FILE anes2000to2004merged_app.txt
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Codebook appendices file
VERSION 20110812 (August 12, 2011)

Note: sections in the current file
[APPENDICES] can be navigated
by searching ">>".

>> 2000 APPENDIX: NOTES ON SAMPLING VARIABLES

PSU (Primary Selection Unit)

An abbreviated version of the Census MSA of which it is part for SR MSAs
and Non-SR MSAs. For non-MSAs the PSU Name is the name of the county
involved. If there is more than one county in the non MSA (non MSA
counties
were linked to reach a minimum measure of size of 5000 Households) it is
named
for the county with the most Households in 1990.

The hundreds place of the Primary Selection Unit (PSU) for Cross Section
Segments that are all from the 1990 National Sample indicates when the
segment
is in a Self Representing (SR) Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a
Non Self
Representing (Non SR) MSA or a Non MSA as designated by the U.S. Office
of
Management and Budget.

100's are SR MSA areas
200's are Non SR MSA areas*
300's are Non MSA areas**
400's are Non MSA PSU's from the 1980 National Sample Design

* PSU 434 is a Non Self Representing MSA from the 1980 National Sample
Design.
**For ANES 2000 all Non MSA PSU's are Non MSA's from the 1980 National
Sample
Design.

The tens place of the PSU for the 1990 National Sample indicate which
Census
Division the segment is located in. The variable Census Region
(describing on
page two) indicates the Census Region for each of the divisions
mentioned
below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Region (Census Region)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 New England</td>
<td>North East (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Middle Atlantic</td>
<td>North East (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 East North Central</td>
<td>MidWest (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 West North Central</td>
<td>MidWest (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 South Atlantic</td>
<td>South (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEGMENT NAME

The name of the city or Census Place or Census MCD with the most housing units (HUs) within the area segment boundary.

BELT CODE

Code 1 includes all except two of the 28 1990 National Sample Frame self-representing areas. Central Cities of Denver, Co MSA and Kansas City MSA are NOT to be coded 1. Central Cities of all other self-representing areas of the 1990 National Sample Frame are coded 1 (including Nassau-Suffolk NY and Newark NJ as part of the NYC, NY-Northern NJ CMSA; Los Angeles, Anaheim, and Riverside CA as part of the LA-etc. CMSA; and San Francisco and Oakland CA as part of the SF-Oakland CA CMSA). For the most part, no 1990 Frame non-self-representing MSA Central Cities are coded 1, except as noted below. [NOTE: In 1990, the PSU definition in New England states is the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA). This means that for the 1990 Frame segments in New England--there may be Central Cities of MSAs included in the NECMA definition that are not in the CMSA/MSA definition. For example, in Boston MA (1990 frame) the Central Cities include not only those for Boston MSA but some from other New England MSAs -- some of which could be outside of the Boston CMSA definition and could be coded `2'. It also means that in the Manchester-Nashua NH NECMA (non-self-representing) there are two segment selections in Nashua, NH (central city of Nashua MA PMSA) which is part of the Boston MA CMSA and has therefore been coded `1'.]

Suburbs - defined as all "urbanized areas" in the Primary Area exclusive of the areas coded `1' and `2' above, plus the remainder of any county which includes a central city or parts of a central city.

NECMA/SMSA

The NECMA is the New England County Metropolitan Area code as described in the 1990 SRC National Sample Design and
In 1990 the U.S. Census adopted slightly different wording and abbreviations for metropolitan areas, now known collectively as Metropolitan Areas (MAs). What in 1980 were Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) became in 1990 either Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). MSA is used for a metropolitan area which stands alone, i.e., is not a part of a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). PMSA is used for a metropolitan area which is part of a larger CMSA.

The metropolitan area standards for the 1990's generally reflect a continuity with those adopted for the 1980's and maintain the basic concepts originally developed in 1950. The few substantive changes made between 1980 and 1990 are detailed in the Federal Register, Vol. 55, No. 62 cited in the footnote.

New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) provide an alternative to the official city-and-town based metropolitan statistical areas in that Census region for the convenience of data users who desire a county-defined set of areas. NECMAs have their separate definition standards detailed in the Federal Register (p. 12159). Since the 1990 SRC National Sample primary stage of selection was based on the NECMA in New England, the 1990 NECMA is provided in place of 1990 MSA or PMSA for this variable.

CMSA

The 1990 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) codes are in most cases identical to the 1980 SCSA codes with the exceptions noted in parenthesis.

In addition to the major changes noted, minor changes in SCSA and CMSA names have also occurred between 1980 and 1990.
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 organized 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
   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 ANES 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

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)

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").

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, boroughs, 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).
DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT RUNNING

12    Dem incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
13    Dem incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
14    Dem incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
19    Dem incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT RUNNING

21    Rep incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
23    Rep incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
24    Rep incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
29    Rep 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
35    Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CHALLENGERS
36    Other incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CHALLENGERS
37    Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CHALLENGERS
39    Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN, OTHER CHALLENGERS

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING

51    Dem incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
52    Dem incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
53    Dem incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
55    Dem incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDS
56    Dem incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDS
57    Dem incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDS
59    Dem incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN, OTHER CANDS

61    Rep incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
62    Rep incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
63    Rep incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
65    Rep incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDS
66    Rep incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDS
67    Rep incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDS
69    Rep incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN, OTHER CANDS

71    Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
72    Other incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
73    Other incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
75    Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDS
76    Other incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDS
77    Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDS
79    Other incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN, OTHER CANDS

SENATE ONLY – 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
SENATE:
-----
OPEN RACE
09  Third party or independent Senate candidate --incumbent
10  Third party or independent Senate candidate --nonincumbent **
**
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
TERM NOT UP
19  Democratic Senator, term not up in state with race
29  Republican Senator, term not up in state with race
20  Third party or independent Senator, term not up in state with race
RETIRING
21  Democratic Senator--retiring (state with open race)
22  Republican Senator--retiring (state with open race)
23  Third party or independent Senator--retiring (state with open race)
NO RACE IN STATE
17  Democratic Senator, no race in state (1st Dem)
18  Republican Senator, no race in state (1st Rep)
27  Democratic Senator, no race in state (2nd Dem)
28  Republican Senator, no race in state (2nd Rep)
26  Third party or independent Senator, no race in state

HOUSE:
-----
OPEN RACE
30  Third party or independent House candidate --nonincumbent **
31  Democratic candidate in open House race
32  Republican candidate in open House race
33  Democratic House incumbent
34  Republican House incumbent
35  Democratic House challenger
36  Republican House challenger
**
38  Third party or independent House candidate--2nd nonincumbent
39  Third party or independent House candidate--incumbent
RETIRING
40  Third party or independent Representative--retiring (district with open race)
41  Democratic Representative--retiring (district with open race)
42  Republican Representative--retiring (district with open race)

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

MISSING DATA:
98    DK; refused to name candidate
99    NA
00    INAP

++VOTE QUESTION ONLY, VOTED OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF IW (CODES 81-92):

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.
## Western Hemisphere

### 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")
- 05. 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)
- 20. Scottish
- 21. Welsh
- 22. From Northern Ireland (Ulster)
- 23. Scot-Irish
- 24. From British Isles; from two or more countries of the British Isles

### 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

### Scandinavia

- 35. Danish
- 36. Finn, Finnish
- 37. Norwegian
- 38. Swedish
- 39. Icelander
- 40. Scandinavian; reference to two or more Scandinavian
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
48. Polish
49. Russian; from U.S.S.R.
50. Ukrainian
51. Eastern Europe; reference to two or more countries 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

---

Multiple - Europe

64. European; general mention of Europe; reference to two or
more European countries of Europe not codeable above

ASIA (exc. NEAR EAST)

65. Pakistani
66. Afghan
67. Indian (not American Indian, code 01)
68. Southeast Asia--from Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Burma,
    Philippines, Indonesia
69. Chinese
70. Japanese; Japanese American
71. Korean
72. Asian

NEAR EAST

73. Egyptian
74. Iranian, Persian
75. Iraqi
76. Israeli
77. Jordanian
78. 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
84. South Pacific Islander other than 85 (incl native Hawaiian)
85. Australian, New Zealander, Tasmanian

ETHNIC GROUPS
86. White, Caucasian
87. Black; Negro; American Black; African American
88. Chicano; Mexican-American; Hispanic; Latin American
89. Asian-American (exc. specifically Japanese American, 70)

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS **
90. None; neither (response to 'choice' question)
91. Catholic
92. Protestant
93. Jewish
94. Other religious groups
95. Both/all of them (response to 'choice' question only
96. 'American'; 'Just American'
97. Other group; combinations not codeable above

MISSING DATA **
98. DK
99. RF
00. NA; no further mention

** these codes are slightly revised in 2000
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

Multiple - Eastern States

---------------
119 EAST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC

East North Central

---------------
121 Illinois
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

Multiple - East and Central States

---------------
139 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
140 Virginia
157 General mention of area; the South; two or more states in area

Border States
Kentucky
Maryland
Oklahoma
Tennessee
Washington, D.C.
West Virginia
General mention of area; two or more states in area
Multiple - South and Border States

SOUTH; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH SOLID SOUTH AND BORDER STATES

Mountain States

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming
General mention of area; two or more states in area

Pacific States

California
Oregon
Washington
General mention of area; two or more states in area

Multiple - Mountain and Pacific States

WEST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH MOUNTAIN STATES AND PACIFIC STATES

External States and Territories

Alaska
Hawaii
Puerto Rico
American Samoa, Guam
Panama Canal Zone
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Virgin Islands
Other U.S. Dependencies
Multiple - U.S. States/Regions or NA State/Region

Reference to Two or More States from Different Regions of the United States; or NA Which State
Northeast and South (New England or Middle Atlantic and Solid South or Border States)
Northeast and Midwest (New England or Middle Atlantic and East North Central or West North Central)
West (Mountain States or Pacific States) and Midwest; West and Northeast
West and South (Solid South or Border States)
Midwest and South
Lived in 3 or more regions (NA whether lived in one more than the rest)
United States, NA which state
WESTERN HEMISPHERE Except U.S.

North America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>North America (except U.S.) comb. Canada, Mexico, and/or Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Canada -- ancestry of Anglo-Saxon origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Canada -- ancestry of French origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Canada -- NA origin or other origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Central America</td>
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West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
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<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Netherlands Antilles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Islands of Lesser Antilles--except Virgin Islands and Netherlands Antilles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) or &quot;Caribbean&quot;--reference to two or more West Indian countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>South America; South American country or countries</td>
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EUROPE

British Isles

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Ireland (NA North or South); southern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Northern Ireland (Ulster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Scot-Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>United Kingdom; Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>&quot;BRITISH ISLES&quot;; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Austria</td>
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<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>313</td>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic (E. Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>Germany--NA East or West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Netherlands; Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>&quot;WESTERN EUROPE&quot;; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE</td>
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Scandinavia

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Multiple - Western Europe and Scandinavia
---------------------------------------
328    GENERAL MENTION OF AREA OF WESTERN EUROPE AND/OR
       SCANDINAVIA AND/OR BRITISH ISLES AND/OR
       MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND/OR GREECE; REFERENCE
       TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT AREAS LISTED
       ABOVE

Scandinavia General
-------------------
329    "SCANDINAVIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
       TO TWO OR MORE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Eastern Europe
--------------
331    Czechoslovakia (Slavic)
332    Estonia
333    Hungary
334    Latvia
335    Lithuania
336    Poland
337    Russia (or U.S.S.R.)
338    Ukraine
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
349    "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

Multiple and General - Europe
-----------------------------
399    "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
428    Southeast Asia: Indochina, Thailand, Malaya,
       Burma, Philippines, Indonesia; Hong Kong
431    China (mainland)
432    1990: Taiwan, Formosa
434    Taiwan, Formosa
451    Japan
452    Korea (North or South)
499    "ASIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO
       OR MORE COUNTRIES OF ASIA
### NEAR EAST

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<td>U.A.R. (Egypt)</td>
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<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Israel (or Palestine)</td>
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<td>505</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>506</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>&quot;NEAR EAST&quot;; &quot;MIDDLE EAST&quot;; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF NEAR EAST</td>
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### AFRICA

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<tr>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Africa; any African country or countries, excluding only South Africa and U.A.R. (Egypt)</td>
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### OCEANIA

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<tr>
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<td>705</td>
<td>South Pacific islands (exc. 704)</td>
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### OTHER:

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<td>DK</td>
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<td>RF</td>
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<tr>
<td>000</td>
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</table>
>> 2000 APPENDIX: RELIGION

Codes followed by * have been newly added in 2000.

GENERAL PROTESTANT

010. Protestant, no denomination given
020. Non-denominational Protestant
030. Community church
040. Inter-denominational Protestant
099. Christian (NFS); "just Christian"

ADVENTIST

100. 7th Day Adventist
109. Adventist (NFS)

ANGLICAN

110. Episcopalian; Anglican
111. Independent Anglican, Episcopalian

BAPTIST

120. American Baptist Association
121. American Baptist Churches U.S.A. (inaccurately known as "Northern Baptist")
122. Baptist Bible Fellowship
123. Baptist General Conference
124. Baptist Missionary Association of America
125. Conservative Baptist Association of America
126. General Association of Regular Baptist Churches (G.A.R.B.)
127. National Association of Free Will Baptists (United Free Will Baptist Church)
128. Primitive Baptists
129. National Baptist Convention in the U.S.A.
130. National Baptist Convention of America
131. National Primitive Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.
132. Progressive National Baptist Convention
134. Reformed Baptist (Calvinist)
135. Southern Baptist Convention
147. Fundamental Baptist (no denom. ties)
148. Local (independent) Baptist churches with no denominational ties or links to a national fellowship
149. Baptist (NFS)

CONGREGATIONAL

150. United Church of Christ (includes Congregational, Evangelical and Reformed)
155. Congregational Christian

EUROPEAN FREE CHURCH (ANABAPTISTS)
160. Church of the Brethren
161. Brethren (NFS)
162. Mennonite Church
163. Moravian Church
164. Old Order Amish
165. Quakers (Friends)
166. Evangelical Covenant Church (not Anabaptist in tradition)
167. Evangelical Free Church (not Anabaptist in tradition)
168. Brethren in Christ
170. Mennonite Brethren

HOLINESS

180. Christian and Missionary Alliance (CMA)
181. Church of God (Anderson, IN)
182. Church of the Nazarene
183. Free Methodist Church
184. Salvation Army
185. Wesleyan Church
186. Church of God of Findlay, OH
199. Holiness (NFS); Church of God (NFS); R not or NA whether R Pentecostal or Charismatic

INDEPENDENT-FUNDAMENTALIST

200. Plymouth Brethren
201. Independent Fundamentalist Churches of America
219. Independent-Fundamentalist (NFS)

LUTHERAN

220. Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (formerly Lutheran Church in America and The American Lutheran Church); ELCA
221. Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod; LC-MS
222. Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod; WELS
223. Other Conservative Lutheran
229. Lutheran (NFS)

METHODIST

230. United Methodist Church; Evangelical United Brethren
231. African Methodist Episcopal Church
232. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
233. Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
234. Primitive Methodist
240. Congregational Methodist (fundamentalist)
249. Methodist (NFS)

PENTECOSTAL

250. Assemblies of God
251. Church of God (Cleveland, TN)
252. Church of God (Huntsville, AL)
253. International Church of the Four Square Gospel
254. Pentecostal Church of God
255. Pentecostal Holiness Church
256. United Pentecostal Church International
257. Church of God in Christ (incl. NA whether 258)
258. Church of God in Christ (International)
260. Church of God of the Apostolic Faith
261. Church of God of Prophecy
262. Vineyard Fellowship
263. Open Bible Standard Churches
264. Full Gospel
267. Apostolic Pentecostal
268. Spanish Pentecostal
269. Pentecostal (NFS); Church of God (NFS); R not or NA whether R Pentecostal or Chrismatic

PRESBYTERIAN

270. Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
271. Cumberland Presbyterian Church
272. Presbyterian Church in American (PCA)
275. Evangelical Presbyterian
276. Reformed Presbyterian
279. Presbyterian (NFS)

REFORMED

280. Christian Reformed Church (inaccurately known as "Dutch Reformed")
281. Reformed Church in America
282. Free Hungarian Reformed Church
289. Reformed (NFS)

RESTORATIONIST

290. Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
291. Christian Churches and Churches of Christ
292. Churches of Christ; "Church of Christ" (NFS)
293. Christian Congregation

NON-TRADITIONAL PROTESTANTS

300. Christian Scientists
301. Mormons; Latter Day Saints
302. Spiritualists
303. Unitarian; Universalist
304. Jehovah's Witnesses
305. Unity; Unity Church; Christ Church Unity
306. Fundamentalist Adventist (Worldwide Church of God)
309. Non-traditional Protestant (NFS)

ROMAN CATHOLIC

400. Roman Catholic
JEWISH

500. Jewish, no preference
501. Orthodox
502. Conservative
503. Reformed
524. Jewish, other

MIXED CHRISTIAN

600. Roman Catholic AND Protestant

EASTERN ORTHODOX (GREEK RITE CATHOLIC)

700. Greek Rite Catholic
701. Greek Orthodox
702. Russian Orthodox
703. Rumanian Orthodox
704. Serbian Orthodox
705. Syrian Orthodox
706. Armenian Orthodox
707. Georgian Orthodox
708. Ukrainian Orthodox
719. Eastern Orthodox (NFS)

NON-CHRISTIAN/NON-JEWISH

720. Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam
721. Buddhist
722. Hindu
723. Bahai
724. American Indian Religions (Native American Religions)
725. New Age
726. Wica (Wiccan)
727. Pagan
729. Other non-Christian/non-Jewish
750. Scientology
790. Religious/ethical cults

MIX OF MAJOR RELIGIONS

795. More than 1 major religion (e.g., Christian, Jewish, Moslem, etc.)

OTHER

800. Agnostics
801. Atheists
990. R indicates attendance/affiliation but specifies none
997. Other
The full 3-digit 1990 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 ANES project staff for details about how this could be arranged.

