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ANES 2000-2004 Merged File (2004.M2000)
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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 (described on page two) indicates the Census Region for each of the divisions mentioned below.

	Division	Region (Census Region)
10	New England	North East (1)
20	Middle Atlantic	North East (1)
30	East North Central	MidWest (2)
40	West North Central	MidWest (2)
50	South Atlantic	South (3)

60	East South Central	South (3)
70	West South Central	South (3)
80	Mountain	West (4)
90	Pacific	West (4)

The ones place of the PSU are simply sequential numbers within the division.

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'.]

Central Cities - as designated in Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1990, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. (June 1990).

Six largest CMSAs - Statistical Abstract of the United States 1991, (111th Edition), U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Table No. 38. "70 Largest Metropolitan Areas--Racial and Hispanic Origin Populations: 1990" Pp 33.

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

Development documentation.

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.

>> 2000 APPENDIX: CENSUS DEFINITIONS

THIS NOTE CONTAINS DEFINITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS
USED BY THE 1990 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION:

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Urbanized Areas
Places
Incorporated Places
Unincorporated Places

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

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

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

Each MSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an 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, borought, towns and villages with the following exceptions: (a) boroughs in Alaska; and (b) towns in New York, Wisconsin and the New England states.

6. "UNINCORPORATED PLACES:"

The Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. These are called Census Designated Places (CDP's).

>> 2000 APPENDIX: 2000 TYPE RACE MASTER CODE

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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: 2000 CANDIDATE NUMBER MASTER CODE

SENATE:

OPEN RACE

09 Third party or independent Senate candidate --incumbent
10 Third party or independent Senate candidate --nonincumbent **
08 Third party or independent Senate candidate --2nd 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.

>> 2000 APPENDIX: ETHNICITY MASTER CODE

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

countries

Multiple - Western Europe/Scandinavia/British Isles

41. 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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: ICPSR STATE AND COUNTRY MASTER CODE

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

151 Kentucky
152 Maryland
153 Oklahoma
154 Tennessee
155 Washington, D.C.
156 West Virginia
158 General mention of area; two or more states in area
Multiple - South and Border States

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

Mountain States

161 Arizona
162 Colorado
163 Idaho
164 Montana
165 Nevada
166 New Mexico
167 Utah
168 Wyoming
169 General mention of area; two or more states in area

Pacific States

171 California
172 Oregon
173 Washington
178 General mention of area; two or more states in area
Multiple - Mountain and Pacific States

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

External States and Territories

180 Alaska
181 Hawaii
182 Puerto Rico
183 American Samoa, Guam
184 Panama Canal Zone
185 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
186 Virgin Islands
187 Other U.S. Dependencies

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

191 Northeast and South (New England or Middle Atlantic and Solid South or Border States)
192 Northeast and Midwest (New England or Middle Atlantic and East North Central or West North Central)
194 West (Mountain States or Pacific States) and Midwest; West and Northeast
195 West and South (Solid South or Border States)
196 Midwest and South
198 Lived in 3 or more regions (NA whether lived in one more than the rest)
199 United States, NA which state

WESTERN HEMISPHERE Except U.S.

North America

201 North America (except U.S.) comb. Canada, Mexico,
and/or Central America

207 Canada -- ancestry of Anglo-Saxon origin

208 Canada -- ancestry of French origin

209 Canada -- NA origin or other origin

219 Mexico

229 Central America

West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)

231 Barbados

232 Cuba

233 Dominican Republic

234 Haiti

235 Jamaica

236 Netherlands Antilles

237 Trinidad and Tobago

238 Islands of Lesser Antilles--except Virgin Islands
and Netherlands Antilles

239 West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)
or "Caribbean"--reference to two or more West
Indian countries

South America

259 South America; South American country or countries

EUROPE

British Isles

301 England

302 Ireland (NA North or South); southern Ireland

303 Scotland

304 Wales

305 Northern Ireland (Ulster)

306 Scot-Irish

308 United Kingdom; Great Britain

309 "BRITISH ISLES"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE
TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Western Europe

310 Austria

311 Belgium

312 France

313 Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany)

314 German Democratic Republic (E. Germany)

315 Germany--NA East or West

316 Luxembourg

317 Netherlands; Holland

318 Switzerland

319 "WESTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA;
REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN
EUROPE

Scandinavia

321 Denmark

322 Finland

323 Norway

324 Sweden

325 Iceland

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

501 U.A.R. (Egypt)
502 Iran
503 Iraq
504 Israel (or Palestine)
505 Jordan
506 Lebanon
507 Saudi Arabia
508 Syria
509 Turkey
599 "NEAR EAST"; "MIDDLE EAST"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF NEAR EAST

AFRICA

655 South Africa
699 Africa; any African country or countries, excluding only South Africa and U.A.R. (Egypt)

OCEANIA

704 Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania
705 South Pacific islands (exc. 704)

OTHER:

997 Other (combinations) not codeable elsewhere
998 DK
999 RF
000 NA

>> 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 America (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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: OCCUPATION

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)

075 GEOLOGISTS AND GEODESISTS (1847)
076 PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C. (1849)
077 AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENTISTS (1853)
078 BIOLOGICAL AND LIFE SCIENTISTS (1854)
079 FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION SCIENTISTS (1852)
083 MEDICAL SCIENTISTS (1855)

- health diagnosing occupations -

(084) THROUGH (089) ARE RECODED TO: 06

084 PHYSICIANS (261)
085 DENTISTS (262)
086 VETERINARIANS (27)
087 OPTOMETRISTS (281)
088 PODIATRISTS (283)
089 HEALTH DIAGNOSING PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (289)

- health assessment and treating occupations -

(095) THROUGH (106) ARE RECODED TO: 07

095 REGISTERED NURSES (29)
096 PHARMACISTS (301)
097 DIETITIANS (302)

THERAPISTS

098 INHALATION THERAPISTS (3031)
099 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS (3032)
103 PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (3033)
104 SPEECH THERAPISTS (3034)
105 THERAPISTS, N.E.C. (3039)
106 PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS (304)

- teachers, postsecondary -

(113) THROUGH (154) ARE RECODED TO: 08

113 EARTH, ENVIRONMENTAL AND MARINE SCIENCE TEACHERS (2212)
114 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2213)
115 CHEMISTRY TEACHERS (2214)
116 PHYSICS TEACHERS (2215)
117 NATURAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2216)
118 PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS (2217)
119 ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2218)
123 HISTORY TEACHERS (2222)
124 POLITICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2223)
125 SOCIOLOGY TEACHERS (2224)
126 SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2225)
127 ENGINEERING TEACHERS (2226)
128 MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2227)
129 COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS (2228)
133 MEDICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2231)
134 HEALTH SPECIALTIES TEACHERS (2232)
135 BUSINESS, COMMERCE, AND MARKETING TEACHERS (2233)

136 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY TEACHERS (2234)
137 ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC TEACHERS (2235)
138 PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS (2236)
139 EDUCATION TEACHERS (2237)
143 ENGLISH TEACHERS (2238)
144 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (2242)
145 LAW TEACHERS (2243)
146 SOCIAL WORK TEACHERS (2244)
147 THEOLOGY TEACHERS (2245)
148 TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS (2246)
149 HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2247)
153 TEACHERS, POSTSECONDARY, N.E.C. (2249)
154 POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED

