is a 060 rather than 90. WELFARE --NFS is a 090. |  |
| 060 | POVERTY; aid to poor, underprivileged people; help for the (truly) needy; general reference to antipoverty programs; hunger/help for hungry people |
| 090 | SOCIAL WELFARE; "Welfare"; the welfare mess, too many undeserving on welfare |
| 099 | OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF DOMESTIC ISSUES |
| 100 | Problems of the FARMERS; farm bankruptcies, poor prices for crops, effects of the drought |
| 150 | Protecting the ENVIRONMENT, POLLUTION, the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect. |
| 151 | Controlling/REGULATING GROWTH or land development; banning further growth/development in crowded or ecologically sensitive areas; preverving natural areas |
| 154 | TOXIC WASTE, RADIOACTIVE WASTE |
| 160 | Need to develop ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES |


| 199 | Other specific mentions of AGRICULTURE or ENVIRONMENT problems |
| :---: | :---: |
| 300 | CIVIL RIGHTS/RACIAL PROBLEMS; affirmative action programs; relations between blacks and whites |
| 310 | WOMEN'S ISSUES -- ERA, equal pay for equal work, maternity leave (except day care, code 006) |
| 320 | DRUGS -- extent of drug use in U.S; "WAR ON DRUGS"; drugs--NFS; ALCOHOLISM, any mention |
| 321 | DRUGS -- stopping drugs from coming into this country |
| 340 | CRIME/VIOLENCE; streets aren't safe; respect for police; releasing criminals early; not enough jails; death penalty |
| 367 | GUN CONTROL - all mentions |
| 370 | EXTREMIST GROUPS/TERRORISTS |
| 380 | General mention of MORALITY/TRADITIONAL VALUES; sex, bad language, pornography, teenage pregnancy |
| 381 | Specific mention of FAMILY VALUES -- latchkey children, divorce; unwed mothers, working mothers |
| 382 | Homosexual/gay rights; gays in the military [code 048 for mentions of AIDS) |
| 384 | RELIGION (too mixed up in) and politics; prayer in schools |
| 399 | OTHER MENTION of race, public order, morality |
| 400 | INFLATION, high prices, cost of living |
| 405 | WAGES TOO LOW; minimum wage |
| 408 | ```Recession/Depression in specific industries, states or regions -- slump in OIL/STEEL/AUTO INDUSTRY, etc. (except farm, code 101); hard times in this REGION or area``` |
| 410 | RECESSION; DEPRESSION, hard times -- no specific locale or industry |
| 415 | THE DEFICIT; BALANCING THE BUDGET; cutting government spending |
| 416 | TAXES -- any reference; tax reform |
| 425 | TOO MANY IMPORTS -- protectionism, competition, outsourcing, problems of auto industry relating to foreign competition; U.S. makes (too) few exports; (high) tariffs imposed by other nations; free trade; GATT |


| 427 | VALUE OF THE DOLLAR -- strengthening or weakening |
| :---: | :---: |
| 428 | STOCK MARKETS; investments; interest rates |
| 440 | CLASS ORIENTED ECONOMIC CONCERNS -- middle class getting squeezed; big business too powerful |
| 453 | Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Savings and Loan scandals |
| 460 | IMMIGRATION |
| 491 | ECONOMICS, THE ECONOMY |
| 493 | BALANCE OF TRADE; balance of payments; foreign oil dependency (except supply of oil, see 524) |
| 499 | OTHER MENTION of economic, business or labor problems |
| 500 | FOREIGN POLICY; FOREIGN AFFAIRS |
| 514 | LATIN AMERICA, Central America, AID TO CONTRAS (reference to IRAN-CONTRA coded 816) |
| 516 | AFRICA -- starving people, overpopulation |
| 517 | SOUTH AFRICA -- Apartheid |
| 524 | MIDDLE EAST -- Iran hostages, Persian Gulf, supply of mid-east oil (except oil dependency, see 493) |
| 530 | RUSSIA -- relations with, arms talks, detente; summit, etc. |
| 540 | FIRMNESS in foreign policy |
| 550 | U.S. military involvement abroad |
| 560 | FOREIGN AID; amount of money given to foreign countries; obligation to take care of our problems at home first |
| 570 | AVOID WAR, establish PEACE -- any reference |
| 700 | DEFENSE (SPENDING); the military; quality/cost of weapons |
| 710 | NUCLEAR ARMS RACE -- disarmament, SALT, INF, threat of nuclear war; arms control |
| 712 | STAR WARS |
| 714 | SPACE PROGRAM |
| 810 | Honesty, sincerity of government officials; corruption |
| 811 | Honesty, sincerity of candidates in general; e.g., |


|  | "just making promises," "saying whatever it takes to get elected" |
| :---: | :---: |
| 812 | Candidates are just talking (negatively) about each other, MUD SLINGING. |
| 813 | How well incumbent represents/candidate would REPRESENT THIS DISTRICT |
| 814 | Congressperson's personal life/morality |
| 815 | Candidate's ABILITY/EXPERIENCE |
| 816 | Candidate's (voting) RECORD |
| 817 | PRESIDENT CLINTON |
| 818 | BUSH and the IRAN-CONTRA affair |
| 819 | IRAN-CONTRA affair, mess, scandal, IRAN ARMS DEAL, without reference to Bush |
| 850 | Which party will control the House of Representatives; other partisan mentions |
| 851 | Need for change/new blood/fresh ideas in Congress; term limits for members of Congress |
| 876 | PHILOSOPHICAL DIFFERENCES between the candidates liberal vs. conservative views; balance of authority between state and federal government; etc. |
| 900 | A local issue or concern -- the college, the dam, the auto-insurance initiative, the leak in our nuclear plant |
| 991 | 1992: OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES |
| 995 | 1990: "There were no issues" (except 996); just party politics |
| 997 | 1990: OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES |
| 996 | 1992: INAP <br> 1990: "There was no campaign in my district" [Missing Data] |
| 998 | DK |

>> 1994 CAMPAIGN POLITICAL ADVERTISMENTS

R Pays No Attention To Political Ads
001 R claims not to remember what the ads s/he saw were about - NFS (R says only "nothing", "very little/not much", "can't remember", "don't recall", etc. without further explanation or elaboration).

002 R deliberately and actively avoids watching
political ads (I hit the mute button/change the channel; $I$ go to the refrigerator, etc.).

POSITIVE CAMPAIGNING - doesn't make personal attacks on opponent; talk about the candidate/why the candidate should be elected.

017 HAD NEGATIVE EFFECT ON $R$ - made $R$ angry/disgusted;
HAD NEGATIVE EFFECT ON $R$ - made $R$ angry/disgusted;
destroyed R's interest in politics/the election; $R$ finds them boring; $R$ is tired of seeing them.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT, NO SPECIFIC CANDIDATE (CONT'D)
018 HAD POSITIVE EFFECT ON R - helped $R$ understand the candidate/issues; helped $R$ decide who to vote for.
$R$ does watch the political ads but indicates s/he chooses to pay no attention to them (I don't pay much attention, they don't register on my mind, goes in one ear and out the other, I just laugh at them, I'm immune to them).

R GIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL ADS (NO CANDIDATE SPECIFIED)

AMOUNT/FREQUENCY OF ADS - too many of them; they show too many in one evening/time period; see the same ones over and over.

PROVIDE NO INFORMATION/SERVE NO VALUABLE PURPOSE too vague/general; not specific (enough); not talking about real/important issues; contain only rhetoric/self-serving promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer no solutions.

PROVIDE INFORMATION/SERVE VALUABLE PURPOSE - talk about (important) issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to present solutions to issues; are enlightening; treat voters like grown-ups.

DISHONEST/MISLEADING - (too) deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say only what they think the voter wants to hear.

HONEST/STRAIGHT-FORWARD - tells the truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts; tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.

NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNING - (too negative); (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to tear opponents down/make personal attacks on opponent.

OTHER POSITIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL ADS (NO CANDIDATE SPECIFIED)

OTHER NEGATIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL ADS (NO CANDIDATE SPECIFIED)

```
R GIVES GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF BUSH POLITICAL ADS
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```
    AMOUNT/FREQUENCY OF BUSH ADS - too many of them;
        they show too many in one evening/time period; see
        the same ones over and over.
    BUSH ADS PROVIDE NO INFORMATION/SERVE NO VALUABLE
    PURPOSE - too vague/general; not specific
    (enough); not talking about real/important issues;
    contain only rhetoric/self-serving
    promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer
    no solutions.
    BUSH ADS PROVIDE INFORMATION/SERVE VALUABLE
    PURPOSE - talk about (important)
    issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to
    present solutions to issues; are enlightening;
    treat voters like grown-ups.
    BUSH ADS DISHONEST/MISLEADING - (too) deceitful;
    tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help
    them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say
    only what they think the voter wants to hear.
    BUSH ADS HONEST/STRAIGHT-FORWARD - tells the
    truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts;
    tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.
    NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNING BY BUSH - (too negative);
    (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to
    tear opponents down/make personal attacks on
    opponent.
    POSITIVE CAMPAIGNING BY BUSH - doesn't make
    personal attacks on opponent; talk about the
    candidate/why the candidate should be elected.
    BUSH ADS HAD NEGATIVE EFFECT ON R - made R
    angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in
    politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is
    tired of seeing them.
    BUSH ADS HAD POSITIVE EFFECT ON R - helped R
        understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide
        who to vote for.
    R REFUSES TO LISTEN TO/WATCH BUSH ADS
    SPECIFICALLY
    OTHER POSITIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF BUSH
    POLITICAL ADS
    OTHER NEGATIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF BUSH
    POLITICAL ADS
```

R GIVES GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF CLINTON POLITICAL ADS

```
            AMOUNT/FREQUENCY OF CLINTON ADS - too many of
        them; they show too many in one evening/time
        period; see the same ones over and over.
    051 CLINTON ADS PROVIDE NO INFORMATION/SERVE NO
        VALUABLE PURPOSE - too vague/general; not specific
        (enough); not talking about real/important issues;
        contain only rhetoric/self-serving
        promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer
        no solutions.
    CLINTON ADS PROVIDE INFORMATION/SERVE VALUABLE
    PURPOSE - talk about (important)
    issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to
    present solutions to issues; are enlightening;
    treat voters like grown-ups.
    CLINTON ADS DISHONEST/MISLEADING - (too)
    deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts
    that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the
    issues; say only what they think the voter wants
    to hear.
    CLINTON ADS HONEST/STRAIGHT-FORWARD - tells the
        truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts;
        tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.
    NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNING BY CLINTON - (too negative);
        (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to
        tear opponents down/make personal attacks on
        opponent.
        POSITIVE CAMPAIGNING BY CLINTON - doesn't make
        personal attacks on opponent; talk about the
        candidate/why the candidate should be elected.
        CLINTON ADS HAD NEGATIVE EFFECT ON R - made R
        angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in
        politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is
        tired of seeing them.
        CLINTON ADS HAD POSITIVE EFFECT ON R - helped R
        understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide
        who to vote for.
    R REFUSES TO LISTEN TO/WATCH CLINTON ADS
        SPECIFICALLY
        OTHER POSITIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF CLINTON
        POLITICAL ADS
    OTHER NEGATIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF CLINTON
        POLITICAL ADS
R GIVES GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF PEROT POLITICAL ADS
    070 AMOUNT/FREQUENCY OF PEROT ADS - too many of them;
        they show too many in one evening/time period; see
        the same ones over and over.
```

```
    071 PEROT ADS PROVIDE NO INFORMATION/SERVE NO VALUABLE
    PURPOSE - too vague/general; not specific
    (enough); not talking about real/important issues;
    contain only rhetoric/self-serving
    promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer
    no solutions.
    Bush ad - no content given, but production details
        remembered (e.g., closeup of face, sitting on edge
        of desk, it was green).
        Bush ad - "Two Faces of Clinton"/Time magazine
        cover highlighting two faces.
133 Bush ad - computer ad.
134
```

R IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC BUSH POLITICAL ADS

```
    PEROT ADS PROVIDE INFORMATION/SERVE VALUABLE
    PURPOSE - talk about (important)
    issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to
    present solutions to issues; are enlightening;
    treat voters like grown-ups.
    PEROT ADS DISHONEST/MISLEADING - (too) deceitful;
    tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help
    them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say
    only what they think the voter wants to hear.
    PEROT ADS HONEST/STRAIGHT-FORWARD - tells the
    truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts;
    tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.
    NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNING BY PEROT - (too negative);
    (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to
    tear opponents down/make personal attacks on
    opponent.
    POSITIVE CAMPAIGNING BY PEROT - doesn't make
    personal attacks on opponent; talk about the
    candidate/why the candidate should be elected.
    PEROT ADS HAD NEGATIVE EFFECT ON R - made R
    angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in
    politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is
    tired of seeing them.
    PEROT ADS HAD POSITIVE EFFECT ON R - helped R
    understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide
    who to vote for.
    R refuses to listen to/watch Perot ads
        specifically
    Other positive general assessment of Perot
    political ads
    Other negative general assessment of Perot
        political ads
R IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC BUSH POLITICAL ADS
    Bush ad - no other details
    given.
        Bush ad - on Bush's record in general.
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    135 Bush ad - attacking Clinton's record in Arkansas.
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                Bush ad - on Clinton's draft record/anti-American
                activities.
                Bush ad - about taxes; saying Bush won't raise
                taxes (again).
                    Bush ad - about Bush's economic plan/promises for
                    the economy.
                        Bush ad - Florida relief; giving food to poor
        countries; Bush portrayed as a caring person.
        Bush ad - family values; families coming together;
        Bush portrayed as a family man.
        Bush ad - foreign policy accomplishments of the
        Bush administration; Bush shown as
        commander-in-chief.
        Bush ad - needs four more years to finish the job.
        Bush ad - clips from the Republican convention.
        Bush ad - average people questioning Clinton's
        willingness and ability to keep his promised.
        Bush ad - other
R IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC CLINTON POLITICAL ADS
150 Clinton ad - no other details given.
151 Clinton ad - no content given, but production details remembered (e.g., closeup of face, waving to crowd, flag in background).
152 Clinton ad - attacking Bush's broken promise not to raise taxes; "read my lips -- no new taxes". Clinton ad - attacking Bush's handling of the economy; "we can't afford four more years". Clinton ad - about creating jobs/putting people back to work.
Clinton ad - about the need for change; about rebuilding America/putting American on the right course.
Clinton ad - defending Clinton's record in Arkansas/record on taxes as governor. Clinton ad - reforming welfare. Clinton ad - showing working people. Clinton ad - defending Clinton's draft record. Clinton ad - giving address to write to for Clinton's economic plan; experts endorsing Clinton's economic plan.
Clinton ad - other
R IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC PEROT POLITICAL ADS
170 Perot ad - no other details given.
Perot ad - no content given, but production details remembered (e.g., sitting behind a desk, scroll with writing, 30 minutes long).
Perot ad - used a lot of charts and graphs.
Perot ad - describing in general terms problems with the economy/the deficit.
    Perot ad - detailed how the deficit would affect
    future generations.
```

175 Perot ad - plans/promises to solve America's
problems.
176 Perot ad - Purple Heart ad
Perot ad - other

R IDENTIFIES A SPECIFIC EVENT THAT WAS NOT A PRESIDENTIAL POLITICAL AD

190 Other - R describes a new event that clearly was not part of a political ad (e.g., Quayle talking about Murphy Brown; Mary Matalin talking about Hillary Clinton).
191 Other - R describes a political ad, but one for a congressional, state or local candidate or one concerning a controversial issue (e.g., abortion, gay rights, etc.).

MISCELLANEOUS

```
9 9 7 ~ O t h e r , ~ m i s c e l l a n e o u s
998 DK (except 001-003)
999 NA
```

>> 1994 CANDIDATE NUMBER MASTER CODE

SENATE:

| 10 | Third party or independent Senate candidate ** |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Democratic candidate in open Senate race |
| 12 | Republican candidate in open Senate race |
| 13 | Democratic Senate incumbent |
| 14 | Republican Senate incumbent |
| 15 | Democratic Senate challenger |
| 16 | Republican Senate challenger |
| 17 | Democratic Senator, no race in state |
| 18 | Republican Senator, no race in state |
| 19 | Democratic Senator, term not up in state with race |
| 21 | Democratic Senator--retiring (state with open race) |
| 22 | Republican Senator--retiring (state with open race) |
| 27 | Democratic Senator, no race in state |
| 28 | Republican Senator, no race in state |
| 29 | Republican Senator, term not up in state with race |

HOUSE:

```
Third party or independent House candidate **
Democratic candidate in open House race
Republican candidate in open House race
Democratic House incumbent
Republican House incumbent
```

35
Democratic House challenger
Republican House challenger
Democratic Representative--retiring (district with
open race)
Republican Representative--retiring (district with
open race)
GOVERNOR:
[NOT USED 1992]
50 Third party or independent Gubernatorial
candidate **
51 Democratic candidate in open Gubernatorial race
52 Republican candiate in open Gubernatorial race
53
Democratic Gubernatorial incumbent
Republican Gubernatorial incumbent
Democratic Gubernatorial challenger
Republican Gubernatorial challenger
Democratic governor, no race in state
Republican governor, no race in state
Democratic governor--retiring (state with open
race)
62 Republican governor--retiring (state with open
race)

OTHER:

90 Both Democratic and Republican candidates (used in incumbency var only)
97 Name given not on Candidate List

MISSING DATA:

98 DK; refused to name candidate
99 NA
00 INAP
++VOTED OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF IW:

DISTRICT WITH NO RUNNING INCUMBENT: (VOTE VAR ONLY)

81 Democratic candidate
82 Republican candidate
DISTRICT WITH RUNNING INCUMBENT: (VOTE VAR ONLY)
83 Democratic incumbent
84 Republican incumbent
85 Democratic challenger
86 Republican challenger
ALL DISTRICTS: (VOTE VAR ONLY)
80 Third party or independent candidate **
91 Democrat--no name given
92 Republican--no name given

```
** IF 3RD PARTY/INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE NAMED, THIS CODE
    IS USED ONLY IF NAME APPEARS ON CANDIDATE LIST (IF
    NAME NOT ON CANDIDATE LIST, CODE 97 IS USED).
NOTE: CODE 97 INCLUDES INSTANCES WHERE R VOTED STRAIGHT
MAJOR PARTY TICKET BUT NO CANDIDATE FOR R'S PARTY RAN FOR
GIVEN OFFICE (OR: R INSISTS VOTED FOR A MAJOR PARTY'S
CANDIDATE BUT NO CANDIDATE RAN FOR GIVEN OFFICE REPRESENTING
NAMED MAJOR PARTY).
++ CODES 80-86,91,92 ARE NOT USED IN VARS OTHER THAN
    VOTE VARS.
GENERAL NOTE: IN THOSE QUESTIONS WHERE R IS NOT READ NAMES
    OF CANDIDATES BUT R SUPPLIES A CANDIDATE
    NAME OF HIS/HER OWN CONSTRUCTION [I.E.,
    IN RECALL, 'MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN
    DISTRICT' HOUSE CANDIDATE], RESPONDENTS
    SOMETIMES IN ERROR GIVE NAMES OF
    CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES OR NAMES OF
    NONRUNNING OFFICEHOLDERS. IF SUCH A NAME
    IS DETERMINED TO BE APPROPRIATE FOR R'S
    STATE/CD AND THE NAME IS CODEABLE FROM
    THE CANDIDATE LIST USED, WHEREVER
    POSSIBLE THE 'INCORRECT' NAME IS STILL
    CODED. (However, see ** for 3rd/party
    and independent candidates). [NOTE: If R
    names candidates from districts other
    than district corresponding to R's sample
    location, those candidates' codes are not
    coded--97 is used.]
```

BALLOT CARD 1994
The 1994 study included an experiment in the layout of the Ballot Card. Respondents were presented alternative versions of the ballot identical in content, but different in design. For sample ballots please contact the NES study staff.

CANDIDATE LIST 1994
Alabama 03

| 33 | Glen Browder | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 36 | Ben Hand | Republican challenger |
| 17 | Howell T. Heflin | Democratic -- term not up |


| Richard C. Shelly | Democratic -- term not up |
| :---: | :---: |
| James E. Folsom, Jr Fob James, Jr. | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Alabama | 04 |
| Tom Bevill | Democratic incumbent |
| Howell T. Heflin | Democratic -- term not up |
| Richard C. Shelly | Democratic -- term not up |
| James E. Folsom, Jr Fob James, Jr. | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Alabama | 05 |
| Robert E. "Bud" Cram | Democratic incumbent |
| Wayne Parker | Republican challenger |
| Howell T. Heflin | Democratic -- term not up |
| Richard C. Shelly | Democratic -- term not up |
| James E. Folsom, Jr Fob James, Jr. | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Alabama | 06 |
| Larry Fortenberry | Democratic challenger |
| Spencer Bachus | Republican incumbent |
| Howell T. Heflin | Democratic -- term not up |
| Richard C. Shelly | Democratic -- term not up |
| James E. Folsom, Jr Fob James, Jr. | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Alabama | 07 |
| Earl F. Hilliard | Democratic incumbent |
| Alfred J. Middleton, | Republican challenger |
| Howell T. Heflin | Democratic -- term not up |
| Richard C. Shelly | Democratic -- term not up |
| James E. Folsom, Jr Fob James, Jr. | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Arkansas | 04 |
| Jay Bradford | Democratic challenger |
| Jay Dickey | Republican incumbent |
| David Pryor | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dale Bumpers | Democratic -- term not up |
| Sheffield Nelson | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Arizona | 01 |

Chuck Blanchard
Matt Salmon
Sam Coppersmith
Jon Kyl
John McCain
Eddie Basha
Fife Symington

Arizona
Ed Pastor
Robert MacDonald
Sam Coppersmith
Jon Kyl
John McCain
Eddie Basha
Fife Symington

Arizona
Howard Lee Sprague
Bob Stump
Sam Coppersmith
Jon Kyl
John McCain
Eddie Basha
Fife Symington

Arizona
Carol Cure
John Shadegg
Sam Coppersmith
Jon Kyl
John McCain
Eddie Basha
Fife Symington

Arizona
Karan English
J.D. Hayworth
Sam Coppersmith
Jon Kyl
John McCain
Eddie Basha
Fife Symington

Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate Republican -- term not up

Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
02
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Republican -- term not up
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
03
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Republican -- term not up
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
04
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Republican -- term not up
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
06
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Republican -- term not up
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Katie Hirning } \\
\text { John Doolittle }\end{array}
$$ \quad \begin{array}{l}Democratic challenger <br>

Republican incumbent\end{array}\right]\)| Dianne Feinstein |
| :--- |
| Michael Huffington <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic incumbent <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson |

California 06

| Lynn Woolsey | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Michael J. Nugent | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |


| California 08 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nancy Pelosi | Democratic incumbent |
| Elsa C. Cheung | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent <br> Michael Huffington <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Republican challenger <br> Democratic -- term not up |  |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

$$
\text { California } 09
$$

| Ronald V. Dellums <br> Deborah Wright | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up  <br> Kathleen Brown Democratic challenger |  |
|  | Republican incumbent |

California 10
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ellen Schwartz } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Democratic challenger } \\
\text { Rill Baker }\end{array}
$$ <br>

Republican incumbent\end{array}\right\}\)| Dianne Feinstein |
| :--- |
| Michael Huffington |
| Barbara Boxer | | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: |
| Republican challenger |
| Kathleen Brown |
| Pete Wilson |$\quad$| Democratic challenger |
| :--- |


| Tom Lantos | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deborah Wilder | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California 13

| Pete Stark | Democratic incumbent <br> Larry Molton |
| :--- | :--- |
| Depublican challenger |  |
| Michael Huffington | Democratic incumbent <br> Rarbara Boxer |
| Republican challenger <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California 19

| Richard H. Lehman |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| George P. Radanovich | Democratic incumbent |
| Republican challenger |  |

California 20
\(\left.\begin{array}{ll}Cal Dooley \& Democratic incumbent <br>

Paul Young \& Republican challenger\end{array}\right]\)| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California
24

| Anthony C. Beilenson | Democratic incumbent <br> Rich Sybert |
| :--- | :--- |
| Republican challenger |  |


| Howard L. Berman | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gary E. Forsch | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

California 27

Doug Kahn Democratic challenger
Carlos J. Moorhead Republican incumbent

Dianne Feinstein Democratic incumbent
Michael Huffington Republican challenger
Barbara Boxer Democratic -- term not up
Kathleen Brown Democratic challenger
Pete Wilson Republican incumbent
California 28

| Tommy Randle | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: |
| David Dreier | Republican incumbent |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

California 29

| Henry A. Waxman <br> Paul Stepanek | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein <br> Michael Huffington <br> Barbara Boxer | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger <br> Democratic -- term not up |
| Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |
| Xavier Becerra <br> David A. Ramirez | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein <br> Michael Huffington <br> Barbara Boxer | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger <br> Kathleen Brown |
| Democratic -- term not up |  |
| Pete Wilson |  |


| Julian C. Dixon | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ernie A. Farhat | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up  <br> Kathleen Brown  <br> Pete Wilson Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent  |  |

California 33

| Lucille Roybal-Allar | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

California 35
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Maxine Waters } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Democratic incumbent } \\
\text { Nate Truman }\end{array}
$$ <br>

Republican challenger\end{array}\right]\)| Dianne Feinstein |
| :--- |
| Michael Huffington |
| Barbara Boxer |
| Kathleen Brown |
| Pete Wilson | | Remblican challenger |
| :--- |
| Democratic -- term not up |

California 38

| Peter Mathews D | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: |
| Steve B. Horn R | Republican incumbent |
| Dianne Feinstein D | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington R | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer D | Democratic -- term not up |
| Kathleen Brown Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| California | a 39 |
| R.O. "Bob" Davis D | Democratic challenger |
| Ed Royce R | Republican incumbent |
| Dianne Feinstein D | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington R | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer D | Democratic -- term not up |
| Kathleen Brown D | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson R | Republican incumbent |
| California | a 40 |
| Donald "Don" Rusk D | Democratic challenger |


| Jerry Lewis | Republican incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

California 42

| George E. Brown, Jr. <br> Rob Guzman | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent <br> Michael Huffington <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Republican challenger <br> Democratic -- term not up <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California 43
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mark A. Takano } \\
\text { Ken Calvert }\end{array}
$$ \quad \begin{array}{l}Democratic challenger <br>

Republican incumbent\end{array}\right]\)| Dianne Feinstein |
| :--- |
| Michael Huffington |
| Barbara Boxer | | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- |
| Republican challenger |
| Kathleen Brown |
| Pete Wilson |

California 44

| Steve Clute |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sonny Bono | Democratic candidate <br> Republican candidate |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up <br> Kathleen Brown <br> Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California 45
Brett Williamson

Dana Rohrabacher $\quad$| Democratic challenger |
| :--- |
| Republican incumbent |

California 46
Michael Farber Democratic challenger

| Robert K. Dornan | Republican incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger |
| Barbara Boxer | Democratic -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic challenger |
| Pete Wilson | Republican incumbent |

California
47

| Gary Kingsbury | Democratic challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Christopher Cox | Republican incumbent |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up  <br> Kathleen Brown Democratic challenger <br> Pete Wilson Republican incumbent |  |

California 48
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Andrei Leschick } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Democratic challenger } \\
\text { Ron Packard }\end{array}
$$ <br>

Republican incumbent\end{array}\right]\)| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Barbara Boxer | Republican challenger |
| Kathleen Brown | Democratic -- term not up |
| Pete Wilson | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

California 49

| Lynn Schenk | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Brian P. Bilbray | Republican challenger |
| Dianne Feinstein | Democratic incumbent |
| Michael Huffington | Republican challenger <br> Barbara Boxer |
| Democratic -- term not up  <br> Kathleen Brown Democratic challenger <br> Pete Wilson Republican incumbent |  |

California 50
Bob Filner Democratic incumbent
Mary Alice Acevedo Republican challenger
Dianne Feinstein Democratic incumbent
Michael Huffington Republican challenger
Barbara Boxer Democratic -- term not up
Kathleen Brown Democratic challenger
Pete Wilson Republican incumbent
Colorado 01

Patricia Schroeder Democratic incumbent

| William Eggert | Republican challenger |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hank Brown | Republican -- term not up |
| Ben Nighthorse | Democratic -- term not up |
| Campbell |  |
| Roy Romer | Democratic incumbent |
| Bruce Benson | Republican challenger |
| Colorado | 02 |
| David E. Skaggs | Democratic incumbent |
| Patricia Miller | Republican challenger |
| Hank Brown | Republican -- term not up |
| Ben Nighthorse | Democratic -- term not up |
| Campbell |  |
| Roy Romer | Democratic incumbent |
| Bruce Benson | Republican challenger |
| Colorado | 04 |
| Cathy Kipp | Democratic challenger |
| Wayne Allard | Republican incumbent |
| Hank Brown | Republican -- term not up |
| Ben Nighthorse | Democratic -- term not up |
| Roy Romer | Democratic incumbent |
| Bruce Benson | Republican challenger |
| Colorado | 06 |
| John Hallen | Democratic challenger |
| Dan Schaefer | Republican incumbent |
| Hank Brown | Republican -- term not up |
| Ben Nighthorse | Democratic -- term not up |
| Campbell |  |
| Roy Romer | Democratic incumbent |
| Bruce Benson R | Republican challenger |
| Connecticu | cut 03 |
| Rosa L. DeLauro | Democratic incumbent |
| Susan E. Johnson | Republican challenger |
| Joe Lieberman | Democratic incumbent |
| Jerry Labriola | Republican challenger |
| Christopher Dodd | Democratic -- term not up |
| Bill Curry | Democratic candidate |
| John G. Rowland | Republican candidate |
| Florida | 02 |
| Pete Peterson | Democratic incumbent |
| Carole Griffin | Republican challenger |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack P | Republican incumbent |

Bob Graham
Lawton Chiles
Jeb Bush

Florida

Corrine Brown
Marc Little

Hugh E. Rodhan
Connie Mack
Bob Graham

Lawton Chiles
Jeb Bush

Florida
Tillie Fowler
Hugh E. Rodham
Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Lawton Chiles
Jeb Bush
Clifforida
Hugh E. Rodham
Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Lawton Chiles
Jeb Bush

Florida

Robert Connors
Charles T. Canady
Hugh E. Rodham
Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Lawton Chiles
Jeb Bush

Florida

Dan Miller

Hugh E. Rodham
Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Lawton Chiles

Democratic -- term not up
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger

03

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger

Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic -- term not up
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
04

Republican incumbent
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic -- term not up

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
06

Republican incumbent

Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic -- term not up

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
12

Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic -- term not up
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger

13

Republican incumbent
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic -- term not up

Democratic incumbent

| Florida | 15 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sue Munsey | Democratic candidate |
| Dave Weldon | Republican candidate |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |
| Florida | 16 |
| John P. Comerford | Democratic candidate |
| Mark Foley | Republican candidate |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |
| Florida | 17 |
| Carrie P. Meek | Democratic incumbent |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |
| Florida | 18 |
| Ileana Ros-Lehtinen | Republican incumbent |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |
| Florida | 21 |
| Lincoln Diaz-Balart | Republican incumbent |
| Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |


| 35 | Hermine L. Wiener | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | E. Clay Shaw, Jr. | Republican incumbent |
| 15 | Hugh E. Rodham | Democratic challenger |
| 14 | Connie Mack | Republican incumbent |
| 19 | Bob Graham | Democratic -- term not up |
| 53 | Lawton Chiles | Democratic incumbent |
| 56 | Jeb Bush | Republican challenger |
|  | Georgia | 01 |
| 35 | Raymond Beckworth | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Jack Kingston | Republican incumbent |
| 17 | Sam Nunn | Democratic -- term not up |
| 18 | Paul Coverdell | Republican -- term not up |
| 53 | Zell Miller | Democratic incumbent |
| 56 | Guy Millner | Republican challenger |
|  | Georgia | 02 |
| 33 | Sanford D. Bishop, J | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | John Clayton | Republican challenger |
| 17 | Sam Nunn | Democratic -- term not up |
| 18 | Paul Coverdell | Republican -- term not up |
| 53 | Zell Miller | Democratic incumbent |
| 56 | Guy Millner | Republican challenger |
|  | Georgia | 03 |
| 35 | Fred R. Overby | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Mac Collins | Republican incumbent |
| 17 | Sam Nunn | Democratic -- term not up |
| 18 | Paul Coverdell | Republican -- term not up |
| 53 | Zell Miller | Democratic incumbent |
| 56 | Guy Millner | Republican challenger |
|  | Georgia | 04 |
| 35 | Comer Yates | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | John Linder | Republican incumbent |
| 17 | Sam Nunn | Democratic -- term not up |
| 18 | Paul Coverdell | Republican -- term not up |
| 53 | Zell Miller | Democratic incumbent |
| 56 | Guy Millner | Republican challenger |
|  | Georgia | 05 |
| 33 | John Lewis | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Dale Dixon | Republican challenger |


| 17 | Sam Nunn | Democratic -- term not up |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | Paul Coverdell | Republican -- term not up |
| 53 | Zell Miller |  |
| 56 | Guy Millner |  |
|  |  | Democratic incumbent |


| Bobby L. Rush | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| William J. Kelly | Republican challenger |
| Paul Simon |  |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Democratic -- term not up |  |
| Dawn Clark Netsch <br> Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |

Illinois 02

| Mel Reynolds | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch | Democratic challenger <br> Jim Edgar |
| Republican incumbent |  |

Illinois 03

| William O. Lipinski | Democratic incumbent <br> Jim Nalepa |
| :--- | :--- |
| Republican challenger |  |
| Carol Simon Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up <br> Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Democratic challenger <br> Jim EdgarRepublican incumbent |  |

Illinois 04

| Luis V. Gutierrez <br> Steven Valtierra | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch <br> Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |

Illinois 05

| Dan Rostenkowski <br> Michael Patrick Flan | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Paul Simon <br> Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not <br> Democratic -- term not |
| Dawn Clark Netsch <br> Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 06 |


| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| :---: | :---: |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 08 |
| Robert C. Walberg | Democratic challenger |
| Philip M. Crane | Republican incumbent |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 09 |
| Sidney R. Yates | Democratic incumbent |
| George Edward Larney | Republican challenger |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 10 |
| Andrew Krupp | Democratic challenger |
| John Edward Porter | Republican incumbent |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 12 |
| Jerry F. Costello | Democratic incumbent |
| Jan Morris | Republican challenger |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch Jim Edgar | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Illinois | 13 |
| William A. Riley | Democratic challenger |
| Harris W. Fawell | Republican incumbent |
| Paul Simon | Democratic -- term not up |
| Carol Mosely-Braun | Democratic -- term not up |
| Dawn Clark Netsch | Democratic challenger |

Jim Edgar
Glenn Poshard
Brent Winters
Paul Simon
Carol Mosely-Braun
Dawn Clark Netsch
Jim Edgar
Joseph H. Hogsett
David M. McIntosh
Jim Jontz
Richard G. Lugar
Daniel Coats
Evan Bayh
Jill L. Long
Mark Edward Souder
Jim Jontz
Richard G. Lugar
Daniel Coats
Evan Bayh

Indiana

| Natalie M. Bruner | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dan Burton | Republican incumbent |
| Jim Jontz | Democratic challenger |
| Richard G. Lugar | Republican incumbent |
| Daniel Coats | Republican -- term not up |
| Evan Bayh | Democratic -- term not up |
| Indiana | 09 |
| Lee H. Hamilton | Democratic incumbent |
| Jean Leising | Republican challenger |
| Jim Jontz | Democratic challenger |
| Richard G. Lugar | Republican incumbent |
| Daniel Coats | Republican -- term not up |
| Evan Bayh | Democratic -- term not |


| 31 | John Carlin | Democratic candidate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 | Sam Brownback | Republican candidate |
| 18 | Nancy Landon Kassebaum | Republican -- term not up |
| 28 | Robert Dole | Republican -- term not up |

