

- 1) The question-level timing files were produced by parsing the interview session data and audit-trail records provided by the ANES 2024 Time Series data collection vendor.
- 2) Each row represents a single interview case. Each column (other than the identifier) corresponds to a survey question or field. Timing values indicate the elapsed time between the opening of a given question and the opening of the next question in the instrument.
- 3) The first column, CaseID, contains the six-digit case identifier. This identifier is identical to V240001 (2024 TIME SERIES CASE ID) in the ANES 2024 Time Series Study Full Release.
- 4) In general, timing variable names (e.g., START_LANGUAGESELECT) correspond to the survey question names used in the ANES 2024 questionnaires. The codebook also lists these question names for most released variables. For example, V241001 (PRE: SELECT LANGUAGE) is associated with the timing variable START_LANGUAGESELECT.
- 5) Some survey questions allowed respondents to provide their own text ("other-specify") in addition to selecting a predefined response. The survey instrument recorded the timing of these text fields separately. Timing variables associated with these fields end in "_OS." For example, PREVOTE_PRESVTWHO includes an "Another candidate {SPECIFY}" option, which produces two timing variables: PREVOTE_PRESVTWHO and PREVOTE_PRESVTWHO_OS.
- 6) Certain screens in the instrument contained multiple input fields (e.g., address components). In these cases, the instrument logged timing for each field on the same screen, resulting in multiple timing variables that do not correspond one-to-one with question names in the questionnaire. For instance, the question PREVOTE_NEWADDR produced timing variables such as PREVOTE_PREVOTE_NEWADD1, PREVOTE_PREVOTE_NEWCITY, and PREVOTE_PREVOTE_NEWZIP.
- 7) Screens used exclusively for interviewer administration are excluded from the timing files. For example, CONSENT_AUDCONS, which records permission to audio-record an interview, does not appear in these data.
- 8) Timing values are rounded to the nearest tenth of a second.
- 9) Item-level timing is recorded in seconds for most questions. These measures are highly sensitive to outliers (e.g., cases in which respondents leave the survey open without interacting). Analysts should apply appropriate outlier detection and treatment strategies when using these data.
- 10) In some cases, the face-to-face and web instruments captured timing for introductory screens differently. In the face-to-face instrument, an introductory screen for a question series was often presented on its own screen, generating a separate timing variable distinct from the first substantive question in that module. In the web instrument, the introductory text was sometimes combined with the first question on a single screen. When this occurred, the corresponding web timing variable reflects the total time spent on the combined screen, while the face-to-face instrument yields two separate timing variables. For example, in the pre-election instrument, LIBCPRE_LCINT (intro screen) and LIBCPRE_LCSELF (first question) appear as separate timing variables in the face-to-face data, whereas in the web timing data LIBCPRE_LCSELF captures the full time spent on the single screen containing both the introductory text and the first question.
- 11) It is very rare, but the vendor's interview-session or audit-trail system sometimes failed to record timing information for a small portion of an interview. In these cases, the respondent did answer the question, but the corresponding timing value is missing in the timing data files.