- teachers, except postsecondary -

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

155 TEACHERS, PREKINDERGARTEN AND KINDERGARTEN (231)
156 TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (232)
157 TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOL (233)
158 TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION (235)
159 TEACHERS, N.E.C. (236,239)
163 COUNSELORS, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL (24)

LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND CURATORS

164 LIBRARIANS (251)
165 ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS (252)

- social scientist and urban planners -

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

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

- social, recreation, and religious workers -

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

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

- lawyers and judges -

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

178 LAWYERS (211)
179 JUDGES (212)

- writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes -

(183) THROUGH (199) ARE RECODED TO: 13

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

- 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)

276 CASHIERS (4364)
277 STREET AND DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES WORKERS (4366)
278 NEWS VENDORS (4365)

Sales Related Occupations

(283) THROUGH (285) ARE RECODED TO: 21

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, (incl. Clerical supervisors)

Clerical Supervisors

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

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

Computer Equipment Operators

(308) THROUGH (309) ARE RECODED TO: 23

308 COMPUTER OPERATORS (4612)
309 PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4613)

Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists

(313) THROUGH (315) ARE RECODED TO: 24

313 SECRETARIES (4622)
314 STENOGRAPHERS (4623)
315 TYPISTS (4624)

Information Clerks

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

316 INTERVIEWERS (4642)
317 HOTEL CLERKS (4643)
318 TRANSPORTATION TICKET AND RESERVATION AGENTS (4644)
319 RECEPTIONISTS (4645)
323 INFORMATION CLERKS, N.E.C. (4649)

Records Processing Occupations, except Financial

(325) THROUGH (336) ARE RECODED TO: 26

325 CLASSIFIED-AD CLERKS (4662)
326 CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS (4663)
327 ORDER CLERKS (4664)
328 PERSONNEL CLERKS, EXCEPT PAYROLL AND TIMEKEEPING
(4692)
329 LIBRARY CLERKS (4694)
335 FILE CLERKS (4696)
336 RECORDS CLERKS (4699)

Financial Records Processing Occupations

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

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

Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators

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

345 DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS (4722)
346 MAIL PREPARING AND PAPER HANDLING MACHINE OPERATORS
(4723)
347 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4729)

Communications Equipment Operators

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

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

Mail and Message Distributing Occupations

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

354 POSTAL CLERKS, EXC. MAIL CARRIERS (4742)
355 MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE (4743)
356 MAIL CLERKS, EXC. POSTAL SERVICE (4744)
357 MESSENGERS (4745)

Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distribuing Clerks

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

359 DISPATCHERS (4751)
363 PRODUCTION COORDINATORS (4752)
364 TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, AND RECEIVING CLERKS (4753)
365 STOCK AND INVENTORY CLERKS (4754)
366 METER READERS (4755)

368 WEIGHERS, MEASURERS, CHECKERS, AND SAMPLERS (4756, 4757)
373 EXPEDITORS (4758)
374 MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING, AND DISTRIBUTING
CLERKS, N.E.C. (4759)

Adjusters and Investigators

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

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

Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations

(379) THROUGH (389) ARE RECODED TO: 33

379 GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS (463)
383 BANK TELLERS (4791)
384 PROOFREADERS (4792)
385 DATA-ENTRY KEYERS (4793)
386 STATISTICAL CLERKS (4794)
387 TEACHERS' AIDES (4795)
389 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (4787,
4799)

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Household Occupations

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

403 LAUNDERERS AND IRONERS (503)
404 COOKS, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (504)
405 HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUTLERS (505)
406 CHILD CARE WORKERS, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (506)
407 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS AND SERVANTS
(502, 507, 509)

Protective Service Occupations

.....
-supervisors, protective service occupations-

(413) THROUGH (415) ARE RECODED TO: 35

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

-firefighting and fire prevention occupations-

(416) THROUGH (417) ARE RECODED TO: 35

416 FIRE INSPECTION AND FIRE PREVENTION OCCUPATIONS
(5122)
417 FIREFIGHTING OCCUPATIONS (5123)

-police and detectives-

(418) THROUGH (424) ARE RECODED TO: 35

418 POLICE AND DETECTIVES, PUBLIC SERVICE (5132)
423 SHERIFFS, BAILIFFS, AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS (5134)
424 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OFFICERS (5133)

-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)

-health 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)

453 JANITORS AND CLEANERS (5244)
454 ELEVATOR OPERATORS (5245)
455 PEST CONTROL OCCUPATIONS (5246)

-personal service occupations-

(456) THROUGH (469) ARE RECODED TO: 39

456 SUPERVISORS, PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (5251)
457 BARBERS (5252)
458 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS (5253)
459 ATTENDANTS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION FACILITIES
(5254)
461 GUIDES (5255)
462 USHERS (5256)
463 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ATTENDANTS (5257)
464 BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS (5262)
465 WELFARE SERVICE AIDES (5263)
466 FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS (PT 5264)
467 EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHER'S ASSISTANTS (PT 5264)
468 CHILD CARE WORKERS (PT 5264)
469 PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5258, 5269)

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Farm Operators and Managers

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

473 FARMERS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5512-5514)
474 HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMERS (5515)
475 MANAGERS, FARMS, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (5522-5524)
476 MANAGERS, HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY FARMS (5525)

Other Agricultural and Related Occupations

.....
-farm occupations, except managerial-

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

477 SUPERVISORS, FARM WORKERS (5611)
479 FARM WORKERS (5612-5617)
483 MARINE LIFE CULTIVATION WORKERS (5618)
484 NURSERY WORKERS (5619)

-related agricultural occupations-

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

485 SUPERVISORS, RELATED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS
(5621)
486 GROUNDSKEEPERS AND GARDENERS, EXCEPT FARM (5622)
487 ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXCEPT FARM (5624)
488 GRADERS AND SORTERS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5625)
489 INSPECTORS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (5627)

-forestry and logging occupations-

(494) THROUGH (496) ARE RECODED TO: 43

494 SUPERVISORS, FORESTRY AND LOGGING WORKERS (571)
495 FORESTRY WORKERS, EXCEPT LOGGING (572)
496 TIMBER CUTTING AND LOGGING OCCUPATIONS (573, 579)

-fishers, hunters, and trappers-

(497) THROUGH (499) ARE RECODED TO: 43

497 CAPTAINS AND OTHER OFFICERS, FISHING VESSELS
(PT 8241)
498 FISHERS (583)
499 HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS (584)

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)

526 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE AND POWER TOOL REPAIRERS (6156)
527 TELEPHONE LINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6157)
529 TELEPHONE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6158)
533 MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6152, 6159)
534 HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION
MECHANICS (616)

