

Methodology Report for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study

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Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation, Stanford University, the University of Michigan, Westat, Inc., or other individuals who worked on the study. Sections of this report may reprint parts of previous documentation of the American National Election Studies without explicit attribution.

The study was designed, and data collection supervised, by the ANES Principal Investigators (PIs) and staff, who received design input from the ANES advisory board and contributors to the ANES Online Commons. At the University of Michigan, Vincent Hutchings and Ted Brader were PIs. At Stanford University, Shanto Iyengar was PI during the study's execution and Simon Jackman and Gary Segura were PIs during the study's conception and initial development.

Darrell Donakowski was study director for the face-to-face component and Matthew DeBell was Co-Investigator at Stanford University and study director for the Internet component. ANES staff on the project were Patricia Luevano, Jaime Ventura, Laurie Pierson, and Natalya Maisel. Research assistance at Stanford was provided by Bradley Spahn and Masha Krupenkin. Research assistance at the University of Michigan was provided by Hakeem Jefferson and Nicole Yadon.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This report describes the data collection methodology for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study, including both the face-to-face and Internet components of the study.

The ANES 2016 Time Series is a continuation of the series of election studies conducted since 1948 to support analysis of public opinion and voting behavior in U.S. presidential elections. The 2016 study consisted of an interview during the weeks before the November 8, 2016 general election (the “pre-election interview”) and, in most cases, a second interview with the same respondent during the weeks after the election (the “post-election interview”).

This year’s study featured a dual-mode design with both traditional face-to-face interviewing (n=1,181) and questionnaires administered on the Internet (n=3,090), with a total pre-election sample size of 4,271. Respondents typically spent over an hour answering hundreds of questions on many topics before the 2016 general election and most completed a similarly lengthy questionnaire after the election.

Name of the Study

For decades the study was called the “National Election Study” or NES. To avoid confusion with the many other national election studies in other countries, it has been called the American National Election Studies (ANES) since 2005.

Studies in the ANES Time Series were traditionally labeled solely by year, for example, “the 1980 ANES” (or, “the 1980 American National Election Study”). However, this convention invited confusion, since ANES as an organization conducts studies other than Time Series studies, often during the same years as studies from the Time Series. Beginning with the 2008 study, the Time Series naming convention for data releases specifically includes the label “Time Series” -- in this case, the “ANES 2016 Time Series Study” (rather than “the 2016 ANES”).

ANES 2016 Time Series Study features at a glance

Title:	ANES 2016 Time Series Study
Purpose:	To enable analysts to describe the American electorate and to test hypotheses about voting behavior and public opinion concerning the 2016 general election for president, and to continue the measurement of trends over time from past ANES studies.
Design & modes:	Dual-mode two-wave panel design using address-based sampling (ABS). In the face-to-face mode, the study used a stratified, clustered ABS design with 60 primary sampling areas in the 48 contiguous states and DC, with in-person recruitment and interviews. In the Internet mode, ABS from the 50 states and DC preceded recruitment by mail and questionnaires administered on the Internet.

Population:	U.S. citizens age 18 or older living in the 50 states or DC (for the Internet sample) or in the 48 states or DC (for the face-to-face sample). Note that the study is not designed to represent smaller geographic areas such as individual U.S. states.
Sampling frame:	US Postal Service Delivery Sequence File, provided by Marketing Systems Group
Field dates:	Pre-election survey: September 7 through November 7, 2016. (Election: Tuesday, November 8, 2016) Post-election survey: November 9, 2016 through January 8, 2017.
Interviews (<i>n</i>):	4,271 pre-election interviews consisting of 1,181 face-to-face and 3,090 online (and 3,649 post-election re-interviews consisting of 1,059 face-to-face and 2,590 online).
Incentives paid:	Respondents interviewed online received a \$10 or \$20 prepaid incentive and were subsequently given \$40 or \$80 per interview (for total payments of \$50 to \$180 per respondent). Respondents interviewed face-to-face received a \$5 prepaid incentive and were subsequently given \$25, \$50, or \$100 per interview (for total payments of \$30 to \$205 per respondent).
Languages:	English and Spanish
Response rate:	50 percent for the face-to-face mode and 44 percent for the Internet mode (AAPOR RR 1, the minimum—i.e., strictest—response rate).
Re-interview rate:	On the post-election interview, re-interview rates were 90 percent for the face-to-face mode and 84 percent for the Internet mode.
Interview length:	The questionnaires were designed to be administered in a median of 80 minutes pre-election and 80 minutes post-election. Face-to-face median times were 80 minutes pre-election and 78 minutes post-election. Internet medians were 64 and 68 minutes pre and post, respectively.
Weights:	Weights are required for valid inferences about the population.
Design effects:	For the pre-election study, average design effects were 1.42 for the Internet sample, 1.53 for the face-to-face sample, and 1.45 for the combined sample. For the post-election study, average design effects were 1.43 for the Internet sample, 1.54 for the face-to-face sample, and 1.46 for the combined sample.
Data collection:	Westat, Inc.
Data:	Data are available free of charge from the ANES website, www.electionstudies.org . A few variables have access limited to researchers who complete a human subjects research protocol and “Restricted Data Access” procedures; see the ANES website for more information about Restricted Data Access.

2. SAMPLE DESIGN

This was a dual-mode study (face-to-face and Internet), with two independently drawn address-based samples. The face-to-face component of the study was a complex, stratified, multi-stage cluster sample of addresses in the 48 contiguous states and Washington DC, while the Internet component was a simple random sample of eligible addresses in the 50 states and Washington DC. The two samples are detailed separately. This chapter addresses the selection of addresses. The selection of individuals at selected addresses, which we refer to as “screening,” is detailed in the next chapter. The screening procedures selected one eligible person (that is, one U.S. citizen age 18 or older at the time of screening) per selected housing unit.

During the last two weeks of data collection, adaptive design procedures were implemented for the face-to-face sample in an attempt to concentrate resources to help meet the goal of 1,200 completed pre-election interviews and improve response rates. This resulted in subsampling a set of cases for which data collection efforts were stopped, as detailed later in this chapter.

Internet Sample

Population

The population of interest for the study was citizens of the United States age 18 and older who lived in the 50 states or District of Columbia at the time of the survey.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame – that is, the list from which we drew the sample – was the list of residential addresses to which the United States Postal Service delivered mail in the 50 states and District of Columbia. This list is called the USPS Computerized Delivery Sequence File (CDSF or DSF). The vendor Marketing Systems Group (MSG) maintains the USPS CDSF and provides monthly updates. The May 2016 frame provided by MSG was used to select the sample, which was de-duplicated against the address sample selected for the ANES Recruitment Pretest Study to assure that no one selected for that study would be selected for the Time Series study.

Sample Size and Coverage

Most of the U.S. population lives at an address where the postal service delivers mail, so most of the population of interest for the study was “covered” by the frame, meaning that most of the population had a chance to be included in the study. After excluding addresses selected for the Recruitment Pretest (noted above) and drop points (see below), an initial sample of 10,000 addresses was selected from the DSF using simple random sampling without replacement. We then subsampled 7,800 addresses to be fielded to achieve the response targets, holding the remaining 2,200 addresses in reserve. The reserve sample was not needed and was not used. All 7,800 fielded addresses received invitations addressed to the residence.

A “drop point” or “drop stop” address is an address associated with more than one dwelling unit where the same mail box or receptacle is used by more than one dwelling unit, and the dwelling units are not differentiated in the address. For example, a building divided into several apartments might receive mail

for all of these apartments through one slot in the building's front door, with no apartment designation in the address, and residents would take their mail from this common receptacle.

Drop point addresses were excluded from selection because individual dwelling units cannot be differentiated for such addresses. This means we could not practically use probability selection methods to select respondents at such addresses. Excluding drop point addresses is a source of bias in the sample design. Drop points account for 2.9 percent of residential addresses nationwide. They are likely to be urban. Our review of mailing list data indicated that they are about 20 percent of housing units in New York City, 15 percent in Chicago, and 10 percent in Boston. Drop point units tend to be substandard rental housing units and are more likely to be occupied by people with lower incomes and members of minority groups.

Face-to-face Sample

The sample for the ANES 2016 face-to-face component was selected from the 48 contiguous states plus DC and consisted of three stages of household selection: primary sampling units (PSUs), secondary sampling units (SSUs, in this case, Census block groups or CBGs) within the selected PSUs, and addresses within the selected SSUs. Finally, after completion of a screening interview, one eligible person within each household was randomly selected to complete the questionnaires; this person is referred to as the SP, or selected person.

PSU Selection

60 PSUs were selected, consisting of individual counties, combinations of counties, or halves of Los Angeles County, as detailed below.

An initial list (sampling frame) of PSUs was formed from all counties in the 48 contiguous states plus DC (N=3,108). This frame was then revised based on two considerations. First, counties with small populations were combined with neighboring counties to form county combinations with at least 50,000 adult citizens (based on data from the American Community Survey 2010-2014 tables). To make interviewer travel within PSUs more economical, combinations were chosen that met the population target while also limiting the geographic size of the combined counties. Second, due to its extraordinary population size, Los Angeles County was divided in two. After these combinations and divisions, the final PSU frame consisted of 1,033 units.

The five largest PSUs were selected with certainty. These were both parts of Los Angeles County, Cook County, IL, Maricopa County, AZ, and Harris County, TX.

The non-certainty PSUs were stratified to improve the precision of the survey estimates. They were first stratified by Census region and a target number of PSUs was allocated to each region based on the total measure of size (number of adult citizens) in each region. While the PSU frame was constructed using a measure of size of 50,000 adult citizens, before selection, we increased this minimum measure of size to 100,000 adult citizens for PSUs that were smaller than that. This was done to avoid having large sampling weights for these PSUs. Within each region we implicitly stratified (i.e., sorted and systematically sampled within each region) by quartiles of percent below poverty and percent minority citizens, based on information from the American Community Survey, and by urban/rural status, based on USDA rural-urban continuum codes.

In addition to the 5 PSUs selected with certainty, we selected 55 PSUs with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the number of adult citizens aged 18 and over as the measure of size. The 55 non-certainty PSUs and 5 certainty PSUs together comprised the total of 60 PSUs selected for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study Face-To-Face component.

SSU Selection

The frame of secondary sampling units consisted of all Census block groups within each of the 60 selected PSUs. Four block groups or SSUs were randomly selected within each PSU for a total of 240 block groups in the sample.

The address based sampling (ABS) frame, which we used for both computing a measure of size for each block group and for address sampling later, was the DSF. For both SSU and address sampling we used the May 2016 frame provided by MSG.

In PSUs consisting of only one county (39 PSUs), the number of addresses from the current ABS frame (May 2016) within each block group was used as the measure of size to select four block groups with probability proportional to size.

For PSUs with two or three counties (16 PSUs), the block group sample was allocated to each county by calculating the expected number of block groups to be sampled in each county, using the number of adult citizens in each county as the measure of size. In counties where whole block groups and some fraction were expected, the whole number of block groups was allocated to those counties and the remaining block groups were randomly allocated to the other counties using the fractions remaining. For example, in one PSU, we expected 0.31 block groups to be allocated to County 1 and 3.69 block groups to be allocated to County 2, based on the number of adult citizens in each. Our rule allocated 3 block groups to County 2 initially, and then a random number was used to allocate the remaining block group to either County 1 or County 2. If the random number was less than or equal to 0.31, County 1 was allocated the 4th block group. Otherwise County 2 was allocated the 4th block group.

For PSUs with four or more counties (five PSUs), maps were used to divide the PSUs into two reasonable “strata” for the allocation, in an attempt to minimize travel for field staff. Then the same allocation rules as for PSUs with two or three counties were applied to allocate block group sampling in each of the pseudo-strata.

For all PSUs, the measure of size for sampling block groups, once allocation was determined, was the number of addresses within each block group on the current ABS frame. The sample was selected using the allocations to the counties and the measure of size to obtain the sampled 240 block groups, with four in each PSU. Since Los Angeles represents two PSUs, eight block groups were sampled from that area.

Address Selection

After block groups were selected for each PSU, the next step was selecting the addresses for the study. The typical procedure is to select an equal number of addresses from the ABS frame from each sampled block group giving an approximately equal probability sample overall. However, the ABS frame is not always complete and this is more of a problem in rural areas. In some studies a traditional listing procedure is used to identify housing units and then select the sample in a few rural areas.

To examine whether listing was needed in some block groups, counts of addresses from the ABS frame were compared to counts of occupied housing units from the Census 2010 SF1 for each sampled block group. There were very few areas where listing was necessary based on these ratios. After analysis, we determined that traditional listing was needed in four of the block groups. In each of these SSUs, field staff traveled to the block group and listed all of the dwelling units in it. Those lists were then used to select the address sample from those block groups, ignoring the ABS frame listings.

A total of 1,200 completed surveys was the goal. To meet this requirement, a sample of 12 addresses was selected from each of the 236 non-listed block groups using ABS. An additional 48 addresses were selected from the listed block groups (12 from each of the four listed block groups) using the frames provided by the listers. This resulted in a total sample of 2,880 addresses. This sample size accounted for an estimated vacancy rate of 10 percent, an initial response rate (after 6 weeks of data collection) of 40 percent, and an additional conditional response rate of 21 percent for the last two weeks of data collection, after adaptive design during fielding was implemented (see below).

The final stage of sampling was selecting a person at each selected address. See the sections on “screening” in the Data Collection chapter for descriptions of this person-selection process.

Adaptive Design: Subsampling

During the last two weeks of data collection, adaptive design was implemented to concentrate resources on a smaller set of cases. This was done in an attempt to obtain the desired target of 1,200 completed pre-election surveys and to increase weighted response rates. For the set of cases that had not yet responded and were not hard refusals or already had interview appointments, we modeled the aggregate response propensity by SSU (block group), using available sampling frame, geographic, and para-data. The model used to assess response propensity was based on the block group level low response score available on the Census Planning Database (PDB) and was developed from a face-to-face survey similar to ANES. The model was then used to convert the score to a predicted probability of response for each block group (SSU) in the sample. We then paired the SSUs considering not only the response propensities, but also the geographic locations of the SSUs, as well as comments from field supervisors about staff availability and other case-specific information. Attempts were made to pair SSUs with different response propensities, equalize the case load, and minimize potential travel distances between the SSUs within each pair.

Once pairs were formed, one pair of SSUs in each PSU was randomly selected to continue data collection efforts, while the other pair was subsampled out. In nine PSUs, there was no subsampling for adaptive design due to one or more of the considerations listed above (field staff availability, travel, or case load issues). In the other 51 PSUs, one pair of SSUs was selected to continue and the other pair was dropped from data collection efforts. These selections resulted in 663 addresses continuing to be worked through the end of the data collection period (November 7, 2016), and 531 addresses being subsampled out. Sample weights were adjusted for cases affected by adaptive design to account for the subsampling; cases selected received a weighting factor of 2 and cases subsampled out received a weighting factor of 0. As a result of this subsampling, the unweighted response rate is not meaningful for this study and response rates must be weighted. See the Weights chapter for further detail on the sample weights.

3. INTERVIEWER RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Recruiting & Hiring

Our goal was to recruit 120 field interviewers (FIs) to staff 60 PSUs for the face-to-face component of the study. Recruitment efforts were directed by a field director and a team of four field supervisors (FSs). (Later, during field work, two additional FSs and one additional field director worked on the project.)

The field recruitment team used Westat's corporate Field HR department to help recruit field staff. To supplement the pool of Westat experienced candidates, the recruitment team targeted sampled areas with job advertisements. External applicants were screened and interviewed in-depth, with multiple members of the recruitment team assessing qualifications and coming to a consensus on hiring decisions. Preference was given to those with survey research experience.

One hundred and thirty-three interviewers were recruited and offered the position, with 15 of them withdrawing their application before training. Of the remaining 118, 9 were designated as full-time travelers who could work in areas that were not fully staffed by local interviewers. Most of the interviewers hired had previous experience, and 11 required Westat's corporate General Interviewing Training (GIT), which teaches the basic of survey research interviewing. Eighty four of the interviewers hired were shared with other Westat field studies.

Training

Interviewers spent approximately 20 hours in training and study for the pre-election ANES interview before beginning fieldwork. Westat designed a comprehensive training package that was presented to interviewers through distance learning. The initial training covered procedures and protocols related to the pre-election survey only; a separate training focusing on different or new elements of the post-election survey was conducted later.

The pre-election training guided the interviewers through a series of self-paced blocks of reading the field procedures manual, watching online instructional videos, practicing interviews in group web conference sessions, role-playing interviews in online practice sessions while paired with another interviewer, and participating in discussion and instructional conference calls led by field supervisors. ANES staff monitored training sessions and provided occasional feedback.

Primary elements of training included introducing the study and securing cooperation from respondents, screening the household and identifying the selected person, conducting the main ANES interview, and administrative and technical matters. The training for introducing the study and securing cooperation included training on confidentiality, handling refusals, answering respondent questions, and describing the content and sponsorship of the study. Training for screening and identifying the selected person included whom to interview for the screener, the definition of a household member and eligible respondent, and whom to interview for the pre-election study. Training for the main interview included reading questions verbatim, reading at an appropriate pace, using the respondent booklet, answering respondent questions or comments, handling item refusals and "don't know" answers, and transcribing answers to open-ended questions verbatim. Administrative and technical aspects of training included working cases at appropriate times of day, identifying eligible dwelling units, entering call disposition records, making dwelling unit observations, logging work hours, and using the field materials.

The training sessions were scheduled to be completed over the course of a week. Interviewers received their training materials on Friday, August 27, 2016. Scheduled group sessions began on Tuesday, August 30. Field supervisors monitored the completion of all types of sessions, and ensured that interviewers stayed on course. Approximately 10 percent of the interviewers required an extension to the scheduled training window, due to a variety of reasons including technical difficulties, personal and family issues, and other work obligations.

Training Materials

Each interviewer received a set of training materials and equipment just prior to the training window. Each interviewer received:

- Training Instruction Guide – A hard copy booklet with tabbed sections for each of the 32 training sessions. Each session was located behind sequentially numbered tabs, and contained precise instructions for completing that session.
- Field Procedures Manual – A hard copy manual that contained detailed instructions and protocols for all aspects of field interviewing on ANES.
- Mocked up case materials to use as a reference during the practice sessions.
- Respondent Booklet for use during the pre-election interview practice session.
- Job Aid card that helped interviewers use probes and follow interviewing protocol.
- Refusal Conversion job aid, in the form of Westat’s *Converting Refusals* magazine.
- Laptop Computer – Toshiba Portege R30 i5.
- iPhone – iPhone 5S or iPhone 6.

Training Sessions

The training sessions were designed to be completed sequentially. Table 3-1 displays information about each type of training session.

Table 3-1. Training session summary

<i>Session</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Mode</i>
1	Getting to know your ANES laptop	1	60	Online/admin/reading
2	Read Chapter 1 of Field Procedures Manual: Introduction and Overview	1	30	Reading
3	Introduction to ANES; overview of sample and tasks	1	10	Video
4	Read Chapter 2 of Field Procedures Manual: Field Interviewer Responsibilities	1	15	Reading
5	Responsibilities of an FI on ANES	1	15	Video
6	Quiz: Basics of ANES Study and FI Responsibilities	1	15	Online

7	Read chapters 3, 4 and 5 of FPM: Working with Sampled Addresses, Contacting Household Members, Managing Cases in the IMS	1	60	Reading
8	Introduction to the IMS	1	45	WebEx
9	Read chapter 6 of FPM: Overview of the iPhone and mFOS	1	30	Reading
10	Using your iPhone	1	25	Video
11	Practice using your iPhone	1	20	Practice
12	Documenting contacts in EROCs	1	30	Video
12a	Introduction to mFOS	1	45	Video
13	Read chapter 7 of FPM: Completing the Screener	1	30	Reading
14	Dwelling Unit Observations and Screener Demo	1	45	Scheduled interactive web training session
15	DU OBS and Screener practice	2	30	Practice
16	Read Refusal Conversion magazine	2	30	Reading
17	Refusal conversion at the household level	2	15	Video
17a	ANES specifics for gaining cooperation	2	15	Reading
18	Household screener contact and cooperation role-play	2	45	Scheduled interactive web training session
19	Read chapters 8 and 9 of FPM: Pre-Election Questionnaire Admin and Wrapping up the PRE Interview	3	90	Reading
20	Introduction to the PRE questionnaire	3	20	Video
21	PRE Interactive	3	90	Scheduled interactive web training session
22	Dyad pairs for role-plays	3	120	Phone
23	Address based sample and working your cases	4	60	Conference call
24	Self-paced administration: organize supplies, plan a work week	4	50	Self-paced administrative tasks
25	EROC entry practice	4	30	Practice
26	Mobile EROC practice	4	30	Practice
27	Supervisor check-in	4	45	Phone with supervisor

28	Interactive final practice	5	60	Phone
29	Administrative tasks and quality control	5	60	Conference call
30	Read chapter 10 of FPM: Quality Control & Administrative Procedures	5	30	Reading
31	Working with your supervisor	5	45	Conference call
32	Your assignment: receive assigned cases and prepare for work	5	90	Administrative

Testing Interviewers

After training and before they began fieldwork, interviewers completed a test of their knowledge of key elements of the training. Interviewers completed a “certification interview” and were evaluated by a supervisor, and interviewers completed a written test. The certification interview required the interviewer to complete representative tasks from an ANES interview. The written test was as shown below. An answer key appears at the end of the test.

1. Who can complete the Screener?
 - A. A member of the household who is at least 18 years old.
 - B. Anyone who answers the door.
 - C. Any member of the household.
 - D. A household member or a knowledgeable neighbor.

2. Who does *not* count as a household member?
 - A. Someone who lives at the address as their primary residence
 - B. Someone who usually lives at the address but is away at school staying in a dorm
 - C. A domestic employee who lives and sleeps at the address
 - D. A member of the armed forces stationed somewhere else

3. You must transmit every day that you work. Which of the following is not a reason why transmission is required?
 - A. You may sometimes receive updates to your systems and instruments when you transmit.
 - B. You can only get paid if you transmit every day.
 - C. Home Office, the client, and Field Management will be looking for daily progress, and can only see the current status if all data has been transmitted.
 - D. You may receive new cases if your Supervisor decides to transfer cases to you.

4. If you complete a DU OBS or EROC on paper, when and how must it be entered into electronic records?
 - A. You must do it later that same day.
 - B. You must do it by the end of the week.
 - C. You will do it with your field supervisor during your next meeting.
 - D. It will be done at Westat’s main office at the end of the study in November.

5. When should you enter your work hours in your electronic timesheet?
 - A. At the end of each reporting period

- B. Once per week
- C. Every second day that you work
- D. Every day that you work

6. How many hours per week may you work without special authorization from your FS?
- A. 24 hours per week
 - B. 40 hours per week
 - C. 48 hours per week
 - D. 60 hours per week

7. You are planning your next visit to a case with the following call history on 3 attempts:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Result</i>
Tue Sep 6	7:05pm	134 Unable to locate - Screener
Thu Sep 8	10:18am	111 No one home - Screener
Sat Sep 10	2:30pm	111 No one home - Screener

Which of the following is the best day and time for your next visit?

- A. Sunday at 9:00am
- B. Monday at 12:30pm
- C. Monday at 7:00pm
- D. Tuesday at 7:30am

8. Which of the following are **eligible** dwelling units?

Mark all that apply.

- A single family home
- A condominium
- A rented apartment
- A trailer in a trailer park
- An apartment over a retail shop where the shop owner lives
- A convalescent hospital
- A college dormitory
- A homeless shelter
- A vacation home used by the owners for 3 months per year

9. You visit a sampled address at the beginning of your workday and find no one home, so you enter an EROC for “No one home - Screener.” At the end of your day the sampled address is on your way home so you stop a second time and also find there is no one home. Do you...

- A. Make no record for the last visit, because you already did one with the same result that day.
- B. Make a note in the case folder of the last visit, but do not enter an EROC for it.
- C. Enter another EROC for the last visit.

10. You travel to a sampled address for the first time and find that it is inside a large gated community that is locked so you cannot enter. What code would you enter for this EROC?