In the code description that follows, the full 1990 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 (019) 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 (022) 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 POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS (1344)
017 MANAGERS, FOOD SERVING AND LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS (1351)
018 MANAGERS, PROPERTIES AND REAL ESTATE (1353)
019 FUNERAL DIRECTORS (PT 1359)
021 MANAGERS, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, N.E.C. (127, 1352, 1354, PT 1359)
022 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, N.E.C. (121, 126, 132-1343, 136-139)

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)
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<td>PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C. (1849)</td>
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<td>077</td>
<td>AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENTISTS (1853)</td>
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<td>078</td>
<td>BIOLOGICAL AND LIFE SCIENTISTS (1854)</td>
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<td>079</td>
<td>FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION SCIENTISTS (1852)</td>
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<td>MEDICAL SCIENTISTS (1855)</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td><strong>- health diagnosing occupations -</strong></td>
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<td>(084) THROUGH (089) ARE RECODED TO: 06</td>
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<td>DENTISTS (262)</td>
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<td>VETERINARIANS (27)</td>
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<td>OPTOMETRISTS (281)</td>
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<td>088</td>
<td>Podiatrists (283)</td>
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<td>HEALTH DIAGNOSING PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (289)</td>
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<td><strong>- health assessment and treating occupations -</strong></td>
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<td>SPEECH THERAPISTS (3034)</td>
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<td>THERAPISTS, N.E.C. (3039)</td>
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<td>PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS (304)</td>
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<td><strong>- teachers, postsecondary -</strong></td>
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<td>(113) THROUGH (154) ARE RECODED TO: 08</td>
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<td>BUSINESS, COMMERCE, AND MARKETING TEACHERS (2233)</td>
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</table>
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY TEACHERS (2234)
ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC TEACHERS (2235)
PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS (2236)
EDUCATION TEACHERS (2237)
ENGLISH TEACHERS (2238)
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (2242)
LAW TEACHERS (2243)
SOCIAL WORK TEACHERS (2244)
THEOLOGY TEACHERS (2245)
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS (2246)
HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2247)
TEACHERS, POSTSECONDARY, N.E.C. (2249)
POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED

- teachers, except postsecondary -

(155) THROUGH (165) ARE RECODED TO: 09

TEACHERS, PREKINDERGARTEN AND KINDERGARTEN (231)
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (232)
TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOL (233)
TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION (235)
TEACHERS, N.E.C. (236,239)
COUNSELORS, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL (24)
LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND CURATORS

LIBRARIANS (251)
ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS (252)

- social scientist and urban planners -

(166) THROUGH (173) ARE RECODED TO: 10

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

- social, recreation, and religious workers -

(174) THROUGH (177) ARE RECODED TO: 11

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

- lawyers and judges -

(178) THROUGH (179) ARE RECODED TO: 12

LAWYERS (211)
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)
199 ATHLETES (34)

----------------------------------

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)

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- science technicians -

(223) THROUGH (225) ARE RECODED TO: 16

223 BIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS (382)
224 CHEMICAL TECHNICIANS (3831)
225 SCIENCE TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
- 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

243 SUPERVISORS AND PROPRIETORS, SALES OCCUPATIONS (40)

Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services

(253) THROUGH (257) ARE RECODED TO: 18

253 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, Commodities 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)
275 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

DEMONSTRATORS, PROMOTERS AND MODELS, SALES (445)
AUCTIONEERS (447)
SALES SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (444, 446, 449)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, (incl. Clerical supervisors)

Clerical Supervisors
(303) THROUGH (307) ARE RECODED TO: 22

SUPERVISORS, GENERAL OFFICE (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
SUPERVISORS, COMPUTER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4512)
SUPERVISORS, FINANCIAL RECORDS PROCESSING (4521)
CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OPERATORS (4523)
SUPERVISORS; DISTRIBUTION, SCHEDULING, AND ADJUSTING CLERKS (4522, 4524-4528)

Computer Equipment Operators
(308) THROUGH (309) ARE RECODED TO: 23

COMPUTER OPERATORS (4612)
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4613)

Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
(313) THROUGH (315) ARE RECODED TO: 24

SECRETARIES (4622)
STENOGRAPHERS (4623)
TYPISTS (4624)

Information Clerks
(316) THROUGH (323) ARE RECODED TO: 25

INTERVIEWERS (4642)
HOTEL CLERKS (4643)
TRANSPORTATION TICKET AND RESERVATION AGENTS (4644)
RECEPTIONISTS (4645)
INFORMATION CLERK'S, N.E.C. (4649)

Records Processing Occupations, except Financial
(325) THROUGH (336) ARE RECODED TO: 26
CLASSIFIED-AD CLERKS (4662)
CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS (4663)
ORDER CLERKS (4664)
PERSONNEL CLERKS, EXCEPT PAYROLL AND TIMEKEEPING (4692)
LIBRARY CLERKS (4694)
FILE CLERKS (4696)
RECORDS CLERKS (4699)

------------------------------------------------------------

Financial Records Processing Occupations

(337) THROUGH (344) ARE RECODED TO: 27

BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTING, AND AUDITING CLERKS (4712)
PAYROLL AND TIMEKEEPING CLERKS (4713)
BILLING CLERKS (4715)
COST AND RATE CLERKS (4716)
BILLING, POSTING, AND CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS (4718)

------------------------------------------------------------

Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators

(345) THROUGH (347) ARE RECODED TO: 28

Duplicating Machine Operators (4722)
MAIL PREPARING AND PAPER HANDLING MACHINE OPERATORS (4723)
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4729)

------------------------------------------------------------

Communications Equipment Operators

(348) THROUGH (353) ARE RECODED TO: 29

TELEPHONE OPERATORS (4732)
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4733, 4739)

------------------------------------------------------------

Mail and Message Distributing Occupations

(354) THROUGH (357) ARE RECODED TO: 30

POSTAL CLERKS, EXC. MAIL CARRIERS (4742)
MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE (4743)
MAIL CLERKS, EXC. POSTAL SERVICE (4744)
MESSENGERS (4745)

------------------------------------------------------------

Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks

(359) THROUGH (374) ARE RECODED TO: 31

DISPATCHERS (4751)
PRODUCTION COORDINATORS (4752)
TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, AND RECEIVING CLERKS (4753)
STOCK AND INVENTORY CLERKS (4754)
METER READERS (4755)
WEIGHERS, MEASURERS, CHECKERS, AND SAMPLERS (4756, 4757)
EXPEDITERS (4758)
MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING, AND DISTRIBUTING CLERKS, N.E.C. (4759)

Adjusters and Investigators

(375) THROUGH (378) ARE RECODED TO: 32

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS, EXAMINERS, AND INVESTIGATORS (4782)
INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS, EXCEPT INSURANCE (4783)
ELIGIBILITY CLERKS, SOCIAL WELFARE (4784)
BILL AND ACCOUNT COLLECTORS (4786)

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)

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Household Occupations

(403) THROUGH (407) ARE RECODED TO: 34

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

SUPERVISORS, FIREFIGHTING AND FIRE PREVENTION OCCUPATIONS (5111)
SUPERVISORS, POLICE AND DETECTIVES (5112)
SUPERVISORS, GUARDS (5113)

-fighting and fire prevention occupations-
416    FIRE INSPECTION AND FIRE PREVENTION OCCUPATIONS (5122)
417    FIREFIGHTING OCCUPATIONS (5123)
------------------------------------------------------------
-policemen 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)
------------------------------------------------------------
-guards-
(425) THROUGH (427) ARE RECODED TO: 35
425    CROSSING GUARDS (5142)
426    GUARDS AND POLICE, EXCEPT PUBLIC SERVICE (5144)
427    PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5149)
------------------------------------------------------------
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 (5214, 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)
------------------------------------------------------------
-heath service occupations-
(445) 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 WORKERS (5241)
449    MAIDS AND HOUSEMEN (5242, 5249)
### Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations

#### Farm Operators and Managers

(473) THROUGH (476) ARE RECODED TO: 40

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<td>473</td>
<td>FARMERS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5512-5514)</td>
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<td>474</td>
<td>HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMERS (5515)</td>
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<td>MANAGERS, FARMS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5522-5524)</td>
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<td>MANAGERS, HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMS (5525)</td>
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#### Other Agricultural and Related Occupations

- farm occupations, except managerial-

(477) THROUGH (484) ARE RECODED TO: 41

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<td>479</td>
<td>FARM WORKERS (5612-5617)</td>
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<td>MARINE LIFE CULTIVATION WORKERS (5618)</td>
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<td>NURSERY WORKERS (5619)</td>
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- related agricultural occupations-

(485) THROUGH (489) ARE RECODED TO: 42

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<td>SUPERVISORS, RELATED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS (5621)</td>
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<td>486</td>
<td>GROUNDSKEEPERS AND GARDENERS, EXCEPT FARM (5622)</td>
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<td>487</td>
<td>ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXCEPT FARM (5624)</td>
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<td>488</td>
<td>GRADERS AND SORTERS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5625)</td>
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<td>489</td>
<td>INSPECTORS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5627)</td>
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</table>
-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)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Mechanics and Repairers

-mechanics and repairers supervisors-

(503) IS RECODED TO: 44

503 SUPERVISORS, MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (60)

-mechanics and repairers, vehicle and mobile equipment-

(505) THROUGH (517) ARE RECODED TO: 44

505 AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS (PT 6111)
506 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC APPRENTICES (PT 6111)
507 BUS, TRUCK, AND STATIONARY ENGINE MECHANICS (6112)
508 AIRCRAFT ENGINE MECHANICS (6113)
509 SMALL ENGINE REPAIRERS (6114)
514 AUTOMOBILE BODY AND RELATED REPAIRERS (6115)
515 AIRCRAFT MECHANICS, EXCEPT ENGINE (6116)
516 HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS (6117)
517 FARM EQUIPMENT MECHANICS (6118)

-mechanics and repairers, except vehicle and mobile equipment-

(518) THROUGH (534) ARE RECODED TO: 45

518 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY REPAIRERS (613)
519 MACHINERY MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS (614)

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS

523 ELECTRONIC REPAIRERS, COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT (6151, 6153, 6155)
525 DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6154)
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE AND POWER TOOL REPAIRERS (6156)
TELEPHONE LINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6157)
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6158)
MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6152, 6159)
HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION MECHANICS (616)

-miscellaneous mechanics and repairers

(535) THROUGH (549) ARE RECODED TO: 46

CAMERA, WATCH, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS (6171, 6172)
LOCKSMITHS AND SAFE REPAIRERS (6173)
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRERS (6174)
MECHANICAL CONTROLS AND VALVE REPAIRERS (6175)
ELEVATOR INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6176)
MILLWRIGHTS (6178)
SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, N.E.C. (6177, 6179)
NOT SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS

Construction Trades

-supervisors, construction occupations-

(553) THROUGH (558) ARE RECODED TO: 47

SUPERVISORS; BRICKMasons, STOnEMasons, AND TIlE SETTERS (6312)
SUPERVISORS, CARPENTERS AND RELATED WORKERS (6313)
SUPERVISORS, ELECTRICIANS AND POWER TRANSMISSION INSTALLERS (6314)
SUPERVISORS; PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, AND PLASTERERS (6315)
SUPERVISORS; PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS (6316)
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C. (6311, 6318)

-construction trades, except supervisors-

(563) THROUGH (599) ARE RECODED TO: 48

BRICKMasons AND STOnEMasons, (PT 6412, PT 6413)
BRICKMASON AND STOnEMASON APPRENTICES (PT 6412, PT 6413)
TILE SETTERS, HARD AND SOFT (6414, PT 6462)
CARPET INSTALLERS (PT 6462)
CARPENTERS (PT 6422)
CARPENTER APPRENTICES (PT 6422)
DRYWALL INSTALLERS (6424)
ELECTRICIANS (PT 6432)
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICES (PT 6432)
ELECTRICAL POWER INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6433)
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 TAMING 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)

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Extractive Occupations

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

613   SUPERVISORS, EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS (632)
614   DRILLERS, OIL WELL (652)
615   EXPLOSIVES WORKERS (653)
616   MINING MACHINE OPERATORS (654)
617   MINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (656)

------------------------------------------------------------

Precision Production Occupations

-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 TAILORS (PT 6852)
668 UPHOLSTERERS (6853)
669 SHOE REPAIRERS (6854)
674 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION APPAREL AND FABRIC WORKERS (6856, 6859, PT 7752)
------------------------------------------------------------

-precision workers, assorted materials-
(675) THROUGH (684) ARE RECODED TO: 53
675 HAND 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
WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS (691)
POWER PLANT OPERATORS (PT 693)
STATIONARY ENGINEERS (PT 693, 7668)
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
(7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707 ROLLING MACHINE OPERATORS (7316, 7516)
708 DRILLING AND BORING MACHINE OPERATORS (7318, 7518)
709 GRINDING, ABRADING, BUFFING, AND POLISHING MACHINE
OPERATORS (7322, 7324, 7522)
713 FORGING MACHINE OPERATORS (7319, 7519)
714 NUMERICAL CONTROL MACHINE OPERATORS (7326)
715 MISCELLANEOUS METAL, PLASTIC, STONE, AND GLASS
WORKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7329, 7529)
717 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)
728 SHAPING AND JOINING MACHINE OPERATORS (7435, 7635)
729 NAILING AND TACKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7636)
733 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 PRESS OPERATORS (7443, 7643)
735 PHOTOENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS (6842, 7444, 7644)
736 TYPESETTERS AND COMPOSITORS (6841, 7642)
737 MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS (6849, 7449, 7649)

------------------------------------------------------------

-machines, except precision: 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)
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)

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-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)
777 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (PT 7479,7665, 7679)
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)
786 HAND CUTTING AND TRIMMING OCCUPATIONS (7753)
787 HAND MOLDING, CASTING, AND FORMING OCCUPATIONS (7754, 7755)
789 HAND PAINTING, COATING, AND DECORATING OCCUPATIONS (7756)
793 HAND ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OCCUPATIONS (7757)
795 MISCELLANEOUS HAND WORKING OCCUPATIONS (7759)

-production inspectors, testors, samplers, and weighers-

(796) THROUGH (799) ARE RECODED TO: 64

796 PRODUCTION INSPECTORS, CHECKERS, AND EXAMINERS (782, 787)
797 PRODUCTION TESTERS (783)
798 PRODUCTION SAMPLERS AND WEIGHERS (784)
799 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 (8212-8214)
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)

Transportation Occupations, except Motor Vehicles

-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)

-water transportation occupations-

(828) THROUGH (834) ARE RECODED TO: 66
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<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>SHIP CAPTAINS AND MATES, EXCEPT FISHING BOATS (PT 8241, 8242)</td>
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<td>829</td>
<td>SAILORS AND DECKHANDS (8243)</td>
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<td>MARINE ENGINEERS (8244)</td>
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<td>834</td>
<td>BRIDGE, LOCK, AND LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS (8245)</td>
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**Material Moving Equipment Operators**

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<tr>
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<td>SUPERVISORS, MATERIAL MOVING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (812)</td>
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<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>OPERATING ENGINEERS (8312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845</td>
<td>LONGSHORE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (8313)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>HOIST AND WINCH OPERATORS (8314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>CRANE AND TOWER OPERATORS (8315)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>EXCAVATING AND LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS (8316)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>GRADER, DOZER, AND SCRAPER OPERATORS (8317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL TRUCK AND TRACTOR EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (8318)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>859</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL MOVING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (8319)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers**

(864) THROUGH (873) ARE RECODED TO: 68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>SUPERVISORS; HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, AND LABORERS, N.E.C. (85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>HELPERS, MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION TRADES (8641-8645, 8648)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>HELPERS, SURVEYOR (8646)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>868</td>
<td>HELPERS, EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS (865)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (871)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>PRODUCTION HELPERS (861, 862)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers**

(875) THROUGH (883) ARE RECODED TO: 69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>875</td>
<td>GARBAGE COLLECTORS (8722)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>876</td>
<td>STEVEDORES (8723)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>877</td>
<td>STOCK HANDLERS AND BAGGERS (8724)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>MACHINE FEEDERS AND OFFBEARERS (8725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883</td>
<td>FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL HANDLERS, N.E.C. (8726)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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(885) THROUGH (889) ARE RECODED TO: 70

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>885</td>
<td>GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION RELATED OCCUPATIONS (873)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>887</td>
<td>VEHICLE WASHERS AND EQUIPMENT CLEANERS (875)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
888    HAND PACKERS AND PACKAGERS (8761)
889    LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (8769)

------------------------------------------------------------

(903) THROUGH (905) ARE RECODED TO: 71

903    COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS
904    NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND OTHER ENLISTED PERSONNEL
905    MILITARY OCCUPATION, RANK NOT SPECIFIED

------------------------------------------------------------

(999) IS RECODED TO: 99

999    NA
Numbers in parentheses following the industry categories are the 1987 SIC definitions. The abbreviation "pt" means "part" and "n.e.c." means "not elsewhere classified."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990 Census</th>
<th>Industry category code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Agricultural production, crops (01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Agricultural production, livestock (02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Veterinary services (074)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Landscape and horticultural services (078)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>030</td>
<td>Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>Forestry (08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MINING

| 040 | Metal mining (10) |
| 041 | Coal mining (12) |
| 042 | Oil and gas extraction (13) |
| 050 | Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuels (14) |

CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)

MANUFACTURING

Nondurable Goods

Food and kindred products
| 100 | Meat products (201) |
| 101 | Dairy products (202) |
| 102 | Canned, frozen, 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) |
| 122 | Not specified food industries |
| 130 | Tobacco manufactures (21) |

Textile mill products
| 132 | Knitting mills (225) |
| 140 | Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226) |
| 141 | Carpets and rugs (227) |
| 142 | Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228) |
| 150 | Miscellaneous textile mill products (229) |

Apparel and other finished textile products
| 151 | Apparel and accessories, except knit (231-238) |
| 152 | Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239) |
Paper and allied products
160 Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263)
161 Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (267)
162 Paperboard containers and boxes (265)

Printing, publishing, and allied industries
171 Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
172 Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)

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)
191 Agricultural chemicals (287)
192 Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)

Petroleum and coal products
200 Petroleum refining (291)
201 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
210 Tires and inner tubes (301)
211 Other rubber products, and plastics footwear and belting (302-306)
212 Miscellaneous plastics products (308)

Leather and leather products
220 Leather tanning and finishing (311)
221 Footwear, except rubber and plastic (313, 314)
222 Leather products, except footwear (315-317, 319)

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)

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)

Metal industries
270 Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
271 Iron and steel foundries (332)
Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363, 3365)

Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)

Cutlery, handtools, and general 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)

Not specified metal industries

Machinery and computing equipment

Engines and turbines (351)

Farm machinery and equipment (352)

Construction and material handling machines (353)

Metalworking machinery (354)

Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)

Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)

Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)

Not specified machinery

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

Household appliances (363)

Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)

Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

Transportation Equipment

Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)

Aircraft and parts (372)

Ship and boat building and repairing (373)

Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)

Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)

Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)

Professional and photographic equipment, and watches

Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382, exc. 3827)

Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384, 385)

Photographic equipment and supplies (386)

Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)

Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 exc. 394)

Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation

Railroads (40)

Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)

Taxicab service (412)

Trucking service (421, 423)
411  Warehousing and storage (422)
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)

Communications

440  Radio and television broadcasting and cable (483, 484)
441  Telephone communications (481)
442  Telegraph and miscellaneous communications services (482, 489)

Utilities and sanitary services

450  Electric light and power (491)
451  Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
452  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  Professional and commercial equipment and supplies (504)
511  Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
512  Electrical goods (506)
521  Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
530  Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
531  Scrap and waste materials (5093)
532  Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (509, exc. 5093)

Nondurable Goods

540  Paper and paper products (511)
541  Drugs, chemicals and allied products (512, 516)
542  Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
550  Groceries and related products (514)
551  Farm-product raw materials (515)
552  Petroleum products (517)
560  Alcoholic beverages (518)
561  Farm supplies (5191)
562  Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5192-5199)
571  Not specified wholesale trade

RETAIL TRADE

580  Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
581  Hardware stores (525)
582  Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
590  Mobile home dealers (527)
591  Department stores (531)
592  Variety stores (533)
600  Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
601  Grocery stores (541)
Dairy products stores (545)
Retail bakeries (546)
Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
Motor vehicle 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 appliance stores (572)
Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
Music stores (5735, 5736)
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)
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
Vending machine operators (5962)
Direct selling establishments (5963)
Fuel dealers (598)
Retail florists (5992)
Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
Not specified retail trade

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
Banking (60 exc. 603 and 606)
Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
Insurance (63, 64)
Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
Advertising (731)
Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
Personnel supply services (736)
Computer and data processing services (737)
Detective and protective services (7381, 7382)
Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7383-7389)
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers (751)
Automobile parking and carwashes (752, 7542)
Automotive repair and related services (753, 7549)
Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)

PERSONAL SERVICES
Private households (88)
Hotels and motels (701)
Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 exc. part 7219)
Beauty shops (723)
Barber shops (724)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NAICS Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>781</td>
<td>Funeral service and crematories</td>
<td>(726)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td>Shoe repair shops</td>
<td>(725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790</td>
<td>Dressmaking shops (part 7219)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>Miscellaneous personal services</td>
<td>(722, 729)</td>
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**ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NAICS Codes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Theaters and motion pictures</td>
<td>(781-783, 792)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Video tape rental</td>
<td>(784)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Bowling centers</td>
<td>(793)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td>Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services</td>
<td>(791, 794, 799)</td>
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**PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NAICS Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Offices and clinics of physicians</td>
<td>(801, 803)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Offices and clinics of dentists</td>
<td>(802)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Offices and clinics of chiropractors</td>
<td>(8041)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Offices and clinics of optometrists</td>
<td>(8042)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(8043, 8049)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>(806)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Nursing and personal care facilities</td>
<td>(805)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Health services, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(807, 808, 809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>Legal services</td>
<td>(81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Elementary and secondary schools</td>
<td>(821)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Colleges and universities</td>
<td>(822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Vocational schools</td>
<td>(824)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>(823)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Educational services, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(829)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>Job training and vocational rehabilitation services</td>
<td>(833)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>Child day care services</td>
<td>(part 835)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Family child care homes</td>
<td>(part 835)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Residential care facilities, without nursing</td>
<td>(836)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td>Social services, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(832, 839)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Museums, art galleries, and zoos</td>
<td>(84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>Labor unions</td>
<td>(863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Religious organizations</td>
<td>(866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Membership organizations, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(861, 862, 864, 865, 869)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>882</td>
<td>Engineering, architectural, and surveying services</td>
<td>(871)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services</td>
<td>(872)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>Research, development, and testing services</td>
<td>(873)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>892</td>
<td>Management and public relations services</td>
<td>(874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>Miscellaneous professional and related services</td>
<td>(899)</td>
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**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NAICS Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Executive and legislative offices</td>
<td>(911-913)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901</td>
<td>General government, n.e.c.</td>
<td>(919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>910</td>
<td>Justice, public order, and safety</td>
<td>(92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy</td>
<td>(93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>922</td>
<td>Administration of human resources programs</td>
<td>(94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>930</td>
<td>Administration of environmental quality and housing programs</td>
<td>(95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td>Administration of economic programs</td>
<td>(96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>932</td>
<td>National security and international affairs</td>
<td>(97)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY**

Armed Forces
940  Army
941  Air Force
942  Navy
950  Marines
951  Coast Guard
952  Armed Forces, Branch not specified
960  Military Reserves or National Guard

EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

992  Last worked in 1984 or earlier
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
0019 Gore, Al
* 0020 Lieberman, Joseph

