CITATION

THE 2006 ANES PILOT STUDY FULL RELEASE [dataset]. Stanford University and
the University of Michigan [producers and distributors].

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Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in these
materials are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views
of the funding organizations.

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In the fall of 2006 the American National Election Studies (ANES) carried out a pilot study after the 2006 mid-term elections in the United States. Over the years, the ANES has used pilot studies to test new questions that can be included in later national surveys. Data from these studies have been very informative. Some have been used to convey substantive and methodological insights in widely-read publications, while others have served as the basis for technical reports that have directly improved subsequent ANES data collections.

The 2006 ANES Pilot Study was conducted for the purpose of testing new questions and conducting methodological research to inform the design of future ANES studies. As such, it is not considered part of the ANES time series that has been conducted since 1948, and the pilot study only includes time series questions necessary to evaluate the new content.

This Full Release dataset contains all 675 interviews, with the survey portion of the interview lasting just over 37 minutes on average. The study had a re-interview rate of 56.25% [675 completions / (1211 in sample– 11 deceased respondents)].

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.

ANES is funded and supported by the American National Science Foundation, Stanford University, and the University of Michigan. The study's Principal Investigators are Jon A. Krosnick and Arthur Lupia.

The Principal Investigators wish to thank the several hundred American citizens who took the time to respond to the survey and the many researchers who submitted proposals for questionnaire content. The Principal Investigators were supported in the design and implementation of the study by ANES staff at Stanford University and the University of Michigan, by the ANES Board of Overseers, and by staff at Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI), who conducted the data collection.


ANES staff were Matthew DeBell, David Howell, Pat Luevano, Kelly Ogden-Schuette, Angela Pok, Laurie Pierson, and Laurie Winslow. SRBI staff included Chintan Turakhia, Dean Williams, Maria Evans, David Ciemnecki, Marylou Ronca, Sheila Bassman, and Boris Yegutkin.

Additional information concerning the 2006 ANES Pilot 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@electionstudies.org" or by regular postal service to the address below.

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>> 2006 PILOT STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

The first ever ANES Online Commons allowed interested persons to propose questions for the 2006 ANES Pilot Study. The Online Commons is designed to increase participation in, and the transparency of, the survey development process. The response to this new opportunity was tremendous. Over 300 scholars from a range of scientific disciplines registered for the Online Commons. Collectively, they proposed over 1100 questions - with many coming from younger faculty and graduate students. At the close of the proposal period, an evaluation process commenced, with the knowledge that only about 120 of the 1100 questions could be included on the Pilot Study due to survey length constraints.

Content of the 2006 Pilot Study is organized primarily by topics related to contributing proposals, in 29 modules.

MODULE 1: Character judgements MODULE 16: Efficacy
MODULE 2: Defensive confidence MODULE 17: Trust in government
MODULE 3: Need for closure MODULE 18: Media
MODULE 4: Belief in a just world MODULE 19: Party identification
MODULE 5: Self-monitoring MODULE 20: Abortion
MODULE 6: Trust MODULE 21: Tolerance
MODULE 7: Values MODULE 22: Justice
MODULE 8: Borrowing MODULE 23: Gender
MODULE 9: Sociotropic voting MODULE 24: Tax
MODULE 10: Religion MODULE 25: Partisan differences
MODULE 11: Christianity MODULE 26: Vote
MODULE 12: Optimism/pessimism MODULE 27: Branching experiments-
MODULE 13: Social networks presidential approval
MODULE 14: Attention to politics MODULE 28: Economy
ANES Online Commons proposals that resulted in questions appearing on the 2006 ANES Pilot Study are as follows. We are very grateful to the authors for their contributions (The modules do not necessarily reflect the questions as proposed by the proposal authors. In many cases, questions were revised before inclusion in the Pilot Study.)

Module 1 "Character Judgments and Voting Behavior"
- Daniel Molden, Northwestern University

Module 2 "Defensive Confidence and Exposure to Political Information"
- Dolores Albarracin, University of Florida

Module 3 "The Need for Closure and Political Attitudes"
- Christopher Michael Federico, University of Minnesota
- John T. Jost, New York University
- Antonio Pierro, Universita delgi Studi di Roma
- Arie W. Kruglanski, University of Maryland

Module 4 "Self-Monitoring and Political Attitudes"
- Adam Berinsky, MIT
- Howard Lavine, Stony Brook University

Module 5 "Generalized Trust Questions"
- Eric M. Uslaner, University of Maryland

Module 6 "Basic Values"
- Shalom Schwartz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Steven Hitlin, University of Iowa
- Kennon M Sheldon, University of Missouri-Columbia
- Charles Nichols, University of Missouri-Columbia

Module 7 "Financial Resources and Security"
- Katherine Porter, University of Iowa College of Law
- Teresa A. Sullivan, University of Michigan
- Deborah Thorne, Ohio University
- Elizabeth Warren, Harvard Law School

Module 8 "Sociotropic Voting and the Media"
- Stephen Ansolabehere
- Marc Meredith, Stanford GSB
- Erik Snowberg, Stanford University
- James M. Snyder, Jr., MIT

Module 9 "Religion and Electoral Behavior"
- David C. Leege, University of Notre Dame
- Stephen T. Mockabee, University of Cincinnati
- Kenneth D. Wald, University of Florida

Module 10 "Born Again Identity"
- David Barker, University of Pittsburgh
- Lawrence James Zigerell Jr., University of Pittsburgh
- Heather Marie Rice, University of Pittsburgh

Module 11 "Questions about Social Mood"
- Wayne D. Parker, Socionomics Foundation

Module 12 "Political Networks"
- Betsy Sinclair, Caltech

"Everyday Political Talk"
- Vivian Martin, Central Connecticut State University

Module 13 "Measuring Political Interest"
- Danielle Shani, Princeton University

Module 14 "Alternative Measures of Partisan Ambivalence"
- Marco Steenbergen, UNC Chapel Hill
- Howard Lavine, Stony Brook University
"Measuring Ambivalence about Government"
- Stephen C. Craig, University of Florida
- Jason Gainous, University of Louisville
- Michael D. Martinez, University of Florida

Module 16 "Extending Political Efficacy"
- Daniel Schneider, Stanford University

Module 17 "Federalism and Trust in Government"
- Joe Gershtenson, Eastern Kentucky University

"Political Trust: Reconciling Theory and Practice"
- Dennis L. Plane, Juniata College

Module 18 "Testing a New Generation of Media Use Measures for the ANES"
- Scott Althaus, University of Illinois
- David Tewksbury, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Module 19 "New Abortion Items"
- David Barker, University of Pittsburgh
- Lawrence James Zigerell Jr, University of Pittsburgh
- Heather Marie Rice, University of Pittsburgh