- A. 114 Callback – Screener
 - B. 134 Invalid address, Other – Screener
 - C. 138 Unable to Access – Screener
 - D. 139 Multi Unit – Screener
11. Who is paying for the study?
- A. National Endowment for the Humanities
 - B. National Science Foundation
 - C. Social Science Research Council
 - D. American Academy of Arts and Sciences
12. Under what circumstances can you conduct the Pre interview with someone other than a person selected by the Screener?
- A. If the SP refuses to do the Pre
 - B. If the SP moves away after screening
 - C. If the SP does not speak English or Spanish, but another household member speaks English
 - D. None; only the SP is allowed to do the Pre
13. During the Pre interview you ask a question and the SP says, “I’m not going to answer that.” How should you respond?
- A. Code the answer “refused” and continue the interview.
 - B. Say, “We are paying you for this so I need you to answer, please.”
 - C. Say, “I understand, but your responses are confidential.” Then repeat the question.
 - D. Wait 3 seconds, then say, “It would be a big help if you could please give your best answer, even if you’re not completely sure.”
14. During the Pre interview you ask a question and the SP says, “Hmm. I don’t know how to answer that one.” How should you respond?
- A. Code the answer “don’t know” and continue the interview.
 - B. Say, “We are paying you for this so I need you to answer, please.”
 - C. Say, “I understand, but your responses are confidential.” Then repeat the question.
 - D. Wait 3 seconds, then say, “It would be a big help if you could please give your best answer, even if you’re not completely sure.”
15. At the beginning of the Pre interview the respondent goes off on a tangent about how terrible one of the presidential candidates is. Which of these would be your best response before you continue the interview?
- A. Say, “Oh I know, I feel the same way sometimes.”
 - B. Say, “I hear that a lot these days.”
 - C. Say, “I’ll be asking you some questions on that topic later.”
 - D. Say, “Some of my best friends feel that way.”
16. How do you complete the Dwelling Unit Observations (DU OBS)?
- A. By yourself
 - B. With the screener respondent

- C. With the SP
 - D. With any person knowledgeable about the area, such as a neighbor or household member
17. When recording an SP's answer to an open-ended question, what should you type?
- A. Summarize the answer briefly in a few words.
 - B. Describe the SP's answer briefly in your own words.
 - C. Type everything the SP says exactly, in full, word-for-word.
 - D. Let the SP answer fully and then ask them to summarize in one sentence what you will type.
18. During the Pre interview, how fast should you normally read the questions out loud?
- A. About 2 words per second.
 - B. As fast as you can read and the respondent can understand.
 - C. As slowly as you can without annoying the respondent.
 - D. At whatever pace you find natural.
19. If someone at a sampled DU refuses to complete the Screener, what should you do?
- A. Accept the refusal respectfully and later discuss follow-up strategies with your field supervisor.
 - B. Offer the respondent more money to do the interview.
 - C. Go back the next day, or as soon as possible, and try again.
 - D. Be more assertive toward the refusing person to push them to cooperate.
20. When are you allowed to discuss a respondent's answers to the interview with someone else who is not working on the project?
- A. When a journalist contacts you.
 - B. When a family member of the respondent already knows that the SP is taking the survey.
 - C. After the study is over.
 - D. Never.

Answer key:

1: A 2: D 3: B 4: A 5: D 6: B 7: C 8: 1 thru 5 9: C 10: C 11: B 12: D 13: C 14: D 15: C
16: A 17: C 18: A 19: A 20: D

Training on the Post-Election Wave

Prior to the launch of the post-election phase of the study, interviewers received training in the changes to data collection materials and protocols required for post-election interviewing. The post-election training consisted of approximately 4.5 hours of the following components: independent reading; video and quiz; independent practice with the post-election questionnaire; and scheduled dyad practice. Each interviewer received:

- Training Instruction Guide – A hard copy booklet with tabbed sections for each of the 6 training sessions. Each session was located behind sequentially numbered tabs, and contained precise instructions for completing that session.
- Respondent Booklet for the post-election survey for use during the practice session.
- Job Aid card that helped interviewers use probes and follow interviewing protocol.

The self-guided training was completed between November 4-10, 2016; interviewers were required to complete all six training modules before working any post-election cases.

Continual Training

As needs arose throughout the data collection period, additional training was provided to field interviewers. Topics requiring additional instruction included: tips and talking points for gaining cooperation; CARI feedback and evaluation; mobile Field Operating System (mFOS)/iPhone best practices; and field procedures for adaptive design.

Field Supervisor Training

In addition to completing all of the training sessions assigned to interviewers, field supervisors received training from the field directors and Westat's Field HR staff. Field supervisor training sessions were administered using conference calls and WebEx presentations. Topics covered included supervisory responsibilities for training, study factors affecting potential obstacles in field data collection, how to manage travelers, quality control, the CARI coding system, supervising interviewers, and how to use the online supervisor management system.

Two field supervisors who were new to supervising household studies completed Westat's general Field Supervisor Training to prepare them for monitoring data collection, supervising field staff, and handling general administrative tasks. All six field supervisors completed training on Westat's personnel policies and evaluations, the ANES Study Management System, ANES production reports, and study specific components of probing, gaining cooperation, refusal conversion, using travelers, and tracking expenses. The field directors and Westat's Field HR staff conducted training via WebEx presentations, conference calls, and memos.

4. QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

Two of the main purposes of the ANES Time Series are to collect data that allow scholars to describe and explain voting behavior in the current election and to monitor trends over time. Asking timely questions about current elections requires innovations, while continuing the long-running time series to monitor trends requires some continuity in instrumentation. To meet these objectives the questionnaire repeated many questions that have been asked on prior ANES surveys and incorporated many new questions as well.

Innovation in ANES questionnaire development is led by the PIs with support from the ANES board, staff, and broader scholarly community, especially through the Online Commons. The ANES has been built over many decades by input from a broad base of support in the scholarly community, and the PIs have sought to enhance that participation through the use of the Online Commons as a major source of innovation in developing questionnaires.

The 2016 study design also had the objective to reduce the length of the questionnaires by more than 10 percent compared to the 2012 study. In 2012 the interview was longer than a typical Time Series interview, and for reasons of cost, respondent burden, and contractual obligation, it was necessary to reduce the number of questions to bring the median face-to-face interview length down to a maximum of 80 minutes.

Questionnaire content was selected by the PIs based on formal proposals submitted to the ANES Online Commons and based on input from the ANES advisory board and staff.

Online Commons

The ANES Online Commons (OC) is a forum on the ANES website (www.electionstudies.org) for scholars to propose questions for the Time Series and to provide constructive feedback on others' proposals. The OC was first developed for the ANES 2006 Pilot Study and ANES has regularly relied on OC proposals since then for the 2008, 2012, and 2016 Time Series studies as well as the 2010-2012 Evaluations of Government and Society Study. Collectively, hundreds of scholars have proposed thousands of questions for the ANES.

ANES conducts pilot studies from time to time to test new questions prior to their inclusion on Time Series studies. ANES conducted the ANES 2016 Pilot Study for this developmental purpose for the 2016 Time Series.

Scholars made 33 OC proposals for the current study or the ANES 2016 Pilot Study. The study's PIs reviewed all proposals and the ANES Board provided additional review. About half of the proposals resulted in questions being asked on an ANES study in 2016.

Proposals were reviewed by ANES Board members and PIs using several criteria, as follows.

1. Problem-Relevant.

Are the theoretical motivations, proposed concepts and survey items relevant to ongoing controversies among researchers? How will the data that the proposers expect to observe advance the debate? What

specific analyses of the data will be performed? What might these analyses reveal? How would these findings be relevant to specific questions or controversies?

2. Suitability to ANES.

The primary mission of the ANES is to advance our understanding of voter choice and electoral participation. *Ceteris paribus*, concepts and instrumentation that are relevant to our understanding of these phenomena will be considered more favorably than items tapping other facets of politics, public opinion, American culture or society.

3. Building on Solid Theoretical Footing.

Does the proposed instrumentation follow from a plausible theory of political behavior?

4. Demonstrated Validity and Reliability of Proposed Items.

Proposed items should be accompanied by evidence demonstrating their validity and reliability. Validity has various facets: e.g., construct validity, concurrent validity, discriminant validity and predictive validity. Any assessment of predictive validity should keep in mind criterion 2, above. Reliability can be demonstrated in various ways; one example is test-retest reliability.

We understand that many of the Pilot Study proposals will include novel concepts and/or instrumentation and may lack empirical evidence demonstrating validity and/or reliability.

5. Breadth of Relevance and Generalizability.

Will the research that results from the proposed instrumentation be useful to many scholars, or only a few? *Ceteris paribus*, items that are potentially relevant for a wide range of analyses will be considered more favorably than items that would seem to have less applicability.

6. Comment Specifically on Instrumentation.

For those proposals whose ideas you deem worthy of discussion at our Board meeting, please take time to examine the instrumentation directly, to see if it is consistent with good surveying technique and effectively captures the concepts proposed by the investigator. When appropriate, feel free to propose alternative wording, response options etc. if you feel that would be helpful.

Continuity and Innovation

The questionnaires consisted of approximately 695 ANES questions (excluding questions that were part of the module for the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems). Approximately 73% of the questions were repeated from prior ANES Time Series questionnaires without alteration. Approximately 7 percent were revised versions of previously asked questions, and 20 percent of the questions were new to the Time Series in 2016.

New questions in 2016 addressed issues including immigration, trade, outsourcing, health care and the Affordable Care Act, campaign finance, Middle East policy, policing and race, vaccination requirements, transgender issues, and matters of equality or inequality such as parental leave, gender differences in pay, and the minimum wage. New items also addressed candidate traits such as an even temperament and speaking one's mind, the emotional response of disgust for candidates, and candidate behavior regarding the treatment of women. New questions regarding the political process addressed satisfaction with parties and party nominees, political correctness, the acceptability of violence, and how Supreme Court nominations should be evaluated.

New questions that lacked extensive prior evidence of their validity were, whenever possible, pre-tested. The ANES 2016 Pilot Study was conducted in January, 2016, for the purpose of testing such questions for possible inclusion in the ANES 2016 Time Series Study. Some questions were also included in the ANES 2016 Recruitment Pretest Study for this purpose.

Content Overview

Time Series questionnaires cover a broad range of topics. The approximate percentage of the 2016 questionnaire devoted to each concept (excluding CSES) is shown below:

10%	Voting behavior
11%	Candidate evaluations
3%	Party evaluations
7%	Evaluations of government and politics
15%	Demographics
5%	Personal experience and outlook
10%	Political engagement
7%	Predispositions
13%	Group identities and attitudes
18%	Political issues
1%	Other

New Modules and Items in 2016

The questionnaires were organized in “modules” consisting of groups of questions (also referred to as “items”) on related topics. Table 4-1 describes the modules that were new in 2016. The table includes a brief description of the items in each module and a count of items (separated by the main content questions and the follow-up questions that determine attitude strength).

Table 4-1. New modules in ANES 2016 Time Series questionnaire

New Module	Brief Description of Item(s)	Module Name	# of content Qs	# of strength follow-up Qs
Economic issues				
1 Economic equality	Minimum wage should be increased/decreased; Govt should increase/decrease spending on health insurance	ECONEQUAL	2	1
2 Economic mobility	How much opportunity in U.S.; Ability to improve financial well-being compared to 20 yrs ago	ECONMOBIL	2	1
3 Free trade	Favor/oppose U.S. making free trade agreements; Increasing trade good/bad for U.S.	FREETRADE	2	1
4 Regulating banks	Govt should do more/less to regulate banks	REGBANK	1	1
Other policy issues				
5 Syria/ISIS	Favor/oppose sending ground troops to fight ISIS; Favor/oppose allowing Syrian refugees in U.S.	SYRIA	2	2
6 Vaccinations	Favor/oppose requiring children vaccinated for public school; Do health benefits of vaccinations outweigh risks	VACCINE1/ VACCINE2	2	2
7 Transgender policy	Which bathroom should transgender people use	TRANSPOLICY	1	1
8 Religious exemptions	Should businesses be allowed to refuse wedding-related services to same-sex couples	RELIGEXEMP	1	1
Politics				
9 Compromise in politics	Prefer govt officials compromise vs stick to principles	COMPROMISE	1	0
10 Presidential nominee process	Pres cand should be chosen by voters vs party leaders	PRESNOM	1	0
11 Political violence	Justified to use violence for political goals; How much do protesters deserve it if "roughed up"; How likely is R to hit someone; How hard is it for R to control temper	POLVIOL	4	0
12 Third party	Is a third party needed; How much would R like to have a third party	THIRDPARTY	2	0
13 Reasons for not registering to vote	Main reason R did not register to vote	NONREG	1	1
14 Percent vote each candidate will receive	Percent vote each candidate will receive in national vote and in state vote	VOTEPERC1/ VOTEPERC2	2	0
15 Release of Trump recording	Did R hear about Trump recording; Does R think the recording should matter	RPCVID	2	0
16 Hispanics in political office	How important is it that more Hispanics are elected to political office	HISPPRES	1	0
17 Retrospective items at end of 2-term presidency	Feel "angry" because of Obama (<i>Last time in TS in 2008</i>) Feel "proud" because of Obama (<i>Last time in TS in 2008</i>) Economy better/worse/same compared to 2008 (<i>Last time in TS in 2000</i>)	RETRO	3	1
18 Updated CSES module (CSES 5)	New Q's (20) on topics of "attitudes about elites," "outgroup attitudes," "national identity" and more. Some questions (3) were included in the new CSES module and were not in 2012, but appeared in CSES modules in previous ANES Time Series surveys.	CSES5	23	0

Table 4-1. New modules in ANES 2016 Time Series questionnaire—continued

New Module	Brief Description of Item(s)	Module Name	# of content Qs	# of strength follow-up Qs
Gender				
19 Gender policy	Favor/oppose equal pay for women; Favor/oppose parental leave	GENDPOL	2	2
20 Feminism	Does R consider self to be feminist/anti-feminist (<i>Similar "feminist" question asked in 1992</i>); How important is being feminist/anti-feminist	FEMINISM	5	0
21 Gender resentment	Women interpret innocent remarks as sexist; Women fail to appreciate what men do for them; Women gain power by getting control over men; Women put men on a tight leash	GENDRES	4	0
22 Presidential candidate treatment of women	Does RPC/DPC treat women well/poorly	TREATWOMEN	2	2
23 Gender of respondent's children	Does R have any sons/daughters	RCHILD	1	0
Attitudes				
24 Right-wing authoritarianism	Country needs free thinkers; Country would be great if we honor ways of our forefathers; Country needs a strong, determined leader who will crush evil	RWA	3	0
25 White racial consciousness	How important is it that whites change laws unfair to whites; How likely that whites unable to find a job because employers hire minorities	WHITE	2	0
26 Political correctness	People too easily offended vs change the way we talk to be more sensitive	POLCORRECT	1	0
27 Attitudes towards police	Do police treat whites or blacks better; Does fed govt treat whites or blacks better	TREATBLACK	2	2
28 Nationalism	World would be better if people from other countries were more like Americans	NATLSM	1	0
Personal experiences				
29 Respondent's experience with police	Past 12 mos, R/family member stopped/questioned by police; R ever been arrested	OWNPOLICE	2	0
30 Respondent's rating of own skin tone	R select skin tone from graphic; How much discrimination has R faced because of skin color	SKINTONE	2	0
31 Boycott/buycott	R ever bought or declined to buy product or service due to political/social values of the company	BOYCOTT	1	0
32 Respondent experiences with survey	How easy for R to access internet; Rate interviewer's performance; Rate interview; Open-ended comments	IW/ENDWEB	4	2
33 Allow access to Facebook	Does R use Facebook account; Will R share some data with ANES	FACEBOOK/ FBCARD	2	2

Table 4-2 provides a description of new items added to existing modules. New items supplemented the existing set or, in some cases, replaced existing items. For example, in the Supreme Court module, all previous questions were replaced. Items are considered “new” if they were not asked in the ANES 2012 Time Series Study; a few items were previously asked in earlier Time Series studies, and this is noted in

the table. In some cases, such as terrorism worry and cognitive style (“need to evaluate”), past studies have measured the concept using different items.

Table 4-2. New items added to existing ANES 2012 Time Series modules for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study

Existing Module	Brief Description of Added Item(s)	Existing Module Name	# of content Qs	# of strength follow-up Qs
Feeling thermometers				
1 Pre political figure feeling thermometers (FT)	FT for Bill Clinton (<i>Last time in TS in 2008</i>); FT for Gary Johnson (Libertarian Pres Cand) (<i>Last time 3rd party Pres FT in TS in 2004</i>); FT for Bill Weld (Libertarian VP Cand) (<i>Last time 3rd party VP FT in TS in 2002</i>); FT for Jill Stein (Green Pres Cand) (<i>Last time another 3rd party Pres FT in TS in 2002</i>)	THERMPRE	4	0
2 Post political figure FTs	FT for Pope Francis; FT for Gary Johnson (Libertarian Pres Cand) (<i>Last time 3rd party Pres FT in TS in 2004</i>); FT for Jill Stein (Green Pres Cand) (<i>Last time another 3rd party Pres FT in TS in 2002</i>); FT for second foreign leader (Putin; Merkel already added in place of Cameron)	THERMPO	4	0
3 Post group FTs	FT for transgender people; FT for scientists; FT for Black Lives Matter; FT for the police (<i>Last time in TS in 1992</i>); FT for Jews (<i>Last time in TS in 2008</i>)	THERMGR	5	0
Presidential candidates affect/traits				
4 Affect for presidential candidates	Feel "disgusted" because of DPC and RPC	CANDAFF	2	0
5 Pres candidate traits	Speaks his/her mind; Even-tempered	CTRAIT	4	0
Policy Issues				
6 Campaign finance	Favor/oppose limits on campaign spending; Does Congress pass laws to benefit organizations that spend money to support candidates; Does Congress pass laws to benefit people that give [randomized amount of money]	CAMPFIN	3	0
7 Government policy on immigration	Favor/oppose changing constitution so that children of unauthorized immigrants do not automatically get citizenship if born in U.S.; What should happen to immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children; Favor/oppose building a wall on the U.S. border with Mexico	IMMIG	3	3
8 Environmental policy	Favor/oppose fracking; Should fed govt be doing more about rising temperatures	ENVIR	2	1
9 Effect of health care law	Has health care law increased/decreased cost of health care for Americans; Has health care law increased/decreased cost of health care for R	HLTHLAW	2	0
10 U.S. position in the world	How willing should U.S. be to use military force to solve international problems (<i>Last time in TS in 1998; revised in 2016</i>)	USWORLD	1	0
11 Supreme Court	When selecting for Supreme Court, how much should legal qualifications be considered; When selecting for Supreme Court, how much should the way nominee likely to vote be considered; Should Congress vote on Supreme Court nominee Merrick Garland	SUPCT	3	0
12 Terrorism	How worried is R that U.S. will experience terrorist attack	DHS	1	0
13 U.S. support for Israel	In Israeli/Palestinian conflict, how much should U.S. support Israelis/Palestinians? (in one version, Israeli Q comes first; in another version, Palestinian Q comes first)	ISRSUPP	1	1

Table 4-2. New items added to existing ANES 2012 Time Series modules for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study—continued

Existing Module	Brief Description of Added Item(s)	Existing Module Name	# of content Qs	# of follow-up Qs
Attitudes on race/ethnicity/gender				
14 CASI attitudes toward race and gender groups	How much influence do Asian-Americans have in U.S. politics (<i>Last time in TS in 2000</i>)	RACEGENPO	1	0
15 CASI group stereotypes	Rating of "violent-peaceful" for Whites (<i>Last time in TS in 1992</i>); Rating of "violent-peaceful" for Blacks (<i>Last time in TS in 1992</i>); Rating of "violent-peaceful" for Hispanics (<i>Last time in TS in 1992</i>); Rating of "violent-peaceful" for Asian-Americans (<i>Last time in TS in 1992</i>);	STYPEPO	4	0
16 Group links	For Asian Rs, how much life affected by what happens to Asians	LINK	1	0
17 CASI discrimination	Discrimination against Asian-Americans; Discrimination against men; Discrimination against Muslims; Discrimination against Christians; Discrimination against transgender people	DISCRIM	5	0
18 Woman president	How important is it that more women be elected to political office	WPRES	1	0
Info about R				
19 Demographics	How would R describe his/her social class; Does R trace ancestry to Mexico	DEM	2	1
20 Community involvement	In past 12 months, has R contacted: federal elected official; federal non-elected official; state elected official; state non-elected official	INVOLV	4	4
21 Cognitive style	Six items, such as "I form opinions about everything," used for adaptive battery	COG	6	0
22 Non-mainstream beliefs	Is Barack Obama a Muslim	NONMAIN	1	1
23 CASI Self-reported gender	"Other" option added to gender Q, with follow-up to confirm "other" was not chosen incorrectly	SELFGEND	0	1
24 Political knowledge	What is the minimum wage in R's state	KNOWL	1	0

Self-administered Sections of the Questionnaires

The entire Internet interview was self-administered, while most of the face-to-face interview was administered by a professional interviewer. A section of the face-to-face interview was self-administered, which is a process known as Computer Aided Self-Interviewing (CASI). For this part of the interview, the respondent used the interviewer's laptop computer while the interviewer stepped away, where the screen was out of the interviewer's view, so the respondent could answer questions privately. The purpose of a CASI section of the questionnaire was to improve data quality and completeness for questions where respondents may be more truthful or cooperative when responding to a computer-administered questionnaire than to a live interviewer.

Topics included in the pre-election CASI section were gender, political violence, feminism, wealth, income, media sources of information about the presidential campaign, gun ownership, vocabulary (the Wordsum test), gender questions, sexual orientation, political knowledge, and ratings of the interview and interviewer. In the post-election CASI section, questions addressed parenthood, experiences with the police, income, feeling thermometers for groups, white racial opinions, government and police treatment of blacks and whites, racial identity, personality, violence, stereotyping, discrimination, and use of Facebook.

Format Differences for Self-completed Items

There were slight formatting or interface differences between the web administration and the self-administered portion of the face-to-face interview. Internet questionnaires were programmed using Unicom Intelligence and administered over the Internet in web browsers, while CASI questions were programmed and administered using Blaise on laptop computers. The resulting graphical interfaces were not identical.

The CASI system displayed questions in white text on a dark blue-gray background, with the response options spaced approximately two lines below the question and indented approximately 18 characters from the left edge of the question text. Response options used radio buttons. The questions appeared in a sans-serif typeface that appears similar to Calibri. “Next” and “Back” buttons were in the bottom right and left corners of the window, respectively.

In the web format, the ANES name and logo appeared in the top left corner of the screen. Many formatting details depend on the configuration of the respondent’s device and browser. The questions normally were displayed in black text on a white background, with the response options appearing immediately below the question text, with radio buttons indented about 1 character from the left edge of the question text. The typeface also depended on the user’s browser settings, but our test system displayed it in a transitional serif face that appears to be Times New Roman. “Next” and “Back” buttons were relatively closely spaced just below the response options and were shaped like boxes with rounded corners. When displayed on a mobile device or in a narrow browser window, the response options were displayed as response buttons (where the entire text of each response option was a button) instead of radio buttons.

Mode Differences

The questionnaire was designed for comparability between modes. Most questions were administered the same way in the face-to-face interviews and online questionnaires. Some mode differences in the questionnaire were necessitated by differences in the mode of administration.

In the questionnaire documentation, differences between the modes are indicated by the “WEB SPEC” field. If no “WEB SPEC” field is included, the question specifications were identical for the two modes. The first example of a distinctive Internet specification occurred for the item CAMPINT_PREVVTWHO, where the specification is as follows:

CAMPINT_PREVVTWHO SECTION:20 ITEM:9 KEEP STATUS: 3a FTF CAPI AND INTERNET PRE-ELECTION
ITEM LABEL: Recall of last (2012) Presidential vote choice

IF R SAYS VOTED FOR PRESIDENT IN 2012:

Which one did you vote for?
{DO NOT PROBE 'DK' RESPONSE}
1. Barack Obama
2. Mitt Romney
5. Other {SPECIFY}

WEB SPEC: Online, include a small text box for option 5 in place of 'SPECIFY.'
RESPONSE OPTIONS ORDER: As listed
ENTRY TYPE: Single punch

The instruction to include a text box in place of the {SPECIFY} instruction to the interviewer indicates that the Internet questionnaire included a blank space on the questionnaire for the respondent to type their own answer. The face-to-face CAPI interface also would have included a field for interviewers to enter the respondent's answer. (Note that the entries in brackets, such as "DO NOT PROBE 'DK' RESPONSE", are interviewer instructions that were displayed on the CAPI screen for interviewers to read but were not read aloud to respondents and were not displayed in the online questionnaire.)