0031 Eisenhower; Ike
0032 Nixon

0034 Rockefeller
0035 Reagan
0036 Ford
0037 Bush, Sr., George
0038 Connally
0039 Kissinger
0040 McCarthy, Joseph
0041 Buchanan, Pat
0042 Dole
* 0043 Gingrich, Newt
* 0044 Cheney, Dick
* 0045 Bush, Jr. George W.
* 0046 McCain, John

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 ONLY -- 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

0133 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

0134 Party is less/not representative; bad cross-section of the country; encompasses more restricted views; is less at the center of the country's views

0135 Reference to participation of minority candidate(s)

0141 Reference to party's most recent National Convention; party's process/method of selecting presidential/vice-presidential candidates

0151 Performance of local branch of party; how they've done in this state/county/town

0161 Reference to the predominant faction that R sees as being in control of the party (NA which faction); "I don't like the people running it"

0162 Reference to Northerners/Liberals (as in control) of Democratic Party

0163 Reference to Southerners/Conservatives (as in control) of Democratic Party

0164 Reference to Easterners/Liberals/Moderates (as in control) of Republican Party

0165 Reference to Midwesterners/Westerners/Southerners/
Conservatives (as in control) of Republican Party; "Old Boy Network"

0166 Reference to Christian Coalition/Religious Right (as in control) of Republican Party

0167 Can't win; doesn't have a chance

0168 Can win; party can't be beat

0169 Too big a party; there are too many of them; party is too powerful

0170 Too small a party; there are not enough of them; party is too weak

0171 Listens (more) to people; takes (more) into consideration the needs and wants of people; understands (better) the people/the majority of the people

0172 Doesn't listen to/understand the needs and wants of the people/the majority of the people

0173 Campaign tactics, uses too much money in campaigns, slings mud

0174 Party been in office too long (but use 0430 for candidate been in office too long)

** 0197 Other party-characteristic reasons

CANDIDATE ONLY -- EXPERIENCE, ABILITY

0201 General reference to him as "a good/bad man or a good/bad guy"; R has heard good/bad things about him; qualifications; general ability; reference to his "personality" ("job being done" is in code 0609)

0203 Not qualified for the office; the job is too big for him to handle

0211 Experienced (NA what kind) (see 0217, 0218, 0220 for specific kinds of experience; if in foreign policy see 1100's)

0212 Inexperienced

0213 Dependable/Trustworthy/Reliable; a man you can trust with the responsibilities of government ("trust" in the capability sense, rather than the honesty sense)

0214 Undependable/Untrustworthy/Unreliable; a man you can't trust with the responsibilities of government

0215 A military man; a good military/war record

0216 Not a military man; bad military/war record; no military/war record (but see 0719)
0217 His record in public service; how well he's performed in previous offices; voting record in Congress

0218 Has government experience/political experience/seniority/incumbency (also see code 0722)

0219 Lacks government experience/political experience

0220 A statesman; has experience in foreign affairs

0221 Not a statesman; lacks experience in foreign affairs

0222 "He has done a good job so far"; he has brought us through hard times; has gotten things done; has some good ideas; trying to do right things

0223 Hasn't done anything; hasn't produced any results (general); has not been able to get programs off the ground

0224 Has fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises

0225 Has not fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises

** 0297 Other candidate experience/ability reasons

CANDIDATE ONLY -- CANDIDATE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

0301 Dignified/has dignity

0302 Undignified/lacks dignity

0303 Strong/decisive/self-confident/aggressive; will end all this indecision

0304 Weak/indecisive/lacks self-confidence/vacillating; "waffles"; "wishy-washy"

0305 Inspiring; a man you can follow; "a leader"; charisma

0306 Uninspiring; not a man you can follow; not a leader; lacks charisma

0335 Makes people feel good about America/being Americans; is patriotic/loves the country

0307 People have confidence in him

0308 People don't have confidence in him

0309 Good at communicating with blacks, young people, other "problem" groups

0310 Bad at communicating with blacks, young people, other "problem" groups (if communicate in general, see 0441, 0442)

0311 Knows how to handle people (at personal level)
0312 Doesn't know how to handle people (at personal level)

0313 A politician/political person; (too) much in politics; a good politician; part of Washington crowd; politically motivated; just wants to be re-elected

0314 Not a politician; not in politics; above politics; a bad politician

0315 Independent; no one runs him; his own boss

0316 Not independent; run by others; not his own man/boss

0317 Humble; knows his limitations; doesn't pretend to know all the answers

0318 Not humble enough; too cocky/self-confident

0319 (Too) Careful/Cautious/Good judgment

0320 (Too) Impulsive/Careless/Bad/Poor judgment

0334 Poor at explaining himself/his positions; doesn't answer questions clearly; speaks off the top of his head/doesn't stop to think before he speaks

0321 Helps people in the district on a personal level; has helped R personally with a problem (specific mention); tries to do things for the people

0322 Doesn't help people in the district on a personal level; was not helpful to R with a personal problem (specific mention)

0323 Represents (well) the views of the district; close to people in the district; comes home regularly to chat and mix with people

0324 Does not represent (well) the views of the district; not close to the people in the district; doesn't interact enough with the people

0325 Keeps people well informed about governmental matters; communicates with constituents; any mention of R receiving newsletters or communications from him/her; explains matters well so people can understand

0326 Does not inform people enough about governmental matters; does not send enough newsletters or communications; doesn't explain matters well

0327 Listens to the people/solicits public opinion; any mention of polls or questionnaires; is accessible to constituents (NFS)

0328 Doesn't listen to the people/does not solicit public opinion; isn't accessible to constituents (NFS)

0329 Has helped local (district) economy; brought money, projects, jobs to district
0330 Has not helped local (district) economy; not brought money, projects, jobs to district

0331 Candidate helps the district; watches out for the interests of the district or region in general

0332 Candidate has not protected/watched out for the interests of the district (specific mentions)

0334 Located after 0320

0335 Located after 0306

** 0397 Other candidate leadership reason

CANDIDATE ONLY -- PERSONAL QUALITIES

0401 Honest/Sincere; keeps promises; man of integrity; means what he says; fair; not tricky; open and candid; straightforward; positive Playboy references (1976)

0402 Dishonest/Insincere; breaks promises; no integrity; doesn't mean what he says; tricky; not open and candid; not straightforward

0403 Man of high principles/ideals; high moral purpose; idealistic (if too idealistic, code 0416)

0404 Lacks principles/ideals

0405 Racist/Bigoted/Prejudiced

0406 Not a racist/bigoted/prejudiced

0407 Public servant; man of duty; conscientious; hard-working; would be a full-time President; good attendance record in Congress; dedicated; really interested in serving people

0408 Doesn't take public service seriously; lazy; would be a part-time President; poor attendance record in office; not dedicated; not really interested in serving people; "shallow"

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/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 (for being "informed", see code 04130

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; buy way into office; use of own money to finance campaign

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 (see 0174 for party has been in office too long)

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; caring

0436 Cold/Aloof
Likeable; gets along with people; friendly; outgoing; nice

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"

Sexual orientation mentioned; "She is a lesbian"

Located after 0422

* Taking undeserved credit; taking credit for actions, events, or policies one is not responsible for; Gore claiming
"to have invented the internet"

* 0466 Overcoming adversity in one's personal life; overcoming handicaps, disabilities, disease, alcoholism, or other similar problem.

** 0495 Other negative personal qualities
** 0496 Other positive personal qualities
** 0497 Other candidate personal qualities

0498 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

In codes 0500 and 0501 it may be necessary to flip answers. If the R will not vote for a Democrat because they say they are a Republican voter, then the response should be coded as Democrat. The R is Republican and will not vote for the candidate because he is a Democrat.

0502 Controlled by party regulars/bosses/machine
0503 Not controlled by party regulars/bosses
0504 Reference to men around him/staff/followers
0505 Reference to his speeches (exc. 0447), campaign tactics; mud-slinging; (88) dislike Bush's stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue; all campaign mentions
0506 Can win; best choice for party victory
0507 Cannot win; not good choice for party victory
0508 Reference to linkage with other party figures (he's close to the Kennedy's; he was close to Eisenhower; etc.)
0509 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic policies (unspecified)
0510 Would change/get rid of " "
0511 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic domestic policies (unspecified, not codeable in 0900's)
0512 Would change/get rid of " "
0513 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic foreign policies
(unspecified, not codeable in 1100's)

0514 Would change/get rid of " " " "
0515 Would continue/keep/follow Republican policies (unspecified)
0516 Would change/get rid of " " " "
0517 Would continue/keep/follow Republican domestic policies (unspecified, not codeable in 0900's)
0518 Would change/get rid of " " " "
0519 Would continue/keep/follow Republican foreign policies (unspecified, not codeable in 1100's)
0520 Would change/get rid of " " " "
0531 More liberal than most Democrats; a Northern Democrat
0532 More conservative " " ; a Southern Democrat
0533 More liberal than most Republicans; an Eastern Republican
0534 More conservative " " ; a Midwestern/Western/Southern Republican
0535 Will bring in/listen to the (party) liberals
0536 Will bring in/listen to the (party) conservatives
0541 Reference to the Eagleton affair--1972; reference to physical or mental health of vice-presidential incumbent/candidate; emotional stability/state of V-P incumbent/candidate
0542 Reference to vice-presidential incumbent/candidate, running mate
0543 Mondale's selection of a woman for vice-president (1984); reference to age/gender/race/ethnicity of V-P incumbent/candidate
0544 Mention of issues that V-P incumbent/candidate is identified with or has taken a leading role in promoting: 1992--Gore's position on environment
0551 References to link with "Watergate"--positive reference to Watergate
0552 Not associated with "Watergate"--negative reference to Watergate; making too much out of Watergate
0553 Ford's pardon of Nixon--NA direction or against pardon
0554 " " " " --pro; brave/right thing to do
0555 Positive references about independent candidacy; maybe the country needs a third party; third parties should have more recognition; the two party system needs buckling
PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

0556 Negative references/liabilities related to independent candidacy; "he's an independent" (NFS); "we don't need a third party"; "he lacks backing from a party"

** 0597 Other candidate party connection reasons

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

0601 Good/Efficient/Businesslike administration; balanced budget; lower/wouldn't increase national debt; cautious spending

0602 Bad/Inefficient/Unbusinesslike administration; wasteful; "bureaucratic"; deficit budget; higher/increased national debt; overspend

0603 Honest government; not corrupt; no "mess in Washington"

0604 Dishonest/Corrupt government; "mess in Washington"; immorality in government; reference to Hayes, Mills, Lance

0605 (Would) Spend less (than other side); (would) spend too little

0606 (Would) Spend more (than other side); (would) spend too much

0607 Has brought/will bring about bureaucratic reform

0608 Has not brought/will not bring about bureaucratic reform

0609 General assessment of job he/they would do/are doing; is good/bad President; are providing good/bad administration

0622 Doesn't work (hard) at job; not involved (enough) in the work of his office/delegates too much authority to others; has chosen poor/incompetent aides; his aides have not performed well

0610 Reference to management/performance in Congress/Supreme Court/other government agency; made poor appointments

0611 He has/has not worked well with (Democratic) Congress; would/could have done better with (Republican) Congress; he kept/would keep Congress in check

0612 He will work well/better with (Democratic) Congress

0613 Gets more done/accomplishes as much/more productive

0614 Gets less done/doesn't accomplish as much/less productive

0625 Mostly approve of/happy with job done so far, but doesn't approve of everything that has been done

0615 Sympathy/understanding expressed for the complexity/magnitude of the job (e.g., President): tough job
Sympathy/understanding expressed for the difficult situation ("a mess") inherited by the incumbent

Doing the best he can (under the circumstances); doing as good a job as anyone else could do; everyone makes some mistakes

Will face (difficult) issues; faces problems directly; faces up to political reality

Will not face (difficult) issues; will not face problems directly; ignores political reality

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

Response to/handling of domestic crisis or natural disaster--riot, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, flood, etc.

Located after 0609

Located after 0616

Located after 0614

Favors term limits

The economy is bad, but that is not (necessarily) his fault

Other government management reasons

Just like him/them (NA why); like everything about him/them; "I was hoping he would win the (nomination/primaries)"

Just dislike/Don't like him/them (NA why); don't like anything about him/them

Used to like him but don't now; have lost respect for him

Will save America; America needs him/them

Will ruin America; last thing America needs

Will unite Americans/bring people together

Will divide Americans/drive people apart

Speaks of party/candidate as good protector(s); will know what to do; more intelligent

Speaks of party/candidate as bad protector(s); won't know
what to do

0709 Good for country (unspecified); trying to do good job; trying; not just out for self/own best interest; has/have country's interest at heart

0710 Bad for country (unspecified); don't have country's interests at heart; only looking out for their own interests

0711 Lesser of two evils

0718 Treatment of Jesse Jackson; didn't offer him the vice-presidential nomination; didn't use him (effectively) to get out the Black vote; weren't courteous/respectful toward him; didn't keep promises made to him

0719 Sexual scandals; reference to Chappaquidic; Kennedy's personal problems; damaging incidents in personal life—sexual escapades

0720 Reference to Watergate affair (exc. 0551-0554)

0721 The way the incumbent came to office; the people should select President

0722 The incumbent should have a chance (on his own)/another chance/second chance

0723 (I believe in/Necessary for) a two-party system; choice between candidates; opposition; balances power of other party

0724 Vote for the man rather than party; look for more qualified man; don't pay attention to parties

0725 The opponent who the candidate ran against; the candidate was the better of the two in general; the candidate ran against someone I really 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
Located after 0702

Non-sexual scandals; Whitewater; Travel Office firings; FBI file controversy; (Whitewatergate, Travelgate, FBI gate); Bush Jr's drug and alcohol use. All sexual scandals should be coded in 0719 (incl. Paula Jones, "womanizing," "can't keep pants on," etc.)

Campaign finance scandals; Gore at the Buddhist temple; Gore soliciting funds from his office

References to unfair/undeserved/excessive criticism by media or public

Other miscellaneous reasons: Other miscellaneous reasons relating to image and candidate/party effect on nation

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY/PHILOSOPHY

General assessment of ideas/policies/stands (unspecified)

Different from other party/candidate

Same as other party/candidate; not different enough

(Too) negative; always tearing down other side; no solutions of his/their own

For government activity; believe government should take care of things; for big government; supports social programs/spending (not 0905-0907)

Against government activity; believe government involved in too many things; favors reduction in social programs/spending (not 0905-0907)

Humanistic; favor human beings over property rights

Not humanistic; favor property rights over human beings

Favor social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions

Against social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions

Socialistic

Anti-socialistic

Communistic/soft/hard-liner on Communism/apologist for Communists/dupe

(Too) anti-communistic/hard-liner on Communism

(Too) liberal (except 0531 or 0533)

(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 OR 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

0912 " " -- Pro expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits

0913 " " -- Anti expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease

0914 Aid to education--NA direction

0915 " " -- Pro

0916 " " -- Anti

0917 Aid to parochial schools--NA direction

0918 " " " -- Pro

0919 " " " -- Anti

1047 Establish/enforce standards for schools (test teachers, require minimum curricula, regulate class size, etc) -- NA direction

1048 " " " -- Pro

1049 " " " -- Anti

0920 Housing--NA direction

0921 " -- Pro more public housing

0922 " -- Anti more public housing

* 0923 Aid/Programs for older people/the aged, Medicare, Medicaid, prescription drug plan, direction -- NA

* 0924 " " " -- Pro

* 0925 " " " -- Anti

1059 School vouchers--NA direction

1060 " " -- Pro

1061 " " -- Anti

0926 Monetary policy--NA direction

0927 " " -- Pro loose(r) money; more availability of loans for housing, cars, etc.; lower interest rates

0928 " " -- Anti loose(r) money; for tighter money; less availability of loans; higher interest rates

1046 Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation’s FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Involvement in the Savings and Loan scandals
0929 Tax policy--NA direction
0930 " " --Pro lower taxes
0931 " " --Anti lower taxes; for higher taxes
0932 " " --Pro reform/fairer system/end of loopholes/write-offs/dodges
0933 " " --Anti reform/fairer system/end of loopholes/write-offs/dodges
0942 [1990] Candidate voted for the budget agreement which resulted in increased taxes/fees
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 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
Anti; for snooping; political trials; McCarthyite; (88) dislike Republican party stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue

General assessment of Labor policy (unspecified)

Right to work laws--NA direction

" " " --Pro (i.e., opposes unions [anti-labor, code 1208])

" " " --Anti (i.e., supports unions [pro-labor, code 1207])

Strikes--NA direction

" --will have fewer/will handle better

" --will have more/will handle worse

Public power/Utilities/TVA/Atomic reactors/Nuclear power plants/Etc. -- NA direction

" -- Pro

" -- Anti

Ecology/Environment; Air and Water Pollution--NA direction

Will crack down on polluters, will be activist; will protect the environment

Won't crack down on polluters, doesn't care; in league with polluters; not willing to protect the environment

Veterans' Benefits--NA direction

" --Pro expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits

" --Anti expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease

Law and order--NA direction

" --soft line--unspecified

" --blacks

" --campus demonstrators

" --criminals/organized crime/hoodlums/street crime

" --anti power of police; court interference

" --opposes death penalty

" --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; not
(strongly enough) pro-family; 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

0985 Abortion and birth control--NA direction
0986 " " " " --Pro reform/legalization; new outlook
0987 " " " " --Anti reform/legalization;
traditional outlook

0988 Gun control--NA direction
0989 " " --Pro; controls
0990 " " --Anti; "everyone has the right to own a gun"

0991 Busing--NA direction
0992 " --Pro; against neighborhood school
0993 " --Anti; for neighborhood school

0994 Urban problem/Cities--NA direction
0995 " " " " --Pro government aid/activity
0996 " " " " --Anti government aid/activity

** 0997 Other domestic policy reasons
1001 National Health Insurance--NA direction

1002 " " " --Pro
1003 " " " --Anti

1004 Energy/Gas shortage--Development of alternative energy source, NA direction

1005 " " " --Pro development of alternative source, better/handled better; more fuel
1006 " " " --Anti development of alternative energy source, worse/handled worse; less fuel

References to nuclear energy should be coded in 0959.