Module 22 "Crime, Perceived Criminal Injustice, and Electoral Politics"
- John Hagan, Northwestern University
- Ross L. Matsueda, University of Washington
- Ruth D. Peterson, Ohio State University
- Lauren J. Krivo, Ohio State University

Module 23 "Candidate Gender and American Political Behavior"
- Kira Sanbonmatsu, Ohio State University
- Kathleen Dolan, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Module 24 "People's Attitudes toward Equality, Redistribution and a Progressive Tax System"
- Ruben Durante, Brown University
- Louis Putterman, Brown University

Module 25 "Perceptions of Entitativity and Similarity of Political Groups"
- Sara Ann Crump, UC Santa Barbara
- David Hamilton, UC Santa Barbara

"Polarization and Perceived Polarization on Policy Issues"
- Charles Judd, University of Colorado
- Leaf Van Boven, University of Colorado
- David Sherman, University of California, Santa Barbara

Module 29 "End Times Beliefs"
- Michael K. Earl, Trinity University

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Data collection for the 2006 ANES Pilot Study began on November 13, 2006, just after the November election, and the last interview was collected on January 5, 2007. The sample consisted of 1,211 individuals who completed a valid interview in the 2004 ANES time series study (not to be confused with the 2004 ANES Panel Study).

Note: One of the 1,212 respondents in the 2004 ANES time series study will eventually be dropped from that dataset due to a recently identified problem with the integrity of 1 case (case 0357). Thus, when referring to the number of 2004 respondents, you may see either the number 1,211 or 1,212 used, depending on the context.

This Full Release dataset contains all 675 interviews, with the survey portion of the interview lasting just over 37 minutes on average. The study had a re-interview rate of 56.25% (675 completions / (1211 in sample - 11 deceased respondents)).
Shortly before the 2006 Pilot Study field period began on November 13, advance letters were sent to the respondents by USPS Priority Mail, stating the purpose of the study and noting that a monetary incentive would be paid for participation. Most respondents had been paid $20 for participation in 2004, while others were paid $50 if they declined the $20 offer. Respondents in 2006 were initially offered the largest amount they had been offered in 2004.

Respondents who were not reached by phone in November were sent a second advance letter on or about December 1, and those who refused to be interviewed in November were sent a persuasion letter with an incentive offer of $50 on or about December 1. Those who had not completed an interview by mid-December were sent a persuasion letter by Federal Express, featuring a $100 incentive offer, on December 15.

Data collection was conducted entirely on the telephone by Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI; http://www.srbi.com/) using CATI instrumentation and interviewers stationed in Fort Myers, Florida.

The data collection was overseen by Stanford University with assistance from the University of Michigan.

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY WEIGHTS

The 2006 ANES Pilot Study data set includes a person-level analysis weight, which incorporates sampling, nonresponse, and post-stratification factors. Analysts should use the 2006 final weight (V06P002) for all analyses unless they have a specific reason to choose an alternative weighting approach of their own devising.

The 2006 weight was created by applying an adjustment factor to the 2004 pre-election analysis weight (V040101). This adjustment factor accounts for nonresponse in 2006 insofar as 2006 nonresponse is a function of sample members' age and educational attainment. In 2006, response rates by age ranged from a low of 41.8 percent for persons age 18-29 as of November 2004 to a high of 65.7 percent for those age 60-69 as of November 2004. Response rates by educational attainment ranged from a low of 31.5 percent for those with less than a high school diploma in 2004 to a high of 68.2 percent for college graduates. (All response rates are unweighted.)

The 2006 weight adjustments were made in three steps. First, each of the 1,212 sample members who completed the 2004 ANES pre-election interview were assigned to one of the 24 cells that result from cross-tabulating age by educational level using the categories shown in Table C in the 2004 ANES codebook. (The age categories are 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70-90. The educational attainment categories are less than a high school diploma, high school diploma, some college, and college graduate.) One of these cells (age 30-39 with less than a high school diploma) contains no 2006 respondents, so this cell was merged with an adjacent cell (age 40-49 with less than a high school diploma) for purposes of the weight calculation, resulting in a total of 23 cells. Second, for each cell, a weight adjustment factor was computed by dividing the sum of the 2004 weights for all sample members in the cell by the sum of the weights for the 2006 respondents in the same cell. Last, the 2006 analysis weight was computed by multiplying the 2004 analysis weight by the adjustment factor described in the step above, and then scaling the weight to sum to the sample size of 675.

This 2006 weight adjustment reflects a minimalist weighting approach,
consistent with the prior approach taken by ANES. Please see the 2004 ANES codebook for more information about the construction of the 2004 analysis weight that was adjusted to create the 2006 weight.

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY DATA READING

The raw data have been provided in a single text file.

The raw data may be read into SAS, SPSS, or STATA using the syntax files that have been packaged with the raw data file - for detailed instructions, please see the header of the run files for the statistical package of interest.

The raw data file may also be read directly into these or other software packages. Within the raw data file the data points are delimited, there is one interview per line, and a header line with variable names is present for your convenience.

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY RANDOMIZATION AND EXPERIMENTS

Experiments and randomization were used in many locations throughout the 2006 ANES Pilot Study. Different experimental conditions applied to either different question sets or within a single question.

Randomizations employed in survey administration are documented within V06P401-V06P435n, which are special variables providing case-level randomization values.

One randomization was carried throughout the 2006 Pilot interview, in which respondents were randomly assigned to either forward or reverse order of response categories for a pre-selected subset of questions; this ordering assignment determined: 1) the order in which response options were read (without number) to the respondent as part of the question text, and 2) the order in which the numbered response categories appeared onscreen in the CATI instrument for interviewer coding. Respondents who are coded in item Rand.1 (randomization variable V06P401) for reverse ordering of response categories had reverse ordering apply for the following 2006 Pilot items:

Mod1_1  Mod2_1  Mod3_1  Mod3_3  Mod3_4  Mod3_6
Mod3_7  Mod3_8  Mod4_1  Mod5_A1  Mod5_A2  Mod5_A3
Mod6_A1 Mod7_B1  Mod7_B2  Mod7_B3  Mod7_B4  Mod7_B5
Mod7_B6 Mod7_B7  Mod7_B8  Mod7_B9  Mod7_B10 Mod7_B11
Mod7_B12 Mod11_2 Mod11_4  Mod13_3_1 Mod13_3_2 Mod13_3_3
Mod13_7_1 Mod13_7_2 Mod13_7_3 Mod13_12_1 Mod13_12_2 Mod13_12_3
Mod14_A1 Mod14_A2 Mod14_A3 Mod14_B2  Mod15_2  Mod15_4
Mod15_5  Mod16_A1 Mod16_A2  Mod16_B1  Mod16_B2  Mod16_3
Mod16_4  Mod17_B1  Mod17_B2  Mod17_B3  Mod17_B4  Mod20_A5
Mod20_A10 Mod20_A15 Mod20_A20 Mod20_A25 Mod20_A30 Mod20_A35
Mod25_1  Mod25_2  Mod25_3  Mod25_4  Mod29_1  Mod29_2

A summary of additional randomizations is provided below.