Edwin W. Edwards Democratic -- term not up
Massachusetts 01

| John W. Olver De | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Edward Kennedy De | Democratic incumbent |
| W. Mitt Romney Rep | Republican challenger |
| John Kerry De | Democratic -- term not up |
| Mark Roosevelt De | Democratic challenger |
| William F. Weld Re | Republican incumbent |
| Massachusetts 02 |  |
| Richard E. Neal De | Democratic incumbent |
| John W. Briare Re | Republican challenger |
| Edward Kennedy De | Democratic incumbent |
| W. Mitt Romney Re | Republican challenger |
| John Kerry De | Democratic -- term not up |
| Mark Roosevelt De | Democratic challenger |
| William F. Weld Re | Republican incumbent |
| Massachusetts 06 |  |
| John F. Tierney De | Democratic challenger |
| Peter G. Torkildsen Re | Republican incumbent |
| Edward Kennedy De | Democratic incumbent |
| W. Mitt Romney Re | Republican challenger |
| John Kerry De | Democratic -- term not up |
| Mark Roosevelt De | Democratic challenger |
| William F. Weld Re | Republican incumbent |

Massachusetts 08
Joseph P. Kennedy II Democratic incumbent
Edward Kennedy Democratic incumbent
W. Mitt Romney Republican challenger

John Kerry Democratic -- term not up
Mark Roosevelt Democratic challenger
William F. Weld Republican incumbent
Massachusetts 10

| Gerry E. Studds | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Keith Jason Hemeon | Republican challenger |
| Edward Kennedy | Democratic incumbent |
| W. Mitt Romney | Republican challenger <br> John Kerry <br> Democratic -- term not up <br> Mark Roosevelt |
| William F. Weld | Democratic challenger |
| Republican incumbent |  |


| Gerry L. Brewster | Democratic candidate |
| :---: | :---: |
| Robert L. Ehrlich, J | Republican candidate |
| Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| William Brock | Republican challenger |
| Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |
| Maryland | 03 |
| Benjamin L. Cardin | Democratic incumbent |
| Robert Ryan Tousey | Republican challenger |
| Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| William Brock | Republican challenger |
| Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |
| Maryland | 04 |
| Albert R. Wynn | Democratic incumbent |
| Michele Dyson | Republican challenger |
| Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| William Brock | Republican challenger |
| Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |
| Maryland | 05 |
| Steny H. Hoyer | Democratic incumbent |
| Donald Devine | Republican challenger |
| Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| William Brock | Republican challenger |
| Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |
| Maryland | 06 |
| Paul Muldowney | Democratic challenger |
| Roscoe G. Bartlett | Republican incumbent |
| Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| William Brock | Republican challenger |
| Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |


|  | Maryland | 08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | Steven Van Grack | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Constance A. Morella | Republican incumbent |
| 13 | Paul Sarbanes | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | William Brock | Republican challenger |
| 19 | Barbara A. Mikulski | Democratic -- term not up |
| 51 | Parris N. Glendenin | Democratic candidate |
| 52 | Ellen R. Sauerbrey | Republican candidate |
|  | Michigan | 02 |
| 35 | Marcus Pete Hoover | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Peter Hoekstra | Republican incumbent |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 03 |
| 35 | Betsy J. Flory | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Vernon J. Ehlers | Republican incumbent |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 04 |
| 35 | Damion Frasier | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Dave Camp | Republican incumbent |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 05 |
| 33 | James A. Barcia | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | William T. Anderson | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |


|  | Michigan | 09 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | Dale E. Kildee | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Megan O'Neill | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 10 |
| 33 | David E. Bonior | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | David J. Lobsinger | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 11 |
| 35 | Mike Breshgold | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Joe Knollenberg | Republican incumbent |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 12 |
| 33 | Sander M. Levin | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | John Pappageorge | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 13 |
| 31 | Lynn Rivers | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | John A. Schall | Republican candidate |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | John Engler | Republican incumbent |


|  | Michigan | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | Barbara-Rose Collins | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | John W. Savage II | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
|  | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Michigan | 16 |
| 33 | John D. Dingell | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Ken Larkin | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Bob Carr | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Spencer Abraham | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Carl Levin | Democratic -- term not up |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Howard Wolpe | Democratic challenger |
|  | John Engler | Republican incumbent |
|  | Minnesota | 01 |
| 31 | John C. Hottinger | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | Gil Gutknecht | Republican candidate |
| 11 | Ann Wynia | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Rod Grams | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Paul Wellstone | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | John Marty | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | Arne H. Carlson | Republican incumbent |
|  | Minnesota | 02 |
| 33 | David Minge | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Gary B. Revier | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Ann Wynia | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Rod Grams | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Paul Wellstone | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | John Marty | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | Arne H. Carlson | Republican incumbent |
|  | Minnesota | 04 |
| 33 | Bruce F. Vento | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Dennis Newinski | Republican challenger |
| 11 | Ann Wynia | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Rod Grams | Republican candidate |
| 19 | Paul Wellstone | Democratic -- term not up |
| 55 | John Marty | Democratic challenger |
| 54 | Arne H. Carlson | Republican incumbent |



| Ike Skelton | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| James A. Noland, Jr. | Republican challenger |
| Alan Wheat | Democratic candidate |
| John Ashcroft | Republican candidate |
| Christopher Bond | Republican -- term not up |
| Mel Carnahan | Democratic -- term not up |

                Missouri 05
    Karen McCarthy

Ron Freeman $\quad$| Democratic candidate |
| :--- | :--- |
| Republican candidate |

            Missouri 06
    | Pat Danner | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tina Tucker | Republican challenger |
| Alan Wheat | Democratic candidate |
| John Ashcroft | Republican candidate |
| Christopher Bond | Republican -- term not up |
| Mel Carnahan | Democratic -- term not up |

            Missouri 09
    | Harold L. Volkmer | Democratic incumbent <br> Rick Hardy |
| :--- | :--- |
| Republican challenger |  | North Carolina 01



| Lauch Faircloth | Republican -- term not up |
| :--- | :--- |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |

North Carolina 07

| Charlie Rose | Democratic incumbent <br> Robert C. Anderson <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jesse Helms | Republican -- term not up |
| Lauch Faircloth | Republican -- term not up |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |

North Carolina 08

| W.G. "Bill" Hefner | Democratic incumbent <br> Sherrill Morgan |
| :--- | :--- |
| Republican challenger |  |

North Carolina 09

| Rory Blake <br> Sue Myrick | Democratic candidate <br> Republican candidate |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jesse Helms <br> Lauch Faircloth | Republican -- term not up <br> Republican -- term not up |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bill Verge } \\
\text { Bill Zeliff }\end{array}
$$ \quad \begin{array}{l}Democratic challenger <br>

Republican incumbent\end{array}\right]\)| Bob Smith |
| :--- |
| Judd Gregg |
| Republican -- term not up |
| Wayne D. King |
| Stephen Merrill |

New Hampshire 02

| 33 | Dick Swett | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 36 | Charles Bass | Republican challenger |
| 18 | Bob Smith |  |
| 28 | Judd Gregg | Republican -- term not up |
| 55 | Wayne D. King | Republican -- term not up |
| 54 | Stephen Merrill |  |
|  |  | Democratic challenger |


| Frank R. Lautenberg | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Garabed "Chuck" Hayt | Republican challenger <br> Bill Bradley |
| Democratic -- term not up |  |
| Christine Todd | Republican --term not up |
| Whitman |  |

    New Jersey 10
    | Donald M. Payne <br> Jim Ford | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frank R. Lautenberg | Democratic incumbent <br> Garabed "Chuck" Hayt <br> Bill Bradley |
| Republican challenger <br> Democratic -- term not up |  |
| Christine Todd <br> Whitman | Republican --term not up |

        New Jersey 11
    | Frank Herbert |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rodney P. Frelinghuy | Democratic candidate |
| Republican candidate |  |

        New Jersey 13
    | Robert Menendez | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fernando A. Alonso | Republican challenger |
| Frank R. Lautenberg | Democratic incumbent |
| Garabed "Chuck" Hayt | Republican challenger |
| Bill Bradley | Democratic -- term not up |
| Christine Todd Whitman | Republican --term not up |
| New York | 01 |

George J. Hochbrueck Democratic incumbent
Michael Forbes Republican challenger
Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic incumbent
Bernadette Castro Republican challenger
Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up
Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
George E. Pataki Republican challenger
New York 02
James Manfre Democratic challenger
Rick A. Lazio Republican incumbent

| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |

New York
03

| Norma Grill | Democratic challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Peter T. King | Republican incumbent |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro <br> Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican challenger |
|  | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |

New York 04

| Ferne Steckler | Democratic candidate |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daniel Frisa | Republican candidate |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |
| New York | 05 |
| Gary Ackerman | Democratic incumbent |
| Grant M. Lally | Republican challenger |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |
| New York | 06 |
| Floyd H. Flake | Democratic incumbent |
| Denny D. Bhagwandin | Republican challenger |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |


| Thomas J. Manton | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |

New York 08

| Jerrold Nadler <br> David Askren | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Daniel Patrick <br> Moynihan <br> Bernadette Castro <br> Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican challenger <br> Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo <br> George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
|  | New York |$\quad$| Edolphus Towns |
| :--- |
| Amelia Smith Parker |$\quad$| Democratic incumbent |
| :--- |

New York 11
Major R. Owens

Gary S. Popkin $\quad$| Democratic incumbent |
| :--- |
| Republican challenger |

| Mario M. Cuomo <br> George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| New York | 16 |
| Jose E. Serrano | Democratic incumbent |
| Daniel Patrick <br> Moynihan | Democratic incumbent |
| Bernadette Castro <br> Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican challenger <br> Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo <br> George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent <br> Republican challenger |

New York 17

| Eliot L. Engel | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Edward T. Marshall | Republican challenger |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Mario M. Cuomo | Democratic incumbent |
| George E. Pataki | Republican challenger |

New York 18
Nita M. Lowey Democratic incumbent
Andrew C. Hartzell, Republican challenger
Daniel Patrick Democratic incumbent
Moynihan
Bernadette Castro Republican challenger
Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up
Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
George E. Pataki Republican challenger
New York 19
Sue W. Kelly Democratic candidate
Hamilton Fish, Jr. Republican candidate
Daniel Patrick Democratic incumbent
Moynihan
Bernadette Castro Republican challenger
Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up
Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
George E. Pataki Republican challenger
New York 27
William A. Long Jr. Democratic challenger
Bill Paxon Republican incumbent

| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| New York | 29 |
| John J. LaFalce | Democratic incumbent |
| William E. Miller | Republican challenger |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
|  |  |
| Bernadette Cast | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| New York | 30 |
| David Franczyk Jack Quinn | Democratic challenger |
|  | Republican incumbent |
| Daniel Patrick | Democratic incumbent |
| Moynihan |  |
| Bernadette Castro Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican challenger |
|  | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| New York | 31 |
| Amo Houghton | Republican incumbent |
| Daniel Patrick Democratic incumbentMoynihan |  |
|  |  |
| Bernadette Castro | Republican challenger |
| Alfonse M. D'Amato | Republican -- term not up |
| Mario M. Cuomo George E. Pataki | Democratic incumbent |
|  | Republican challenger |
| Ohio | 03 |
| Tony P. Hall | Democratic incumbent |
| David A. Westbrock | Republican challenger |
| Joel Hyatt | Democratic candidate |
| Mike DeWine | Republican candidate |
| John H. Glenn, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |
| Robert L. Burch, Jr | Democratic challenger |
| George V. Voinovich | Republican incumbent |


| 34 | David L. Hobson | Republican incumbent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Joel Hyatt | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Mike DeWine | Republican candidate |
| 19 | John H. Glenn, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Robert L. Burch, Jr | Democratic challenger |
|  | George V. Voinovich | Republican incumbent |
|  | Ohio | 08 |
| 34 | John Andrew Boehner | Republican incumbent |
| 11 | Joel Hyatt | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Mike DeWine | Republican candidate |
| 19 | John H. Glenn, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Robert L. Burch, Jr | Democratic challenger |
|  | George V. Voinovich | Republican incumbent |
|  | Ohio | 18 |
| 31 | Greg L. DiDonato | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | Bob Ney | Republican candidate |
| 11 | Joel Hyatt | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | Mike DeWine | Republican candidate |
| 19 | John H. Glenn, Jr. | Democratic -- term not up |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Robert L. Burch, Jr | Democratic challenger |
|  | George V. Voinovich | Republican incumbent |
|  | Oklahoma | 01 |
| 31 | Stuart Price | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | Steve Largent | Republican candidate |
| 11 | Dave McCurdy | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | James Inhofe | Republican candidate |
| 29 | Don Nickles | Republican -- term not up |
| 51 | Jack Mildren | Democratic candidate |
| 52 | Frank Keating | Republican candidate |
|  | Oklahoma | 02 |
| 31 | Virgil R. Cooper | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | Tom Coburn | Republican candidate |
| 11 | Dave McCurdy | Democratic candidate |
| 12 | James Inhofe | Republican candidate |
| 29 | Don Nickles | Republican -- term not up |
| 51 | Jack Mildren | Democratic candidate |
| 52 | Frank Keating | Republican candidate |
|  | Oklahoma | 02 |
| 31 | Virgil R. Cooper | Democratic candidate |


| 32 | Tom Coburn | Republican candidate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Dave McCurdy |  |
| 12 | James Inhofe <br> 29 | Don Nickles |
| 51 | Jack Mildren | Republican candidate |
| 52 | Frank Keating | Republican -- term not up |
|  |  | Democratic candidate |
|  |  | Republican candidate |


| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu | challenger |
| 29 | Arlen Specter | Repu | -- term no |
| 51 | Mark Singel | Demo | candidate |
| 52 | Tom Ridge | Rep | candidate |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |
| 35 | John P. Murray | Demo | challenger <br> incumbent |
| 34 | James C. Greenwood | Repu |  |
| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent challenger |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu |  |
| 29 | Arlen Specter | Repu | -- term no |
| 51 | Mark Singel | Demo | candidate |
| 52 | Tom Ridge | Repu | candidate |
| Pennsylvania 12 |  |  |  |
| 33 | John P. Murtha | Demo | incumbent challenger |
| 36 | Bill Choby | Repu |  |
| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu | challenger |
| 29 | Arlen Specter | Repu | -- term not up |
| 51 | Mark Singel | Demo | candidate |
| 52 | Tom Ridge | Repu | candidate |
| Pennsylvania 13 |  |  |  |
| 33 | Marjorie Margolies | Dem | incumbent challenger |
| 36 | Jon D. Fox | Repu |  |
| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu | challenger |
| 29 | Arlen Specter | Repu | -- term not up |
| 51 | Mark Singel | Demo | candidate |
| 52 | Tom Ridge | Repu | candidate |
| Pennsylvania 14 |  |  |  |
| 33 | William J. Coyne | Demo | incumbent |
| 36 | John Robert Clark | Repu | challenger |
| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu | challenger |
| 29 | Arlen Specter | Repu | -- term not up |
| 51 | Mark Singel | Demo | candidate |
| 52 | Tom Ridge | Repu | candidate |
| Pennsylvania 17 |  |  |  |
| 34 | George W. Gekas | Repu | incumbent |
| 13 | Harris Wofford | Demo | incumbent |
| 16 | Rick Santorum | Repu | challenger |



| 11a | Jim Cooper | Democratic candidate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $12 a$ | Fred Thompson | Republican candidate |
| 51 | Phil Bredesen |  |
| 52 | Don Sundquist | Democratic candidate |


| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 08 |
| Jack Fields | Republican incumbent |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 09 |
| Jack Brooks | Democratic incumbent |
| Steve Stockman | Republican challenger |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 11 |
| Chet Edwards | Democratic incumbent |
| Jim Broyles | Republican challenger |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey Hutchinson | Republican incumbent |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 12 |
| Pete Geren | Democratic incumbent |
| Ernest J. Anderson | Republican challenger |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |


| Bill Sarpalius | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: | :---: |
| William M. "Mac" | Republican challenger |
| Thornberry |  |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 14 |
| Greg Laughlin | Democratic incumbent |
| Jim Deats | Republican challenger |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 15 |
| E. "Kika" de la Garza | Democratic incumbent |
| Tom Haughey | Republican challenger |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 18 |
| Sheila Jackson Lee | Democratic candidate |
| Jerry Burley | Republican candidate |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |
| Ann W. Richards | Democratic incumbent |
| George W. Bush | Republican challenger |
| Texas | 21 |
| Lamar Smith | Republican incumbent |
| Richard Fisher | Democratic challenger |
| Kay Bailey | Republican incumbent |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Phil Gramm | Republican -- term not up |

Ann W. Richards Democratic incumbent George W. Bush

Texas
Ken Bentsen
Gene Fontenot
Richard Fisher
Kay Bailey
Hutchinson
Phil Gramm
Ann W. Richards
George W. Bush

LeEarl Ann Bryant
Dick Armey
Richard Fisher
Kay Bailey Hutchinson
Phil Gramm
Ann W. Richards
George W. Bush

Gene Green
Harold "Oilman" Eide
Richard Fisher
Kay Bailey
Hutchinson
Phil Gramm
Ann W. Richards
George W. Bush

Texas
Eddie Bernice Johnson Lucy Cain

Richard Fisher
Kay Bailey
Hutchinson
Phil Gramm

Ann W. Richards
George W. Bush
Utah

## Republican challenger

25
Democratic candidate
Republican candidate
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Republican -- term not up
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
26

Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Democratic challenger Republican incumbent Republican -- term not up

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
29

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Republican -- term not up
Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
30

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
Democratic challenger
Republican incumbent
Republican -- term not up

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger
02

Democratic incumbent
Republican challenger

| 15 | Patrick A. Shea | Democratic challenger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Orrin G. Hatch | Republican incumbent |
| 29 | Robert F. Bennett | Republican -- term not up |
| 58 | Micheal O. Leavitt | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 01 |
| 35 | Mary Sinclair | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Herb Bateman | Republican incumbent |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 03 |
| 33 | Robert C. (Bobby) Sc | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Tom Ward | Republican challenger |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 04 |
| 33 | Norman Sisisky | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | George Sweet | Republican challenger |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 07 |
| 35 | Gerald Berg | Democratic challenger |
| 34 | Thomas J. Bliley, Jr | Republican incumbent |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 08 |
| 33 | James P. Moran, Jr. | Demcratic incumbent |
| 34 | Kyle McSlarrow | Republican challenger |


| 13 | Charles S. Robb D | Democratic incumbent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Oliver North R | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner R | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman I | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen R | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 09 |
| 33 | Rick Boucher D | Democratic incumbent |
| 34 | Steve Fast R | Republican challenger |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb D | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North R | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner R | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman I | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen R | Republican --term not up |
|  | Virginia | 10 |
| 30 | Alan Ogden I | Independent challenger |
| 34 | Frank R. Wolf R | Republican incumbent |
| 13 | Charles S. Robb D | Democratic incumbent |
| 16 | Oliver North R | Republican challenger |
| 29 | John W. Warner R | Republican -- term not up |
| 26 | J. Marshall Coleman I | Independent challenger |
| 58 | George F. Allen R | Republican --term not up |
|  | Washington | n 01 |
| 33 | Maria Cantwell D | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Rick White R | Republican challenger |
| 15 | Ron Sims D | Democratic challenger |
| 14 | Slade Gorton R | Republican incumbent |
| 19 | Patty Murray D | Democratic -- term not up |
| 57 | Michael Lowry D | Democratic -- term not up |
|  | Washington | n 02 |
| 31 | Harriet A. Spanel D | Democratic candidate |
| 32 | Jack Metcalf R | Republican candidate |
| 15 | Ron Sims D | Democratic challenger |
| 14 | Slade Gorton R | Republican incumbent |
| 19 | Patty Murray D | Democratic -- term not up |
| 57 | Michael Lowry D | Democratic -- term not up |
|  | Washington | n 07 |
| 33 | Jim McDermott D | Democratic incumbent |
| 36 | Keith Harris R | Republican challenger |
| 15 | Ron Sims D | Democratic challenger |


| Slade Gorton | Republican incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Patty Murray | Democratic -- term not up |
| Michael Lowry | Democratic -- term not up |

Washington 08

| Jim Wyrick | Democratic challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jennifer Dunn | Republican incumbent |

Washington 09

| Mike Kriedler | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Randy Tate | Republican challenger |
| Ron Sims | Democratic challenger |
| Slade Gorton | Republican incumbent |
| Patty Murray | Democratic -- term not up |
| Michael Lowry | Democratic -- term not up |

Wisconsin 01

| Peter W. Barca | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mark W. Neumann | Republican challenger |


| Chuck Chvala | Democratic challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tommy G. Thompson | Republican incumbent |

$$
\text { Wisconsin } 09
$$

F. James Sensenbrenner Republican incumbent

| Herb Kohl | Democratic incumbent |
| :--- | :--- |
| Robert T. Welch | Republican challenger |
| Russell Feingold | Democratic -- term not up |
|  |  |
| Chuck Chvala | Democratic challenger |
| Tommy G. Thompson | Republican incumbent |

West Virginia 01
Alan B. Mollohan Democratic incumbent
Sally Rossy Riley Republican challenger
Robert C. Byrd Democratic incumbent
Stan Klos Republican challenger
John D. Rockefeller Democratic -- term not up
Gaston Caperton Democratic -- term not up

Wyoming
01
Bob Schuster

Barbara Cubin $\quad$| Democratic candidate |
| :--- |
| Republican candidate |

>> 1992 CANDIDATE LISTS AND BALLOT CARDS

STATE: Alabama CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Richard C. Shelby Democratic incumbent
16. Richard Sellers Republican challenger
19. Howell T. Heflin Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Glen Browder Democratic incumbent
36. Don Sledge Republican challenger

STATE: Alabama CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

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(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Richard C. Shelby Democratic incumbent
    16. Richard Sellers Republican challenger
    19. Howell T. Heflin Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Tom Bevill Democratic incumbent
    36. Mickey Strickland Republican challenger
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STATE: Alabama CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Richard C. Shelby Democratic incumbent
    16. Richard Sellers Republican challenger
    19. Howell T. Heflin Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Ben Erdreich Democratic incumbent
    36. Spencer Bachus Republican challenger
STATE: Alabama
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Richard C. Shelby Democratic incumbent
    16. Richard Sellers Republican challenger
    19. Howell T. Heflin Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Earl F. Hilliard Democratic candidate
    32. Kervin Jones Republican candidate
    41. Claude Harris Jr. Democrat--retiring
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STATE: Arizona CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Claire Sargent Democratic challenger
    14. John McCain Republican incumbent
    19. Dennis DeConcini Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Sam Coppersmith Democratic challenger
    34. John "Jay" Rhodes Republican incumbent
STATE: Arizona
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
15. Claire Sargent Democratic challenger
14. John McCain Republican incumbent
19. Dennis DeConcini Democratic--term not up
```

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

|  | . Ed Pastor <br> 2. Don Shooter <br> . Morris K. Udall | Democratic candidate Republican candidate Democrat--retiring |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATE: | Arizona | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 03 |
| (A) NA | S FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 5. Claire Sargent <br> 4. John McCain <br> . Dennis DeConcini | Democratic chall Republican incum Democratic--term | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ger } \\ & \text { nt } \\ & \text { ot up } \end{aligned}$ |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Roger Hartstone <br> Democratic challenger <br> 34. Bob Stump <br> Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: | Arizona | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 04 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: |  |  |  |
|  | . Claire Sargent <br> 4. John McCain <br> 9. Dennis DeConcini | Democratic challe Republican incumb Democratic--term | ger <br> t <br> t up |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Walter Mybeck <br> Democratic challenger <br> 34. Jon Kyl <br> Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: | Arizona | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 06 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Claire Sargent <br> Democratic challenger <br> 14. John McCain <br> Republican incumbent <br> 19. Dennis DeConcini <br> Democratic--term not up |  |  |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 31. Karan English <br> Democratic candidate <br> 32. Doug Wead <br> Republican candidate |  |  |  |
| STATE: | Arkansas | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |
| (A) | S FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 3. Dale Bumpers <br> 6. Mike Huckabee <br> 9. David Pryor | Democratic incumb Republican challe Democratic--term | nt ger t up |
| (B) NA | SS FOR U.S. HOUSE OF <br> 1. Blanche Lambert <br> . Terry Hayes <br> . Bill Alexander | RESENTATIVES: <br> Democratic candid <br> Republican candid <br> Democrat--retirin | te E |

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Dale Bumpers
16. Mike Huckabee
19. David Pryor

Democratic incumbent Republican challenger Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
31. Bill McCuen Democratic candidate
32. Jay Dickey Republican candidate
41. Beryl Anthony Democrat--retiring

STATE: California
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
12. Bruce Herschensohn

Republican candidate
11a. Dianne Feinstein
Democratic candidate
14a. John Seymour
Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Patricia Malberg Democratic challenger
34. John T. Doolittle Republican incumbent


STATE: California CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate

11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
31. Lynn Woolsey Democratic candidate
32. Bill Filante Republican candidate
41. Barbara Boxer Democrat--retiring

STATE: California CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate

11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. George Miller Democratic incumbent
36. Dave Scholl Republican challenger

STATE: California
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:



| 35. Doug Kahn | Democratic challenger |
| :--- | :--- |
| 34. Carlos J. Moorhead | Republican incumbent |

34. Carlos J. Moorhead Republican incumbent


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(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
    12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
    11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
    14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Evan Anderson Braude Democratic candidate
    32. Steve Horn
    Republican candidate
    Democrat--retiring
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STATE: California
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:39
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
    12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
    11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
    14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Molly McClanahan Democratic candidate
    32. Ed Royce Republican candidate
    42. William E. Dannemeyer Republican--retiring
STATE: California CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 40
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
    12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
    11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
    14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Donald M. Rusk Democratic challenger
    34. Jerry L. Lewis Republican incumbent
==================================================================
STATE: California CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 41
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
    12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
    11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
    14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Bob Baker Democratic candidate
    32. Jay C. Kim Republican candidate
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STATE: California
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
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|  | 12. Bruce Herschensohn <br> 11a. Dianne Feinstein <br> 14a. John Seymour | Republican candid Democratic candid Republican incumb |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. George E. Brown Jr. Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Richard B. Rutan Republican challenger |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: California | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 11. Barbara Boxer <br> 12. Bruce Herschensohn <br> 11a. Dianne Feinstein <br> 14a. John Seymour | Democratic candid <br> Republican candid <br> Democratic candid <br> Republican incumb |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 31. Mark A. Takano } & \text { Democratic candidate } \\ \text { 32. Ken Calvert } & \text { Republican candidate }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: California | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 44 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 11. Barbara Boxer <br> 12. Bruce Herschensohn <br> 11a. Dianne Feinstein <br> 14a. John Seymour | Democratic candid <br> Republican candid <br> Democratic candid <br> Republican incumb |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Georgia Smith Democratic challenger <br> 34. Al McCandless Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: California | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 11. Barbara Boxer <br> 12. Bruce Herschensohn <br> 11a. Dianne Feinstein <br> 14a. John Seymour |  | Democratic candid <br> Republican candid <br> Democratic candid <br> Republican incumb |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Patricia McCabe Democratic challenger <br> 34. Dana Rohrabacher Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: California | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 46 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 11. Barbara Boxer <br> 12. Bruce Herschensohn <br> 11a. Dianne Feinstein <br> 14a. John Seymour |  | Democratic candid <br> Republican candid <br> Democratic candid <br> Republican incumb |  |


| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 35. Robert John Banuelos | Democratic challenger |
| 34. Robert K. Dornan | Republican incumbent |


(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. John F. Anwiller Democratic challenger
34. C. Christopher Cox Republican incumbent

STATE: California CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 48
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Barbara Boxer Democratic candidate
12. Bruce Herschensohn Republican candidate
11a. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
14a. John Seymour Republican incumbent
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Michael Farber Democratic challenger
34. Ron Packard Republican incumbent

STATE: Colorado CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Ben Nighthorse Campbell Democratic candidate
12. Terry Considine Republican candidate
29. Hank Brown Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Patricia Schroeder Democratic incumbent
36. Raymond Diaz Aragon Republican challenger
STATE: Colorado CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Ben Nighthorse Campbell Democratic candidate
12. Terry Considine Republican candidate
29. Hank Brown Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. David E. Skaggs Democratic incumbent
36. Brian Day Republican challenger
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Ben Nighthorse Campbell Democratic candidate
12. Terry Considine

Republican candidate
29. Hank Brown

Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Tom Kolbe Democratic challenger
34. Dan Schaefer Republican incumbent

STATE: Connecticut CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Christopher J. Dodd Democratic incumbent
16. Brooks Johnson Republican challenger
19. Joseph I. Lieberman Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Rosa DeLauro Democratic incumbent
36. Tom Scott Republican challenger

STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
31. Corrine Brown Democratic candidate
32. Don Weidner Republican candidate

STATE: Florida
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
31. Mattox Hair Democratic candidate
32. Tillie Fowler Republican candidate
41. Charles E. Bennett Democrat--retiring

STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up

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(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Phil Denton Democratic challenger
    34. Cliff Stearns Republican incumbent
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STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 12
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Tom Mims Democratic candidate
    32. Charles T. Canady Republican candidate
    42. Andy Ireland Republican--retiring
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STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 17
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Carrie Meek Democratic candidate
    41. William Lehman Democrat--retiring
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STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Magda Montiel Davis Democratic challenger
    34. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen Republican incumbent
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STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 20
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Peter Deutsch Democratic candidate
    32. Beverly Kennedy Republican candidate
    41. Dante B. Fascell Democrat--retiring
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STATE: Florida
    CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 21
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    32. Lincoln Diaz-Balart Republican candidate
    41. Larry Smith Democrat--retiring
===================================================================
STATE: Florida CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Bob Graham Democratic incumbent
    16. Bill Grant Republican challenger
    29. Connie Mack III Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Gwen Margolis Democratic challenger
    34. E. Clay Shaw Jr. Republican incumbent
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STATE: Georgia CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Wyche Fowler Democratic incumbent
    16. Paul Coverdell Republican challenger
    19. Sam Nunn Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Barbara Christmas Democratic candidate
    32. Jack Kingston Republican candidate
    41. Lindsay Thomas Democrat--retiring
==================================================================
STATE: Georgia CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Wyche Fowler Democratic incumbent
    16. Paul Coverdell Republican challenger
    19. Sam Nunn Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Sanford Bishop Democratic candidate
    32. Jim Dudley Republican candidate
    41. Charles Hatcher Democrat--retiring
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STATE: Georgia
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Wyche Fowler Democratic incumbent
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|  | 16. Paul Coverdell <br> 19. Sam Nunn | Republican chall Democratic--term |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Richard Ray Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Mac Collins <br> Republican challenger |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Georgia | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 04 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 13. Wyche Fowler <br> 16. Paul Coverdell <br> 19. Sam Nunn | Democratic incumb Republican challe Democratic--term |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 31. Cathey Steinberg Democratic candidate <br> 32. John Linder Republican candidate <br> 41. Ben Jones <br> Democrat--retiring |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Georgia | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 05 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 13. Wyche Fowler <br> 16. Paul Coverdell <br> 19. Sam Nunn | Democratic incumb Republican challe Democratic--term |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. John Lewis Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Paul R. Stabler Republican challenger |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Georgia | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 07 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 13. Wyche Fowler <br> 16. Paul Coverdell <br> 19. Sam Nunn | Democratic incumb Republican challe Democratic--term |  |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. George "Buddy" Darden Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Al Beverly Republican challenger |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Iowa | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 04 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Jean Lloyd-Jones <br> 14. Charles E. Grassley <br> 19. Tom Harkin | Democratic challe Republican incumb Democratic--term | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ger } \\ & \text { nt } \\ & \text { ot u } \end{aligned}$ |
| (B) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REP <br> 33. Neal Smith <br> 36. Paul Lunde | RRESENTATIVES: <br> Democratic incumb <br> Republican challe |  |



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(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
    12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
    19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Barry W. Watkins Democratic challenger
    34. Henry J. Hyde Republican incumbent
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STATE: Illinois CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
    12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
    19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Cardiss Collins Democratic incumbent
    36. Norman Boccio Republican challenger
STATE: Illinois
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
    12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
    19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Sidney R. Yates Democratic incumbent
    36. Herb Sohn Republican challenger
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STATE: Illinois CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 10
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
    12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
    19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Michael Kennedy Democratic challenger
    34. John Porter Republican incumbent
STATE: Illinois
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
11. Carol Moseley Braun & Democratic candidate \\
12. Richard Williamson & Republican candidate \\
19. Paul Simon & Democratic--term not up
\end{tabular}
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(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. George E. Sangmeister Democratic incumbent
36. Robert T. Herbolsheimer Republican challenger


STATE: Illinois CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 12
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Jerry F. Costello Democratic incumbent
36. Mike Starr Republican challenger

STATE: Illinois CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 13
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Carol Moseley Braun
Democratic candidate
12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Dennis Temple Democratic challenger
34. Harris W. Fawell Republican incumbent
================================================================12

STATE: Illinois CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 14
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
11. Carol Moseley Braun Democratic candidate
12. Richard Williamson Republican candidate
19. Paul Simon Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Jonathan Abram Reich Democratic challenger
34. Dennis Hastert Republican incumbent

STATE: Indiana CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
15. Joseph H. Hogsett Democratic challenger
14. Daniel R. Coats Republican incumbent
29. Richard G. Lugar Republican--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Philip R. Sharp Democratic incumbent
36. William G. Frazier Republican challenger


STATE: Indiana
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:

|  | 15. Joseph H. Hogsett <br> 14. Daniel R. Coats <br> 29. Richard G. Lugar | Democratic challe Republican incumb Republican--term | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ger } \\ & \text { nt } \\ & \text { ot } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Jill L. Long Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Charles W. Pierson Republican challenger |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Iowa Cow | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Jean Lloyd-Jones <br> 14. Charles E. Grassley <br> 19. Tom Harkin | Democratic challe Republican incumb Democratic--term | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er } \\ & t \\ & t \end{aligned}$ |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Elaine Baxter Democratic challenger <br> 34. Jim Ross Lightfoot Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: | E: Kansas Con | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Gloria O'Dell <br> 14. Robert Dole <br> 29. Nancy Landon Kassebaum | Democratic challe <br> Republican incumb <br> Republican--term | ger <br> nt <br> t up |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 35. Duane West Democratic challenger <br> 34. Pat Roberts <br> Republican incumbent |  |  |  |
| STATE: Kansas CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03 |  |  |  |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Gloria O'Dell <br> 14. Robert Dole <br> 29. Nancy Landon Kassebaum | Democratic challe Republican incumb Republican--term | ger <br> t <br> t up |
| (B) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPR <br> 35. Tom Love <br> 34. Jan Meyers | RESENTATIVES: <br> Democratic challe <br> Republican incumb |  |
| STATE: Louisiana CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: |  |  |  |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 13. John B. Breaux <br> 16. Lyle Stockstill <br> 19. J. Bennett Johnston | Democratic incumb Republican challe Democratic--term | nt ger <br> up |
| (B) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPR <br> 31. Richard H. Baker <br> 32. Clyde C. Holloway | RESENTATIVES: <br> Republican incumb Republican incumb |  |



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(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Thomas H. Hattery Democratic candidate
    32. Roscoe G. Bartlett Republican candidate
    41. Beverly B. Byron Democrat--retiring
STATE: Maryland
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Barbara A. Mikulski Democratic incumbent
    16. Alan L. Keyes Republican challenger
    19. Paul S. Sarbanes Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Kweisi Mfume Democratic incumbent
    36. Kenneth Kondner Republican challenger
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STATE: Maryland CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    13. Barbara A. Mikulski Democratic incumbent
    16. Alan L. Keyes Republican challenger
    19. Paul S. Sarbanes Democratic--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Edward J. Heffernan Democratic challenger
    34. Constance A. Morella Republican incumbent
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STATE: Massachusetts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Edward M. Kennedy Democrat--term not up 17
SEN. #2. John F. Kerry Democrat--term not up }2
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. John Olver Democratic incumbent
    36. Patrick Larkin Republican challenger
STATE: Massachusetts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Edward M. Kennedy Democrat--term not up 17
SEN. #2. John F. Kerry Democrat--term not up }2
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Richard Neal Democratic incumbent
36. Anthony W. Ravosa Jr. Republican challenger
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STATE: Massachusetts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Edward J. Markey Democratic incumbent
36. Steven Sohn Republican challenger

STATE: Massachusetts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| :--- | :--- |
| SEN. \#1. Edward M. Kennedy | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. John F. Kerry | Democrat--term not up 27 |

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Joseph P. Kennedy, III Democratic incumbent

STATE: Massachusetts CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| SEN. \#1. Edward M. Kennedy | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. John F. Kerry | Democrat--term not up 27 |

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. John Joseph Moakley Democratic incumbent
36. Martin D. Conboy Republican challenger

STATE: Michigan
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE

SEN. \#1. Donald W. Riegle Democrat--term not up 17 SEN. \#2. Carl Levin Democrat--term not up 27
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:


| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| :---: | :---: |
| SEN. \#1. Donald W. Riegle | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Carl Levin | Democrat--term not up 27 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. David E. Bonior Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Douglas Carl Republican challenger |  |
| STATE: Michigan | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Donald W. Riegle | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Carl Levin | Democrat--term not up 27 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 31. Walter Briggs Democratic candidate <br> 32. Joseph K. Knollenberg <br> Republican candidate <br> 42. William S. Broomfield <br> Repub.--retiring |  |
| STATE: Michigan | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 15 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Donald W. Riegle | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Carl Levin | Democrat--term not up 27 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Barbara-Rose Collins Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Charles C. Vincent Republican challenger |  |
| STATE: Michigan | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 16 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Donald W. Riegle | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Carl Levin | Democrat--term not up 27 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. John D. Dingell Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Frank Beaumont Republican challenger |  |
| STATE: Minnesota | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Dave Durenberger | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| SEN. \#2. Paul David Wellstone | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPR | RESENTATIVES: |

33. Timothy J. Penny
34. Timothy R. Droogsma

STATE: Minnesota CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| :---: | :---: |
| SEN. \#1. Dave Durenberger | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| SEN. \#2. Paul David Wellstone | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 31. David Minge Democratic candidate <br> 32. Cal R. Ludeman Republican candidate <br> 42. Vin Weber Repub.--retiring |  |
| STATE: Minnesota | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Dave Durenberger | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| SEN. \#2. Paul David Wellstone | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Bruce F. Vento Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Ian Maitland Republican challenger |  |
|  |  |
| STATE: Minnesota | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Dave Durenberger | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| SEN. \#2. Paul David Wellstone | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Gerry Sikorski Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Rod Grams Republican challenger |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

STATE: Missouri CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
15. Geri Rothman-Serot Democratic challenger
14. Christopher S. (Kit) Bond Republican incumbent
29. John C. Danforth Repub.--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. William L. Clay Democratic incumbent
36. Arthur S. Montgomery Republican challenger

STATE: Missouri CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02



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STATE: New Hampshire
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    11. John Rauh Democratic candidate
    12. Judd Gregg Republican candidate
    29. Bob Smith Repub.--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Bob Preston Democratic challenger
    34. Bill Zeliff Republican incumbent
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STATE: New Jersey CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Frank R. Lautenberg Democrat--term not up 17
SEN. #2. Bill Bradley Democrat--term not up 27
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Robert E. Andrews Democratic incumbent
    36. Lee A. Solomon Republican challenger
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STATE: New Jersey CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Frank R. Lautenberg Democrat--term not up 17
SEN. #2. Bill Bradley Democrat--term not up }2
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. William J. Hughes Democratic incumbent
    36. Frank A. LoBiondo Republican challenger
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STATE: New Jersey CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Frank R. Lautenberg Democrat--term not up 17
SEN. #2. Bill Bradley Democrat--term not up }2
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Frank R. Lucas Democratic challenger
    34. Marge Roukema Republican incumbent
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STATE: New Jersey CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE
SEN. #1. Frank R. Lautenberg Democrat--term not up 17
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STATE: New York
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Robert Abrams Democratic challenger
    14. Alfonse M. D'Amato
    Republican incumbent
    19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Philip Schiliro Democratic candidate
    32. David Levy Republican candidate
    42. Norman F. Lent Repub.--retiring
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STATE: New York CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Robert Abrams Democratic challenger
    14. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican incumbent
    19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Gary L. Ackerman Democratic incumbent
    36. Allan E. Binder Republican challenger
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STATE: New York
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Robert Abrams Democratic challenger
    14. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican incumbent
    19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Floyd H. Flake Democratic incumbent
    36. Dianand D. Bhagwandin Republican challenger
STATE: New York CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Robert Abrams Democratic challenger
    14. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican incumbent
    19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Thomas J. Manton Democratic incumbent
    36. Dennis Shea Republican challenger
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STATE: New York
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
15. Robert Abrams Democratic challenger
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|  | 14. Alfonse M. D'Amato <br> 19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan | Republican incumbent Democrat--term not up |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRE <br> 31. Jerrold Nadler <br> 32. David Askren | TATIVES: <br> Democratic candidate Republican candidate |
| STATE | E: New York CO | ESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09 |
| (A) N | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Robert Abrams <br> 14. Alfonse M. D'Amato <br> 19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent <br> Democrat--term not up |
| (B) N | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRE <br> 33. Charles E. Schumer | TATIVES: <br> Democratic incumbent |
| STATE | E: New York CON | ESSIONAL DISTRICT: 10 |
| (A) NZ | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Robert Abrams <br> 14. Alfonse M. D'Amato <br> 19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan | Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent <br> Democrat--term not up |
| (B) N | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRE <br> 33. Edolphus Towns | TATIVES: <br> Democratic incumbent |
| STATE | E: New York CON | ESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11 |
| (A) NZ | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Robert Abrams <br> 14. Alfonse M. D'Amato <br> 19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan | Democratic challenger Republican incumbent Democrat--term not up |
| (B) N | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRE <br> 33. Major R. Owens | TATIVES: <br> Democratic incumbent |
| STATE | E: New York CON | ESSIONAL DISTRICT: 14 |
| (A) NA | NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: <br> 15. Robert Abrams <br> 14. Alfonse M. D'Amato <br> 19. Daniel Patrick Moynihan | Democratic challenger Republican incumbent Democrat--term not up |
| (B) N | NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRE <br> 35. Carolyn Maloney <br> 34. Bill Green | TATIVES: <br> Democratic challenger <br> Republican incumbent |
| STATE | E: New York CON | ESSIONAL DISTRICT: 16 |




STATE: North Carolina CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. Terry Sanford Democratic incumbent
16. Lauch Faircloth Republican challenger
29. Jesse A. Helms Repub.--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. W.G. "Bill" Hefner Democratic incumbent
36. Coy C. Privette Republican challenger


STATE: Ohio
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. John H. Glenn Democratic incumbent
16. Mike DeWine Republican challenger
19. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Tony P. Hall Democratic incumbent
36. Peter W. Davis Republican challenger


STATE: Ohio CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. John H. Glenn Democratic incumbent
16. Mike DeWine Republican challenger
19. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Clifford S. Heskett Democratic challenger
34. David L. Hobson Republican incumbent

STATE: Ohio
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. John H. Glenn Democratic incumbent
16. Mike DeWine Republican challenger
19. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Fred Sennet Democratic challenger
34. John A. Boehner Republican incumbent

STATE: Ohio CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
13. John H. Glenn
Democratic incumbent
16. Mike DeWine Republican challenger
19. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democrat--term not up


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(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Lynn Yeakel Democratic challenger
    14. Arlen Specter Republican incumbent
    19. Harris Wofford Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. Peter H. Kostmayer Democratic incumbent
    36. James C. Greenwood Republican challenger
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STATE: Pennsylvania CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 13
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Lynn Yeakel Democratic challenger
    14. Arlen Specter Republican incumbent
    19. Harris Wofford Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    31. Marjorie M. Mezvinsky Democratic candidate
    32. Jon D. Fox Republican candidate
    42. Lawrence Coughlin Repub.--retiring
==================================================================
STATE: Pennsylvania CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 14
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Lynn Yeakel Democratic challenger
    14. Arlen Specter Republican incumbent
    19. Harris Wofford Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    33. William J. Coyne Democratic incumbent
    36. Byron W. King Republican challenger
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STATE: Pennsylvania CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
    15. Lynn Yeakel Democratic challenger
    14. Arlen Specter Republican incumbent
    19. Harris Wofford Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
    35. Frank A. Pecora Democratic challenger
    34. Rick Santorum Republican incumbent
STATE: Pennsylvania
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 20
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE:
15. Lynn Yeakel Democratic challenger
14. Arlen Specter Republican incumbent
19. Harris Wofford Democrat--term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
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33. Austin J. Murphy Democratic incumbent
36. Bill Townsend
Republican challenger
```