1007 Government plans to make more jobs--NA direction; make-work programs; CETA; WPAL; CCA

1008 " " " " --Pro
1009 " " " " --Anti

1010 Confidence/Trust in government--NA direction

1011 " " " " --would handle better; restore confidence
1012 " " " " --would handle worse; cause loss of confidence

1013 ERA; Women's rights--NA direction

1014 " " " --Pro
1015 " " " --Anti

* 1016 Influx of political/economic refugees (Cubans, Haitians, Mexicans, etc.); include "the little Cuban boy"-Elian Gonzalez --NA direction
* 1017 " " " --Pro
* 1018 " " " --Anti

1019 School prayer--NA direction
1020 " " --Pro
1021 " " --Anti

1022 Gay rights--NA direction
1023 " " --Pro
1024 " " --Anti

1025 Health--NA direction; medical reform (do not use 1001 unless specific reference to National Health Insurance)

1026 Health--Pro government programs/aid for mentally ill, disabled, handicapped, AIDS
1027 " --Anti " " " " " " 
(except 0923, 0924, 0925)

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

(NOTE: Tobacco industry/smoking has been coded under 1031-1033)

1035 Polarization of classes/increasing gap between rich and poor--NA direction
1036 " " " " " " " --will stop trend/handle better
1037 " " " " " " " --will accelerate trend/handle worse

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

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 Local/state issue mentioned--NA direction
1051 " " " " --pro
1052 " " " " --anti

1053 How candidate feels about/votes on Clinton impeachment--NA direction
1054 " " " " --pro
1055 " " " " --anti
PARTY OR 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 dir.
1114 " " " " " " " --Pro
1115 " " " " " " " --Anti
1116 Located after 1163
1117 " " "
1118 Mideast--NA direction; any references to oil embargo; boycott of companies dealing with Israel
1119 " --handle better/more experience; positive
comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty
1120    "  --handle worse/less experience; negative comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty; [1992] Iraqgate
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, better
1125    "  "  --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 "  "  "  "
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 anti-communism/anti-revolutionary policy; pro-colonialism/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 Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--NA direction
1158 " " " " --better chance for peace
1159 " " " " --poorer chance for peace; failed to end war
1160 " " " " --pro military victory/preservation of Saigon regime
1161 " " " " --anti military victory/willing to sacrifice Thieu/Ky;
1163 " " --will bring policy change (unspec.)
1166 Trouble spots (not specifically coded)--would handle better (Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf, Iraq)
would handle worse (Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf, Iraq)
1162 (88) The invasion of Grenada
1300 (91) The Persian Gulf war/ Desert Storm
* 1301 (99) War in the Balkans; US/NATO led air war against Serbia
1153 Would raise American prestige
1154 Would lower American prestige; not maintain American prestige
1155 Would have better chance for peace (unspecified); not get us into trouble abroad
1156 Would have poorer chance for peace (unspecified); get us into war/trouble abroad
1164 Tariffs--NA direction
1165 " --Pro free trade/reduce tariffs; would not protect US labor from foreign competition
1166 " --Anti free trade; for high tariffs; would protect US labor from foreign competition
1196 Foreign trade/balance of payments deficit--any mention
1167 Trade with communists--NA direction
1168 " " --Pro
1169 " " --Anti
1170 Draft--NA direction
1171 " --Pro volunteer army/abolition of peacetime draft
1172 " --Anti volunteer army; for peacetime draft
1173 " --Pro amnesty/pardon
1174 " --Anti amnesty/draft dodgers/pardon
1178 Amnesty--NA direction
1175 POW-MIA--Will get prisoners back, will not abandon them
1176 POW-MIA--Will not get prisoners back, will abandon them
1177 POW-MIA--NA direction
1178 Located after 1174
1179 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

Secrecy/deception in U.S. foreign policy; shuttle diplomacy; Kissinger's foreign policy (1976) --NA direction

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

Located after 1105

Nuclear freeze/Disarmament--NA direction

Terrorism; dealings with terrorists; hostages (except 1187-1189) -- NA direction; (88) Bombing of Libya

Located after 1166

Other foreign policy reasons

Located after 1142
PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS

1201 Special interests/Privileged people/Influential--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1203 "People like me"--pro, NA whether 1205, 1206
    " " " --anti, " " " "
1205 Common man/People/Little people/Working people--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1207 Labor/Unions/Labor bosses/Racketeers--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1209 Big Business/Corporate rich/The rich individuals/People
    with power/Wall Street/Industry/Upper classes--Pro
    (Same as 1209) --Anti
1211 Small businessman--Pro
    " " --Anti
1213 White collar workers/Salaried people/Middle class--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1215 Farmers/Country people--Pro
    " " --Anti
1217 Blacks/Black people/Negroes--Pro
    " " " --Anti
1219 People on welfare/ADC mothers/"Chiselers"--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1221 Old people/Senior citizens--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1223 Young people/Kids/"Freaks"/Hippies--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1225 Women/Feminists/Womens Liberationists, "sexists"--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1227 Veterans/Servicemen--Pro
    " " --Anti
1229 Ethnic or racial group (exc. 1217-1218); Minority groups
    (NA composition--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
1231 Section of the country--Pro
    " " " " --Anti
* 1233 Poor people/needy people/handicapped/disabled--Pro
* 1234 " " " " " " --Anti
Civil servants--Pro  
" "  --Anti  

Gays/lesbians--Pro  
" "  --Anti  

Christian Right/Religious Right--Pro  
" "  --Anti  

White/White Race/White people--Pro  
" "  --Anti  

White Men--Pro  
White Men--Anti  

Hispanics/Latinos/Chicanos--Pro  
" "  

Other group connection reasons  

Located after 1162  

MISSING DATA CODES  

R has been influenced by spouse  
R has been influenced by someone else  
No text, "none", "no", other uncodeable  
Refused to say  
Other miscellaneous  

DK  
NA  

Inap, no further mentions  

EVENTS UNIQUE TO ONE CAMPAIGN  

Perot quit race, is quitter--NFS  
(Because Perot quit race) he is not trustworthy or dependable (let down supporters)  
(Because Perot quit race) re-entered, he is indecisive, inconsistent, not stable, other mention of quit and re-enter--NFS  
Not a serious/legitimate candidate
SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

001. General reference to domestic issues; repairing/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

020. EDUCATION; financial assistance for schools/colleges/students; quality of education/learning environment/teaching

030. AGED/ELDERLY; social security benefits; administration of social security; medical care for the aged; medicare benefits; insuring against catastrophic illness; prescription drug program for elderly

035. Social Security won't be around in the future; paying into a system which won't benefit me/them

040. HEALTH PROBLEMS/COST OF MEDICAL CARE; quality of medical care; medical research/training of doctors and other health personnel; hospitals; National Health insurance program

045. Located after 330

046. Located after 383

048. Other specific references to health problems; AIDS

050. HOUSING; providing housing for the poor/homeless; 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
091. For general or other social welfare programs; "we need to help people more"

092. Against general or other social welfare programs; "too many give away programs for the people who don't deserve it"; for welfare reform

** 099. 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

120. 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)

** 199. Other specific mentions of agriculture or natural resources problems

LABOR PROBLEMS: 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 PROBLEMS

300. CIVIL RIGHTS/RACIAL PROBLEMS; programs to enable Blacks
to gain social/economic/educational/political equality;
relations between Blacks and whites

302. PROTECTION (expansion) OF WHITE MAJORITY; maintenance of
segregation; right to choose own neighborhood; right to
discriminate in employment

304. Discrimination against whites; preferred treatment given
to minorities

TECHNOLOGY

310. Technology; mentions that are specific to technology;
e.g., the Year 2000 computer (Y2K) problem

PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS

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; drug laws

330. WOMEN'S RIGHTS; references 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

361. Legal reform--general (for mentions regarding specific issues,
see
specific issue); see also Adhering to the Constitution (code
850)

* 363. Police brutality; police not doing their job properly

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

375. Euthanasia; right to die
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); family values

046. ANTI-ABORTION; pro-life; "abortion"--NFS

383. Problems of/with YOUNG PEOPLE; drug/alcohol abuse among young people; sexual attitudes; lack of values/discipline; mixed-up thinking; lack of goals/ambition/sense of responsibility

384. 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

** 399. Other specific mention of racial or public order problems; other mention of domestic issues

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS PROBLEMS

If R mentions both "inflation" (400) and rise in prices of specific items (407-409), code "Inflation" (400). (See also 496.)

400. INFLATION; rate of inflation; level of prices; cost of living

401. WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS/GUIDELINES; freezing prices; control of business profits

403. High price of food, all mentions (exc. 100)

404. High price of other specific items and services

405. 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)

408. Fuel shortages; "energy crisis"; oil companies making excessive profits; depressed condition of the oil industry

410. RECESSION, DEPRESSION; prosperity of the nation; economic growth; GNP

411. MONETARY RESTRAINTS/CONTROLS; level of interest rates; availability of money/the money supply

413. Future vision of what America will be like; a need to look to
415. Against (increased) government spending; balancing of the (national) budget; against government stimulation of the economy; the size of the budget deficit

416. 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

418. Against tax cuts; for tax surcharge; against tax reform

424. PRODUCTIVITY of American industry; "giving a day's work for a day's pay"; revitalizing American industry

425. STOCK MARKET/GOLD PRICES; all references to gold prices, stock brokers, stock fluctuations, etc.

427. VALUE OF THE DOLLAR; strength/weakness of the dollar against other currencies

433. Large businesses taking over small businesses

440. Class oriented economic concerns--middle class, working class (pro);
   MIDDLE CLASS GETTING SQUEEZED

441. Class oriented economic concerns--big business, monied interests (anti) too powerful

442. Concern for inequitable distribution of wealth; gap between the rich and the poor; concentration of wealth in the hands of a few

451. 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

452. Against (increased) regulation of interstate commerce, transportation; AIR TRAVEL, RAILWAYS, etc.


* 460. 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. (All mentions of Elian Gonzales
"the Cuban child" go here. If power of Federal government mentioned, see codes 801 and 887.)

463. Problems relating to the influx of political/economic refugees (Cubans, Haitians, Mexicans, etc.)

491. Economics--general; "Economics"--NFS

492. International economics--general; economic problems in specific countries or regions

493. U.S. foreign trade, balance of payments position; foreign oil dependency

494. Control of FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.S.; mention of foreigners buying U.S. assets (businesses, real estate, stocks, etc)

495. PROTECTION OF U.S. INDUSTRIES; imposition of tariffs/reciprocal restrictions on foreign imports; limitation of foreign imports; mention of problems in specific industries competing with foreign manufacturers

496. The economy--not further specified (code specific mention if R clarifies by saying "inflation", etc.; also see 400)

497. 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

498. Mention of "twin problems" of a large national debt/budget deficit and unfavorable balance of trade/import-export ratio

** 499. Other specific mention economic or business problems

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

500. FOREIGN RELATIONS/FOREIGN AFFAIRS; foreign policy/relations, prestige abroad

504. Relations with the Third World (no specific country or region mentioned)

505. 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

515. 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

519. Other specific countries/areas/trouble spots (exc. 520's, 530's)

524. MIDDLE EAST-- support or aid to Israel/Arab states; Arab/Israeli conflict; Iran-Iraq war; hostages in Lebanon/Middle East. [1990]
Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf; Saddam Hussein

530. RUSSIA/Eastern Europe; relations with Russia/the Communist bloc;
detente/trade/negotiations with Russia-- NA whether 531 or 532

531. 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)

532. Against policy of Detente with Russia; COLD WAR; threat of external Communism; need to oppose/be wary of Russia

533. Prevention of Russian (Communist) expansion; mention of Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan-- any reference; references to Soviet activity in Central America/Nicaragua)

* 535. US/NATO involvement in the Balkans; US/NATO led air war to contain Serbia

539. Other specific references to Russia/Detente/Eastern Europe, etc. (including changing site/boycotting 1980 Moscow Olympics); threat of/preventing war with Russia (exc. 714)

540. FIRMNESS IN FOREIGN POLICY; maintenance of position of MILITARY/DIPLOMATIC STRENGTH (not 710-712)

550. U.S. FOREIGN (MILITARY) INVOLVEMENT/COMMITMENT, extent of U.S. Foreign involvement; military assistance/aid (exc. 524)

560. U.S. FOREIGN (ECONOMIC) INVOLVEMENT/COMMITMENTS; extent of U.S.(foreign) economic aid; "foreign aid"

570. Prevention of war; ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE; any reference

585. Obligation to TAKE CARE OF PROBLEMS AT HOME before helping foreign countries

** 599. Other specific mention of foreign affairs problems

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

712. 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)

714. Nuclear war; the threat of nuclear war; nuclear proliferation

* 715. Security of nuclear secrets; Dept of Energy/Los Alamos nuclear security; Wen Ho Lee or Energy Secretary Richard compromising security; supposed Chinese spying

740. The space program; space race (not 711,712)

750. MORALE OF NATION; Patriotism; National spirit; national unity; greed, selfishness of people

760. BENEFITS FOR VETERANS; general reference

765. Allowing/accepting GAYS IN THE MILITARY

** 799. Other specific mention of national defense problems

ISSUES RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT

800. POWER OF THE (FEDERAL) GOVERNMENT; power of/control exercised by the federal government

810. (LACK OF) HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT; (LACK OF) ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT--general reference (exc. 811)

811. LACK OF PERSONAL ETHICS/morality of persons related to or part of government

812. The President lied/didn't tell the truth; covered up personal involvement with a young woman (also see more general code 874)

813. The President has low morals; had affair with a young woman (also see more general code 874)
820. CAMPAIGN DONATIONS/PUBLIC FINANCING OF ELECTIONS; any
   mentions; campaign finance reform

830. CONFIDENCE/TRUST in political leaders/system; wisdom,
   ability, responsiveness of political leaders; quality of
   leadership provided by political leaders

833. QUALITY/EFFICIENCY of public employees, diplomats, civil
   service; SIZE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY; COST OF
   GOVERNMENT

836. COMPENSATION; all references to the compensation of
   government employees, officials, congressmen, judges,
   local politicians/bureaucrats

837. Waste in government spending; keeping tabs on where money goes

838. Government BUDGET PRIORITIES are wrong; Congress/President is
   spending money in the wrong areas/not spending money on
   the right things

840. SIZE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; the (large) size of
   government/civil
   service/bureaucracy; the number of government
   departments/employees/programs

850. Adhering to the Constitution (see also legal reform, code 361)

853. POWER OF CONGRESS--general reference

856. POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT, all other references to the
   Supreme Court except 857, 858

859. Other specific references to the (federal) balance of
   power; legislative gridlock in Washington

862. FAIR ELECTION PROCEDURES; prevention of vote
   manipulation; curbing of political "bosses", smear campaigns

869. Other specific references to problems of representation;
   term limitations for members of Congress

874. Lack of support for the President; any anti-President
   comments, negative reference to the PRESIDENT's quality,
   style, etc. (also see codes 812, 813)

875. Impeachment proceeding; mention of the Special
   Prosecutor; Republicans attempting to get the President
   out of office/Democrats attempting to keep the President
   in office (also see codes 812, 813)

878. Mention of a specific CANDIDATE or relative of a candidate --
   NFS
881. New president/administration getting started; other references specific to the President; support for the President; "let him get on with his job"

885. PUBLIC APATHY/disinterest--all references

886. References to unfair/undeserved/excessive criticism by the media. All media mentions should go here: "The news can't be trusted"

887. Extending/protecting EQUAL RIGHTS, basic freedoms, human rights of all citizens

** 899. Other specific mention of problems relating to the functioning of government

NON-POLITICAL PROBLEMS

** 990. Other specific mentions of important problems

995. "There were no issues"; "there were no issues, just party politics"

996. "There was no campaign in my district"

998. DK

999. NA

000. Inap, no further mention; no problems
* indicates new or amended code in 2000
** indicates "other" codes

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
* 005. Pro-Supreme Court/judicial appointment of liberal/progressive judges
* 006. Anti-Supreme Court/judicial appointment of conservative/reactionary judges
  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; Pro Big government.
* 060. Destroy personal initiative/individual responsibility/individual dignity; recognize individual needs government help; society has obligation to provide safety net
  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
  086. Not religious; against prayer in school

** 090. Other broad philosophy--liberal

Conservative Responses

100. More conservative/reactionary; too far right
105. Pro-Supreme Court/judicial appointment of conservative/reactionary judges
106. Anti-Supreme Court/judicial appointment of liberal/progressive judges
110. Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect)
status quo; traditionalists; resist new ways of doing things; rigid

120. Slow (cautious) response to problems; do-nothing; lets things go

130. Moderate; middle of road (NFS); less extreme

140. For free enterprise capitalism; against socialism (code "help big business" under group references); unaware of social problems; for development of private enterprise; against expansion of government activities into areas of private enterprise

* 150. For states' rights, local government; less interference from Washington at local level; against powerful federal government; Anti Big government

* 160. Initiative/responsibility/dignity of individual protected; for self-reliance.

170. Not future-oriented; don't plan ahead; don't worry about the future

185. Definite moral standards/stands; concern for/control of public morality; upholds/fosters family values

186. (Good) Christian; strong religious beliefs; for prayer in school

** 190. Other broad philosophy--conservative

BROAD PHILOSOPHY-DIRECTION NA

* 195. Pro-Party influence on appointments to Supreme Court/judicial appointment (NA type)

* 196. Anti-Party influence on appointments to Supreme Court/judicial appointment (NA type)

GROUP REFERENCES

Party Seen as Good for, Helping, Giving Special Advantage to:

200. Everybody; nobody; no catering to special interests, "people" (the majority)

* 210. Working or little people; the common people, the working class; "average man"

* 211. Needy; poor; disadvantaged; welfare recipients

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); agribusiness/large farming businesses

231. Rich people; upper classes; wealthy (powerful) people

240. Small businessmen

250. Middle class people; white collar people

260. Farmers

270. Blacks

272. Hispanics/Chicanos/Latinos

273. Asians

** 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
287. Families
288. Religious conservatives; religious right

** 290. Other groups
* 291. Children
* 292. Women
299. Group differences codeable in 200 or 300 series--NA which

Party Seen as Bad for, Anti, Keeping in Check, Putting in Place

300. Divisive (sets class against class, caters to special interests (NA what), plays group politics, not for all the people; (Dems/Reps) only for themselves
* 310. Working or little people; the common people, the working class; "average man"
* 311. Needy; poor; disadvantaged; welfare recipients
312. People like me; people like us
320. Unions, "labor", labor leaders
330. Big business; industry, "businessmen", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 340); agribusiness/large farming businesses
331. Rich people; upper classes; wealthy (powerful) people
340. Small businessmen
350. Middle class people; white collar people
360. Farmers
370. Blacks
371. Racist, prejudiced, bigoted
372. Hispanics/Chicanos/Latinos
373. Asians

** 380. Other racial and ethnic groups; "minority groups" other or not specified

381. The South, some portion of the south
382. The North, some portion of the north
383. White people, white people only
384. Minorities, minority groups (NA which)
385. Old people
386. The educated, intellectuals, students
387. Families
388. Religious conservatives; religious right

** 390. Other groups

* 391. Children
* 392. Women

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; lower interest rates
** 405. Other easy spending response

406. Raise taxes--NFS; keep taxes high; seek to increase government revenues
407. Increase 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
* 504. For sound money/tight money, deflation; higher interest rates
** 505. Other cautious spending response

506. 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

591. General mention of taxes--neutral or NA direction
599. General mention of spending--neutral or NA direction

Association of Party with Good/Positive Domestic Situations

411. Responsible promised (NA what); restraint on promises, realistic, doesn't promise too much
412. Don't have (too much) government control over the economy; or lets business get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.
413. (Good) government control of the economy, business
415. Good for the nation's economy--general positive reference
420. Prosperity in nation; good times for all, high national production, avoidance of depression, high employment
431. Price inflation held in check; lower cost of living
435. Propose/enact fair taxes; believe everyone should be taxed the same/that taxes should be even-handed
436. Give tax breaks to the poor/working/middle class people; tax policies favor the lower/middle classes
440. 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)
450. Honesty and integrity--characteristics of the party or
administration (local or national), other similar characteristics of the party
451. One party has more experience, is better, smarter, more united

480. (Only) party has a philosophy/program/platform; stands for something

** 490. Other positive domestic associations

491. General mention of unemployment--neutral or NA direction
492. General mention of inflation--neutral or NA direction
493. General mention of economic policy/handling of the economy

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

Association of Party with Bad/Negative Domestic Situations

511. Irresponsible promises (NA what); promises too much; unrealistic, pie-in-the sky; can't fulfill promises
512. Have (too much) government control over the economy; or does not let business get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.
513. (Poor) government control of the economy
515. Bad for the nation's economy, general negative reference
520. Hard times, depression in nation, much unemployment, low (over) production
531. Create/does not control price inflation; high cost of living in nation
535. Propose/enact unfair taxes; show favoritism/give tax breaks to certain groups or types of people
536. Give tax breaks to the wealth/corporations; tax policies favor the rich/powerful/upper classes
540. 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
550. Dishonesty/corruption (nepotism, graft, patronage) of party or administration (local or national); other similar characteristics of the party; Watergate
551. One party has less experience/is worse/not as smart; party is not (is less) unified
580. Party has no philosophy/programs/platform; doesn't stand for anything

** 590. Other negative domestic association with party

Specific Domestic Policies Favored by Party

600. Minimum wage legislation; favors raising minimum wage, or favors raising unemployment compensation
601. Social Security; government pension raises
* 602. Financing of campaigns; for campaign finance reform
* 607. Immigration policy; for allowing (more) immigrants in
* 610. Medical (health) insurance; medical card for aged; socialized medicine; medicare; prescription drug plans
* 611. Affirmative action
612. Housing; aid to the homeless
620. Government control of utilities; more attention to conservation; public works; mention of ecology, environment
630. Federal aid to education/school-building; teachers' pay higher
631. Bussing; forced integration
632. Other federal control of education or schools response;
    school choice plans
634. Gun control
640. Civil rights; insist more strongly on civil rights
641. Law and order--hard line (or NA line); wants a police
    state; support death penalty (88)
642. Law and order--soft line; oppose death penalty (88)
643. Property rights; open housing
644. Policies which would divide country; have civil war; race war
650. Higher tariffs; less free trade
660. "Wet" legislation; anti-prohibition
670. General mention of social welfare; "give away programs"
671. Poverty program
672. Employment (job) training programs, Job Corps, etc.
680. Farm policy
681. Abortion
682. Women's rights; ERA
683. Legalization of marijuana; (more) lenient drug laws
684. Homosexual/gay rights
691. Democrats support Clinton (against impeachment),
    although he lied/had affair; anti-Ken Starr

** 690. Other specific domestic policy favored

695. Domestic issues difference, but NA which

Specific Domestic Policies--Neutral or NA Direction

605. Minimum wage or unemployment compensation
606. Social Security; government pension
* 608. Financing of campaigns; campaign finance reform
* 609. Immigration policy
* 615. Medical (health) insurance; medical card for aged;
    socialized medicine; medicare; prescription drug plans
617. Housing; aid to the homeless
625. Government control of utilities; conservation; public
    works; ecology, environment
635. Federal aid to education; school choice plans
636. Bussing; forced integration
637. Other federal control of education or schools response
639. Gun control
645. Civil rights (legislation)
646. Law and order--hard line (or NA line); death penalty (88)
647. Law and order--soft line; death penalty (88)
649. Policies which would divide country; have civil war; race war
* 651. Affirmative action
655. Higher tariffs; free trade
665. Prohibition; "dry"/"wet" legislation
675. General mention of social welfare; "give away programs"
676. Poverty program
677. Employment (job) training programs, Job Corps, etc.
685. Farm policy
686. Abortion
687. Women's rights; ERA
688. Legalization of marijuana; lenient drug laws
689. Homosexual/gay rights
Specific Domestic Policies Opposed by Party

700. Minimum wage or unemployment compensation; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation
701. Social Security; against raising benefits
* 702. Financing of campaigns; against campaign finance reform
* 707. Immigration policy; against letting (more) immigrants in
* 710. Medical (health) insurance; against medical card for aged; against socialized medicine, medicare; prescription drug plans
* 711. Affirmative action
712. Housing; aid to the homeless
720. Government control of utilities; for private power; less interested in conservation; public works; mention of ecology, environment
730. Federal aid to education; against or drag feet on aid to education
731. Bussing; forced integration
732. Other federal control of education or schools response; school choice plans
734. Gun control
740. Civil rights; against or drag feet on civil rights legislation; leave it to states
741. Following a tough or hard line in maintenance of law and order/prevention of crime, etc.; police state; imposing the death penalty (88)
742. Following a soft line in maintenance of law and order/prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)
743. Property rights; open housing
744. Policies which would divide country; have civil war; race war; want to unite the country
750. High tariffs; want free trade
760. Repeal; want prohibition; "dry"
770. General mention of social welfare; "give away programs"
771. Poverty program
772. Employment (job) training programs, Job Corps, etc.
780. Farm policy
781. Abortion
782. Women's rights; ERA
783. Legalization of marijuana; lenient drug laws
784. Homosexual/gay rights
791. Republicans are against Clinton (in impeachment) because of lying/having affair; pro-Ken Starr
** 790. Other specific domestic policy opposed

FOREIGN POLICY

800. War; get us into war (faster); party associated with war; militarist
810. Peace; more likely to keep peace; party associated with peace
820. Internationalist; more for foreign aid, government activities abroad; cooperate with allies, U.N.; "more for foreign aid/trade"
825. Foreign aid/trade, NA direction
830. Isolationist; avoid foreign activities; cut foreign aid (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
845. National defense--general, NA or neutral direction
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
884. Space; space 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., usual response is "the two parties or candidates differ on foreign policy, on how they will handle foreign policy")

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
980. The parties are different; everything about them is different (NA what the differences are)
991. There used to be differences, but not now
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 1st var only)

000. No party differences ("No" or "DK" and no further comment); no
Note: the candidate number Master Code has been revised in 2002.