Web specifications that called for differences from the face-to-face interview consisted primarily of the following types:

- Change pronouns to be appropriate for the self-complete mode. For example, change "I" to "we" when "I" referred to the interviewer, or change "I am going to read you a list" to "we will show you a list," or change "tell me" to "enter."
- Include a text box in place of a "specify" instruction.
- Omit parentheses around text that was optional for interviewers to read aloud.
- Display two items on the same screen.
- Add an online-only instruction such as "Click Next to continue." or "Type the numbers."
- Omit a face-to-face-only instruction such as "You can just give me the number of your choice."
- Omit references to the respondent booklet.
- Omit volunteered response options.
- Explicitly offer response options that are only accepted in the FTF interview if volunteered.
- Correct punctuation that was ungrammatical in the face-to-face questionnaire, such as replacing an ellipsis with a colon.
- Provide item selection logic that accounts for the different codes used for item nonresponse in the two modes.
- Change listed response options to match the question stem when the listed options in the face-to-face included options that did not strictly match, such as "something else" in the stem being rendered as "other" in the FTF response options.
- Add a nonresponse prompt conditional on the length of the response to an open-ended question. For example, at DEM_OCCNOW, if the response was fewer than 15 characters the respondent was prompted, "Can you please write a little more about what you do in your job?"

Substantive mode difference in party identification question

Perhaps the most noteworthy substantive mode difference applies to the questions measuring party identification (PID). These questions have a long history on the Time Series and were written at a time when it was considered acceptable to code volunteered responses to closed-ended questions.

The traditional PID question (PTYID_RPTYID), in use since 1952, first asks, "Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?" Those who say "independent," or something else, other than Democrat or Republican, are asked a follow-up question (PTYID_LEANPTY): "Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?" Every year many respondents to this follow-up question have said "no" or "neither." In face-to-face interviewing, throughout the Time Series, the "neither" response has been recorded with its own code. Indeed, volunteering "neither" at this point, rather than choosing between the offered response options, is the main way for a respondent to end up in the middle, pure Independent category of the traditional 7-point party ID scale. (Respondents are also considered pure independents if they refuse to

answer the party leaning question or say they don't know how to answer. Recently about three fourths of pure independents in the face-to-face surveys have been so classified because of a volunteered response of "neither".)

This type of question is impossible to administer in a self-administered format, such as an online questionnaire, in a manner with no mode differences from the face-to-face interview, because online questionnaires do not accept volunteered response options. The online questionnaire could be written by leaving the "neither" option out altogether, but this would change the response distribution, relative to the face-to-face survey, by substantially reducing the number of respondents placed in the middle category of the 7-point PID scale. The online questionnaire could, alternatively, be written by offering the "neither" response option on the screen, but this would give the online respondent a categorically different stimulus than the face-to-face respondent, by making the "neither" option explicitly available. This would also change the response distribution, relative to the face-to-face survey, this time by increasing the number of respondents placed in the middle category. Since the first online ANES surveys in 2008, we have offered the "neither" option among the responses to this question when administering it online.

Adaptive Battery for "Need to Evaluate"

The post-election questionnaire included an adaptive battery of items (V162248 through V162253) measuring "need to evaluate," (NTE) based on an Online Commons proposal.¹ NTE reflects a tendency to judge objects or experiences as good or bad. (Strictly speaking, it appears to be a propensity, not a "need.") People higher in NTE form more evaluations of this kind.

Adaptive testing batteries improve the efficiency of measurement by asking questions of greater or lesser 'difficulty' in response to correct or incorrect answers and reducing the total number of questions that need to be asked to estimate a respondent's position on a scale.² For example, in a vocabulary test, if a respondent correctly defined words such as "perpetual" and "seasoned," then it would be more informative next to ask difficult words such as "abjure" or "pertinacious" than to ask easy ones like "hello" or "name," because someone who knows the first words can be assumed to know the easy ones. Similarly, when measuring other latent psychological traits, if questionnaire items' difficulty has been measured, then some questions can be skipped. This applies to attitude, personality, and policy preference questions as well as knowledge tests; if a respondent believes abortion should be illegal in cases when continuing the pregnancy endangers the woman's life, it is likely that the respondent also believes it should be illegal if the child will not be the sex the woman prefers it to be.

To implement an adaptive battery the first step is to estimate the position of each item on a scale describing the trait. Items are selected based on these positions and administered to respondents. Once a sufficient number of items has been administered, the responses to the items are used to calculate an estimate of the trait, but unlike conventional measurement scales, the items are not all treated equally. Instead, their estimated positions on the trait scale are used.

The adaptive battery for measuring NTE administered 4 questions from a maximum of six available. The specific set of questions asked of each respondent was conditional on the respondent's answers to the

¹ <http://www.electionstudies.org/onlinecommons/2016Pilot/AdaptivePersonality.pdf>

² See Jacob M. Montgomery and Josh Cutler. 2013. Computerized Adaptive Testing for Public Opinion Surveys. *Political Analysis* 21: 141-171.

initial questions. Summary scores for the NTE items, measuring each respondent's need to evaluate, are shown in the variable V162253x. These scores were calculated by Jacob Montgomery and Erin Rossiter using the R package *catSurv*,³ which provides methods of computerized adaptive testing.

Facebook Data Linkage

For testing purposes, ANES respondents who were Facebook users were asked at the end of the post-election questionnaire to log into Facebook and enable an app that would allow ANES to download certain limited information from their Facebook profiles. The purpose of this request was to assess the value and feasibility of such data collection for future efforts, to test technical means of collecting such data, to determine cooperation rates, and to develop a coding system for Facebook data. ANES staff will work with the raw data to develop procedures for collecting and coding such data in the future. For reasons of confidentiality the raw data cannot be made publicly available.

Pretesting

Separate pretests were conducted in preparation for the pre- and post-election waves. The purpose of the pretests was to identify any difficulties that interviewers might have in administering the questionnaires and that respondents might have in responding to the questionnaires. The pretests focused on usability testing of the CAPI/CASI instruments and the Respondent Booklet. The pretests did not include other study procedures, instruments, or materials (although separate technical tests were performed on all software systems for the data collection, including the programmed instruments, sample and interviewer management systems, audio recording, data transmission, supervisor management, iPhone data, and GPS data collection).

The pretest of the pre-election interview took place in mid-July, 2016, with 30 recruited adults from the Washington, DC metropolitan area, representing a range of demographic characteristics. A combination of project staff, survey methodologists, and experienced interviewers served as interviewers. Those interviewers not familiar with the project received a brief training on the pre-election CAPI instrument. Following the interview, each interviewer and respondent was asked to complete a hardcopy observation form to collect their input on the interview and experience with the instrument. All interviews were observed by Westat project staff and trained survey methodologists who also took notes throughout the interviewing process.

The post-election pretest occurred in two stages: qualitative cognitive pretesting of selected questionnaire items and usability testing of the programmed instrument. In late August, 14 one-on-one interviews were conducted by trained survey methodologists to pretest a subset of questions for inclusion in the post-election CAPI instrument. Findings from the pretest were based on respondent reports of issues following scripted probing and any additional spontaneous issues that arose during the interview.

The second stage of post-election pretesting occurred in early November, 2016. An ANES field interviewer and an ANES quality control staff member (both of whom worked on the pre-election phase) participated in a usability session in which they independently reviewed the programmed post-election

³ See <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=catSurv>

CASI instrument and provided input. Their feedback was reviewed with ANES project staff, and incorporated into the post-election training program.

Westat wrote a reports of recommendations based on the pretesting and held a debriefing conference call with ANES staff and PIs from the University of Michigan and Stanford University. Feedback on the questionnaires was mostly positive. Based on feedback regarding the procedures, respondent comprehension and difficulty in answering questions, interviewer difficulties, and observations about probing and interviewer-respondent interaction, some changes were made to the questionnaire to reduce cognitive burden or clarify procedures, such as by changing wording, increasing the use of the respondent booklet, and identifying issues for emphasis in interviewer training. While considering feedback, some methodologically advisable changes were not made because they could interfere constitute a substantive change in items for which time series estimates are needed.

News Media Items

The questionnaire sections that asked about radio programs, television programs, and newspapers included media based on the following criteria.

Radio programming selections included major news or political talk radio programs, based on *Talkers* magazine reports of top talk radio programs that were, in turn, partly based on Neilson (formerly Arbitron) ratings.

Television programming selections included major news programs and a selection of other programming with high Nielsen ratings, and a few additional Internet-only programs. The list was developed from the 2012 programming list by replacing shows that had been canceled with new ones.

We obtained a data file of newspaper circulation by ZIP code from the reference desk at the library of the Stanford Graduate School of Business. They obtained it from the organization formerly known as the Audit Bureau of Circulations. The delivered file included duplicates, which were removed. Some major newspapers have local or specialized editions. Only the main editions were included; local, specialized, and advertising supplements were excluded. For example, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution has “Mundo Hispanico” and “Evening Edge” and “Buyers Edge Select.” Only “Atlanta Journal-Constitution” was offered. Special editions were set off by a space, hyphen, and a second space (“ – ”) in the titles. Titles with a hyphen separated by spaces were excluded. This retained paper titles with hyphenated titles, such as Atlanta Journal-Constitution and Chicago Sun-Times, but excluded editions such as the Chicago Sun-Time – Chicago Reader.

5. INTERNET DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Overview

Data collection for the Internet component of the study consisted of an online screening interview to select one eligible household member, followed by a pre-election interview, followed by a post-election re-interview. All of these steps were completed online with computer-aided self-administered interviewing. (We refer to these as “interviews,” but no interviewers in the conventional sense of person-to-person interaction were involved; respondents completed questionnaires online.) The sections that follow provide details of the data collection tasks.

The sequence of events for data collection is summarized as follows and elaborated throughout this chapter. Selected addresses were sent an advance letter announcing the study followed by an invitation letter with \$10 or \$20 cash enclosed (with the amount randomly assigned) that invited any household member to complete an online survey for \$40. Repeated mailings followed to promote response, eventually escalating the promised incentive to \$80. The initial online survey was a household screener that randomly selected one household member to participate in the study. If the self-selected screener respondent was the person randomly selected to participate in the study, the instrument seamlessly transitioned from the screener to the pre-election survey. If the selected person was another household member, the screener respondent was paid and the other household member was asked to complete the pre-election survey. The instrument could proceed immediately to the pre-election survey if the selected person was available, or the selected person could log in later if they responded to invitations by email and postal mail. After the election, the selected person was again invited by email and postal mail to complete a second survey and to receive a second promised incentive.

Field Dates

Data collection began with the mailing of Advance letters on Wednesday, August 31, 2016, followed by an invitation containing the URL and password on September 9, 2016. The first survey completions occurred on September 10, 2016. Data collection for the pre-election phase ended on Monday, November 7. The election was Tuesday, November 8 and data collection for the post-election phase ran from Wednesday, November 9, 2016 to Sunday, January 8, 2017.

Recruitment and Screening Phase

The design of the recruitment and screening used for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study’s Internet sample was based on the results of the ANES 2016 Recruitment Pretest Study. That study compared several incentive and invitation strategies, the results of which are detailed in ANES Technical Report no. nes006978 (DeBell et al. 2017). The study found that invitations addressed “To the family at” the sampled address, and initially offering \$40, formed the optimal cost-conscious strategy among those considered, so that design was used for the Internet component of the Time Series.

Advance letters, invitations, and reminders were delivered in a variety of ways using FedEx, USPS First Class mail, and postcards. USPS Priority Mail was used in lieu of FedEx for Post Office (PO) Boxes.

A combination of letters and postcards invited and reminded sampled households and persons to participate in ANES. Once a selected person (SP) was chosen, email was also used as a contact method, if an email address was provided at the end of the screener. The screener phase of the study included up

to seven contact attempts, the pre-election phase up to six contact attempts, and the post-election phase up to 10 attempts. Contacts ceased once the interview was completed, so those who responded earlier received fewer contacts.

Each letter, postcard, and email was available in English or in a bilingual (English and Spanish) version. Using data from the American Community Survey (ACS), each sampled case was flagged to indicate if it was considered likely to be a Spanish-speaking household.⁴ Likely-Spanish addresses (n=996) were sent the bilingual version of the mailings, while others (n=6,804) were sent the English-only version.

The initial invitation mailing sequence consisted of the following steps:

1. An advance letter sent on August 31, 2016, by FedEx for 2-day delivery announced the study and said \$10 or \$20 in cash would be enclosed in the next letter.
2. An invitation letter sent by first class mail included \$10 or \$20 enclosed cash and asked any household member to go online and complete a survey, and promised \$40 for doing so.
3. A reminder postcard asked any household member to go online and complete a survey, and promised \$40 for doing so.
4. A second reminder postcard asked any household member to go online and complete a survey, and promised \$40 for doing so.
5. A third reminder postcard asked any household member to go online and complete a survey, and promised \$40 for doing so.
6. A non-response letter sent by overnight FedEx made an escalated offer of \$80 and stated a November 7 deadline to complete the online survey.
7. A final reminder postcard, offering \$80.

A list of the letters, the first date on which each letter could have been mailed, the number sent, and other information is shown in Table 5-1. The text of all letters, postcards, and emails is provided in Appendix C. Some of the letters included Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the back or instructions for connecting to the study website, and these materials are also presented in Appendix C. The specific circumstances under which each letter was sent, including intervals between letters and criteria that warranted sending specific letters, were determined by a lengthy flowchart provided in Appendix D.

The flowchart in Appendix D does not include letters 50a and 50b that were mailed October 31 on an ad hoc basis. These letters were sent to respondents who had started the pre-election survey but had not finished it as of that date. When the selected respondent was not the same person who had completed the screener, this letter was sent by FedEx and included \$5 cash enclosed (“50a” in Table 5-1). When the selected respondent was the screener respondent the letter was sent by first class mail and did not include a cash incentive (“50b”).

Letter numbering is non-consecutive because most numbers correspond to numbers assigned during the Recruitment Pretest Study, which tested several procedures and materials, some of which were not used for the Time Series protocol.

⁴ Addresses were considered likely Spanish if a Hispanic surname was associated with the sampled address or if the address was located in a linguistically isolated area, defined as a Census tract where the percent of limited-English-speaking households was greater than 13 percent as indicated in the American Community Survey.

Table 5-1. Letter protocol for ANES 2016 Time Series Study, Internet component

Letter	Stage	Letter type	Mail mode	First eligible mailing date	Addressee	Content			Number mailed
						Enclosed incentive	Promised incentive	Other enclosures	
5	screen	Advance letter	FedEx 2 day	8/31/2016	family	0	\$10 or \$20	FAQ	7800
12	screen	Invitation letter	1st class #10	9/9/2016	family	\$10 or \$20	\$40	FAQ	7790
13	screen	Reminder postcard	Flat postcard	9/13/2016	family	0	\$40	none	7391
91	screen	Reminder postcard	Flat postcard	9/26/2016	family	0	\$40	none	6072
43	screen	Reminder postcard	Flat postcard	10/5/2016	family	0	0	none	5680
14	screen	Nonresponse letter	FedEx overnight	10/17/2016	family	0	\$80	instructions	5511
41	screen	Reminder postcard	Flat postcard	10/21/2016	family	0	\$80	none	4575
23	pre	Invitation letter	1st class #10	9/12/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	FAQ, instruct.	811
20	pre	Invitation email	email	9/14/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	479
21	pre	Reminder email	email	9/20/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	257
25	pre	Reminder postcard	Folded postcard	9/26/2016	name	0	\$40	none	266
26	pre	Nonresponse letter	FedEx overnight	10/10/2016	name	0	\$80	instructions	184
44	pre	Reminder postcard	Folded postcard	10/24/2016	name	0	0	none	95
30	pre	HH refusal conversion	1st class #10	10/20/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	instructions	39
32	pre	Person ref. conversion	1st class #10	10/20/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	0
50a	pre	Reminder to finish	FedEx overnight	10/31/2016	name	\$5	\$80	none	80
50b	pre	Reminder to finish	1st class #10	10/31/2016	name	0	\$80	none	195
33	pre/scr	Payment letter	1st class #10	9/10/2016	name	\$40 or \$80	0	none	4465
34	post	Invitation email	email	11/9/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	3922
36	post	Invitation letter	1st class #10	11/9/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	2078
35	post	Reminder email	email	11/21/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	2401
37	post	Reminder postcard	Folded postcard	11/15/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	604
38	post	Reminder letter	1st class #10	12/15/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	745
39	post	Reminder email	email	12/26/2016	name	0	\$40 or \$80	none	636
40	post	Payment letter	1st class #10	11/10/2016	name	\$40 or \$80	0	none	2578

Screener

The purpose of the screener was to determine if the household was eligible for ANES and to randomly select one person to participate. It was not necessary to randomly select a household member to complete the screener, so initial invitations asked any household member to go online to begin the survey.

Online screening was designed to be minimally burdensome. Screener respondents confirmed the address and reported the number of adult citizens living in the household and some basic demographic characteristics. In the Recruitment Pretest Study the screener completion rate, conditional on logging into the online survey, was 99 percent, so the screening procedures from that study were repeated in this main study. The screener completion rate in the main study, conditional on logging into the online survey, was 98 percent.

If the screener respondent was not selected to continue with the pre-election survey, then he or she was asked to complete a short battery of 19 ANES items from the pre-election questionnaire, such as voting behavior, health, home tenure, and income. After completing these items, the screener respondent was asked to provide information to help us recruit the selected person for the main study. Screener respondents who were not selected for the main study were still paid.

Pre- and Post-Election Interviews

There were three scenarios for how the survey flowed from the screener to the pre-election survey.

1. If the screener respondent was selected for the pre-election survey, the screener flowed directly into the pre-election interview.
2. If another individual in the household was the selected person (SP), then the flow depended on whether the SP was available to take the survey right away.
 - a. If the SP was available, the pre-election survey began immediately after the screener.
 - b. If the SP was not available, basic contact information was collected from the screener respondent, in order to generate an invitation letter and subsequent reminders for the SP. All postcards were folded and sealed for privacy protection since they were addressed to a specific individual. SPs for whom the screener respondent had provided an email address were sent emails in addition to the letters and postcards.

Each SP who completed the pre-election survey, or who had gotten far enough to be considered a partial complete, was invited to the post-election phase. SPs were invited through a series of letters and reminder postcards. The post-election mailing protocol followed two paths: one if the respondent provided an email address, and one if the respondent did not. Unlike the protocol for the screener and pre-election survey, the same postcards and emails were used multiple times in the post-election phase. The rules for mailings are shown in the flowchart in Appendix D.

Incentives

Households were randomly selected to receive a prepaid cash incentive of \$10 or \$20 enclosed in their invitation letter. 5,200 incentives of \$10 were mailed and 2,600 incentives of \$20 were mailed.

Each SP who completed a pre-election or post-election survey was sent an incentive as a thank you for their time. In addition, screener respondents who were not selected for the pre-election survey received an incentive. The incentive was either \$40 or \$80, depending on whether the incentive had been escalated. The incentive offered to the pre-election respondent started at the same amount as the final incentive offered to the screener respondent (i.e., if a screener respondent was escalated to \$80, the pre-election respondent received \$80). Sixty-three percent (1940) of pre-election respondents were given \$40, while 37 percent (1150) were given \$80. The incentive for the post-election survey was identical to the incentive provided for the pre-election survey. No escalation occurred in the post-election phase of the study.

Late in the pre-election field period, on October 31, 80 individuals who had previously started the pre-election questionnaire but had not yet finished it were sent a reminder letter to complete the study that had \$5 enclosed.

Incentive payments for the Internet mode are shown in Table 5-2.

Payment letters and accompanying checks were mailed via First Class mail on a flow basis throughout the data collection period. The checks were addressed to the name indicated by the respondent during the administration of the instrument. Occasionally respondents who were not able to accept checks

were sent cash. SPs who were sent cash in the pre-election phase of the study were automatically sent cash in the post-election phase of the study, as well.

Table 5-2. Number of incentive offers and payments in Internet mode: ANES 2016

Amount	Prepaid invitation	Prepaid reminder to finish	Screener payment	Pre-election payment	Post-election payment
\$5	—	80	—	—	—
\$10	5200	—	—	—	—
\$20	2600	—	—	—	—
\$40	—	—	940	1940	1634
\$80	—	—	440	1150	947

Telephone Prompts

A telephone prompt by a live interviewer was implemented between October 21 and 27, 2016. All cases which had no reported activity were eligible for this telephone prompt in an attempt to increase response rates.

Phone numbers that matched the sampled addresses were obtained from MSG and Catalist. A total of 5,100 numbers were matched to 3,588 sampled addresses. MSG matched numbers to the household, while Catalist matched numbers to the individuals who have lived at the address. Some addresses had one phone number associated, while others had up to 10 phone numbers. The accuracy of the phone number matching to addresses was unknown.

Up to three numbers per address were selected for calls, and interviewers attempted to call these numbers until they either reached someone or could leave a voicemail message, up to five times. The rule for selecting numbers was as follows:

- If there is no number from MSG, call the first three numbers from Catalist.
- If there is a number from MSG, call that number, and if there are additional or different numbers from Catalist, call the first two of those that do not duplicate the MSG number.

Interviewers from Westat’s telephone research center called the identified telephone numbers. Interviewers verified the address and then reminded the person on the phone about the survey. If a voicemail was reached, the interviewer left a message and the attempt was considered complete. The scripts for each are below.

Exhibit 5-1. Live script

[The "Live Script" is an outline and suggestion. These calls should be more conversational and should not follow the scripted, verbatim approach used for interviewing. The aim is to pleasantly remind the respondent that we want to hear from them online and to answer any questions they might have, and to end the call on a positive note.]

Hi, I'm calling for Stanford University trying to reach an adult at [STREET NUMBER & NAME].

I'm calling about some letters we sent you recently about a research study, called the American National Election Study. Do you remember receiving a letter? The first one came by FedEx, and it was from Stanford University, the University of Michigan, and Westat, and it had cash enclosed.

IF NO: Do you live at [STREET NUMBER & NAME]?

IF REFUSED TO CONFIRM ADDRESS: I understand. I'm only trying to reach an adult at this address. I will have another letter mailed there. Thank you. [END CALL]

IF YES AND DOES NOT REMEMBER LETTER:

I will have another letter sent to you. [CONFIRM FULL MAILING ADDRESS AND THANK RESPONDENT. END. RE-SEND REMINDER LETTER #14.]

IF YES AND RECEIVED LETTER:

I just want to remind you that we want to hear from you. We want to include you so our study will be accurate. And to participate, you just go online to A N E S dot stanford dot edu and enter the ID number on your letter. Are you able to get online from home?

IF YES, ABLE TO GET ONLINE FROM HOME:

Great. I hope you can take the survey today. And I'll just remind you that if you take the survey, we'll give you \$80. [THANK R AND END CALL.]

IF NO, NOT ABLE TO GET ONLINE FROM HOME:

As we wrote in our letter, we're doing an academic research study. You can participate online. As you may know, you can use the internet for free at most public libraries. And I'll just remind you that if you do take the survey, we'll give you \$80. [THANK R AND END CALL.]

Exhibit 5-2. Voicemail script

Hi, I'm calling for Stanford University trying to reach [STREET NUMBER & NAME]. I'm calling about a letter we sent you recently about a research study, called the American National Election Study. You can go to A N E S dot stanford dot E D U and enter the ID number on your letter to start. Or you can reach us for help at 855-809-9988. Please take the survey today. Thanks.

While it is difficult to isolate the effect of this effort from other efforts, such as mail reminders, 121 cases had web activity after the call. In addition, 116 households verified their address and agreed to do the web survey (at a later time). Individuals who had lost their login information were offered to be resent a letter (#14); letters were resent to 57 cases.

Help Desk

Respondents were able to contact the ANES project staff for help by phone or email. These contact modes were available during the duration of data collection, and for one month after the end of data collection, mainly to respond to queries about incentive payments. The telephone was answered during regular business hours in the Eastern time zone; outside of regular business hours, callers were routed to a voicemail where they were instructed to leave information in order to receive a call back. Emails were answered within one business day unless the help desk staff needed to investigate a situation or request additional guidance. In such scenarios, the respondent was informed that a response would be coming in a few days.

A total of 501 phone calls and 105 emails were received during the pre-election phase of the study. The vast majority of the contacts occurred in weeks 2 and 3 (after people received the advance letter and invitation), and then in the last 3 weeks of data collection (when a sense of urgency was conveyed in our communications). The four main reasons for calling were difficulty getting to the website, lack of computer access, technical difficulties while taking the survey, and refusal to participate.