1. QUESTION SELECTION

--- --- --- ----
MODULE QUESTIONS OR: TOPIC:
--- --- --- ----
Mod5 _A1-A3 (version 1) _B1-B3 (version 2) SELF-MONITORING
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mod</th>
<th><em>A</em> to <em>B</em></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod6</td>
<td><em>A1-A3</em> (new)</td>
<td><em>B1</em> (std)</td>
<td>TRUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod7</td>
<td><em>A1-A10</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1-B12</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>VALUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod12</td>
<td><em>A1-A8</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1-B8</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>OPTIMISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod14</td>
<td><em>A1-A3</em> (new)</td>
<td><em>B1-B2</em> (std)</td>
<td>ATTN TO POLITICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod16</td>
<td><em>A1-A2</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1-B2</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>EFFICACY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod16</td>
<td><em>A5-A6</em> (std)</td>
<td><em>B5-B6</em> (new)</td>
<td>EFFICACY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod17</td>
<td><em>A1-A2</em> (std 1/3)</td>
<td><em>B1-B4,C1-C4</em> (1/3 ea)</td>
<td>TRUST IN GOVT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod18</td>
<td><em>A1-A8</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1-B8</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>MEDIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod19</td>
<td><em>A1-A4</em> (std)</td>
<td><em>B1-B4</em> (new)</td>
<td>PARTY ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A1-A35</em> (new 2/3)</td>
<td><em>B1</em> (std 1/3)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod21</td>
<td><em>A1</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>TOLERANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod23</td>
<td><em>A1-A2</em> (version 1)</td>
<td><em>B1-B2</em> (version 2)</td>
<td>GENDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod24</td>
<td><em>A3-A4</em> (new)</td>
<td><em>B3</em> (std)</td>
<td>TAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod26</td>
<td><em>A2-A3</em> (std)</td>
<td><em>B2-B6</em> (new)</td>
<td>VOTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod27</td>
<td>std branch items</td>
<td>exp branch items</td>
<td>PRES APPROVAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. CASE SELECTION  [1/2 SELECTION; EACH INDEPENDENT]  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A1-A5</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A6-A10</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A11-A15</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A16-A20</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A21-A25</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A26-A30</em></td>
<td>select 1/2 of Rs chosen for _A1-_A35 (see 1.)</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. QUESTION ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod20</td>
<td><em>A1-A35</em> selected quest. sets</td>
<td>randomized order</td>
<td>ABORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod22</td>
<td>all questions</td>
<td>reverse/forward</td>
<td>JUSTICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod23</td>
<td>_6-17 party questions</td>
<td>dem or rep first</td>
<td>GENDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod23</td>
<td>_6-17 issue questions</td>
<td>crime or educ first</td>
<td>GENDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod25</td>
<td>all questions (on parties)</td>
<td>dem or rep first</td>
<td>PARTY DIFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRobs</td>
<td>all questions</td>
<td>randomized order</td>
<td>IWR OBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. QUESTION ORDER AND SELECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod15</td>
<td>select _1-_4 or _6-_9; _5 before or after selection</td>
<td>AMBIVALENCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. WORDING CHOICE  [QUESTION TEXT]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod13_1</td>
<td>&quot;things important to you&quot;/&quot;government and elections&quot;</td>
<td>SOC NETWORK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. WORDING ORDER  [QUESTION TEXT]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE</th>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mod13</td>
<td><em>8</em></td>
<td>&quot;a Democrat, a Republican&quot; /reverse</td>
<td>SOC NETWORK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod19</td>
<td><em>A1, B1</em></td>
<td>&quot;a Democrat, a Republican&quot; /reverse</td>
<td>PARTY ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod26</td>
<td><em>1</em></td>
<td>&quot;George W. Bush and Bill Clinton&quot; /reverse</td>
<td>VOTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
>> 2006 PILOT STUDY DATA MERGING (with 2004 data)

One of the advantageous features of the 2006 Pilot Study design is the fact that all of the respondents in the 2006 study were interviewed previously in the 2004 ANES time series study (not to be confused with the 2004 ANES Panel Study). Thus, a great deal of additional data is available about the 2006 respondents. Users may be interested in comparing answers from the current study to answers given in the 2004 ANES. Furthermore, some answers that are unlikely to change (such as select demographics) were not asked about again in the 2006 ANES Pilot Study, in order to reduce the survey length. With this in mind, users may wish to merge variables from the 2004 ANES time series study (again, not to be confused with the 2004 ANES Panel Study) into the dataset for the 2006 ANES Pilot Study. While we are unable to support the various software packages you might use to accomplish this, the general process is as follows:

1. Download the 2004 ANES time series study (not the 2004 ANES Panel Study) and read it into your software package of choice. There should be 1,212 records in the file, because 1,212 interviews appear in the 2004 ANES time series study. If you do not wish to carry forward all of the variables, you may delete the variables you do not need.

2. Download the 2006 ANES Pilot Study release and read it into your software package of choice. There should be 675 records in the file, because there were 675 interviews.

3. Merge the two files together, matching on the respondent identifier. In the 2004 ANES time series study this is variable "V040001". In the 2006 ANES Pilot Study this is variable "V06P001." The resulting file should have 1,212 records. Variables for the respondents who did not provide an interview in 2006 will show as missing for survey variables from the 2006 study.

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY DATA ANOMALIES

Known data anomalies are noted at the appropriate variable in the codebook. If you notice possible undocumented errors in the dataset, we would appreciate an email to "anes@electionstudies.org" describing the problem so that we can research and address it.

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY RESPONSE OPTION NOTE

Except in the uncommon event that "Don't know" is included in question text with other response options read to the respondent, "Don't know" and "Refused" have traditionally been considered by ANES to be 'volunteered' responses only, although they are not documented as such in code labels within the codebook or elsewhere, even when a CAI application had consistently tagged Don't know and Refused "VOLUNTEERED"/"VOL" etc. for the benefit of interviewers.

In the 2006 Pilot Study, interviewers followed a new protocol whenever a respondent gave an initial "don't know" response. The interviewer waited silently for approximately four seconds and then probed as follows: "I'll make a note of that. It would be a big help to us if you'd be willing to give me your best guess." The interviewer then repeated the question and coded the respondent's answer.
The American National Election Studies have not included information for census tracts or minor civil divisions since 1978, and since 2000 county and PSU identification have no longer been made available.