SENATE
------
RACE IN STATE
  01. Democratic candidate in open Senate race
  02. Republican candidate in open Senate race
  03. Democratic Senate running incumbent
  04. Republican Senate running incumbent
  05. Democratic Senate challenger
  06. Republican Senate challenger
  07. Independent/3rd-party Senate candidate - nonincumbent
  08. Independent/3rd-party Senate candidate - 2nd nonincumbent
  09. Independent/3rd-party Senate incumbent
  21. Retiring Democratic Junior Senator in state with open race
  22. Retiring Republican Junior Senator in state with open race
  23. Retiring Independent/3rd Party Junior Senator in state with open race
  27. Retiring Democratic Senior Senator in state with open race
  28. Retiring Republican Senior Senator in state with open race
  29. Retiring Independent/3rd Party Senior Senator in state with open race

SENATOR WITH TERM NOT UP (NOT RUNNING FOR RETIRING)
  11. Democratic Junior Senator
  12. Republican Junior Senator
  13. Independent/3rd-Party Junior Senator
  17. Democratic Senior Senator
  18. Republican Senior Senator
  19. Independent/3rd Party Senior Senator

HOUSE
-----
  31. Democratic candidate in open House race
  32. Republican candidate in open House race
  33. Democratic House running incumbent
  34. Republican House running incumbent
  35. Democratic House challenger
  36. Republican House challenger
  37. Independent/3rd-party House candidate - nonincumbent
  38. Independent/3rd-party House candidate - 2nd nonincumbent
  39. Independent/3rd-party House incumbent
  41. Retiring Democratic House Representative
  42. Retiring Republican House Representative
  43. Retiring Independent/3rd-Party House Representative
HOUSE TYPE RACE

INCUMBENT RUNNING
12. Democratic incumbent running - Republican challenger
13. Democratic incumbent running - other challenger
14. Democratic incumbent running - unopposed
19. Democratic incumbent running - Repub and other challengers
21. Republican incumbent running - Democratic challenger
23. Republican incumbent running - other challenger
24. Republican incumbent running - unopposed
29. Republican incumbent running - Dem and other challengers
31. Other incumbent running - Democratic challenger
32. Other incumbent running - Republican challenger
34. Other incumbent running - unopposed
35. Other incumbent running - Dem and Repub challengers

SPECIAL TYPE RACE DUE TO REDISTRICTING
40. Dem and Repub incumbents running - no other candidate
41. 2 Democratic incumbents running - no other candidate
42. 2 Republican incumbents running - no other candidate
43. Dem and Repub incumbents running - other candidate(s)
44. Dem non-incumbent only - no retiree/unclear who is retiree
45. Repub non-incumbent only - no retiree/unclear who is retiree
46. Dem and Rep candidates - no retiree/unclear who is retiree
47. Dem and other candidates - no retiree/unclear who is retiree
48. Rep and other candidates - no retiree/unclear who is retiree
49. Dem, Rep and other candidates - no retiree/unclear who is retiree

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING
51. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic cand unopposed
52. Dem incumbent not running - Republican cand unopposed
53. Dem incumbent not running - Other cand unopposed
55. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic and Republican cand
56. Dem incumbent not running - Republican and other candidates
57. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic and other candidates
59. Dem incumbent not running - Democr, Repub, other cands
61. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic cand unopposed
62. Rep incumbent not running - Republican cand unopposed
63. Rep incumbent not running - Other cand unopposed
65. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic and Republican cand
66. Rep incumbent not running - Republican and other candidates
67. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic and other candidates
69. Rep incumbent not running - Democr, Repub, other cands

LOUISIANA DISTRICT 05 ONLY
80. Rep incumbent not running - Democr and 2 Repub candidates

97. Washington DC
SENATE TYPE RACE

INCUMBENT RUNNING
12. Democratic incumbent running - Republican challenger
13. Democratic incumbent running - other challenger
14. Democratic incumbent running - unopposed
19. Democratic incumbent running - Repub and other challengers
21. Republican incumbent running - Democratic challenger
23. Republican incumbent running - other challenger
24. Republican incumbent running - unopposed
29. Republican incumbent running - Dem and other challengers
31. Other incumbent running - Democratic challenger
32. Other incumbent running - Republican challenger
34. Other incumbent running - unopposed
35. Other incumbent running - Dem and Repub challengers

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING
51. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic cand unopposed
52. Dem incumbent not running - Republican cand unopposed
53. Dem incumbent not running - Other cand unopposed
55. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic and Republican cands
56. Dem incumbent not running - Republican and other candidates
57. Dem incumbent not running - Democratic and other candidates
59. Dem incumbent not running - Democr, Repub, other cands
61. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic cand unopposed
62. Rep incumbent not running - Republican cand unopposed
63. Rep incumbent not running - Other cand unopposed
65. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic and Republican cands
66. Rep incumbent not running - Republican and other candidates
67. Rep incumbent not running - Democratic and other candidates
69. Rep incumbent not running - Democr, Repub, other cands

LOUISIANA ONLY
80. Democratic incumbent running - 2 Republican challengers

NO RACE IN STATE
81. Democratic incumbents, no race in state
82. Republican incumbents, no race in state
83. Democratic and other incumbent, no race in state
84. Republican and other incumbent, no race in state
85. Democratic and Republican incumbents, no race in state
86. 2 Other incumbents - no race

97. Washington DC
AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 2000: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEYS

During the early spring of 2001 the American National Election Studies staff prepared a comprehensive version of the 2000 American National Election Study. The number of cases in this file, 1807, includes all respondents from the 2000 Pre- and Post-Election surveys. 1881 variables are produced by default using the data definition files provided with the raw data for creation of SAS and SPSS system files.

The codebook contains documentation for variables beginning with identification variables which provide the ANES VERSION NUMBER (version number of the data file), ANES DATASET NUMBER (number of this dataset), and ICPSR study number.
The 2000 American National Election Study was conducted by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research, under the general direction of Nancy Burns and Donald R. Kinder. Ashley Grosse was the Director of Studies for the American National Election Studies and oversaw the study from early planning stages through release of the 2000 data collection. She was assisted by Laurie Pierson, and Chuck Kierpie. This is the twenty-sixth in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center, and it is the twelfth traditional time-series study to be conducted under the auspices of National Science Foundation Grants (SBR-9317631, SES-9209410, SES-9009379, SES-8808361, SES-8341310, SES-8207580, SOC77-08885 and SES 9707741) providing long-term support for the American National Election Studies. Since 1978, the American 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 2000 National Election Study included Larry Bartels, Chair (Princeton University), Nancy Burns, ex officio (University of Michigan), Charles Franklin (University of Wisconsin), John Mark Hansen (University of Chicago), Robert Huckfeldt, (Indiana University), Donald Kinder, ex officio (University of Michigan), Jon A. Krosnick, (Ohio State University), Arthur Lupia (University of California, San Diego), Wendy Rahn (University of Minnesota), Virginia Sapiro (University of Wisconsin), W. Phillips Shively (University of Minnesota), Laura Stoker (University of California, Berkeley). 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. Board member Robert Huckfeldt chaired the Planning Committee for the 2000 National Election Study which included from the Board: Larry Bartels (Princeton University), Nancy Burns (University of Michigan), Charles Franklin, (University of Wisconsin), John Mark Hansen (University of Chicago), Donald Kinder (University of Michigan), Jon A. Krosnick (Ohio State University), Arthur Lupia (University of California, San Diego), Virginia Sapiro (University of Wisconsin),
Laura Stoker (University of California, Berkeley), and five other scholars from the community, Steven Ansolabehere (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Janet Box-Steffensmeier (Ohio State University), Clem Brooks (Indiana University), Darren Davis (Michigan State University), and Donald Green (Yale University), and Ashley Grosse (ANES Director of Studies).

Two pilot studies were carried out prior to the 2000 Election Study for the purpose of developing new instrumentation and the methodological investigation of concepts previously measured in ANES surveys. The 1998 Pilot Study, one of the most innovative pilots to date, was the first pilot to be fielded during an election season. The timing allowed ANES to test instrumentation that is exclusively related to the electoral context. The pilot study focused on the three high-profile gubernatorial contests in California, Illinois, and Georgia. Several new measures that were piloted include: media usage; social context and communication; need for evaluation; group mobilization; public mood; tone of campaign; awareness of campaign issues; and whether R owns stock. Also, a significant portion of the interview was devoted to the methodological investigation of concepts previously measured in ANES surveys. Among those were: campaign participation; media use; feeling thermometers as measures of awareness; vote intention; and political knowledge.

In March of 2000, ANES fielded a Special Topic Pilot Study, funded by the Russell Sage Foundation, to develop and refine a series of new measures on social trust. Additionally, new items were tested in the areas of trust in elections, civic engagement, need for cognition, and social desirability. New measures were developed for domain specific trust involving neighbors and co-workers. Results indicated that these new measures gauge trust reliably, that neighborhood and workplace trust are related to but distinct from general social trust, and they contribute independently to participation in politics. These items were included in the 2000 Election Study.

Data from the 1998 and 2000 ANES pilot studies are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (respectively, ICPSR 2693 and ICPSR 2936).

Results from these pilot studies were used by the Planning Committee in formulating recommendations to the Board about study content for the
2000 Pre-and Post-Election Survey. Copies of the Pilot Study Reports are available on the ANES Website (www.electionstudies.org), or may be obtained by contacting the ANES project staff.

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STUDY DESIGN

The 2000 National Election Study entailed both a pre-election interview and a post-election re-interview. A freshly drawn cross section of the electorate was taken to yield 1807 cases. The 65 minute pre election survey went into the field September 5th, nine weeks before election day. The 65 minute post election study, unique to the time series in that no president elect was named for several days, went into the field the day after the election, November 8th, and remained in the field until December 18th.

Because of the study's most innovative feature, a carefully designed mode experiment, the data represent two presidential studies in 2000, side by side. The core study preserves our past commitment to probability area sampling and face to face interviewing: 1006 respondents interviewed prior to the election and 694 were re-interviewed face to face after the election. Supporting the core study, we used the efficiencies of RDD sampling and telephone interviewing: 801 respondents were interviewed by phone prior to the election and 862 respondents were interviewed by phone after the election. As such, the experiment will define sharply the differences between the two modes and allow us to learn what a shift to telephone interviewing will mean for the ANES time-series. Further details of the administration of the surveys are given in "Study Administration," below.

STUDY CONTENT

Substantive themes

The content for the 2000 Election Study reflects its double duty, both as the traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a mode study. Substantive themes represented in the 2000 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
* knowledge of the religious background of the major Presidential and Vice-
  Presidential candidates
* partisanship and evaluations of the political parties
* vote choice for President, the U.S. House, and the U.S. Senate, including
  second choice for President
* political participation: turnout in the November general election;
other
  forms of electoral campaign activity
* personal and national economic well-being
* positions on social welfare issues including: government health insurance;
  federal budget priorities, the budget surplus, and the role of the government
  in the provision of jobs and good standard of living
* position on campaign finance and preference for divided government
* positions on social issues including: gun control, abortion; women's roles; the rights of homosexuals; the death penalty; school vouchers;
  environmental policy
* Clinton legacy
* knowledge of George Bush Sr. and his previous administration
* fairness in elections; satisfaction with democracy; and the value of voting
* racial and ethnic stereotypes; opinions on affirmative action;
attitudes
  towards immigrants
* opinions about the nation's most important problem
* values and predispositions: moral traditionalism; political efficacy;
  egalitarianism; humanitarianism individualism; trust in government
* social altruism and social connectedness
* feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political
  groups; affinity with various social groups
* social networks, shared information and expertise on politics
* detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and
  religiosity.

Several new concepts addressed in the 2000 study:

SOCIAL TRUST: Over the last decade, research on social trust has exploded. In order to allow ANES to contribute to this research effort, we developed a series of new measures that approach the problem from a new angle. With supplementary funding from the Russell Sage Foundation, we developed measures addressed not to the trustworthiness of people in general, but to the trustworthiness of neighbors and co-workers. Our 2000 Special Topic Pilot Study showed that the new measures gauge trust reliably, that neighborhood and workplace trust are related to but distinct from general social trust, and that they contribute independently to participation in politics. We included these measures in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study, again, with support from the Russell Sage Foundation. Together with an expanded set of questions on participation in civic life that are also part of the 2000 study, we expect to
see a wide range of exciting new investigations on trust and participation.

VOTER TURNOUT: A particularly vexing problem for ANES has been over-reporting of voter turnout. Over the years we have sponsored a series of investigations trying out possible remedies, without much success. But now it seems that we may have a solution in hand, based on the source monitoring theory of recall. The notion here is that some people may remember having voted sometime in the past but confuse the source of that memory, accidentally misassigning it to the most recent election, when it actually derives from a prior election. We are therefore implementing a new item, with expanded response categories to help respondents be more accurate in determining whether they did in fact vote in November of 2000.

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE: The 2000 study also sees a slight change in the way political knowledge is measured. In the past, we have encouraged respondents to say they "don't know" the answer to our information questions, partly to avoid embarrassment. But research shows that this differentially encourages "don't know" responses from some people who may actually know the correct answer but lack the confidence to say so. As a consequence, the standard way of putting these questions may underestimate levels of knowledge. In the 2000 study we are therefore encouraging respondents to take their best guesses when answering the political knowledge questions.

SOCIAL NETWORKS: The reality of citizenship is that individuals seldom go it alone when they engage in political activities. Preferences, choices, and levels of engagement are contingent on the location of individuals within particular social settings. The 2000 study incorporates a social network battery. The battery is based entirely on the perceptions of survey respondents regarding the characteristics of their identified discussants.

COGNITIVE STYLE: The ANES 2000 Time Series Study includes two brief but reliable measures of cognitive style: need for cognition and need to evaluate. The first differentiates among people in the care they give to thinking through problems; the second differentiates among people in their tendency to evaluate objects as good or bad. Both are associated with extensive literatures in psychology, which led to their audition in the 1998 ANES
Pilot Study. Because of their success there in clarifying turnout, knowledge about politics, voter decision-making, and more, they were added to the ANES 2000 Time Series Study.

SURVEY MODE: Perhaps the most important single feature of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study is a mode experiment, which supplies the ability to compare interviews taken in person (as we've taken them for the past fifty years) with interviews taken over the phone. This carefully designed mode experiment, driven by theoretical and practical interest, allows scholars to test the consequences of survey mode on data quality and reliability. Moreover, it allows the community to assess the impact of what such a change in mode would mean for the ANES times series. The 2000 study incorporates numerous experiments to look at the effects of mode on: 7 pt. scales and branching, response order, don't know filters, and social desirability.

Congressional Ballot Cards and Incumbent Bias

In 2000, ANES redesigned the Congressional ballot card used in face to face interviewing in an attempt to combat overreport for incumbents. The ballot redesign was based on the research of Box-Steffensmeier, Jacobson, and Grant, (later published in POQ, 2000). Moreover, the change in ballot form was intended to eliminate the measurement error in vote report that has concerned numerous scholars (Wright 1993; Gow and Eubank 1984; Jacobson and Rivers 1993; and Jackson and Carsey 2001). Based on three experiments during the 1996 elections - the Ohio Union Study, the National Black Election Study, and the Texas Post Election Study, ANES concluded that a modification to the 1982 style ballot was in order.

The new ballot cards are intended to give respondents two cues in recalling their vote - party identification and name of candidate. Based on the findings of Box-Steffensmeier et al., party is the predominant cue in the revised ballot. To randomly distribute that cue, each respondent had two ballots printed for the interview - one with the Republican listed first, and one with the Democrat listed first. Based on a randomly generated number, interviewers were instructed via CAPI to show the respondent the gold or the blue card. Examples of the redesigned ballot cards are available on the 2000 Election Study Page of the ANES web site at http://www.electionstudies.org
In another effort to combat incumbent bias, the vote report question was placed earlier in the interview than in previous studies to avoid any possible contamination from thermometers, which ask R to rate their member of Congress.

Features of a CAI questionnaire

Using the capabilities of computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study enabled the introduction of several features that are not feasible using a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. The most significant of these for users of this data are: randomization within batteries or sequences of questions; application of half-sampling to some questions; and random order of presentation of blocks of questions. Randomization within batteries refers to presenting, in a randomly determined order, a series of questions about the same objects (or people). An example would be the questions about the respondent's likes and dislikes of the four main Presidential candidates where the names of Gore, Bush, Buchanan, and Nader were inserted randomly as the first, second, third or fourth person to be asked about in this series. Randomization of names/objects in this way avoids ordering effects that might be obtained if, for example, the candidates were always asked about in the same order in every series of questions where a parallel question is asked about each of the three. Questions where randomization of order within a series was in force are clearly identified in the codebook. Randomization variables, which allow the user to identify the order of presentation, are provided for all instances of randomized presentation. A few questions, primarily open-ended questions, were half-sampled, so that a randomly selected half of respondents were asked the question. Finally, an order experiment, where a sequence of closed-ended questions was asked early in the interview for a random half of respondents and late in the interview for the other half, was included as part of the mode comparison experiment described below. For both of these features, the relevant codebook entries contain explanatory notes. All random selections were programmed into the computer application of the questionnaire and occurred automatically and independently of other circumstances of the interview. CAI eliminates the preparation of a
Candidate information (names, gender and candidate codes) were "pre-loaded" into the application to be used during the interview. The pre-loaded information is included in the released data. However, since paper candidate lists are no longer utilized as field materials, there is no "Candidate List" appended to this codebook, although the term 'Candidate List' continues to be used in the codebook as a reference to the candidate information available to the interviewer (CAPI preload).

STUDY ADMINISTRATION: MODE EXPERIMENT

ANES election studies are traditionally based on personal, face to face interviewing rather than telephone interviewing in order to preserve the quality of sampling and survey response. Given questions that have been raised within the research community about the relatively high expense of face-to-face interviewing compared with the more widely used telephone mode, the ANES Board of Overseers authorized a series of efforts to investigate possibilities for maximizing the use of telephone interviewing. The 1996 and 1998 election studies included smaller mode experiments to test the consequences of mode on survey quality and reliability. The design and administration of the mode experiment in 2000 was guided by the work of a blue ribbon committee and the commission of two reports (available at http://www.electionstudies.org) comparing face to face with telephone surveys. The issues included sample coverage, non-response, item non-response, social desirability bias, and satisficing. Several experiments were designed in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study to gather more evidence on those effects. Those experiments are labeled in the question tags by the letter "E".