The most prevalent problem experienced by respondents was not being able to get to the website. The most common cause of difficulty was erroneously inserting “www” in front of the URL, and caching a URL with “www” at the beginning so that the page would not open even if “www” were omitted from subsequent attempts. ANES staff at Stanford University solved this problem by registering the domain with “www.”

Another common problem was respondents typing the URL in a search engine instead of the URL bar. In some browsers, the first choice returned was “ases.stanford.edu,” leading respondents to the wrong website. The most effective solution to this problem was to email the respondent a link to the survey. When that was not possible, the help desk staff walked the respondent through the required steps. Because the issue was so common, a set of instructions was enclosed with the invitations, starting mid-October 2016. See Appendix C for these instructions.

During the post-election phase of the study, the help desk received a total of 133 phone calls and 231 emails. Almost 74% of these contacts occurred in the first four weeks of data collection. The largest number of help desk contacts in this phase of the study involved people who had lost their PIN. While the PIN was provided in all post-election materials (including all reminder letters and postcards), these respondents seemed to think that the PIN was only on the pre-election letter which they had since discarded or lost. As a result, we moved the PIN number higher-up in the letter and bolded it. The second most common reason for contacting the help desk was to check on the status of the incentives. This most often occurred with SPs who completed the survey late in the pre-election phase and therefore were invited to the post-election survey prior to the payment being processed. A handful of people also claimed never receiving their incentive. In such cases, the payment was re-issued and sent via FedEx.

Table 5-3. Number of Internet respondent contacts to ANES help desk

Contact mode	Pre-election	Post-election	Total
Incoming calls	501	133	634
Incoming emails	105	231	336
Total	606	364	970

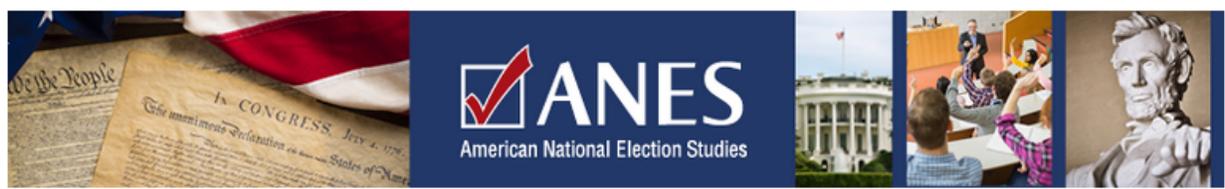
Respondent-facing Website

A website for respondents was established to provide study legitimacy and address common respondent questions as well as to launch the survey. The URL (anes.stanford.edu) was clearly featured in the respondent materials. Some difficulties in accessing the website occurred as described earlier in this chapter under the *Help Desk* heading.

The website had four pages:

- The “Home” page described the study and allowed respondents to start the survey. Access to the survey was controlled by a 9-character alphanumeric PIN that was provided in all communication. See Exhibit 5-3.
- The “Contact Us” page provided the mailing address for the ANES Field Room, the phone number, email address, webpage URL, and main study URL. See Exhibit 5-4.
- The “Answers to Questions About the Study” page included the same basic content as the FAQs printed on the back of the letters, but was more generic. For example, the amount of the enclosed incentive payment was not specified since some people received \$10 while others received \$20. See Exhibit 5-3. On most displays, vertical scrolling was required to see the content at the lower part of the page. Exhibit 5-5 shows the page in reduced size to show all the content at once.
- The “Main Project Website” was a link to a version of the main ANES web site (<http://www.electionstudies.org/>) customized for members of the Internet sample of the 2016 Time Series. The entire ANES website was replicated there, differing in that it included a link to anes.stanford.edu on every page, and it was set not to be indexed by search engines. The address for this site was www.electionstudies.org/web.

Exhibit 5-3. Screen shot of anes.stanford.edu Home page



- Home
- Contact Us
- Answers to Questions about the Study
- Main Project Website

For over 65 years the American National Election Studies have worked to learn about people's opinions on many aspects of their lives, especially presidential elections. The 2016 study is a special new way to find out how Americans really think and feel about their society, politics, and many of the issues facing the country.

Your household was scientifically selected as part of a major effort to learn more about what Americans think and feel.

The study is being done by Stanford University in collaboration with the University of Michigan, with funding from the National Science Foundation. We are not affiliated with any political or media group. Westat is a nationally known survey research firm based in Rockville, Maryland, conducting the surveys on behalf of Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

To start the survey, click here: [Start Survey](#)



Exhibit 5-4. Screen shot of anes.stanford.edu Contact Us page



For more information, feel free to contact us at:

Westat
American National Election Studies
1600 Research Blvd. Room # TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Phone (toll-free): 855-809-9988
Email: anes@westat.com
Website: anes.stanford.edu
Main project website: www.electionstudies.org



Exhibit 5-5. Screenshot of anes.stanford.edu Answers to Questions about the Study page



The screenshot shows the top portion of the ANES website. At the top is a banner with four images: a document, the ANES logo, the White House, and a group of people. Below the banner is a navigation menu with four items: Home, Contact Us, Answers to Questions about the Study (which is highlighted), and Main Project Website.

What are the American National Election Studies?

For over 65 years the American National Election Studies have been asking people about their opinions on many aspects of their lives and the people around them, especially about presidential elections.

Every textbook on American government uses information from this study, as have thousands of researchers and teachers around the world.

Who is sponsoring the study?

The study is being done for Stanford University in collaboration with the University of Michigan, with funding from the National Science Foundation. We are not affiliated with any political or media group.

Why are you asking me to do this? Why did you send me money in the mail?

The cash is a very cost-effective way to help make sure that people read our letters, know we are serious, and take the survey. Your address was scientifically selected from among all the addresses in the country that receive mail.

What is the purpose of the study? Are you selling anything?

We are not selling anything. The purpose of the study is academic research funded by the National Science Foundation.

The only way to know how people really feel about American life today is to hear from people in their own words. This study is part of a long-running effort to learn what Americans think and feel about their society, politics, and many of the issues facing the country. By taking part, you help provide an accurate picture of what Americans think.

Is the information confidential?

Yes. It is very important to us to protect your privacy. We have interviewed more than 50,000 people over the last 65 years and have never revealed anyone's personal information.

Your answers will be combined with answers from other people to make group statistics. When we release the results of the study nothing will be included that would identify you as a participant. No one outside of a small number of researchers working on the study will ever be able to know your household participated. You can skip any question you choose not to answer.

How will this research be used?

We combine your answers with those from other households and then we add up the results to get a picture of the whole country. We will publish these results on our website. Researchers and journalists from across the country will use the results to write articles and books. Teachers and students in high school and college will use the results in classes, and policy makers will see what Americans think. Your participation is essential to make sure your voice is included.

What is Westat?

Westat is a nationally known survey research firm based in Rockville, Maryland, that has completed hundreds of important research studies. Westat was carefully selected and is conducting this study on behalf of Stanford University and the University of Michigan. Visit their website to learn more: www.westat.com

What if I need help?

If you need help or have other questions you are welcome to call 855-809-9988 or email anes@westat.com. We're always happy to help and to answer questions.



6. FACE-TO-FACE DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Overview

Data collection for the face-to-face component of the ANES 2016 Time Series Study consisted primarily of a screening interview to select one eligible household member, followed by a pre-election interview, followed by a post-election re-interview. Each interview was administered by an interviewer who visited the respondent's home. The face-to-face mode included three additional data collection tasks not included for the Internet mode: dwelling unit observations, pre-election interviewer observations, and post-election interviewer observations.

After describing the field dates and the Interviewer Management System and call record system, this chapter provides details of the data collection tasks, summarized as follows:

- Mail advance letters
- Determine address eligibility
- Perform Dwelling Unit observations
- Conduct screening interview and select one eligible respondent
- Mail non-response or other letters (if necessary)
- Conduct Pre-election interview
- Perform Pre-election interviewer observations
- Mail post-election invitation letters
- Mail post-election refusal conversion or other letters (if necessary)
- Conduct Post-election interview
- Perform Post-election interviewer observations

Field Dates

Pre-election interviews were conducted from September 7 to November 7, 2016. The election was Tuesday, November 8, and no interviewing was done that day. Post-election interviewing began November 9 with appointments that had been scheduled at the conclusion of pre-election interviews, and the bulk of post-election interviewing began on Friday, November 11.

Interviewer Management System and Call Records

The Interviewer Management System (IMS) was used by ANES interviewers to organize assignments, launch data collection tasks, and record the results of contact attempts. The IMS also controlled the order in which the data collection tasks were administered.

The IMS provided the following information for each case in an interviewer's assignment:

- Case ID
- PSU
- Segment
- Incentive amount
- Case-level status
- Status date/time
- SP name

- Street address and city/state/ZIP
- Appointment date and time
- County

Call Records

Every contact or attempted contact (e.g., in-person, telephone, text) with a selected address or selected person was documented in a call record referred to as an Electronic Record of Call (EROC). Call records could be entered on the interviewer’s laptop computer or iPhone. Interviewers also had a paper form in their case folder (see Exhibit A1-8 in Appendix A) they could use to temporarily record call records before entering them into the electronic system. Interviewers documented the following information for each contact attempt with a selected address or SP:

- Date and time
- Type (in-person, telephone, text)
- Name/role of person contacted
- Result of contact
- Appointment date/time (if any)
- Comment

Additional information as described below was collected for calls that resulted in refusals, the interviewer being unable to reach the housing unit, or the identification of an address as not having a dwelling unit:

- Refusals
 - Describe refusal: Document exactly what happened during the encounter with a household member or SP.
 - Strength of refusal: Select whether the refusal was a “soft refusal” or a “hard refusal.”
 - How did person refuse?: If refusal was “soft,” select the reason for refusal: too busy; not interested; privacy concerns; or other.
 - If the refusal was “hard,” select the type: hard, do not contact; hard, hostile/threatening; or hard, other.
- Unable to access
 - What prevented you? Document exactly what prevented you from accessing the Dwelling Unit (DU).
 - Type of restricted access: Indicate whether you encountered either: gated community; locked apartment complex; or other-inaccessible housing unit.
- Type of address
 - Address type: Indicate the type of non-residential address discovered: institutional or group quarters, including barracks, hospital or prison; business; vacant lot, under construction, demolished, or condemned; or other.

Advance Letters and Initial Incentives

Each sampled address was sent an advance mailing via USPS during the last week of August 2016. The mailing contained \$5 in cash, the study brochure, and the advance letter customized with the promised initial incentive amount for that case (either \$25 or \$50).

Sampled addresses were assigned a pre-election incentive amount at the time of address sampling. The low response score from the Census Planning Database (https://www.census.gov/research/data/planning_database/) was modeled to assign a predicted response probability for each sampled block group (SSU). For addresses where the predicted response probability in the block group was equal to or above the median, the incentive amount was set to \$25. For addresses where the predicted response probability in the block group was below the median, the addresses were sorted by the predicted probability and grouped into triplets. One address from each triplet was randomly assigned an incentive amount of \$25 and the other two addresses in each triplet were assigned an incentive amount of \$50. This assigned incentive amount was reflected in the advance letter sent prior to data collection.

As described later in this chapter, incentives were escalated at various times during the field period.

Determining Address Eligibility

When interviewers received their assignments, they located the segments and addresses using the iPhone's GPS features, and commercial and Internet maps. Once an address was identified and determined to be eligible, interviewers attempted to complete the DU-level observation items and the household screener.

Prior to the administration of the screener, interviewers were required to determine address-level eligibility. For the ANES 2016 Time Series Study, the following types of addresses were ineligible:

- Business, demolition, condemned, some other type of structure that did not include a housing unit ("Not a DU");
- Vacant addresses with no current residents ("Vacant");
- Rental/vacation homes with no permanent residents ("Vacation Home");
- Transient housing, shelters, other ineligible structures that serve as temporary housing ("Invalid Address, Other"); and
- Group quarters, or places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing services and/or care for the residents ("Invalid Address, Other").

Interviewers documented any addresses that did not qualify as a DU through an EROC entry. For addresses coded as "Not a DU" or "Invalid Address, Other," interviewers also documented the address type (institutional or group quarters, including barracks, hospital, or prison; business; vacant lot, under construction, demolished, or condemned; other). Field supervisors verified the status of these addresses before assigning a final ineligible address code.

Dwelling Unit Observations

Upon locating the sampled address and confirming its eligibility, interviewers completed the DU-level observation items about the residence and neighborhood in which the sampled address was located. Study protocol called for the DU-level observation items to be collected before making any contact with the address. Items were completed based on the interviewers' *observation* only. Members of the community or residents of the address were not asked to help answer the questions.

The DU-level observation items included items on the following topics: Campaign and Political Signs; Religious Items/Symbols; Security; Structure Type and Size; Segment or Block Characteristics; Building Characteristics; and Neighborhood Characteristics. They were only completed for eligible addresses; they were not completed for ineligible and unknown eligibility (e.g., “Unable to Locate” and “Unable to Access”) addresses.

The DU-level observation items were available as a CAPI task. If interviewers were not in an ideal situation for unobtrusively entering the data into the laptop, they could use the hardcopy version of these items, located in the inside of the Case Folder (see Exhibit 6-1). Interviewers were required to enter any information documented on the hardcopy form into the CAPI Observation Items task as soon as possible.

Exhibit 6-1. DU-level observation items inside Case Folder

DU OBSERVATION	
<p>1. Number of campaign or political signs visible in the structure's window(s). _____ <i>If cannot see any windows or outside gated community, write 99.</i> If any signs present, describe the sign(s).</p> <hr/> <p>2. Number of campaign or political signs visible outside of the structure. _____ <i>If cannot see the structure or outside gated community, write 99.</i> If any signs present outside the structure, describe sign(s).</p> <hr/> <p>3. Do any of the signs (in the window or outside the structure) support Hillary Clinton? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. Do any of the signs (in the window or outside the structure) support Donald Trump? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>5. Are any of the following religious items or symbols visible on or around the structure? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Cross or crucifix <input type="checkbox"/> Statue, painting or mural of religious figures or angels <input type="checkbox"/> Star of David (6-pointed star) or Mezuzah <input type="checkbox"/> Crescent moon and star <input type="checkbox"/> Religious message (e.g. scripture or "Jesus Saves") <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. What security signs are present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Security system or crime watch sign <input type="checkbox"/> No trespassing <input type="checkbox"/> Beware of dog <input type="checkbox"/> No solicitor <input type="checkbox"/> Other security sign <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. What security people or animals are present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Door person or guard at driveway entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Door person or guard at building entrance <input type="checkbox"/> Other door person or guard <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening animal on or near property <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. What security technology is present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Gate that is NOT locked <input type="checkbox"/> Locked main entrance or gate with intercom or buzzer <input type="checkbox"/> Locked main entrance or gate with NO intercom, NO buzzer <input type="checkbox"/> Bars on windows <input type="checkbox"/> Extra security door <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. What type of structure is this?</p> <p>Mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10) Detached single family home <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10) Duplex <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10) Apartment building, condo, or townhouse complex <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q9a) Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q9a)</p>	<p>9a. What is the size of the structure? Make your best estimate.</p> <p>Structure with 1 dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Structure with 2 dwelling units <input type="checkbox"/> Structure with 3 or 4 dwelling units <input type="checkbox"/> Structure with 5 to 9 units <input type="checkbox"/> Structure with 10 to 49 units <input type="checkbox"/> Structure with 50 or more units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9b. Select the type of structure.</p> <p>Entirely residential <input type="checkbox"/> Primarily residential, some commercial/other non-residential <input type="checkbox"/> Primarily commercial or other non-residential <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Is this segment ...</p> <p>Rural farm or undeveloped land <input type="checkbox"/> Rural town <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Is this segment...</p> <p>Residential only <input type="checkbox"/> With commercial properties, mostly retail <input type="checkbox"/> With commercial properties, mostly wholesale or industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Are any of the following conditions of the building present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Missing roofing material(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Boarded up window(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Missing/broken out window(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Missing bricks, siding, or other outside wall material <input type="checkbox"/> Punched/torn out screens on windows <input type="checkbox"/> Door(s) off hinges <input type="checkbox"/> Peeling paint <input type="checkbox"/> Broken siding <input type="checkbox"/> Unkempt landscaping (e.g. tall grass, overgrown bushes) <input type="checkbox"/> Litter, trash, or other debris <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown, cannot see building <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Which of the following are present within sight of the housing unit? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Boarded houses or abandoned building <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned cars <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished houses <input type="checkbox"/> Trash, litter, or junk in street <input type="checkbox"/> Loose garbage/liter not contained or bundled for collection <input type="checkbox"/> Factories or warehouses <input type="checkbox"/> Stores or other retail outlets <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Relative to the other buildings on the road, is the physical condition of the building better, worse, or the same?</p> <p>Better <input type="checkbox"/> Worse <input type="checkbox"/> The same <input type="checkbox"/> No other buildings <input type="checkbox"/></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>If completed hard copy, enter responses in DU OBS task in IMS.</p> </div>

Screening and Within-Household Sampling

The screener contact protocol required in-person visits to complete the screener. In rare instances, screeners were completed over the telephone when interviewers were unable to make contact despite repeated visits. Telephone numbers were obtained from the address sample vendor, as well as other tracing service providers. Interviewers used the introductory script on the front of the Case Folder (Appendix A, Exhibit A1-8) to confirm the address, introduce themselves and the study, and identify an adult resident who could complete the screener, or determine a better time to find someone home.

CAPI Screener Instrument

Interviewers attempted to conduct a brief CAPI screening interview at each sampled address in their assignment. The purpose of the Screener was to collect the demographic characteristics of household members in order to determine if the household was eligible for ANES. Household eligibility is defined by having one or more household members, 18 years of age or older, who was a U.S. citizen. If the household was eligible, CAPI selected one sampled person (SP) for the extended portion of the interview.

The screener was available in both English and Spanish. At the end of the screener, the interviewer was asked to code whether the interview was conducted in English or Spanish. Over 96 percent of screeners were conducted in English. Under very rare circumstances, the Screener could be translated into another language, provided a household member was available to do so.

The computer-assisted screener instrument served a number of purposes:

- Collection of first name or initials of all persons living within the sampled address, as well as their age, U.S. citizenship status, gender, and level of education completed.
- Implementation of a sampling procedure to select an SP for the pre-election interview and associated tasks.
- Collection of phone number information used to recontact the SP for purposes of scheduling appointments or conducting validation quality control measures, if the SP was not available to begin the pre-election interview immediately following the screener.

An eligible screener respondent was defined as a household member 18 years of age or older. In practice, respondents determined if they lived at the sampled address. Formally, the following rules were established to determine who qualified as a household member:

- Persons who usually lived at the sampled address and who were:
 - Living at home at the time of the contact, or
 - Temporarily absent at the time of the contact (e.g., on vacation, business, short-term hospitalization).
- Students who lived away from the sampled address in dormitories, sorority housing and fraternity housing while attending school, who were scheduled to return to the household at the end of the term, and who used the sampled address as their permanent address.
- Domestic or other employees who usually lived (and slept) at the selected address;
- Boarders or roomers who usually lived (and slept) at the selected address; and
- Persons temporarily visiting with the household *who had no usual place of residence elsewhere*.

The following individuals were **not** counted as household members:

- Students who lived away from the sampled address **in an off-campus dwelling unit** while attending school.
- Former household members who were working abroad, members of the Armed Forces stationed elsewhere, or inmates of institutions, nursing homes, convents, etc.
- Persons temporarily visiting with the household who had a usual place of residence elsewhere to which they were free to return at any time.
- Persons who took their meals with the household but usually lodged or slept elsewhere.
- Domestic employees or other persons employed in the household who lived at an adjacent, but separate address.

These detailed definitions of household member residency were not typically reviewed with screener respondents. In practice, the definition of a resident was based on the respondent's interpretation of the screener item that asked who lived at the address.

Transitioning from the Screener to the Pre-Election Interview

Following the completion of the screener, interviewers were guided to one of three options:

- **If the screener respondent was the SP**, they transitioned directly to the administration of the pre-election interview.
- **If the screener respondent was not the SP**, the interviewer asked if the SP was available and attempted to transition directly to the administration of the pre-election interview.
- **If the SP is was not available** to complete the pre-election interview at that time, the interviewer collected contact information and tried to schedule an appointment to return. If an exact appointment was scheduled, the interviewer left an Interview Appointment card. If unable to schedule an exact appointment, a "Sorry-I-Missed-You" card was used. See Appendix A for these materials.

If unable to complete the pre-election interview during the screener visit, interviewers used the contact information collected during the Screener to follow-up with the SP via telephone (call or text) or in-person visit. Approximately 60 percent of the pre-election interviews were completed on the same day as the screener interview; 40 percent required a return visit.

Pre-election Interviewing

This section describes the procedures to secure cooperation and administer the pre-election questionnaire. For discussion of the questionnaire content, see the Questionnaire Development chapter.

After the successful completion of the screener interview and the selection of an SP, the interviewer directed efforts to the administration of the pre-election interview. This section includes a discussion of the required contact protocol, an overview of the CAPI/CASI instrument and interview materials, and the conclusion of the interview including the observation items.

The pre-election questionnaire is, along with the post-election questionnaire, the main data collection instrument in ANES, collecting information on voting behavior, party affiliation, media habits, various attitudinal items, and standard demographics. The pre-election questionnaire was primarily administered via CAPI, supplemented by a CASI component in which the SP controlled the laptop.

If interviewers were unable to complete the pre-election interview in the same interviewing session as the screener or if the SP was not available, they were required to follow-up with the SP to set an appointment. Preferably, they set an appointment at the end of the screener. If this was not possible, they were trained to follow-up no later than one week after the completed screener. Interviewers attempted to contact the SP via phone call, text message and in-person attempts. In-person data collection was required for all pre-election interviews.

The pre-election questionnaire consisted of the following components, which were required to be completed **in a single visit**.

- **Gain Cooperation and Begin Recording.** The first two screens of the CAPI pre-election instrument gained informed consent to participate in the interview, and to make an audio recording some of the items for quality control purposes.
- **Administer CAPI.** Once the interviewer gained consent, they began the administration of the CAPI instrument, reading each question aloud to the SP and recording the response into the laptop.
- **Administer CASI.** At the conclusion of the interview, the interviewer was prompted to set up the laptop for the SP to privately answer a series of CASI items.
- **Administer last portion of CAPI.** After the CASI section, the SP returned the laptop to the interviewer to administer the final portion of CAPI.

Special Interviewing Techniques

The pre-election (and post-election) interviews required special rules regarding probing techniques and the recording of verbatim responses, as described below:

- **Probing:** Interviewers were trained to use the Job Aid (Appendix 1 Exhibit A1-14) for general ANES probes, or if applicable, read the specific probe text on the screen. Some items had specific “Do Not Probe” instructions.
- **Recording Verbatim:** Some questions required interviewers to type the respondent’s full, or open-ended, response. For the open-ended questions, answers were to be typed verbatim and abbreviations were not to be used.

Respondent Booklet

The respondent booklet included the response options for questions that involved sensitive or complex topics, or required a visual graphic (such as a scale). Interviewers and SPs were clearly notified of every question that required the use of the Respondent Booklet. The first part of the question included a statement the interviewer read aloud such as, “Looking at page 1 in the booklet...” As the interviewer read this to the SP, the interviewer ensured the SP was using the booklet appropriately.

Reading Questions Verbatim

Interviewers were trained to read question text verbatim and in full. In the questionnaire, the question stems were read aloud. Text in parentheses was optional, to be read aloud at the interviewer’s discretion. Numbered response options and text on screen in all capital letters was not to be read aloud. For example, the codebook entry for item LIBCPRE_LCPTYD is shown in Exhibit 6-2. In this item, the parenthetical text “(Still looking at page ^prepg_d)” would have displayed on the interviewer’s computer screen as “(Still looking at page 3.)” (Page references were programmed dynamically to allow for last-minute edits to the respondent booklet to be updated automatically.) Because this text was enclosed in parentheses, interviewers read it at their discretion when they believed the respondent needed to be reminded to look at the booklet. The interviewers read aloud the question text, “Where would you place the Democratic Party on this scale?” The interviewers did not read aloud the all-capitals instruction, “DO NOT PROBE DON’T KNOW,” nor did they read aloud the numbered response options.