| STATE: Tennessee | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |  |
| SEN. \#1. James R. (Jim) Sass | Democrat--term not up | 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Albert Gore | Democrat--term not up | 27 |

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Troy Goodale Democratic challenger 34. John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. Republican incumbent
 STATE: Tennessee CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| :--- | :--- |

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Marilyn Lloyd Democratic incumbent
36. Zach Wamp Republican challenger

| STATE: Tennessee | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | 04 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |  |
| SEN. \#1. James R. (Jim) Sass | Democrat--term not up | 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Albert Gore | Democrat--term not up | 27 |

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
33. Jim Cooper Democratic incumbent
36. Dale Johnson Republican challenger

STATE: Texas CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| ---: | ---: |
| SEN. \#1. Lloyd Bentsen | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Phil Gramm | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: |  |
| 34. Sam Johnson | Republican incumbent |
| $===============================================================$ |  |

STATE: Texas
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE


| STATE: Texas | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Lloyd Bentsen | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Phil Gramm | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 33. Michael A. Andrews Democratic incumbent <br> 36. Dolly Madison McKenna Republican challenger |  |
| STATE: Texas | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 26 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Lloyd Bentsen | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Phil Gramm | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: |  |
| 35. John Wayne Caton <br> 34. Dick Armey | Democratic challenger Republican incumbent |
| STATE: Texas | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 29 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Lloyd Bentsen | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Phil Gramm | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REP <br> 31. Gene Green <br> 32. Clark Kent Ervin | RESENTATIVES: <br> Democratic candidate Republican candidate |
| STATE: Texas | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 30 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Lloyd Bentsen | Democrat--term not up 17 |
| SEN. \#2. Phil Gramm | Repub.--term not up 18 |
| (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: <br> 31. Eddie Bernice Johnson Democratic candidate <br> 32. Lucy Cain <br> Republican candidate |  |
| STATE: Virginia | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03 |
| (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: | NO SENATE RACE |
| SEN. \#1. Charles S. Robb <br> SEN. \#2. John W. Warner | Democrat--term not up 17 Repub.--term not up 18 |




(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE: NO SENATE RACE

SEN. \#1. Malcolm Wallop Repub.--term not up 18
SEN. \#2. Alan K. Simpson Repub.--term not up 28
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
35. Jon Herschler Democratic challenger
34. Craig Thomas Republican incumbent

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            1 9 9 2 ~ S A M P L E ~ B A L L O T ~ C A R D ~
                    BALLOT CARD
                For the November 1992 General Election
                ========================================
                    State: New York
Congressional District: 14
CANDIDATES FOR THE
        U.S. HOUSE OF
        REPRESENTATIVES: Carolyn Maloney Bill Green
```

        CANDIDATES FOR THE
            U.S. SENATE: Robert Abrams Alfonse M. D'Amato
    >> 1994 CANDIDATE SUPPORT CODE
REPUBLICAN:
Presidential:
01 Incumbent Presidential candidate, Republican
03 Nonincumbent Presidential candidate, Republican
Senate:
12 US Senate candidate, Republican, in race w/o
incumbent

```
US Senate incumbent candidate, Republican
US Senate challenger candidate, Republican
US Senator, Republican, no race in state +++
Retiring US Senator, Republican +++
US Senator, Republican, no race in state +++
US Senator, Republican, term not up in state
w/race +++
```

House:
32 US House candidate, Republican, in race w/o
incumbent
US House incumbent candidate, Republican
US House challenger candidate, Republican
Retiring US House Representative, Republican +++

Governor:

52 Gubernatorial candidate, Republican, in race w/o incumbent
54 Gubernatorial incumbent candidate, Republican 56 Gubernatorial challenger candidate, Republican 58 62 Governor, Republican, no race in state +++ Retiring governor, Republican +++

Miscellaneous:

72 NA which candidate(s), Republican
74 Other candidate not listed above, Republican
76 Republican party

DEMOCRATIC:

Presidential:

02 Incumbent Presidential candidate, Democratic
04 Nonincumbent Presidential candidate, Democratic

Senate:

11 US Senate candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
US Senate incumbent candidate, Democratic
US Senate challenger candidate, Democratic
US Senator, Democratic, no race in state +++
US Senator, Democratic, term not up in state w/race +++
Retiring US Senator, Democratic +++
US Senator, Democratic, no race in state +++

House:
31 US House candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
US House incumbent candidate, Democratic
US House challenger candidate, Democratic
Retiring US House Representative, Democratic +++

Governor:
51 Gubernatorial candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
53 Gubernatorial incumbent candidate, Democratic
55 Gubernatorial challenger candidate, Democratic
57 Governor, Democratic, no race in state +++
61 Retiring Governor, Democratic +++

Miscellaneous:
71 NA which candidate(s), Democratic
73 Other candidate not listed above, Democratic 75 Democratic party

OTHER:

05 Presidential candidate, independent
10 Independent or 3rd party Senate candidate ***
30 Independent or 3rd party House candidate ***
50 Independent or 3rd party Gubernatorial candidate ***
Other minor party or minor independent candidate-any office level 3rd/other party Other candidate(s) for state/local offices (office given but party NA), or non-party candidate Other groups/individuals which are neither parties nor organized supporters of specific cands Candidate name given but office and party NA DK NA
+++ NAMES USED ONLY IN ERROR BY R
*** TO BE USED ONLY WHEN CANDIDATE APPEARS ON CANDIDATE
>> 1990 CENSUS DEFINITIONS

THIS NOTE CONTAINS DEFINITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS
USED BY THE 1990 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION:
Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Urbanized Areas
Places
Incorporated Places
Unincorporated Places

1. "METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA's):"

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large
population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

In 1990 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Census have used the term Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for what in 1980 was referred to as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). An attempt has been made by the study staff to be consistent in using the newer terms in the current documentation and definitions. The definitions of characteristics to be classified as a metropolitan area have remained fairly consistent--with only minor changes between 1980 and 1990. However, due to changes in population size and density, employment, commuting and other behavior which defines metropolitan areas, the specific geographical composition of any given metropolitan area has, of course, frequently changed. The specific MSA title may also have changed as to which cities are named and in what order.

Each MSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urganized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An MSA may also include outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population and population growth. In New England, MSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in MSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." (The population living outside MSA's constitutes the non-metropolitan population.) Most MSA's have one to three CENTRAL CITIES that are named in the census title of the MSA.

## 2. "CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (CMSA's):"

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining MSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new MSA standards described above. MSA's that are a part of a CMSA are referred to as primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's).

Definitions of the six largest CMSA's:
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT, CMSA Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
Danbury, CT PMSA
Jersey City, NJ PMSA

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    Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
    Monmouth-Ocean NJ PMSA
    Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA*
    New York, NY PMSA*
    Newark, NJ PMSA*
    Norwalk, CT PMSA
    Orange County, NY PMSA
    Stamford, CT PMSA
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA, CMSA
    Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA*
    Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA*
    Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
    Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA*
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY (IL), IL-IN-WI CMSA
    Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA* (Kane Co part only)
    Chicago, IL PMSA*
    Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
    Joliet, IL PMSA* (Will Co part only)
    Kenosha, WI PMSA
    Lake County, IL PMSA*
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA, CMSA
    Oakland, CA PMSA*
    San Francisco, CA PMSA*
    San Jose, CA PMSA
    Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
    Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
    Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD, CMSA
    Philadelphia, PA-NJ, PMSA*
    Trenton, NJ PMSA
    Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
    Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI, CMSA
            Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
            Detroit, MI PMSA*
* In the SRC 1980 National Sample (1992 NES sample).
For the purpose of size and distance coding of suburbs and
non-MSAs, the central cities of the six largest CMSAs are
listed as:
    1. New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan,
        Queens), NY, Elizabeth, NJ and Newark, NJ
    2. Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona, Burbank,
        Anaheim, Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino and
        Palm Springs, CA.
    3. Chicago, Evanston and Chicago Heights, Aurora,
        Elgin, Joliet, Waukegan and North Chicago, IL
    4. San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Livermore, CA
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5. Philadelphia and Norristown, PA and Camden, NJ
6. Detroit, Dearborn, Pontiac and Port Huron, MI

Both the CMSA definitions and the central city designations above are from Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1990, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC (Jun 1990) (PB90-214420)

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3. "URBANIZED AREAS:"
The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating
urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban
and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An
urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and
surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").
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4. "PLACES:"
Two types of places are recognized in the census
reports--incorporated places and unincorporated places,
defined as follows:
5. "INCORPORATED PLACES:"
These are political units incorporated as cities, borought,
towns and villages with the following exceptions: (a)
boroughs in Alaska; and (b) towns in New York, Wisconsin and
the New England states.
6. "UNINCORPORATED PLACES:"
The Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely
settled population centers without corporate limits. Each
place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of
residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if
feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. These
are called Census Designated Places (CDP's).
>> 1980 CENSUS OCCUPATION CODE

The full 3-digit 1980 Census Occupation Code was used to code the occupation of respondents. In order to minimize the amount of highly specific information released about respondents, the full occupation code has been recoded to a 71 category code, which is based on the occupation code sub-headings in the Census Code.

Users who need access to the full 3-digit occupation code for their research purposes should contact NES project staff for details about how this could be arranged.

In the code description that follows, the full 1980 Census Code is presented. At the beginning of each recoded
section, the statement "(XXX) THROUGH (YYY) ARE RECODED TO (ZZ)" indicates the code values to which the specific occupations have been recoded. For example, purchasing managers (009), legislators (003), and funeral directors (018) have all been recoded to (01). Numbers in parentheses following the occupation categories are the U.S. Department of Commerce's 1980 Standard Occupational Classification code equivalents. The abbreviation "pt" means "part" and "N.E.C." means "not elsewhere classified".

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial
(003) THROUGH (019) ARE RECODED TO: 01

003 LEGISLATORS (111)
004 CHIEF EXECUTIVES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (112)
005 ADMINISTRATORS AND OFFICIALS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (1132-1139)
006 ADMINISTRATORS, PROTECTIVE SERVICES (1131)
007 FINANCIAL MANAGERS (122)
008 PERSONNEL AND LABOR RELATIONS MANAGERS (123)
009 PURCHASING MANAGERS (124)
013 MANAGERS, MARKETING, ADVERTISING, AND PUBLIC
RELATIONS (125)
014 ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATION AND RELATED FIELDS (128)
015 MANAGERS, MEDICINE AND HEALTH (131)
016 MANAGERS, PROPERTIES AND REAL ESTATE (1353)
017 POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS (1344)
018 FUNERAL DIRECTORS (PT 1359)
019 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, N.E.C. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, EXCEPT 1344, 1353, PT 1359)

Management-Related Occupations
(023) THROUGH (037) ARE RECODED TO: 02

023 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS (1412)
024 UNDERWRITERS (1414)
025 OTHER FINANCIAL OFFICERS (1415, 1419)
026 MANAGEMENT ANALYSTS (142)
027 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND LABOR RELATIONS
SPECIALISTS (143)
028 PURCHASING AGENTS AND BUYERS, FARM PRODUCTS (1443)
029 BUYERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT FARM PRODUCTS (1442)
033 PURCHASING AGENTS AND BUYERS, N.E.C. (1449)
034 BUSINESS AND PROMOTION AGENTS (145)
035 CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS (1472)
036 INSPECTORS AND COMPLIANCE OFFICERS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION (1473)
037 MANAGEMENT RELATED OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (149)

Professional Specialty Occupations

```
            - engineers, architects and surveyors -
            (043) THROUGH (063) ARE RECODED TO: 03
    043 ARCHITECTS (161)
    ENGINEERS
    044 AEROSPACE ENGINEERS (1622)
    045 METALLURGICAL AND MATERIALS ENGINEERS (1623)
    046 MINING ENGINEERS (1624)
    047 PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (1625)
    048 CHEMICAL ENGINEERS (1626)
    049 NUCLEAR ENGINEERS (1627)
    053 CIVIL ENGINEERS (1628)
    054 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS (1632)
    055 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS (1633, 1636)
    056 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS (1634)
    057 MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (1635)
    058 MARINE ENGINEERS AND NAVAL ARCHITECTS (1637)
    059 ENGINEERS, N.E.C. (1639)
    063 SURVEYORS AND MAPPING SCIENTISTS (164)
-----------------------------------------------------------------
            - mathematical and computer scientists -
            (064) THROUGH (068) ARE RECODED TO: 04
    064 COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS AND SCIENTISTS (171)
    065 OPERATIONS AND SYSTEMS RESEARCHERS AND ANALYSTS
        (172)
    066 ACTUARIES (1732)
    067 STATISTICIANS (1733)
    068 MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C. (1739)
                                    - natural scientists -
                    (069) THROUGH (083) ARE RECODED TO: 05
    069 PHYSICISTS AND ASTRONOMERS (1842, 1843)
    073 CHEMISTS, EXCEPT BIOCHEMISTS (1845)
    074 ATMOSPHERIC AND SPACE SCIENTISTS (1846)
    075 GEOLOGISTS AND GEODESISTS (1847)
    0 7 6 ~ P H Y S I C A L ~ S C I E N T I S T S , ~ N . E . C . ~ ( 1 8 4 9 ) ~
    0 7 7 ~ A G R I C U L T U R A L ~ A N D ~ F O O D ~ S C I E N T I S T S ~ ( 1 8 5 3 )
    078 BIOLOGICAL AND LIFE SCIENTISTS (1854)
    079 FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION SCIENTISTS (1852)
    083 MEDICAL SCIENTISTS (1855)
            - health diagnosing occupations -
            (084) THROUGH (089) ARE RECODED TO: 06
084 PHYSICIANS (261)
085 DENTISTS (262)
086 VETERINARIANS (27)
087 OPTOMETRISTS (281)
088 PODIATRISTS (283)
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    089 HEALTH DIAGNOSING PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (289)
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    - health assessment and treating occupations -
                    (095) THROUGH (106) ARE RECODED TO: 07
    | 095 | REGISTERED NURSES (29) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 096 | PHARMACISTS (301) |
| 097 | DIETITIANS (302) |
|  |  |
|  | THERAPISTS |
| 098 | INHALATION THERAPISTS (3031) |
| 099 | OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS (3032 |
| 103 | PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (3033) |
| 104 | SPEECH THERAPISTS (3034) |
| 105 | THERAPISTS, N.E.C. (3039) |
| 106 | PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS (304) |

- teachers, postsecondary -
(113) THROUGH (154) ARE RECODED TO: 08

113 EARTH, ENVIRONMENTAL AND MARINE SCIENCE TEACHERS (2212)

114 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2213)
115 CHEMISTRY TEACHERS (2214)
116 PHYSICS TEACHERS (2215)
117 NATURAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2216)
118 PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS (2217)
119 ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2218)
123 HISTORY TEACHERS (2222)
124 POLITICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2223)
125 SOCIOLOGY TEACHERS (2224)
126 SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2225)
127 ENGINEERING TEACHERS (2226)
128 MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2227)
129 COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS (2228)
133 MEDICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2231)
134 HEALTH SPECIALTIES TEACHERS (2232)
135 BUSINESS, COMMERCE, AND MARKETING TEACHERS (2233)
136 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY TEACHERS (2234)
137 ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC TEACHERS (2235)
138 PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS (2236)
139 EDUCATION TEACHERS (2237)
143 ENGLISH TEACHERS (2238)
144 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (2242)
145 LAW TEACHERS (2243)
146 SOCIAL WORK TEACHERS (2244)
147 THEOLOGY TEACHERS (2245)
148 TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS (2246)
149 HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2247)
153 TEACHERS, POSTSECONDARY, N.E.C. (2249)
154 POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED

- teachers, except postsecondary -
(155) THROUGH (165) ARE RECODED TO: 09

| 155 | TEACHERS, PREKINDERGARTEN AND KINDERGARTEN (231) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 156 | TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (232) |  |
| 157 | TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOL (233) |  |
| 158 | TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION (235) |  |
| 159 | TEACHERS, N.E.C. (236,239) |  |
| 163 | COUNSELORS, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL (24) |  |
|  | LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND CURATORS |  |
| 164 | LIBRARIANS (251) |  |
| 165 | ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS (252) |  |

- social scientist and urban planners -
(166) THROUGH (173) ARE RECODED TO: 10

166 ECONOMISTS (1912)
167 PSYCHOLOGISTS (1915)
168 SOCIOLOGISTS (1916)
169 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C. (1913, 1914, 1919)
173 URBAN PLANNERS (192)

- social, recreation, and religious workers -
(173) THROUGH (177) ARE RECODED TO: 11

174 SOCIAL WORKERS (2032)
175 RECREATION WORKERS (2033)
176 CLERGY (2042)
177 RELIGIOUS WORKERS, N.E.C. (2049)

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- lawyers and judges -
(178) THROUGH (179) ARE RECODED TO: 12
178 LAWYERS (211)
179 JUDGES (212)
```

- writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes -
(183) THROUGH (199) ARE RECODED TO: 13

183 AUTHORS (321)
184 TECHNICAL WRITERS (398)
185 DESIGNERS (322)
186 MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS (323)
187 ACTORS AND DIRECTORS (324)
188 PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, CRAFT-ARTISTS, AND ARTIST
PRINTMAKERS (325)
189 PHOTOGRAPHERS (326)
193 DANCERS (327)
194 ARTISTS, PERFORMERS, AND RELATED WORKERS, N.E.C. (328, 329)
195 EDITORS AND REPORTERS (331)
197 PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS (332)
198 ANNOUNCERS (333)

|  | TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Health Technologists and Technicians |
|  | (203) THROUGH (208) ARE RECODED TO: 14 |
| 203 | CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS (362) |
| 204 | DENTAL HYGIENISTS (363) |
| 205 | HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS (364) |
| 206 | RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS (365) |
| 207 | LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES (366) |
| 208 | HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (369) |

Technologists and Technicians, except Health

- engineering and related technologists and technicians -
(213) THROUGH (218) ARE RECODED TO: 15

213 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS (3711)
214 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS (3712)
215 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS (3713)
216 ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (3719)
217 DRAFTING OCCUPATIONS (372)
218 SURVEYING AND MAPPING TECHNICIANS (373)


- technicians, except health, engineering, and science -
(226) THROUGH (235) ARE RECODED TO: 17

226 AIRPLANE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS (825)
227 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS (392)
228 BROADCAST EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (393)
229 COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (3971, 3972)
233 TOOL PROGRAMMERS, NUMERICAL CONTROL (3974)
234 LEGAL ASSISTANTS (396)
235 TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (399)

SALES OCCUPATIONS
Supervisors and Proprietors
(243) IS RECODED TO: 18

```
    Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
                    (253) THROUGH (257) ARE RECODED TO: 18
                INSURANCE SALES OCCUPATIONS (4122)
    254 REAL ESTATE SALES OCCUPATIONS (4123)
    255 SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES SALES OCCUPATIONS
        (4124)
    256 ADVERTISING AND RELATED SALES OCCUPATIONS (4153)
    257 SALES OCCUPATIONS, OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES (4152)
-------------------------------------------------------------------
    Sales Representatives, Commoddities except Retail
                    (258) THROUGH (259) ARE RECODED TO: 19
    258 SALES ENGINEERS (421)
    259 SALES REPRESENTATIVES, MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND
        WHOLESALE (423, 424)
        Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
            (263) THROUGH (278) ARE RECODED TO: 20
    263 SALES WORKERS, MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS
        (4342, 4344)
    264 SALES WORKERS, APPAREL (4346)
    265 SALES WORKERS, SHOES (4351)
    266 SALES WORKERS, FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
        (4348)
    267 SALES WORKERS; RADIO, TELEVISION, HI-FI, AND
        APPLIANCES (4343, 4352)
    268 SALES WORKERS, HARDWARE AND BUILDING SUPPLIES
        (4353)
    269 SALES WORKERS, PARTS (4367)
    274 SALES WORKERS, OTHER COMMODITIES (4345, 4347, 4354,
        4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
        SALES COUNTER CLERKS (4363)
        CASHIERS (4364)
        STREET AND DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES WORKERS (4366)
        NEWS VENDORS (4365)
```

            Sales Related Occupations
            (283) THROUGH (285) ARE RECODED TO: 21
    283 DEMONSTRATORS, PROMOTERS AND MODELS, SALES (445)
    284 AUCTIONEERS (447)
    285 SALES SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (444, 446, 449)
    ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, (incl. Clerical supervisors)
        Clerical Supervisors
        (303) THROUGH (307) ARE RECODED TO: 22
    ```
    303 SUPERVISORS, GENERAL OFFICE (4511, 4513-4519, 4529)
    3 0 4 ~ S U P E R V I S O R S , ~ C O M P U T E R ~ E Q U I P M E N T ~ O P E R A T O R S ~ ( 4 5 1 2 )
    305 SUPERVISORS, FINANCIAL RECORDS PROCESSING (4521)
    306 CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OPERATORS (4523)
    307 SUPERVISORS; DISTRIBUTION, SCHEDULING, AND
    ADJUSTING CLERKS (4522, 4524-4528)
                    Computer Equipment Operators
                    (308) THROUGH (309) ARE RECODED TO: 23
    308 COMPUTER OPERATORS (4612)
    309 PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4613)
---------------------------------------------------------------------
            Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
                    (313) THROUGH (315) ARE RECODED TO: 24
    313 SECRETARIES (4622)
    314 STENOGRAPHERS (4623)
    315 TYPISTS (4624)
                    Information Clerks
                    (316) THROUGH (323) ARE RECODED TO: 25
    316 INTERVIEWERS (4642)
    317 HOTEL CLERKS (4643)
    318 TRANSPORTATION TICKET AND RESERVATION AGENTS (4644)
    319 RECEPTIONISTS (4645)
    323 INFORMATION CLERKS, N.E.C. (4649)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
    Records Processing Occupations, except Financial
                    (325) THROUGH (336) ARE RECODED TO: 26
    325 CLASSIFIED-AD CLERKS (4662)
    326 CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS (4663)
    327 ORDER CLERKS (4664)
    328 PERSONNEL CLERKS, EXCEPT PAYROLL AND TIMEKEEPING
        (4692)
    329 LIBRARY CLERKS (4694)
    335 FILE CLERKS (4696)
    336 RECORDS CLERKS (4699)
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            Financial Records Processing Occupations
                    (337) THROUGH (344) ARE RECODED TO: 27
    337 BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTING, AND AUDITING CLERKS (4712)
    338 PAYROLL AND TIMEKEEPING CLERKS (4713)
    339 BILLING CLERKS (4715)
    343 COST AND RATE CLERKS (4716)
    344 BILLING, POSTING, AND CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS
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| Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (345) THROUGH (347) ARE RECODED TO: 28 |  |
| 345 | DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS (4722) |
| 346 | MAIL PREPARING AND PAPER HANDLING MACHINE OPERATORS (4739) |
| 347 | OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4729) |
| Communications Equipment Operators |  |
| (348) THROUGH (353) ARE RECODED TO: 29 |  |
| 348 | TELEPHONE OPERATORS (4732) |
| 349 | TELEGRAPHERS (4733) |
| 353 | COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4739) |
| Mail and Message Distributing Occupations |  |
| (354) THROUGH (357) ARE RECODED TO: 30 |  |
| 354 POSTAL CLERKS, EXC. MAIL CARRIERS (4742) |  |
| 355 | MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE (4743) |
| 356 | MAIL CLERKS, EXC. POSTAL SERVICE (4744) |
| 357 MESSENGERS (4745) |  |
| Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distribuing Clerks, N.E.C. |  |
| (359) THROUGH (374) ARE RECODED TO: 31 |  |
| 359 | DISPATCHERS (4751) |
| 363 | PRODUCTION COORDINATORS (4752) |
| 364 | TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, AND RECEIVING CLERKS (4753) |
| 365 | STOCK AND INVENTORY CLERKS (4754) |
| 366 | METER READERS (4755) |
| 368 | WEIGHERS, MEASURERS, AND CHECKERS (4756) |
| 369 | SAMPLERS (4757) |
| 373 | EXPEDITERS (4758) |
| 374 | MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING, AND DISTRIBUTING CLERKS, N.E.C. (4759) |
| Adjusters and Investigators |  |
| 375 | INSURANCE ADJUSTERS, EXAMINERS, AND INVESTIGATORS (4782) |
| 376 | INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS, EXCEPT INSURANCE (4783) |
| 377 | ELIGIBILITY CLERKS, SOCIAL WELFARE (4784) |
| 378 | BILL AND ACCOUNT COLLECTORS (4786) |

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    Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
            (379) THROUGH (389) ARE RECODED TO: 33
            GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS (463)
    BANK TELLERS (4791)
    PROOFREADERS (4792)
    DATA-ENTRY KEYERS (4793)
    STATISTICAL CLERKS (4794)
    TEACHERS' AIDES (4795)
    ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (4787,
    4799)
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## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

```
Private Household Occupations
(403) THROUGH (407) ARE RECODED TO: 34
403 LAUNDERERS AND IRONERS (503)
COOKS, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (504)
HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUTLERS (505)
CHILD CARE WORKERS, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (506)
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS AND SERVANTS (502, 507, 509)
Protective Service Occupations
-supervisors, protective service occupations-
(413) THROUGH (415) ARE RECODED TO: 35
413 SUPERVISORS, FIREFIGHTING AND FIRE PREVENTION OCCUPATIONS (5111)
SUPERVISORS, POLICE AND DETECTIVES (5112) SUPERVISORS, GUARDS (5113)
-firefighting and fire prevention occupations-
(416) THROUGH (417) ARE RECODED TO: 35
416 FIRE INSPECTION AND FIRE PREVENTION OCCUPATIONS (5122)
417 FIREFIGHTING OCCUPATIONS (5123)
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-police and detectives-
(418) THROUGH (424) ARE RECODED TO: 35
418 POLICE AND DETECTIVES, PUBLIC SERVICE (5132)
423 SHERIFFS, BAILIFFS, AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (5134)
424 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OFFICERS (5133)
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(425) THROUGH (427) ARE RECODED TO: 35

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    425 CROSSING GUARDS (5142)
    426 GUARDS AND POLICE, EXCEPT PUBLIC SERVICE (5144)
    427 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5149)
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Service Occupations, except Protective and Household
-food preparation and service occupations-
(433) THROUGH (444) ARE RECODED TO: 36

433 SUPERVISORS, FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVICE
OCCUPATIONS (5211)
434 BARTENDERS (5212)
435 WAITERS AND WAITRESSES (5213)
436 COOKS, EXCEPT SHORT ORDER (5214)
437 SHORT-ORDER COOKS (5215)
438 FOOD COUNTER, FOUNTAIN AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS (5216)

439 KITCHEN WORKERS, FOOD PREPARATION (5217)
443 WAITERS'/WAITRESSES' ASSISTANTS (5218)
444 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATION OCCUPATIONS (5219)

| -health service occupations- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (435) THROUGH (447) ARE RECODED TO: 37 |  |
| 445 | DENTAL ASSISTANTS (5232) |
| 446 | HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING (5233) |
| 447 | NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (5236) |
| -cleaning and building service occupations, exc. household- |  |
| (448) THROUGH (455) ARE RECODED TO: 38 |  |
| 448 | SUPERVISORS, CLEANING AND BUILDING SERVICE WORKKERS (5241) |
| 449 | MAIDS AND HOUSEMEN (5242, 5249) |
| 453 | JANITORS AND CLEANERS (5244) |
| 454 | ELEVATOR OPERATORS (5245) |
| 455 | PEST CONTROL OCCUPATIONS (5246) |

-personal service occupations-
(456) THROUGH (469) ARE RECODED TO: 39

456 SUPERVISORS, PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (5251)
457 BARBERS (5252)
458 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS (5253)
459 ATTENDANTS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION FACILITIES
(5254)