Question wording experiments for mode effects

In assessing possible mode effects, the ANES Board of Overseers along with the 2000 Planning committee implemented a number of experiments to analyze response order effects, satisficing, and other possible fatigue effects of phone interviewing.

The experiments, placed almost exclusively in the pre-election survey are: G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, H1, H2, H4, H11, H12, L3, L6, M4, P1, and K2 in the post-election survey. Question tags identify experimental questions with the letter "E". The table below specifies the type of experiment, concept
and
question number, and the altered wording.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Experiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal/Conservative - G6, G7, G8, G9, G10</td>
<td>Branching vs. scale format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much?

Do you usually think of yourself as extremely liberal, liberal, slightly liberal, moderate or middle of the road, slightly conservative, conservative or extremely conservative?

Do you usually think of yourself as a liberal, a conservative, a moderate or haven't you thought much about this? Strong or not strong?

---

Economy - H1                      Response order effects

---

...gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse

...worse, stayed about the same, or gotten better

---

Economic Conditions - H2          Response order effects

---

...or gotten easier for people to find enough work

...or gotten harder for people to find enough work

---

Economic Expectations - H4        Response order effects

---

...to get better, stay about the same, or get worse

...to get worse, stay about the same, or get better

---

Policy Positions on Imports - H11 Don't know effects by mode

---

...placing new limits on imports, or haven't you thought much about this?

...Do you favor or oppose placing new limits on imports?

---

Isolationism - H12                Agree/Disagree format

---

...Do you agree or disagree with this statement

...stay at home or try to solve problems

---

Govt v. Private Health Care - L3  Response order effects

---

Some people feel that there should be a govt insurance plan....suppose these people are at one end of the scale, at point 1. Others feel that all medical
expenses should be paid by individuals...

Affirmative Action – L6 Balancing and mode
effects
------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
Should companies that have discriminated against blacks have to have an
affirmative action program? Should companies that have discriminated ... or should companies not
have
to have an affirmative action program?

Tradeoff: Environment v. Jobs – M4 Don't know effects by
mode
------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought
much
about this?
Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought
much?

Women's Rights – P1 Don't know effects by
mode
------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought
much?
Where would you place yourself on this scale?

Political Knowledge – K2 Don't know effects by
mode
------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
The first name is Trent Lott. What job or political office does he now
hold? [DON'T PROBE DON'T KNOWS]
The first name is Trent Lott. What job or political office does he now
hold? [PROBE DON'T KNOWS WITH, "WELL, WHAT'S YOUR BEST GUESS?"]

Telephone wording

Because the questions asked by ANES over the last fifty years have
been
administered in person, the question text , that we are careful not to alter,
reflects the context of that traditional face to face interview. To
understand what such a change in mode would mean to the time series we
implemented the RDD study with a questionnaire that reflected the
necessary
changes in mode. The overlap between those questions is approximately
75%.
Where questions were to be read differently, question tags are
identified with
the letter "T".

Pre-election study: administration
Interviewing for the pre-election survey began on September 5, 2000 and concluded on November 6, 2000. A total of 1807 interviews were conducted prior to the election - 1006 face to face and 801 by telephone. The average length of interview was 68.1 minutes - 70.5 minutes in face to face interviews and 65.1 minutes in telephone interviews. The overall response rate was 61.2% - 64.8 for the face to face interviewing and 57.2 for the telephone interviewing.

In an effort to improve response rates, respondents received a pre-notification packet by two day mail, which included a brochure on the study, a "Monte Blanc" style pen with the University of Michigan seal, and a letter notifying them we would be contacting them and would offer them payment for their time - 20 dollars. Toward the end of the study, ANES staff became concerned that the production goals would not be met by election day. This concern motivated a number of interventions: refusal conversion training for interviewers having difficulty, refusal conversion packets mailed by two day mail, and interviewer incentives, and increased respondent incentives. Interviewers were given ten dollars for every interview conducted after 10/26/01, and respondent incentives were increased from $20 to $40. To take account of these changes, variable V000139a identifies those cases where interviewers received an incentive per completed case, and variable V00016 identifies those cases where R received the increased incentive.

Post-election study: administration

In an effort to cut rising costs while in the field, two segment areas of the face to face sample were randomly selected to receive post interviews by telephone. By randomly selecting forty-seven segments for telephone post interviews, 200 cases were removed from the strict mode experiment. Respondents again received a prenotification letter. Respondents were informed that they would receive $20 dollars as payment for their time. Incentives were not increased for those who had received $40 in the pre-election.

Interviewing began on November 8, 2000 and concluded on December 18, 2000. A total of 1555 interviews were conducted after the election - 693 face to face and 862 by telephone. The average length of interview was 63.7 minutes - 66.6 minutes in face to face interviews and 61.4 minutes in telephone interviews. The overall response rate was 86% - 86.1 face to face, and 85.8%.

The day after the election, it remained unclear who would be President.
and issues of fairness were increasingly being raised. To take advantage of this historical moment ANES promptly included additional content on the fairness of the election, the importance of one's vote, and whether R was satisfied with democracy.

Evaluation of problems in study implementation

Two implementation problems arose in the post-election field randomization problem. The first involves randomization and the second involves the mode treatment. On 11/16/00 it was discovered that the seed used to generate randomization in the instrument application was not properly assigned within the CAPI program. Consequently, interviews conducted prior to the correction of this error (or, for interviews started before and completed after correction of this error, portions of interviews) did not have randomization functioning for interview logic. Cases conducted without randomization in the logic were administered as if only 1 choice were available at each point where logic was intended to make a random selection among two or more choices: most of these cases have an identical choice made at each point where randomization was to have been effected. The Form description variables V000127a and V000127b and the randomization variables documented in V001752-V001810 describe the Post randomizations affected.

The second problem involves the 200 FTF Pre cases randomly selected to be switched to Phone administration in the Post (see above "Post-election study: assignment to telephone mode"). Post interviews were completed for 168 of these cases. Among these 168 Post interviews, 5 were mistakenly administered by interviewers face-to-face instead of by phone. These 5 cases are flagged in the Post administration variable describing mode (V000126) as code 7; note that in 3 of these 5 cases, the IWR actually identified the case as Phone at the start of the interview (although it was being administered face-to-face), and telephone logic was followed by the CAPI survey instrument as the interview was conducted; telephone versions of questions were produced for the interviewer to administer. In the 4th case, the interviewer identified the case at the start of the interview as a face-to-face interview, and FTF logic was used.

RESPONSE RATES

The final result codes for the face to face and telephone sample were used to calculate the two response rates below. The pre-election face to face
response rate (the ratio of completed interviews to the total number of potential respondents) for the study was 64.8%. The pre-election telephone response rate was 57.2%. The overall re-interview response rate in the post election interviewing was 86% The response rate in the face to face mode was 86.1% and for telephone it was 85.8%.

2000 Election Study: Response Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>completed interviews</th>
<th>response rate</th>
<th>cooperation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Face to Face</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-election</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-election</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-election</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-election</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>85.8%**</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-election</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-election</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The field and study staff implemented a number of strategies to bolster response rates, including respondent incentives, interviewer incentives, carefully written appeals to respondents sent express mail, special non-response training for interviewers, and extensive refusal conversion attempts. Most of these strategies were implemented during the pre-election study. The post-election study, which occurred during a unique time for the country, was marked by the willingness of our respondents to be re-interviewed. The overall refusal rate (the proportion of all cases in which a respondent refuses to do an interview to the total eligible respondents contacted) for the post election study was 4%.

**The 200 cases from the face to face sample that were assigned for telephone interviewing in the post had a response rate of 84.5% The response rate for all the cases minus the 200 "reassigned mode" cases is 86.3%.**
STUDY POPULATION

The study population for the 2000 Pre- and Post-Election Study is defined to include all United States citizens of voting age on or before the 2000 Election Day. Eligible citizens must have resided in housing units 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 7th of November 2000.

DUAL FRAME SAMPLE DESIGN

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study is a dual frame sample with both an area sample and an RDD component. The RDD frame provides coverage of telephone households while the area sample provides full coverage of all U.S. households including those without telephones. Each of these sample designs will be described in the following sections. The 2000 ANES data set contains 1006 area sample cases and 801 telephone sample cases.

FTF SAMPLE DESIGN - MULTI-STAGE AREA PROBABILITY

The area sample is based on a multi-stage area probability sample selected from the Survey Research Center's (SRC) 1990 National Sample design. Identification of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample respondents was conducted using a four stage sampling process--a primary stage sampling of U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) and non-MSA 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 1990 SRC National Sample, from which the 2000 ANES sample was drawn, is provided in the SRC publication titled 1990 SRC National Sample: Design and Development.

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample design called for an entirely new cross-section sample to be drawn from the 1990 SRC National Sample; no 'panel' component was included in 2000. The 1990 SRC National Sample is a multi-stage area probability sample. The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample was
drawn from both the 1990 SRC National Sample strata (MSA PSUs) and the 1980 SRC National Sample strata (non-MSA PSUs). The modification of the 1990 design in which the 1980 strata definitions were used for the non-MSA counties fully represents the non-MSA domain of the 48 contiguous states. This modification was made for cost and interviewing efficiency reasons related to the availability of interviewers in these areas who work on some of SRC's large panel studies. The following sections will focus on the 1990 SRC National Sample design.

Selection Stages for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study FTF Sample:
1990 SRC National Sample
------------------------------------------------------------------

Primary Stage Selection

The selection of primary stage sampling units (PSUs) for the 1990 SRC National Sample, which depending on the sample stratum are either MSAs, New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs), single counties, independent cities, county equivalents or groupings of small counties, is based on the county-level 1990 Census Reports of Population and Housing (1). Primary stage units were assigned to 108 explicit strata based on MSA/NECMA or non-MSA/NECMA status, PSU size, Census Region and geographic location within region. Twenty-eight of the 108 strata contain only a single self-representing PSU, each of which is included with certainty in the primary stage of sample selection. The remaining 80 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 1990 occupied housing units.

The full 1990 SRC National Sample of 108 primary stage selections was designed to be optimal for surveys roughly three to five times the size of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study. 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 a one-half sample or a three-quarter sample partition. Each of the partitions represents a stratified subselection from the full 108 PSU design. The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample of 44 PSUs is a stratified random subsample of PSUs from the "A" half-sample partition of the 1990 SRC National Sample. Because of the small size of this ANES sample, both the number of PSUs (selected primary
areas) and the secondary stage units (area segments) in the National half-sample were reduced by subselection for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study design. The 18 self-representing areas in the 1990 SRC National half-sample were all retained for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample (8 of these remained self-representing in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study and 10 represent not only their own MSA but their "pair" among the twenty additional self-representing primary areas of the full 1990 SRC National Sample design). Nineteen of the 26 nonself-representing half-sample MSAs and 7 of the 14 half-sample non-MSAs were retained by the subselection for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample (or 26 of 40 NSR PSUs).

Table 1 identifies the 44 PSUs in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample by MSA status and Region and also indicates the number of area segments used for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample (see next section on second stage selection).

Table 1: PSU Name and Number of Area Segments in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study Sample Showing 1990 SRC National-Sample Stratum and MSA Status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Sample PSU</th>
<th>National Sample PSU Name</th>
<th># of ANES 2000 TS Segments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eight Largest Self-representing PSUs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>New York, NY MSA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA MSA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Chicago, IL MSA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA-NJ MSA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Detroit, MI MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Washington DC-MD-VA MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Boston, MA NECMA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Dallas and Ft Worth, TX CMSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Remaining Largest MSA PSUs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Houston, TX MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>St Louis, MO-IL MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Nassau-Suffolk, NY MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Miami-Hialeah, FL MSA</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Denver, CO MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA MSA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nonself-representing MSAs: Northeast
211    New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, CT NECMA       6
213    Manchester-Nashua NH NECMA                  6
220    Buffalo, NY MSA                             6
226    Atlantic City, NJ MSA                        6

Nonself-representing MSAs: Midwest

230    Milwaukee, WI MSA                           6
434    Saginaw, MI MSA                             6
239    Steubenville-Wheeling, OH (3)               6
240    Des Moines, IA MSA                          6

Nonself-representing MSAs: South

250    Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA                 6
255    Columbus, GA-AL MSA                         6
257    Jacksonville, FL MSA                        6
258    Lakeland, FL MSA                            6
260    Knoxville TN MSA                           6
262    Birmingham, AL MSA                         6
273    Waco, TX MSA                                6
274    McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA            6

Nonself-representing MSAs: West

280    Salt Lake City-Ogden etc, UT MSA            6
292    Fresno, CA MSA                              6
293    Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA                  6

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: Northeast

464    Gardner, MA                                 6

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: Midwest

466    Decatur County, IN                           6
470    Mower County, MN                            6

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: South

474    DeSoto Parish, LA                            6
477    Chicot County, AR                           6
480    Montgomery County, VA                       6

Nonself-representing Non-MSAs: West

482    ElDorado County, CA                         6

Total Number of Segments 279

(1) Office of Management and Budget (OMB) June 1990 definitions of MSAs,
NECMAs, counties, parishes, independent cities. These, of course, differ in
some respects from the primary stage unit (PSU) definitions used in the
1980 SRC National Sample so will not be strictly comparable to the 1996 ANES
'Panel'
PSUs--particularly in New England where MSAs were used as PSUs in the 1980 National Sample and NECMAs were used as PSUs in the 1990 National Sample.

(2) One selected segment (023) was in a former trailer park that had no housing units to be listed in January 1996. All had been destroyed in 1992 by hurricane Andrew and there were no plans to rebuild.

(3) In the 1990 SRC National Sample, U.S. Census Region boundaries were maintained for purposes of stratification at the Primary State of selection. Since some MSA definitions cross Region boundaries, such MSAs were split and the MSA counties recombined in ways that maintained the Region boundary. This PSU actually contains the Ohio counties from both the Steubenville-Welton, OH-WV MSA (Jefferson County, OH) and the Wheeling, WV-OH MSA (Belmont County, OH) and although it is made up of MSA counties -- it is not a cohesive MSA by OMB 1990 definition.

Second Stage Selection Area Segments

The second stage of the 1990 SRC National Sample, used for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample, was selected directly from computerized files that were extracted for the selected PSUs from the 1990 U.S. Census summary file series STF1-B. These files (on CD Rom) contain the 1990 Census total population and housing unit (HU) data at the census block level. The designated second-stage sampling units (SSUs), termed "area segments", are comprised of census blocks in both the metropolitan (MSA) primary areas and in the rural areas of non-MSA primary areas. Each SSU block or block combination was assigned a measure of size equal to the total 1990 occupied housing unit count for the area. SSU block(s) were assigned a minimum measure of 72 1990 total HUs per MSA SSU and a minimum measure of 48 total HUs per non-MSA SSU. Second stage sampling of area segments was performed with probabilities proportionate to the assigned measures of size (PPS).

For the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample the number of area segments used in each PSU varies. In the self-representing (SR) PSUs the number of area segments varies in proportion to the size of the primary stage unit, from a high of 12 area segments in the self-representing New York and Los
Angeles MSA PSUs, to a low of 6 area segments in the smaller self-representing PSUs such as Cleveland, Miami-Hialeah or Nassau-Suffolk MSAs. All nonself-representing (NSR) PSUs were represented by 6 area segments each. A total of 279 ANES area segments were selected as shown in Table 1.

Third Stage Selection Housing Units

For each area segment selected in the second sampling stage, a listing had been 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 ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample was systematically selected from the housing unit listings for the sampled area segments.

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample design was selected from the 1990 SRC National Sample to yield an equal probability sample of 2269 listed housing units. This total included 1972 housing units for the main sample and three reserve replicates of 99 cases each. Table 2 below shows the assumptions that were used to determine the number of sample housing units. The overall probability of selection for 2000 ANES cross-section sample of households was \( f=0.00002116 \) or 0.2116 in 10,000. The equal probability sample of households was achieved for the 2000 ANES sample 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 (Kish, 1965).

Fourth Stage Selection - Respondent Selection

Within each sampled ANES 2000 Time Series Study occupied housing unit, the SRC interviewer prepared a complete listing of all eligible household members. Using an objective procedure described by Kish (1949) a single respondent was then selected at random to be interviewed. Regardless of circumstances, no substitutions were permitted for the designated respondent.

>> AREA SAMPLE DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS AND OUTCOMES

The 2000 National Election Study sought a total of 1000 in-person interviews. It was estimated that this would require a ANES sample draw of 1972
housing units. This assumed an occupancy/growth rate of 0.83, an eligibility rate of 0.94 and a response rate of 0.65. These assumptions were based on the 1998 ANES field experience. The overall ANES 2000 Time Series Study area sample design specifications, assumptions and outcomes are set out in Table 2, below. A sample of 2269 listed housing units was actually selected for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study study. This allowed for three reserve replicates of 99 cases each. There was no 'panel' component in 2000.

A comparison of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample outcome figures to the design specifications and assumptions in Table 2 shows that the actual occupancy, eligibility, and response rates were very close to the expected rates. The actual response rate for the Post-Election Telephone sample was 0.86, which was slightly higher than the assumed rate of 0.85.

Table 2: ANES 2000 TS Area Sample Pre and Post-Election Design Specifications and Assumptions Compared to Sample Outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Design</th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Sample</th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Post-Election Design</th>
<th>ANES Post-Election Sample Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed Interviews</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Rate</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Households</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility Rate</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Households</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy growth Rate</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) Initial sample lines (FTF and Phone) are different from the Pre-Election completed interviews because of the switch in mode for randomly selected sample cases.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 Time Series RDD (RANDOM DIGIT DIAL) SAMPLE

The RDD telephone component of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study is a stratified equal probability sample of telephone numbers. The sample is not clustered. The telephone numbers were selected from a commercial listed one hundred series sampling frame consisting of every possible phone number that can be generated by appending the 2-digit numbers 00 - 99 to the set of hundred banks that have at least two listed household telephone numbers. Hundred banks are the first eight digits of a phone number - area code, exchange, and the next two digits. Each hundred bank defines a set of 100 possible phone numbers. Directory listings are used to define the set of listed hundred series. However both listed and unlisted telephone numbers can be selected from the sampling frame. A small amount of noncoverage of telephone numbers results from household numbers that are in hundred banks with 0 or 1 listed residential numbers. These telephone households as well as non-telephone households are covered by the area sample component.

An initial sample of 8500 telephone numbers was selected from the listed frame for the coterminous 48 states. These numbers were pre-screened by the vendor to remove most business and non-working phone numbers. After pre-screening, 5760 or 67.8% of the 8500 telephone numbers were returned as potentially working residential numbers. The potentially working phone numbers were matched against a file of directory listings to append address information so that Congressional Districts could be assigned. Before sample selection, the telephone numbers were stratified by the competitiveness of the Congressional race (5 levels), whether or not the race was open, and by Census Division. A half sample was systematically selected from the stratified file. An initial sample of 2349 cases was selected from the random half sample and the remaining telephone numbers were assigned to 5 reserve replicates of 106-107 numbers each. The reserve replicates were available for use in case the working rate or response rate were lower than
The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sought a total of 861 telephone interviews. It was estimated that this would require a ANES sample draw of 2349 telephone numbers assuming a working rate (after pre-screening) of 0.65, an eligibility rate of 0.94, and a response rate of 0.60. The eligibility rate was based on the 1998 ANES experience. Working rate and response rate assumptions were based on the Survey Research Center's recent experience with RDD samples. The overall ANES 2000 Time Series Study RDD sample design specifications, assumptions and outcomes are set out in Table 3, below. A comparison of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study RDD sample design specifications and assumptions to the outcome figures in Table 3 indicates that, although the actual eligibility rate was higher than assumed, both the working rate and response rates were lower than specified in the sample design assumptions. This resulted in fewer interviews being taken in the Pre-Election study. The actual response rate for the Post-Election telephone sample was 0.86, which was higher than the assumed rate of 0.75.