Exhibit 6-2. Example questionnaire entry for item LIBCPRE_LCPTYD

LIBCPRE_LCPTYD	SECTION: 32	ITEM: 6	KEEP STATUS: 4a	FTF CAPI AND INTERNET	PRE-ELECTION
ITEM LABEL: 7pt scale liberal conservative Dem party					
ITEM RANDOM: Order of major parties					
(Still looking at page ^prepg_d)					
Where would you place the Democratic Party on this scale?					
{DO NOT PROBE DON'T KNOW}					
1. Extremely liberal					
2. Liberal					
3. Slightly liberal					
4. Moderate; middle of the road					
5. Slightly conservative					
6. Conservative					
7. Extremely conservative					
WEB SPEC: Online, omit the text '(Still looking at page [preload: prepg_d])'.					
Add onscreen: 'Click below to make your choice'.					
RESPONSE OPTIONS ORDER: As listed					
ENTRY TYPE: Single punch					

Ballot Cards and Candidate Database Updates

The **Ballot Card** (Exhibit A1-12) was required during the “Prevote” section of the pre-election interview. It included the candidates who appeared “on the ballot,” or were up for election in the SP’s congressional district and state. Ballot cards could include candidates for: **house** races; **senatorial** races; and/or **gubernatorial** races. Each card was tailored to the candidates running in the congressional district in which the sampled address was located, and included the name of the state and the number of the congressional district, or CD.

Interviewers received two versions of each ballot card—a yellow and a green. Each case was randomly assigned one of the ballot card colors. The ballot card color determined the order in which names of the major parties and candidates appeared in the questionnaire and on the hard copy ballot card. Democrats appeared first on the yellow ballot card, and Republicans appeared first on the green ballot card. Independent candidates or candidates belonging to a third party also appeared on the ballot card in some congressional districts. The ballot card assignment was random.

The CAPI system instructed the interviewer which ballot card color and congressional district to use for each interview. Interviewers were required to code whether or not they had the correct ballot card, using the following options:

1. YES, HAVE [YELLOW/GREEN] COLOR BALLOT CARD FOR R'S DISTRICT – Information on the ballot card matched the color, state, and district displayed in CAPI.
2. HAVE BALLOT CARD IN WRONG COLOR FOR R'S DISTRICT – Information on the ballot card matched the state and district displayed in CAPI, but the ballot card was not the correct color.
3. ONLY HAVE CARD(S) FOR WRONG DISTRICT OR HAVE NO BALLOT CARDS – Information on the ballot card did not match the state and district displayed in CAPI.

Ballot cards were produced at the home office and distributed to the field. Interviewers received a set of ballot cards (yellow and green) for each congressional district in their assignment. An initial set of ballot cards was produced on August 30, 2016. At the beginning of the field period, state-level primaries were still being held in several states, and the names of candidates running in all of the races were not known. In these situations, interviewers did not have a ballot card to use during the interview. Interviews conducted before ballot cards were distributed in these locations followed the “no ballot card” contingency procedure detailed in the questionnaire specifications, in which the interview proceeded without the ballot card and by asking respondents open-ended questions about their candidate choices.

As data collection progressed, primary results and the list of candidates were verified and made official. Updates were made to both the CAPI system and the hardcopy ballot cards throughout data collection. Updates were released on the following dates: August 31, September 6, September 8, September 20, September 21, and October 5, 2016.

Concluding the Pre-Election Interview

Interviewers completed the following tasks at the end of the pre-election interview:

- Paying the incentive check to the SP;
- Thanking the SP for participation and providing the ANES Thank You Card;
- Requesting an appointment for the post-election interview in certain circumstances, as directed by CAPI;
- Requesting telephone contact information from the SP; and
- Completing the pre-election observation items.

An item in the CASI component of the pre-election interview asked the SP to rate the ANES interview using a scale of “liked; disliked; or neither liked nor disliked.” If the SP reported liking the interview, CAPI prompted the interviewer to inform the SP that follow-up interviews would be conducted in November and December, and attempted to set an appointment for the follow-up interview. This was asked of 740 respondents, or about 63 percent. For SPs who agreed, an appointment could be made at any time **after** the election on November 8, through the months of November and December. Sixty percent of respondents who were asked to schedule an appointment did, while 39 percent did not. Less than one half of one percent of these respondents refused the post-election survey at the time they were asked to set an appointment. Interviewers provided SPs with an ANES Appointment Card (Exhibit A1-10 in Appendix A) for the post-election interview.

For the SPs for whom CAPI did not request an appointment for the post-election interview, interviewers did not mention a future interview.

At the conclusion of the pre-election interview, interviewers completed the CAPI pre-election observation items, a short series of observations about the residence and the SP. The pre-election observation items were completed as soon as possible after leaving the SP's home and never in the presence of the SP or any other household members.

The SP-level pre-election observation items included questions on the following topics: skin tone; campaigning or political signs; interview setting; SP behavior; and estimates of some of the SP's attributes. Interviewers recorded the skin color of the SP using a Scale of Skin Color Darkness, an 11-point scale, ranging from zero to 10, with zero representing albinism, or the total absence of color, and 10 representing the darkest possible skin. The eleven shades of skin color were depicted in an image, with each point represented by a hand, of identical form, but differing in color. This chart was available in the CAPI instrument.

Post-Election Interviewing

The post-election phase began on Wednesday, November 9, 2016; no interviewing was done on Election Day. This section includes a discussion of the contact protocol, an overview of the CAPI/CASI instrument and interview materials, and the conclusion of the interview including the post-election SP-level observation items.

Interviewers attempted to administer the post-election interview to all SPs who completed the pre-election interview. The components of the post-election questionnaire were similar to the pre-election interview: an interviewer-administered CAPI portion, followed by a CASI portion that the SP completed on his or her own, and a short closing section in CAPI.

As discussed previously, at the conclusion of the pre-election interview, some SPs were notified that they would be contacted after the election for a follow-up interview; others were not notified of the follow-up interview. Interviewers tailored their contact approach based on whether the SP was aware of the post-election interview.

For SPs who had an appointment scheduled for the post-election interview, the advance letter thanked the SP for completing the pre-election interview and reminded them of the upcoming appointment. Interviewers called or texted the SP a day ahead to confirm the appointment. Interviewers then went in person to the SP's home at the scheduled appointment time to complete the interview.

For SPs without a set appointment, the letter thanked the SP for completing the pre-election interview and notified the SP of the post-election interview. Interviewers made their first contact in person, starting November 11, 2016. If they were unable to make contact in person, they could call or text the SP to schedule an appointment for the interview. The post-election contact scripts (Exhibit A1-16 in Appendix A) guided interviewer interactions with SPs when making contact during the post-election wave.

Interviewers then attempted multiple contacts with the SP, employing all contact modes allowed by the study protocol. For example, if the interviewer did not reach the SP on the first phone call, they left a message. If no response was received after a day, they sent a text to the SP. Finally, they were instructed

to call again a day or two later and leave another message. If the SP did not return any calls or texts, interviewers attempted in-person contact. Interviewers were encouraged to discuss hard-to-reach cases with their supervisor to determine an effective plan.

The post-election interview used a respondent booklet tailored to the CAPI instrument, as well as the same ballot cards as employed in the pre-election interview (Postvote section). Interviewers also followed the same general interviewing protocol, such as probing techniques, for the post-election interview.

The inclusion of Facebook questions was unique to the post-election interview. Respondents who reported having a Facebook account that was used in the past month were asked to share their Facebook information with ANES researchers. Interviewers provided these respondents with a Facebook Instruction Card (Exhibit A1-17 in Appendix A) on which the interviewer wrote a unique code as displayed within the CAPI instrument. If SPs were willing, they would use their personal computers to connect online after the interview, using the URL and unique code on the card. The instructions needed for this task were printed on the card. Interviewers did not assist SPs in completing this portion of the study, including using the computer, or navigating to the website.

Concluding the Post-Election Interviews

Interviewers completed the following tasks at the end of the post-election interview, including:

- Paying the incentive check to the SP;
- Thanking the SP for participation; and,
- Completing the post-election observation items.
- At the conclusion of the post-election interview, interviewers completed the post-election observation items, a short series of observations about the SP and the interview process. Similar to the pre-election observation items, the post-election observation items were completed as soon as possible after leaving the SP's home and never in the presence of the SP or any other household members.
- The post-election observation items included items on the following topics: skin tone; circumstances surrounding the interview; interviewer estimation of SP age; SP's general reactions to the interview; and other observations.

Incentives

All addresses in the face-to-face sample were sent a \$5 prepaid cash incentive in the advance mailing. The advance letter offered a further incentive of \$25 or \$50 to complete the interview, based on an assignment described earlier in this chapter. Later in the pre-election data collection period the incentive offers were escalated in an attempt to increase response rates. On October 11, all pending \$25 cases were escalated to \$50. On October 19, all pending cases were escalated to \$100. The escalated incentive amount was communicated to household members and sampled persons by the interviewers directly, as well as through any correspondence sent during that time.

Starting incentives for the post-election phase were the same as what was paid in the pre-election phase. On December 7, all pending \$25 cases were escalated to \$50. Finally, on December 21, all pending cases were escalated to \$100. (Note that cases for which an appointment was already

scheduled received the current, non-escalated amount.) Table 6-1 shows the number of cases receiving each incentive offer and payment amount during the pre- and post-election phases.

Respondent incentives were paid through checks which were distributed to the field interviewers based on their workload. As needed, supervisors could request more checks for their field interviewers. In limited special situations, interviewers provided SPs with a cash incentive instead. At the end of the data collection period, interviewers were instructed to return all unused checks to the home office. There, a thorough quality control (QC) review of all checks distributed in the field was conducted. For each check distributed, the home office confirmed the existence of CAPI data (e.g., check number, SP name) and/or an incentive receipt associating the check with the case. For any check missing this information, the home office worked with field supervisors and field interviewers to reconcile the discrepancy. When left unresolved, the check was investigated further to determine if it had been cashed.

Table 6-1. Number of incentive offers and payments in face-to-face mode: ANES 2016

Amount	Screener, prepaid	Pre-election initial offer	Pre-election paid	Post-election initial offer	Post-election paid
\$5	2880	—	—	—	—
\$25	—	1942	494	494	338
\$50	—	938	388	388	381
\$100	—	—	299	299	340

— none, not applicable

Note: in addition to these incentives, cases contacted for screening in the last two weeks of data collection were offered \$10 cash to complete the screening interview.

As part of the adaptive design implementation (see chapter 2, Sample Design) in the final two weeks of the pre-election field period, a \$10 cash incentive was offered to household members to encourage completion of the screener interview.

Mailings

As shown in Table 6-2, a variety of letters were sent to respondents to attempt to make contact or persuade respondents to cooperate. The table shows letters that were mailed after at least one unsuccessful interview attempt by an interviewer; the table does not include the 2,880 advance letters. Many of these letters were tailored to address a specific situation with the respondent, such as confidentiality concern or lack of availability. Each of the letters was available in English or in a bilingual (English & Spanish) version. The letters were organized by study phases and only available during the appropriate phase. See Appendix B for the text of these letters.

Table 6-2. Number of letters mailed to Face-to-Face sample: ANES 2016

Phase	Letter	Number		
		English	Bilingual	All
Screener	2 Screener non-contact, general	229	31	260
Screener	3 Screener non-contact, gate	122	9	131
Screener	4 Screener non-response after contact, general	180	31	211
Screener	5 Screener refusal, privacy	17	3	20
Screener	6 Screener refusal, too busy	65	11	76
Screener	7 Screener refusal, general	366	34	400
Screener	8 Screener end game	614	73	687
Screener	30 Screener refusal aversion	230	24	254
Screener	Total	1,823	216	2,039
Pre-election	9 Pre refusal, too busy	22	0	22
Pre-election	10 Pre refusal, privacy	3	0	3
Pre-election	11 Pre refusal, general	10	0	10
Pre-election	12 Pre missed appointments	1	0	1
Pre-election	13 Pre no contact with SP	9	0	9
Pre-election	14 Pre general nonresponse	2	0	2
Pre-election	17 Pre end game	186	37	223
Pre-election	31 Pre refusal aversion	20	7	27
Pre-election	Total	253	44	297
Post-election	22 Post refusal, too busy	23	0	23
Post-election	23 Post refusal, privacy	1	0	1
Post-election	24 Post refusal, general	23	0	23
Post-election	25 Post missed appointments	9	0	9
Post-election	26 Post no contact with SP	44	0	44
Post-election	27 Post general nonresponse	44	0	44
Post-election	29 Post household gatekeeper	1	0	1
Post-election	32 Post end game	162	30	192
Post-election	Total	307	30	337
All	Grand Total	2,383	290	2,673

Note: "Bilingual" letters included text in both English and Spanish.

Starting at the end of September 2016, letters were requested by field supervisors via a web based letter system and mailed from the home office. Prior to that, the home office sent all eligible letters to alleviate the workload for field supervisors and allow them to concentrate on case assignments and distribution. The letter system allowed field supervisors to monitor the status of the request. For each letter that was mailed, the assigned field interviewer and field supervisor received a notification via email. In addition, the letter system automatically created an EROC for the case.

All letters were sent via USPS first class mail except for letters #3 and #15 which were sent via FedEx.

Letters 30 and 31 were added to the protocol towards the end of the pre-election wave. In order to boost their effect, staff hand-signed these letters and addressed the envelopes by hand. These letters also escalated the incentive to \$100.

Help Desk

Respondents were able to contact the ANES help desk by phone or email. The help desk was available during the duration of data collection and one month beyond. The telephone was answered during regular business hours in the Eastern time zone; otherwise callers were routed to a voicemail where they were instructed to leave information in order to receive a call back. Emails were answered within one business day unless the help desk staff needed to investigate a situation or request additional guidance. In such a scenario, the respondent was informed that a response would be coming in a few days.

The number of contacts to the help desk is shown in Table 6-3. A total of 179 calls and emails were received during the pre-election phase, with about 41 percent contacting the hotline to set up an appointment, and 32 percent refusing to participate. During the post-election phase, the help desk received 166 calls and emails, with 69 percent of the contacts being appointment requests.

Table 6-3. Number of help desk contacts by mode and purpose

Contact mode		
Contact purpose	Pre-election	Post-election
Incoming calls	138	145
Schedule appointment	52	98
Refusals	43	2
Call-back requests	20	19
Other	23	26
Incoming emails	41	21
Schedule appointment	21	16
Refusals	15	1
Other	5	4

Website

A respondent-facing website was established to provide study legitimacy and address common respondent questions. The URL was clearly featured in the respondent materials, such as the advance letter and brochure. The main ANES website (www.electionstudies.org/info) was also edited to contain general information for Time Series respondents from the face-to-face sample. The URL's for the websites tailored to the Internet and face-to-face samples differed in order to make it difficult for respondents to discover that the study was being conducted in a second mode. Since respondents were only allowed to complete the study in the mode for which they had been sampled, the discovery of this information probably would have frustrated some respondents.

The respondent website featured very similar content as the study brochure, including study sponsorship, study purpose, reason for sending cash incentive, method of address selection, use of research, and confidentiality protections. Respondents were directed to call or email the project help desk staff (respondent hotline) with any questions, or contact ANES staff at the University of Michigan or Stanford University directly.

Monitoring and Validation

The ANES quality control measures described below were implemented to ensure high-quality work in the data collection phase of the study. The procedures were designed to assess the quality and completeness of data as collected and provide timely feedback to the home office, the supervisors, and the interviewers.

A portion of each interviewer's work was validated to verify that the correct individual was contacted and the visit was conducted according to study protocol. The following validation techniques were used:

- Review of audio recordings of portions the interviews
- GPS data review
- Telephone/field validation

CARI technology on each interviewer's laptop recorded the administration of the pre- and post-election interviews, for consenting SPs. Nearly 97 percent of SPs agreed to allow the recording. All SP refusals to recording were tracked closely and subject to further validation.

Recordings were transmitted to the home office along with other data, and then reviewed by trained staff and field management. Over the pre-election phase, more than 4,500 ANES questionnaire items were coded by QC staff. In addition to reviewing and coding the CARI recordings for validation purposes, the coding process includes an evaluation of broader quality measures. The recordings revealed information about the questionnaire items themselves, issues in the protocol, and information about interviewer performance. The QC CARI review provided insight into the ongoing processes for feedback, mentoring, training and any necessary adjustments of protocol or materials.

Each interviewer's first completed and recorded pre-election interview was CARI coded, and interviewers received written (emailed) feedback on the results. The system also enabled interviewers to listen to the recordings of their interviews, as a form of continuing training.

If an interviewer's work was determined to fall below a determined quality threshold, the interviewer was required to schedule an appointment with QC staff to receive verbal feedback on how to improve their performance. The threshold was defined as an interviewer performance score of less than 75 percent or an overall case evaluation of *fair* or *poor* (on a scale of *excellent*, *very good*, *good*, *fair* or *poor*). During the pre-election phase, 32 percent of interviewers were rated below the threshold and therefore required to schedule a QC training session.

GPS data transmitted by the iPhone allowed quality control checks on the interviewers' location during data collection. The geospatial analysis system collected near real-time geospatial data from interviewers' devices, and provided management and supervisory staff with maps to monitor interviewer movements. Specifically, home office and field management staff could see the route an interviewer took, any stops made, and the duration of these stops. The implementation of GPS data validation review allowed for rapid, comprehensive falsification detection and improved interviewer efficiency.

In situations when an interview could not be validated by CARI or GPS, designated staff conducted telephone and in-person field validation visits. If the validation visit resulted in a questionable outcome (e.g., not completed according to protocol, completed at the wrong address), field management

initiated a validation review. If an interviewer's work was determined to be invalid, he/she was released from ANES.

Interviewer Falsification

Through the procedures described above, one interviewer was determined to have falsified three cases during the pre-election field period. The falsification was detected in late October 2016, primarily through the review of GPS data collected from the iPhone which showed that interviews were not conducted at the sampled addresses. All cases assigned to the field interviewer were validated through telephone or in-person visits conducted by field supervisory staff or other local field interviewers. Cases for which CARI recordings were available were listened to as well. Three of this interviewer's cases were determined to have been falsified; the remaining cases were determined to have been worked according to the study protocol. Data associated with the falsified cases was deleted, and the cases were reset and reworked by another interviewer. The interviewer who falsified these interviews was dismissed from the project.

Managing for Efficiency & Effectiveness

Throughout data collection, field management staff reviewed reports including information such as:

- Response rates and break-off rates;
- Number of contact attempts, and time of day/day of week of contact attempts;
- Time per completed interview; and
- Process statistics, including completed interviews, number of cases to be completed, average time to complete a case, number of cases still being worked, and rates of CARI refusals.

Field supervisors provided continual feedback to interviewers throughout the data collection period based on home office review of interviewer performance metrics including:

- Incomplete and inaccurate data collection;
- Not contacting cases according to instructions;
- Unusual number of contact attempts with limited results;
- High rates of refusal and other nonresponse cases;
- Broken appointments;
- Infrequent data transmission;
- Poor recordkeeping;
- Repeated and/or continuous unavailability for work; and
- Failure to enter/update EROCs.

Discussions of data quality were a regular feature of the weekly report calls between the interviewer and supervisor.

Interviewer Bonuses

To maintain interviewer motivation throughout data collection, and to ensure interviewers worked efficiently during the most productive time periods, three interviewer incentive programs were instituted during the pre-election field period. These programs incentivized interviewers through both

increases to their hourly pay, as well as production bonuses for completed interviews. All cases completed during bonus periods were validated.

Interviewer Debriefings

Several interviewer and supervisor debriefings were conducted throughout the field period to collect input from those in direct contact with the potential respondents. On September 28, 2016, nearly three weeks into data collection, a call was held with about a dozen interviewers who had success in the early stages of the ANES pre-election field period. To better understand the challenges interviewers encountered at the door, they were asked about: questions received from household members or respondents; challenges “getting in the door”; which materials were the most effective; suggestions for new tools/materials; and instrument issues. Input received from this session was summarized, and helpful hints were provided to the interviewers. As a direct result of this session, a list of universities and colleges where the ANES results are used that are local to sampled respondents was developed and provided to interviewers. Since ANES data are or have been used at virtually all major universities, this list consisted of major universities from each state.

Immediately after the close of the pre-election field period, a set of conference calls was held with interviewers and supervisors to debrief about the pre-election experience and prepare for the post-election data collection. On November 9, five field supervisors participated in a conference call moderated by one of the ANES field directors. They discussed topics including: interviewer recruiting; obstacles to fieldwork; feedback on incentive amounts and escalations; useful materials and techniques for gaining cooperation; gated communities and locked buildings; main reasons for nonresponse/refusals; suggestions for the post-election phase; and recommended changes for future rounds. The following day, November 10, 10-12 interviewers participated in a similar conference call, moderated by the other ANES field director. They discussed the same topics, with the exception of interviewer recruiting. Summaries of both meetings were produced and shared with management staff.

After the close of post-election data collection, all interviewers were asked to respond to a debriefing questionnaire via SurveyMonkey. Topics covered included: effective ways of dealing with gated communities and locked buildings; effectiveness of the introductory script and brochure for study introduction and gaining cooperation; impact of incentive escalations throughout the field period; suggestions for other materials or techniques for gaining cooperation; reasons for respondent refusals and lack of interest; difficult respondent questions; questionnaire-specific input; suggestions for improvements to interviewer training; and recommendations for future cycles of ANES.

7. DATA COLLECTION DATES AND TIMES

As noted in the previous chapters, face-to-face pre-election interviews were conducted from September 7 to November 7, 2016. The election was Tuesday, November 8, and no interviewing was done that day. Post-election interviewing began November 9 with appointments that had been scheduled at the conclusion of pre-election interviews, and the bulk of post-election interviewing began on Friday, November 11. For the Internet component of the study, data collection began with the mailing of advance letters on Wednesday, August 31, 2016, followed by an invitation containing the URL and password on September 9, 2016. The first online survey completions occurred on September 10, 2016. Data collection for the pre-election phase formally ended on Monday, November 7, although a few interviews already in progress were completed in the early morning hours of November 8. After the election on Tuesday, November 8, online data collection for the post-election phase ran from Wednesday, November 9, 2016 to Sunday, January 8, 2017.

Figure 7-1 shows a cumulative graph of the number of survey completions by date. Table 7-1 shows the number of pre-election survey completions by day. Key dates of fieldwork events were noted in chapters 5 and 6, and include the mailing of the Internet invitation letters on September 9 and the overnight FedEx delivery of a non-response letter to 5,511 addresses in the Internet sample on October 18.

Post-election completions are shown in Figure 7-2 and Table 7-2.