-miscellaneous mechanics and repairers

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

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

Construction Trades

.....
-supervisors, construction occupations-

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

553 SUPERVISORS; BRICKMASON, STONEMASON, AND TILE
SETTERS (6312)
554 SUPERVISORS, CARPENTERS AND RELATED WORKERS (6313)
555 SUPERVISORS, ELECTRICIANS AND POWER TRANSMISSION
INSTALLERS (6314)
556 SUPERVISORS; PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, AND PLASTERERS
(6315)
557 SUPERVISORS; PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND
STEAMFITTERS (6316)
558 SUPERVISORS, N.E.C. (6311, 6318)

-construction trades, except supervisors-

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

563 BRICKMASON AND STONEMASON, (PT 6412, PT 6413)
564 BRICKMASON AND STONEMASON APPRENTICES
(PT 6412, PT 6413)
565 TILE SETTERS, HARD AND SOFT (6414, PT 6462)
566 CARPET INSTALLERS (PT 6462)
567 CARPENTERS (PT 6422)
569 CARPENTER APPRENTICES (PT 6422)
573 DRYWALL INSTALLERS (6424)
575 ELECTRICIANS (PT 6432)
576 ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICES (PT 6432)
577 ELECTRICAL POWER INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6433)
579 PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (6442)

583 PAPERHANGERS (6443)
584 PLASTERERS (6444)
585 PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS (PT 645)
587 PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, AND STEAMFITTER APPRENTICES
(PT 645)
588 CONCRETE AND TERRAZZO FINISHERS (6463)
589 GLAZIERS (6464)
593 INSULATION WORKERS (6465)
594 PAVING, SURFACING, AND TAMPING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
(6466)
595 ROOFERS (6468)
596 SHEETMETAL DUCT INSTALLERS (6472)
597 STRUCTURAL METAL WORKERS (6473)
598 DRILLERS, EARTH (6474)
599 CONSTRUCTION TRADES, N.E.C. (6467, 6475, 6476,
6479)

Extractive Occupations

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

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

.....
-production occupation supervisors-

(628) IS RECODED TO: 50

628 SUPERVISORS, PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS (67, 71)

-precision metalworking occupations-

(634) THROUGH (655) ARE RECODED TO: 50

634 TOOL AND DIE MAKERS (PT 6811)
635 TOOL AND DIE MAKER APPRENTICES (PT 6811)
636 PRECISION ASSEMBLERS, METAL (6812)
637 MACHINISTS (PT 6813)
639 MACHINIST APPRENTICES (PT 6813)
643 BOILERMAKERS (6814)
644 PRECISION GRINDERS, FITTERS, AND TOOL SHARPENERS
(6816)
645 PATTERNMAKERS AND MODEL MAKERS, METAL (6817)
646 LAY-OUT WORKERS (6821)
647 PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS WORKERS (JEWELERS)
(6822, 6866)
649 ENGRAVERS, METAL (6823)
653 SHEET METAL WORKERS (PT 6824)
654 SHEET METAL WORKER APPRENTICES (PT 6824)
655 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION METAL WORKERS (6829)

-precision woodworking occupations-

(656) THROUGH (659) ARE RECODED TO: 51

- 656 PATTERNMAKERS AND MODEL MAKERS, WOOD (6831)
657 CABINET MAKERS AND BENCH CARPENTERS (6832)
658 FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS (6835)
659 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WOODWORKERS (6839)
-

-precision textile, apparel, and
furnishings machine workers-

(666) THROUGH (674) ARE RECODED TO: 52

- 666 DRESSMAKERS (PT 6852, PT 7752)
667 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

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

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors

-machine operators and tenders, except precision:
metalworking and plastic working machine operators-

(703) THROUGH (717) ARE RECODED TO: 57

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

-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)
-

-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)

779 MACHINE OPERATORS, NOT SPECIFIED

-fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations-

(783) THROUGH (795) ARE RECODED TO: 63

783 WELDERS AND CUTTERS (7332, 7532, 7714)
784 SOLDERERS AND BRAZERS (7333, 7533, 7717)
785 ASSEMBLERS (772, 774)
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

828 SHIP CAPTAINS AND MATES, EXCEPT FISHING BOATS
(PT 8241, 8242)
829 SAILORS AND DECKHANDS (8243)
833 MARINE ENGINEERS (8244)
834 BRIDGE, LOCK, AND LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS (8245)

Material Moving Equipment Operators

(843) THROUGH (859) ARE RECODED TO: 67

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

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers

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

864 SUPERVISORS; HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, AND
LABORERS, N.E.C. (85)
865 HELPERS, MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (863)

HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS

866 HELPERS, CONSTRUCTION TRADES (8641-8645, 8648)
867 HELPERS, SURVEYOR (8646)
868 HELPERS, EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATIONS (865)
869 CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (871)
873 PRODUCTION HELPERS (861, 862)

Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers

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

875 GARBAGE COLLECTORS (8722)
876 STEVEDORES (8723)
877 STOCK HANDLERS AND BAGGERS (8724)
878 MACHINE FEEDERS AND OFFBEARERS (8725)
883 FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL HANDLERS, N.E.C.
(8726)

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

885 GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION RELATED OCCUPATIONS
(873)
887 VEHICLE WASHERS AND EQUIPMENT CLEANERS (875)

888 HAND PACKERS AND PACKAGERS (8761)
889 LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (8769)

(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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: 2000 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (1990 CENSUS)

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."

1990
Census Industry category
code

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

- 010 Agricultural production, crops (01)
- 011 Agricultural production, livestock (02)
- 012 Veterinary services (074)
- 020 Landscape and horticultural services (078)
- 030 Agricultural services, n.e.c. (071, 072, 075, 076)
- 031 Forestry (08)
- 032 Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)

MINING

- 040 Metal mining (10)
- 041 Coal mining (12)
- 042 Oil and gas extraction (13)
- 050 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuels (14)
- 060 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)

272 Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353-3355, 3363,
3365)
280 Other primary metal industries (3331, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356,
3357, 3364, 3366, 3369, 339)
281 Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware (342)
282 Fabricated structural metal products (344)
290 Screw machine products (345)
291 Metal forgings and stampings (346)
292 Ordnance (348)
300 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
301 Not specified metal industries

Machinery and computing equipment

310 Engines and turbines (351)
311 Farm machinery and equipment (352)
312 Construction and material handling machines (353)
320 Metalworking machinery (354)
321 Office and accounting machines (3578, 3579)
322 Computers and related equipment (3571-3577)
331 Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
332 Not specified machinery

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

340 Household appliances (363)
341 Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
342 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362,
364, 367, 369)
350 Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies

Transportation Equipment

351 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
352 Aircraft and parts (372)
360 Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
361 Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
362 Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
370 Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)

Professional and photographic equipment, and watches

371 Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382, exc. 3827)
372 Medical, dental, and optical instruments and supplies (3827, 384,
385)
380 Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
381 Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)

390 Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
391 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 exc. 394)
392 Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation

400 Railroads (40)
401 Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402 Taxicab service (412)
410 Trucking service (421, 423)

- 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)