Table 3: ANES2000 TS Telephone Sample Design Specifications and Assumptions Compared to Sample Outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Design</th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Sample</th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Post-Election Design</th>
<th>ANES 2000 TS Post-Election Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed Interviews</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Rate</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Households (5)</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rate

Occupied Households 1527 1475
Working Rate 0.65 0.63
Total Sample Lines 2349 2349

(5) Initial sample lines (FTF and Phone) are different from the Pre-Election completed interviews because of the switch in mode for randomly selected sample cases.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 TS STUDY POST-ELECTION STUDY SAMPLE OUTCOMES

Of the 1807 respondents interviewed in the Pre-Election Study, 1555 completed Post-Election interviews for an overall response rate of 0.86. FTF interviews were attempted with 805 of the 1006 persons interviewed FTF in the Pre-Election study and 693 FTF interviews were obtained for a FTF response rate of 0.86. Approximately 200 FTF cases were transferred to telephone interviewing for the Post-Election study in order to reduce field costs. This was accomplished through a systematic random sample of approximately 20 percent of the area segments. Telephone interviews were attempted with 1002 (201 FTF in the Pre-Election study and 801 Telephone in Pre-Election study) respondents in the Post-Election study. 862 telephone interviews were obtained for a response rate of 0.86.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 TS STUDY DATA - WEIGHTED ANALYSIS

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study data set includes a person-level analysis weight, which incorporates sampling, nonresponse and post-stratification factors. Analysts interested in developing their own nonresponse or stratification adjustment factors must request access to the necessary sample control data from the ANES Board.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 TS STUDY ANALYSIS WEIGHTS - CONSTRUCTION

Household Selection Weight Component

The joint household selection weight is the same for both the RDD and the area sample. This weight is an inflation factor equal to 34195.298. It is equal to the inverse of the joint probability of selection, which is
the sum of the RDD and the area sample probabilities minus their product. It was not possible from the data available to reliably identify the area sample respondents who did not have telephone service. The 2000 CPS March Supplement estimates that 5.5% of U.S. households do not have telephone service. The household selection weight component therefore slightly underestimates respondents who live in households that cannot be reached through the RDD sample frame.

Person-Level Sample Selection Weight Component

The dual frame sample design for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study results in a probability sample of U.S. households. Within sample households a single adult respondent is chosen at random to be interviewed. Since the number of eligible adults varies 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 person-level selection weight is the product of the joint household selection weight and the within household selection weight. The within household selection weight is equal to the number of eligible persons in the household and is capped at 3. The use of the respondent selection weight is strongly encouraged, despite past evaluations that have shown these weights to have little significant impact on the values of ANES estimates of descriptive statistics.

Nonresponse Adjusted Selection Weight

The base weight equals the product of the joint selection weight and the household level nonresponse adjustment factors. Nonresponse adjustment factors were constructed at the household level separately for the area sample and the RDD sample. Nonresponse adjustment cells for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample were formed by crossing MSA status by the four Census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West). A nonresponse adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the response rate in each cell was applied to the interview cases. Tables 4 and 5 show the response rates and nonresponse adjustment factors for the area and RDD samples.

Table 4. Computation of Nonresponse Adjustment Weights -- ANES 2000 Time Series Study Area Sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSU Type</th>
<th>Census Region</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonresponse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 5 Computation of Nonresponse Adjustment Weights --ANES 2000 TS RDD Sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSU Type</th>
<th>Census Region</th>
<th>Response Rate (%)</th>
<th>Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55.28</td>
<td>1.809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>62.86</td>
<td>1.591</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>61.87</td>
<td>1.616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>67.82</td>
<td>1.474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non MSAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>61.54</td>
<td>1.625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>65.71</td>
<td>1.522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>79.55</td>
<td>1.257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>83.33</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post-stratification factor

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study weights are post-stratified to 2000 CPS March Supplement proportions for six (6) ages by four (4) education categories. Table 6 shows the weighted estimates and proportions for the 24 cells for the 2000 CPS and the ANES 2000 Time Series Study. The post-stratification adjustment is computed by dividing the CPS weighted total by the ANES 2000 Time Series Study total weighted by the nonresponse adjusted selection weight. The final two columns show the ANES weighted totals using the final post-stratified analysis weight and the resulting percents, which match the CPS percents.

Final Analysis Weights
The final analysis weight (FINAL_WT) is the product of the household level non-response adjustment factor, the number of eligible persons, and a person-level post-stratification factor. The final analysis weight for the 2000 ANES sample (FINAL_WT) is scaled to sum to 1807, the total number of respondents. This weight is trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles and then re-scaled to match the 2000 CPS proportions for the 24 age by education cells.

Post-Election Attrition Weight
--------------------------------------

The 1555 Post-Election cases were post-stratified to 2000 CPS March Supplement proportions for six (6) ages by four (4) education categories (the same categories used for post-stratifying the Pre-Election cases). The post-stratification compensates for differential non-response by age group and education level. Response rates for the Post-Election Study ranged from a high of 100 percent for persons 70 or older with a college degree or higher to a low of 76 percent for persons age 30 - 39 who did not graduate from high school. The panel attrition weight for the Post-Election Study, POST_WT, is the product of the Pre-Election FINAL_WT and the post-stratification factor formed by dividing the CPS proportion by the weighted ANES proportion for each of the 24 age by education cells. The weight is scaled to sum to the number of cases, 1555.

Table 6: ANES 2000 TS Sample Weight: Post-stratification Factors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>2000 CPS</th>
<th>2000 Prelim</th>
<th>Post-ANES Final</th>
<th>000s (6) Est in</th>
<th>000s ANES wtd</th>
<th>Strat wtd</th>
<th>Adjust centered</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>&lt;High School Graduation</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6,411.4</td>
<td>3.438</td>
<td>2,490.3</td>
<td>2.574</td>
<td>62.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Some</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>&lt;High School Graduation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12,223.7</td>
<td>6.555</td>
<td>9,628.2</td>
<td>1.270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>14,524.8</td>
<td>7.789</td>
<td>11,424.0</td>
<td>1.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>6,666.9</td>
<td>3.575</td>
<td>6,990.0</td>
<td>0.954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>12,543.8</td>
<td>6.727</td>
<td>10,873.1</td>
<td>1.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10,759.0</td>
<td>5.769</td>
<td>11,727.6</td>
<td>0.917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>10,786.4</td>
<td>5.784</td>
<td>14,122.3</td>
<td>0.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>9,364.1</td>
<td>5.022</td>
<td>9,558.1</td>
<td>0.980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>7,449.2</td>
<td>3.995</td>
<td>10,185.6</td>
<td>0.731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>College Graduates</td>
<td>College Attendance Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;High School</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>7,984.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,880.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,886.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7,201.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;High School</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7,298.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,073.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3,303.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>186,470.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>College Graduates</th>
<th>College Attendance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4.282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 School</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+ School</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3.914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>180,100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>College Graduates</th>
<th>College Attendance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 School</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+ School</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>1807.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) Because U.S. citizenship is required for ANES eligibility, the CPS counts used for stratification include only U.S. citizens.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 TS PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLING ERROR ESTIMATION

The ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample design is based on a stratified multi-stage area probability sample of United States households. Although smaller in scale, the ANES sample design is very similar in its 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 ANES, 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 ANES 2000 Time Series Study 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 as SAS and SPSS 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 ANES 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. Taylor series linearization method:

When survey 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 linearization approach applies Taylor's method to derive an approximate form of the estimator that is linear in
statistics for which variances and covariances can be directly and easily estimated (Woodruff, 1971). SUDAAN and Stata are two commercially available statistical software packages that include procedures that apply the Taylor series method to estimation and inference for complex sample data.

SUDAAN (Shah et al., 1996) is a commercially available software system developed and marketed by the Research Triangle Institute of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (USA). SUDAAN was developed as a stand-alone software system with capabilities for the more important methods for descriptive and multivariate analysis of survey data, including: estimation and inference for means, proportions and rates (PROC DESCRIPT and PROC RATIO); contingency table analysis (PROC CROSSTAB); linear regression (PROC REGRESS); logistic regression (PROC LOGISTIC); log-linear models (PROC CATAN); and survival analysis (PROC SURVIVAL). SUDAAN V7.0 and earlier versions were designed to read directly from ASCII and SAS system data sets. The latest versions of SUDAAN permit procedures to be called directly from the SAS system. Information on SUDAAN is available at the following web site address: http://www.rti.org.

Stata (StataCorp, 1997) is a more recent commercial entry to the available software for analysis of complex sample survey data and has a growing body of research users. Stata includes special versions of its standard analysis routines that are designed for the analysis of complex sample survey data. Special survey analysis programs are available for descriptive estimation of means (SVYMEAN), ratios (SVYRATIO), proportions (SVYTOT) and population totals (SVYTOTAL). Stata programs for multivariate analysis of survey data currently include linear regression (SVYREG), logistic regression (SVYLOGIT) and probit regression (SVYPROBT). Information on the Stata analysis software system can be found on the Web at: http://www.stata.com.

2. Resampling methods:

BRR, JRR and the bootstrap comprise a second class of nonparametric methods for conducting estimation and inference from complex sample data. As suggested by the generic label for this class of methods, BRR, JRR and the bootstrap utilize replicated subsampling of the sample database to develop sampling variance estimates for linear and nonlinear statistics. WesVar PC (Brick et al., 1996) is a publicly available software system for personal
computers that employs replicated variance estimation methods to conduct the more common types of statistical analysis of complex sample survey data. WesVar PC was developed by Westat, Inc. and is distributed along with documentation free of charge to researchers from Westat's Web site: http://www.westat.com/wesvarpc/. WesVar PC includes a Windows-based application generator that enables the analyst to select the form of data input (SAS data file, SPSS for Windows data base, dBase file, ASCII data set) and the computation method (BRR or JRR methods). Analysis programs contained in WesVar PC provide the capability for basic descriptive (means, proportions, totals, cross tabulations) and regression (linear, logistic) analysis of complex sample survey data. WestVar Complex Samples 3.0 is the latest version of WestVar PC that is licensed and distributed by SPSS. Information on the latest developments can be obtained at http://www.spss.com.

These new and updated software packages include an expanded set of user friendly, well-documented analysis procedures. Difficulties with sample design specification, data preparation, and data input in the earlier generations of survey analysis software created a barrier to use by analysts who were not survey design specialists. The new software enables the user to input data and output results in a variety of common formats, and the latest versions accommodate direct input of data files from the major analysis software systems. Readers who are interested in a more detailed comparison of these and other survey analysis software alternatives are referred to Cohen (1997).

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. ANES 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 that 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 ANES 2000 Time Series Study 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
error codes that are provided should enable analysts to conduct either Taylor
Series or Replicated estimation of sampling errors for survey statistics.

Table 7 defines the sampling error coding system for ANES 2000 Time Series
Study 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 000097). The Sampling Error Computation
Stratum Code is the variable that defines the sampling error computation strata for all sampling error analysis of the ANES data. Each self-representing (SR) design stratum is represented by one sampling error computation stratum. Pairs of similar nonself-representing (NSR) primary stage design strata are "collapsed" (Kalton, 1977) to create NSR sampling error computation strata. Since there was an uneven number of nonself-representing MSA and non-MSA strata used in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study, and since it was felt that a nonself-representing MSA PSU should be paired with a non-MSA PSU, one of each of these PSUs stands alone within its Sampling Error Stratum Code.

For the 1990 SRC National Sample design controlled selection and a "one-per-stratum" PSU allocation are used to select the primary stage of the ANES 2000 Time Series Study 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 7 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 000097)
is a half sample code for analysis of sampling error using the BRR 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 SECU=1 or 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 (with the exception of the two unpaired NSR strata mentioned above). 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 ANES 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 ANES analysts interested in components of variance analysis or estimation of hierarchical models in which PSU-level and neighborhood-level effects are explicitly estimated.

Table 7 shows the area sample sampling error stratum and SECU codes to be used for the paired selection model for sampling error computations for any ANES 2000 Time Series Study analyses. Strata 01 through 26 reflect the half sample 1990 National Sample design used for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study area sample. It can be seen from this table that the three-digit 2000 SE code is comprised of, first, the two-digit SE Stratum code followed by the one-digit SECU code. The RDD sample cases are assigned to Strata 27 through 66. The RDD sample is a stratified unclustered design. In order to reflect the stratification of the RDD frame, the sample was sorted by area code within metropolitan status within Census Division prior to the assignment of sampling error stratum and SECU codes. The sorted file was then divided into groups of 20 adjacent cases to form the strata. Within each stratum, cases were
assigned alternately to each of the pair of SECUs, 10 cases per SECU. This assignment of sampling error stratum and SECU codes allows for design effects to be estimated for the complete ANES data set as well as separately for the RDD and area sample components.

Table 7: ANES 200 TS Election Study Sampling Error Codes.

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Generalized Sampling Error Results for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

To assist ANES analysts, the PC SUDAAN program was used to compute sampling
errors for a wide-ranging example set of proportions estimated from the 2000
ANE5 election Survey data set. Sampling errors were computed for the complete
ANE5 data set as well as separately for the area sample and RDD sample
components. For each estimate, sampling errors were computed for the total
sample and for fifteen demographic and political affiliation subclasses of
the ANES 2000 Time Series Study sample. The results of these sampling error
computations were then summarized and translated into the general usage sampling error tables provided in Tables 8 - 10. The mean value of deft, the
square root of the design effect, was found to be 1.098 for the combined sample, 1.076 for the area sample component, and 1.049 for the RDD sample component. The design effects were primarily due to weighting effects (Kish, 1965) and did not vary significantly by subclass size. Therefore the generalized variance tables are produced by multiplying the simple random sampling standard error for each proportion and sample size by the average deff for the set of sampling error computations.

Incorporating the pattern of "design effects" observed in the extensive set of example computations, Tables 8 – 10 provide approximate standard errors for percentage estimates based on the ANES 2000 Time Series Study. To use the tables, examine the column heading to find the percentage value which best approximates the value of the estimated percentage that is of interest. 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 Tables 8 – 10 are a useful tool for initial, cursory examination of the ANES 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 8: Generalized Variance Table.
ANES 2000 TSelection Survey - Combined Sample.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

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<th>30%</th>
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Table 9: Generalized Variance Table.
ANES 2000 TS election Survey - Area Sample.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

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Table 10: Generalized Variance Table.
ANES 2000 TS election Survey - RDD Sample.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

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<td>5.14</td>
<td>4.80</td>
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<td>3.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>3.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>2.30</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>1.71</td>
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<td>1.98</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Office of Management and Budget (OMB) June 1990 definitions of MSAs, NECMAs, counties, parishes, independent cities.
Due to the complexity of the dataset, ANES staff have created the table below to assist users in navigating through numerous variables representing different formats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARD FORMAT</th>
<th>EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 7-point scale</td>
<td>Branching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a. Response order a,b,c</td>
<td>Response order c,b,a *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b. Response order a,c,b</td>
<td>Response order c,a,b *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2c. Response order 7 pt scale</td>
<td>Reversed scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a. &quot;Haven't thought&quot; response</td>
<td>No response &quot;haven't thought much&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b. No response &quot;Haven't thought&quot;</td>
<td>Response &quot;haven't thought much&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agree/disagree with policy</td>
<td>Choose policy / opposing policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yes/no agree with position</td>
<td>Choose position/ statement of opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No use of probe for DK</td>
<td>Use of probe for DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMBINED PRE STANDARD AND TOPIC EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT</th>
<th>EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT</th>
<th>EXPER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Conservative Self</td>
<td>V000439</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V000446a</td>
<td>V000439</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V000446b</td>
<td>V000440,441,441a</td>
<td>V000442-445 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V000446,447</td>
<td>V000448</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>V000455,457</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V000454</td>
<td>V000455,457</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GW Bush</td>
<td>V000465,467</td>
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<tr>
<td>V000473,474a</td>
<td>V000475,477</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above provides a summary of how variables are handled in different experimental designs compared to standard formats. It includes details on response order, scale reversal, and probe usage among other factors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>V000476-476a</th>
<th>V000479-482,484</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econ retrospective</td>
<td>V000488a</td>
<td>V000488b</td>
<td>2a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment retrospective</td>
<td>V000492a</td>
<td>V000492b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ prospective</td>
<td>V000496a</td>
<td>V000496b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit imports</td>
<td>V000511a</td>
<td>V000511b</td>
<td>3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolationism</td>
<td>V000513a</td>
<td>V000513b</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt med insurance</td>
<td>V000608a</td>
<td>V000608b</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment vs jobs</td>
<td>V000707a</td>
<td>V000707b</td>
<td>3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School vouchers</td>
<td>V000741a</td>
<td>V000741b</td>
<td>3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's role</td>
<td>V000754a</td>
<td>V000754b</td>
<td>3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td>STANDARD</td>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL</td>
<td>EXPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL</td>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge (office)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent Lott</td>
<td>V001446a</td>
<td>V001446b,1448</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Rehnquist</td>
<td>V001449a</td>
<td>V001449b,1451</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Blair</td>
<td>V001452a</td>
<td>V001452b,1454</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Reno</td>
<td>V001455a</td>
<td>V001455b,1457</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-----
Policy placements, traditionally done on 7 point scales, of self and others is particularly complicated with mode, various experiments, and built variables. To assist users, ANES staff have created the table below so that users can quickly identify the variable of interest.

**TABLE 1 - PRE 7-POINT SCALE/ BRANCHING SERIES**

**SELF-PLACEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERIES: L1 = SPENDING/SERVICES</th>
<th>L2 = DEFENSE SPENDING</th>
<th>L3 = GOVT/PRIVATE MEDICAL INSURANCE</th>
<th>L4 = JOBS/STD LIVING</th>
<th>L5 = AID TO BLACKS</th>
<th>M4 = ENVIRONMENT VS. JOBS</th>
<th>P1 = WOMEN’S ROLE</th>
<th>P2 = ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTS: L3, M4, P1 self-placements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTF</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>L1</th>
<th>L2</th>
<th>L3</th>
<th>L4</th>
<th>L5</th>
<th>M4</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1a. FTF: standard 545 581 608a 615 641 707a 754a 771
1b. FTF: experimental - - 608b - - 707b 754b -
1c. FTF: combined - - 609 - - 708 755 -

2a. PHONE: version 1 546 582/3 610a 616 642 709a 756a 772
2b. PHONE: version 2 - - 610b - - 709b 756b -
2c. PHONE: combined - - 611 - - 710 757 -

3. PHONE: 'strength' 547/8 584/5 612 617/8 643 711 757 -

4. PHONE: 5pt summary 549 586 613 619 644 712 758 773/4

5. ALL: 5pt summary 550 587 614 620 645 713 760

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers.
TABLE 2 - PRE
7-POINT SCALE/ BRANCHING SERIES

CANDIDATE AND PARTY PLACEMENTS

ALL SERIES exc.Lib-Con (Table 3)

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers listed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTF = 7PT SCALE</th>
<th>PHONE = BRANCHING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLINTON</td>
<td>Gore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____</td>
<td>____</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

L1 Spending/services
1. FTF 551 557 563 569 575
2. PHONE 552 558 564 570 576
3. PHONE: STRENGTH 553/54 559/60 565/66 571/72 577/78
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY 555 561 567 573 579
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY 556 562 568 574 580

L2 Defense spending
1. FTF - 588 593 598 603
2. PHONE - 589 594 599 604
3. PHONE: STRENGTH - 590 595 600 605
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY - 591 596 601 606
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY - 592 597 602 607

--no cand/party placements in L3--

<health insurance>

L4 Jobs/std living
1. FTF - 588 593 598 603
2. PHONE - 589 594 599 604
3. PHONE: STRENGTH - 590 595 600 605
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY - 591 596 601 606
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY - 592 597 602 607

L5 Aid to blacks
1. FTF 646 651 656 661 666
2. PHONE 647 652 657 662 667
3. PHONE: STRENGTH 648 653 658 663 668
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY 649 654 659 664 669
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY 650 655 660 665 679

M4 Envir vs. jobs
1. FTF - 714 719 - -
2. PHONE - 715 720 - -
3. PHONE: STRENGTH - 716 721 - -
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY - 717 722 - -
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY - 718 723 - -
TABLE 3 - PRE
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE (G SERIES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUCH.</th>
<th>SELF</th>
<th>CLINTON</th>
<th>GORE</th>
<th>BUSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a. STANDARD FTF</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. STANDARD PHONE</td>
<td>439a</td>
<td>448a</td>
<td>455a</td>
<td>465a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. STANDARD COMBINED FTF &amp; PHONE</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STANDARD FTF &amp; PHONE: 'CHOICE'</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. STANDARD 3PT SUMMARY FTF &amp; PH</td>
<td>441a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a. STANDARD CERTAINTY - FTF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b. STANDARD CERTAINTY - PHONE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. STANDARD COMBINED FTF &amp; PHONE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>458a</td>
<td>468a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. EXPERIMENT FTF &amp; PHONE</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. EXPERIMENT FTF &amp; PHONE: FOLLOWUPS</td>
<td>443-5</td>
<td>451/2</td>
<td>460/1</td>
<td>470/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4 - Post 7POINT SCALE/BRANCHING SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERTAINTY</th>
<th>PLACEMENT</th>
<th>'CHOICE'</th>
<th>3 CATEGORY SUMM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SELF</td>
<td>V001368</td>
<td>V001369</td>
<td>V001370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CLINTON</td>
<td>V001371</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GORE</td>
<td>V001372</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V001373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GW BUSH</td>
<td>V001374</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V001375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. BUCHANAN</td>
<td>V001376</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V001377</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. DEM HSE CAND*</td>
<td>V001378a,b</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V001379a,b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. REP HSE CAND*</td>
<td>V001380a,b</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V001381a,b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DEM PARTY</td>
<td>V001382</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. REP PARTY</td>
<td>V001383</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. REFORM PARTY</td>
<td>V001384</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* "b" variable for VT01 incumbent ind. Hse candidate
** "b" variable for VA05 incumbent ind. Hse candidate

FTF = 7PT SCALE

---
PHONE = BRANCHING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G11 Services/spending</th>
<th>SELF</th>
<th>DEM HSE*</th>
<th>REP HSE*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. FTF</td>
<td>V001385</td>
<td>V001391a,b</td>
<td>V001397a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PHONE</td>
<td>V001386</td>
<td>V001392a,b</td>
<td>V001398a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PHONE FOLLOWUPS</td>
<td>V001387-89</td>
<td>V001393a,b-1395a,b</td>
<td>V001399a,b-1401a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. FTF &amp; PHONE 7PT SUMM</td>
<td>V001390</td>
<td>V001396a,b</td>
<td>V001402a,b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K12 Crime**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. FTF</td>
<td>V001482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PHONE</td>
<td>V001482a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PHONE FOLLOWUPS</td>
<td>V001483-85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. FTF &amp; PHONE 7PT SUMM</td>
<td>V001486</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* "b" variable for VT01 incumbent ind. Hse candidate
** "b" variable for VA05 incumbent ind. Hse candidate
The 2002 American National Election Study survey was conducted between September 18 and December 6 of the year 2002, and consisted of both a pre-election survey and a post-election survey. The number of cases in this Full Release file, 1511, includes all respondents from both the pre-election and post-election surveys. Respondents who completed a pre-election survey but not a post-election survey are shown as missing in the post-election survey variables.