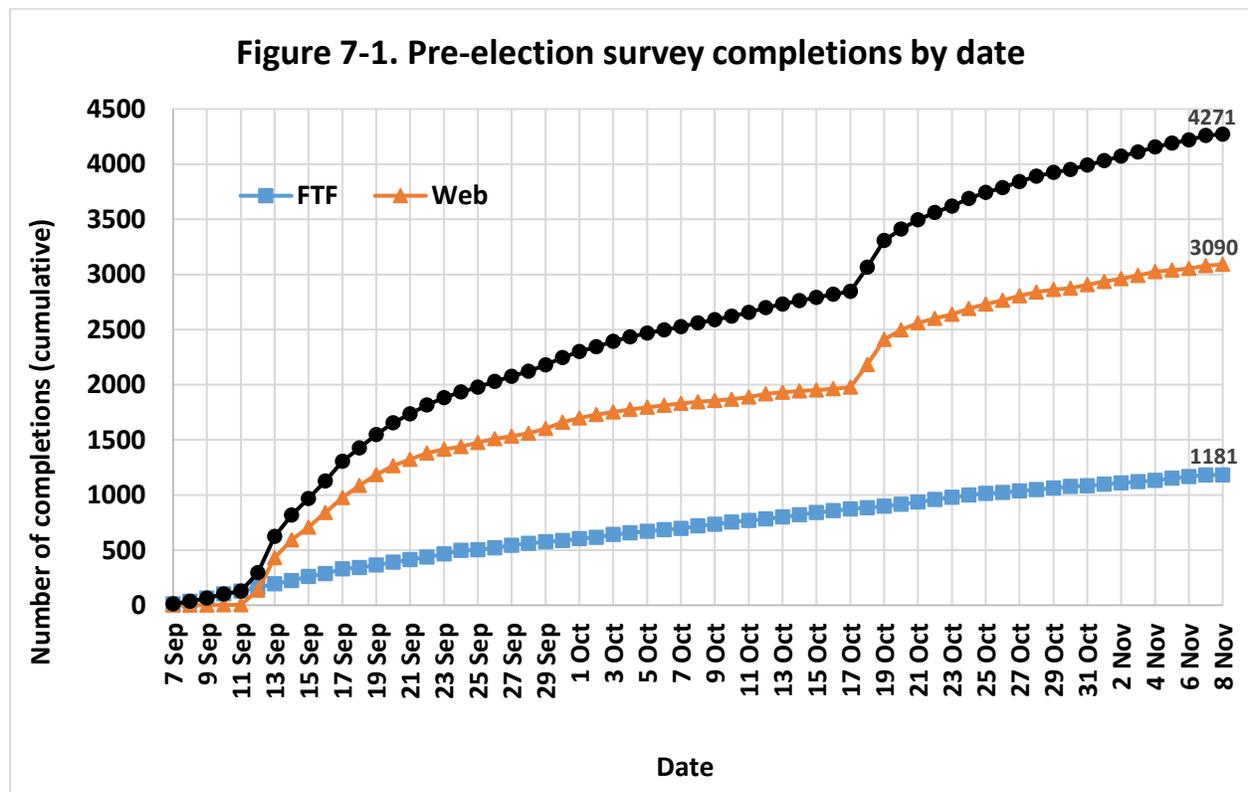


Table 7-1. Number of pre-election survey completions by day: ANES 2016 Time Series

Field day	Day	Date	Internet		Face-to-face		All	
			Day	Cumulative	Day	Cumulative	Day	Cumulative
1	Wed	7 Sep	0	0	12	12	12	12
2	Thu	8 Sep	0	0	23	35	23	35
3	Fri	9 Sep	0	0	30	65	30	65
4	Sat	10 Sep	2	2	35	100	37	102
5	Sun	11 Sep	0	2	26	126	26	128
6	Mon	12 Sep	133	135	34	160	167	295
7	Tue	13 Sep	295	430	35	195	330	625
8	Wed	14 Sep	162	592	29	224	191	816
9	Thu	15 Sep	116	708	36	260	152	968
10	Fri	16 Sep	132	840	27	287	159	1127
11	Sat	17 Sep	136	976	43	330	179	1306
12	Sun	18 Sep	109	1085	12	342	121	1427
13	Mon	19 Sep	99	1184	22	364	121	1548
14	Tue	20 Sep	80	1264	26	390	106	1654
15	Wed	21 Sep	57	1321	23	413	80	1734
16	Thu	22 Sep	58	1379	24	437	82	1816
17	Fri	23 Sep	36	1415	29	466	65	1881
18	Sat	24 Sep	23	1438	30	496	53	1934
19	Sun	25 Sep	36	1474	6	502	42	1976
20	Mon	26 Sep	35	1509	17	519	52	2028
21	Tue	27 Sep	24	1533	24	543	48	2076
22	Wed	28 Sep	27	1560	18	561	45	2121
23	Thu	29 Sep	43	1603	14	575	57	2178
24	Fri	30 Sep	57	1660	10	585	67	2245
25	Sat	1 Oct	36	1696	19	604	55	2300
26	Sun	2 Oct	33	1729	11	615	44	2344
27	Mon	3 Oct	24	1753	25	640	49	2393
28	Tue	4 Oct	23	1776	16	656	39	2432
29	Wed	5 Oct	20	1796	15	671	35	2467
30	Thu	6 Oct	18	1814	12	683	30	2497
31	Fri	7 Oct	15	1829	12	695	27	2524
32	Sat	8 Oct	14	1843	23	718	37	2561
33	Sun	9 Oct	13	1856	14	732	27	2588
34	Mon	10 Oct	12	1868	21	753	33	2621
35	Tue	11 Oct	19	1887	16	769	35	2656
36	Wed	12 Oct	29	1916	13	782	42	2698
37	Thu	13 Oct	15	1931	18	800	33	2731
38	Fri	14 Oct	11	1942	19	819	30	2761
39	Sat	15 Oct	9	1951	22	841	31	2792
40	Sun	16 Oct	11	1962	17	858	28	2820
41	Mon	17 Oct	14	1976	13	871	27	2847
42	Tue	18 Oct	207	2183	12	883	219	3066
43	Wed	19 Oct	226	2409	15	898	241	3307
44	Thu	20 Oct	87	2496	18	916	105	3412
45	Fri	21 Oct	63	2559	20	936	83	3495
46	Sat	22 Oct	42	2601	23	959	65	3560
47	Sun	23 Oct	37	2638	21	980	58	3618
48	Mon	24 Oct	53	2691	18	998	71	3689
49	Tue	25 Oct	39	2730	14	1012	53	3742
50	Wed	26 Oct	34	2764	10	1022	44	3786
51	Thu	27 Oct	42	2806	13	1035	55	3841
52	Fri	28 Oct	34	2840	14	1049	48	3889
53	Sat	29 Oct	23	2863	13	1062	36	3925
54	Sun	30 Oct	12	2875	15	1077	27	3952
55	Mon	31 Oct	32	2907	6	1083	38	3990
56	Tue	1 Nov	28	2935	14	1097	42	4032
57	Wed	2 Nov	27	2962	12	1109	39	4071
58	Thu	3 Nov	28	2990	10	1119	38	4109
59	Fri	4 Nov	34	3024	12	1131	46	4155
60	Sat	5 Nov	16	3040	20	1151	36	4191
61	Sun	6 Nov	14	3054	15	1166	29	4220
62	Mon	7 Nov	26	3080	15	1181	41	4261
63	Tues	8 Nov	10	3090	0	1181	10	4271

Figure 7-2. Post-election survey completions by date

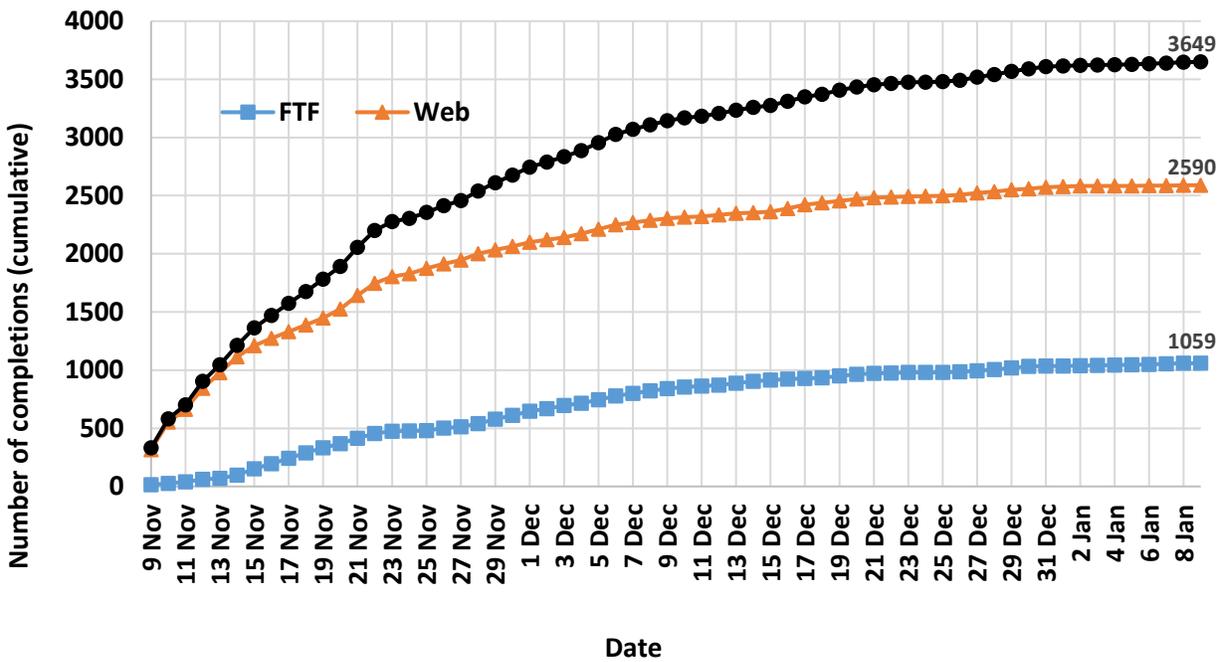


Table 7-2. Number of post-election survey completions by day: ANES 2016 Time Series

Field day	Day	Date	Internet		Face-to-face		All	
			Day	Cumulative	Day	Cumulative	Day	Cumulative
1	Wed	9 Nov	316	316	15	15	331	331
2	Thu	10 Nov	237	553	12	27	249	580
3	Fri	11 Nov	109	662	13	40	122	702
4	Sat	12 Nov	182	844	21	61	203	905
5	Sun	13 Nov	134	978	8	69	142	1047
6	Mon	14 Nov	137	1115	29	98	166	1213
7	Tue	15 Nov	96	1211	54	152	150	1363
8	Wed	16 Nov	62	1273	44	196	106	1469
9	Thu	17 Nov	57	1330	47	243	104	1573
10	Fri	18 Nov	57	1387	46	289	103	1676
11	Sat	19 Nov	62	1449	44	333	106	1782
12	Sun	20 Nov	75	1524	35	368	110	1892
13	Mon	21 Nov	118	1642	46	414	164	2056
14	Tue	22 Nov	103	1745	40	454	143	2199
15	Wed	23 Nov	58	1803	21	475	79	2278
16	Thu	24 Nov	26	1829	1	476	27	2305
17	Fri	25 Nov	47	1876	5	481	52	2357
18	Sat	26 Nov	38	1914	20	501	58	2415
19	Sun	27 Nov	32	1946	11	512	43	2458
20	Mon	28 Nov	54	2000	28	540	82	2540
21	Tue	29 Nov	34	2034	37	577	71	2611
22	Wed	30 Nov	29	2063	35	612	64	2675
23	Thu	1 Dec	36	2099	34	646	70	2745
24	Fri	2 Dec	22	2121	22	668	44	2789
25	Sat	3 Dec	20	2141	27	695	47	2836
26	Sun	4 Dec	31	2172	19	714	50	2886
27	Mon	5 Dec	38	2210	32	746	70	2956
28	Tue	6 Dec	40	2250	31	777	71	3027
29	Wed	7 Dec	20	2270	22	799	42	3069
30	Thu	8 Dec	18	2288	22	821	40	3109
31	Fri	9 Dec	16	2304	20	841	36	3145
32	Sat	10 Dec	11	2315	13	854	24	3169
33	Sun	11 Dec	5	2320	9	863	14	3183
34	Mon	12 Dec	14	2334	9	872	23	3206
35	Tue	13 Dec	13	2347	16	888	29	3235
36	Wed	14 Dec	7	2354	17	905	24	3259
37	Thu	15 Dec	7	2361	10	915	17	3276
38	Fri	16 Dec	29	2390	7	922	36	3312
39	Sat	17 Dec	33	2423	5	927	38	3350
40	Sun	18 Dec	14	2437	8	935	22	3372
41	Mon	19 Dec	18	2455	16	951	34	3406
42	Tue	20 Dec	15	2470	12	963	27	3433
43	Wed	21 Dec	13	2483	8	971	21	3454
44	Thu	22 Dec	5	2488	5	976	10	3464
45	Fri	23 Dec	5	2493	5	981	10	3474
46	Sat	24 Dec	2	2495	0	981	2	3476
47	Sun	25 Dec	4	2499	0	981	4	3480
48	Mon	26 Dec	8	2507	4	985	12	3492
49	Tue	27 Dec	17	2524	10	995	27	3519
50	Wed	28 Dec	10	2534	11	1006	21	3540
51	Thu	29 Dec	16	2550	12	1018	28	3568
52	Fri	30 Dec	9	2559	14	1032	23	3591
53	Sat	31 Dec	14	2573	4	1036	18	3609
54	Sun	1 Jan	5	2578	0	1036	5	3614
55	Mon	2 Jan	4	2582	2	1038	6	3620
56	Tue	3 Jan	1	2583	3	1041	4	3624
57	Wed	4 Jan	1	2584	1	1042	2	3626
58	Thu	5 Jan	0	2584	3	1045	3	3629
59	Fri	6 Jan	1	2585	4	1049	5	3634
60	Sat	7 Jan	1	2586	5	1054	6	3640
61	Sun	8 Jan	3	2589	5	1059	8	3648
62	Mon	9 Jan	1	2590	0	1059	1	3649

Survey starts by day and time

The day of the week and the time of day at which surveys are started may have operational significance for staffing and technical systems. Table 7-3 shows the percentage distribution of pre-election survey starts by day of the week and by time of day. The table shows that a plurality of Internet interviews were completed on Tuesdays, and the fewest Internet questionnaires were completed on the weekend. The table also shows that almost three quarters of Internet questionnaires were started between noon and midnight. In contrast, more than 95 percent of in-person interviews were started between 9am and 9pm.

These results are not only a result of respondent preferences and availability. The days for online interviews are influenced by the days on which mail was delivered, which were not random. Most initial invitation letters were probably delivered on Monday or Tuesday. The days and times of face-to-face interviews are influenced by interviewers' preferences for when to work.

Table 7-3. Percentage distribution of pre-election survey starts by day and time

	Internet		Face-to-face		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Monday	469	15.2%	171	14.5%	640	15.0%
Tuesday	786	25.4%	157	13.3%	943	22.1%
Wednesday	545	17.6%	148	12.5%	693	16.2%
Thursday	392	12.7%	166	14.1%	558	13.1%
Friday	366	11.8%	176	14.9%	542	12.7%
Saturday	287	9.3%	228	19.3%	515	12.1%
Sunday	245	7.9%	135	11.4%	380	8.9%
Total	3090	100.0%	1181	100.0%	4271	100.0%
12:00am - 2:59am	532	17.2%	2	0.2%	534	12.5%
3:00am - 5:59am	194	6.3%	1	0.1%	195	4.6%
6:00am - 8:59am	40	1.3%	11	0.9%	51	1.2%
9:00am - 11:59am	62	2.0%	165	14.0%	227	5.3%
12:00pm - 2:59pm	367	11.9%	294	24.9%	661	15.5%
3:00pm - 5:59pm	561	18.2%	405	34.3%	966	22.6%
6:00pm - 8:59pm	653	21.1%	270	22.9%	923	21.6%
9:00pm - 11:59pm	681	22.0%	33	2.8%	714	16.7%
Total	3090	100.0%	1181	100.0%	4271	100.0%
Mon-Thu 12:00am - 2:59am	372	17.0%	2	0.3%	374	13.2%
Mon-Thu 3:00am - 5:59am	142	6.5%	1	0.2%	143	5.0%
Mon-Thu 6:00am - 8:59am	29	1.3%	6	0.9%	35	1.2%
Mon-Thu 9:00am - 11:59am	42	1.9%	90	14.0%	132	4.7%
Mon-Thu 12:00pm - 2:59pm	248	11.3%	137	21.3%	385	13.6%
Mon-Thu 3:00pm - 5:59pm	388	17.7%	201	31.3%	589	20.8%
Mon-Thu 6:00pm - 8:59pm	461	21.0%	182	28.3%	643	22.7%
Mon-Thu 9:00pm - 11:59pm	510	23.3%	23	3.6%	533	18.8%
Total	2192	100.0%	642	100.0%	2834	100.0%

Table continues.

Table 7-3. Percentage distribution of pre-election survey starts by day and time – continued

	Internet		Face-to-face		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Fri 12:00am - 2:59am	76	20.8%	0	0.0%	76	14.0%
Fri 3:00am - 5:59am	18	4.9%	0	0.0%	18	3.3%
Fri 6:00am - 8:59am	4	1.1%	4	2.3%	8	1.5%
Fri 9:00am - 11:59am	8	2.2%	24	13.6%	32	5.9%
Fri 12:00pm - 2:59pm	48	13.1%	39	22.2%	87	16.1%
Fri 3:00pm - 5:59pm	61	16.7%	59	33.5%	120	22.1%
Fri 6:00pm - 8:59pm	77	21.0%	45	25.6%	122	22.5%
Fri 9:00pm - 11:59pm	74	20.2%	5	2.8%	79	14.6%
Total	366	100.0%	176	100.0%	542	100.0%
Sat 12:00am - 2:59am	48	16.7%	0	0.0%	48	9.3%
Sat 3:00am - 5:59am	16	5.6%	0	0.0%	16	3.1%
Sat 6:00am - 8:59am	3	1.0%	1	0.4%	4	0.8%
Sat 9:00am - 11:59am	10	3.5%	39	17.1%	49	9.5%
Sat 12:00pm - 2:59pm	43	15.0%	77	33.8%	120	23.3%
Sat 3:00pm - 5:59pm	61	21.3%	82	36.0%	143	27.8%
Sat 6:00pm - 8:59pm	57	19.9%	26	11.4%	83	16.1%
Sat 9:00pm - 11:59pm	49	17.1%	3	1.3%	52	10.1%
Total	287	100.0%	228	100.0%	515	100.0%
Sun 12:00am - 2:59am	36	14.7%	0	0.0%	36	9.5%
Sun 3:00am - 5:59am	18	7.3%	0	0.0%	18	4.7%
Sun 6:00am - 8:59am	4	1.6%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Sun 9:00am - 11:59am	2	0.8%	12	8.9%	14	3.7%
Sun 12:00pm - 2:59pm	28	11.4%	41	30.4%	69	18.2%
Sun 3:00pm - 5:59pm	51	20.8%	63	46.7%	114	30.0%
Sun 6:00pm - 8:59pm	58	23.7%	17	12.6%	75	19.7%
Sun 9:00pm - 11:59pm	48	19.6%	2	1.5%	50	13.2%
Total	245	100.0%	135	100.0%	380	100.0%

Completions on different day than the interview started

Most interviews were completed on the same day they were begun. In some cases, in-progress interviews were interrupted and completed on a later date. We compared interview start and end dates and times, considering interviews that ended before 4:00am on the day after the interview started to be the “same day.” This accounts for interviews that were completed late at night as same-day interviews.

There were 22 face-to-face pre-election interviews completed on a different day than they were started, amounting to 2 percent of face-to-face cases. There were 345 Internet interviews completed on a different day than they were started, amounting to 11 percent of Internet cases. Combined, these 367 cases constitute 9 percent of all responses.

8. DISPOSITIONS AND OUTCOME RATES

Dispositions refer to the result of an attempt to contact or interview a sampled unit, such as a household or person. Every such attempt was logged in “call disposition” records. In the face-to-face component of the study, a “call” usually consists of an attempt by an interviewer to travel to the sampled address and speak to someone there. In the Internet component of the study, a call usually consists of mailing a letter to the sampled address. In both components of the study, calls can also consist of telephone calls or emails. Each sampled address is usually called many times in the course of the study.

The dispositions of multiple calls to a sampled address are summarized in a final disposition record. For example, a case in the face-to-face sample could have had four calls, with a sequence of the interviewer first failing to find the sampled address, second finding no one at home, third speaking to someone who refused to be interviewed, and fourth speaking to a household resident who completed the screener and reported that no adult living there was a US citizen. Such a case would be assigned a final disposition indicating the address was ineligible for the study. The final dispositions describe every case in the sample and can be used to calculate various outcome rates, such as response rates.

Dispositions for the Internet Study

Table 8-1 shows the final disposition of every sampled address for the pre-election phases of the Internet component of the study. Dispositions are described as follows.

10. “Completed pre-election interview.” A screener was completed, an eligible person was selected for the online questionnaire, and this individual completed the questionnaire.
20. “Partial pre-election interview.” Started the online questionnaire but did not finish it.
21. “Eligible respondent, non-response.” A screener was completed and an eligible member of the household was selected for the main survey but the selected person did not start the online questionnaire.
30. “Incomplete screener.” Someone started screener but either did not complete it (51 cases) or skipped one or more questions that were required in order to select an eligible person (5 cases).
31. “Non-resident, temporary stay.” Someone responded to the mail invitation by indicating that they did not live at the sampled address and were staying there temporarily. No one who lived at the sampled address responded to the invitation. This disposition and the related dispositions 32, 33, and 34 are categorized as “contacts” in this report because someone responded to the mailed invitation by logging into the online survey, however, based on the information reported in that online survey, these dispositions may not be considered household contacts in the traditional sense of making contact with a responsible resident of the sampled dwelling unit.
32. “Non-resident, misdelivery.” Someone responded to the mail invitation by indicating that they did not live at the sampled address and the invitation letter had been delivered to them by mistake. No one from the sampled address responded to the invitation.
33. “Non-resident, forwarded.” Someone responded to the mail invitation by indicating that they did not live at the sampled address and that the letter had been forwarded to them. No one from the sampled address responded to the invitation.
34. “Non-resident, other.” Someone responded to the mail invitation by indicating that they did not live at the sampled address and that they had received the letter in some other way that was not specified. No one who lived at the sampled address responded to the invitation.

35. "Refusal (before screener)." During a contact by telephone, mail, or email, someone responded to the invitation by refusing to participate in the study and communicating this refusal to Westat.
40. "Mailed with no response or return." The invitation protocol was followed and no mail was returned as undeliverable and no one logged into the survey or contacted Westat to refuse.
50. "Screened, no adult citizen." The online screener was completed and the household informant reported that no one living at the address was an adult U.S. citizen.
51. "Screened, not a household." The online screener was completed and the informant reported that the address was an institution or group quarters, not a household.
52. "Returned mail, vacant." Mail to the address was returned by the Postal Service marked "vacant."
53. "Returned mail, no such address." Mail to the sampled address was returned as undeliverable.
54. "Returned mail, other ineligible." Mail to the sampled address was returned for another reason that indicated the address was not an occupied household. Envelope markings assigned this code were "attempted not known," "commercial address," "customer not available or business closed," "no house it burned down," "no mail receptacle, unable to forward," "return to sender, unclaimed," "unclaimed," and "unendorsed bulk business mail."

Table 8-1. Dispositions of ANES 2016 Time Series Internet Sample

Category	Number	Percent of sample
Interview		
10 Completed pre-election interview	3,090	39.6
Eligible nonresponse		
20 Partial pre-election interview	185	2.4
21 Eligible respondent, non-response	294	3.8
Unknown eligibility, household contacts		
30 Incomplete screener	54	0.7
31 Non-resident, temporary stay	17	0.2
32 Non-resident, misdelivery	5	0.1
33 Non-resident, forwarded	3	0.0
34 Non-resident, other	10	0.1
35 Refusal (before screener)	234	3.0
Unknown eligibility, non-contacts		
40 Mailed with no response or return	3,064	39.3
Ineligible		
50 Screened, no adult citizen	65	0.8
51 Screened, not a household	12	0.2
52 Returned mail, vacant	303	3.9
53 Returned mail, no such address	380	4.9
54 Returned mail, other ineligible	84	1.1
Totals		
Total sample size (10-54)	7,800	100.0
Interviews (10)	3,090	39.6
Known eligible (10-21)	3,569	45.8
Eligible nonresponse (20-21)	479	6.1
Unknown eligibility (30-40)	3,387	43.4
Refusals (35)	234	3.0
Contacts (10-35)	3,892	49.9
Non-contacts with unknown eligibility (40)	3,064	39.3
Screened (10-21, 50, 51)	3,646	46.7
Maximum eligible (10-40)	6,956	89.2
Max. eligible for screener (10-51)	7,033	90.2
Ineligible (50-54)	844	10.8

There were 7,800 addresses in the Internet sample. Of these, 3,090 completed the pre-election interview. 3,064 did not respond to repeated invitations by mail and none of the mail pieces were returned. 479 completed the online screening process but did not complete the pre-election interview. 234 communicated their refusal to participate. 844 were determined to be ineligible, of which 77 completed the screening questionnaire and the remainder had mail returned by the post office.

In the post-election survey (not shown in a table), the 3,090 pre-election cases with complete interviews were invited. Of these, 2,590 completed the post-election interview, 85 started the interview but did not complete it, 6 refused, and 409 did not respond. The remaining cases in the sample were not eligible for the post-election study because they did not complete the pre-election study.

Response Rates and Other Outcome Rates: Internet Study

Outcome rates for the Internet component of the study are shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2. Outcome rates for ANES 2016 Time Series Study, Internet component

Outcome	Rate
Observed eligibility, <i>e</i>	.809
Screening rate (screener AAPOR RR1)	.518
Response rates	
Minimum (AAPOR RR1)	.444
Estimated based on observed <i>e</i> (AAPOR RR3)	.490
Maximum (AAPOR RR5)	.866
Refusal rate, minimum (AAPOR REF1)	.034
Refusal rate, estimated based on observed <i>e</i> (AAPOR REF2)	.037
Household contact rate, minimum (AAPOR CON1)	.560
Cooperation rate (AAPOR COOP3)	.794

We conservatively estimated response rates assuming all addresses with unknown eligibility had an eligible person. This assumption defines the response rate formula known as AAPOR response rate 1, in which the numerator for the response rate is the number of completed interviews and the denominator is the maximum number of potentially eligible sample members. These numbers, respectively 3,090 and 6,956, were given in table 8-1. The study's response rate calculated by this method was 44 percent.