GUIDES (5255)
USHERS (5256)
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ATTENDANTS (5257)

| 466 | BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS (5262) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 467 | WELFARE SERVICE AIDES (5263) |
| 468 | CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (5264) |
| 469 | PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5258, 5269) |
|  | FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS |
|  | Farm Operators and Managers |
|  | (473) THROUGH (476) ARE RECODED TO: 40 |
| 473 | FARMERS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5512-5514) |
| 474 | HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMERS (5515) |
| 475 | MANAGERS, FARMS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5522-5524) |
| 476 | MANAGERS, HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMS (5525) |
|  | Other Agriculatural and Related Occupations |
|  | -farm occupations, except managerial- |
|  | (477) THROUGH (484) ARE RECODED TO: 41 |
| 477 | SUPERVISORS, FARM WORKERS (5611) |
| 479 | FARM WORKERS (5612-5617) |
| 483 | MARINE LIFE CULTIVATION WORKERS (5618) |
| 484 | NURSERY WORKERS (5619) |
|  | -related agriculatural occupations- |
|  | (485) THROUGH (489) ARE RECODED TO: 42 |
| 485 | SUPERVISORS, RELATED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS (5621) |
| 486 | GROUNDSKEEPERS AND GARDENERS, EXCEPT FARM (5622) |
| 487 | ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXCEPT FARM (5624) |
| 488 | GRADERS AND SORTERS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5625) |
| 489 | INSPECTORS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5627) |
|  | -forestry and logging occupations- |
|  | (494) THROUGH (496) ARE RECODED TO: 43 |
| 494 | SUPERVISORS, FORESTRY AND LOGGING WORKERS (571) |
| 495 | FORESTRY WORKERS, EXCEPT LOGGING (572) |
| 496 | TIMBER CUTTING AND LOGGING OCCUPATIONS (573, 579) |
|  | -fishers, hunters, and trappers- |
|  | (497) THROUGH (499) ARE RECODED TO: 43 |
| 497 | CAPTAINS AND OTHER OFFICERS, FISHING VESSELS (PT 8241) |
| 498 | FISHERS (583) |
| 499 | HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS (584) |

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    PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS
            Mechanics and Repairers
            ......................
                -mechanics and repairers supervisors-
                    (503) IS RECODED TO: 44
    5 0 3 ~ S U P E R V I S O R S , ~ M E C H A N I C S ~ A N D ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 0 ) ~
    -mechanics and repairers, vehicle and mobile equipment-
                    (505) THROUGH (517) ARE RECODED TO: 44
5 0 5 ~ A U T O M O B I L E ~ M E C H A N I C S ~ ( P T ~ 6 1 1 1 )
5 0 6 ~ A U T O M O B I L E ~ M E C H A N I C ~ A P P R E N T I C E S ~ ( P T ~ 6 1 1 1 )
507 BUS, TRUCK, AND STATIONARY ENGINE MECHANICS (6112)
508 AIRCRAFT ENGINE MECHANICS (6113)
509 SMALL ENGINE REPAIRERS (6114)
5 1 4 ~ A U T O M O B I L E ~ B O D Y ~ A N D ~ R E L A T E D ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 1 5 )
5 1 5 ~ A I R C R A F T ~ M E C H A N I C S , ~ E X C E P T ~ E N G I N E ~ ( 6 1 1 6 ) ~
5 1 6 ~ H E A V Y ~ E Q U I P M E N T ~ M E C H A N I C S ~ ( 6 1 1 7 )
5 1 7 ~ F A R M ~ E Q U I P M E N T ~ M E C H A N I C S ~ ( 6 1 1 8 )
                                    -mechanics and repairers, except
                    vehicle and mobile equipment-
                    (518) THROUGH (534) ARE RECODED TO: 45
    5 1 8 ~ I N D U S T R I A L ~ M A C H I N E R Y ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 3 )
    5 1 9 ~ M A C H I N E R Y ~ M A I N T E N A N C E ~ O C C U P A T I O N S ~ ( 6 1 4 ) ~ E L E C T R I C A L ~
    AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS
    523 ELECTRONIC REPAIRERS, COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL
    EQUIPMENT (6151, 6153, 6155)
    525 DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6154)
    5 2 6 ~ H O U S E H O L D ~ A P P L I A N C E ~ A N D ~ P O W E R ~ T O O L ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 5 6 ) ~
    5 2 7 ~ T E L E P H O N E ~ L I N E ~ I N S T A L L E R S ~ A N D ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 5 7 )
    5 2 9 ~ T E L E P H O N E ~ I N S T A L L E R S ~ A N D ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 5 8 ) ~
    5 3 3 ~ M I S C E L L A N E O U S ~ E L E C T R I C A L ~ A N D ~ E L E C T R O N I C ~ E Q U I P M E N T '
    EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6152, 6159)
    5 3 4 ~ H E A T I N G , ~ A I R ~ C O N D I T I O N I N G , ~ A N D ~ R E F R I G E R A T I O N
        MECHANICS (616)
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                    -miscellaneous mechanics and repairers
                    (535) THROUGH (549) ARE RECODED TO: 46
    535 CAMERA, WATCH, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS
            (6171, 6172)
    536 LOCKSMITHS AND SAFE REPAIRERS (6173)
    5 3 8 ~ O F F I C E ~ M A C H I N E ~ R E P A I R E R S ~ ( 6 1 7 4 )
    539 MECHANICAL CONTROLS AND VALVE REPAIRERS (6175)
    543 ELEVATOR INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6176)
    544 MILLWRIGHTS (6178)
    547 SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, N.E.C.
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| 549 | $\begin{aligned} & (6177,6179) \\ & \text { NOT SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Construction Trades |
|  | -supervisors, construction occupations- |
|  | (553) THROUGH (558) ARE RECODED TO: 47 |
| 553 | SUPERVISORS; BRICKMASONS, STONEMASONS, AND TILE SETTERS (6312) |
| 554 | SUPERVISORS, CARPENTERS AND RELATED WORKERS (6313) |
| 555 | SUPERVISORS, ELECTRICIANS AND POWER TRANSMISSION INSTALLERS (6314) |
| 556 | SUPERVISORS; PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, AND PLASTERERS (6315) |
| 557 | SUPERVISORS; PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS (6316) |
| 558 | SUPERVISORS, N.E.C. (6311, 6318) |
|  | -construction trades, except supervisors- |
|  | (563) THROUGH (599) ARE RECODED TO: 48 |
| 563 | BRICKMASONS AND STONEMASONS, (PT 6412, PT 6413) |
| 564 | BRICKMASON AND STONEMASON APPRENTICES (PT 6412, PT 6413) |
| 565 | TILE SETTERS, HARD AND SOFT (6414, PT 6462) |
| 566 | CARPET INSTALLERS (PT 6462) |
| 567 | CARPENTERS (PT 6422) |
| 569 | CARPENTER APPRENTICES (PT 6422) |
| 573 | DRYWALL INSTALLERS (6424) |
| 575 | ELECTRICIANS (PT 6432) |
| 576 | ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICES (PT 6432) |
| 577 | ELECTRICAL POWER INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6433) |
| 579 | PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (6442) |
| 583 | PAPERHANGERS (6443) |
| 584 | PLASTERERS (6444) |
| 585 | PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS (PT 645) |
| 587 | PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, AND STEAMFITTER APPRENTICES (PT 645) |
| 588 | CONCRETE AND TERRAZZO FINISHERS (6463) |
| 589 | GLAZIERS (6464) |
| 593 | INSULATION WORKERS (6465) |
| 594 | PAVING, SURFACING, AND TAMPING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (6466) |
| 595 | ROOFERS (6468) |
| 596 | SHEETMETAL DUCT INSTALLERS (6472) |
| 597 | STRUCTURAL METAL WORKERS (6473) |
| 598 | DRILLERS, EARTH (6474) |
| 599 | CONSTRUCTION TRADES, N.E.C. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479) |

Extractive Occupations
(613) THROUGH (617) ARE RECODED TO: 49

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    6 1 3 \text { SUPERVISORS, EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS (632)}
    6 1 4 ~ D R I L L E R S , ~ O I L ~ W E L L ~ ( 6 5 2 ) ~
    615 EXPLOSIVES WORKERS (653)
    616 MINING MACHINE OPERATORS (654)
    617 MINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (656)
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        Precision Production Occupations
        .....................
        -production occupation supervisors-
        (633) IS RECODED TO: 50
    633 SUPERVISORS, PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS (67, 71)
            -precision metalworking occupations-
                (634) THROUGH (655) ARE RECODED TO: 50
    634 TOOL AND DIE MAKERS (PT 6811)
    635 TOOL AND DIE MAKER APPRENTICES (PT 6811)
    636 PRECISION ASSEMBLERS, METAL (6812)
    637 MACHINISTS (PT 6813)
    639 MACHINIST APPRENTICES (PT 6813)
    643 BOILERMAKERS (6814)
    644 PRECISION GRINDERS, FITTERS, AND TOOL SHARPENERS
        (6816)
    645 PATTERNMAKERS AND MODEL MAKERS, METAL (6817)
    646 LAY-OUT WORKERS (6821)
    647 PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS WORKERS (JEWELERS)
        (6822, 6866)
    649 ENGRAVERS, METAL (6823)
    653 SHEET METAL WORKERS (PT 6824)
    654 SHEET METAL WORKER APPRENTICES (PT 6824)
    655 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION METAL WORKERS (6829)
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
-precision woodworking occupations-
(656) THROUGH (659) ARE RECODED TO: 51
656 PATTERNMAKERS AND MODEL MAKERS, WOOD (6831)
657 CABINET MAKERS AND BENCH CARPENTERS (6832)
658 FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS (6835)
659 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WOODWORKERS (6839)
-precision textile, apparel, and
furnishings machine workers-
(666) THROUGH (674) ARE RECODED TO: 52
666 DRESSMAKERS (PT 6852, PT 7752)
667 AILORS (PT 6852)
668 UPHOLSTERERS (6853)
669 SHOE REPAIRERS (6854)
673 APPAREL AND FABRIC PATTERNMAKERS (6856)

674 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION APPAREL AND FABRIC WORKERS (6859, PT 7752)

|  | -precision workers, assorted materials- <br> (675) THROUGH (684) ARE RECODED TO: 53 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 675 | AND MOLDERS AND SHAPERS, EXCEPT JEWELERS (6861) |
| 676 | PATTERNMAKERS, LAY-OUT WORKERS, AND CUTTERS (6862) |
| 677 | OPTICAL GOODS WORKERS (6864, PT 7477, PT 7677) |
| 678 | DENTAL LABORATORY AND MEDICAL APPLIANCE TECHNICIANS (6865) |
| 679 | BOOKBINDERS (6844) |
| 683 | ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLERS (6867) |
| 684 | MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WORKERS, N.E.C. (6869) |

-precision food production occupations-
(686) THROUGH (688) ARE RECODED TO: 54

686 BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS (6871)
687 BAKERS (6872)
688 FOOD BATCHMAKERS $(6873,6879)$

-precision inspectors, testers and related workers-
(689) THROUGH (693) ARE RECODED TO: 55

689 INSPECTORS, TESTERS, AND GRADERS (6881, 828)
693 ADJUSTERS AND CALIBRATORS (6882)

Plant and System Operators
(694) THROUGH (699) ARE RECODED TO: 56

694 WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS (691)
695 POWER PLANT OPERATORS (PT 693)
696 STATIONARY ENGINEERS (PT 693, 7668)
699 MISCELLANEOUS PLANT AND SYSTEM OPERATORS $(692,694$, 695, 696)

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors ......................
-machine operators and tenders, except precision: metalworking and plastic working machine operators-
(703) THROUGH (717) ARE RECODED TO: 57

703 LATHE AND TURNING MACHINE SET-UP OPERATORS (7312)
704 LATHE AND TURNING MACHINE OPERATORS (7512)
705 MILLING AND PLANING MACHINE OPERATORS (7313, 7513)
706 PUNCHING AND STAMPING PRESS MACHINE OPERATORS

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        (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
        ROLLING MACHINE OPERATORS (7316, 7516)
        DRILLING AND BORING MACHINE OPERATORS (7318, 7518)
        GRINDING, ABRADING, BUFFING, AND POLISHING MACHINE
        OPERATORS (7322, 7324, 7522)
    713 FORGING MACHINE OPERATORS (7319, 7519)
    NUMERICAL CONTROL MACHINE OPERATORS (7326)
    MISCELLANEOUS METAL, PLASTIC, STONE, AND GLASS
        WORKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7329, 7529)
        FABRICATING MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (7339, 7539)
        -machine operators and tenders, except precision:
            metal and plastic processing machine operators-
                (719) THROUGH (725) ARE RECODED TO: 58
    719 MOLDING AND CASTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7315, 7342,
        7515, 7542)
    723 METAL PLATING MACHINE OPERATORS (7343, 7543)
    724 HEAT TREATING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (7344, 7544)
    725 MISCELLANEOUS METAL AND PLASTIC PROCESSING MACHINE
        OPERATORS (7349, 7549)
            -machine operators and tenders, except precision:
                woodworking machine operators-
                    (726) THROUGH (733) ARE RECODED TO: 59
    726 WOOD LATHE, ROUTING AND PLANING MACHINE OPERATORS
            (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
    727 SAWING MACHINE OPERATORS (7433, 7633)
    SHAPING AND JOINING MACHINE OPERATORS (7435, 7635)
    NAILING AND TACKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7636)
    MISCELLANEOUS WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
            -machine operators and tenders, except precision:
                        printing machine operators-
                (734) THROUGH (737) ARE RECODED TO: 60
    734 PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7443, 7643)
    735 PHOTOENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS (6842, 7444, 7644)
    736 TYPESETTERS AND COMPOSITORS (6841, 7642)
    737 MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (6849, 7449, 7649)
            -machine operators and tenders, except precision:
        textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators-
(738) THROUGH (749) ARE RECODED TO: 61
738 WINDING AND TWISTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7451, 7651)
739 KNITTING, LOOPING, TAPING, AND WEAVING MACHINE
OPERATORS (7452, 7652)
743 TEXTILE CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7654)
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    744 TEXTILE SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS (7655)
    745 SHOE MACHINE OPERATORS (7656)
    747 PRESSING MACHINE OPERATORS (7657)
    748 LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (6855, 7658)
749 MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MACHINE OPERATORS
    (7459, 7659)
    -machine operators and tenders, except precision:
            machine operators, assorted materials-
                    (753) THROUGH (779) ARE RECODED TO: 62
    753 CEMENTING AND GLUING MACHINE OPERATORS (7661)
    754 PACKAGING AND FILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7462, 7662)
    755 EXTRUDING AND FORMING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7463, 7663)
    756 MIXING AND BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS (7664)
    757 SEPARATING, FILTERING, AND CLARIFYING MACHINE
    OPERATORS (7476, 7666, 7676))
    758 COMPRESSING AND COMPACTING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7467, 7667)
    759 PAINTING AND PAINT SPRAYING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7669)
    763 ROASTING AND BAKING MACHINE OPERATORS, FOOD
        (7472, 7672)
    764 WASHING, CLEANING, AND PICKLING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (7673)
    765 FOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS (7474, 7674)
    766 FURNACE, KILN, AND OVEN OPERATORS, EXC. FOOD (7675)
    768 CRUSHING AND GRINDING MACHINE OPERATORS
        (PT 7477, PT 7677)
    769 SLICING AND CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7478, 7678)
    773 MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS (PT 7479)
    774 PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS MACHINE OPERATORS
        (6863, 6868, 7671)
    77 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C.
        (PT 7479,7665, 7679)
    779 MACHINE OPERATORS, NOT SPECIFIED
    -fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations-
            (783) THROUGH (795) ARE RECODED TO: 63
    783 WELDERS AND CUTTERS (7332, 7532, 7714)
    784 SOLDERERS AND BRAZERS (7333, 7533, 7717)
    785 ASSEMBLERS (772,774)
    7 8 6 ~ H A N D ~ C U T T I N G ~ A N D ~ T R I M M I N G ~ O C C U P A T I O N S ~ ( 7 7 5 3 )
    787 HAND MOLDING, CASTING, AND FORMING OCCUPATIONS
        (7754, 7755)
    789 HAND PAINTING, COATING, AND DECORATING OCCUPATIONS
        (7756)
    7 9 3 ~ H A N D ~ E N G R A V I N G ~ A N D ~ P R I N T I N G ~ O C C U P A T I O N S ~ ( 7 7 5 7 )
    7 9 4 ~ H A N D ~ G R I N D I N G ~ A N D ~ P O L I S H I N G ~ O C C U P A T I O N S ~ ( 7 7 5 8 )
    795 MISCELLANEOUS HAND WORKING OCCUPATIONS (7759)
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    -production inspectors, testors, samplers, and weighers-
                    (796) THROUGH (799) ARE RECODED TO: 64
    796 PRODUCTION INSPECTORS, CHECKERS, AND EXAMINERS
        (782, 787)
        PRODUCTION TESTERS (783)
        PRODUCTION SAMPLERS AND WEIGHERS (784)
        GRADERS AND SORTERS, EXCEPT AGRICULTURAL (785)
        Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
                        ........................
                            -motor vehicle operators-
                    (803) THROUGH (814) ARE RECODED TO: 65
    803 SUPERVISORS, MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS (8111)
    804 TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY (8212, 8213)
    805 TRUCK DRIVERS, LIGHT (8214)
    806 DRIVER-SALES WORKERS (8218)
    808 BUS DRIVERS (8215)
    809 TAXICAB DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS (8216)
    813 PARKING LOT ATTENDANTS (874)
    814 MOTOR TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (8219)
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Transportation Occupations, except Motor Vehicles
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-rail transportation occupations-
(823) THROUGH (826) ARE RECODED TO: 66
823 RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND YARDMASTERS (8113)
824 LOCOMOTIVE OPERATING OCCUPATIONS (8232)
825 RAILROAD BRAKE, SIGNAL, AND SWITCH OPERATORS (8233)
826 RAIL VEHICLE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (8239)
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-water transportation occupations-
(828) THROUGH (834) ARE RECODED TO: 66
828 SHIP CAPTAINS AND MATES, EXCEPT FISHING BOATS (PT 8241, 8242)
829 SAILORS AND DECKHANDS (8243)
833 MARINE ENGINEERS (8244)
834 BRIDGE, LOCK, AND LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS (8245)
Material Moving Equipment Operators
(843) THROUGH (859) ARE RECODED TO: 67
843 SUPERVISORS, MATERIAL MOVING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (812)
844 OPERATING ENGINEERS (8312)
845 LONGSHORE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (8313)
848 HOIST AND WINCH OPERATORS (8314)
849 CRANE AND TOWER OPERATORS (8315)
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    853 EXCAVATING AND LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS (8316)
    855 GRADER, DOZER, AND SCRAPER OPERATORS (8317)
    856 INDUSTRIAL TRUCK AND TRACTOR EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
        (8318)
    89 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL MOVING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
        (8319)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers} \\
\hline & (863) THROUGH (873) ARE RECODED TO: 68 \\
\hline 863 & SUPERVISORS; HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, AND LABORERS, N.E.C. (85) \\
\hline 864 & HELPERS, MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (863) \\
\hline & HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS \\
\hline 865 & HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION TRADES (8641-8645, 8648) \\
\hline 866 & HELPERS, SURVEYOR (8646) \\
\hline 867 & HELPERS, EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS (865) \\
\hline 869 & CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (871) \\
\hline 873 & PRODUCTION HELPERS (861, 862) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
                    Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
                    (875) THROUGH (883) ARE RECODED TO: 69
    875 GARBAGE COLLECTORS (8722)
    876 STEVEDORES (8723)
    877 STOCK HANDLERS AND BAGGERS (8724)
    878 MACHINE FEEDERS AND OFFBEARERS (8725)
    883 FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL HANDLERS, N.E.C.
        (8726)
----------------------------------------------------------------------
                    (885) THROUGH (889) ARE RECODED TO: 70
    88 GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION RELATED OCCUPATIONS
        (873)
    887 VEHICLE WASHERS AND EQUIPMENT CLEANERS (875)
    888 HAND PACKERS AND PACKAGERS (8761)
    889 LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (8769)
        (900) IS RECODED TO: 71
    CURRENT MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES
        (NOT A CENSUS CODE)
        (999) IS RECODED TO: 90
    9 9 9 ~ O C C U P A T I O N ~ N O T ~ R E P O R T E D ~ ( C O D E ~ U S E D ~ W H E N
    NOT-REPORTED CASES ARE NOT ALLOCATED)
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NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES FOLLOWING INDUSTRY CATEGORIES ARE THE
U.S DEPT. OF COMMERCE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL
CLASSIFICATION (SIC) DEFINITIONS. THE ABBREVIATION "PT"
MEANS "PART" AND "N.E.C." MEANS "NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED."
                    AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
0 1 0 ~ A G R I C U L T U R A L ~ P R O D U C T I O N , ~ C R O P S ~ ( 0 1 )
0 1 1 ~ A G R I C U L T U R A L ~ P R O D U C T I O N , ~ L I V E S T O C K ~ ( 0 2 ) ~
020 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL
        (07, EXCEPT 078)
        HORTICULTURAL SERVICES (078)
        FORESTRY (08)
        FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING (09)
            MINING
040 METAL MINING (10)
041 COAL MINING (11, 12)
042 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION (13)
050 NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING, EXCEPT FUEL (14)
060 CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)
MANUFACTURING
NONDURABLE GOODS: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS
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100 MEAT PRODUCTS (201)
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100 MEAT PRODUCTS (201)
101 DAIRY PRODUCTS (202)
102 CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (203)
110 GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS (204)
111 BAKERY PRODUCTS (205)
112 SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS (206)
120 BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (208)
121 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS AND KINDRED
PRODUCTS (207, 209)
NOT SPECIFIED FOOD INDUSTRIES
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES (21)
NONDURABLE GOODS: TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS

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132 KNITTING MILLS (225)

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132 KNITTING MILLS (225)
140 DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES, EXCEPT WOOL AND
140 DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES, EXCEPT WOOL AND
    KNIT GOODS (226)
    KNIT GOODS (226)
    FLOOR COVERINGS, EXCEPT HARD SURFACE (227)
    FLOOR COVERINGS, EXCEPT HARD SURFACE (227)
    YARN, THREAD, AND FABRIC MILLS (228, 221-224)
    YARN, THREAD, AND FABRIC MILLS (228, 221-224)
    MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (229)
    MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (229)
NONDURABLE GOODS: APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE
PRODUCTS
151 APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, EXCEPT KNIT (231-238)
152 MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS (239)
NONDURABLE GOODS: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
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160 PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD MILLS (261-263, 266)
161 MISCELLANEOUS PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS (264)
162 PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS AND BOXES (265)
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NONDURABLE GOODS: PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

```
171 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING AND PRINTING (271)
172 PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES,
    EXCEPT NEWSPAPERS (272-279)
```

NONDURABLE GOODS: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

```
180 PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, AND RESINS (282)
181 DRUGS (283)
182 SOAPS AND COSMETICS (284)
190 PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND RELATED PRODUCTS (285)
1 9 1 ~ A G R I C U L T U R A L ~ C H E M I C A L S ~ ( 2 8 7 ) ~
192 INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS
    (281, 286, 289)
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NONDURABLE GOODS: PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

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200 PETROLEUM REFINING (291)
201 MISCELLANEOUS PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS
    (295, 299)
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NONDURABLE GOODS: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS
PRODUCTS
210 TIRES AND INNER TUBES (301)
211 OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS, AND PLASTICS FOOTWEAR AND
BELTING (302-304, 306)
212 MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS (307)
NONDURABLE GOODS: LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

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220 LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING (311)
221 FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC (313, 314)
222 LEATHER PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR (315-317, 319)
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DURABLE GOODS: LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE
230 LOGGING (241)
231 SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS, AND MILLWORK (242, 243)
232 WOOD BUILDINGS AND MOBILE HOMES (245)
241 MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS (244, 249)
242 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25)
DURABLE GOODS: STONE, CLAY, GLASS AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS
250 GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS (321-323)
251 CEMENT, CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PRODUCTS
(324, 327)
252 STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS (325)
261 POTTERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS (326)
262 MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERAL AND STONE
PRODUCTS (328, 329)

DURABLE GOODS: METAL INDUSTRIES

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    270 BLAST FURNACES, STEELWORKS, ROLLING AND FINISHING
    MILLS (331)
    271 IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES (332)
    272 PRIMARY ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES (3334, PT 334,
        3353-3355, 3361)
    280 OTHER PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES (3331-3333, 3339,
    PT 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, 339)
    CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS, AND OTHER HARDWARE (342)
    FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS (344)
    SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS (345)
    METAL FORGINGS AND STAMPINGS (346)
    ORDNANCE (348)
    MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (341,
    343, 347, 349)
    301 NOT SPECIFIED METAL INDUSTRIES
DURABLE GOODS: MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL
    310 ENGINES AND TURBINES (351)
    311 FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (352)
    312 CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL HANDLING MACHINES (353)
    320 METALWORKING MACHINERY (354)
    321 OFFICE AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES (357, EXCEPT 3573)
    322 ELECTRONIC COMPUTING EQUIPMENT (3573)
    331 MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL, N.E.C. (355,
    356, 358, 359)
332 NOT SPECIFIED MACHINERY DURABLE GOODS: ELECTRICAL
    MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES
340 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES (363)
341 RADIO, TV, AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (365, 366)
342 ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES,
    N.E.C. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
350 NOT SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND
    SUPPLIES MANUFACTURING (cont.)
DURABLE GOODS: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
351 MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT (371)
352 AIRCRAFT AND PARTS (372)
360 SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING (373)
361 RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES AND EQUIPMENT (374)
362 GUIDED MISSILES, SPACE VEHICLES, AND OTHER PARTS
        (376)
370 CYCLES AND MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
        (375, 379)
DURABLE GOODS: PROFESSIONAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT, AND
WATCHES
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371 SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS (381, 382)
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371 SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS (381, 382)
372 OPTICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES SUPPLIES (383,
372 OPTICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES SUPPLIES (383,
384, 385)
384, 385)
380 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (386)
380 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (386)
381 WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND CLOCKWORK OPERATED DEVICES
381 WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND CLOCKWORK OPERATED DEVICES
(387)
(387)
382 NOT SPECIFIED PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT
382 NOT SPECIFIED PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT
390 TOYS, AMUSEMENT, AND SPORTING GOODS (394)
390 TOYS, AMUSEMENT, AND SPORTING GOODS (394)
391 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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391 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
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    (39 EXC.394)
3 9 2
NOT SPECIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
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TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
TRANSPORTATION

```
400 RAILROADS (40)
401 BUS SERVICE AND URBAN TRANSIT (41, EXCEPT 412)
402 TAXICAB SERVICE (412)
410 TRUCKING SERVICE (421, 423)
4 1 1 ~ W A R E H O U S I N G ~ A N D ~ S T O R A G E ~ ( 4 2 2 )
412 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (43)
420 WATER TRANSPORTATION (44)
421 AIR TRANSPORTATION (45)
422 PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS (46)
432 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORTATION (47)
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COMMUNICATIONS
440 RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING (483)
441 TELEPHONE (WIRE AND RADIO) (481)
442 TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION SERVICES
(482, 489)
UTILITIES AND SANITARY SERVICES
460 ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER (491)
461 GAS AND STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS $(492,496)$
462 ELECTRIC AND GAS, AND OTHER COMBINATIONS (493)
470 WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION (494, 497)
471 SANITARY SERVICES (495)
472 NOT SPECIFIED UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
DURABLE GOODS
500 MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT (501)
501 FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS (502)
502 LUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (503)
510 SPORTING GOODS, TOYS AND HOBBY GOODS (504)
511 METALS AND MINERALS, EXCEPT PETROLEUM (505)
512 ELECTRICAL GOODS (506)
521 HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLIES (507)
522 NOT SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL AND HARDWARE PRODUCTS
530 MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (508)
531 SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS (5093)
532 MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALE, DURABLE GOODS (5094,
5099)

NONDURABLE GOODS

```
540 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS (511)
5 4 1 ~ D R U G S , ~ C H E M I C A L S , ~ A N D ~ A L L I E D ~ P R O D U C T S ~ ( 5 1 2 , ~ 5 1 6 )
542 APPAREL, FABRICS, AND NOTIONS (513)
550 GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS (514)
551 FARM PRODUCTS-RAW MATERIALS (515)
5 5 2 ~ P E T R O L E U M ~ P R O D U C T S ~ ( 5 1 7 ) ~
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560 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (518)
561 FARM SUPPLIES (5191)
5 6 2 ~ M I S C E L L A N E O U S ~ W H O L E S A L E , ~ N O N D U R A B L E ~ G O O D S ~ ( 5 1 9 4 ,
    5198, 5199)
5 7 1 ~ N O T ~ S P E C I F I E D ~ W H O L E S A L E ~ T R A D E ~
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RETAIL TRADE
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL RETAILING (521, 523)
HARDWARE STORES (525)
RETAIL NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES (526)
MOBILE HOME DEALERS (527)
DEPARTMENT STORES (531)
VARIETY STORES (533)
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (539)
GROCERY STORES (541)
DAIRY PRODUCTS STORES (545)
RETAIL BAKERIES (546)
FOOD STORES, N.E.C. (542, 543, 544, 549)
MOTOR VEHICLES DEALERS (551, 552)
AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES (553)
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS (554)
MISCELLANEOUS VEHICLE DEALERS (555, 556, 557, 559)
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES, EXCEPT SHOE
(56, EXCEPT 566)
SHOE STORES (566)
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES (571)
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, TV, AND RADIO STORES
(572, 573)
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)
DRUG STORES (591)
LIQUOR STORES (592)
SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, AND HOBBY STORES
(5941, 5945, 5946)
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORES $(5942,5943)$
JEWELRY STORES (5944)
SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES (5949)
MAIL ORDER HOUSES (5961)
VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS (5962)
DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS (5963)
FUEL AND ICE DEALERS (598)
RETAIL FLORISTS (5992)
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES (593, 5947, 5948,
5993, 5994, 5999)
NOT SPECIFIED RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
BANKING (60)
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (612)
CREDIT AGENCIES, N.E.C. (61, EXCEPT 612)
SECURITY, COMMODITY BROKERAGE, AND INVESTMENT
COMPANIES (62, 67)
INSURANCE (63, 64)
REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING REAL ESTATE-INSURANCE-LAW
OFFICES (65, 66)

## BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

```
7 2 1
7 2 2
7 3 0
7 3 1
7 3 2
740
74
742
7 5 0
751
752
760
7 6 1
762
7 7 0
7 7 1
7 7 2
7 8 0
7 8 1
782
7 9 0
7 9 1
800
801
802
812
820
821
822
830
831
832
840
84
842
850
851
852
860
861
ADVERTISING (731)
SERVICES TO DWELLINGS AND OTHER BUILDINGS (734)
COMMERCIAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING
LABS (7391, 7397)
PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES (736)
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTING SERVICES (7392)
COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES (737)
DETECTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (7393)
BUSINESS SERVICES, N.E.C. (732, 733, 735, 7394,
7395, 7396, 7399)
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR (751, 752, 754)
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS (753)
ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS (762, 7694)
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES (763, 764,
7692, 7699)
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## PERSONAL SERVICES

```
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)
HOTELS AND MOTELS (701)
LODGING PLACES, EXCEPT HOTELS AND MOTELS (702, 703, 704)
LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES (721)
BEAUTY SHOPS (723)
BARBER SHOPS (724)
FUNERAL SERVICE AND CREMATORIES (726)
SHOE REPAIR SHOPS (725)
DRESSMAKING SHOPS (PT 729)
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES (722, PT 729)
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICE
THEATERS AND MOTION PICTURES (78, 792)
BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS (793)
MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
SERVICES (791, 794, 799)
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS (801, 803)
OFFICES OF DENTISTS (802)
OFFICES OF CHIROPRACTORS (8041)
OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS (8042)
OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (8049)
HOSPITALS (806)
NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES (805)
HEALTH S ERVICES, N.E.C. (807, 808, 809)
LEGAL SERVICES (81)
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (821)
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (822)
BUSINESS, TRADE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (824)
LIBRARIES (823)
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, N.E.C (829)
JOB TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES (833)
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862 CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES (835)
870 RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES, WITHOUT NURSING (836)
871 SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C. (832, 839)
872 MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, AND ZOOS (84)
880 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (866)
81 MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (861-865, 869)
882 ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND SURVEYING SERVICES
    (891)
890 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES
    (893)
891 NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
    (892)
892 MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
    (899)
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
900 EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES (911-913)
901 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, N.E.C (919)
910 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY (92)
921 PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY (93)
922 ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAMS (94)
930 ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND
        HOUSING PROGRAMS (95)
931 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS (96)
932 NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (97)
    INDUSTRY NOT REPORTED
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            NOTE 10: ICPSR STATE AND COUNTRY CODES
    UNITED STATES:
New England
101 Connecticut
102 Maine
103 Massachusetts
104 New Hampshire
105 Rhode Island
106 Vermont
109 General mention of area; two or more states in area
Middle Atlantic
111 Delaware
112 New Jersey
113 New York
114 Pennsylvania
118 General mention of area; two or more states in area
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119 EAST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH NEW ENGLAND AND
MIDDLE ATLANTIC
East North Central
121 Illinois

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    122 Indiana
    123 Michigan
    124 Ohio
    125 Wisconsin
    129 General mention of area; two or more states in area
West North Central
    131 Iowa
    132 Kansas
    133 Minnesota
    134 Missouri
    135 Nebraska
    136 North Dakota
    137 South Dakota
    138 General mention of area; two or more states in area
    --------------------
    MIDWEST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH EAST NORTH
    CENTRAL AND WEST North Central
Solid South
    141 Alabama
    142 Arkansas
    143 Florida
    144 Georgia
    145 Louisiana
    146 Mississippi
    147 North Carolina
    148 South Carolina
    149 Texas
    Virginia
    General mention of area; the South; two or more
    states in area
Border States
    151 Kentucky
    152 Maryland
    153 Oklahoma
    154 Tennessee
    155 Washington, D.C.
    156 West Virginia
    158 General mention of area; two or more states in area
    --------------------
    159 SOUTH; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH SOLID SOUTH AND
    BORDER STATES
Mountain States
    161 Arizona
    162 Colorado
    163 Idaho
    1 6 4 ~ M o n t a n a ~
    165 Nevada
    166 New Mexico
    1 6 7 \text { Utah}
    1 6 8 \text { Wyoming}
    169 General mention of area; two or more states in area
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Pacific States
    171 California
    172 Oregon
    173 Washington
    178 General mention of area; two or more states in area
    ---------------------
    WEST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH MOUNTAIN STATES AND
        PACIFIC STATES
External States and Territories
    180 Alaska
    181 Hawaii
    182 Puerto Rico
    183 American Samoa, Guam
    184 Panama Canal Zone
    185 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
    186 Virgin Islands
    187 Other U.S. Dependencies
Reference to Two or More States from Different Regions of
the United States; or NA Which State
    1 9 1 \text { Northeast and South (New England or Middle Atlantic}
        and Solid South or Border States)
    192 Northeast and Midwest (New England or Middle
        Atlantic and East North Central or West North
        Central)
    1 9 4 ~ W e s t ~ ( M o u n t a i n ~ S t a t e s ~ o r ~ P a c i f i c ~ S t a t e s ) ~ a n d
        Midwest; West and Northeast
    195 West and South (Solid South or Border States)
    196 Midwest and South
        --------------------
    198 Lived in 3 or more regions (NA whether lived in one
        more than the rest)
    199 United States, NA which state
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WESTERN HEMISPHERE Except U.S.
North America
201 North America (except U.S.) comb. Canada, Mexico,
and/or Central America
207 Canada -- ancestry of Anglo-Saxon origin
208 Canada -- ancestry of French origin
209 Canada -- NA origin or other origin
219 Mexico
229 Central America
West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)
231 Barbados
232 Cuba
233 Dominican Republic
234 Haiti

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235 Jamaica
236 Netherlands Antilles
237 Trinidad and Tobago
238 Islands of Lesser Antilles--except Virgin Islands
    and Netherlands Antilles
239 West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)
or "Caribbean"--reference to two or more West
Indian countries
South America
2 5 9 ~ S o u t h ~ A m e r i c a ; ~ S o u t h ~ A m e r i c a n ~ c o u n t r y ~ o r ~ c o u n t r i e s
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EUROPE
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EUROPE
British Isles
British Isles
301 England
301 England
302 Ireland (NA North or South); southern Ireland
302 Ireland (NA North or South); southern Ireland
303 Scotland
303 Scotland
304 Wales
304 Wales
305 Northern Ireland (Ulster)
305 Northern Ireland (Ulster)
3 0 6 ~ S c o t - I r i s h
3 0 6 ~ S c o t - I r i s h
308 United Kingdom; Great Britain
308 United Kingdom; Great Britain
309 "BRITISH ISLES"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
309 "BRITISH ISLES"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES
TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES
Western Europe
Western Europe
3 1 0 ~ A u s t r i a
3 1 0 ~ A u s t r i a
3 1 1 ~ B e l g i u m ~
3 1 1 ~ B e l g i u m ~
3 1 2 ~ F r a n c e
3 1 2 ~ F r a n c e
3 1 3 ~ F e d e r a l ~ R e p u b l i c ~ o f ~ G e r m a n y ~ ( W . ~ G e r m a n y )
3 1 3 ~ F e d e r a l ~ R e p u b l i c ~ o f ~ G e r m a n y ~ ( W . ~ G e r m a n y )
3 1 4 ~ G e r m a n ~ D e m o c r a t i c ~ R e p u b l i c ~ ( E . ~ G e r m a n y ) ~
3 1 4 ~ G e r m a n ~ D e m o c r a t i c ~ R e p u b l i c ~ ( E . ~ G e r m a n y ) ~
315 Germany--NA East or West
315 Germany--NA East or West
316 Luxembourg
316 Luxembourg
3 1 7 Netherlands; Holland
3 1 7 Netherlands; Holland
318 Switzerland
318 Switzerland
319 "WESTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA;
319 "WESTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA;
REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN
REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN
EUROPE
EUROPE
Scandinavia
Scandinavia
321 Denmark
321 Denmark
322 Finland
322 Finland
323 Norway
323 Norway
324 Sweden
324 Sweden
325 Iceland
325 Iceland
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GENERAL MENTION OF AREA OF WESTERN EUROPE AND/OR
GENERAL MENTION OF AREA OF WESTERN EUROPE AND/OR
SCANDINAVIA AND/OR BRITISH ISLES AND/OR
SCANDINAVIA AND/OR BRITISH ISLES AND/OR
MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND/OR GREECE; REFERENCE
MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND/OR GREECE; REFERENCE
TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT AREAS LISTED
TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT AREAS LISTED
ABOVE
ABOVE
M
M
"SCANDINAVIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
"SCANDINAVIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
TO TWO OR MORE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

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        TO TWO OR MORE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES
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Eastern Europe
    331 Czechoslovakia (Slavic)
    332 Estonia
    333 Hungary
    334 Latvia
    335 Lithuania
    336 Poland
    337 Russia (or U.S.S.R.)
    3 3 8 ~ U k r a i n e
    339 "EASTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA;
        REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN
        EUROPE
Balkan Countries
    341 Albania
    342 Bulgaria
    343 Greece
    344 Rumania
    345 Yugoslavia
    348 General mention of area; reference to two or more
        Balkan Countries
        --------------------
        "BALKANS"; GENERAL REFERENCE OF AREA; REFERENCE TO
        COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE AND BALKAN COUNTRIES
Mediterranean Countries
    351 Italy
    352 Portugal
    353 Spain
    354 Malta or Gozo
        -_------------------
        "EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO
        OR MORE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE IN DIFFERENT AREAS
ASIA except Near East
    401 Afghanistan
    404 India
    405 1990: Pakistan
    406 Pakistan
    4 2 8 ~ S o u t h e a s t ~ A s i a : ~ I n d o c h i n a , ~ T h a i l a n d , ~ M a l a y a ,
        Burma, Philippines, Indonesia; Hong Kong
        China (mainland)
        1990: Taiwan, Formosa
        Taiwan, Formosa
        Japan
        Korea (North or South)
        "ASIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO
        OR MORE COUNTRIES OF ASIA
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NEAR EAST

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501 U.A.R. (Egypt)
502 Iran
503 Iraq
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504 Israel (or Palestine)
505 Jordan
5 0 6 ~ L e b a n o n
5 0 7 ~ S a u d i ~ A r a b i a
508 Syria
5 0 9 ~ T u r k e y
5 9 9 ~ " N E A R ~ E A S T " ; ~ " M I D D L E ~ E A S T " ; ~ G E N E R A L ~ M E N T I O N ~ O F ~
AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF NEAR
EAST
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AFRICA
655 South Africa
699 Africa; any African country or countries, excluding only South Africa and U.A.R. (Egypt)

OCEANIA

704 Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania

OTHER:

997 Other (combinations) not codeable elsewhere

998 DK
999 NA

NOTE 11: IMPORTANT PROBLEMS MASTER CODE

SOCIAL WELFARE

001 General reference to domestic issues; rapairing/maintaining the nation's infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams, etc)
005 POPULATION; any mention of population increase; reference to over-population/birth control
006 DAY CARE; child care
010 UNEMPLOYMENT; the number of people with jobs; unemployment rate/compensation; job retraining
013 CREATE JOBS/RECRUIT INDUSTRY in specific area/region/state EDUCATION; financial assistance for schools/colleges/students; quality of education/the learning environment/teaching AGED/ELDERLY; social security benefits; administration of social security; medical care for the aged; medicare benefits; insuring against catastrophic illness
Social Security won't be around in the future; paying into a system which won't benefit me/them
HEALTH PROBLEMS/COST OF MEDICAL CARE; quality of
medical care; medical research/training of doctors
and other health personnel; hospitals; National
Health insurance program
** Located after 330
** Located after 383
Other specific references to health problems; AIDS

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0 5 0 ~ H O U S I N G ; ~ p r o v i d i n g ~ h o u s i n g ~ f o r ~ t h e ~ p o o r / h o m e l e s s ;
        ability of young people to afford to buy
        homes/find homes to buy
060 POVERTY; aid to the poor/underprivileged people;
    help for the (truly) needy; welfare programs (such
        as ADC); general reference to anti-poverty
        programs; hunger/help for hungry people in the
        U.S.
090 SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS; "welfare"--NFS
0 9 1 ~ F o r ~ g e n e r a l ~ o r ~ o t h e r ~ s o c i a l ~ w e l f a r e ~ p r o g r a m s ; ~ " w e
    need to help people more"
0 9 2 ~ A g a i n s t ~ g e n e r a l ~ o r ~ o t h e r ~ s o c i a l ~ w e l f a r e ~ p r o g r a m s ;
        "too many give away programs for the people who
        don't deserve it"
        Other specific mentions of social welfare problems
```