In addition, ANES has traditionally restricted open-ended textual responses, coding them according to master code schemes; other scholars have developed alternative or supplemental coding schemes for such questions. ANES wishes to encourage these efforts but in ways which respect the ANES obligation to protect the privacy and anonymity of respondents. Circumstances under which individuals may have access to transcribed versions of these questions have been worked out and those interested should contact the ANES project staff for further details.

In the 2006 Pilot, there are two open-ended response questions, Mod15_7 and Mod15_9, which ask what the respondent likes and dislikes about the federal government; in the absence of any other ready coding scheme for the responses to these questions, they were coded according to an existing 'Likes-Dislikes' master code already established for candidates and parties in the ANES time-series. Specific application of pre-existing 'Likes-Dislikes' codes, as well as new codes added to the set of master codes specifically for the 2006 Pilot, are fully documented in the appendix "2006 PILOT STUDY master code-federal government Likes-Dislikes."

Permission to use detailed geographic information, open-end response texts, or other restricted data for scholarly research may be obtained from the ANES Board of Overseers. If there is an established research need, users may apply for access to restricted data by following the procedure on this page of the ANES website:
http://www.electionstudies.org/studyres/spar/sparweb.htm

The public release data file for the 2006 ANES Pilot Study is constructed with a single logical record for each respondent. Records are in ASCII files that are both comma-delimited AND fixed-column, with variable names comprising the first data line.

The data collection was processed according to standard processing procedures. The data were checked for inconsistent code values which, when found, were corrected or recoded to missing data values. Consistency checks were performed. Annotation was added by the processors for explanatory purposes.

EXAMPLE OF CODEBOOK VARIABLE DOCUMENTATION
PRE-ELECTION SURVEY:

IF R VOTED FOR PRESIDENT:

IF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE WAS FOR MAJOR PARTY CANDIDATE/

IF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE WAS FOR OTHER PARTY CANDIDATE:

QUESTION:

---------

You've indicated that you voted for the [NAME OF MAJOR PARTY< Presidential candidate/Presidential candidate from the >NAME OF OTHER PARTY< party] in 2004.

How well has [the >NAME OF MAJOR PARTY< party/ that party] performed over the past four years? Has it done a VERY GOOD job? a GOOD job? A BAD job? A VERY BAD job? (in general)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

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

{INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROBE DON'T KNOW}

VALID CODES:

--------

1. Very good job
2. Good job
3. Bad job
4. Very bad job

MISSING CODES:

--------

8. Don't know
9. Refused

INAP. 5,8,9 in C1a or 1-3,8,9 in C1b; 5,8,9 in C6; 7,8,9 in Q9x; no post IW

NOTES:

------

Text corresponding to C6a party of vote for President was included in the question text.

TYPE:

-----

Numeric Dec 0

NOTE: THIS EXAMPLE DOES NOT REPRESENT AN ACTUAL ANES VARIABLE
This describes who is being asked the question, inverse to the INAP conditions (lines 34-35). Each line ending with ":" describes one condition that has been met to reach this question.

"/" at the end of a line is equivalent to an "OR" between the condition preceding and the condition following the "/". In this example, respondents who were asked this question were respondents who 1) said they voted, and who 2) said they voted specifically for President, and who 3) voted for a major party Presidential candidate OR for another party's candidate. Note that a corresponding "/" sometimes appears in the question text when question wording varies according to which of the OR conditions applies. See lines 12-17.

Several conventions are observed in codebook presentation of question text.

1) Text bracketed between "">" and "<" (line 12, line 15) indicates that case-specific text was loaded onto the instrument by the survey application.

In this example, ">NAME OF MAJOR PARTY<" indicates that either "Democratic" or "Republican" was loaded into the question text, depending up which major party candidate R indicated he had voted for earlier in the questionnaire

2) Text bracketed between "[{ and "]" (lines 12-14; line 15) displays text options, separated by "/". In this example, the first option is for Rs who had voted for a major party candidate; the first 2 sentences read to these respondent are:

"You've indicated that you voted for the >NAME OF MAJOR PARTY< Presidential candidate in 2004. How well has the >NAME OF MAJOR PARTY< party performed over the past four years?"

On the other hand, in this example, if R voted for another party's candidate, the first 2 sentences are:

"You've indicated that you voted for the >NAME OF OTHER PARTY< party in 2004. How well has that party performed over the past four years?"

3) Text in parentheses (line 17) is read at the interviewer's discretion.

4) Text in CAPS, other than text bracketed with ">" "<" per 1), indicates words or phrases that appeared underlined in the instrument for emphasis.

In this example (lines 16-17), the words "very good", "good", "bad", and "very bad" had appeared underlined for interviewer emphasis.

With few exceptions, interviewer instructions appear in the instrument immediately following the question text.

INAP describes the specific paths of all respondents whom the instrument skips over the question. Each condition which results in a skip is listed, separated by ";".

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY QUESTIONS?

If you have questions or find errors, please let us know by email to:
anes@electionstudies.org

>> 2006 PILOT STUDY Variable Description List

In large part, ANES 2006 Pilot survey content corresponds, by module, with proposals accepted from the user community on specific topics.
For a comprehensive list of proposals by module see 2006 PILOT STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT in this codebook introduction file.

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<td>V06P005</td>
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<td>Study.6. Updated age of R from 2004</td>
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<td>V06P007a</td>
<td>Study.7a. 2004 Sampling error code: Stratum</td>
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<td>Study.7b. 2004 Sampling error code: SECU</td>
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<td>Geocode.5. Congressional District (110th Congress)</td>
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<td>Geocode.5a. FIPS state and Congressional District (110th)</td>
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<td>V06P105b</td>
<td>Geocode.5b. Postal abbreviation and Congressional District (110th)</td>
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<td>V06P106</td>
<td>Geocode.6. SUMMARY: same or different district 2004-2006</td>
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<td>Geocode.6a. FIPS state and congressional district from 2004 ANES</td>
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<td>Geocode.7. 2006 Pilot FIPS state and county</td>
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<td>Geocode.9a. 2006 Pilot Census block</td>
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<td>Admin.2a. Month of IW - session 2</td>
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<td>V06P202b</td>
<td>Admin.2b. Day of IW - session 2</td>
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<td>V06P202c</td>
<td>Admin.2c. Date of IW (MMDD) - session 2</td>
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<td>Admin.3a. Number of days between sessions</td>
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<td>Admin.4a. Number of days after election - session 1</td>
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<td>Admin.4b. Number of days after election - session 2</td>
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<td>Admin.6. Mode of IW</td>
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Admin.8. Version of CATI instrument
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IWR.3. Interviewer age group
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IWR.5. Interviewer race
IWR.6. Interviewer education
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IWR.8. Interviewer party ID
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V06P435a Rand.35a. Random order 1st IWR observation item
V06P435b Rand.35b. Random order 2nd IWR observation item
V06P435c Rand.35c. Random order 3rd IWR observation item
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V06P502  Mod2_1. How well could R defend an opinion