We also estimated a response rate based on the assumption that the eligibility rate, *e*, at addresses where eligibility was not determined was the same as the eligibility rate at addresses where eligibility was determined. That eligibility rate, *e*, was 80.9 percent, which gives an estimated response rate for the study of 49 percent. This approach to the response rate is known as AAPOR response rate 3.

We also estimated the maximum response rate (AAPOR response rate 5), which reflects the assumption that all of the cases where eligibility was undetermined were ineligible. The response rate under this assumption was 87 percent. This rate is used to establish a boundary for reference, not as a credible estimate of the study's response rate.

The screening interview had a response rate of 52 percent using the AAPOR response rate 1 formula. The numerator for the screener response rate is the number of cases that completed a screening interview, which is defined as dispositions 10 (completed main interview), 20 (partial pre-election interview), 21 (eligible respondent, non-response to the pre-election interview), 50 (screened, no adult citizen), and 51 (screened, not a household). This total, 3,646, was given in table 8-1. The denominator for the screener response rate is the maximum number of sampled addresses that could have been eligible for the screener, which is the numerator plus the number of cases in dispositions 30 through 40 (incomplete screener and non-resident cases, where we did not determine if anyone eligible for the study lived at the sampled address). This total, 7,033, was also given in table 8-1.

The refusal, contact, and cooperation rates are not very meaningful for a mail survey of this design. Because the second largest disposition category (after survey response) is “mailed with no response and no return,” and because we cannot know how many of these letters were received and read, we cannot know how many respondents were “contacted” in the sense of receiving the survey invitation, nor can we know how many “refused” in the sense of understanding the invitation and consciously declining to participate. Nor can we know the denominator for a meaningful cooperation rate, which would be the number of people effectively contacted. Our “refusal” statistics refer to affirmative refusals that were communicated to us, but it is likely that non-communicative refusals were far more numerous. With these caveats, Table 8-2 shows refusal, contact, and cooperation rates calculated using standard formulas. The refusal rate is the number of refusals we received divided by the maximum number of eligible cases. The contact rate is the number of contacts divided by the number of contacts plus the number of non-contacts with unknown eligibility. The cooperation rate is the number of interviews divided by the number of contacts.

Dispositions for the Face-to-Face Study

After every contact or contact attempt at a sampled address, interviewers assigned “call” disposition codes through the EROC feature in the Interviewer Management System (IMS). Supervisors assigned final codes through the Supervisor Management System (SMS). Before finalizing a case, supervisors reviewed all electronic documentation for the case, including interviewer notes from prior contact attempts. As needed, supervisors also followed-up with members of the community such as apartment managers to collect additional information before assigning the final code.

The interim and final status codes shown in Table 8-3 were available to be assigned to each address.

Table 8-3. Address-level interim and final status codes: ANES face-to-face sample

Summary	Description	Interim code	Final code
No one home (interim)/ Maximum attempts (final)	FI was able to access the residence, but no contact was made with resident	111	151
Refusal	A household member responded to an in-person visit by saying “no,” they did not want to complete the Screener.	112	152
Appointment	A firm appointment with a date and time was agreed upon with an eligible household member to complete the Screener.	113	N/A
Callback	FI was able to access the residence, but contact attempt did not result in an appointment, refusal, no one home, or other applicable code.	114	N/A
Spanish FI Needed	No eligible household members spoke English, and a Spanish FI was needed.	115	N/A
Broken Appt/No Show	A firm appointment had been set, and the household member was not home at the time of the appointment, canceled by phone, or otherwise was not available to complete the Screener.	116	N/A
Disabled permanently, can’t interview	Only residents were permanently disabled and unable to answer the questions in the Screener.	117	157
Can’t speak English/Spanish	No eligible household member spoke English or Spanish.	118	158
Unavailable Field Period	No eligible household member was available to complete the Screener through November 7th (e.g., out of the country, on extended vacation).	119	159
Vacant	No current residents at the time of the visit, or returned mail indicated address was vacant.	131	171
Vacation Home	Residence was confirmed to be a rental or vacation home with no permanent residents.	132	172
Not a DU	Structure was a business, there was a confirmation of demolition or consolidation of residences (the address no longer exists), or it was some other type of structure.	133	173
Invalid address, Other	Transient housing, shelters and other ineligible structures that serve as temporary housing.	134	174
Unable to Locate	Address couldn’t be found using GPS, post office, maps.	135	175
Unable to Access	Address was in a locked apartment building, gated community, behind an inaccessible fence or gate, or otherwise inaccessible.	138	178
Adaptive Design	Assigned to cases not available for additional contact in the adaptive design phase.	N/A	180

The status codes shown in table 8-4 were available to be assigned to each SP at the stage of the pre-election extended interview.

Table 8-4. Pre-election interim and final status codes: ANES face-to-face sample

Summary	Description	Interim code	Final code
SP not home (interim)/ Maximum attempts (final)	FI was able to access the residence, but no contact was made with SP.	411	451
Refusal	SP indicated they did not want to complete the interview.	412	452
Appointment	A firm appointment with a date and time was scheduled with the SP to complete the interview.	413	N/A
Callback	FI was able to access the residence, but contact attempt did not result in appointment, refusal, no one home, or other applicable code.	414	N/A
Spanish FI Needed	SP did not speak English, and a Spanish FI was needed.	415	N/A
Broken Appt/No Show	A firm appointment had been set, but the SP was not home at the time of the appointment, canceled by phone, or otherwise was not available to complete the interview.	416	N/A
Disabled permanently, can't interview	SP was permanently disabled and unable to answer the questions in the interview.	417	457
Can't speak English/Spanish	SP did not speak English or Spanish.	418	458
Unavailable Field Period	SP was not available to complete the pre-election interview before November 8 th (e.g., out of the country, on extended vacation).	419	459
SP Moved	SP moved from the sampled address, and no forwarding information was available, or no interviewer was available in the vicinity of the new address.	421	461
Unable to Access	Address was in a locked apartment building, gated community, behind an inaccessible fence or gate, or otherwise inaccessible.	438	478
Adaptive Design	Assigned to cases not available for additional contact in the adaptive design phase.	N/A	480

The status codes shown in table 8-5 were available to be assigned to each sampled person at the post-election stage.

Table 8-5. Post-election interim and final status codes: ANES face-to-face sample

Summary	Description	Interim code	Final code
SP not home (interim)/Maximum attempts (final)	FI was able to access the residence, but no contact was made with SP.	711	751
Refusal	SP indicated they did not want to complete the interview.	712	752
Appointment	A firm appointment with a date and time was scheduled with the SP to complete the interview.	713	N/A
Callback	FI was able to access the residence, but contact attempt did not result in appointment, refusal, no one home, or other applicable code.	714	N/A
Spanish FI Needed	SP did not speak English, and a Spanish FI was needed.	715	N/A
Broken Appt/No Show	A firm appointment had been set, but the SP was not home at the time of the appointment, canceled by phone, or otherwise was not available to complete the interview.	716	N/A
Disabled permanently, can't interview	SP was permanently disabled and unable to answer the questions in the interview.	717	757
Can't speak English/Spanish	SP did not speak English or Spanish.	718	758
Unavailable Field Period	SP was not available to complete the post-election interview before the end of the field period (e.g. out of the country, on extended vacation).	719	759
SP Moved	SP moved from the sampled address, and no forwarding information was available, or no interviewer was available in the vicinity of the new address.	721	761
Unable to Access	Address was in a locked apartment building, gated community, behind an inaccessible fence or gate, or otherwise inaccessible.	738	778
SP Deceased	SP died between the pre-election interview and the attempted post-election interview.	N/A	789

Status codes were consolidated into disposition reporting categories as summarized in Table 8-6. The table shows the final dispositions of all 2,880 addresses in the face-to-face sample. There were 1,181 pre-election interviews completed. 129 screened and selected individuals refused to take the pre-election interview, and 90 additional selected individuals did not respond for other reasons detailed in the table. 380 households refused to complete the screening interview, and at 77 households the interviewer made contact with a person but was not able to complete a screening interview for other reasons. In 23 cases the interviewer located the sampled address but could not reach the dwelling unit, usually because of locked gates, and in 66 cases the interviewer did not make contact with anyone for other reasons, such as no one being home on repeated visits. The remaining 934 sampled addresses

were ineligible to participate, either because they did not exist (13), were not a permanently occupied household (303 – consisting of both vacant housing units and housing units used seasonally, such as vacation homes), had no adult citizen (87), or were excluded from the sample during subsampling (531), as described in the sampling section of this report.

Table 8-6. Dispositions of ANES 2016 Time Series Face-to-Face Sample

Category	Number	Weighted number	Weighted percent
Interview			
11 Interview	1,181	1,222	42.4
Eligible nonresponse			
21 Refusal, post-selection	129	135	4.7
23 Breakoff	0	0	0.0
24 R could not speak English or Spanish	6	6	0.2
25 R not available, post-selection	9	11	0.4
26 R physically/mentally incapable	22	22	0.8
27 Other nonresponse without refusal	53	58	2.0
Unknown eligibility, household contacts			
31 Refusal, pre-selection	380	696	24.2
32 Other contacts not complete	77	119	4.1
Unknown eligibility, non-contacts			
35 Located but unable to reach DU	23	44	1.5
36 Other non-contact	66	123	4.3
Ineligible			
41 Address does not exist in sampled area	13	20	0.7
43 No permanent occupied household	303	337	11.7
44 No adult citizen	87	87	3.0
45 Subsampled out	531	0	0.0
Totals			
Total sample size	2,880	2,880	100.0
Interviews	1,181	1,222	42.4
Eligible (11-27)	1,400	1,454	50.5
Eligible nonresponse (21-27)	219	232	8.1
Unknown eligibility (31-36)	546	982	34.1
Refusals (21, 23, 31)	509	831	28.9
Contacts (11-32)	1,857	2,269	78.8
Non-contacts; unknown eligibility (35, 36)	89	167	5.8
Screened (11-27, 44)	1,487	1,541	53.5
Maximum eligible (11-36)	1,946	2,436	84.6
Ineligible (41-45)	934	444	15.4

Note: Weight accounts for subsampling only.

Response Rates and Other Outcome Rates: Face-to-Face Study

Response rates and other outcome rates for the face-to-face study must be weighted due to the study's sample design. Outcome rates are shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7. Outcome rates for ANES 2016 Time Series study, face-to-face component

Outcome	Rate
Observed eligibility, <i>e</i>	0.766
Screening rate (Screener AAPOR RR1)	0.539
Response rates	
Minimum (AAPOR RR1)	0.502
Estimated based on observed <i>e</i> (AAPOR RR3)	0.554
Maximum (AAPOR RR5)	0.840
Refusal rate, minimum (AAPOR REF1)	0.341
Refusal rate, estimated based on observed <i>e</i> (AAPOR REF2)	0.377
Household contact rate, minimum (AAPOR CON1)	0.931
Cooperation rate (AAPOR COOP3)	0.545

Note: COOP3 excludes those who were incapable of interviewing (codes 24 and 26).

All rates are weighted to account for subsampling.

The weighted minimum response rate for the screener was 54 percent. The weighted minimum response rate of the pre-election study was 50 percent. These minimum rates assume that all sample cases with unknown eligibility were eligible. This assumption defines AAPOR response rate formula 1.

Based on the observed rate of eligibility of 76.6 percent for cases where eligibility was determined, the estimated weighted response rate for the face-to-face component of the study was 55 percent. This is the response rate using AAPOR response rate formula 3. The maximum response rate, under the (surely false) assumption that all cases with unknown eligibility were ineligible, was 84 percent.

The minimum refusal rate (AAPOR REF1) was 34 percent.

The minimum household contact rate (AAPOR CON1) was 93 percent. This is the percentage of sampled addresses where an interviewer spoke to someone, excluding addresses that were found to be ineligible.

The cooperation rate (AAPOR COOP3) was 55 percent. This is the number of interviews divided by the number of household contacts, excluding those who were incapable of participating due to disability or language barriers.

The re-interview rate for the post-election interview (also known as the conditional response rate, not shown in tables) was 90 percent.

9. DATA PROCESSING AND CODING

Data processing activities included reconciling data format differences between the face-to-face and Internet datasets (which were programmed, collected, and stored separately, using different systems), cleaning, labeling, and formatting the data for public release, producing summary variables for analyst convenience, and redacting and coding open-ended responses.

Summary or Derived Variables

Numerous variables on the data file are summary variables, derived from questionnaire responses from more than one questionnaire item. Variables ending in the letter x, such as V161025x, are summary variables.

Redacting Open-Ended Responses

Responses to open-ended questions have been redacted and publicly released in a file separate from the main data file. These text data can be reviewed, coded, and merged with the main data file. Before public release, all open-ended data were reviewed and responses or portions of responses were redacted if they could contribute to the risk that a respondent could be identified. Information such as individuals' names, the names of places or employers, and other identifying information was replaced with "[REDACTED]" or with a description of what was redacted. For example, if a hypothetical respondent described their occupation as "professor at Stanford," the response would be edited to "professor at [REDACTED UNIVERSITY]."

Coding Open-Ended Responses

Manual Coding of Other Open-Ended Responses

As of the date of the completion of this report, manual coding of responses to open-ended questions was underway. This process will assign codes to the responses to open-ended questions including what the respondent likes and dislikes about the presidential candidates, likes and dislikes about the Democratic and Republican parties, the respondent's occupation, and the most important problems facing the country. The coding methods for these questions are based on the coding methods developed for the ANES 2008 Time Series study, which were described in the reports for that project on the ANES website:

http://www.electionstudies.org/studypages/anes_timeseries_2008/anes_timeseries_2008_CodingProject.htm

Computer Coding of Political Knowledge Responses

The open-ended political knowledge items asking what job or political office was held by Joe Biden, Angela Merkel, Vladimir Putin, John Roberts, and Paul Ryan were coded by computer using scripts based on scripts originally developed for the ANES 2008 Time Series study and shown to be very reliable for the 2008 data.⁵ The scripts recognized responses in both English and Spanish, including some common misspellings or typographical errors, such as "cheif" for "chief." One code is provided for the question about Vice President Joe Biden. Two alternative codes are provided for the other figures. These

⁵ See Matthew DeBell. 2013. Harder than it looks: coding political knowledge on the ANES. *Political Analysis*, 21, 393-406.

variables ending in “a” were prepared using methods analogous to the knowledge codes released for the 2012 Time Series study.

Joe Biden (V162072), the Vice President of the United States. This item is coded correct if the answer says “Vice President” or “VP” or other abbreviations of Vice President. Otherwise it is coded incorrect. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013, see footnote above) as Cheney Scheme 1.

Paul Ryan (V162073a), the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. This is coded correct if the response means head, leader, or speaker of the House or Congress, and is otherwise coded incorrect. Specifically, if the response includes the word “house,” “congres,” (the second “s” is not necessary), “camara,” (Spanish for house), and also includes the word “speak,” “head,” “leader,” “chief,” “presidente,” or “jefe,” and does not say “majority leader,” it is coded as correct. Otherwise it is coded as incorrect. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Pelosi Scheme 3.

Paul Ryan scheme 2 (V162073b). If the response contains the word “house” or “camara” and also contains the word “speaker,” this is coded as fully correct. If the response contains any of the words “house,” “rep ” (including space after the letter p), “representative,” “camara,” or “representantes,” this is coded as partly correct. Otherwise it is coded as incorrect. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Pelosi Scheme 2.

Angela Merkel (V162074a), the Chancellor of Germany. This is coded to a very permissive standard. If the response says that Merkel is a leader or says that she is from Germany or Berlin, it is coded as correct. Otherwise it is coded as incorrect. Specifically, it is coded as correct if the response includes one of the following words or text strings: chancellor, leader, pm, prime min, head, canceller, president, primer ministro, german, aleman, or berlin. (Note that coding to accept “german” means that “Germany” is accepted.) This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Brown Scheme 3 (adapted for nationality of the official).

Angela Merkel scheme 2 (V162074b). This is a stricter version of the Merkel coding. It is coded correct if the response means German leader and is otherwise coded incorrect. Specifically, it is coded correct if the response includes the word german or aleman and also includes the word chancellor, leader, pm, prime min, head, canceller, president, or primer ministro. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Brown Scheme 2.

Vladimir Putin (V162075a), the President of Russia. Like the “a” code for Angela Merkel, this is coded to a permissive standard that treats the response as correct if the response says Putin is a leader or is from Russia. Specifically, it is coded as correct if the response includes any of the words leader, pm, prime min, head, president, primer ministro, cancellier, russia, rusia, ruso, or moscow. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Brown Scheme 3.

Vladimir Putin scheme 2 (V162075b). This is a stricter version of the Putin coding in V162075a, equivalent to the “b” code for Angela Merkel. It is coded correct if the response means Russian leader and is otherwise coded incorrect. Specifically, it is coded correct if the response includes the word Russia, rusia, or ruso and also includes the word leader, pm, prime min, head, president, or primer ministro. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Brown Scheme 2.

John Roberts (V162076a), the Chief Justice of the United States. If the words “chief” and “justice” are present, or if the response means head or chief judge or justice in the US, this is coded as correct. If the

response does not meet that standard but does indicate that Roberts is a judge or chief or is connected to a court, then this is coded partly correct. Specifically, for partial credit the response must contain any one of the following words: chief, justice, court, supreme, judge, or various misspellings of these. For full credit the response can combine the words “chief” and “justice.” For full credit the response can also combine the words chief, head, jefe, top judge, president, or juez principal with the words supreme court, high court, sc, tribunal suprem, or corte suprema. For full credit the response can also combine chief, head, or top with judge, justice, or just, and also combine these with supreme court, high court, sc, united states, or us. Other responses that are given full credit include president del tribunal supremo, president de la corte suprema, and jefe de justice de la corte suprema. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Roberts Scheme 5.

John Roberts scheme 2 (V162076b). This is coded correct if the words “chief” and “justice” are both present, including common misspellings as “chef” or “cheif,” and is otherwise coded incorrect. This coding follows the method described by DeBell (2013) as Roberts Scheme 3.

10. WEIGHTS

To account for the sample design and to ensure appropriate estimation of variances, sample weights were constructed for the Internet sample, the Face-to-Face sample, and for the two samples combined.

The steps in the weighting process were as follows:

- Construction of *base weights*—the base weights are the reciprocals of the selection probabilities for each address;
- Construction of *jackknife replicate weights*—the replicate weights are designed to allow the user to easily produce valid jackknife variance estimates based on the sample design;
- Adjustment for *adaptive design* (Face-to-Face sample only)
- Adjustment for addresses where *eligibility* was unknown (Internet sample only);
- *Screener nonresponse* adjustment;
- Adjustment for *within-household sampling*;
- *Pre-election nonresponse adjustment*;
- Pre-election *raking and trimming* (using the pre-election nonresponse adjusted weights);
- Post-election *raking and trimming* (using the pre-election raked weights);
- *Composite Face-to-Face and Internet pre-election raking and trimming* (using the final pre-election raked weights from both surveys);
- *Composite Face-to-Face and Internet post-election raking and trimming* (using the final composite pre-election raked weights).

Internet Weights

Base Weights

The full sample base weight for each sampled address was constructed as the inverse of the probability of selection for each address. There was no variation in the base weights. Each address had a selection probability of (n/N) where $n=7,800$ and $N=127,040,840$ (the count of addresses on the ABS frame).

Replicate Weights

A jackknife-2 (JK2) or paired stratified jackknife replication method was used to create replicates. One important advantage of using replication to estimate variances is that it accounts for adjustments that are made in weighting. Due to the complex sample design of the ANES 2016 Face-to-Face survey, the JK2 method was used to create the replicates for that study (see the Face-to-Face Weights section below). Since composite weights that allow for analysis of the Internet and Face-to-Face studies combined were created, using the same replication method for both surveys facilitated the procedures for computing these composite weights.

To create variance strata, sampled addresses were randomly sorted and numbered in pairs, such that 100 variance strata (replicates) were created. Within each variance stratum, addresses were assigned a value of 1 or 2 to create the variance units.

Adjustment for Unknown Eligibility

In a study with this particular design, where sampled addresses are mailed a letter inviting someone from the household to participate in a survey administered on the web, there are often a large number of sampled units from which no response is ever obtained. For this general category of addresses, unreturned mail, eligibility is uncertain at the completion of the screener. Since we do not know if unreturned mail addresses are eligible or not, the number of eligible addresses among them is estimated. This estimate is then used in the screener nonresponse adjustment process to adjust the weights accordingly.

One approach to estimating eligibility, the approach we used for the Internet survey, can be referred to as the “backing out” approach to estimating e . Here we used the estimate of the total number of households (T_{ACS}), the total number of respondents (T_R), the total number of nonrespondents (T_{NR}), and the total number of unknown eligibility cases (T_U) to estimate e as follows:

$$\hat{T}_{ACS} = \hat{T}_R + \hat{T}_{NR} + e\hat{T}_U$$

(where \hat{T}_{ACS} is estimated number of households from the American Community Survey [ACS])

$$\text{So } e = \left(\frac{1}{\hat{T}_U}\right) (\hat{T}_{ACS} - \hat{T}_R - \hat{T}_{NR})$$

The screener nonresponse adjustments within each specified adjustment cell will be equal to the summation of base weights over all eligible addresses in the cell, divided by the summation of base weights for all screener respondent households in the cell. The numerator will include all sample units which are definitely identified as being eligible (respondent or not), and exclude all sample units which are definitely identified as being ineligible. For the set of addresses for which eligibility is unknown, the estimated portion of eligible addresses e will be computed and added to the numerator.

Screener Nonresponse Adjustment

A total of 3,732 of the 7,800 sampled addresses were screener respondents, 234 were nonrespondents, 722 were ineligible addresses, and 3,112 were unreturned and resulting in unknown eligibility. The overall weighted screener response rate accounting for unknown eligibility was 55 percent. Among the 3,732 screener respondents, 3,599 were eligible to continue to the pre-election survey.

The nonresponse adjustment cells were defined to be heterogeneous in response propensity (the probability of responding) across cells, and homogeneous in response propensity within cells. The final nonresponse adjustments are equal to the inverse of the base-weighted response rates within the selected nonresponse adjustment cells.

Westat’s software routine WESSEARCH was used to define nonresponse cells within each sampling stratum for screener nonresponse and for pre-election nonresponse. WESSEARCH is based on a search algorithm produced by and used with the permission of the University of Michigan (<http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/smp/search/>).

The WESSEARCH algorithm searches within specified strata, avoids cells with a sample size smaller than 10, and avoids adjustments larger than three times the mean adjustment within the stratum.

Nonresponse adjustment cell for screener nonresponse adjustment were formed within Census region for each eligible household. For each region, the following characteristics were used to further define response cells:

- Dwelling type (single family, multi-family, or missing);
- Whether or not the address had a telephone number associated with it (provided on the sample); and
- Census division

This resulted in 26 initial adjustment cells. One initial cell contained an adjustment factor above three. It was collapsed with three other cells to form 23 final cells, with adjustment factors ranging from 1.65 to 2.37 with a median of 1.90.

The unknown eligibility adjusted full sample and replicate weights were adjusted for screener nonresponse using the final adjustment cells and resulting factors.

Within-Household Sampling Adjustment

After the screener interview was administered, one eligible adult citizen was randomly selected from each household to complete the pre-election and post-election surveys. To account for this selection, the full sample and replicate screener nonresponse adjusted weights were adjusted by a factor equal to the number of eligible adult citizens within each household. The factor was capped at four to avoid large weights.

Pre-election Nonresponse Adjustment

Similar to the screener nonresponse adjustment, nonresponse adjustment cells for the pre-election survey were defined to be heterogeneous in response propensity (the probability of responding) across cells, and homogeneous in response propensity within cells. Of the 3,599 eligible, completed screeners, 3,090 completed the pre-election survey and 509 were nonrespondents, for a weighted conditional pre-election survey response rate of 86 percent.

Two variables from the screener were used to form the pre-election nonresponse adjustment cells:

- Gender; and
- Number of eligible adults in the household (1 or more than 1)

Full data were available for number of eligible adults in the household. There were 18 missing values for gender. A distribution-based imputation was done to assign a value for these 18 cases. Eight were randomly assigned to be male and 10 to be female.