AGRICULTURE
100 FARM ECONOMICS; payment for crops/price of feed/cost of farming
103 SUBSIDIES/crop payments/government aid to farmers WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS; food shortages/starvation/famine (not 406 or 407)

NATURAL RESOURCES
150 CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES; conservation, ecology; protecting the environment/endangered species
151 Controlling/REGULATING GROWTH or land development; banning further growth/development in crowded or ecologically sensitive areas; preserving natural areas
153 POLLUTION; clean air/water
154 Disposal of RADIOACTIVE/TOXIC waste (dumps, landfills)
160 DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES /ENERGY SOURCES; harbors, dams, canals, irrigation, flood control, navigation, reclamation; location, mining, stock-piling of minerals; water power, atomic power; development of alternative sources of energy (includes mentions of solar or nuclear power)

Agriculture OR Natural Resources:
199 OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF AGRICULTURE OR NATURAL RESOURCES PROBLEMS

LABOR: UNION-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
200 LABOR/UNION PROBLEMS; union practices; job security provided workers; job safety issues; working conditions
220 Anti-union; unions too powerful
299 Other specific mention of labor or union-management problems

RACIAL

300 CIVIL RIGHTS/RACIAL PROBLEMS; programs to enable Blacks to gain social/economic/educational/ political equality; relations between Blacks and whites
PROTECTION (expansion) OF WHITE MAJORITY; maintenance of segregation; right to choose own neighborhood; right to discriminate in employment Discrimination against whites; preferred treatment given to minorities

PUBLIC ORDER
320 NARCOTICS; availability of drugs; extent of drug/alcohol addiction in the U.S.; interdiction of drugs coming to the U.S. from foreign countries; alcohol or drug related crime WOMEN'S RIGHTS; ref. to women's issues; economic equality for women; ERA
045 PRO-ABORTION; pro-choice; the right of a woman to control her body
340 CRIME/VIOLENCE; too much crime; streets aren't safe; mugging, murder, shoplifting; drug related crime
360 LAW AND ORDER; respect for the law/police; support for the police; death penalty; tougher sentences for criminals; need for more prisons
367 Against unregistered ownership of guns; legislative control of guns; "CONTROL OF GUNS"-NFS
368 For gun ownership; right to have guns; against gun control
370 EXTREMIST GROUPS/TERRORISTS; terrorist bombings/hostage-taking; political subversives; revolutionary ideas/approaches
380 General mention of MORAL/RELIGIOUS DECAY (of nation); sex, bad language, adult themes on TV 381 Family problems--divorce; proper treatment of children; decay of family (except 006); child/elder abuse (incl. sexual)
046 ANTI-ABORTION; pro-life; "abortion"--NFS
383 Problems of/with YOUNG PEOPLE; drug/alcohol abuse amoung young people; sexual attitudes; lack of values/discipline; mixed-up thinking; lack of goals/ambition/sense of responsibility Religion (too) mixed up in politics; prayer in school
385 HOMOSEXUALITY; protecting civil rights of gays and lesbians; accepting the lifestyle of homosexuals; granting homosexual couples the same rights and benefits as heterosexual couples

Racial OR Public Order OR Other Domestic:

399 OTHER SPECIFIC MENTION OF RACIAL OR PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS; OTHER MENTION OF DOMESTIC ISSUES

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            If R mentions both "inflation" (400) and
                rise in prices of specific items (407-
                409), code "inflation" (400). [SEE ALSO 496]
                    INFLATION; rate of inflation; level of prices;
    cost of living
    WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS/GUIDELINES; freezing
    prices; control of business profits
    High price of food, all mentions (exc. 100)
    High price of other specific items and services
    MINIMUM WAGE, any mention; any mention of wage
    levels
407 Food shortages; economic aspects of food
    shortages, e.g., price of sugar (other references,
    code 120)
    Fuel shortages; "energy crisis"; oil companies
    making excessive profits; depressed condition of
    the oil industry
    RECESSION, DEPRESSION; prosperity of the nation;
    economic growth; GNP
    MONETARY RESTRAINTS/CONTROLS; level of interest
    rates; availability of money/the money supply
    Against (increased) government spending; balancing
    of the (national) budget; against government
    stimulation of the economy; the size of the budget
    deficit
    TAXES; general reference to tax structure; tax
    surcharge (NA R's direction); tax reform; other
    specific tax reference
417 For tax cuts; against tax surcharge; for tax
    reform
4 1 8 \text { Against tax cuts; for tax surcharge; against tax}
    reform
    PRODUCTIVITY of American industry; "giving a day's
    work for a day's pay"; revitalizing American
    industry
    STOCK MARKET/GOLD PRICES; all references to gold
    prices, stock brokers, stock fluctuations, etc.
    VALUE OF THE DOLLAR; strength/weakness of the
    dollar against other currencies
    Large businesses taking over small businesses
    Class oriented economic concerns--middle class,
    working class (pro); MIDDLE CLASS GETTING SQUEEZED
    Class oriented economic concerns--big business,
    monied interests (anti) too powerful
    Concern for inequitable distribution of wealth;
    gap between the rich and the poor; concentration
    of wealth in the hands of a few
    For the regulation of interstate commerce,
    transportation, air travel, railways, government
    auto safety regulations; in favor of increased
    government regulation of business; mention of
    problems caused by deregulation
    Against (increased) regulation of interstate
    commerce, transportation; AIR TRAVEL, RAILWAYS,
    etc.
4 5 3
    Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the
```

nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Savings and Loan scandal

Other specific mention economic or business problems

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

519 Other specific countries/areas/trouble spots (exc. 520's, 530's)
500 FOREIGN RELATIONS/FOREIGN AFFAIRS; foreign policy/relations, prestige abroad
Relations with the Third World (no specific country or region mentioned)
05 Relations with WESTERN EUROPE; Great Britain, France, Germany; our allies
510 VIETNAM; general reference to "the war," Indochina, Cambodia; aid
514 Latin America, South America--any references; reference to war/situation in Nicaragua; U.S. support of the Contras
15 Iran; mention of American hostages in Teheran; arms deal
516 African countries; developing areas in Africa (not 518)--any mention; U.S. response to apartheid in South Africa

MIDDLE EAST-- support or aid to Israel/Arab

IMMIGRATION POLICY; establishing limits on how many people from any one nation can enter the U.S.; prohibiting specified types of persons from entering the U.S.
Problems relating to the influx of
political/economic refugees (Cubans, Haitians, Mexicans, etc.)
Economics--general; "Economics"--NFS
International economics--general
U.S. foreign trade, balance of payments position; foreign oil dependency
Control of FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.S.; mention of foreigners buying U.S. assets (businesses, real estate, stocks, etc)
PROTECTION OF U.S. INDUSTRIES; imposition of tariffs/reciprocal restrictions on foreign imports; limitation of foreign imports; mention of problems in specific industries competin with foreign manufacturers
The economy--not further specified (code specific mention if $R$ clarifies by saying "inflation", etc.; also see 400)
International competitiveness; outsourcing; loss of jobs to foreign competition; moving jobs abroad; modernizing plants/equipment/management techniques to meet foreign competition; matching the quality of foreign goods
Mention of "twin problems" of a large national debt/budget deficit and unfavorable balance of trade/import-export ratio states; Arab/Israeli conflict; Iran-Iraq war; hostages in Lebanon/Middle East. [1990] Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf

| 530 | RUSSIA/Eastern Europe; relations with Russia/the <br> Communist bloc; detente/trade/negotiations with <br> Russia -- NA whether 531 or 532 |
| :--- | :--- |
| For PEACEFUL RELATIONS with Russia/Detente/Eastern |  |
| Europe; for increased TRADE with Russia; |  |
| talking/resuming negotiations with Russia on arms |  |
| control/reduction (reaching/concluding a treaty is |  |
| 711) |  |
| Against policy of Detente with Russia; COLD WAR; |  |
| threat of external Communism; need to oppose/be |  |

NATIONAL DEFENSE

700 NATIONAL DEFENSE; defense budget; level of spending on defense
710 DISARMAMENT; general reference to ENDING OF THE ARMS RACE; nuclear proliferation; test ban treaty (not 540); SALT; INF treaty
711 For DISARMAMENT; for extension of test ban treaty; support toward ending of arms race; against (additional) expenditures on military/arms development; SALT; SDI ("Star Wars"); INF treaty Against (increased) policy of DISARMAMENT; against test ban treaty; for additional WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT; missile program; scientific/ technological development in weapons/strategy; atomic bomb testing; increased DEFENSE BUDGET, increased arms expenditure (not 540); SALT; increased pay for military personnel; SDI ("Star Wars"); INF treaty
713 General or specific references to functioning and performance of defense; waste, inefficiency (not codable in 710-712)
Nuclear war; the threat of nuclear war; nuclear proliferation
The space program; space race (not 711,712)

MORALE OF NATION; Patriotism; National spirit; national unity; greed, selfishness of people BENEFITS FOR VETERANS; general reference Allowing/accepting GAYS IN THE MILITARY Other specific mention of national defense problems

## RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT

POWER OF THE (FEDERAL) GOVERNMENT; power of/control exercised by the federal government (LACK OF) HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT; (LACK OF) ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT--general reference (exc. 811) LACK OF PERSONAL ETHICS/morality of persons related to or part of government CAMPAIGN DONATIONS/PUBLIC FINANCING OF ELECTIONS; any mentions CONFIDENCE/TRUST in political leaders/system; wisdom, ability, responsiveness of political leaders; quality of leadership provided by political leaders
QUALITY/EFFICIENCY of public employees, diplomats, civil service; SIZE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY; COST OF GOVERNMENT
COMPENSATION; all references to the compensation of government employees, officials, congressmen, judges, local politicians/ bureaucrats Waste in government spending; keeping tabs on where money goes Government BUDGET PRIORITIES are wrong; Congress/President is spending money in the wrong areas/not spending money on the right things SIZE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; the (large) size of government/civil service/bureaucracy; the number of government departments/employees/programs POWER OF CONGRESS--general reference POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT, all other references to the Supreme Court except 857, 858 Other specific references to the (federal) balance of power; legislative gridlock in Washington FAIR ELECTION PROCEDURES; prevention of vote manipulation; curbing of political "bosses", smear campaigns
Other specific references to problems of representation; term limitations for members of Congress
Lack of support for the President; any anti-President comments, negative reference to the PRESIDENT's quality, style, etc.
Mention of a specific CANDIDATE or relative of a candidate -- NFS
New president/administration geetting started; other references specific to the President PUBLIC APATHY/disinterest--all references Extending/protecting EQUAL RIGHTS, basic freedoms, human rights of all citizens Other specific mention of problems relating to the functioning of government

```
OTHER
995 1990-91: "There were no issues"; "there were no
issues, just party politics"
1990-91: "There was no campaign in my district"
Other specific mentions of important problems
DK
NA
INAP; No further mention; no problems
NOTE 12: LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE CODE
GENERAL PHILOSOPHY
010 ACCEPTANCE OF CHANGE/new ideas; less bound to status quo, more open to new ideas/ways of doing things; flexible, innovative, "modern", progressive RESISTANCE TO CHANGE/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo, resist new ways of doing things; rigid, set in ways, old-fashioned -----
QUICK (RASH) RESPONSE to problems; tackle problems quickly; impetuous, impulsive, (too) aggressive, take more chances, not cautious (enough) Slow (cautious) response to problems, do-nothing, lets things go, avoid risk -----
021 IRRESPONSIBLE; does not worry about consequences; "anything goes" attitude THOUGHTFUL; worries about consequences -----
Independence of thought, ideas; think on their own; don't (always) follow party directives; outspoken activist, go-getters; look at both sides of question; more likely to compromise/give and take on an issue
    Don't think independently; compliant, disciplined,
    follow party directives; look at only one side of
    issues
    -----
    Consistent; takes firm stands; decisive;
    determined; stubborn
    Inconsistent, they switch positions/do not take
    firm stand on issues; are indecisive
    -----
    FOR EQUALITY, equal rights for everybody; "no
    'stuffed shirts"'"; talk on people's level;
    willing to listen to people, people like me
    ELITIST; favors maintaining special privileges for
    some
    -----
    EXTREME, RADICAL, far left (not further
    specified)
    MODERATE, middle-of-road, less extreme (not
```

further specified)
REACTIONARY, far right (not further specified)
-----
Cares about giving to, helping others;
compassionate; generous; do-gooder
Self-centered, cares primarily about self
-----
SENSITIVE TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS; concerned with social reform; interested in improving social conditions; for equalizing distribution of income UNAWARE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS; not favoring social reform; not interested in improving social conditions; against equalizing/redistribution of income
-----
Future-oriented, plan ahead, look to the future Not future-oriented, don't plan ahead, don't worry about the future; short-sighted -----
Idealist, not realistic about what is possible Pragmatic; down to earth, realistic
-----
Socialistic, for welfare state, for social welfare programs, for government intervention in social problems; leaves less to (interferes more with) private enterprise
FOR FREE ENTERPRISE, capitalism, against socialism (code "help big business" under group references); for development of private enterprise, against government expansion into areas of private enterprise; against government intervention in social problems, leaves individuals to fend off on their own
-----
Depends (too much) on federal government (rather than state or local government); (TOO)
CENTRALIZED, paternalism, want Washington to do everything
For states' rights, local government, less interference from Washington at local level, against powerful federal government -----

DESTROY PERSONAL INITIATIVE/individual
responsibility/individual dignity; recognize individual needs government help Initiative/Responsibility/Dignity of individual protected
-----
Humanistic; care (more) about people; for the benefit of the person Less/Not humanistic; less/not concerned about people

## -----

Patriotic, nationalist; looks out for good of our country; pride in government/country/Constitution; has the country's interest at heart
Less patriotic, less nationalist; not enough pride in government/ country/Constitution; willing to take care of other people (e.g., refugees) before taking care of people at home

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    -----
0 8 5 ~ D e f i n i t e ~ m o r a l ~ s t a n d a r d s / s t a n d s ; ~ c o n c e r n ~
    for/control of public morality
    Freedom to do as one chooses; less interested in
    strict control of social behavior; not interested
    in setting moral standards
    -----
0 8 6 ~ ( G o o d ) ~ C h r i s t i a n ; ~ s t r o n g ~ r e l i g i o u s ~ b e l i e f s
186 Not religious
    -----
0 8 7 \text { Adhere to/uphold/respect the Constitution; live up}
    to/stick to what the Constitution says
187 Deviate from/ignore/don't respect the
    Constitution; interpret the Constitution to suit
    their needs; ignore the Constitution when it suits
    their purposes
    -----
0 8 8 \text { Support/uphold/defend the Bill of Rights; protect}
    the right to freedom of speech/press/religion,
    etc.; support the ACLU
    Seek to curtail/fail to protect/unwilling to
    observe the Bill of Rights; willing to put limits
    in freedom of speech/press/ religion, etc.;
    doesn't support the ACLU
    General Philosophy (continued)
089 (More) Concerned about HUMAN RIGHTS; places
    (greater) importance on the protection of human
    rights.
189 Less/not concerned about HUMAN RIGHTS; does not
    place/places less importance on the protection of
    human rights.
    -----
0 9 0 ~ O t h e r ~ g e n e r a l ~ p h i l o s o p h y ~ r e f e r e n c e ~ p e r t a i n i n g ~ t o
    liberals
190 Other general philosophy reference pertaining to
    conservatives
```

FISCAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY REFERENCES

- Fiscal Policy--Easy Spending Responses

400 SPEND MORE FREELY/high spenders (NFS); liberal economic policy; favor government spending
401 Spend much relative to what is accomplished, WASTEFUL, not careful with spending
402 Spend much relative to money available; SPEND US DEEPER IN DEBT
403 Spend under special circumstances, such as hard times
404 Bring cheap money, MORE MONEY CIRCULATING
405 Other easy spending responses
406 Want to RAISE TAXES--NFS; want to keep taxes high/increase government revenues
407 Will increase INCOME TAXES; will not cut income taxes; will rely on increase in/high income tax to provide government revenues

- Fiscal Policy--Cautious Spending Responses

500 Spend less freely, economize in government (NFS); tight economic policy; oppose government spending
Spend little relative to what is accomplished,
LESS WASTEFUL/more careful with government
(taxpayers') money
Spend little relative to money available, REDUCE
DEBT; keep debt from getting higher, balanced
budget
Spend little even when special circumstances might
warrant
FOR SOUND MONEY, tight money, deflation
Other cautious spending responses
Want to CUT TAXES--NFS; want to keep taxes
low/decrease government revenues
Will cut INCOME TAXES; will not increase income
taxes; will rely on taxes other than income tax to
provide government revenue
Favor (too much) GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER ECONOMY;
doesn't let business get more involved/handle
problems of poverty/ unemployment, etc.
Don't favor (too much) government control over
economy; LETS BUSINESS GET MORE INVOLVED/handle
problems of poverty/ unemployment, etc.
Other reference to fiscal and economic policy
Propose/enact FAIR TAXES; believe everyone should
be taxed the same/that taxes should be even-handed
Propose/enact UNFAIR TAXES; show favoritism/give
tax breaks to certain groups or types of people
Give tax breaks to the poor/working/middle class
people; tax policies favor the lower/middle
classes
Give tax breaks to the wealthy/corporations; tax
policies favor the rich/powerful/upper classes

SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES FAVORED BY LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE
MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION; favors raising minimum
wage, or favors raising unemployment compensation
SOCIAL SECURITY, government pension rates
FULL EMPLOYMENT policies; government committment
to provide a job for everyone who wants to work
MEDICAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE, medical care for the
aged, socialized medicine, Medicare
Government control of UTILITIES, more attention to
conservation; public works, mention of ecology,
environment
Federal AID TO EDUCATION/school-building,
teachers' pay higher
Busing; forced integration
Other federal control of education or schools
response
Prayer in schools
CIVIL RIGHTS, insist more strongly on civil rights
Law and order--hard line (or NA line); want a
police state; support death penalty (88)
Law and order--soft line; oppose death penalty
(88)
Property rights, OPEN HOUSING
Policies which would divide country, have civil

```
    war, race war
6 5 0 ~ H i g h e r ~ T A R I F F S , ~ l e s s ~ f r e e ~ t r a d e
6 6 0 ~ " W e t " ~ l e g i s l a t i o n , ~ A N T I - P R O H I B I T I O N ~
6 7 0 \text { General mention of social welfare, "give-away}
    programs"
    POVERTY program
    EMPLOYMENT (job) training programs, job corps,
    etc.
    Food stamps
    Provides for/support/spend (more) for child care
    or parental leave policy; license/fund day care
    facilities
    FARM policy
    ABORTION; birth control
    Women's rights; ERA
    Legalization of pot, lower penalties/lenient drug
    laws or enforcement
    Gay rights, homosexuals
    Nuclear power, construction of nuclear plants
    Gun control
    Other specific domestic policy favored
>> 1994 SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES OPPOSED BY LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE
```

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MINIMUM WAGE or unemployment compensation; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation SOCIAL SECURITY, against raising benefits FULL EMPLOYMENT policies; government committment to provide a job for everyone who wants to work MEDICAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE, against medical care for the aged, against socialized medicine, Medicare
Government control of UTILITIES, for private power; less interested in conservation; public works, mention of ecology, environment FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION; against or drag feet on aid to education BUSING; forced integration Other federal control of education or schools response
    Prayer in schools
    CIVIL RIGHTS, against or drag feet on civil rights
    legislation, leave it to states
    Following a tough or hard line in maintenance of
    law and order; POLICE STATE; PREVENTION OF CRIME,
    etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)
    Following a soft line in maintenance of law and
    order; POLICE STATE; PREVENTION OF CRIME, etc.;
    imposing the death penalty (88)
    Property rights, OPEN HOUSING
    Policies which would divide country, have civil
    war, race war; want to unite the country
    HIGH TARIFFS, want free trade
    Repeal; WANT PROHIBITION; "dry"
    General mention of social welfare, "give-away
    programs"
    POVERTY program
    EMPLOYMENT (job) training programs, job corps
```

```
773 Food stamps
7 7 4 ~ P r o v i d e ~ f o r / s u p p o r t / s p e n d ~ ( m o r e ) ~ f o r ~ C H I L D ~ C A R E ~ o r ~
        parental leave policy; license/fund day care
        facilities
        FARM policy
        ABORTION; birth control
        Women's rights; ERA
        Legalization of pot, lower penalties/lenient drug
        laws
        Gay rights, homosexuals
        Nuclear power, construction of nuclear plants
        Gun control
        Other domestic policy opposed
```


## GROUP REFERENCES

- Liberal/Conservative Good For/Helps/Gives Special Advantage To:

| 200 | EVERYBODY; NOBODY; no catering to special interests, "people" (the majority) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 210 | WORKING OR LITTLE PEOPLE, the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class, "average man" |
| 212 | People like me, people like us |
| 220 | Unions, "LABOR", labor leaders |
| 230 | BIG BUSINESS, industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 240) |
| 231 | Rich people, UPPER CLASSES, wealthy (powerful) people |
| 240 | SMALL BUSINESSMEN |
| 250 | MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE, white collar people |
| 260 | FARMERS |
| 270 | BLACKS |
| 280 | Other racial and ethnic groups |
| 281 | THE SOUTH, some portion of the south |
| 282 | THE NORTH, some portion of the north |
| 283 | WHITE PEOPLE, white people only |
| 284 | MINORITIES, minority groups (NA which) |
| 285 | OLD PEOPLE |
| 286 | The educated, INTELLECTUALS, students |
| 290 | Other groups |
| 299 | Group reference codeable in 200 or 300 series, NA which |
| Lib <br> In | l/Conservative Bad For/Anti/Seeps In Check/Puts ace: |
| 300 | Divisive, SETS CLASS AGAINST CLASS, caters to special interests (NA what), plays group politics; not for all the people; (LIBS/CONS) only for themselves |
| 310 | WORKING OR LITTLE PEOPLE, the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class, "average man" |
| 312 | PEOPLE LIKE ME, people like us |
| 320 | Unions, "LABOR", labor leaders |
| 330 | BIG BUSINESS, industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 340) |
| 331 | Rich people, UPPER CLASSES, wealthy (powerful) people |

```
340 SMALL BUSINESSMEN
350 MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE, white collar people
3 6 0 ~ F A R M E R S
370 BLACKS
3 7 1 ~ R a c i s t , ~ p r e j u d i c e d , ~ b i g o t e d ~
380 Other racial and ethnic groups; "minority groups,"
    other or NFS
    THE SOUTH, some portion of the south
    THE NORTH, some portion of the north
    WHITE PEOPLE, white people only
    MINORITIES, minority groups (NA which)
    OLD PEOPLE
    The educated, INTELLECTUALS, students
    Other groups
```

FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES
800 WAR; get us into war (faster);
liberal/conservative associated with war, military
PEACE; more likely to keep peace,
liberal/conservative associated with peace (no
mention of Vietnam specifically)
820 Internationalist; MORE FOR FOREIGN AID/trade,
government activities abroad; cooperate with
allies; U.N. "more for foreign aid/trade"
ISOLATIONIST; avoid foreign activities, cut
foreign aid/trade (military or economic); "cut
foreign aid/trade"
840 NATIONAL SECURITY; for strong national defense
(spending); strong (firm) (too aggressive) posture
toward communism (Russia); too much defense
spending
850 INADEQUATE NATIONAL SECURITY; fail to maintain
(spend for) defense; weak posture toward communism
(Russia)
860 Specific trouble spots
870 Control of nuclear weapons
880 Strong foreign policy
881 Weak foreign policy
890 Other foreign policy--other substantive foreign
policy mentions (direction of response usually
indicated)
891 Mention of "foreign policy" difference, but no
substance or direction given (e.g., usually
response is "they differ on foreign policy or in
how they will handle foreign policy")
MISCELLANEOUS
900 Other miscellaneous reference pertaining to
liberals
901 Other miscellaneous reference pertaining to
conservatives
902 Liberal defined in terms of specific national
figure or Democratic party
903 Conservative defined in terms of specific national
figure or Republican party

```
998 DK
999 NA
000 INAP
```

NOTE 13: NATIONALITY AND ETHNICITY MASTER CODE

North America
01 American Indian, tribal mentions
02 Canadian; not specified as French-Canadian (03)
03 Canadian, of French origin
04 Mexican (excluding explicit mention of "Chicano",
"Mexican-American"
Central American

West Indies

07 Barbados
08 Cuban
09 Dominican Republic
10 Haitian
11 Jamaican
12 Puerto Rican
13 West Indian--not from one of the above countries
14 West Indian--NA which country

South America
16 South American--any country

EUROPE

British Isles
18 English, British
19 Irish (not specified as from Northern Ireland, Ulster--22)
Scottish
Welsh
From Northern Ireland (Ulster)
Scot-Irish
From British Isles; from two or more countries of the British Isles -EUROPE (continued)

Western Europe
26 Austrian
27 Belgian
28 French
29 German; also Pennsylvania Dutch
30 Luxembourg
31 Netherlands, Holland; Dutch
32 Swiss
33 From Western Europe; two or more countries of Western Europe

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Scandinavia
    35 Danish
    36 Finn, Finnish
    37 Norwegian
    38 Swedish
    39 Icelander
    40 Scandinavian; reference to two or more Scandinavian
    countries
    --------------------
    REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES FROM COMBINATION
    OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS: BRITISH ISLES, WESTERN
        EUROPE, SCANDINAVIA, MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES,
        GREECE
Eastern Europe
    43 Czechoslovakian, Slavic
    44 Estonian
    45 Hungarian
    46 Latvian
    47 Lithuanian
    4 8 ~ P o l i s h ~
    49 Russian; from U.S.S.R.
    50 Ukrainian
    5 1 ~ E a s t e r n ~ E u r o p e ; ~ r e f e r e n c e ~ t o ~ t w o ~ o r ~ m o r e ~ c o u n t r i e s
        of Eastern Europe
Balkan Countries
    53 Albanian
    54 Bulgarian
    55 Greek
    56 Rumanian
    57 Yugoslavian
    58 Mention of two or more Balkan Countries
Mediterranean Countries
    60 Italian
    61 Portugese
    62 Spanish
    63 Maltese
        ---------------------
    64 EUROPEAN; GENERAL MENTION OF EUROPE; REFERENCE TO
        TWO OR MORE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE NOT
        CODEABLE ABOVE
ASIA (except Near East)
    65 Pakistani
    66 Afghan
    6 7 \text { Indian (not American Indian, code 01)}
    68 Southeast Asia--from Indochina, Thailand, Malaya,
        Burma, Philippines, Indonesia
        Chinese
        Japanese; Japanese American
        Korean
```

```
    NEAR EAST
        7 3 \text { Egyptian}
        74 Iranian, Persian
        75 Iraqi
        76 Israeli
        77 Jordanian
        7 Lebanese
        79 Arab, Arabian, Saudi Arabian
        80 Syrian
        81 Turk, Turkish
        82 Armenian
    AFRICA
        83 African; from any African country excluding only
        Egypt (U.A.R.); South African (formerly 90)
    OCEANIA
        8 5 \text { Australian, New Zealander, Tasmanian}
    ETHNIC GROUPS
        86 White, Caucasian
        8 7 \text { Black; Negro; American Black; African American}
        88 Chicano; Mexican-American; Hispanic; Latin American
    OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS
        90 NEITHER
        91 Catholic
        92 Protestant
        9 3 ~ J e w i s h
        94 Mormon
        9 5 ~ O t h e r ~ r e l i g i o u s ~ g r o u p s
        9 7 \text { Other group; combinations not codeable above}
        98 DK
        9 9 ~ N A
>> 1994 PARTY-CANDIDATE MASTER CODES
PARTY ONLY -- PEOPLE WITHIN PARTY
    0001 Johnson
    0002 Kennedy, John; JFK
    0003 Kennedy, Robert; RFK
    0004 Kennedy, Edward; "Ted"
```

| 0005 | Kennedy, NA which |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0006 | Truman |
| 0007 | Roosevelt; "FDR" |
| 0008 | McGovern |
| 0009 | Carter |
| 0010 | Mondale |
| 0011 | McCarthy, Eugene |
| 0012 | Humphrey |
| 0013 | Muskie |
| 0014 | Dukakis, Michael |
| 0015 | Wallace |
| 0016 | Jackson, Jesse |
| 0017 | Clinton, Bill |
| 0018 | Clinton, Hillary |
| 0031 | Eisenhower; Ike |
| 0032 | Nixon |
| 0034 | Rockefeller |
| 0035 | Reagan |
| 0036 | Ford |
| 0037 | Bush |
| 0038 | Connally |
| 0039 | Kissinger |
| 0040 | McCarthy, Joseph |
| 0041 | Buchanan, Pat |
| 0051 | Other national party figures (Senators, Congressman, etc.) |
| 0052 | Local party figures (city, state, etc.) |
| 0053 | Good/Young/Experienced leaders; like whole ticket |
| 0054 | Bad/Old/Inexperienced leaders; dislike whole ticket |
| 0055 | Reference to vice-presidential candidate |
| 0097 | Other people within party reasons |
| PARTY | Y -- PARTY CHARACTERISTICS |
| 0101 | Traditional Democratic voter: always been a Democrat; just a Democrat; never been a Republican; just couldn't vote Republican |
| 0102 | Traditional Republican voter: always been a Republican; just a Republican; never been a Democrat; just couldn't vote Democratic |
| 0111 | Positive, personal, affective terms applied to party--good/nice people; patriotic; etc. |
| 0112 | Negative, personal, affective terms applied to party--bad/lazy people; lack of patriotism; etc. |
| 0121 | Can trust them; they keep their promises; you know where they stand |
| 0122 | Can't trust them; they break their promises; you don't know where they stand |
| 0131 | Party is well-organized, sticks together, is united; members are disciplined; votes party line |
| 0132 | Party is poorly-organized/really two |


|  | parties/divided/ factionalized; members not |
| :--- | :--- |
| disciplined; doesn't vote party line |  |$\quad$| Party is (more) representative/good cross-section |
| :--- |
| of the country; encompasses a wider variety of |
| views/people; is more at the center of the |
| country's views |


| CANDIDATE ONLY -- EXPERIENCE, ABILITY |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0201 | General reference to him as "a good/bad man or a  <br>  good/bad guy"; R has heard good/bad things about |
|  | him; qualifications; general ability; reference to |
|  | his "personality" |


| 0302 | Undignified/lacks dignity |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0303 | Strong/decisive/self-confident/aggressive; will end <br> all this indecision |
| 0304 | Weak/indecisive/lacks self-confidence/vacillating |
| 0305 | Inspiring; a man you can follow; "a leader" <br> 0306 |
| Uninspiring; not a man you can follow; not a leader |  |



|  | serving people |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0409 | Doesn't use office for personal benefit; not in office to maximize personal benefit |
| 0410 | Uses/in office (mostly) for personal benefits (junket trips, big salary, other perks) |
| 0411 | Patriotic; (88) like Bush's stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue |
| 0412 | Unpatriotic; (88) dislike Dukakis' stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue |
| 0413 | Understands the nation's/district's problems; well-informed; studies up on issues |
| 0414 | Doesn't understand the nation's/district's problems; poorly informed; doesn't study up on issues |
| 0415 | Realistic |
| 0416 | Unrealistic; too idealistic; (if "idealistic" in positive sense, code 0403) |
| 0417 | Uses common sense; makes a lot of sense; pragmatic/ practical/down-to-earth |
| 0418 | Not sensible; impractical |
| 0419 | (Too) well educated; scholarly |
| 0420 | Poorly educated; unschooled |
| 0421 | Intelligent/Smart |
| 0422 | Unintelligent/Stupid/Dumb |
| *0464 | Uninformed; doesn't (seem to) know anything about the issues/what is going on in the country/ government |
| 0423 | ```Religious; "moral" (in religious sense); God-fearing; "too" religious``` |
| 0424 | "Irreligious"; "immoral" (in religious sense); Playboy interview (reflects on Carter--1976) |
| 0425 | Self-made; not well off; started out as poor; worked his way up; (started out) unpolished/unrefined/rough |
| 0426 | Wealthy; rich; born with silver spoon in mouth; polished/refined/well-mannered |
| 0427 | Old hat; has run before; a die-hard; "a loser" (in the past) |
| 0428 | Someone new; a fresh face |
| 0429 | Don't change horses in midstream |
| 0430 | Time for a change; incumbent has been in office too long/long enough [code 174 for mentions of party] |
| 0431 | Unsafe/Unstable; dictatorial; craves power; ruthless |
| 0432 | Safe/Stable |
| 0433 | Sense of humor; jokes a lot (too much) |
| 0434 | No sense of humor; humorless (too serious) |

```
0435 Kind/Warm/Gentle
0436 Cold/Aloof
0437 Likeable; gets along with people; friendly;
    outgoing
    Not likeable; can't get along with people
    Democratic (in non-partisan sense)
    Undemocratic (in non-partisan sense)
    High-fallutin'/High-brow; talks in circles; can't
    talk to common man; can't communicate ideas well
    Not high-fallutin'/is low-brow; talks straight; can
    talk to common man; can communicate ideas well
    Well-known; "I know him/her"
    Unknown; not well known
    Reference to his family (not 0457)
    Reference to his wife/spouse
    Speaking ability
    Health
    Appearance/Looks/Face/Appearance on TV; his smile
    Age (NA how perceived)
    (Too) Old
    (TOO) Young
    Mature
    Immature
    Regional reference; "he's a Southerner"; "he's a
    Midwesterner"; he comes from the country/a rural
    area; area reference
    Previous occupation
    He's a family man
    Energetic; too energetic
    Not energetic
    Gender, e.g., "She's a woman"
    Racial/Ethnic attribute; "He is a black man"
    Located after 0422
    Other negative personal qualities
    Other positive personal qualities
    Other candidate personal qualities
    References to Playboy interview--NA direction or
    neutral; "it's OK," "that is what the Bible says",
    (not 0401)--1976
CANDIDATE ONLY--PARTY CONNECTIONS
```

| 0500 | A Democrat; good Democrat; typical Democrat |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0501 | A Republican; good Republican; typical Republican |
| 0502 | Controlled by party regulars/bosses/machine <br> 0503 |
| 0504 | Not controlled by party regulars/bosses |



```
    doing; is good/bad President; are providing
    good/bad administration
*0622
    0610
    0613
    0614
*0625
    0615
    0 6 1 6
*0623
    Doing the best he can (under the circumstances);
    doing as good a job as anyone else could do;
    everyone makes some mistakes
0617 Will face (difficult) issues; faces problems
    directly; faces up to political reality
0618 Will not face (difficult) issues; will not face
    problems directly; ignores political reality
    0619 Supports the president/works well with the
        president/would work well with the president
        Does not support the president/does not (would not)
        work well with the president
    0 6 2 1 ~ R e s p o n s e ~ t o / h a n d l i n g ~ o f ~ d o m e s t i c ~ c r i s i s ~ o r ~ n a t u r a l
        disaster - riot, hurricane, tornado, earthquake,
        flood, etc.
*0622 Located after 0609
*0623 Located after 0616
*0625 Located after 0614
    Opposes term limitations for Congress
    Favors term limitations for Congress
    The economy is bad, but that is not (necessarily)
    his fault
0 6 9 7 \text { Other government management reasons}
0628 [1994] Contract with America that was proposed by
    Republicans; support/commitment/opposition to
    Contract with America
```