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V06P504x Mod3_2-5x. SUMMARY: R likes or dislikes unpredictable situations
V06P505  Mod3_2. Does R like or dislike unpredictable situations
V06P506  Mod3_3. How much does R like unpredictable situations
V06P507  Mod3_4. How much does R dislike unpredictable situations
V06P508  Mod3_5. R lean toward liking or disliking unpredictable situations
V06P509  Mod3_6. How many important decisions R makes quickly, confidently
V06P510  Mod3_7. How uncomfortable to not understand reason things happen
V06P511  Mod3_8. How often can R see both sides of a disagreement

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V06P512  Mod4_1. How often do people get what they deserve
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V06P513  Mod5_A1. How often does R put on a show to impress
V06P514  Mod5_A2. How good an actor would R be
V06P515  Mod5_A3. How often is R the center of attention
V06P516  Mod5_B1. True/False that R puts on a show to impress
V06P517  Mod5_B2. True/False that R would make a good actor
V06P518  Mod5_B3. True/False that R is rarely the center of attention
-----------------
MODULE 6 (TRUST)
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V06P519  Mod6_A1. How often can R trust other people
V06P520  Mod6_A2. What percent of people can R trust all the time
V06P521  Mod6_A3. What percent of people can R never trust
V06P522  Mod6_B1. Can most people be trusted or can you not be too careful
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MODULE 7 (VALUES)
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V06P523  Mod7_A1. How like R is one who believes should treat everyone equal
V06P524  Mod7_A2. How much like R is one who wants secure surroundings
V06P525  Mod7_A3. How much like R is person who seeks adventure and risks
V06P526  Mod7_A4. How much like R is person who follows traditions
V06P527  Mod7_A5. How much like R is person who seeks out fun
V06P528  Mod7_A6. How like R is one who believes people should do as told
V06P529  Mod7_A7. How much like R is one who feels important to be successful
V06P530  Mod7_A8. How much like R is one who feels important to help others
V06P531  Mod7_A9. How much like R is one who feels important to be in charge
V06P532  Mod7_A10. How much like R is one who wants to make own decisions
V06P533  Mod7_B1. How important to R that everyone has equal opportunities
V06P534  Mod7_B2. How important is it to R to feel safe from harm
V06P535  Mod7_B3. How important is it to R to have an exciting life
V06P536  Mod7_B4. How important is it to R to follow traditions
V06P537  Mod7_B5. How important is it to R to have fun whenever possible
V06P538  Mod7_B6. How important is it to R that people always follow rules
V06P539  Mod7_B7. How important is it to R to be very successful
V06P540  Mod7_B8. How important is it to R to help others
V06P541  Mod7_B9. How important is it to R to be in charge of others
V06P542  Mod7_B10. How important is it to R to choose what R does in life
V06P543  Mod7_B11. How important is it to R to be financially successful
V06P544  Mod7_B12. How important to succeed in getting respect from others
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MODULE 8 (BORROWING)
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V06P545  Mod8_1. Could R borrow money from family or friends
V06P546  Mod8_2. Response indicator - amount R could borrow
V06P547  Mod8_3. Amount R could borrow from family or friends
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MODULE 9 (SOCIOTROPIC VOTING)
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V06P548  Mod9_1. What would R guess is average price of gas in R's state
V06P549  Mod9_2. How many days in a week does R drive an automobile
V06P550  Mod9_3. How many times in week does R notice price of gas
V06P551  Mod9_4. What is R's estimate of unemployment in R's state
V06P551a Mod9_4a. Estimate of unemployment raw data
V06P551b Mod9_4month. Month of Mod9_4 unemployment estimate
-----------------
MODULE 10 (RELIGION)
--------------------
V06P552  Mod10_1. Does R consider religion important
V06P553  Mod10_2. How much guidance does religion provide to R
**MODULE 10 (RELIGION)**

- **V06P554**: Does R attend religious services
- **V06P555**: How often does R attend religious services
- **V06P556**: R attend religious services more often than once a week

**MODULE 11 (CHRISTIANITY)**

- **V06P558**: Does Christian R believe Jesus is the son of God
- **V06P559**: How important to Christian R is belief Jesus is son of God
- **V06P560**: Christian R believe in transubstantiation of the Eucharist
- **V06P561**: How important to Christian R is transubstantiation belief
- **V06P562**: Christian R had times when R tried to be a good Christian
- **V06P563**: R try to be good Christian by avoiding sin or helping oth
- **V06P564**: R good Christian helping others one or many at a time
- **V06P565**: Christian R believe God gave responsibility save environmt

**MODULE 12 (OPTIMISM/PESSIMISM)**

- **V06P567**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P568**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P569**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P570**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P571**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P572**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P573**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P574**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P575**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 1)
- **V06P576**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 1)
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- **V06P578**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 2)
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- **V06P580**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P581**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P582**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P583**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P584**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P585**: R optimistic or pessimistic about own future (VERSION 2)
- **V06P586**: R optimistic or pessimistic about U.S. future (VERSION 2)

**MODULE 13 (SOCIAL NETWORKS)**

- **V06P587**: Talk with anyone about important things/govt and election
- **V06P588**: Network mentions - total number of persons
- **V06P589**: Network mentions - total number of females
- **V06P590**: Network mentions - total number of males
- **V06P591**: Gender of Network person #1
- **V06P592**: Gender of Network person #2
- **V06P593**: Gender of Network person #3
- **V06P594**: How close does R feel to Network person #1
- **V06P595**: How many days did R talk with Network person #1
- **V06P596**: Days persons talked for 2 total Network mentions
- **V06P597**: SUMMARY: Total freq talked - 2 total network mentions
MODI13_6_pair1. Days network persons #1,#2 talked (3/more mentions)
MODI13_6_pair1x. SUMMARY: Total freq network #1,#2 talked (3/more)
MODI13_6_pair2. Days network persons #1,#3 talked (3/more)
MODI13_6_pair2x. SUMMARY: Total freq network #1,#3 talked (3/more)
MODI13_6_pair3. Days network persons #2,#3 talked (3/more)
MODI13_6_pair3x. SUMMARY: Total freq network #2,#3 talked (3/more)