602 Dairy products stores (545)
610 Retail bakeries (546)
611 Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
612 Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
620 Auto and home supply stores (553)
621 Gasoline service stations (554)
622 Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
623 Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
630 Shoe stores (566)
631 Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
632 Household appliance stores (572)
633 Radio, TV, and computer stores (5731, 5734)
640 Music stores (5735, 5736)
641 Eating and drinking places (58)
642 Drug stores (591)
650 Liquor stores (592)
651 Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
652 Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
660 Jewelry stores (5944)
661 Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (5947)
662 Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores (5949)
663 Catalog and mail order houses (5961)
670 Vending machine operators (5962)
671 Direct selling establishments (5963)
672 Fuel dealers (598)
681 Retail florists (5992)
682 Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5948, 5993-5995, 5999)
691 Not specified retail trade

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

700 Banking (60 exc. 603 and 606)
701 Savings institutions, including credit unions (603, 606)
702 Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61)
710 Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
711 Insurance (63, 64)
712 Real estate, including real estate-insurance offices (65)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

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

PERSONAL SERVICES

761 Private households (88)
762 Hotels and motels (701)
770 Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
771 Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721 exc. part 7219)
772 Beauty shops (723)
780 Barber shops (724)

781 Funeral service and crematories (726)
782 Shoe repair shops (725)
790 Dressmaking shops (part 7219)
791 Miscellaneous personal services (722, 729)

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

800 Theaters and motion pictures (781-783, 792)
801 Video tape rental (784)
802 Bowling centers (793)
810 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

812 Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
820 Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
821 Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
822 Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
830 Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)
831 Hospitals (806)
832 Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
840 Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
841 Legal services (81)
842 Elementary and secondary schools (821)
850 Colleges and universities (822)
851 Vocational schools (824)
852 Libraries (823)
860 Educational services, n.e.c. (829)

861 Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
862 Child day care services (part 835)
863 Family child care homes (part 835)
870 Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
871 Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
872 Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
873 Labor unions (863)
880 Religious organizations (866)
881 Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)
882 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (871)
890 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (872)
891 Research, development, and testing services (873)
892 Management and public relations services (874)
893 Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: PARTY-CANDIDATE MASTER CODE

* indicates new or amended code in 2000
** indicates "other" codes

PARTY ONLY -- PEOPLE WITHIN PARTY

0001 Johnson
0002 Kennedy, John; JFK
0003 Kennedy, Robert; RFK
0004 Kennedy, Edward; "Ted"
0005 Kennedy, NA which
0006 Truman
0007 Roosevelt; "FDR"
0008 McGovern
0009 Carter
0010 Mondale
0011 McCarthy, Eugene
0012 Humphrey
0013 Muskie
0014 Dukakis, Michael
0015 Wallace
0016 Jackson, Jesse
0017 Clinton, Bill
0018 Clinton, Hillary
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
- 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/practical/down-to-earth

0418 Not sensible; impractical

0419 (Too) well educated; scholarly

0420 Poorly educated; unschooled

0421 Intelligent/Smart

0422 Unintelligent/Stupid/Dumb

0464 Uninformed; doesn't (seem to) know anything about the issues/what is going on in the country/government (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

0437 Likeable; gets along with people; friendly; outgoing; nice

0438 Not likeable; can't get along with people

0439 Democratic (in non-partisan sense)

0440 Undemocratic (in non-partisan sense)

0441 High-fallutin'/High-brow; talks in circles; can't talk to common man; can't communicate ideas well

0442 Not high-fallutin'/is low-brow; talks straight; can talk to common man; can communicate ideas well

0443 Well-known; "I know him/her"

0444 Unknown; not well known

0445 Reference to his family (not 0457)

0446 Reference to his wife/spouse

0447 Speaking ability

0448 Health

0449 Appearance/Looks/Face/Appearance on TV; his smile

0450 Age (NA how perceived)

0451 (Too) Old

0452 (Too) Young

0453 Mature

0454 Immature

0455 Regional reference; "he's a Southerner"; "he's a Midwesterner"; he comes from the country/a rural area; area reference

0456 Previous occupation

0457 He's a family man

0459 Energetic; too energetic

0460 Not energetic

0461 Gender, e.g., "She's a woman"

0462 Racial/Ethnic attribute; "He is a black man"

0463 Sexual orientation mentioned; "She is a lesbian"

0464 Located after 0422

* 0465 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

- 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

- 0616 Sympathy/understanding expressed for the difficult situation ("a mess") inherited by the incumbent
- 0623 Doing the best he can (under the circumstances); doing as good a job as anyone else could do; everyone makes some mistakes
- 0617 Will face (difficult) issues; faces problems directly; faces up to political reality
- 0618 Will not face (difficult) issues; will not face problems directly; ignores political reality
- 0619 Supports the president/works well with the president/would work well with the president
- 0620 Does not support the president/does not (would not) work well with the president
- 0621 Response to/handling of domestic crisis or natural disaster--
riot,
 hurricane, tornado, earthquake, flood, etc.
- 0622 Located after 0609
- 0623 Located after 0616
- 0625 Located after 0614
- 0626 Favors term limits
- 0627 The economy is bad, but that is not (necessarily) his fault
- ** 0697 Other government management reasons

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--MISCELLANEOUS

- 0701 Just like him/them (NA why); like everything about him/them;
"I was hoping he would win the (nomination/primaries)"
- 0702 Just dislike/Don't like him/them (NA why); don't like anything about him/them
- 0732 Used to like him but don't now; have lost respect for him
- 0703 Will save America; America needs him/them
- 0704 Will ruin America; last thing America needs
- 0705 Will unite Americans/bring people together
- 0706 Will divide Americans/drive people apart
- 0707 Speaks of party/candidate as good protector(s); will know what to do; more intelligent
- 0708 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 courageous/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

0732 Located after 0702

- * 0734 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.)
- * 0735 Campaign finance scandals; Gore at the Buddhist temple; Gore soliciting funds from his office
- 0796 References to unfair/undeserved/excessive criticism by media or public
- ** 0797 Other miscellaneous reasons: Other miscellaneous reasons relating to image and candidate/party effect on nation

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY/PHILOSOPHY

- 0801 General assessment of ideas/policies/stands (unspecified)
- 0802 Different from other party/candidate
- 0803 Same as other party/candidate; not different enough
- 0804 (Too) negative; always tearing down other side; no solutions of his/their own
- 0805 For government activity; believe government should take care of things; for big government; supports social programs/spending (not 0905-0907)
- 0806 Against government activity; believe government involved in too many things; favors reduction in social programs/spending (not 0905-0907)
- 0807 Humanistic; favor human beings over property rights
- 0808 Not humanistic; favor property rights over human beings
- 0809 Favor social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions
- 0810 Against social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions
- 0811 Socialistic
- 0812 Anti-socialistic
- 0813 Communistic/soft/hard-liner on Communism/apologist for Communists/dupe
- 0814 (Too) anti-communistic/hard-liner on Communism
- 0815 (Too) liberal (except 0531 or 0533)
- 0816 (Too) conservative (except 0532 or 0534)