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--MISCELLANEOUS

0701 $\quad$| Just like him/them (NA why); like everything about |
| :--- |
| him/them; "I was hoping he would win the |
| (nomination/primaries)" |

|  | general; the candidate ran against someone I really like/dislike |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0726 | Splits votes; will elect wrong candidate; "spoiler" |
| 0727 | Expression of sympathy/admiration for the candidate's underdog position; trying hard against terrible odds; courageous uphill battle; "I like underdogs"; "they are bucking the guy" (keeping him off ballot, not taking him seriously, not giving him enough publicity) |
| 0728 | Negative comments about the candidate's switching parties, being a turncoat, disloyal to his original party |
| 0729 | Party selection of a woman for vice-president |
| 0730 | Mention of debates; candidate's performance in the debates |
| 0731 | ```Position (vote) on increasing congressional salary; position (vote) on accepting honoraria/outside pay/royalties while in office``` |
| *0732 | Located after 0702 |
| 0733 | References to candidate's children or extended family [code 446 for references to spouse] |
| 0796 | References to unfair/undeserved/excessive criticism by media or public |
| 0797 | ```Other miscellaneous reasons: Other miscellaneous reasons relating to image and candidate/party effect on nation``` |
| PARTY | CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY/PHILOSOPHY |
| 0801 | General assessment of ideas/policies/stands (unspecified) |
| 0802 | Different from other party/candidate |
| 0803 | Same as other party/candidate; not different enough |
| 0804 | (Too) negative; always tearing down other side; no solutions of his/their own |
| 0805 | For government activity; believe government should take care of things; for big government; supports social programs/ spending (not 0905-0907) |
| 0806 | Against government activity; believe government involved in too many things; favors reduction in social programs/ spending (not 0905-0907) |
| 0807 | Humanistic; favor human beings over property rights |
| 0808 | Not humanistic; favor property rights over human beings |


| 0809 | Favor social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0810 | Against social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions |
| 0811 | Socialistic |
| 0812 | Anti-socialistic |
| 0813 | Communistic/soft/hard-liner on Communism/apologist for Communists/dupe |
| 0814 | (Too) anti-communistic/hard-liner on Communism |
| 0815 | (Too) liberal (except 0531 or 0533) |
| 0816 | (Too) conservative (except 0532 or 0534) |
| 0817 | Moderate/middle of the road/for slow change; not an extremist/fanatic |
| 0818 | Extremist/fanatic/too far out; not too moderate/not a fence-sitter |
| 0819 | Pro-Far Right/Birchers/reactionaries; encouraging fascist/ police state |
| 0820 | Anti-Far Right/ " " ; discouraging |
| 0821 | Pro-Far Left/radicals/Yippies/SDS; encouraging anarchy/ guerilla state |
| 0822 | Anti-Far Left/ " " " ; discouraging |
| 0823 | Pro-Extremists (NA direction)/nuts/bomb-throwers |
| 0824 | Anti-Extremists " |
| 0827 | Pro-States'/local/community rights; better local government |
| 0828 | Anti- " " " " ; worse/weaker local government |
| 0829 | For equality; believe everyone should have things equally/ be treated equally |
| 0830 | Anti-equality; believe some people should have more than others/people should not be treated equally |
| 0831 | Generous, compassionate, believe in helping others |
| 0832 | Selfish, only help themselves |
| 0833 | Acceptance of change/new ideas; less bound to status quo; more open to new ideas/ways of doing things; flexible, innovative |
| 0834 | Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo; resist new ways of doing things; rigid |
| 0835 | Has a well-defined set of beliefs/definite philosophy; does not compromise on principles; has (clear) understanding of goals they stand for |
| 0836 | Has poorly defined set of beliefs; lacks a definite philosophy; compromise on principles; has no (clear) understanding of goals they stand for |
| 0837 | Favor work ethic; believes in self-reliance/in people working hard to get ahead |
| 0838 | Doesn't favor work ethic; believes in people being |


|  | handed things/in government handouts (if specific policy mentioned, code in 0900's) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0841 | Keep track of/control over administration heads, cabinet members, etc.; follow through on policies; determine if programs are working |
| 0842 | Don't (as in 0841) |
| 0843 | Conditional evaluation: $R$ suggests candidate/party cannot solve problems because not under his/their control (no negative connotations); will he/they be able to do what they say (determining factor outside his/their control); "I like what he says but wonder if he can do it" (if clearly negative, code in 0122 or 0402) |
| 0845 | Will involve/wants to involve people/Congress/Cabinet/ advisors/other government officials in government/ decision making |
| 0846 | Will not involve people/Congress/Cabinet/advisors/other government officials in government/decision making |
| 0847 | Separation of church and state/religion and politics--pro |
| 0848 | Separation of church and state/religion and politics--anti |
| 0849 | Stand/views on religion (church/state relationship NA) |
| 0897 | Other Government Activity/Philosophy reasons |
| PARTY | CANDIDATE--DOMESTIC POLICIES |
| 0900 | General assessment of domestic ideas/policies/stands (unspecified) |
| 0901 | General assessment of economic policy (unspecified) |
| 0902 | Government economic controls--NA direction |
| 0903 | " --Pro; we need planned economy; control of private enterprise |
| 0904 | " --Anti; we have too much interference in private enterprise |
| 0905 | Welfare/Poverty problems--NA direction; give-away |
| 0906 | " " " --Pro government aid/activity; pro give-aways |
| 0907 | --Anti government aid/activity; anti give-aways; pro self-help |
| 0908 | Social Security/Pensions--NA direction |
| 0909 | --Pro expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits |
| 0910 | --Anti expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease |
| 0911 | Unemployment compensation--NA direction |



| 0934 | "The Times"/General conditions/Prosperity/The Economy --better under him/them |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0935 | " " --worse under him/them |
| 0936 | Inflation/Cost of living--lower/better under him/them |
| 0937 | " " " --higher/worse under him/them |
| 0938 | Wages/Salaries/Income/Employment--higher/better under him/ them |
| 0939 | " " " --lower/worse under him/them |
| 0940 | Prices for producers--higher/better under him/them |
| 0941 | " " --lower/worse (if farm, see 0943-0945) |
| 0942 | Located after 0933 |
| 0943 | Programs to help farmers -- NA direction |
| 0944 | --Pro (greater) help/fairer system, reform in system; higher price supports |
| 0945 | --Anti (greater) help/fairer system, reform in system; higher price supports |
| 0946 | Civil rights/Racial <br> justice/Integration/Desegregation/Voting Rights -NA direction |
| 0947 | - Pro |
| 0948 | -- Anti |
| *1043 | Affirmative Action programs -- NA direction |
| *1044 | -- Pro; favors quotas based on race or gender |
| *1045 | -- Anti; opposes quotas based on race or gender |
| 0949 | Civil liberties/Freedom of expression/First amendment/ Privacy -- NA direction |
| 0950 | " -- Pro; against snooping; political trials, etc; (88) like Dukakis' stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue |
| 0951 | -- Anti; for snooping; political trials; McCarthyite; (88) dislike Republican party stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue |
| 0952 | General assessment of Labor policy (unspecified) |
| 0953 | Right to work laws--NA direction |
| 0954 | " " " --Pro (i.e., opposes unions [anti-labor, code 1208]) |
| 0955 | " --Anti (i.e., supports unions [pro-labor, code 1207]) |
| 0956 | Strikes--NA direction |
| 0957 | --will have fewer/will handle better |
| 0958 | " --will have more/will handle worse |
| 0959 | Public power/Utilities/TVA/Atomic reactors/Nuclear power plants/Etc. -- NA direction |


| 0960 | " -- Pro |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0961 | " " -- Anti |
| *1059 | Regulation of companies engaged in public communication or transportation -- pro |
| *1060 | " " " " -- anti |
| 0962 | Ecology/Environment; Air and Water Pollution--NA direction |
| 0963 | Will crack down on polluters, will be activist; will protect the environment |
| 0964 | Won't crack down on polluters, doesn't care; in league with polluters; not willing to protect the environment |
| 0965 | Veterans' Benefits--NA direction |
| 0966 | " " --Pro expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits |
| 0967 | --Anti expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease |
| 0968 | Law and order--NA direction |
| 0969 | " " --soft line--unspecified |
| 0970 | " " " --blacks |
| 0971 | " " " --campus demonstrators |
| 0972 | " " " --criminals/organized crime/ |
| 0973 | " " " " --anti power of police; court interference |
| *1041 | " " " " --opposes death penalty |
| 0974 | " --hard line--unspecified |
| 0975 | " " --blacks |
| 0976 | " " --campus demonstrators |
| 0977 | " --criminals/organized crime/ hoodlums/street crime |
| 0978 | " " " " --pro power of police; reduced court interference |
| *1042 | " " " "--favors death penalty |
| 0979 | Public morality--NA direction |
| 0980 | --Strict/older/traditionalistic outlook; improve/renew morality of country; pro-family; defends family values |
| 0981 | " --Permissive/newer/modernistic outlook; <br> not (strongly enough) pro-family; <br> doesn't defend (strongly enough) family values |
| 0982 | Drugs--NA direction |
| 0983 | " --Pro legalization/decriminalization; soft-liner; (88) doesn't support (strongly enough) the war on drugs; not willing to do more to combat drug use/pushers; involvement with Noreiga |
| 0984 | --Anti legalization/decriminalization; hard-liner; (88) supports the war on drugs; willing to do more to combat drug use/ pushers |



| 1023 | " " --Pro |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1024 | " " --Anti |
| 1025 | Health--NA direction: [1994](Clinton's) National health care plan/program |
| 1026 | " --Pro government programs/aid for mentally ill, disabled, handicapped: [1994] (Clinton's) National health care plan/program |
| 1027 |  |
| 1028 | Space program--NA direction |
| 1029 | " " --Pro |
| 1030 | " " --Anti |
| 1031 | Help to/improvement in a specific industry or occupation--NA direction |
| 1032 | " " " " " -- Pro help/improvement |
| 1033 | " " " " " -- Anti help/improvement |
| *1057 |  |
| *1058 | " " " " -- Anti |
| 1035 | Polarization of classes/increasing gap between rich and poor--NA direction |
| 1036 | $\text { " " " " "-will stop trend/ } \begin{gathered} \text { handle better } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1037 | " " " " " --will accelerate trend/ |
| 1038 | Day care--NA direction |
| 1039 | " " --favors/will expand or extend day care programs |
| 1040 | " --opposes/will not expand or extend (will cut or eliminate) day care programs |
| *1050 | Family/maternity leave laws -- Pro |
| *1051 | " " " " " -- Anti |
| 1041 | Located after 0973 |
| *1042 | Located after 0978 |
| *1043 | Located after 0948 |
| *1044 | Located after 0948 |
| *1045 | Located after 0948 |
| *1046 | Located after 0928 |
| *1047 | Located after 0919 |
| *1048 | Located after 0919 |
| *1049 | Located after 0919 |
| *1050 | Located after 1040 |
| *1051 | Located after 1040 |
| *1052 | Located after 0919 |
| *1053 | Located after 0919 |
| *1054 | Located after 0928 |
| *1055 | Located after 0933 |
| *1056 | Located after 0933 |
| *1057 | Located after 1033 |
| *1058 | Located after 1033 |
| *1059 | Located after 0961 |
| *1060 | Located after 0961 |


| PARTY | CANDIDATE--FOREIGN POLICIES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1101 | General assessment of foreign ideas/policies/stands (unspecified) |
| 1102 | Foreign policies more clear-cut/decisive; less bungling |
| 1103 | Foreign policies less clear-cut/decisive; more bungling |
| 1104 | Internationalist/Interested in other countries' problems/Interested in world role/Pro-UN and allies; Meddling in other people's problems |
| 1105 | Isolationist/America First/Fortress America/Would meddle less in other people's problems |
| *1184 | Military/Defense position/spending--NA direction or neutral (not 1106, 1107) |
| 1106 | Strong military position/Preparedness/Weapons systems/ Pentagon spending/Overkill; SDI ("Star Wars") |
| 1107 | Weak military position/Pentagon spending cutbacks/No overkill/Reduce armed forces; SDI ("Star Wars") |
| 1108 | Cold-war oriented; opposed detente; international Communist-fighter |
| 1109 | Against cold war/Wants thaw/Detente/Understanding with international communists (if NA whether international, code in 0813-0814) |
| 1110 | Military aid to allies--NA direction |
| 1111 | " " " --Pro |
| 1112 | " " " --Anti |
| 1113 | Economic aid/Foreign aid/AID/Non-military aid--NA direction |
| 1114 | " " " " " " --Pro |
| 1115 | " " " " " " " --Anti |
| 1116 | Located after 1163 |
| 1117 | " " " |
| 1118 | Mideast--NA direction; any references to oil <br> embargo; boycott of companies dealing with Israel; [1992] References to involvement in Iraqgate/arming of Saddam Hussein |
| 1119 | " --handle better/more experience; positive comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty |
| 1120 | " --handle worse/less experience; negative comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty |
| 1121 | " --Pro-Israel/anti-Arabs |
| 1122 | " --Anti-Israel/pro-Arabs; wishy-washy on Israel |
| 1123 | Red China--NA direction |
| 1124 | " " --handle better/more experience/doing well, |
| 1125 | " better $"$--handle worse/less experience/doing poorly |


| 1126 | " " --pro understanding/thaw/detente/new relationships/ recognition/admission to UN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1127 | " " --anti understanding/thaw/detente/new |
|  | relationships/ recognition/admission to UN; defender of Formosa/ Chaing/Nationalists |
| 1128 | Russia--NA direction |
| 1129 | " --handle better/more experience |
| 1130 | " --handle worse/less experience |
| 1131 | " --pro understanding/thaw/detente/broadening of relations; SALT II |
| 1132 | " --anti understanding/thaw/detente/broadening of relations; SALT II |
| 1133 | Eastern Europe--NA direction |
| 1134 | " --handle better/more experience |
| 1135 | --handle worse/less experience |
| 1136 | --pro defense of Iron-Curtain countries |
| 1137 | --anti |
| *1301 | Western Europe -- NA direction |
| *1302 | " " -- handling relations with European |
| *1303 | Community/specific countries well (better) |
| 1138 | Latin America--NA direction |
| 1139 | " " --handle better/more experience |
| 1140 | --handle worse/less experience |
| 1141 | ```" " --pro-third world posture; reach understanding with Castro/Chile/neutrals; anti-colonialism /European powers; against Contra aid/pro- Sandinista``` |
| 1142 | " " --anti-third world posture; hard anti-communism/anti-revolutionary policy; pro-colonialism/ European powers; pro Contra aid/anti-Sandinista |
| *1198 | (Involvement in) Diversion of money to the Contras (in violation of the law) |
| 1143 | Africa--NA direction |
| 1144 | --handle better/more experience |
| 1145 | --handle worse/less experience |
| 1146 | " --pro-third world posture; reach understanding with leftists/neutrals; anti-colonialism/ European powers |
| 1147 | " --anti-third world posture; hard <br> anti-communism/anti-revolutionary policy; procolonialism/European powers |
| 1148 | Asia/India--NA direction |
| 1149 | " --handle better/more experience |
| 1150 | " --handle worse/less experience |
| 1151 | " --pro India/Bangladesh |
| 1152 | " " --pro Pakistan |
| 1153 | Located after 1163 |
| 1154 | " " " |
| 1155 | " " " |
| 1156 | " " " |

1157
1158
1159
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1161
1163
*1116
*1117
*1162
*1300
*1153
*1154
*1155
*1156
1164
1165
1166
*1196
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1172
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1174
*1178
1175
1176
1177
*1178
1179

1180

Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--NA direction
" " " " --better chance for peace " " " " --poorer chance for peace; failed to end war
" " " " --pro military victory/
preservation of Saigon regime
" " " " --anti military victory/ willing to sacrifice Thieu/Sy; favoring withdrawal " " --will bring policy change (unspecified)

Trouble spots (not specifically coded)--would handle better (Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf)
" " " " " --would handle worse
(Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf)
(88) The invasion of Grenada
(91) The Persian Gulf war/ Desert Storm

Would raise American prestige
Would lower American prestige; not maintain American prestige

Would have better chance for peace (unspecified); not get us into trouble abroad
Would have poorer chance for peace (unspecified); get us into war/trouble abroad Tariffs--NA direction " --Pro free trade/reduce tariffs; would not protect US labor from foreign competition " --Anti free trade; for high tariffs; would protect US labor from foreign competition Foreign trade/balance of payments deficit--any mention
Trade with communists--NA direction
" " --Pro
" " --Anti
Draft--NA direction " --Pro volunteer army/abolition of peacetime draft
" --Anti volunteer army; for peacetime draft
" --Pro amnesty/pardon
" --Anti amnesty/draft dodgers/pardon
Amnesty--NA direction
POW-MIA--Will get prisoners back, will not abandon them
POW-MIA--Will not get prisoners back, will abandon them
POW-MIA--NA direction
Located after 1174
Did a good job of getting the boys/country out of Vietnam war; got us out of Vietnam

Should have won Vietnam war; gave too much away and then pulled out

```
1181 Secrecy/deception in U.S. foreign policy; shuttle
        diplomacy; Kissinger's foreign policy (1976) --NA
        direction
    1182
    1183
    1184
    1185
1186
    187
1188
1189
1190
1191
1192
1193
1 1 9 4
1 1 9 5
*1196
1 1 9 7
*1198
    1 1 9 9
    Iran-Contra affair--NFS (NA whether 1187 or 1198)
PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS
```

```
Secrecy/deception in U.S. foreign policy; shuttle " " " " --Pro " " " " --Anti
Located after 1105
Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Pro
Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Anti
Iranian crisis; American hostages (1980)/Arms sale (1986) -- NA direction
1188 " " " " --has handled well/would handle better
" " " " --has handled poorly/would
handle worse
Nuclear freeze/Disarmament--NA direction
" " " --Pro
" " " --Anti
Terrorism; dealings with terrorists; hostages (except 1187-1189) -- NA direction; (88) Bombing of Libya
" " " -- has handled/would handle better; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy " " " -- has handled/would handle worse; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy
Located after 1166
Other foreign policy reasons
Located after 1142
Iran-Contra affair--NFS (NA whether 1187 or 1198)
PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS
Special interests/Privileged people/Influential--Pro
" " " " --Anti
"People like me"--pro, NA whether 1205, 1206
" " " --anti, " " " "
Common man/People/Little people/Working people--Pro
" " " " --Anti
Labor/Unions/Labor bosses/Racketeers--Pro
" " " " --Anti
Big Business/Corporate rich/The rich individuals/People with power/Wall
Street/Industry/Upper classes--Pro
```

1210

1211 1212

```
(Same as 1209) --Anti
        Small businessman--Pro
        " " --Anti
        White collar workers/Salaried people/Middle
        class--Pro
        " " --Anti
        Farmers/Country people--Pro
        " " --Anti
        Blacks/Black people/Negroes--Pro
        " " --Anti
        People on welfare/ADC mothers/"Chiselers"--Pro
        " " " --Anti
        Old people/Senior citizens--Pro
        " " " --Anti
        Young people/Sids/"Freaks"/Hippies--Pro
        " " " " " --Anti
        Women/Feminists/Womens Liberationists,
        "sexists"--Pro
        " " " " " --Anti
        Veterans/Servicemen--Pro
        " " --Anti
        Ethnic or racial group (exc. 1217-1218); Minority
        groups (NA composition--Pro
        " " --Anti
        Section of the country--Pro
        " " --Anti
        Poor people/needy people/the unemployed -- Pro
        " " --Anti
        Civil servants--Pro
        " " --Anti
    Other group connection reasons
    Located after 1162
    Located after 1137
    Located after 1137
    Located after 1137
```

EVENTS UNIQUE TO ONE CAMPAIGN
[1992] Perot quit the race/is a quitter - NFS
[1992] Because Perot quit the race he is not
trustworthy/dependable/steadfast (enough); he let
down his supporters
[1992] Because Perot quit the race and then
re-entered it he is indecisive/inconsistent/not

```
            stable (enough); mentions of re-entering the race
                after have left it - NFS
5004
[1992] Perot is not a serious candidate
```

MISSING DATA CODES

| 9001 | R has been influenced by spouse |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9002 | R has been influenced by someone else |
| 9996 | Refused to say |
| 9997 | Other miscellaneous |
| 9998 | DK |
| 9999 | NA |
| 0000 | INAP |

* Indicates code descriptions that are listed out-of-order.

```
>> 1994 PARTY DIFFERENCES MASTER CODE
RESPONSES THAT REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE CANDIDATES
RATHER THAN PARTIES SHOULD BE CODED 910. However, if
the candidates are referred to as leaders or
representatives of the parties, the response should be
coded with the appropriate code category.
```

BROAD PHILOSOPHY

- LIBERAL RESPONSES

001 More LIBERAL, progressive--too far left
010 ACCEPTANCE OF CHANGE/new ideas; less bound to status quo; more open to new ideas; new ways of doing things
020 QUICK (RASH) RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS; tackle problems quickly; impetuous; impulsive; too aggressive; take more chances; not cautious enough
030 More extreme, RADICAL (NFS)
040 SOCIALISTIC; for welfare state; for social welfare programs; sensitive to social problems; leaves less to (interferes more with) private enterprise 050 DEPENDS (TOO MUCH) ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (rather than state or local government); (too)
centralized, paternalism; want Washington to do everything
060 DESTROY PERSONAL INITIATIVE/individual
responsibility/individual dignity; recognize individual needs government help
070 FUTURE-ORIENTED; plan ahead; look to the future 085 FREEDOM TO DO AS ONE CHOOSES; less interested in strict control of social behavior; not interested in moral standards

```
0 8 6 ~ N o t ~ r e l i g i o u s ; ~ a g a i n s t ~ p r a y e r ~ i n ~ s c h o o l
0 9 0 ~ O t h e r ~ b r o a d ~ p h i l o s o p h y - - l i b e r a l ~
```

- CONSERVATIVE RESPONSES

```
100
1 1 0
```

    For FREE ENTERPRISE capitalism; against socialism
    ```
    For FREE ENTERPRISE capitalism; against socialism
    (code "help big business" under group references);
    (code "help big business" under group references);
    unaware of social problems; for development of
    unaware of social problems; for development of
    private enterprise; against expansion of
    private enterprise; against expansion of
    government activities into areas of private
    government activities into areas of private
    enterprise
    enterprise
    FOR STATES' RIGHTS, local government; less
    FOR STATES' RIGHTS, local government; less
    interference from Washington at local level;
    interference from Washington at local level;
    against powerful federal government
    against powerful federal government
    INITIATIVE/responsibility/dignity of individual
    INITIATIVE/responsibility/dignity of individual
    protected
    protected
    NOT FUTURE-ORIENTED; don't plan ahead; don't worry
    NOT FUTURE-ORIENTED; don't plan ahead; don't worry
    about the future
    about the future
    DEFINITE MORAL STANDARDS/stands; concern
    DEFINITE MORAL STANDARDS/stands; concern
    for/control of public morality; upholds/fosters
    for/control of public morality; upholds/fosters
    family values
    family values
    (Good) Christian; strong religious beliefs; for
    (Good) Christian; strong religious beliefs; for
    prayer
    prayer
    in school
    in school
    Other broad philosophy--conservative
```

    Other broad philosophy--conservative
    ```
```

More CONSERVATIVE/reactionary; too far right

```
More CONSERVATIVE/reactionary; too far right
RESISTANCE TO CHANGE/NEW IDEAS; stick to (protect)
RESISTANCE TO CHANGE/NEW IDEAS; stick to (protect)
    status quo; traditionalists; resist new ways of
    status quo; traditionalists; resist new ways of
    doing things; rigid
    doing things; rigid
    SLOW (CAUTIOUS) RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS; DO-NOTHING;
    SLOW (CAUTIOUS) RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS; DO-NOTHING;
    lets things go
    lets things go
    Moderate; middle of road (NFS); less extreme
```

    Moderate; middle of road (NFS); less extreme
    ```

GROUP REFERENCES
- PARTY SEEN AS GOOD FOR, HELPING, GIVING SPECIAL ADVANTAGE TO:

Everybody; nobody; no catering to special
interests, "people" (the majority)
WORKING OR LITTLE PEOPLE; the common (poor, lowly)
        people, the working class; "average man"
        People LIKE ME; people like us
        Unions, "LABOR", labor leaders
        BIG BUSINESS; industry, "business(men)", Wall
        Street (except small businessman, code 240);
        agribusiness/large farming businesses
        RICH PEOPLE; upper classes; wealthy (powerful)
        people
        SMALL BUSINESSMEN
        MIDDLE CLASS people; white collar people
        FARMERS
        BLACKS
        OTHER RACIAL AND ETHNIC groups
        The SOUTH, some portion of the south
        The NORTH, some portion of the north

283
284
285
286
290
```

            White PEOPLE, white people only
            MINORITIES, minority groups (NA which)
            OLD people
            THE educated, intellectuals, students
            Other groups
            - GENERAL PARTY DIFFERENCES FOR GROUPS:
    ```

Group differences codeable in 200 or 300
series--NA which
- PARTY SEEN AS BAD FOR, ANTI, KEEPING IN CHECK, PUTTING IN PLACE:
```

Divisive (sets class against class, caters to

```
Divisive (sets class against class, caters to
special interests (NA what), plays group politics,
special interests (NA what), plays group politics,
not for all the people; (Dems/Reps) ONLY FOR
not for all the people; (Dems/Reps) ONLY FOR
THEMSELVES
THEMSELVES
WORKING OR LITTLE PEOPLE; the common (poor, lowly)
WORKING OR LITTLE PEOPLE; the common (poor, lowly)
    people, the working class; "average man"
    people, the working class; "average man"
    People LIKE ME; people like us
    People LIKE ME; people like us
    Unions, "LABOR", labor leaders
    Unions, "LABOR", labor leaders
    BIG BUSINESS; industry, "business(men)", Wall
    BIG BUSINESS; industry, "business(men)", Wall
    Street (except small businessman, code 340)
    Street (except small businessman, code 340)
    RICH PEOPLE; upper classes; wealthy (powerful)
    RICH PEOPLE; upper classes; wealthy (powerful)
    people)
    people)
    SMALL BUSINESSMEN
    SMALL BUSINESSMEN
    MIDDLE CLASS people; white collar people
    MIDDLE CLASS people; white collar people
    FARMERS
    FARMERS
    BLACKS
    BLACKS
    Racist, prejudiced, bigoted
    Racist, prejudiced, bigoted
    Other racial and ethnic groups; "MINORITY GROUPS"
    Other racial and ethnic groups; "MINORITY GROUPS"
    other or not specified
    other or not specified
    The SOUTH, some portion of the south
    The SOUTH, some portion of the south
    The NORTH, some portion of the north
    The NORTH, some portion of the north
    WHITE people, white people only
    WHITE people, white people only
    MINORITIES, minority groups (NA which)
    MINORITIES, minority groups (NA which)
    OLD people
    OLD people
    The EDUCATED, intellectuals, students
    The EDUCATED, intellectuals, students
    Other groups
```

    Other groups
    ```

DOMESTIC POLICY REFERENCES
- FISCAL POLICY--EASY SPENDING RESPONSES

400 SPEND MORE FREELY/high spenders (NFS)
401 Spend much relative to what is accomplished; WASTEFUL, not careful with spending
402 Spend much relative to money available; spend us DEEPER IN DEBT; DEFICIT SPENDING
403 Spend under special circumstances, such as hard times
404 Bring cheap money; more money circulating
405 Other easy spending response
406 RAISE TAXES--NFS; keep taxes high; seek to increase government revenues

Increse INCOME TAXES; will not cut income taxes; rely on increase in/high income tax to provide government revenues

FISCAL POLICY--CAUTIOUS SPENDING RESPONSES
500 SPEND LESS FREELY; economy in government (NFS)
501 Spend little relative to what is accomplished; less wasteful/more careful with government (taxpayers') money
502 Spend little relative to money available; REDUCE DEBT, keep debt from getting higher, BALANCED BUDGET
503 Spend little even when special circumstances might warrant
For sound money/tight money, deflation Other cautious spending response CUT TAXES--NFS; keep taxes low; seek to decrease government revenues
507 Cut INCOME TAXES; will not increase income taxes; rely on taxes other than income tax to provide government revenue
- FISCAL POLICY--GENERAL SPENDING RESPONSES

General mention of taxes--neutral or NA direction General mention of spending--neutral or NA direction
- ASSOCIATION OF PARTY WITH GOOD/POSITIVE DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

Responsible promised (NA what); restraint on promises, realistic, doesn't promise too much Don't have (too much) government control over the economy; or lets BUSINESS GET MORE INVOLVED/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc. (GOOD) GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE ECONOMY, business Good for the nation's economy--general positive reference PROSPERITY in nation; good times for all, high national production, avoidance of depression, HIGH EMPLOYMENT
Price INFLATION HELD IN CHECK; lower cost of living
Propose/enact FAIR TAXES; believe everyone should be taxed the same/ that taxes should be evenhanded.
Give tax breaks to the poor/working/middle class people; tax plicies favor the lower/middle classes LOCAL PERSONAL GOOD TIMES economically; head of family gets (keeps) better job (wages) when party is in power, family better off economically under this party (no direct government benefits like social security mentioned)
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY--characteristics of the party or administration (local or national), other
- GENERAL DOMESTIC POLICY RESPONSES
        One party has MORE EXPERIENCE, is better, smarter,
        more united
        (Only) party has a philosophy/program/platform;
        stands for something
        Other positive domestic associations
        General mention of unemployment--neutral or NA
        direction
        General mention of inflation--neutral or NA
        direction
        economy

A domestic issue difference is cited which could be coded in the 400 or 500 series, but NA which