V06P600  MODI13_7_1. How different Network person #1 polit opinions from R
V06P601  MODI13_7_2. How different Network person #2 polit opinions from R
V06P602  MODI13_7_3. How different Network person #3 polit opinions from R
MODI13_8_1x. SUMMARY: Party ID network mention #1
V06P605  MODI13_9_1. Is Network person #1 a strong or not strong Democrat
V06P606  MODI13_10_1. Is Network person #1 a strong or not strong Republican
V06P607  MODI13_11_1. Is Network person #1 closer to Democrats or Republicans
MODI13_8_2x. SUMMARY: Party ID network mention #2
V06P610  MODI13_9_2. Is Network person #2 a strong or not strong Democrat
V06P611  MODI13_10_2. Is Network person #2 a strong or not strong Republican
V06P612  MODI13_11_2. Is Network person #2 closer to Democrats or Republicans
MODI13_8_3x. SUMMARY: Party ID network mention #3
V06P615  MODI13_9_3. Is Network person #3 a strong or not strong Democrat
V06P616  MODI13_10_3. Is Network person #3 a strong or not strong Republican
V06P617  MODI13_11_3. Is Network person #3 closer to Democrats or Republicans

 MODULE 14 (ATTENTION TO POLITICS)
_______________________________
V06P630  Mod14_A1. How interested is R in government and politics
V06P631  Mod14_A2. How closely R pays attention to government and politics
V06P632  Mod14_A3. How often does R pay attention to government and politics
V06P633  Mod14_B1. How interested has R been in the political campaigns
V06P634  Mod14_B2. How often does R follow government and public affairs
_______________________________

 MODULE 15 (AMBIVALENCE)
_______________________________
V06P635  Mod15_1. Does R have any favorable thoughts about the federal govt
V06P636  Mod15_2. How favorable are favorable thoughts about federal govt
V06P637  Mod15_3. Does R have unfavorable thoughts about federal government
V06P638  Mod15_4. How unfavorable are unfavorable thoughts about federal govt
V06P639  Mod15_5. How conflicting thoughts and feelings about federal govt
V06P640  Mod15_6. Is there anything R likes about federal government in Wash
V06P641  Mod15_7. Number of likes about federal government
MODULE 16 (EFFICACY)

V06P644 Mod16_A1. How much work and decisions of US Pres affect what happen
V06P645 Mod16_A2. How much can Congress affect what happens in U.S.
V06P646 Mod16_B1. How much can work and decisions of US Pres. affect nation
V06P647 Mod16_B2. How much can Congress affect the nation
V06P648 Mod16_3. How much can President affect how R personally lives life
V06P649 Mod16_4. How much can Congress affect how R personally lives life
V06P650 Mod16_A5. How much R agrees or disagrees public officials don't care
V06P651 Mod16_A6. How much R agrees or disagrees people like R have no say
V06P652 Mod16_B5. How much do public officials care what people like R thin
V06P653 Mod16_B6. How much can people like R affect what the government doe

MODULE 17 (TRUST IN GOVERNMENT)

V06P654 Mod17_A1. How much governmentt in Washington trusted to do right
V06P655 Mod17_A2. How much of the time govt in state trusted to do right
V06P656 Mod17_B1. How much of the time trust govt in Wash. on fair decision
V06P657 Mod17_B2. How much of the time trust govt in state on fair decision
V06P658 Mod17_B3. How much of the time trust govt in Wash. on best for U.S.
V06P659 Mod17_B4. How much of the time trust govt in state on best for stat
V06P660 Mod17_C1. Percent of time govt in Wash. trusted on fair decisions
V06P661 Mod17_C2. Percent of time govt in state trusted on fair decisions
V06P662 Mod17_C3. Percent of time govt in Washington trusted on best for US
V06P663 Mod17_C4. Percent of time govt in state trusted on best for state

MODULE 18 (MEDIA)

V06P664 Mod18_A1. Typical week (VERSION 1) no. days R reads Internet news
V06P665 Mod18_A2. Typical week (VERSION 1) amount time R reads Internet new
V06P665x Mod18_A2x. SUMMARY: minutes reading internet news (VERSION 1)
V06P666 Mod18_A3. Typical week (VERSION 1) no. days R reads print newspaper
V06P667 Mod18_A4. Typical week (VERSION 1) amount time R reads print news
V06P667x Mod18_A4x. SUMMARY: minutes reading print news (VERSION 1)
V06P668 Mod18_A5. Typical week (VERSION 1) no. days R watches news on TV
V06P669 Mod18_A6. Typical week (VERSION 1) amount time R watches news on TV
V06P669x Mod18_A6x. SUMMARY: minutes watching news on TV (VERSION 1)
V06P670 Mod18_A7. Typical week (VERSION 1) no. days R listens to radio news
V06P671 Mod18_A8. Typical week (VERSION 1) amount time R hears radio news
SUMMARY: minutes hearing news on radio (VERSION 1)

V06P671x Mod18_A8x. Typical week past yr (VERSION 2) no. days R Internet news

V06P673x Mod18_B2x. SUMMARY: minutes reading internet news (VERSION 2)

V06P674 Mod18_B3. Typical wk past yr (VERSION 2) no. days R print newspaper

V06P677 Mod18_B6. Typical week past yr (VERSION 2) no. days R news on TV

V06P677x Mod18_B6x. SUMMARY: minutes watching news on TV (VERSION 2)

V06P678 Mod18_B7. Typical week past yr (VERSION 2) no. days R news on radio

V06P679 Mod18_B8. Typical week past yr (VERSION 2) amt time R news on radio

V06P679x Mod18_B8x. SUMMARY: minutes reading print news (VERSION 2)

MODULE 19 (PARTY IDENTIFICATION)

V06P680 Mod19_0. R Party ID summary - VERSION 1 and VERSION 2

V06P680a Mod19_0_1. R Party ID summary - VERSION 1 (Generally speaking)

V06P680b Mod19_0_2. R Party ID summary - VERSION 2 (As of today)

V06P681 Mod19_A1. Generally speaking (VERSION 1) R think self Repub, Democr

V06P682 Mod19_A2. R call self strong or not strong Republican (VERSION 1)

V06P683 Mod19_A3. R call self a strong or not strong Democrat (VERSION 1)

V06P684 Mod19_A4. Is R closer to Republican or Democratic Party (VERSION 1)

V06P685 Mod19_B1. As of today (VERSION 2) R think of self Republ, Democrat

V06P686 Mod19_B2. R call self strong or not strong Republican (VERSION 2)

V06P687 Mod19_B3. R call self a strong or not strong Democrat (VERSION 2)

V06P688 Mod19_B4. Is R closer to Republican or Democratic Party (VERSION 2)

MODULE 20 (ABORTION)