- 0817 Moderate/middle of the road/for slow change; not an extremist/fanatic
- 0818 Extremist/fanatic/too far out; not too moderate/not a fence-sitter
- 0819 Pro-Far Right/Birchers/reactionaries; encouraging fascist/police state
- 0820 Anti-Far Right/ " " ; discouraging "
- 0821 Pro-Far Left/radicals/Yippies/SDS; encouraging anarchy/guerilla state
- 0822 Anti-Far Left/ " " " ; discouraging "
- 0823 Pro-Extremists (NA direction)/nuts/bomb-throwers
- 0824 Anti-Extremists " " "
- 0827 Pro-States'/local/community rights; better local government
- 0828 Anti- " " " " ; worse/weaker local government
- 0829 For equality; believe everyone should have things equally/be treated equally
- 0830 Anti-equality; believe some people should have more than others/people should not be treated equally
- 0831 Generous, compassionate, believe in helping others
- 0832 Selfish, only help themselves
- 0833 Acceptance of change/new ideas; less bound to status quo; more open to new ideas/ways of doing things; flexible, innovative
- 0834 Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo; resist new ways of doing things; rigid
- 0835 Has a well-defined set of beliefs/definite philosophy; does not compromise on principles; has (clear) understanding of goals they stand for
- 0836 Has poorly defined set of beliefs; lacks a definite philosophy; compromise on principles; has no (clear) understanding of goals they stand for
- 0837 Favor work ethic; believes in self-reliance/in people working hard to get ahead
- 0838 Doesn't favor work ethic; believes in people being handed things/in government handouts (if specific policy mentioned, code in 0900's)
- 0841 Keep track of/control over administration heads, cabinet members, etc.; follow through on policies; determine if

programs are working

0842 Don't (as in 0841)

0843 Conditional evaluation: R suggests candidate/party cannot solve problems because not under his/their control (no negative connotations); will he/they be able to do what they say (determining factor outside his/their control); "I like what he says but wonder if he can do it" (if clearly negative, code in 0122 or 0402)

0845 Will involve/wants to involve people/Congress/Cabinet/advisors/other government officials in government/decision making

0846 Will not involve people/Congress/Cabinet/advisors/other government officials in government/decision making

0847 Separation of church and state/religion and politics--pro

0848 Separation of church and state/religion and politics--anti

0849 Stand/views on religion (church/state relationship NA)

** 0897 Other Government Activity/Philosophy reasons

PARTY 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

0951 " -- Anti; for snooping; political trials;
McCarthyite; (88) dislike Republican party stand on Pledge
of Allegiance issue

0952 General assessment of Labor policy (unspecified)

0953 Right to work laws--NA direction

0954 " " " --Pro (i.e., opposes unions [anti-labor,
code 1208])

0955 " " " --Anti (i.e., supports unions [pro-
labor,
code 1207])

0956 Strikes--NA direction

0957 " --will have fewer/will handle better

0958 " --will have more/will handle worse

0959 Public power/Utilities/TVA/Atomic reactors/Nuclear power
plants/Etc. -- NA direction

0960 " " " -- Pro

0961 " " " -- Anti

0962 Ecology/Environment; Air and Water Pollution--NA direction

0963 Will crack down on polluters, will be activist; will protect
the environment

0964 Won't crack down on polluters, doesn't care; in league with
polluters; not willing to protect the environment

0965 Veterans' Benefits--NA direction

0966 " " --Pro expansion of coverage and/or
increase in benefits

0967 " " --Anti expansion of coverage and/or
increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease

0968 Law and order--NA direction

0969 " " --soft line--unspecified

0970 " " " " --blacks

0971 " " " " --campus demonstrators

0972 " " " " --criminals/organized crime/
hoodlums/street crime

0973 " " " " --anti power of police; court
interference

1041 " " " " --opposes death penalty

0974 " " --hard line--unspecified

0975 " " " " --blacks

0976 " " " " --campus demonstrators

0977 " " " " --criminals/organized crime/
hoodlums/street crime

0978 " " " " --pro power of police; reduced
court interference

1042 " " " " --favors death penalty

0979 Public morality--NA direction

0980 " " --Strict/older/traditionalistic outlook;
improve/renew morality of country; pro-family;
defends family values

0981 " " --Permissive/newer/modernistic outlook; 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

* 1056 Financing of elections; campaign finance reform-NA dir
* 1057 " " " " -Pro
* 1058 " " " " -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/Chiang/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;
favoring withdrawal

1163 " " " " " --will bring policy change
(unspec.)

1116 Trouble spots (not specifically coded)--would handle better
(Panama,
Afghanistan,
Persian Gulf, Iraq)

1117 " " " " " --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

1180 Should have won Vietnam war; gave too much away and then pulled out

1181 Secrecy/deception in U.S. foreign policy; shuttle diplomacy; Kissinger's foreign policy (1976) --NA direction

1182 " " " " --Pro

1183 " " " " --Anti

1184 Located after 1105

1185 Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Pro

1186 Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Anti

1187 Iranian crisis; American hostages (1980)/Arms sale (1986) --NA direction

1188 " " " " --has handled well/would handle better

1189 " " " " --has handled poorly/would handle worse

1190 Nuclear freeze/Disarmament--NA direction

1191 " " " --Pro

1192 " " " --Anti

1193 Terrorism; dealings with terrorists; hostages (except 1187-1189) -- NA direction; (88) Bombing of Libya

1194 " " " -- has handled/would handle better; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy

1195 " " " -- has handled/would handle worse; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy

* 1302 Security at the Dept of Energy; supposed Chinese spying for nuclear secrets; treatment of physicist Wen Ho Lee; mismanagement by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson-NA dir

* 1303 " -- has handled well/would handle better

* 1304 " -- has handled poorly/would handle worse

1196 Located after 1166

** 1197 Other foreign policy reasons

1198 Located after 1142

1199 Iran-Contra affair--NFS (NA whether 1187 or 1198)

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS

1201 Special interests/Privileged people/Influential--Pro
1202 " " " " --Anti

1203 "People like me"--pro, NA whether 1205, 1206
1204 " " " --anti, " " " "

1205 Common man/People/Little people/Working people--Pro
1206 " " " " --Anti

1207 Labor/Unions/Labor bosses/Racketeers--Pro
1208 " " " " --Anti

1209 Big Business/Corporate rich/The rich individuals/People
with power/Wall Street/Industry/Upper classes--Pro
1210 (Same as 1209) --Anti

1211 Small businessman--Pro
1212 " " --Anti

1213 White collar workers/Salaried people/Middle class--Pro
1214 " " " " --Anti

1215 Farmers/Country people--Pro
1216 " " --Anti

1217 Blacks/Black people/Negroes--Pro
1218 " " " --Anti

1219 People on welfare/ADC mothers/"Chiselers"--Pro
1220 " " " " --Anti

1221 Old people/Senior citizens--Pro
1222 " " " --Anti

1223 Young people/Kids/"Freaks"/Hippies--Pro
1224 " " " " --Anti

1225 Women/Feminists/Womens Liberationists, "sexists"--Pro
1226 " " " " --Anti

1227 Veterans/Servicemen--Pro
1228 " " --Anti

1229 Ethnic or racial group (exc. 1217-1218); Minority groups
(NA composition--Pro
1230 " " " " --Anti

1231 Section of the country--Pro
1232 " " " --Anti

* 1233 Poor people/needy people/handicapped/disabled--Pro
* 1234 " " " " --Anti

1235 Civil servants--Pro
1236 " " --Anti

1239 Gays/lesbians--Pro
1240 " " --Anti

1241 Christian Right/Religious Right--Pro
1242 " " --Anti

* 1243 White/White Race/White people--Pro
* 1244 " " --Anti

* 1245 White Men--Pro
* 1246 White Men--Anti

* 1247 Hispanics/Latinos/Chicanos--Pro
* 1248 "