\section*{- ASSOCIATION OF PARTY WITH BAD/NEGATIVE DOMESTIC SITUATIONS}

IRRESPONSIBLE PROMISES (NA what); promises too much; unrealistic, pie-in-the sky; can't fulfill promises
512 Have (too much) govt control over the economy; or does not let busi-ness get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.
Bad for the nation's economy, general negative
(POOR) GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE ECONOMY reference
Hard times, depression in nation, much unemployment, low (over) production Create/does not control price INFLATION; high cost of living in nation Propose/enact UNFAIR TAXES; show favoritism/give tax breaks to certain groups or types of people Give tax breaks to the wealth/corporations; tax policies favor the rich/powerful/upper classes LOCAL/PERSONAL HARD TIMES economically; head of family gets laid off (poorer wages) when party is in power; family worse off economically under this party
Dishonesty/corruption (nepotism, graft, patronage)
of party or administration (local or national); other similar characteristics of the party; Watergate
One party has LESS EXPERIENCE/is worse/not as smart; party is not (is less) unified Party has no philosophy/programs/platform; doesn't stand for anything Other negative domestic association with party
- SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES FAVORED BY PARTY
        similar characteristics of the party
        General mention of economic policy/handling of the
        be coded in the 400 or 500 series, but NA which
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 610 & MEDICAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE; medical card for aged; socialized medicine; medicare \\
\hline 612 & HOUSING; aid to the homeless \\
\hline 620 & Government CONTROL OF UTILITIES; more attention to conservation; public works; mention of ecology, environment \\
\hline 630 & Federal AID TO EDUCATION/school-building; teachers' pay higher \\
\hline 631 & BUSING; forced integration \\
\hline 632 & OTHER FED. CONTROL OF EDUCATION/schools response; school choice plans \\
\hline 634 & Gun control \\
\hline 640 & CIVIL RIGHTS; insist more strongly on civil rights \\
\hline 641 & LAW AND ORDER--HARD LINE (or NA line); wants a police state; support death penalty (88) \\
\hline 642 & LAW AND ORDER--SOFT LINE; oppose death penalty (88) \\
\hline 643 & PROPERTY RIGHTS; open housing \\
\hline 644 & Policies which would DIVIDE COUNTRY; have civil war; race war \\
\hline 650 & Higher TARIFFS; less free trade \\
\hline 660 & "Wet" legislation; ANTI-PROHIBITION \\
\hline 670 & General mention of SOCIAL WELFARE; "GIVE AWAY PROGRAMS" \\
\hline 671 & POVERTY program \\
\hline 672 & EMPLOYMENT (JOB) TRAINING PROGRAMS, Job Corps, etc. \\
\hline 680 & FARM policy \\
\hline 681 & Abortion \\
\hline 682 & Women's rights; ERA \\
\hline 683 & Legalization of marijuana; (more) lenient drug laws \\
\hline 684 & Homosexual/gay rights \\
\hline 690 & Other specific domestic policy favored \\
\hline & SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES--NEUTRAL OR NA DIRECTION \\
\hline 605 & Minimum WAGE or unemployment compensation \\
\hline 606 & SOCIAL SECURITY; government pension \\
\hline 615 & MEDICAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE; medical card for aged; socialized medicine; medicare \\
\hline 617 & HOUSING; aid to the homeless \\
\hline 625 & Government CONTROL OF UTILITIES; CONSERVATION; public works; ecology, environment \\
\hline 635 & Federal AID TO EDUCATION; school choice plans \\
\hline 636 & BUSSING; forced integration \\
\hline 637 & Other federal control of education or schools response \\
\hline 639 & Gun control \\
\hline 645 & CIVIL RIGHTS (legislation) \\
\hline 646 & LAW AND ORDER--HARD LINE (or NA line); death penalty (88) \\
\hline 647 & LAW AND ORDER--SOFT LINE; death penalty (88) \\
\hline 648 & PROPERTY RIGHTS; open housing \\
\hline 649 & Policies which would DIVIDE COUNTRY; have civil war; race war \\
\hline 655 & Higher TARIFFS; free trade \\
\hline 665 & Prohibition; "dry"/"wet" legislation \\
\hline 675 & General mention of SOCIAL WELFARE; "give away \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & programs" \\
\hline 676 & POVERTY program \\
\hline 677 & EMPLOYMENT (JOB) TRAINING programs, Job Corps, etc. \\
\hline 685 & FARM policy \\
\hline 686 & ABORTION \\
\hline 687 & Women's rights; ERA \\
\hline 688 & Legalization of marijuana; lenient drug laws \\
\hline 689 & Homosexual/GAY RIGHTS \\
\hline 695 & Domestic issues difference, but NA which \\
\hline & SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES OPPOSED BY PARTY \\
\hline 700 & MINIMUM WAGE or UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation \\
\hline 701 & SOCIAL SECURITY; against raising benefits \\
\hline 710 & MEDICAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE; against medical card for aged; against socialized medicine, medicare \\
\hline 712 & HOUSING; aid to the homeless \\
\hline 720 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Government CONTROL OF UTILITIES; for private \\
power; less interested in conservation; public \\
works; mention of ecology, environment
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 730 & Federal AID TO EDUCATION; against or drag feet on aid to education \\
\hline 731 & BUSSING; forced integration \\
\hline 732 & OTHER FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION or schools response; school choice plans \\
\hline 734 & Gun control \\
\hline 740 & CIVIL RIGHTS; against or drag feet on civil rights legislation; leave it to states \\
\hline 741 & Following a tough or HARD LINE IN MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER/prevention of crime, etc.; police state; imposing the death penalty (88) \\
\hline 742 & Following a SOFT LINE IN MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER/prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88) \\
\hline 743 & PROPERTY RIGHTS; open housing \\
\hline 744 & Policies which would DIVIDE COUNTRY; have civil war; race war; want to unite the country \\
\hline 750 & High TARIFFS; want free trade \\
\hline 760 & Repeal; WANT PROHIBITION; "dry" \\
\hline 770 & General mention of SOCIAL WELFARE; "GIVE AWAY PROGRAMS" \\
\hline 771 & POVERTY program \\
\hline 772 & EMPLOYMENT (JOB) TRAINING programs, Job Corps, etc. \\
\hline 780 & FARM policy \\
\hline 781 & Abortion \\
\hline 782 & Women's rights; ERA \\
\hline 783 & Legalization of marijuana; lenient drug laws \\
\hline 784 & Homosexual/gay rights \\
\hline 790 & Other specific domestic policy opposed \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES} \\
\hline 800 & WAR; get us into war (faster); party associated with war; militarist \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

810 PEACE; more likely to keep peace; party associated
with peace
INTERNATIONALIST; more for foreign aid, government
activities abroad; cooperate with allies, U.N.;
"more for foreign aid/trade"
825 Foreign aid/trade, NA direction
ISOLATIONIST; avoid foreign activities; cut
foreign aid (military or economic); "cut foreign
aid/trade"
NATIONAL SECURITY; for strong national defense
(spending); strong (firm) (too aggressive) posture
toward communism (Russia); too much defense
spending
National defense--general, NA or neutral direction
INADEQUATE NATIONAL SECURITY; fail to maintain
(spend for) defense; weak posture toward communism
(Russia)
860 Specific TROUBLE SPOTS
870 CONTROL OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
800 Strong FOREIGN POLICY
881
884
890
845
850
Weak foreign policy
SPACE; space policy
Other foreign policy--other substantive foreign
policy mentions (direction of response usually
indicated)
8 9 1 ~ M e n t i o n ~ o f ~ " f o r e i g n ~ p o l i c y " ~ d i f f e r e n c e ~ b u t ~ n o
substance or direction given (e.g., usual response
is "the two parties or candidates differ on
foreign policy, on how they will handle foreign
policy")

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MISCELLANEOUS AND NO PARTY DIFFERENCES RESPONSES
900 Miscellaneous other party differences
901 (Only) one party is more successful than the others; wins elections; is (is not) majority party, etc.
902 (Only) one party is less successful than the others; doesn't win elections much; is the minority party
910 PERSONALITY/CANDIDATE ONLY MENTIONS--candidate is dangerous, fanatic, aggressive, courageous, honest, untrustworthy, impulsive, outspoken, firm, dishonest, negative, lack of integrity, bad politician, etc. (but code 371 racist, prejudiced, bigoted)
920 Reference to probable inability to get things done, e.g., gain congressional support
930 LEADERSHIP MENTIONS--a good (bad) leader, is head of the party ( \(R\) must specifically mention the candidate as leader or head of the party), or one party has better leadership than another The parties are different; EVERYTHING ABOUT THEM IS DIFFERENT (NA what the differences are)

NO DIFFERENCE ("NO" OR "DK")

992 Indicate dissatisfaction with the lack of differences
993 Favorable to both parties, e.g., both parties are seeking to serve the people
994 Indicates that individual candidates are more important than parties anyhow
995 Unfavorable to both parties, e.g., both parties are just after money
996 On variation within parties
997 Other comments
998 DK (Code in 1st var only)
999 NA (Code in lst var only)
000 No party differences ("No" or "DK" and no further comment); no further second or third differences
>> PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY BALLOT CARDS BY STATE, 1992

BALLOT CARD FOR ALABAMA

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Democrats & Republicans \\
--------- "Jerry" Brown Jr. & --------- \\
Edmund G. "Jick J. Buchanan \\
Bill Clinton & George Bush \\
H. Ross Perot (write-in) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
H. Ross Perot (write-in) \\
Other
\end{tabular} \\
Uncommitted
\end{tabular}

BALLOT CARD FOR ARIZONA
Candidates for the March 7th Caucus
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Democrats & Republicans \\
--------- & ---------- \\
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. & No Caucus or Primary \\
Bill Clinton & \\
Tom Harkin & \\
Paul Tsongas & \\
Uncommitted &
\end{tabular}

BALLOT CARD FOR ARKANSAS
Candidates for the May 26 th Primary
Democrats Republicans
--------- -----------

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Lyndon H. LaRouche H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)

Uncommitted
```

    BALLOT CARD FOR CALIFORNIA
    Candidates for the June 2nd Primary
    | Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| -------- | ---------- <br> Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown <br> Bill Clinton |
| Patrick J. Buchanan |  |
| Paul E. Tsongas | George Bush |
| H. Ross Perot (write-in) | H. Ross Perot (write-in) |
| Unc/Other |  |

BALLOT CARD FOR COLORADO Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

| Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| --------- |  |
| Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. | Patrick J. Buchanan |
| Bill Clinton |  |
| Tom Harkin | George Bush |
| Bob Kerry | Other |
| Paul E. Tsongas |  |
| Others/Unc |  |

BALLOT CARD FOR CONNECTICUT
Candidates for the March 24 th Primary

| Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| -------- | ---------- |
| Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. | Patrick J. Buchanan |
| Bill Clinton | George Bush |
| Paul E. Tsongas | David Duke |
| Other | Uncommitted |
| Uncommitted |  |

BALLOT CARD FOR FLORIDA Candidates for the March 10th Primary

| Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| -------- |  |
| Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. | George Bush |
| Bill Clinton | Patrick J. Buchanan |
| Tom Harkin |  |
| Paul E. Tsongas |  |
| Other |  |

BALLOT CARD FOR GEORGIA Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Democrats & Republicans \\
--------- & \begin{tabular}{l}
----------- \\
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. \\
Bill Clinton
\end{tabular} \\
Patrick J. Buchanan \\
Tom Harkin & \\
Bob Kerry & \\
Paul E. Tsongas & \\
Uncommitted &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Democrats & Republicans \\
------- & \\
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. & Patrick J. Buchanan \\
Bill Clinton & \\
Paul E. Tsongas & George Bush \\
Uncommitted & Others \\
Others &
\end{tabular}
            BALLOT CARD FOR INDIANA
            Candidates for the May 5th Primary
Democrats Republicans
--------- ------------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Bob Kerrey
Paul E. Tsongas

BALLOT CARD FOR IOWA
        Candidates for the February 10 th Caucus
Democrats Republicans
Fdmund G. Brown Jr. \(\quad\)-------------
Bill Clinton Uncommitted
Tom Harkin
Bob Kerrey
Paul E. Tsongas
Others
Uncommitted
            BALLOT CARD FOR KANSAS
                Candidates for the April 7th Primary
Democrats Republicans
--------- -------------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Paul E. Tsongas & David Duke \\
Others & Others \\
Uncommitted & Uncommitted
\end{tabular}


BALLOT CARD FOR MICHIGAN

Candidates for the March 17th Primary

\begin{tabular}{ll} 
& BALLOT CARD FOR MISSOURI \\
March 10th Caucus & April 14th Caucus \\
Democrats & Republicans \\
------- & ----------- \\
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
George Bush \\
Bill Clinton
\end{tabular} \\
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Paul E. Tsongas Buchanan
\end{tabular} \\
Uncommitted & Uncommitted
\end{tabular}

BALLOT CARD FOR NEBRASKA
Candidates for the May 12th Primary
Democrats Republicans
--------- -----------

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown, Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush

Paul E. Tsongas David Duke
H. Ross Perot (write-in) H. Ross Perot (write-in)

Other Other
Uncommitted

BALLOT CARD FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
Candidates for the February 18th Primary
Democrats Republicans
```

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
BALLOT CARD FOR NEW JERSEY
Candidates for the June 2nd Primary
Democrats Republicans
--------- -----------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)
Unc/Other
BALLOT CARD FOR NEW MEXICO
Candidates for the June 2nd Primary
Democrats Republican
--------- -----------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in) Uncommitted
Unc/other
BALLOT CARD FOR NEW YORK
Candidates for the April 7th Primary
Democrats Republicans
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown No Primary
Bill Clinton
Paul E. Tsongas
Others

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BALLOT CARD FOR NORTH CAROLINA } \\
& \text { Candidates for the May 5th Primary }
\end{aligned}
$$

            BALLOT CARD FOR NORTH CAROLINA
            Candidates for the May 5th Primary
    | Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| --------- | ---------- |
| Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. | Patrick J. Buchanan |
| Bill Clinton | George Bush |
| Paul E. Tsongas | No Preference |

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```

Others
No Preference

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BALLOT CARD FOR TENNESSEE

Candidates for the March 10th Primary
Democrats Republicans
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--------- -----------

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Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Tom Harkin David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas Uncommitted
Other
Uncommitted

BALLOT CARD FOR TEXAS
Candidates for the March 10th Primary

Republicans
```

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton George Bush
Tom Harkin David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas Other
Other
BALLOT CARD FOR VIRGINIA
Democrats: Apr. 11, 13 Caucuses Republicans: No Caucus
----------------------------------------------------------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.
Bill Clinton
Uncommitted
BALLOT CARD FOR WASHINGTON Candidates for the May $19 t h$ Primary

| Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| -------- "Jerry" Brown Jr. | --------- |
| Edmund G. "Jick J. Buchanan |  |
| Bill Clinton | George Bush |
| Paul E. Tsongas | David Duke |
| H. Ross Perot (write-in) | Steven Michael |
| Others | H. Ross Perot (write-in) |

            BALLOT CARD FOR WEST VIRGINIA
            Candidates for the May 12th Primary
    ```

Democrats
---------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton
Angus McDonald
Paul E. Tsongas
H. Ross Perot (write-in)

Others

Republicans
Republicans

George Bush
Jack Fellure
H. Ross Perot (write-in)
```

BALLOT CARD FOR WISCONSIN
Candidates for the April 7th Primary

| Democrats | Republicans |
| :--- | :--- |
| -------- | ---------- |
| Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. | Patrick J. Buchanan |
| Bill Clinton | George Bush |
| Paul E. Tsongas | David Duke |
| Other | Uncommitted |
| Uncommited |  |

BALLOT CARD FOR WYOMING
Democrats: March 7 Caucus

```
```

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.
Bill Clinton
Tom Harkin
Paul E. Tsongas
Uncommitted
Republicans: March 7-31 Caucuses
------------------------------
George Bush
Uncommitted

```
>> 1994 TYPE OF RACE
HOUSE
DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT RUNNING
    12 Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN
        CHALLENGER
    13 Democratic incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
    14 Democratic incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
    19 Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN AND
        OTHER CHALLENGERS
REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT RUNNING
    21 Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC
        CHALLENGER
    Republican incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
    Republican incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
    Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND
    OTHER CHALLENGERS
OTHER INCUMBENT RUNNING
    31 Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
    32 Other incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
    34 Other incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
NO INCUMBENT RUNNING
    51 Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC
        CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
52 Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN
        CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
    53 Democratic incumbent not running -- OTHER
        CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
55 Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND
    REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
56 Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND
    OTHER CANDIDATES
    57 Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND
    OTHER CANDIDATES
59 Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND
    REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES
\begin{tabular}{ll}
61 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC \\
CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
\end{tabular} \\
62 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN \\
CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
\end{tabular} \\
63 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Republican incumbent not running -- OTHER \\
CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
\end{tabular} \\
Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND \\
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
\end{tabular}

SENATE

DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT RUNNING

12 Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
Democratic incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
Democratic incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT RUNNING
21 Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
23 Republican incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
24 Republican incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
29 Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

OTHER INCUMBENT RUNNING
31 Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER 32 Other incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER 34 Other incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 51 & Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 52 & Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 53 & Democratic incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 55 & Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES \\
\hline 56 & Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 57 & Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 59 & Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 61 & Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 62 & Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 63 & Republican incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 65 & ```
Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
``` \\
\hline 66 & Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 67 & Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 69 & Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 71 & Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 72 & Other incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 73 & Other incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED \\
\hline 75 & Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES \\
\hline 76 & Other incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 77 & Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline 79 & Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NO RACE IN STATE

81 DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENTS, no race in state 82 REPUBLICAN INCUMBENTS, no race in state 85 DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN INCUMBENTS, no race in state

TYPE OF RACE BY STATE AND 1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
\begin{tabular}{llllllll} 
stCD Hse Sen & stCD & Hse Sen & & stCD & Hse Sen \\
AL03 & 12 & 12 & AL04 & 12 & 12 & AL06 & 12 \\
12
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AR01 & 55 & 12 & AR0 4 & 55 & 12 & & & \\
\hline AZ01 & 21 & 21 & AZ02 & 55 & 21 & AZ03 & 21 & 21 \\
\hline AZ04 & 21 & 21 & AZ06 & 85 & 21 & & & \\
\hline CA04 & 21 & 95* & CA0 6 & 55 & 95* & CA07 & 12 & 95* \\
\hline CA08 & 12 & 95* & CA0 9 & 12 & 95* & CA10 & 85 & 95* \\
\hline CA12 & 12 & 95* & CA13 & 12 & 95* & CA19 & 12 & 95* \\
\hline CA24 & 12 & 95* & CA26 & 12 & 95* & CA27 & 21 & 95* \\
\hline CA28 & 21 & 95* & CA29 & 12 & 95* & CA31 & 12 & 95* \\
\hline CA32 & 14 & 95* & CA33 & 85 & 95* & CA34 & 12 & 95* \\
\hline CA35 & 12 & 95* & CA36 & 55 & 95* & CA38 & 55 & 95* \\
\hline CA39 & 65 & 95* & CA40 & 21 & 95* & CA41 & 85 & 95* \\
\hline CA42 & 12 & 95* & CA43 & 85 & 95* & CA4 4 & 21 & 95* \\
\hline CA45 & 21 & 95* & CA4 6 & 21 & 95* & CA4 7 & 21 & 95* \\
\hline CA48 & 21 & 95* & & & & & & \\
\hline COO1 & 12 & 55 & COO 2 & 12 & 55 & COO6 & 21 & 55 \\
\hline CT03 & 12 & 12 & & & & & & \\
\hline FL03 & 85 & 12 & FL04 & 55 & 12 & FL0 6 & 21 & 12 \\
\hline FL12 & 65 & 12 & FL17 & 51 & 12 & FL18 & 21 & 12 \\
\hline FL20 & 55 & 12 & FL21 & 52 & 12 & FL22 & 21 & 12 \\
\hline GA01 & 55 & 12 & GA02 & 55 & 12 & GA03 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline GA04 & 55 & 12 & GA05 & 12 & 12 & GA07 & 121 & 12 \\
\hline IA03 & 21 & 21 & IA04 & 12 & 21 & & & \\
\hline IL01 & 55 & 55 & IL02 & 55 & 55 & IL03 & 12 & 55 \\
\hline IL05 & 12 & 55 & IL06 & 21 & 55 & IL07 & 12 & 55 \\
\hline IL09 & 12 & 55 & IL10 & 21 & 55 & IL11 & 12 & 55 \\
\hline IL12 & 12 & 55 & IL13 & 21 & 55 & IL14 & 215 & 55 \\
\hline stCD & Hse & Sen & stCD & Hse & Sen & stCD & Hse & Sen \\
\hline INO2 & 12 & 21 & INO4 & 12 & 21 & & & \\
\hline KS01 & 21 & 21 & KS03 & 21 & 21 & & & \\
\hline LA0 6 & 45 & 12 & & & & & & \\
\hline MA01 & 12 & 81 & MA02 & 12 & 81 & MA06 & 12 & 81 \\
\hline MA07 & 12 & 81 & MA08 & 14 & 81 & MA09 & 12 & 81 \\
\hline MD02 & 21 & 12 & MD03 & 12 & 12 & MD0 4 & 85 & 12 \\
\hline MD05 & 12 & 12 & MD0 6 & 55 & 12 & MD07 & 12 & 12 \\
\hline MD08 & 21 & 12 & & & & & & \\
\hline MI 02 & 65 & 81 & MI03 & 21 & 81 & MIO4 & 21 & 81 \\
\hline MI 05 & 55 & 81 & MI09 & 12 & 81 & MI10 & 12 & 81 \\
\hline MI11 & 65 & 81 & MI15 & 12 & 81 & MI16 & 1281 & 81 \\
\hline MN01 & 12 & 85 & MN02 & 65 & 85 & MN0 4 & 12 & 85 \\
\hline MN0 6 & 12 & 85 & & & & & & \\
\hline MOO1 & 12 & 21 & MOO2 & 12 & 21 & MOO3 & 12 & 21 \\
\hline MO05 & 12 & 21 & MO 06 & 21 & 21 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NC07 & 12 & 12 & NC08 & 12 & 12 & & & \\
\hline NE01 & 21 & 81 & & & & & & \\
\hline NH01 & 21 & 65 & & & & & & \\
\hline NJ01 & 12 & 81 & NJ02 & 12 & 81 & NJ05 & 21 & 81 \\
\hline NJ07 & 85 & 81 & NJ10 & 12 & 81 & NJ11 & 21 & 81 \\
\hline NY02 & 12 & 21 & NY03 & 55 & 21 & NY04 & 65 & 21 \\
\hline NY05 & 12 & 21 & NY06 & 12 & 21 & NY07 & 12 & 21 \\
\hline NY08 & 85 & 21 & NY09 & 14 & 21 & NY10 & 14 & 21 \\
\hline NY11 & 14 & 21 & NY14 & 21 & 21 & NY16 & 12 & 21 \\
\hline NY17 & 12 & 21 & NY19 & 21 & 21 & NY20 & 21 & 21 \\
\hline NY27 & 21 & 21 & NY29 & 12 & 21 & NY30 & 55 & 21 \\
\hline NY31 & 21 & 21 & & & & & & \\
\hline OH03 & 12 & 12 & OH07 & 21 & 12 & OH08 & 21 & 12 \\
\hline OH18 & 12 & 12 & & & & & & \\
\hline OR04 & 12 & 21 & & & & & & \\
\hline stCD & Hse & Sen & stCD & Hse & Sen & stC & Hse & Sen \\
\hline PA01 & 12 & 21 & PA02 & 12 & 21 & PA07 & 21 & 21 \\
\hline PA08 & 12 & 21 & PA13 & 65 & 21 & PA14 & 12 & 21 \\
\hline PA18 & 21 & 21 & PA20 & 12 & 21 & & & \\
\hline TN02 & 21 & 81 & TN03 & 12 & 81 & TN04 & 12 & 81 \\
\hline TX03 & 24 & 85 & TX06 & 21 & 85 & TX11 & 12 & 85 \\
\hline TX13 & 12 & 85 & TX15 & 12 & 85 & TX18 & 12 & 85 \\
\hline TX25 & 12 & 85 & TX26 & 21 & 85 & TX29 & 85 & 85 \\
\hline TX30 & 85 & 85 & & & & & & \\
\hline VA03 & 85 & 85 & VA04 & 12 & 85 & VA07 & 24 & 85 \\
\hline VA08 & 12 & 85 & VA09 & 12 & 85 & VA10 & 21 & 85 \\
\hline WA01 & 65 & 55 & WA02 & 12 & 55 & WA07 & 12 & 55 \\
\hline WA08 & 65 & 55 & & & & & & \\
\hline WIO4 & 12 & 21 & WIO5 & 55 & 21 & WIO9 & 21 & 21 \\
\hline WV01 & 14 & 81 & & & & & & \\
\hline WY98 & 21 & 82 & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

OF FACTS, pp. 152-188 (1970 population figures).
- The first four digits are a unique code number for
each city.
- The fifth digit is the urbanicity code for each city,
as used in the }1971\mathrm{ Quality of Life study:
1 = City of over 1,000,000
2 = City of over 25,000 and up to 250,000 in an SMSA
of 1,000,000 or more[1]
3 = City of under 25,000 in an SMSA of 1,000,000 or
more
4 = City of over 250,000 and up to 1,000,000
5 = City of over 50,000 and up to 250,000 not in
SMSA of 1,000,000 or more
6 City of 50,000 or less not in SMSA of 1,000,000
or more
9 = NA
[1] The two 1970 STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS (New York-Northeastern New Jersey, and Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana), the remaining 1970 SMCA's of one millian or more, plus the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, CA SMSA (which was attached to the Los Angeles SMSA).
Asterisk (*) indicates place added in 1982 (having population of $25,000+$ in 1980 census) coded on basis of 1970 status in area. (See example Chandler, Arizona -- it's SMSA was not over one million in 1970, so coded 6 here. This was done to avoid glaring inconsistencies in adjacent areas. The areas affected by this decision are the four places where the population of the SMSA topped the one million mark between 1970 and 1980 (Phoenix, Arizona; San Antonio, Texas; Ft. Lauderdale/Hollywood, Florida; Sacramento, California).
ALABAMA (141)

| 0001 | 6 | Anniston |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0015 | 6 | Auburn $\star$ |
| 0002 | 6 | Bessemer |
| 0003 | 4 | Birmingham |
| 0004 | 6 | Decatur |
| 0005 | 6 | Dothan |
| 0006 | 6 | Florence |
| 0007 | 5 | Gadsden |
| 0008 | 5 | Huntsville |
| 0009 | 5 | Mobile |
| 0010 | 5 | Montgomery |
| 0011 | 6 | Phoenix City |
| 0012 | 6 | Prichard |
| 0013 | 6 | Selma |
| 0014 | 5 | Tuscaloosa |

ALASKA (180)
01006 Anchorage
ARIZONA (161)

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```

0 2 0 8 6 ~ C h a n d l e r ~ * ~
0 2 0 0 6 ~ F l a g s t a f f ~
0 2 0 1 6 ~ G l e n d a l e
0 2 0 2 5 ~ M e s a
0 2 0 3 4 ~ P h o e n i x ~
0 2 0 4 5 ~ S c o t t s d a l e
0 2 0 9 6 ~ S u n ~ C i t y ~ * ~
0 2 0 5 5 Tempe
02064 Tuscon
0207 6 Yuma
ARKANSAS (142)
0300 6 Blytheville
0 3 0 1 6 ~ E l ~ D o r a d o
0 3 0 2 6 ~ F a y e t t e v i l l e ~
0 3 0 3 5 Fort Smith
0 3 0 4 6 ~ H o t ~ S p r i n g s
0 3 1 0 6 ~ J a c k s o n v i l l e ~ * ~
0 3 0 5 6 ~ J o n e s b o r o
0 3 0 6 5 ~ L i t t l e ~ R o c k
0 3 0 7 5 ~ N o r t h ~ L i t t l e ~ R o c k
0 3 0 8 ~ 5 ~ P i n e ~ B l u f f ~
0 3 0 9 5 West Memphis
CALIFORNIA (171)
0400 2 Alameda
0401 2 Alhambra
0402 2 Altadena
0403 2 Anaheim
0404 2 Antioch
0405 2 Arcadia
0406 5 Arden-Arcade
0407 2 Azusa
0408 5 Bakersfield
0409 2 Baldwin Park
0 5 5 7 ~ 2 ~ B e l l ~
0410 2 Bellflower
0411 2 Bell Gardens
0412 2 Belmont
0413 2 Berkeley
0 4 1 4 2 ~ B e v e r l y ~ H i l l s
0558 2 Brea *
0415 2 Buena Park
04162 Burbank
04172 Burlingame

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0418 2 Campbell
0560 2 Carlsbad *
04196 Carmichael
0420 2 Carson
0 4 2 1 2 ~ C a s t r o ~ V a l l e y ~
0561 2 Cerritos *
0562 6 Chico *
0 5 6 3 2 ~ C h i n o ~ * ~
0422 2 Chula Vista
0 5 6 4 6 ~ C i t r u s ~ H e i g h t s ~ * ~
0423 2 Claremont

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0 5 6 5 6 ~ C l o v i s ~ * ~
0424 2 Compton
0425 2 Concord
0426 2 Corona
04272 Costa Messa
0428 2 Covina
04292 Culver City
0566 2 Cupertino *
0430 2 Cypress
0 4 3 1 2 ~ D a l y ~ C i t y ~
0 5 6 7 2 ~ D a n v i l l e ~ * ~
0432 6 Davis
0 5 6 8 2 Diamond Bar *
0433 2 Downey
04342 East Los Angeles
0435 2 El Cajon
0436 2 El Cerrito
0437 2 El Monte
05692 El Toro *
04382 Escondido
04396 Eureka
0440 6 Fairfield
0441 2 Florence-Graham
0570 2 Fontana *
0442 2 Fountain Valley
0443 2 Fremont
04445 Fresno
0445 2 Fullerton
04462 Gardena
04472 Garden Grove
0448 2 Glendale
04492 Glendora
0450 2 Hacienda Heights
0451 2 Hawthorne
0452 2 Hayward
04532 Huntington Beach
0454 2 Huntington Park
04552 Inglewood
0571 2 Irvine *
0 5 7 2 2 ~ L a g u n a ~ H i l l s ~ * ~
0456 2 La Habra
04572 Lakewood
0458 2 La Mesa
0459 2 La Mirada
0460 2 Lancaster
04612 La Puenta
0462 2 Lawndale
04632 Livermore
0464 6 Lodi
04656 Lompoc
04664 Long Beach
04672 Los Altos
04681 Los Angeles
04692 Los Gatos
0470 2 Lynwood
0 4 7 1 2 ~ M a n h a t t e n ~ B e a c h ~
0 5 7 3 6 ~ M a n t e c a ~ * ~
0573 6 1992: Manteca *
0472 2 Menlo Park
0574 6 Merced *

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0473 2 Milpitas
0575 2 Mission Viejo *
0474 5 Modesto
0475 2 Monrovia
0476 2 Montebello
0 4 7 7 6 ~ M o n t e r e y ~
0478 2 Monterey Park
04792 Mountain View
0480 6 Napa
0481 2 National City
0482 2 Newark
0483 2 Newport Beach
04846 North Highlands
0485 2 Norwalk
0486 2 Novato
04874 Oakland
0488 2 Oceanside
04892 Ontario
0490 2 Orange
0 4 9 1 5 ~ O x n a r d
0492 2 Pacifica
0576 2 Palm Springs *
0493 2 Palo Alto
0494 2 Palos Verdes Peninsula
0495 2 Paramount
0 4 9 6 6 ~ P a r k w a y - S a c r a m e n t o ~ S o u t h ~
0497 2 Pasadena
0498 6 Petaluma
04992 Pico Rivera
05772 Pittsburg *
0578 2 Placentia *
0500 2 Pleasant Hill
05792 Pleasanton *
05012 Pomona
0580 2 Poway *
0 5 0 2 6 ~ R a n c h o ~ C o r d o v a
0 5 8 1 2 ~ R a n c h o ~ C u c a m o n g a ~ * ~
0 5 8 2 2 ~ R a n c h o ~ P a l o s ~ V e r d e s ~ * ~
0583 6 Redding *
0 5 0 3 2 ~ R e d l a n d s
05042 Redondo Beach
0505 2 Redwood City
0506 2 Rialto
0 5 0 7 2 ~ R i c h m o n d ~
0508 2 Riverside
05092 Rosemead
0584 2 Rowland Heights *
0 5 1 0 4 ~ S a c r a m e n t o ~
0 5 1 1 5 ~ S a l i n a s
0 5 1 2 2 ~ S a n ~ B e r n a r d i n o ~
05132 San Bruno
0514 2 San Carlos
0585 2 San Clemente *
05154 San Diego
05164 San Francisco
0 5 1 7 2 ~ S a n ~ G a b r i e l ~
0518 4 San Jose
05192 San Leandro
0 5 2 0 2 ~ S a n ~ L o r e n z o
0 5 2 1 6 ~ S a n ~ L u i s ~ O b i s p o

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0522 2 San Mateo
0 5 2 3 2 ~ S a n ~ R a f a e l ~
05242 Santa Ana
0525 5 Santa Barbara
0526 2 Santa Clara
0 5 2 7 6 ~ S a n t a ~ C r u z
0528 6 Santa Maria
05292 Santa Monica
0 5 3 0 5 Santa Rosa
0586 2 Santee *
05312 Saratoga
0 5 3 2 2 ~ S e a l ~ B e a c h ~
0 5 3 3 6 ~ S e a s i d e
0 5 3 4 5 Simi Valley
0535 2 South Gate
0 5 3 6 2 South San Francisco
0 5 3 7 2 South Whittier
0538 2 Spring Valley
0 5 3 9 5 Stockton
0540 2 Sunnyvale
0541 2 Temple City
0542 6 Thousand Oaks
0543 2 Torrance

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0 5 8 8 2 ~ T u s t i n ~ * ~
05442 Tustin-Foothills
05892 Union City *
05452 Upland
0 5 9 0 6 ~ V a c a v i l l e ~ * ~
0546 5 Vallejo
0547 5 Ventura
0548 6 Visalia
0549 2 Vista
0 5 5 0 2 ~ W a l n u t ~ C r e e k
0 5 5 1 2 ~ W e s t ~ C o v i n a ~
0 5 5 2 2 ~ W e s t ~ H o l l y w o o d
05532 Westminster
0 5 5 4 9 Westmont
0555 2 Whittier
0 5 5 6 2 ~ W i l l o w b r o o k
0 5 9 1 6 ~ W o o d l a n d ~ * ~
0592 2 Yorba Linda *
COLORADO (162)
0600 2 Arvada
0 6 0 1 2 ~ A u r o r a ~
0602 2 Boulder
0 6 0 3 5 Colorado Springs
06044 Denver
0605 2 Englewood
0606 6 Fort Collins
0 6 1 3 6 ~ G r a n d ~ J u n c t i o n ~ * ~
0 6 0 7 ~ 6 ~ G r e e l e y ~
0608 2 Lakewood
06092 Littleton
06142 Longmont *
0615 6 Loveland *
0 6 1 0 9 ~ N o r t h ~ G l e n n ~
0 6 1 1 5 ~ P u e b l o

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06162 Southglen *
06172 Thornton *
0618 2 Westminster *
0612 2 Wheat Ridge

```

CONNECTICUT (101)
07005 Bridgeport
07015 Bristol
07025 Danbury
07035 East Hartford
07046 East Haven
07056 Enfield
07065 Fairfield
07075 Greenwich
07086 Groton
07096 Hamden
07105 Hartford
07116 Manchester
07125 Meriden
07136 Middletown
07145 Milford
07346 Naugatuck *
07155 New Britain
07165 New Haven
07176 Newington
07186 New London
07195 Norwalk
07206 Norwich
07216 Shelton
07226 Southington
07235 Stamford
07246 Stratford
07256 Torrington
07266 Trumball
07276 Vernon
07286 Wallingford
07295 Waterbury
07305 West Hartford
07315 West Haven
07326 Westport
07336 Wethersfield
07356 Windsor *
DELAWARE (111)
08016 Newark *
08005 Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (155)
09004 Washington
FLORIDA (143)
10006 Boca Raton
10326 Boynton Beach *
10336 Bradenton *
10346 Cape Coral *
10012 Carol City
```

1002 2 Clearwater
1003 2 Coral Gables
10356 Coral Springs *
10046 Daytona Beach
1 0 3 6 6 ~ D e e r f i e l d ~ B e a c h ~ * ~
1037 6 Delray Beach *
1038 2 Dunedin *
1005 5 Fort Lauderdale
1007 6 Fort Myers
1008 6 Fort Pierce
1009 5 Gainsville
1039 6 Hallandale *
1010 2 Hialeah
1 0 1 1 5 ~ H o l l y w o o d
1012 4 Jacksonville
1040 2 Kendale Lakes *
1 0 1 3 2 ~ K e n d a l l
1014 6 Key West
1015 6 Lakeland
1041 6 Lake Worth *
1042 2 Largo *
10436 Lauderdale Lakes *
1044 6 Lauderhill
1045 6 Margate *
1016 6 Melbourne
1017 6 Merritt Island
1018 4 Miami
10192 Miami Beach
1046 6 Miramar *
1020 2 North Miami
1 0 2 1 2 ~ N o r t h ~ M i a m i ~ B e a c h ~
1047 6 Ocala *
1048 2 Olympia Heights *
1022 5 Orlando
10236 Panama City
10496 Pembroke Pines *
10245 Pensacola
1050 6 Pine Hills *
1051 2 Pinellas Park *
1052 6 Plantation *
10256 Pompano Beach
10536 Port Charlotte *
1054 6 Riviera Beach *
1026 2 St. Petersburg
10276 Sarasota
1055 6 Sunrise *
10285 Tallahassee
1056 2 Tamarac *
10294 Tampa
10306 Titusville
10572 Town 'N' country *
1058 2 Westchester *
10592 West Little River *
1 0 3 1 5 West Palm Beach
GEORGIA (144)
1100 5 Albany
1101 6 Athens
11024 Atlanta