V06P689x Mod20_A1-A4. SUMMARY: abortion if preg nonfatally injures woman

V06P690 Mod20_A1. R favor or oppose abortion if pregnancy injures woman

V06P691 Mod20_A2. Strongly or not favor abortion if pregnancy injures woman

V06P692 Mod20_A3. Strongly or not oppose abortion if pregnancy injures woman

V06P693 Mod20_A4. Lean favor or oppose abortion if pregnancy injures woman

V06P694 Mod20_A5. When is abortion legal if pregnonfatally injure woman

V06P695x Mod20_A6-A9x. SUMMARY: abortion if pregnancy fatally injure woman

V06P696 Mod20_A6. R favor or oppose abortion if pregnatlly injures woman

V06P697 Mod20_A7. Strongly or not favor abort if pregnatlly injure woman

V06P698 Mod20_A8. Strongly or not oppose abort if pregnatlly injure woman

V06P699 Mod20_A9. Lean favor or oppose abort if pregnatlly injure woman

V06P700 Mod20_A10. When is abortion legal if pregnancy fatally injures woman

V06P701x Mod20_A11-A14x. SUMMARY: abortion if pregnancy due to incest

V06P702 Mod20_A11. Does R favor or oppose abortion if pregn due to incest

V06P703 Mod20_A12. Strongly or not favor abortion if incest pregnancy

V06P704 Mod20_A13. Strongly or not oppose abortion if incest pregnancy

V06P705 Mod20_A14. Lean to favor or oppose abort if pregnancy due to incest

V06P706 Mod20_A15. When should abortion be legal if pregnancy due to incest

V06P707x Mod20_A16-A19x. SUMMARY: abortion if pregnancy due to rape

V06P708 Mod20_A16. Does R favor or oppose abortion if pregnancy due to rape

V06P709 Mod20_A17. Strongly or not favor abortion if pregnancy due to rape

V06P710 Mod20_A18. Strongly or not oppose abortion if pregnancy due to rape

V06P711 Mod20_A19. Lean to favor or oppose abort if pregnancy due to rape

V06P712 Mod20_A20. When should abortion be legal if pregnancy is due to rap

V06P713x Mod20_A21-A24x. SUMMARY: abortion if pregn has serious birth defect

V06P714 Mod20_A21. Does R favor or oppose abortion if serious birth defect

V06P715 Mod20_A22. Strongly or not favor abort if preg serious birth defec

V06P716 Mod20_A23. Strongly or not oppose abort if preg serious birth defec

V06P717 Mod20_A24. Lean favor or oppose abort if preg serious birth defect

V06P718 Mod20_A25. When abortion legal where pregnancy serious birth defect
V06P719x Mod20_A26-A29x. SUMMARY: abortion if child is not the desired sex
V06P720 Mod20_A26. R favor or oppose abortion if child not the desired sex
V06P721 Mod20_A27. Strongly or not favor abortion if child not desired sex
V06P722 Mod20_A28. Strongly or not oppose abortion if child not desired sex
V06P723 Mod20_A29. Lean to favor or oppose abortion if child not desired sex
V06P724 Mod20_A30. When abortion legal where child not the desired sex
V06P725x Mod20_A31-A34x. SUMMARY: abortion if child would be financial hardship
V06P726 Mod20_A31. R favor or oppose abortion if child a financial hardship
V06P727 Mod20_A32. Strongly or not favor abortion if child financial hardship
V06P728 Mod20_A33. Strongly or not oppose abortion if child financial hardship
V06P729 Mod20_A34. Lean to favor or oppose abortion if child financial hardship
V06P730 Mod20_A35. When abortion legal where child a financial hardship
V06P731 Mod20_B1. When should abortion be permitted by law

MODULE 21 (TOLERANCE)

V06P732a Mod21_A1. Library book if author favors Muslim terror (VERSION 1)
V06P732b Mod21_B1. Remove library book if author favors terrorism (VERSION 2)

MODULE 22 (JUSTICE)

V06P733 Mod22_1. Percent all suspects treated fairly by police
V06P734 Mod22_2. Percent poor suspects treated fairly by police
V06P735 Mod22_3. Percent white suspects treated fairly by police
V06P736 Mod22_4. Percent black suspects treated fairly by police

MODULE 23 (GENDER)

V06P737z Mod23_A/B. SUMMARY: chances vote for woman Pres cand (2 VERSIONS)
V06P737x Mod23_A1-A2x. SUMMARY: chances vote for woman Pres cand (VERSION 1)
V06P738 Mod23_A1. Woman Pres cand gender reduce or incr vote (VERSION 1)
V06P739 Mod23_A2. How much gender reduce or incr Pres vote chance (VERSION 1)
V06P740x Mod23_B1-B2x. SUMMARY: chances vote for woman Pres cand (VERSION 2)
V06P741 Mod23_B1. Woman Pres cand gender reduce or incr vote (VERSION 2)
V06P742 Mod23_B2. How much gender reduce or incr Pres vote chance (VERSION 2)
V06P743 Mod23_3. What percent of elected officials should be men
V06P744x Mod23_4-5x. SUMMARY: men/women better suited to work in govt
V06P745 Mod23_4. Are most men or women cand better suited to work in govt
V06P746 Mod23_5. By how much are most men/women cand better suited to govt
V06P747x Mod23_6-7x. SUMMARY: man/woman Dem in Congress better on crime
V06P748 Mod23_6. Would man or woman Dem Congressman do better job on crime
V06P749 Mod23_7. How much better man/woman Dem Congressman handle crime
V06P750x Mod23_8-9x. SUMMARY: man/woman Dem in Congress better on education
V06P751 Mod23_8. Man or woman Dem Congressperson do better job on education
V06P752 Mod23_9. How much better man/woman Dem Congressman handle education
V06P753x Mod23_10-11x. SUMMARY: man/woman Repub in Congress better on crime
V06P754 Mod23_10. Man or woman Repub Congressperson do better job on crime
V06P755 Mod23_11. How much better man/woman Repub Congressman handle crime
V06P756x Mod23_12-13x. SUMMARY: man/woman Repub in Congress better on educ
V06P757 Mod23_12. Man or woman Repub Congressman do better job on education
V06P758 Mod23_13. How much better man/woman Repub Congressman handle educ
V06P759x Mod23_14-15x. SUMMARY: man/woman Dem in Congress support abort
V06P760 Mod23_14. Man or woman Dem Congressman more likely support abortion
V06P761 Mod23_15. By how much more man/woman Dem Congressman support abort
V06P762x Mod23_16-17x. SUMMARY: man/woman Repub in Congress support abort
V06P763 Mod23_16. Man or woman Repub Congressman more likely support abort
V06P764 Mod23_17. How much more man/woman Repub Congressman support abort