** 1297 Other group connection reasons

1300 Located after 1162

MISSING DATA CODES

9001 R has been influenced by spouse
9002 R has been influenced by someone else
* 9991 No text, "none", "no", other uncodeable
9996 Refused to say

** 9997 Other miscellaneous

9998 DK
9999 NA

0000 Inap, no further mentions

EVENTS UNIQUE TO ONE CAMPAIGN

5001 Perot quit race, is quitter--NFS

5002 (Because Perot quit race) he is not trustworthy or dependable (let down supporters)

5003 (Because Perot quit race) re-entered, he is indecisive, inconsistent, not stable, other mention of quit and re-enter--NFS

5004 Not a serious/legitimate candidate

>> 2000 APPENDIX: MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM MASTER CODE

* indicates new or amended code in 2000
** indicates "other" codes

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/the 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

the
future

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
problems increased government regulation of business; mention of caused by deregulation
452. Against (increased) regulation of interstate commerce, transportation; AIR TRAVEL, RAILWAYS, etc.
453. Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Savings and Loan scandal
- * 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

or

"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 imports; mention of problems in specific industries competin 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;
atomic for additional WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT; missile program;
scientific/technological development in weapons/strategy;
expenditure bomb testing; increased DEFENSE BUDGET, increased arms
(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 --

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

>> 2000 APPENDIX: PARTY DIFFERENCES MASTER CODE

* 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, "business(men)", 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

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)

- 648. Property rights; open housing
- 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

- 371

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 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
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) inc

>> 2002 APPENDIX: 2002 CANDIDATE NUMBER MASTER CODE

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

>> 2002 APPENDIX: 2002 TYPE RACE MASTER CODE

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 cands - 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 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 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

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: 2000 STUDY DESCRIPTION FOR THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY

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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>> 2000 STUDY DESIGN, CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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

paper
and pencil version which would previously have been published in the codebook.

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.

Concept	Experiment
=====	=====
-----	-----
Liberal/Conservative - G6, G7, G8, G9, G10 format	Branching vs. scale
-----	-----
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 mode	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
effects

Balancing and mode

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
mode

Don't know effects by

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
mode

Don't know effects by

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
mode

Don't know effects by

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, and 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 those 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

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

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%.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: 2000 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY SAMPLE DESIGN

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 sample 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.

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

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-Wierton, 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.

	ANES 2000 TS 2000 TS	ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Design Specification	ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Sample Outcome	ANES 2000 TS Post-Election Design Specification	ANES Post-
Completed Interviews	1000		1006	847	693
Response Rate	0.65		0.64	.85	0.86
Eligible (4) Sample Households	1538		1564	1000	805
Eligibility Rate	0.94		0.95		
Occupied Households	1634		1639		
Occupancy/growth Rate	0.83		0.82		

Total Sample	1972	1986
Lines		

(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

expected.

>> 2000 INTRODUCTION: ANES 2000 Time Series Study RDD SAMPLE DESIGN
ASSUMPTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS AND OUTCOMES

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.

2000 TS Election Sample Outcome	ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Design Specification	ANES 2000 TS Pre-Election Sample Outcome	ANES 2000 TS Post-Election Design Specification	ANES Post-
Completed Interviews	861	801	645	862
Response Rate	0.60	0.56	.75	0.86
Eligible (5) Sample Households	1435	1418	861	1002
Eligibility	0.94	0.96		

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.

PSU Type	Census Region	Response Rate
Nonresponse		

		(%)	
Adjustment		Factor	
<hr/>			
MSAs	Northeast	55.28	1.809
	Midwest	62.86	1.591
	South	61.87	1.616
	West	67.82	1.474
Non MSAs	Northeast	61.54	1.625
	Midwest	65.71	1.522
	South	79.55	1.257
	West	83.33	1.200

Table 5 Computation of Nonresponse Adjustment Weights --ANES 2000
 TS RDD
 Sample.

PSU Type	Census Region	Response Rate	(%)	Factor
			Nonresponse	
<hr/>				
MSAs	Northeast	43.94	2.276	
	Midwest	62.08	1.611	
	South	58.72	1.703	
	West	53.56	1.867	
Non MSAs	Northeast	50.00	2.000	
	Midwest	67.90	1.473	
	South	62.70	1.595	
	West	67.86	1.474	

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 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.

Age	Education	n	2000 CPS Final Group ANES wtd	2000 Est in Level	Prelim CPS 000s (6)	2000 % Est in ANES wtd	Post- strat 000s	ANES wtd Adjust centered n
18-29	<High 3.44 School Graduation	22	6,411.4	3.438	2,490.3	2.574	62.08	

6.56	High School Graduate	88	12,223.7	6.555	9,628.2	1.270	118.53
7.79	Some College	103	14,524.8	7.789	11,424.0	1.271	140.81
3.58	College Graduate	68	6,666.9	3.575	6,990.0	0.954	64.73
30-39 1.74	<High School Graduation	21	3,242.8	1.739	1,780.1	1.822	31.48
6.73	High School Graduate	108	12,543.8	6.727	10,873.1	1.154	121.56
5.77	Some College	121	10,759.0	5.769	11,727.6	0.917	104.32
5.78	College Graduate	146	10,786.4	5.784	14,122.3	0.764	104.36
40-49 1.87	<High School Graduation	22	3,478.8	1.865	2,277.5	1.527	33.74
7.02	High School Graduate	101	13,087.2	7.018	9,899.0	1.322	126.84
6.19	Some College	129	11,548.5	6.193	13,551.0	0.852	111.85
6.07	College Graduate	137	11,327.1	6.074	14,505.2	0.781	109.74
50-59 1.77	<High School Graduation	123	3,300.1	1.770	2,192.9	1.505	32.04
5.02	High School Graduate	93	9,364.1	5.022	9,558.1	0.980	90.70
3.99	Some	96	7,449.2	3.995	10,185.6	0.731	72.12

		College					
4.28	College	110	7,984.6	4.282	11,542.5	0.716	77.40
	Graduate						
60-69 2.22	<High School Graduation	35	4,136.4	2.218	3,429.9	1.206	40.20
3.86	High School Graduate	61	7,201.9	3.862	6,060.7	1.188	69.77
2.08	Some College	49	3,886.6	2.084	4,280.8	0.908	37.58
2.08	College Graduate	49	3,880.8	2.081	4,688.9	0.828	37.53
70 + 3.91	<High School Graduation	58	7,298.9	3.914	5,033.8	1.450	70.63
4.29	High School Graduate	73	7,994.7	4.287	6,327.7	1.263	77.51
2.18	Some College	48	4,073.3	2.184	3,811.1	1.069	39.41
1.77	College	46	3,303.4	1.771	4,071.8	0.811	32.07
100.0	Totals	1807	186,470.0	100.0	180,100.0		1807.0

(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 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 sampling

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.