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```

    1 1 0 3 5 ~ A u g u s t a
    1 1 1 3 2 ~ C a n d l e r - M c a f e e ~ * ~
    11045 Columbus
    1105 2 East Point
    1106 6 Fort Benning
    1114 2 Mableton *
    1 1 0 7 5 \text { Macon}
    1108 2 Marietta
    1115 2 North Atlanta *
    1109 6 Rome
    1116 2 Sandy Springs *
    1 1 1 0 5 ~ S a v a n n a h
    1 1 1 7 6 ~ S o u t h ~ A u g u s t a ~ * ~
    1118 2 Tucker *
    1 1 1 1 6 ~ V a l d o s t a ~
    1112 6 Warner Robins
    HAWAII (181)
1205 6 Aiea *
1200 6 Hilo
1201 4 Honolulu
1202 6 Kailua
1203 6 Kanoehe
1 2 0 6 6 ~ P e a r l ~ C i t y ~ * ~
1204 6 Waipahu
IDAHO (163)
1300 5 Boise City
13016 Idaho Falls
1302 6 Lewiston
1304 6 Nampa *
13036 Pocatello
13056 Twin Falls *
ILLINOIS (121)
1400 2 Addison
1401 2 Alton
1402 2 Arlington Heights
1403 2 Aurora
1404 2 Belleville
1405 2 Berwyn
14066 Bloomington
14612 Bolingbrook *
1407 2 Burbank
1408 2 Calumet City
1462 6 Carbondale *
14092 Carpentersville
14105 Champaign
1 4 1 1 1 ~ C h i c a g o
1 4 1 2 2 ~ C h i c a g o ~ H e i g h t s
1413 2 Cicero
1414 6 Danville
1 4 1 5 5 ~ D e c a t u r ~
14636 Dekalb *
1416 2 Des Plaines
14172 Dolton
1418 2 Downers Grove

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14192 East St. Louis
1420 2 Elgin
14642 Elk Grove *
1421 2 Elmhurst
1422 2 Elmwood Park
1423 2 Evanston
14242 Evergreen Park
14256 Freeport
1426 6 Galesburg
1427 2 Glenview
1428 2 Granite City
1465 2 Hanover Park *
14292 Harvey
1430 2 Highland Park
1466 2 Hoffman Estates *
1431 2 Joliet
1432 6 Kankakee
1433 2 Lansing
14342 Lombard
1435 2 Maywood
1436 6 Moline
1437 2 Morton Grove
1438 2 Mount Prospect
14672 Naperville *
1439 2 Niles
1440 6 Normal
1441 2 Northbrook
1442 2 North Chicago
14682 Oak Forest *
1443 2 Oak Lawn
1444 2 Oak Park
1445 2 Palatine
1446 2 Park Forest
1447 2 Park Ridge
1448 6 Pekin
14495 Peoria
14506 Quincy
1 4 5 1 6 ~ R a n t o u l
1452 5 Rockford
1453 5 Rock Island
14692 Shaumburg *
1454 2 Skokie
1470 2 South Holland *
1455 5 Springfield
1471 2 Tinley Park *
1456 6 Urbana
1457 2 Villa Park
1458 2 Waukegan
1459 2 Wheaton
1460 2 Wilmette
INDIANA (122)
1500 5 Anderson
1501 6 Bloomington
1502 6 Columbus
15032 East Chicago
1504 6 Elkhart
1505 5 Evansville
15065 Fort Wayne

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1507 2 Gary
1508 2 Hammond
15092 Highland
1 5 1 0 4 ~ I n d i a n a p o l i s
1 5 1 1 6 ~ K o k o m o
1512 6 Lafayette
1521 2 Lawrence *
15136 Marion
1 5 2 2 2 ~ M e r r i l l v i l l e ~ * ~ * ~
1514 6 Michigan City
1515 6 Mishawaka
1516 5 Muncie
1517 6 New Albany
1523 2 Portage *
1518 6 Richmond
1 5 1 9 5 South Bend
1520 5 Terre Haute
IOWA (131)
1600 6 Ames
1 6 1 6 6 ~ B e t t e n d o r f ~ * ~
1601 6 Burlington
16026 Cedar Falls
1603 5 Cedar Rapids
1604 6 Clinton
1605 5 Council Bluffs
16065 Davenport
16075 Des Moines
1608 5 Dubuque
16096 Fort Dodge
1 6 1 0 6 ~ I o w a ~ C i t y ~
1 6 1 1 6 ~ M a r s h a l l t o w n
1612 6 Mason City
16136 Ottumwa
1614 5 Sioux City
1615 5 Waterloo
KANSAS (132)

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1 7 1 0 6 ~ E m p o r i a ~ * ~

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1 7 1 0 6 ~ E m p o r i a ~ * ~
1700 6 Hutchinson
1700 6 Hutchinson
1 7 0 1 2 ~ K a n s a s ~ C i t y ~
1 7 0 1 2 ~ K a n s a s ~ C i t y ~
1702 6 Lawrence
1702 6 Lawrence
1 7 0 3 6 ~ L e a v e n w o r t h ~
1 7 0 3 6 ~ L e a v e n w o r t h ~
17046 Manhattan
17046 Manhattan
1 7 1 1 2 ~ O l a t h e ~ * ~
1 7 1 1 2 ~ O l a t h e ~ * ~
1705 2 Overland Park
1705 2 Overland Park
1706 2 Prairie Village
1706 2 Prairie Village
17076 Salina
17076 Salina
1 7 1 2 2 ~ S h a w n e e ~ * ~
1 7 1 2 2 ~ S h a w n e e ~ * ~
1 7 0 8 5 \text { Topeka}
1 7 0 8 5 \text { Topeka}
17094 Witchita
17094 Witchita
KENTUCKY (151)
KENTUCKY (151)
    18006 Ashland
    18006 Ashland
    1 8 0 1 6 ~ B o w l i n g ~ G r e e n
    1 8 0 1 6 ~ B o w l i n g ~ G r e e n
    1802 2 Covington
    1802 2 Covington
    18036 Fort Knox
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    18036 Fort Knox
    ```
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    1811 6 Frankfort *
    1812 6 Henderson *
    1813 6 Hopkinsville *
    1804 5 Lexington-Fayette
    1805 4 Louisville
    1806 2 Newport
    1807 5 Owensboro
    1808 6 Paducah
    18096 Pleasure Ridge Park
    18106 Valley Station
    LOUISIANA (145)
1900 6 Alexandria
1 9 0 1 5 Baton Rouge
1 9 0 2 6 ~ B o s s i e r ~ C i t y ~
19142 Chalmette *
1 9 0 3 2 Gretna
1904 6 Houma
1905 2 Kenner
19065 Lafayette
1 9 0 7 5 Lake Charles
1908 2 Marrero
19092 Metairie
1910 5 Monroe
1 9 1 1 6 ~ N e w ~ I b e r i a
1912 4 New Orleans
1 9 1 3 5 ~ S h r e v e p o r t
1915 2 Slidell *
MAINE (102)
20006 Auburn
20016 Bangor
20026 Lewiston
20035 Portland
MARYLAND (152)
2100 2 Annapolis
2123 2 Aspen Hill *
21014 Baltimore
2102 2 Bethesda
2103 2 Bowie
21042 Catonsville
2105 2 Chillum
2106 2 College Park
2124 2 Columbia *
2107 6 Cumberland
2108 2 Dundalk
21092 Essex
2125 6 Frederick *
2126 2 Gaithersburg
2110 2 Glen Burnie
2111 6 Hagerstown
2 1 1 2 9 ~ H i l l c r e s t ~ H e i g h t s
2 1 2 7 2 ~ L o c h e a r n ~ * ~
21132 Lutherville-Timonium
2128 2 Middle River *
21292 Oxen Hill *

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2114 2 Parkville
2115 2 Pikesville
2130 2 Potomac *
2116 2 Randallstown
2117 2 Rockville
2131 2 Security *
2118 2 Silver Spring
21192 Suitland-Silver Hills
2120 2 Towson
2121 2 Wheaton-Glenmont
MASSACHUSETTS (103)
2260 6 Agawam *
2200 6 Amherst
22016 Andover
2202 2 Arlington
22036 Attleboro
2261 6 Barnstable *
2204 2 Belmont
2205 2 Beverly
2206 6 Bilerica
22074 Boston
2208 2 Braintree
22095 Brockton
2210 2 Brookline
211 2 Cambridge
2212 6 Chelmsford
2213 2 Chelsea
22145 Chicopee
2215 2 Danvers
2216 2 Dedham
2217 2 Everett
2218 5 Fall River
22196 Fitchburg
2220 2 Framingham
2221 6 Gloucester
2222 6 Havershill
2223 5 Holyoke
22245 Lawrence
22256 Leominster
2226 2 Lexington
22275 Lowell
2228 5 Lynn
229 2 Malden
2230 6 Marlborough
2 2 3 1 2 ~ M e d f o r d
2232 2 Melrose
22336 Methuen
2234 2 Milton
2235 2 Natick
2236 2 Needham
2 2 3 7 5 ~ N e w ~ B e d f o r d
2238 2 Newton
22396 Northampton
2240 2 Norwood
2241 2 Peabody
2242 5 Pittsfield
2262 6 Plymouth *
22432 Quincy

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2244 2 Randolph
2245 2 Revere
2246 2 Salem
22472 Saugus
2248 2 Somerville
22495 Springfield
2263 2 Stoughton *
2250 2 Tauton
2251 2 Wakefield
2252 2 Waltham
2253 2 Watertown
2254 2 Wellesley
22556 Westfield
22566 West Springfield
2 2 5 7 2 ~ W e y m o u t h ~
2258 2 Woburn
22595 Worcester
MICHIGAN (123)
2300 2 Allen Park
23015 Ann Arbor
2345 2 Avon Twp. *
2302 6 Battle Creek
23036 Bay City
2304 2 Birmingham

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23476 Burton *
2348 2 Clinton Twp *
2305 2 Dearborn
2306 2 Dearborn Heights
2 3 0 7 1 ~ D e t r o i t
2308 2 East Detroit
23096 East Lansing
23492 Farmington Hills *
2310 2 Ferndale
2 3 1 1 5 ~ F l i n t ~
2 3 1 2 2 ~ G a r d e n ~ C i t y ~
2 3 1 3 5 ~ G r a n d ~ R a p i d s
23142 Hamtramck
2315 2 Highland Park
2316 6 Holland
2317 2 Inkster
2318 6 Jackson
2 3 1 9 5 ~ K a l a m a z o o ~
2350 6 Kentwood *
2320 5 Lansing
2321 2 Lincoln Park
2322 2 Livonia
2323 2 Madison Heights
2324 6 Midland
23256 Muskegon
2326 2 Oak Park
2327 2 Pontiac
2328 6 Portage
23296 Port Huron
2351 2 Redford Twp. *
2352 2 Romulus *
2330 2 Roseville
2331 2 Royal Oak

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2332 5 Saginaw
2 3 3 3 2 ~ S t . ~ C l a i r ~ S h o r e s
23342 Southfield
2 3 3 5 2 ~ S o u t h g a t e ~
2 3 3 6 2 ~ S t e r l i n g ~ H e i g h t s
2337 2 Taylor
2338 2 Trenton
23392 Troy
23402 Warren
2353 2 Waterford *
2 3 5 4 2 ~ W e s t ~ B l o o m f i e l d ~ T w p . ~ * ~
2341 2 Westland
2342 2 Wyandotte
23435 Wyoming
2344 6 Ypsilanti
MINNESOTA (133)
24006 Austin
2423 2 Blaine *
2401 2 Bloomington
2402 2 Brooklyn Center
2403 6 Brooklyn Park
24242 Burnsville *
2404 2 Coon Rapids
2405 2 Crystal
24065 Duluth
2407 2 Edina
2408 2 Fridley
24092 Golden Valley
2410 6 Mankato
241 9 Maplewood
2412 4 Minneapolis
24132 Minnetonka
24146 Moorhead
2425 2 Plymouth *
245 2 Richfield
2465 Rochester
2417 2 Roseville
2418 6 St. Cloud
24192 St. Louis Park
24204 St. Paul
2421 2 South St. Paul
2422 6 Winona
MISSISSIPPI (146)
2500 6 Biloxi
25016 Columbus
2502 6 Greenville
25036 Gulfport
25046 Hattiesburg
2505 5 Jackson
25066 Laurel
25076 Meridian
25086 Pascagoula
25096 Vicksburg
MISSOURI (134)

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26002 Affton
2620 2 Blue Springs *
2601 6 Cape Girardeau
2602 5 Columbia
2603 2 Ferguson
2604 2 Florissant
2605 6 Fort Leonard Wood
26212 Gladstone *
2606 2 Independence
2607 6 Jefferson City
26084 Joplin
26094 Kansas City
2610 2 Kirkwood
2622 2 Lee's Summit *
2611 2 Lemay
2612 2 Overland
2613 2 Raytown
26142 St. Charles
2615 5 St. Joseph
2616 4 St. Louis
2 6 1 7 5 Springfield
2 6 1 8 2 ~ U n i v e r s i t y ~ C i t y ~
2619 2 Webster Groves
MONTANA (164)
2700 5 Billings
2 7 0 3 6 ~ B u t t e - S i l v e r ~ B o w ~ * ~
2 7 0 1 5 Great Falls
27026 Missoula
NEBRASKA (135)
28006 Grand Island
2801 5 Lincoln
2802 4 Omaha
NEVADA (165)
29056 Carson City *
2900 5 Las Vegas
2901 6 North Las Vegas
2902 6 Paradise
2903 5 Reno
29046 Sparks
29066 Sunrise Manor *
NEW HAMPSHIRE (104)
3 0 0 0 6 ~ C o n c o r d
3 0 0 1 5 ~ M a n c h e s t e r ~
30025 Nashua
30036 Portsmouth
NEW JERSEY (112)
3 1 0 0 6 ~ A t l a n t i c ~ C i t y ~
3 1 0 1 2 ~ B a y o n n e ~
3 1 0 2 ~ 2 ~ B e l l e v i l l e ~
3 1 0 3 2 ~ B e r g e n f i e l d ~

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3 1 0 4 2 ~ B l o o m f i e l d ,
3105 6 Brick Twp.
3 1 0 6 2 ~ C a m d e n ~
3 1 0 7 2 ~ C h e r r y ~ H i l l ~ T w p .
3108 2 Clifton
31092 Cranford Twp.
3110 2 Deptford Twp.
3 1 1 1 2 ~ E a s t ~ B r u n s w i c k ~ T w p .
3112 2 East Orange
31132 Edison Twp.
31142 Elizabeth
31152 Englewood
3 1 1 6 9 ~ E w i n g ~ T w p .
3 1 1 7 2 ~ F a i r ~ L a w n
3118 6 Fort Dix
31192 Fort Lee
3 1 2 0 2 ~ G a r f i e l d
3 1 2 1 2 ~ H a c k e n s a c k
3122 2 Hoboken
31232 Irvington
31244 Jersey City
31252 Kearny
3126 2 Linden
3 1 2 7 2 ~ L i v i n g s t o n ~ T w p .
3128 2 Lodi
31296 Long Branch
3 1 3 0 2 ~ M a p l e w o o d ~ T w p .
3 1 3 1 2 ~ M e r c e r v i l l e - H a m i l t o n ~ S q . ~
3 1 3 2 5 ~ M i d d l e t o w n ~ T w p .
3 1 3 3 2 ~ M o n t c l a i r ~
3 1 3 4 5 ~ N e p t u n e ~ T w p .
31354 Newark
3 1 3 6 2 ~ N e w ~ B r u n s w i c k
3 1 3 7 9 New Hanover
3 1 3 8 2 ~ N o r t h ~ B e r g e n ~ T w p .
3 1 3 9 2 ~ N u t l e y
3 1 4 0 2 ~ O l d ~ B r i d g e
3 1 4 1 2 ~ O r a n g e
3142 2 Paramus
3163 2 Parsippany--Troy Hills *
3143 2 Passaic
3144 2 Paterson
31452 Pennsauken Twp.
3146 2 Perth Amboy
31472 Piscataway Twp.
3148 2 Plainfield
31492 Rahway
31502 Ridgewood
3 1 5 1 2 ~ S a y r e v i l l e
3152 2 Teaneck Twp.
3 1 5 3 5 ~ T r e n t o n
3154 2 Union Twp.
3 1 5 5 2 ~ U n i o n ~ C i t y ~
3 1 5 6 6 ~ V i n e l a n d
3 1 5 7 2 ~ W a y n e ~ T w p .
3158 2 Westfield
3 1 5 9 2 ~ W e s t ~ N e w ~ Y o r k
31605 West Orange
3 1 6 1 2 ~ W i l l i n g b o r o ~ T w p .
3162 2 Woodbridge Twp.

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32005 Albuquerque
3 2 0 7 6 ~ C a r l s b a d ~ * ~
3 2 0 1 6 ~ C l o v i s
3 2 0 8 6 ~ F a r m i n g t o n ~ * ~
3 2 0 2 6 ~ H o b b s
32036 Las Cruces
3204 6 Roswell
3205 6 Santa Fe
3206 6 South Valley
NEW YORK (113)
3300 5 Albany
3 3 0 1 6 ~ A m s t e r d a m
3 3 0 2 6 ~ A u b u r n ~
3303 2 Baldwin
3 3 0 4 5 ~ B i n g h a m p t o n ~
3 3 0 5 2 ~ B r e n t w o o d
3 3 5 4 ~ 6 ~ B r i g h t o n ~ * ~
33064 Buffalo
3355 2 Centereach *
3 3 0 7 2 ~ C e n t r a l ~ I s l i p
33562 Cheektowaga *
3308 2 Commack
33092 Deer Park
3 3 5 7 2 ~ D i x ~ H i l l s ~ * ~
33102 East Meadow
3311 6 Elmira
3312 2 Elmont
33132 Franklin Square
3314 2 Freeport
3 3 1 5 2 ~ G a r d e n ~ C i t y ~
3316 2 Glen Cove
33172 Hempstead
3 3 1 8 2 ~ H i c k s v i l l e
33192 Huntington Station
33586 Irondeqoit *
33206 Ithaca
33216 Jamestown
3322 6 Kingston
3 3 2 3 2 ~ L a c k a w a n n a ~
3 3 5 9 2 ~ L a k e ~ R o n k o n k o m a ~ * ~
3 3 2 4 2 ~ L e v i t t o w n
33252 Lindenhurst
3 3 2 6 2 ~ L o c k p o r t
3 3 2 7 2 ~ L o n g ~ B e a c h ~
3 3 2 8 2 ~ M a s s a p e q u a ~
33292 Merrick
3330 2 Mount Vernon
3331 6 Newburgh
3 3 3 2 2 ~ N e w ~ C i t y
3 3 3 3 2 ~ N e w ~ R o c h e l l e
33341 New York
33352 Niagara Falls
33362 North Babylon
3 3 6 0 2 ~ N o r t h ~ B a y ~ S h o r e ~ * ~
3 3 3 7 2 ~ N o r t h ~ T o n a w a n d a

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    3 3 3 8 2 ~ O c e a n s i d e
    33392 Plainview
    3340 2 Port Chester
    33416 Poughkeepsie
    33424 Rochester
    3 3 4 3 2 ~ R o c k v i l l e ~ C e n t r e
    33445 Rome
    3 3 4 5 6 ~ R o t t e r d a m ~
    33465 Schenectady
    3 3 6 1 2 ~ S m i t h t o w n ~ * ~
    3 3 4 7 5 ~ S y r a c u s e
    ```

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    33485 Troy
    3 3 4 9 5 ~ U t i c a
    3 3 5 0 2 ~ V a l l e y ~ S t r e a m
    3 3 5 1 6 ~ W a t e r t o w n
    3 3 6 3 2 ~ W e s t ~ B a b y l o n ~ * ~
    ```

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    33652 West Senaca *
    3352 2 White Plains
    33532 Yonkers
    NORTH CAROLINA (147)
3400 5 Asheville
3 4 0 1 6 ~ 6 u r l i n g t o n ~
3402 6 Camp Lejeune
34036 Chapel Hill
34045 Charlotte
3 4 0 5 5 ~ D u r h a m ~
3 4 0 6 5 ~ F a y e t t e v i l l e ~
3 4 0 7 6 ~ F o r t ~ B r a g g ~
34086 Gastonia
34096 Goldsboro
3 4 1 0 5 ~ G r e e n s b o r o
3 4 1 1 6 ~ G r e e n v i l l e ~
3 4 1 2 5 ~ H i g h ~ P o i n t
3 4 1 3 6 ~ K a n n a p o l i s
3419 6 Kinston *
34145 Raleigh
34156 Rocky Mount
3416 6 Wilmington
3 4 1 7 6 ~ W i l s o n
34185 Winston-Salem
NORTH DAKOTA (136)
35006 Bismarck
3 5 0 1 5 ~ F a r g o ~
35026 Grand Forks
35036 Minot
OHIO (124)
3600 4 Akron
3601 6 Alliance
36026 Athens
3 6 0 3 6 ~ A u s t i n t o w n
3604 6 Barberton
3651 6 Beavercreek *

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3605 6 Boardman
3 6 5 2 6 ~ B o w l i n g ~ G r e e n ~ * ~
3606 2 Brook Park
36532 Brunswick *
3 6 0 7 5 ~ C a n t o n
3608 4 Cincinnati
36094 Cleveland
3 6 1 0 2 ~ C l e v e l a n d ~ H e i g h t s
3 6 1 1 4 ~ C o l u m b u s
3612 6 Cuyahoga Falls
3 6 1 3 5 ~ D a y t o n
36542 Delhi Hills
36142 East Cleveland
36155 Elyria
3616 2 Euclid
3617 6 Fairborn
3655 6 Fairfield *
3618 6 Findlay
36192 Garfield Heights
3 6 2 0 5 ~ H a m i l t o n
3 6 5 6 6 ~ H u b e r ~ H e i g h t s ~ * ~
3 6 2 1 ~ 6 ~ K e n t
3622 5 Kettering
3 6 2 3 2 ~ L a k e w o o d
36246 Lancaster
36255 Lima
3626 5 Lorain
3 6 2 7 5 Mansfield
3 6 2 8 2 ~ M a p l e ~ H e i g h t s
36296 Marion
36306 Massillon
3 6 3 1 2 ~ M e n t o r
3632 6 Middletown
36336 Newark
3 6 3 4 2 ~ N o r t h ~ O l m s t e d ~
3635 2 Norwood
3636 2 Parma
3 6 3 7 9 Parma Heights
3 6 3 8 6 ~ P o r t s m o u t h ~
3 6 3 9 6 ~ S a n d u s k y
3640 2 Shaker Heights
3 6 4 1 2 ~ S o u t h ~ E u c l i d
3 6 4 2 5 ~ S p r i n g f i e l d ~
36436 Steubenville
3 6 5 7 6 ~ S t o w ~ * ~
3 6 5 8 2 ~ S t r o n g s v i l l e ~ * ~
36444 Toledo
3 6 4 5 2 ~ U p p e r ~ A r l i n g t o n ~
36465 Warren
3 6 4 7 2 ~ W h i t e h a l l
3 6 4 8 2 ~ X e n i a ~
3 6 4 9 5 ~ Y o u n g s t o w n
3650 6 Zanesville
OKLAHOMA (153)
3 7 0 0 6 ~ B a r t l e s v i l l e ~
3712 6 Broken Arrow *
3 7 0 1 6 ~ D e l ~ C i t y ~
3 7 1 3 6 ~ E d m o n d ~ * ~

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3702 6 Enid
3 7 0 3 5 ~ L a w t o n
3 7 0 4 6 ~ M i d w e s t ~ C i t y ~
3 7 1 4 6 ~ M o o r e ~ * ~
3 7 0 5 6 ~ M u s k o g e e ~
37065 Norman
3 7 0 7 4 ~ O k l a h o m a ~ C i t y
3 7 0 8 6 ~ P o n c a ~ C i t y
37096 Shawnee
3 7 1 0 6 ~ S t i l w a t e r ~
3 7 1 1 4 ~ T u l s a
OREGON (172)

| 3806 | 6 Al | Albany |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3807 | 2 Be | Beaverton |
| 3800 | 6 Co | Corvallis |
| 3801 | 5 Eu | Eugene |
| 3808 | 2 Gr | Gresham |
| 3809 | 2 Ha | Hazelwood |
| 3810 | 2 Hi | Hillsboro |
| 3802 | 6 Me | Medford |
| 3803 | 4 Po | Portland |
| 3804 | 5 Sa | Salem |
| 3805 | 6 Sp | Springfield |
| PENNS | LVANIA | NIA (114) |

3928 2 Abington Twp. *
3 9 0 0 5 ~ A l l e n t o w n
3 9 0 1 5 ~ A l t o o n a
3 9 0 2 ~ 9 ~ B a l d w i n
39292 Bensalem Twp. *
3903 2 Bethel Park
3904 5 Bethlehem
3930 2 Bristol Twp. *
3 9 3 1 2 ~ C h e l t e n h a m ~ * ~
3905 2 Chester
3906 6 Easton
3907 5 Erie
3932 2 Falls Twp. *
39085 Harrisburg
39332 Haverford Twp. *
39096 Hazleton
3 9 1 0 6 ~ J o h n s t o w n
3 9 1 1 5 ~ L a n c a s t e r ~
3912 6 Lebanon
3 9 3 4 2 ~ L o w e r ~ M e r i o n ~ T w p . ~ * ~
3935 2 Mccandless Twp. *
39132 Mckeesport
3914 2 Monroeville
3 9 3 6 2 ~ M o u n t ~ L e b a n o n ~ * ~
39156 New Castle
3 9 1 6 2 ~ N o r r i s t o w n
3 9 3 7 2 ~ P e n n ~ H i l l s ~ * ~
3917 1 Philadelphia
39184 Pittsburgh
3938 2 Plum *
3 9 1 9 2 ~ P o t t s t o w n
39392 Radnor Twp. *

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3 9 2 0 5 ~ R e a d i n g ~
3940 2 Ridley Twp. *
3 9 4 1 2 ~ R o s s ~ T w p . ~ * ~
3 9 2 1 5 ~ S c r a n t o n
3 9 4 2 2 ~ S h a l e r ~ T w p . ~ * * * * * )

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3922 6 State College
3944 2 Upper Darby *
3945 2 Upper Merion *
3946 2 Upper Moreland Twp. *
3947 2 Warminster *
3 9 2 3 2 ~ W e s t ~ M i f f l i n
3 9 2 4 5 ~ W i l k e s - B a r r e ~
3 9 2 5 2 ~ W i l k i n s b u r g ~
39266 Williamsport
3927 5 York

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RHODE ISLAND (105)
```

4 0 1 2 6 ~ C o v e n t r y ~ * ~
4 0 0 0 5 ~ C r a n s t o n
4 0 0 1 6 ~ C u m b e r l a n d
4 0 0 2 6 ~ E a s t ~ P r o v i d e n c e
4 0 0 3 6 ~ M i d d l e t o w n
4 0 0 4 6 ~ N e w p o r t
4 0 0 5 6 ~ N o r t h ~ K i n g s t o w n
4 0 0 6 6 ~ N o r t h ~ P r o v i d e n c e
4 0 0 7 5 ~ P a w t u c k e t
4 0 0 8 5 Providence
4 0 0 9 5 Warwick
4 0 1 0 6 ~ W e s t ~ W a r w i c k
4 0 1 1 6 ~ W o o n s o c k e t
SOUTH CAROLINA (148)

```
41006 Anderson
41015 Charleston
41025 Columbia
41036 Florence
41045 Greenville
41086 North Charleston *
41056 Rock Hill
41066 Spartanburg
41076 Sumter
SOUTH DAKOTA (137)
\begin{tabular}{lll}
4200 & 6 & Aberdeen \\
4201 & 6 & Rapid City \\
4202 & 5 & Sioux Falls
\end{tabular}
TENNESSEE (154)
\begin{tabular}{lll}
4300 & 5 & Chattanooga \\
4301 & 6 & Clarksville \\
4310 & 6 & Cleveland * \\
4311 & 6 & Columbia * \\
4312 & 6 & Hendersonville * \\
4302 & 6 & Jackson \\
4303 & 6 & Johnson City
\end{tabular}
```

    4 3 0 4 6 ~ K i n g s p o r t
    4 3 0 5 5 ~ K n o x v i l l e
    4 3 0 6 4 ~ M e m p h i s
    4 3 0 7 6 ~ M u r f e e s b o r o
    4 3 0 8 4 N N a s h v i l l e - D a v i d s o n
    4309 6 Oak Ridge
    ```
TEXAS (149)
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4 4 0 0 5 ~ A b i l e n e
4 4 0 1 5 ~ A m a r i l l o
4 4 0 2 5 ~ A r l i n g t o n
4403 4 Austin
4 4 0 4 2 ~ B a y t o w n
4 4 0 5 5 ~ B e a u m o n t
4 4 0 6 6 ~ B i g ~ S p r i n g ~
4 4 0 7 5 ~ B r o w n s v i l l e
44086 Bryan
4 4 4 7 2 ~ C a r r o l l t o n ~ * ~
4 4 4 8 6 ~ C o l l e g e ~ S t a t i o n ~ * ~
4 4 0 9 5 ~ C o r p u s ~ C h r i s t i
4410 4 Dallas
4 4 4 9 6 ~ D e l ~ R i o ~ * ~
4 4 1 1 6 ~ D e n i s o n
4 4 1 2 2 ~ D e n t o n
4450 2 Duncanville *
4413 4 El Paso
4 4 1 4 2 ~ F a r m e r s ~ B r a n c h ~
4 4 1 5 9 ~ F o r t ~ H o o d
44164 Fort Worth
4 4 1 7 5 Galveston
4 4 1 8 2 Garland
4 4 1 9 2 ~ G r a n d ~ P r a i r i e
4 4 2 0 6 ~ H a l t o m ~ C i t y ~
4 4 2 1 6 ~ H a r l i n g e n ~
4 4 2 2 1 ~ H o u s t o n
4 4 2 3 6 ~ H u r s t
4 4 2 4 2 ~ I r v i n g ~
4 4 2 5 6 ~ K i l l e e n ~
4 4 2 6 6 ~ K i n g s v i l l e ~
4 4 2 7 5 Laredo
4 4 2 8 6 ~ L o n g v i e w ~
4 4 2 9 5 ~ L u b b o c k
4 4 5 1 ~ 6 ~ L u f k i n ~ * ~
4 4 3 0 6 ~ M c a l l e n ~
4 4 3 1 2 ~ M e s q u i t e
4 4 3 2 5 ~ M i d l a n d
4 4 5 2 6 ~ N o c o g d o c h e s ~ * ~
4 4 5 3 2 ~ N o r t h ~ R i c h l a n d ~ H i l l s ~ * ~
4 4 3 3 5 ~ O d e s s a
4 4 5 4 6 ~ P a r i s ~ * ~
44342 Pasadena
4455 2 Plano *
4 4 3 5 5 ~ P o r t ~ A r t h u r ~
4 4 3 6 2 ~ R i c h a r d s o n ~
4 4 3 7 5 ~ S a n ~ A n g e l o
4438 4 San Antonio
44396 Sherman
4440 6 Temple
4 4 4 1 6 ~ T e x a r k a n a ~

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    4 4 4 2 6 ~ T e x a s ~ C i t y ~
    4 4 4 3 5 ~ T y l e r ~
    4 4 4 4 6 ~ V i c t o r i a
    4 4 4 5 5 ~ W a c o
    4 4 4 6 5 ~ W i c h i t a ~ F a l l s
    UTAH (167)
4 5 0 0 6 ~ B o u n t i f u l
4 5 0 1 6 ~ E a s t ~ M i l l c r e e k
4 5 0 6 6 ~ L o g a n ~ * ~
4 5 0 7 6 ~ M u r r a y ~ * ~
4 5 0 2 5 ~ O g d e n ~
4 5 0 3 6 ~ O r e m
4 5 0 4 5 Provo
4 5 0 5 5 Salt Lake City
4 5 0 8 6 ~ S a n d y ~ C i t y ~ * ~
4 5 0 9 6 ~ W e s t ~ J o r d a n ~ * ~
4 5 1 0 6 ~ W e s t ~ V a l l e y ~ * ~
VERMONT (106)
46006 Burlington
VIRGINIA (140)
4700 2 Alexandria
4 7 0 1 2 ~ A n n a n d a l e
4 7 0 2 2 ~ A r l i n g t o n
4718 2 Blacksburg *
4 7 1 9 2 ~ B u r k e ~ * ~
4 7 0 3 6 ~ C h a r l o t t e s v i l l e
4 7 0 4 5 Chesapeake
4 7 2 0 2 ~ D a l e ~ C i t y ~ * ~
4 7 0 5 6 ~ D a n v i l l e
4 7 0 6 5 ~ H a m p t o n
4 7 0 7 ~ 9 ~ J e f f e r s o n
4 7 0 8 5 Lynchburg
4 7 2 1 2 ~ M c l e a n ~ * ~
4 7 0 9 5 ~ N e w p o r t ~ N e w s
4710 4 Norfolk
4 7 1 1 6 ~ P e t e r s b u r g ~
4 7 1 2 5 ~ P o r t s m o u t h ~
4 7 2 2 2 ~ R e s t o n ~ * ~
47134 Richmond
4 7 1 4 5 Roanoke
4 7 1 5 6 ~ S t a u n t o n
4 7 2 3 6 ~ S u f f o l k ~ * ~
4 7 2 4 6 ~ T u c k a h o e ~ * ~ *
4 7 1 6 5 ~ V i r g i n i a ~ B e a c h ~
4 7 2 5 2 ~ W e s t ~ S p r i n g f i e l d ~ * ~ * ~
4 7 1 7 2 ~ W o o d b r i d g e - M a r u m s c o
WASHINGTON (173)
4 8 1 5 2 ~ A u b u r n ~ * ~
4 8 0 0 2 ~ B e l l e v u e ~
4 8 0 1 6 ~ B e l l i n g h a m ~
4 8 0 2 6 ~ B r e m e r t o n ~
4803 2 Edmonds

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    4804 2 Everett
    4 8 0 5 6 ~ F o r t ~ L e w i s
    4 8 1 6 6 ~ K e n n e w i c k ~ * ~
    4 8 0 6 9 ~ L a k e s ~ D i s t r i c t
    4 8 0 7 6 ~ L o n g v i e w ~
    4 8 1 7 6 ~ O l y m p i a ~ * ~
    4 8 0 8 ~ 2 ~ R e n t o n ~
    48096 Richland
    4 8 1 0 4 ~ S e a t t l e ~
    4 8 1 1 5 ~ S p o k a n e
    4 8 1 2 2 ~ T a c o m a ~
    4 8 1 3 5 ~ V a n c o u v e r
    4 8 1 8 6 ~ W a l l a ~ W a l l a ~ * ~
    4 8 1 4 6 ~ Y a k i m a ~
    WEST VIRGINIA (156)
4 9 0 0 5 ~ C h a r l e s t o n ~
4 9 0 1 6 ~ F a i r m o n t
4 9 0 2 5 ~ H u n t i n g t o n
4 9 0 3 6 ~ M o r g a n t o w n
4 9 0 4 6 ~ P a r k e r s b u r g ~
4 9 0 5 6 ~ W e i r t o n ~
4 9 0 6 6 ~ W h e e l i n g ~
WISCONSIN (125)
5000 5 Appleton
5001 6 Beloit
5002 2 Brookfield
50036 Eau Claire
50046 Fond Du Lac
5005 5 Green Bay
5006 2 Greenfield
5007 6 Janesville
5008 5 Kenosha
5009 5 La Crosse
5010 5 Madison
5 0 1 1 6 ~ M a n i t o w o c
5012 2 Menomonee Falls
50134 Milwaukee
50142 New Berlin
5015 5 Oshkosh
5016 5 Racine
5 0 1 7 6 ~ S h e b o y g a n ~
50186 Superior
50192 Waukesha
5020 6 Wausau
5 0 2 1 2 ~ W a u w a t o s a
5 0 2 2 2 ~ W e s t ~ A l l i s
WYOMING (168)
5 1 0 0 6 ~ C a s p e r ~
5 1 0 1 6 ~ C h e y e n n e

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[^0]:    ** In two Non-SMSA National Sample strata (68 and 77) the 1980 materials from which the Panel area segments had been selected was exhausted (i.e., there were insufficient remaining SSUs from which to select new Cross-section area segments), so a new Primary selection had to be made from those two strata. Therefore, the Panel area segments for stratum 68 are from PSU Phillips County, KS, and the Cross-section area segments are from Saline County, NE; the Panel area segments for stratum 77 are from PSU Monroe County, AR, and the Cross-section area segments are from Ashley County, AR.

    Although 281 segments were used in the 1990 NES, only 272 Panel segments appear in the 1992 NES Panel. The difference is due to some segments used in 1990 not having any interviews completed in 1990 and, therefore, not becoming

[^1]:    >> SAMPLING ERRORS OF 1992 NES ESTIMATES