MODULE 24 (TAX)
V06P765  Mod24_1. Which statement best agrees with R about graduated tax
V06P766  Mod24_2. Should big companies pay larger or smaller perc of profits
V06P767  Mod24_A3. When dying leave money should fed govt require tax paid
V06P768  Mod24_A4. More tax be paid when someone dies and leaves more money
V06P769  Mod24_B3. Does R favor or oppose doing away with the estate tax

MODULE 25 (PARTISAN DIFFERENCES)

V06P770  Mod25_1. How similar are Democrats to each other
V06P771  Mod25_2. How much disagreement is there among Democrats
V06P772  Mod25_3. How similar are Republicans to each other
V06P773  Mod25_4. How much disagreement is there among Republicans

MODULE 26 (VOTE)

V06P774  Mod26_1. Would R vote for Clinton or Bush if they ran now
V06P775x Mod26_2. SUMMARY: Did R vote election day (VERSION 1/VERSION 2)
V06P776  Mod26_A2. Did R vote in the elections in November (VERSION 1)
V06P776a Mod26_A3. Did R vote in person on election day or by mail
V06P777  Mod26_B2. During the past 6 years, did R usually vote
V06P778  Mod26_B3. Did R ever plan to vote in months before November electio
V06P779  Mod26_B4. Did R definitely vote or did R not vote (VERSION 2)
V06P779a Mod26_B5. Response indicator – not sure if voted or not
V06P779b Mod26_B6. If R had to guess, did R probably vote in November, or no
V06P780  Mod26_7. Did nonvoter R prefer a candidate for the U.S. House
V06P780a Mod26_8. U.S. House candidate preference of nonvoter R
V06P781  Mod26_9. Was US House cand nonvoter R preferred Democrat, Republican
V06P782  Mod26_10. Did nonvoter R prefer a candidate for the U.S. Senate
V06P782a Mod26_11. US Senate candidate preference of nonvoter R
V06P783  Mod26_12. Was US Sen cand nonvoter R preferred Democrat, Republican
V06P784  Mod26_13. Did voter R vote for a candidate for the U.S. House
V06P784a Mod26_14. For which U.S. House candidate did voter R vote
V06P785  Mod26_15. Was US Hse candidate for whom R voted Democrat, Republican
V06P786  Mod26_16. Did voter R vote for a candidate for the U.S. Senate
V06P786a Mod26_17. For which U.S. Senate candidate did voter R vote
V06P787  Mod26_18. Was US Sen candidate for whom R voted Democrat, Republican

MODULE 27 (BRANCHING EXPERIMENTS - PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL)

V06P788x Mod27_1/A2-A4x. SUMMARY: VERSION 1 approve Bush job as President
V06P789x Mod27_1/B2-B4x. SUMMARY: VERSION 2 approve Bush job as President
V06P790  Mod27_1. Does R approve or disapprove of Bush job as President
V06P791a Mod27_A2. VERSION 1 strongly or not approve Bush job as Pres
V06P791b Mod27_A3. VERSION 1 strongly or not disapprove Bush job as Pres
V06P791c Mod27_A4. VERSION 1 lean approve or disapprove Bush job as Pres
V06P792a Mod27_B2. VERSION 2 approve extr, moder or slightly Pres Bush
V06P792b Mod27_B3. VERSION 2 disapprove extr, moder or slightly Pres Bush
V06P792c Mod27_B4. VERSION 2 lean approve or disapprove Pres Bush
V06P793x Mod27_5/A6-A8x. SUMMARY: VERSION 1 approve Bush job on economy
V06P795x Mod27_5/B6-B8x. SUMMARY: VERSION 2 approve Bush job on economy
V06P796  Mod27_5. Does R approve or disapprove of George Bush economy
V06P796a Mod27_A6. VERSION 1 strongly or not approve Bush on economy
V06P796b Mod27_A7. VERSION 1 strongly or not disapprove Bush on economy
V06P796c Mod27_A8. VERSI...
V06P801a  Mod27_A10. VERSION 1 strongly or not approve Bush foreign rel
V06P801b  Mod27_A11. VERSION 1 strongly or not disapprove Bush foreign rel
V06P801c  Mod27_A12. VERSION 1 lean approve or disapprove Bush foreign rel
V06P802a  Mod27_B10. VERSION 2 approve extr, moder or slight Bush foreign rel
V06P802b  Mod27_B11. VERSION 2 disappr extr, moder or slight Bush foreign rel
V06P802c  Mod27_B12. VERSION 2 lean approve or disapprove Bush foreign rel
V06P803x  Mod27_13/A14-A16x. SUMMARY: VERSION 1 approve Bush on terrorism
V06P804x  Mod27_13/B14-B16x. SUMMARY: VERSION 2 approve Bush on terrorism
V06P805  Mod27_13. Does R approve or disapprove of George Bush terrorism
V06P806a  Mod27_A14. VERSION 1 strongly or not approve Bush terrorism
V06P806b  Mod27_A15. VERSION 1 strongly or not disapprove Bush terrorism
V06P806c  Mod27_A16. VERSION 1 lean approve or disapprove Bush terrorism
V06P807a  Mod27_B14. VERSION 2 approve extr, moder or slight Bush terrorism
V06P807b  Mod27_B15. VERSION 2 disappr extr, moder or slight Bush terrorism
V06P807c  Mod27_B16. VERSION 2 lean approve or disapprove Bush terrorism

MODULE 28 (ECONOMY)

V06P808  Mod28_1. Nation economy better, worse, or same in past year

MODULE 29 (DEATH)

V06P809  Mod29_1. How upsetting to R is the possibility of R's death
V06P810  Mod29_2. How likely that most on earth will die at once w/in 100yrs

INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION

V06P811  IWRobs.1. IWR obs: how hard did R work to answer questions
V06P812  IWRobs.2. IWR obs: how difficult for R to understand questions
V06P813  IWRobs.3. IWR obs: how difficult for R to come up with answers
V06P814  IWRobs.4. IWR obs: how intelligent was R
V06P815  IWRobs.5. IWR obs: how reluctant was R to begin the interview
V06P816  IWRobs.6. IWR obs: how cooperative was R
V06P817  IWRobs.7. IWR obs: how suspicious was R at first
V06P818  IWRobs.8. IWR obs: R worried reporting personal information during I
V06P819  IWRobs.9. IWR obs: R concern IWR might be someone other than IWR
V06P820  IWRobs.10. IWR obs: how interested was R in the interview
V06P821  IWRobs.11. IWR obs: how much did R enjoy the interview
V06P822a IWRobs.12a. IWR obs: which complaints R make about the interview -1
V06P822b IWRobs.12b. IWR obs: which complaints R make about the interview -2