SE Rs Stratum	SECU	SE Code	PSU	Segment #s	Total
01	1	011	120	015, 031, 047, 063, 079, 099	11
	2	012	120	007, 023, 039, 055, 071, 087	11
02	1	021	190	007, 023, 039, 055, 071, 087	11
	2	022	190	016, 031, 047, 063, 079, 095	13
03	1	031	130	011, 028, 044, 060	8
	2	032	130	004, 020, 036, 052, 068	15
04	1	041	121	002, 018, 034, 050	10
	2	042	121	010, 026, 042	6
05	1	051	131	016, 032, 047	11
	2	052	131	008, 024, 040	10
06	1	061	150	007, 023, 039	11
	2	062	150	015, 031, 047	8
07	1	071	171	010, 026, 042	6
	2	072	171	002, 018, 034	7
08	1	081	110	004, 020, 036	6
	2	082	110	012, 028, 044	5
09	1	091	170	011, 027, 031, 039	17
	2	092	154	003, 007, 011, 015, 019	13
			170	007, 019	
10	1	101	122	008, 012, 015, 024, 028, 032	18
	2	102	152	004, 012, 016, 020, 028, 032	13
11	1	111	141	004, 008, 016, 020, 024, 032	12
	2	112	132	001, 005, 009, 013, 017, 021	18
12	1	121	191	001, 005, 009, 017, 021, 025	27
	2	122	181	001, 005, 009, 013, 017, 021	20
13	1	131	194	004, 008, 016, 020, 024, 032	17
	2	132	196	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	15
14	1	141	220	001, 005, 009, 013, 017, 021	40

	2	142	226	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	24
15	1	151	211	004, 007, 011, 015, 020, 023	9
	2	152	213	004, 008, 012, 016, 020, 024	17
16	1	161	230	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	45
	2	162	434	002, 304, 306, 008, 010, 011	23
17	1	171	239	001, 005, 009, 013, 017, 021	14
	2	172	240	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	20
18	1	181	262	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	48
	2	182	255	004, 008, 012, 016, 020, 024	17
19	1	191	257	004, 008, 012, 016, 020, 024	23
	2	192	258	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	15
20	1	201	273	003, 007, 011, 015, 019, 023	18
	2	202	274	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	14
21	1	211	260	003, 007, 011, 015, 019, 023	14
	2	212	250	003, 007, 011, 015, 019, 023	21
22	1	221	292	001, 005, 009, 013, 017, 022	20
	2	222	293	003, 007, 011, 015, 019, 023	20
23	1	231	464	303, 305, 306, 309, 311, 312	32
	2	232	480	301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307	39
24	1	241	466	301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308	26
	2	242	470	301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307	43
25	1	251	474	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308	40
	2	252	477	302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308	26
26	1	261	280	002, 006, 010, 014, 018, 022	34
	2	262	482	301, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308	45
Total:					1006

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 ANES election Survey data set. Sampling errors were computed for the complete ANES 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 deft 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

=====

=====

For percentage estimates near:

Sample n	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	or 60%	or 70%	or 80%	or 90%
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
100	5.49	5.38	5.03	4.39
200	3.88	3.80	3.56	3.10
300	3.17	3.10	2.90	2.54
400	2.74	2.69	2.52	2.20
500	2.45	2.40	2.25	1.96
600	2.24	2.20	2.05	1.79
700	2.07	2.03	1.90	1.66
800	1.94	1.90	1.78	1.55
900	1.83	1.79	1.68	1.46
1000	1.74	1.70	1.59	1.39
1100	1.66	1.62	1.52	1.32
1200	1.58	1.55	1.45	1.27
1300	1.52	1.49	1.40	1.22
1400	1.47	1.44	1.34	1.17
1500	1.42	1.39	1.30	1.13
1600	1.37	1.34	1.26	1.10
1700	1.33	1.30	1.22	1.06
1800	1.29	1.27	1.19	1.04
				0.78

Table 9: Generalized Variance Table.
ANES 2000 TS election Survey - Area Sample.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

Sample n	50%	40% or 60%	30% or 70%	20% or 80%	10% or 90%
<hr/>					
<hr/>					
100	5.38	5.27	4.93	4.30	3.23
200	3.80	3.73	3.48	3.04	2.28
300	3.10	3.04	2.85	2.48	1.86
400	2.69	2.63	2.46	2.15	1.61
500	2.40	2.36	2.20	1.92	1.44
600	2.20	2.15	2.01	1.76	1.32
700	2.03	1.99	1.86	1.63	1.22
800	1.90	1.86	1.74	1.52	1.14
900	1.79	1.76	1.64	1.43	1.07
1000	1.70	1.67	1.56	1.36	1.02

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR PERCENTAGES

For percentage estimates near:
<hr/>
<hr/>

Sample n	50%	40% or 60%	30% or 70%	20% or 80%	10% or 90%
<hr/>					
<hr/>					
100	5.24	5.14	4.80	4.19	3.14
200	3.71	3.63	3.40	2.96	2.22
300	3.03	2.96	2.77	2.42	1.82
400	2.62	2.57	2.40	2.10	1.57
500	2.34	2.30	2.15	1.88	1.41
600	2.14	2.10	1.96	1.71	1.28
700	1.98	1.94	1.82	1.58	1.19
800	1.85	1.82	1.70	1.48	1.11

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>> 2000 CODEBOOK INFORMATION - EXPERIMENTS

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.

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

COMBINED PRE STANDARD AND TOPIC EXPERIMENTAL	STANDARD FORMAT	EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT	EXPER TYPE

Liberal-Conservative			
Self			
- FTF	V000439	.	.
V000446a			
- Phone	V000439a	.	.
V000446b			
- FTF & Phone	V000440, 441, 441a	V000442-445	1
V000446, 447			
Clinton			
=====			
- FTF	V000448	.	.
- Phone	V000448a	.	.
- FTF & Phone	V000449	V000450-453	1
V000454			
Gore			
=====			
- FTF	V000455, 457	.	.
- Phone	V000455a, 458	.	.
- FTF & Phone	V000456, 458a	V000459-462, 464	1
V000463, 464a			
GW Bush			
=====			
- FTF	V000465, 467	.	.
- Phone	V000465a, 468	.	.
- FTF & Phone	V000466, 466a	V000469-472, 474	1
V000473, 474a			
Buchanan			
=====			
- FTF	V000475, 477	.	.
- Phone	V000475a, 478	.	.