Accompanying the dataset is a codebook containing detailed variable descriptions, as well as data descriptor statement files that can be used to read the raw data file into common data analysis software packages such as SAS, SPSS, and STATA.

The 2002 American National Election Study was conducted by the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research, under the general direction of the Principal Investigators, Nancy Burns and Donald R. Kinder.

Data collection services were provided by the Indiana University Center for Survey Research.

This is the latest in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. The study would not have been possible without the financial support of a consortium of organizations, including, in alphabetical order: the Carnegie Corporation, the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE), the Russell Sage Foundation, the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan Office of the Provost, and the University of Michigan Office of the Vice President for Research.

Since 1978, the American National Election Studies have been designed through consultation between the Principal Investigators and a national Board of Overseers. Board members during the 2002 National Election Study included John H. Aldrich (Duke University), Stephen Ansolabehere (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Nancy Burns, ex officio (University of Michigan), Russell Dalton (University of California – Irvine), John Mark Hansen, chair (University of Chicago), Robert Huckfeldt (University of California – Davis), Simon Jackman (Stanford University), Donald Kinder, ex officio (University of Michigan), Jon A. Krosnick (Ohio State University), Arthur Lupia (University of Michigan), Wendy Rahn (University of Minnesota), W. Phillips Shively (University of Minnesota), and Laura Stoker, past chair (University of California – Berkeley). As part of the study planning process a stimulus letter was sent to members of the scholarly community soliciting input on study plans.
Additional information concerning the ANES 2002 Time Series Study, including notification of select errors discovered and made known to ANES Staff after the data release date, can be found on the ANES Website (http://www.electionstudies.org).

Any questions not answered on the website or by this codebook can be directed to the ANES Staff by e-mail to "anes@umich.edu" or by regular postal service to the address below.

National Election Studies (ANES) Staff
Center for Political Studies
Institute for Social Research, 4100 Bay University of Michigan
426 Thompson Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2321
E-Mail: anes@umich.edu
Website: http://www.electionstudies.org

>> 2002 INTRODUCTION:  2002 STUDY CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The 2002 American National Election Study should allow scholars to assess what sense Americans made of the terrorist attacks of 2001 and the election contest of 2000. The data should allow charting of the causes and consequences of changes in a wide variety of outcomes - social trust, civic engagement, political participation, and public opinion, to name a few. Also included was a special module of questions on economic inequality - pushing on the conditions under which economic inequality could be a political issue and the reasons why it is not. These data should be all the more powerful through their link to questions from the long-term ANES time series that were repeated in the 2002 study.

The pre-election survey began on September 18, 2002 and ended November 4, 2002. The post-election survey began on November 6, 2002 and ended December 6, 2002. The study is unusual in that it is the first midterm study in the ANES time series to include both a pre-election and post-election survey, and it is also the first biennial ANES time-series study conducted entirely by telephone.

Data collection was conducted by the Indiana University Center for Survey Research, with all interviewing conducted by telephone using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology. The CATI instrument was programmed using CASES, a software package developed by the Computer-assisted Survey Methods (CSM) Program at the University of California at Berkeley. All interviews were conducted in English, as there were no translations of the questionnaire to a language other than English.

The pre-election study sample was released in three random sub-samples to spread completions out over the pre-election period and perhaps help in understanding timing issues such as campaign effects. All individuals who completed a pre-election interview were contacted to be interviewed
again
in the post-election study. The post-election design did not delay the
release of cases - the intent was follow a "quick take" scenario, with as
many completions gained as close to election day as possible.

For the core interview (defined as the portion of the interview after
the
front end, but prior to the interviewer observations), the pre-election
study ran approximately 36 minutes per interview, and the post-election
study approximately 32 minutes per interview. Randomization was used
extensively throughout both the pre-election and post-election
questionnaires, for purposes of randomizing order within batteries or
question series, application of half-sampling to some questions, and
random ordering of question blocks.

Note: Due to limitations in available technology, randomization in the
2002 survey instruments was limited to a random assignment to two
possible
alternatives. When applied to the ordering of questions in a series,
'randomization' actually constituted randomized assignment to two
possible
orderings of the series items, determined in advance, rather than
randomized selection from every ordering possible.

The sample for the 2002 study was comprised of 2982 cases in two sample
components. The first portion of the sample, the "Panel," consisted of the
1807 respondents who provided an interview in ANES 2000. The second
portion
of the sample, the "Fresh Cross," consisted of a newly pulled RDD sample of
1175 cases.

Users are advised to become familiar with the weight variables provided in
the dataset, and apply them as appropriate to their analyses to correct
for
non-response and other sampling issues.

Final disposition codes for each case were provided by the data
collection
organization and recoded to categories identified in the American
Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standards and Best
Practices guide. The citation for the AAPOR document is:

Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and
Outcome
Rates for Surveys. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

Eligibility: All 'Panel' cases were considered eligible based on their
participation in the 2000 study, unless they were found to be deceased at
the time of the 2002 study. Fresh Cross cases were divided into
Eligible
and Not Eligible categories, with Unknown Eligibility being grouped in with
the Eligible cases.
Interviews were either considered a completion, or not a completion - partial interviews were not accepted in the 2002 study. All Eligible (or Unknown Eligibility) cases that did not provide an interview were categorized as Non-Response.

The 'Panel' sample consisted of 1807 cases, 1784 of which were considered Eligible, and 21 of which were considered Not Eligible due to being deceased (21). The 'Panel' yielded 1187 pre-election interviews (597 non-response), 1070 of which went on to also provide a post-election interview (117 non-response).

The Fresh Cross sample consisted of 1175 cases, 926 of which were considered Eligible* and 249 of which were considered Not Eligible due to being a disconnected or non-working number (105), a non-residence (66), fax/data line (67), or having no U.S. citizen age 18 or older (11). The Fresh Cross sample yielded 324 pre-election interviews (602 non-response), 276 of which went on to also provide a post-election interview (48 non-response).

* Of special note are the 25 cases in the Fresh Cross sample with no persons available who spoke English, and for which we did not have a multi-lingual interviewer available to determine eligibility. These cases were categorized as Eligible Non-Response, because we were uncertain of eligibility (and Unknown Eligibility cases were regularly grouped in with Eligible cases). Regardless, we could not have conducted an interview for these cases because the 2000 questionnaire was only available in English.

2002 Election Study: Response Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Response Rate**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Panel'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Election</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Election</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Cross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Election</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Election</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Election</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>2707</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Election</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>89.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** The Pre-Election Response Rate is calculated as the total number of Pre-Election Interviews over the total number of Eligible (and Unknown Eligibility) cases in the sample. The Post-Election Response Rate is a re-interview rate, calculated as the total number of Post-Election Interviews over the total number of Pre-Election Interviews.
The field and study staff implemented a number of strategies throughout the study to bolster response rates.

In the pre-election study:

Respondents received advance mailings by priority mail with a letter, brochure, and small non-monetary gift (a 120-minute phone card with no special logo) enclosed. A respondent incentive of $20 per completion was offered to all cases. Cases that showed resistance to interview and for whom we had a mailing address (not all Fresh Cross cases came with a mailing address) were usually mailed a letter tailored to their reason for resistance. In those letters, Fresh Cross cases were offered an augmented incentive of $40 per completion, with 'Panel' cases instead being reminded of the standard $20 incentive. Cases that showed reluctance to interview were also assigned to a refusal conversion team of interviewers that received special training.

Near the end of the pre-election study, on October 28, a letter was mailed to all 'Panel' cases that had not yet yielded a completion; the letter offered an augmented incentive of $50 per completion. Sometime thereafter, the decision was made to also offer the remaining Fresh Cross cases $50 per completion, but the offer to them was made only by telephone contact (and not by letter).

In the post-election study:

Respondents received advance mailings by regular mail with a letter and a different, small non-monetary gift (a keychain flashlight with a University of Michigan logo). Respondents were offered the same dollar amount as they received in the pre-election study as an incentive to complete a post-election interview.

Throughout both the pre-election and post-election study a number of interviewer incentive strategies were put in place, none of which involved additional monetary payment to the interviewers, but rather involved group goal-setting, individual and group recognition, morale-building gatherings, and non-monetary gifts (small gift certificates, leftover phone cards, and the like).

SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION:

Names of candidates were preloaded into the post-election survey instrument following identification of the respondent's congressional district; most of this identification was supplied by Marketing Systems Group (who supplied the Fresh Cross sample component), supplemented by additional staff research. District identification was based on the latest available address information prior to the post-election interview.

As a consequence of the significant redistricting prior to the 2002 elections, the 2002 House "incumbent" may or may not have previously
been the representative for the particular piece of geography in which the respondent was located for the 2002 preload. When it was clear that such a candidate had not previously represented the preload-associated district of the respondent, the candidate was assigned a code as if he or she were new to the respondent's location, that is, as a non-incumbent in an 'open' race; cases where redistricting is especially complex and unclear are flagged as unknown for 'incumbent' status. For 'Panel' respondents, the 2000 preload district number is included in the data, in addition to a summary variable identifying whether the respondent had evaluated either the 2002 Democratic or 2002 Republican candidate previously in 2000 (although this includes not only incumbents but repeat challengers/open-race candidates).

>> 2002 INTRODUCTION: 2002 SAMPLING INFORMATION

For information on the 'Panel' component of the 2002 Study sample, see "2000 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY SAMPLE DESIGN" in the codebook appendix file.

Fresh Cross-Section Component of the 2002 Sample

The new "Fresh Cross" sample was generated by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) using their GENESYS sampling system.

To create the Fresh Cross sample, MSG pulled from GENESYS (in proportion to their working banks) a random, nationally proportional sample, stratified by only one variable: Census Division. After a "Super Purge" to remove business and non-working numbers, the generated RDD sample totaled 3328 cases. Randomly selected from these 3328 cases were the 1175 cases that became the Fresh Cross sample. The remaining 2153 cases were set aside as a replicate that was never used in the course of the study.

Along with each sampled telephone number, MSG provided ANES with a name and address that was thought to likely match to the provided telephone number. Whether the name and/or address were correctly matched was unknown going into the study, however, and in some cases no name and/or address were available.

>> 2002 INTRODUCTION: 2002 WEIGHT DOCUMENTATION

ANES 2002 Time Series Study Analysis Weights

There are two weight variables in ANES 2002 data file. The variable, V020101, should be used for weighted analysis of the data for the 1,511 pre-election respondents. The second weight variable, V020102, should be used for weighted analysis of the data for the 1,346 post-election respondents.

These weights have been developed for combined cross-sectional analysis of the ANES 2002 Time Series Study 'panel' and new RDD cross-sectional samples.
However, these weight variables may also be used by analysts who are interested in analyzing only the data for 'panel' respondents who were interviewed in 2000 and reinterviewed in 2002. The final 2002 ANES pre-election and post-election weights have been scaled so that the weights sum to the nominal sample sizes of the pre-election (n=1511) and post-election (n=1346) respondent samples.

The ANES 2002 Time Series Study analysis weights are constructed as the product of three factors: a factor to reflect differential sampling or inclusion probabilities for survey respondents; a factor to compensate for differential nonresponse among sampled persons; and a post-stratification factor to adjust weighted demographic distributions for the sample to more precise population values estimated from the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS). The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the each of these three major components.

Selection probability factor:

The ANES 2002 Time Series Study sample combines two independent samples of the U.S. household population: a "panel" sample derived from the probability sample of cooperating respondents in the ANES 2000 Time Series Study survey and a fresh cross-sectional sample derived through a new screening of a random digit dialing (RDD) sample of U.S. households. Both independent samples are designed to be representative of the current U.S. household population. Since 2002 recontact was attempted with all cooperating ANES 2000 Time Series Study respondents, the ANES 2002 Time Series Study selection weighting factor for the 'panel' sample members was set equal to their final ANES 2000 Time Series Study weight. Since the new RDD cross-section sample is an equal probability sample of U.S. telephone households, the preliminary selection weighting factor for new RDD cross-section sample cases was set equal to the number of eligible adults in the sample household. This preliminary weight was then scaled to equal the nominal count of RDD respondent and nonrespondent cases.

Nonresponse Adjustment:

Response rates were calculated separately for the 'panel' and new cross-section. In each case, 9 cells were formed based on 9 Census Divisions. For each cell the nonresponse adjustment factor is equal to the inverse of the response rate for the cell. Across the 9 Census Divisions, the nonresponse adjustment factors range from 1.36 to 1.65 for the 'panel' sample and from 2.10 to 4.12 for the cross-section sample.

Post-stratification Adjustment

The post-stratification adjustments to the ANES 2002 Time Series Study
weights
use 2002 CPS March Supplement estimates as the adjustment standard. The adjustments were performed separately for the pre- and post-election samples. The cells used to compute the population post-stratification factors were formed by crosstabulating 6 age groups by 4 levels of education. The age groups were: 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70+. The education levels were: < high school graduation, high school graduate, some college, and 4 years of college or more. Poststratification adjustment factors were created for each of these cells by dividing the CPS weighted total by the ANES weighted total for respondents in the adjustment cell. The final weight for each sample case is the product of its sample selection factor, nonresponse adjustment factor and post-stratification adjustment.

Centering of the Weights

The final ANES 2002 Time Series Study analysis weights are the "centered" version of the poststratified weights. These weights sum to the number of respondents in the pre- and post-election surveys (1,511 pre-election respondents and 1,346 post-election respondents respectively).
The 2004 Panel Study was conducted between November 3 and December 20 of the year 2004. The study consisted of a post-election survey of 840 respondents who had previously provided an interview in both the ANES 2000 Time Series Study study and the 2002 ANES study.

Accompanying the dataset is a codebook containing detailed variable descriptions, as well as data descriptor statement files that can be used to read the raw data file into common data analysis software packages such as SAS, SPSS, and STATA.

The 2004 Panel Study was conducted by the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research, under the general direction of the Principal Investigators, Nancy Burns and Donald R. Kinder. Data collection services were provided by Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas (SRBI), using interviewers stationed in New York City.

This is the latest in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan. The study would not have been possible without the financial support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York (under grant "D B 7532.R01") and the University of Michigan.

The 2004 Panel Study was designed through consultation between the Principal Investigators and a national Board of Overseers. Board members during the 2004 Panel Study included John H. Aldrich (Duke University), Stephen Ansolabehere (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Nancy Burns, ex officio (University of Michigan), Russell Dalton (University of California - Irvine), John Mark Hansen, chair (University of Chicago), Simon Jackman (Stanford University), Donald Kinder, ex officio (University of Michigan), Jon A. Krosnick (Ohio State University), Arthur Lupia (University of Michigan), Diana C. Mutz (University of Pennsylvania), and Wendy Rahn (University of Minnesota).

Additional information concerning the 2004 Panel Study, including notification of select errors discovered and made known to ANES Staff after the data release date, can be found on the ANES Website (http://www.electionstudies.org). Any questions not answered on the website or by this codebook can be directed to the ANES Staff by e-mail to "anes@umich.edu" or by regular postal service to the address below.

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This study completes the 2000-2002-2004 Panel Study, in which we re-interviewed a sample of voting age Americans in the fall of 2004, immediately after the presidential election. These respondents were first questioned by the American National Election Study in the fall of 2000 and then again in the fall of 2002. Interviewing this sample one last time, at the climax of the 2004 presidential campaign, makes possible a uniquely valuable analysis of the political consequences of historic events. We know a great deal about this sample: what they thought about politics and society and the place of the United States in the world – before history intruded so forcefully on their lives: before the unprecedented election contest of 2000 and before the terrorist attack of September 11th. We know, from the 2002 interviews, what sense they began to make of these events. Having interviewed the same people again in 2004 enables us to complete the story, to trace out the political implications of the turbulent history of the last four years. Such implications include Americans' willingness to participate in politics, their satisfaction with democratic institutions, their support for an ongoing war on terrorism, and in light of the changed landscape of international politics, the priority they assign to such domestic matters as growth, deficits, and inequality.

The 2004 phase of the panel study was given in large part to questions that capture the likely consequences of the election contest of 2000 and the terrorist attack of September 11th, as understood and interpreted by ordinary Americans. This included instrumentation on participation in political and civic life, satisfaction with democratic institutions, support for administration policy, views on Afghanistan, Iraq, and homeland security.

The survey, which was post-election only, began on November 3, 2004 and ended December 20, 2004. Data collection was conducted by Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas (SRBI), using interviewers stationed in New York City. All interviewing was conducted by telephone using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology. The CATI instrument was programmed using SPSS Quancept. All interviews were conducted in English, as there were no translations of the questionnaire to a language other than English.

The sample was all released at the beginning of the field period. Interview length averaged 45 minutes. Randomization was used extensively throughout the questionnaire, for purposes of randomizing order within batteries or question series, application of half-sampling to some questions, and random ordering of question blocks.

The sample for the 2004 Panel Study consisted of the 1,187 panel respondents that provided a pre-election interview in the 2002 ANES. Please note that the 324 fresh cross-section respondents that participated in the 2002 ANES were not part of the sample for this study.

Users are advised to become familiar with the weight variable provided in the dataset, and apply it as appropriate to their analyses.
Eligibility: All panel cases were considered eligible based on their participation in the 2002 ANES study, unless they were found to be deceased at the time of the 2004 Panel Study (16 persons became deceased in the interim).

Interviews: Interviews were either considered a completion, or not a completion - partial interviews were not accepted.

2004 Panel Study: Response Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Reinterview Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reinterview rate was calculated as the number of completed interviews (840) over the number of eligible respondents (1171). The number of eligible respondents was calculated as the number of panel respondents who provided a 2002 ANES pre-election interview (1187) minus the number of respondents deceased since the 2002 ANES study (16).

The original ANES 2000 Time Series Study study sample consisted of 2,984 eligible respondents. Of those persons 1,807 (60.6%) provided a pre-election interview in 2000. Of those 1,807 persons, 1,187 (65.7%) provided a pre-election interview in 2002. Of those 1,187 persons, 840 (70.9%) provided an interview in 2004. Thus, the 840 persons that provided an interview in 2002 comprise 28.2% (28.2% = 840/2984 = 60.6% * 65.7% * 70.9%) of the original set of eligible sample members in 2000.

The field and study staff implemented a number of strategies throughout the study to bolster response rates.

Respondents received advance mailings by two-day USPS priority mail with a letter, brochure, two dollar bill, and a token gift (notepad) enclosed. Also included was a contact card (with the panel member's name, address and phone number, and a message to have them call our toll free line or mail back the card if the information was not correct), and a postage-paid envelope to return the card in. Each respondent was offered $20, $40, or $50 as an incentive for their interview - the amount offered was whatever maximum amount was offered to them during the 2000 and 2002 studies. Cases that showed resistance to interview were usually mailed a letter tailored to their reason for resistance, and offering $50 for their interview. Cases that showed reluctance to interview were to be called back by an interviewer with refusal conversion experience.

On November 30th we began offering all respondents $50 for their interview when we called. On December 2nd a letter was mailed to all cases that had not yet yielded a completion; the letter mentioned the incentive of $50 per interview.

>> 2004 INTRODUCTION: 2004 PANEL STUDY: SAMPLING AND WEIGHT INFORMATION

Panel weight P040101 is constructed for longitudinal analysis; marginals are unweighted.