- FTF & Phone V000476, 476a V000479-482, 484 1
V000483, 484a

Econ retrospective V000488a V000488b 2a
V000491

Employment retrosp V000492a V000492b 2b
V000495

Econ prospective V000496a V000496b 2b
V000499

Limit imports V000511a V000511b 3a
V000512

Isolationism V000513a V000513b 4
V000514

Govt med insurance
- FTF V000609 V000608a V000608b 2c
- Phone V000611-613 V000610a V000610b 2c
- FTF & Phone V000614 . . 2c

Affirmative action V000671a V000671b 5
V000674

Environment vs jobs
- FTF V000708 V000707a V000707b 3a
- Phone V000711-712 V000709a V000709b 3a
- FTF & Phone V000713 . . 3a

School vouchers V000742, 744 V000741a V000741b 3b

Women's role
- FTF V000755 V000754a V000754b 3a
- Phone V000757-759 V000756a V000756b 3a
- FTF & Phone V000760 . . 3a

COMBINED POST STANDARD AND TOPIC EXPERIMENTAL	STANDARD FORMAT	EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT	EXPER TYPE
---	--------------------	------------------------	---------------

Knowledge (office)			
Trent Lott	V001446a	V001446b, 1448	6
V001447			
William Rehnquist	V001449a	V001449b, 1451	6
V001450			
Tony Blair	V001452a	V001452b, 1454	6
V001453			
Janet Reno	V001455a	V001455b, 1457	6
V001456			

>> 2000 CODEBOOK INFORMATION - POLICY PLACEMENTS, EXPERIMENTS, AND BUILT VARIABLES

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

=====
ALL SERIES exc.Lib-Con (SEE Table 3)
=====

SERIES: L1 = SPENDING/SERVICES
 L2 = DEFENSE SPENDING
 L3 = GOVT/PRIVATE MEDICAL INSURANCE
 L4 = JOBS/STD LIVING
 L5 = AID TO BLACKS
 M4 = ENVIRONMENT VS. JOBS
 P1 = WOMEN'S ROLE
 P2 = ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

EXPERIMENTS: L3, M4, P1 self-placements

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers listed

FTF = 7PT SCALE
 PHONE = BRANCHING

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	M4	P1
P2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1a. FTF:standard 771	545	581	608a	615	641	707a	754a
1b. FTF:experimental —	-	-	608b	-	-	707b	754b
1c. FTF:combined —	-	-	609	-	-	708	755
2a. PHONE: version 1 772	546	582/3	610a	616	642	709a	756a
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 773/4	549	586	613	619	644	712	758
5. ALL: 5pt summary	550	587	614	620	645	713	760

TABLE 2 - PRE
7POINT SCALE/ BRANCHING SERIES

CANDIDATE AND PARTY PLACEMENTS
=====
ALL SERIES exc.Lib-Con (Table 3)
=====

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers listed

FTF = 7PT SCALE

PHONE = BRANCHING

PTY	CLINTON	GORE	BUSH	DEM PTY	REP
-----	---------	------	------	---------	-----

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	-	-

P1 Women's role					
1. FTF	-	761	766	-	-
2. PHONE	-	762	767	-	-
3. PHONE: STRENGTH	-	763	768	-	-
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY	-	764	769	-	-
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY	-	765	770	-	-
P2 Envir regulation					
1. FTF	-	778	785	-	-
2. PHONE	-	779	786	-	-
3. PHONE: STRENGTH	-	780/81	787/88	-	-
4. PHONE: 5PT SUMMARY	-	782	789	-	-
5. ALL: 5PT SUMMARY	-	783	790	-	-
6. ALL: CERTAINTY:	-	784	791	-	-

TABLE 3 - PRE
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE (G SERIES)

=====

ALL PLACEMENTS

=====

Note: Prefix "V000" omitted in variable numbers listed

STANDARD = 7PT SCALE RATING (FTF and/or PHONE)
 EXPERIMENTAL = BRANCHING SERIES (FTF and/or PHONE)
 BOTH = STANDARD AND EXPERIMENTAL

.....

			SELF	CLINTON	GORE	BUSH
BUCH.			-----	-----	-----	-----

1a. STANDARD 475	FTF		439	448	455	465
1b. STANDARD 475a	PHONE		439a	448a	455a	465a
2. STANDARD 476	COMBINED FTF & PHONE		440	449	456	466
3. STANDARD -	FTF & PHONE: 'CHOICE'		441	-	-	-
4. STANDARD -	3PT SUMMARY FTF & PH		441a	-	-	-
5a. STANDARD 477	CERTAINTY - FTF		-	-	457	467
5b. STANDARD 478	CERTAINTY - PHONE		-	-	458	468
6. STANDARD 478a	COMBINED FTF & PHONE		-	-	458a	468a
7. EXPERIMENT 479	FTF & PHONE		442	450	459	469
8. EXPERIMENT 480/1	FTF & PHONE: FOLLOWUPS		443-5	451/2	460/1	470/1

9.	EXPERIMENT	5PT SUMMARY FTF & PH	-	453	462	472
	482					
10.	BOTH	5PT SUMMARY	-	454	463	473
	483					
11.	BOTH	7PT SUMMARY: FTF & PH	446	-	-	-
	-					
11a.	BOTH	7PT SUMMARY: FTF ONLY	446a	-	-	-
	-					
11b.	BOTH	7PT SUMMARY: PHONE ONLY	446b	-	-	-
	-					
12.	BOTH	3PT SUMMARY: FTF & PH	447	-	-	-
	-					
13.	EXPERIMENT	FTF & PH - CERTAINTY	-	-	464	474
	484					
14.	BOTH	CERTAINTY SUMMARY	-	-	464a	474a
	484a					

TABLE 4 - Post
7POINT SCALE/ BRANCHING SERIES

=====
LIBERAL - CONSERVATIVE G1-G10
=====

ALL 7-POINT SCALES (FTF and PHONE)

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

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

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

=====
SERVICES/SPENDING G11, CRIME K12
=====

FTF = 7PT SCALE

PHONE = BRANCHING

	SELF	DEM HSE*	REP HSE*
G11 Services/spending	_____	_____	_____
1. FTF	V001385	V001391a,b	V001397a,b
2. PHONE	V001386	V001392a,b	V001398a,b
3. PHONE FOLLOWUPS	V001387-89	V001393a,b-1395a,b	V001399a,b-
1401a,b			
4. FTF & PHONE 7PT SUMM	V001390	V001396a,b	V001402a,b
K12 Crime			
1. FTF	V001482		
2. PHONE	V001482a		
3. PHONE FOLLOWUPS	V001483-85		
4. FTF & PHONE 7PT SUMM	V001486		

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

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

>> 2002 INTRODUCTION: 2002 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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.

>> 2002 INTRODUCTION: 2002 STUDY DESCRIPTION

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.

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>> 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:

The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2000. 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: 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

	Interviews	Eligible	Response Rate**
'Panel'			
Pre-Election	1187	1784	66.5%
Post-Election	1070	1187	90.1%
Fresh Cross			
Pre-Election	324	926	35.0%
Post-Election	276	324	85.2%
Total			
Pre-Election	1511	2707	55.8%
Post-Election	1346	1511	89.1%

** 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).

>> 2004 INTRODUCTION: 2004 PANEL STUDY: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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.

>> 2004 INTRODUCTION: 2004 PANEL STUDY: STUDY DESCRIPTION

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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>> 2004 INTRODUCTION: 2004 PANEL STUDY: STUDY CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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

Interviews	Eligible	Reinterview Rate
840	1171	71.8%

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

The initial sample drawn in 2000 for the ANES 2000 Time Series Study
serves
as the total sample for the 2000-2004 Merged File, and is documented in
"2004 PANEL STUDY: 2000 SAMPLE DESIGN" in the codebook appendix file.

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