There were six adjustment cells formed with no collapsing needed. The adjustment factors ranged from 1.10 to 1.31 with a median adjustment factor of 1.17.

The screener nonresponse adjusted full sample and replicate weights that were adjusted for within-household sampling were then adjusted for pre-election nonresponse using the final adjustment cells and resulting factors.

Pre-election Raking

Raking is a calibration weighting process that adjusts the full sample and replicate weights for survey respondents iteratively to independent controls totals for various demographic categories. The process has the effect of differentially adjusting the weights of the sampled households within groups of demographically similar households, so that the total sum of weights for the sampled households equals the corresponding independent control totals for all households. These demographic groups are the raking dimensions. The weights are adjusted to equal the totals within the cells for each dimension in an iterative process, until the process converges, and every dimension’s cell totals equal the independent control totals.

Raking dimensions for both the pre- and post-election raking included the following:

- Age by gender;
- Race/ethnicity by educational attainment;
- Marital status by gender;
- Race/ethnicity by Census region;
- Nation of birth; and
- Home tenure by Metropolitan status

See below for specific categories and control totals for each dimension.

Dimension 1: Age by Gender

AGE_SEX	Label for AGE_SEX	Total
1	(18,39) male	40,810,968.39
2	(18,39) female	41,912,891.16
3	(39, 59) male	36,749,843.34
4	(39, 59) female	38,905,301.04
5	60+ male	29,993,020.05
6	60+ female	35,686,981.10
		224,059,005.08

Dimension 2: Race/ethnicity by Educational Attainment

RACETHN_EDUC	Label for RACETHN_EDUC	Total
1	HISP, less than HS	5,023,482.73
2	HISP, HS	8,350,891.83
3	HISP, HS+	13,287,919.38
4	BLK, less than HS	3,394,149.78
5	BLK, HS	9,300,184.94
6	BLK, HS+	14,831,522.87
7	OTH, less than HS	11,940,364.38
8	OTH, HS	47,866,980.93
9	OTH, HS+	110,063,508.24
		224,059,005.08

Dimension 3: Marital Status by Gender

MARITL_SEX	Label for MARITL_SEX	Total
1	Married male	59,110,107.66
2	Married female	58,101,736.80
3	Others male	15,342,663.08
4	Others female	28,314,696.45
5	Single male	33,101,061.04
6	Single female	30,088,740.05
		224,059,005.08

Dimension 4: Race/ethnicity by Census Region

RACETHN_REGION	Label for RACETHN_REGION	Total
1	HISP, NE	3,896,543.75
2	HISP, MW	2,355,788.18
3	HISP, South	9,738,856.33
4	HISP, West	10,671,105.68
5	BLK, NE	4,201,578.97
6	BLK, MW	4,784,757.17
7	BLK, South	16,068,129.85
8	BLK, West	2,471,391.61
9	OTH, NE	31,961,295.67
10	OTH, MW	42,115,734.59
11	OTH, South	58,350,452.31
12	OTH, West	37,443,370.97
		224,059,005.08

Dimension 5: Nation of Birth

NATION	Label for NATION	Total
1	US born	204,212,112.89
2	Foreign born	19,846,892.19
		224,059,005.08

Dimension 6: Home Tenure by Metropolitan Status

TENURE_URBAN	Label for TENURE_URBAN	Total
1	Not rented, urban	133,347,764.47
2	Not rented, non-urban	25,499,294.22
3	Rented, urban	57,629,146.74
4	Rented, non-urban	7,582,799.65
		224,059,005.08

In order for the raking process to converge, variables that are used to form the raking dimensions must be fully available (not missing) from both the respondents to the survey and from the control data, and must be coded identically on each data set. The November 2016 Current Population Survey (CPS) was used to develop the control totals for raking, except for the dimension for home tenure⁶ by urbanicity, where the September 2016 CPS was used and the proportions in each cell of that dimension were applied to the November 2016 CPS weighted counts.

Five items from the ANES pre-election respondent data needed imputation prior to raking, including race/ethnicity (29 missing values), educational attainment (65 missing values), marital status (21 missing values), nativity (26 missing values), and home tenure (28 missing values). A hot deck imputation procedure was used, sorting by Census division and number of eligible adults in the household (recoded to 1 and more than 1). Once the data were sorted, donors for each missing case were selected at random from the set of cases that matched on the sort variables.

The pre-election nonresponse adjusted full sample and replicate weights for the pre-election respondents were raked until convergence was achieved. In order to avoid extreme weights, trimming was planned in conjunction with the raking to ensure that no raking adjustment factor was allowed to be larger than 5 times the mean adjustment. The overall weighted mean adjustment factor was 1.04 and convergence was achieved in 16 iterations for the full sample weights, and in 15 iterations for the replicate weights. No weights required trimming.

Post-election raking

The raking procedures were repeated using the set of post-election respondents (n=2,590, weighted conditional post-election response rate was 83 percent) and the same dimensions that were used for pre-election raking. The full sample and replicate pre-election raked weights were the input weights for this process. The overall weighted mean adjustment factor was 1.20 and convergence was achieved in 15 iterations for the full sample weights, and in 13 iterations for the replicate weights. No weights required trimming.

Face-to-Face Weights

Base Weights

The full sample base weight for each sampled address was constructed as the inverse of the product of the PSU, block group (SSU), and address selection probabilities.

Replicate Weights

A jackknife-2 (JK2) or paired stratified jackknife replication method was used to create replicates. One important advantage of using replication to estimate variances is that it accounts for adjustments that are made in weighting. The JK2 method is appropriate for the Face-to-Face survey since the sample design was stratified and could be represented by pairs of units within each PSU.

⁶ Home tenure was not available on the November 2016 CPS file. The most recent CPS file where it was available was the September 2016 file.

To create variance strata, pairs of PSUs were formed using sampling strata (Census regions) as a hard boundary. Within Census region, the PSUs were sorted by an urban/rural indicator, quartiles of county-level percent minority citizens, and quartiles of county-level percent below poverty⁷ before forming the pairs. The number of PSUs in each region was 11 (Northeast), 12 (Midwest), 22 (South), and 10 (West), respectively, with an additional five certainty PSUs. This resulted in six variance strata in the Northeast where the last one contained three PSUs, six variance strata in the Midwest, 11 variance strata in the South, and five variance strata in the West. Each certainty PSU is its own variance stratum. This resulted in a total of 32 initial variance strata (replicates).

As noted above, due to the odd number of PSUs in the Northeast region, one variance stratum contained three PSUs. While appearing initially as its own variance stratum, this stratum ultimately occupied two replicates and each of these was weighted by a factor of 1.5 rather than the typical factor of 2. This resulted in a final total of 33 variance strata (replicates).

Adjustment for Adaptive Design

As described in chapter 2 on the sampling methodology, adaptive design procedures were implemented for the final two weeks of data collection. To adjust for this, full sample and replicate base weights received a factor of 1 if they completed the survey before adaptive design was implemented, 0 if they were subsampled out after adaptive design was implemented, or 2 if they were kept in the sample after adaptive design was implemented (since one of the two pairs of SSUs was subsampled with equal probability).

Screening Nonresponse Adjustment

Given that nonresponse is a major and continuously growing problem with virtually every survey, including the ANES 2016 Face-to-Face, we developed appropriate nonresponse adjustments to the weights at both the screener stage and the pre-election stage of weighting.

A total of 1,486 of the 2,880 sampled addresses were screener respondents, 547 were nonrespondents, 316 were ineligible addresses⁸, and 531 were subsampled out for adaptive design.⁹ The overall screener response rate accounting for adaptive design was 61 percent. Among the 1,486 screener respondents, 1,399 were eligible to continue to the pre-election survey.

⁷ The percent minority and percent poverty data were obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2014 5-year data.

⁸ Addresses determined to be ineligible during the screening process included addresses that were vacant, seasonal (vacation homes), not a dwelling unit, or otherwise invalid. An additional 531 addresses were subsampled out for adaptive design. These addresses were excluded from the screener nonresponse adjustment and all subsequent weighting adjustments.

⁹ Case dispositions show that 531 cases were subsampled out for adaptive design, but weighting data and other field records show 527 cases subsampled out. The discrepant cases are case IDs 300084, 300981, 301585, and 302794. For these cases, the adaptive design adjustment factor was 1, indicating the weights treat these cases as having been finalized before adaptive design was implemented, but the sample disposition data indicate the cases were dropped. These four cases amount to about one seventh of one percent of the face-to-face sample, so this discrepancy has no material effect on the weights or response rates.

The nonresponse adjustment cells were defined to be heterogeneous in response propensity (the probability of responding) across cells, and homogeneous in response propensity within cells. The final nonresponse adjustments are equal to the inverse of the base-weighted response rates within the selected nonresponse adjustment cells.

Westat's software routine WESSEARCH was used to define nonresponse cells within each sampling stratum for screener nonresponse and for pre-election nonresponse. WESSEARCH is based on a search algorithm produced by and used with the permission of the University of Michigan (<http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/smp/search/>).

The WESSEARCH algorithm searches within specified strata, avoids cells with a sample size smaller than 20, and avoids adjustments larger than three times the mean adjustment within the stratum.

Nonresponse adjustment cells for screener nonresponse adjustment were formed within Census region for each eligible household. For each region, the following characteristics were used to further define response cells:

- Dwelling type (single family, multi-family, or missing);
- Whether or not the address had a telephone number associated with it (provided on the sample);
- Urban/rural indicator;
- Quartiles of county-level percent minority citizens (ACS); and
- Quartiles of county-level percent poverty (ACS).

This resulted in 57 initial adjustment cells. Several of these initial cells contained adjustment factors above three, with many of the cells having fewer than 20 respondents. These cells were collapsed to form 35 final cells, with adjustment factors ranging from 1.09 to 2.62 with a median of 1.56.

The adaptive design adjusted full sample and replicate weights were adjusted for screener nonresponse using the final adjustment cells and resulting factors.

Within-household Sampling Adjustment

After the screener interview was administered, one eligible adult citizen was randomly selected from each household to complete the pre-election and post-election surveys. To account for this selection, the full sample and replicate screener nonresponse adjusted weights were adjusted by a factor equal to the number of eligible adult citizens within each household. The factor was capped at four to avoid large weights.

Pre-election Nonresponse Adjustment

Similar to the screener nonresponse adjustment, nonresponse adjustment cells for the pre-election survey were defined to be heterogeneous in response propensity (the probability of responding) across cells, and homogeneous in response propensity within cells. Of the 1,399 eligible, completed screener cases, 1,181 completed the pre-election survey and 218 were nonrespondents, for a conditional pre-election survey response rate of 84 percent. None of the pre-election partial interviews contained sufficient data to be considered a complete. The criteria for a "sufficient partial" required the completion of all CAPI items, up to the start of the CASI component.

Variables from the screener were used to form the pre-election nonresponse adjustment cells, including items collected about the sampled person and household:

- Gender
- Age (18-39, 40-59, 60+)
- Educational attainment (less than high school, high school or equivalent, more than high school)
- Home tenure (rent or other)
- Whether there were children in the household
- Number of eligible adults in the household (1 or more than 1)

Full screener data were available for gender, age, and number of eligible adults. There were five missing values for educational attainment and home tenure, and one missing value for whether or not there were children in the household. A simple imputation was performed to obtain the modal value for all screener respondents within the block group of each case with a missing value.

Initially, 36 adjustment cells were formed, followed by collapsing to reduce adjustment factors to less than 1.5 when possible and to have all cells contain at least 25 records. There were 27 cells following collapsing. The highest adjustment factor was 1.56 with a median adjustment factor of 1.13.

The screener nonresponse adjusted full sample and replicate weights that were adjusted for within-household sampling were then adjusted for pre-election nonresponse using the final adjustment cells and resulting factors.

Pre- and Post-election Raking

As noted above in the description of the Internet weights, raking is a calibration weighting process that adjusts the full sample and replicate weights for survey respondents iteratively to independent control totals for various demographic categories. The process has the effect of differentially adjusting the weights of the sampled households within groups of demographically similar households, so that the total sum of weights for the sampled households equals the corresponding independent control totals for all households. These demographic groups are the raking dimensions. The weights are adjusted to equal the totals within the cells for each dimension in an iterative process, until the process converges, and every dimension's cell totals equal the independent control totals.

Raking dimensions for both the pre- and post-election raking included the following:

- Age by gender;
- Race/ethnicity by educational attainment;
- Marital status by gender;
- Race/ethnicity by Census region;
- Nation of birth; and
- Home tenure by Metropolitan status.

See below for specific categories for each dimension.

Dimension 1: Age by gender

AGE_SEX	Label for AGE_SEX
1	(18,39) male
2	(18,39) female
3	(40, 59) male
4	(40, 59) female
5	60+ male
6	60+ female

Dimension 2: Race/ethnicity by educational attainment

RACETHN_EDUC	Label for RACETHN_EDUC
1	HISP, less than HS
2	HISP, HS
3	HISP, HS+
4	BLK, less than HS
5	BLK, HS
6	BLK, HS+
7	OTH, less than HS
8	OTH, HS
9	OTH, HS+

Dimension 3: Marital status by gender

MARITL_SEX	Label for MARITL_SEX
1	Married male
2	Married female
3	Others male
4	Others female
5	Single male
6	Single female

Dimension 4: Race/ethnicity by census region

RACETHN_REGION	Label for RACETHN_REGION
1	HISP, NE
2	HISP, MW
3	HISP, South
4	HISP, West
5	BLK, NE
6	BLK, MW
7	BLK, South
8	BLK, West
9	OTH, NE

10	OTH, MW
11	OTH, South
12	OTH, West

Dimension 5: Nation of birth

NATION	Label for NATION
1	US born
2	Foreign born

Dimension 6: Home tenure by metropolitan status

TENURE_URBAN	Label for TENURE_URBAN
1	Not rented, urban
2	Not rented, non-urban
3	Rented, urban
4	Rented, non-urban

In order for the raking process to converge, variables that are used to form the raking dimensions must be fully available (not missing) from both the respondents to the survey and from the control data, and must be coded identically on each data set. The November 2016 Current Population Survey (CPS) was used to develop the control totals for raking, except for the dimension for home tenure¹⁰ by urbanicity, where the September 2016 CPS was used and the proportions in each cell of that dimension were applied to the November 2016 CPS weighted counts.

Four items from the ANES pre-election respondent data needed imputation prior to raking, including educational attainment (11 missing values), marital status (six missing values), nativity (two missing values), and home tenure (nine missing values). A hot deck imputation procedure was used, sorting by Census division, number of eligible adults in the household (recoded to 1 and more than 1), and quartiles of the percent in the Census tract below poverty (ACS).

The pre-election nonresponse adjusted full sample and replicate weights for the pre-election respondents were raked until convergence was achieved. In order to avoid extreme weights, trimming was planned in conjunction with the raking to ensure that no raking adjustment factor was larger than 5 times the mean adjustment. The overall weighted mean adjustment factor was 1.11 and convergence was achieved in 13 iterations for the full sample weights, and in 12 iterations for the replicate weights. No weights required trimming.

The raking procedures were repeated using the set of post-election respondents (n=1,059) and the same dimensions that were used for pre-election raking. The full sample and replicate pre-election raked weights were the input weights for this process. The overall weighted mean adjustment factor was 1.10 and convergence was achieved in 13 iterations for the full sample weights, and in 12 iterations for the replicate weights. No weights required trimming.

¹⁰ Home tenure was not available on the November 2016 CPS file. The most recent CPS file where it was available was the September 2016 file.

Composite Weights for the Combined Sample

In order to be able to analyze the combined set of respondents to both the ANES Face-to-Face and Internet components, a composite weight was constructed. Respondents from the pre-election ANES Face-to-Face study and the ANES Internet study were raked together, using a compositing factor. The Face-to-Face component was assigned a composite factor of 0.26 and the Internet component was assigned a composite factor of 0.74 (1-0.26). The factor was determined by first computing an effective sample size for each component (the respondent sample size divided by the design effect associated with the variation in the weight). The composite factor for the Face-to-Face component was the effective sample size for the Face-to-Face survey divided by the sum of the effective sample sizes of the two components.

Final pre-election raked weights from the Face-to-Face and the Internet components were used as the input weights for the pre-election composite raking. The composite factor of 0.26 was applied to the input weights of the Face-to-Face respondents and 0.74 was applied to the input weights of the Internet respondents. The set of replicates was expanded to 133 to account for the 100 original Internet replicates and 33 original Face-to-Face replicates.

Raking was done using the same dimensions used for the individual surveys, but using the control totals from the face-to-face which exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Convergence was achieved in nine iterations for the pre-election composite full sample weight and in eight iterations for the replicates. No trimming was required.

For the post-election respondents, the input weights were the composited pre-election full sample and replicate weights. Convergence was achieved in 14 iterations for the post-election composite full sample weight and in 12 iterations for the replicates. No trimming was required.

While analyzing the two sets of respondents using a composited weight is desirable, there are a few caveats to this approach. Using the composite factors of 0.26 for Face-to-Face and 0.74 for Internet results in the Internet data having a large influence on the survey estimates and variances. In other words, when the two studies have differences, the estimates from the composited weights look more like the Internet survey estimates. Additionally, the variances using the composited weights are smaller than if more weight had been given to the Face-to-Face component.

Design Effects

The “design effect” describes the variance of sample estimates compared to the variance that would be obtained from a simple random sample. The complex sampling and weighting used in studies like this one lead to greater variance (in practice, larger sampling errors) than would be obtained with simple random sampling.

Average design effects can be used to estimate the effective sample size of the study, that is, the sample size using a simple random sample that would produce the same amount of statistical power as the current study with its complex design. The square root of the average design effect estimates the average effect on sampling errors due to the study’s design.

For a study with weights scaled to a mean of 1, the average design effect is the sum of the squared weights divided by the sum of the weights. The “root design effect” is the square root of the design effect. The more general formula for the design effect, regardless of how the weights are scaled, is:

$$DEFF = \frac{n \times w_{SSW}}{w_{SW}^2}$$

In the formula, *DEFF* is the design effect, *n* is the number of responding cases in the sample, *w_{SSW}* is the sum of the squared weights (i.e., square the weights and then find the sum), and *w_{SW}²* is the sum of the weights, squared.

Table 10-1 shows the average design effects and root design effects for this study. The average design effect of the combined sample weights for the post-election study, 1.46, means that the combined sample’s statistical power is, on average, equivalent to the actual sample size (4,271) divided by 1.46, or 2,925. The root design effect, 1.21, means that the sampling errors for estimates using the post-election combined sample weights are, on average, 1.21 times larger for this study than they would be for an equal sample size with a simple random sample.

Table 10-1. Average design effects and root design effects for the ANES 2016 Time Series Study

<i>Sample weight</i>	<i>Design effect (DEFF)</i>	<i>Root design effect</i>
Pre-election, Internet only	1.42	1.19
Pre-election, FtF only	1.53	1.24
Pre-election, combined sample	1.45	1.20
Post-election, Internet only	1.43	1.20
Post-election, FtF only	1.54	1.24
Post-election, combined sample	1.46	1.21

Note that the true design effects for individual estimates typically differ from the averages. The differences can be large for estimates involving population subgroups that have received relatively large weighting factors.

APPENDIX A: FACE-TO-FACE DATA COLLECTION MATERIALS

Numerous materials were developed and produced to support the interviewers' work in the field, as described in this section. Unless otherwise noted, the full suite of materials was used for both the pre-election and post-election waves.

ANES Logo

Most materials were designed to incorporate and be compatible with the ANES logo (Exhibit A1-1). Most materials also featured the logos of the associated organizations, including Stanford University, University of Michigan, NSF and Westat.

Exhibit A1-1. ANES logo



Advance Letter

The Advance Letter (Exhibit A1-2) was sent to all sampled addresses prior to the launch of data collection. Interviewers carried generic versions of the advance letter to remind household members of the letter that was sent, or as an aid to prove study legitimacy and answer questions. The letter was printed with English on one side and Spanish on the other.

Exhibit A1-2. Advance Letter

To Whom it May Concern:

We are writing to invite you to take part in an important study being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. The study is about people's opinions on issues facing the country.

Your participation is voluntary, of course, and is critical for the success of the study. Most people find the interview interesting and easy to do. We think you will, too.

We have enclosed \$5 to thank you for reading this letter and considering our invitation.

In the next week or two an interviewer from Westat will visit your home. Westat is a research company working for us. The interviewer will show you his or her ID badge, which looks like the example on the right.

When the interviewer visits, we hope you will do the interview then. But if that is not convenient, the interviewer would be happy to come back at another time. Or you can set a time for your interview by calling toll-free 1-855-861-5027 or sending email to ANES2016@westat.com.

We know your time is valuable, and as a thank-you for speaking to our interviewer, we can give you an incentive if you do the interview.

The enclosed Answers to Questions about the Study has more information about the study, which is called the 2016 American National Election Studies (ANES). You are always welcome to email us or to call.

Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

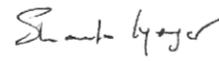
Sincerely,



Ted Brader
Professor
University of Michigan



Vincent Hutchings
Professor
University of Michigan



Shanto Iyengar
Professor
Stanford University



Study Brochure

The study brochure (Exhibit A1-3) was also sent to all sampled addresses prior to the launch of data collection. The brochure included various answers to questions about the study, and could be used by the interviewer throughout the field period to help gain cooperation. The brochure was printed with English on one side and Spanish on the other (Exhibit A1-4).

Exhibit A1-3. Study brochure

How do I recognize your field interviewers?

All field interviewers will visibly wear a badge identifying them as a member of the study team. The badge includes their first and last names as well as a large picture.



More questions?

If you have any additional questions, feel free to call us at 1-855-861-5027, email ANES2016@westat.com, or visit the study's web page at www.electionstudies.org/info.

If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, you can call Westat's Human Subjects Protection office at 1-888-920-7631. Please leave a message with your name, the name of the study you are calling about (ANES), and your phone number. We will return your call as soon as possible.



47150.0816.64390104

Exhibit A1-3. Study brochure (continued)

	<p>What is the purpose of the study? Are you selling anything?</p> <p>We are not selling anything. The purpose of the study is academic research funded by the National Science Foundation.</p> <p>The only way to know how people really feel about American life today is to hear from people in their own words. This study is part of a long-running effort to learn what Americans think and feel about their society, politics, and many of the issues facing the country. By taking part, you help provide an accurate picture of what Americans think.</p> <p>How long will this take?</p> <p>It takes 2 or 3 minutes to answer a few questions about your household to make sure you or someone there is eligible for the study. After this, one adult member of your household may be asked to participate in a full interview. The full interview should take about an hour. We are happy to work around your schedule to interview you at a time and place that is convenient for you.</p> <p>Is the information confidential?</p> <p>Yes. It is very important to us to protect your privacy. We have interviewed more than 50,000 people over the last 65 years and have never revealed anyone's personal information.</p> <p>Your answers will be combined with answers from other people to make group statistics. When we release the results of the study, nothing will be included that would identify you as a participant. No one outside of a small number of researchers working on the study will ever be able to know your household participated. You may stop the interview at any time and you may skip any individual question you choose not to answer.</p>	
<p>What are the American National Election Studies?</p> <p>For over 65 years the American National Election Studies have been asking people about their opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them, especially about presidential elections.</p> <p>Every textbook on American government uses information from this study, as have thousands of researchers and teachers around the world.</p> <p>Who is sponsoring the study?</p> <p>The study is being done for the University of Michigan in collaboration with Stanford University, with funding from the National Science Foundation. We are not affiliated with any political or media group.</p> <p>How did you choose me?</p> <p>Your address was scientifically selected from among all the addresses in the country that receive mail.</p>	<p>How will this research be used?</p> <p>We combine your answers with those from other households and then we add up the results to get a picture of the whole country. We will publish these results on our website. Researchers and journalists from across the country will use the results to write articles and books. Teachers and students in high school and college will use the results in classes, and policy makers will see what Americans think. Your participation is essential to make sure your voice is included.</p> <p>What is Westat?</p> <p>Westat is a nationally known survey research firm based in Rockville, Maryland, that has completed hundreds of important research studies. Westat was carefully selected and is conducting this study on behalf of the University of Michigan and Stanford University. Visit their website to learn more: www.westat.com.</p> <hr/> <p>   </p>	

Exhibit A1-4. Bilingual study brochure



What are the American National Election Studies?

For over 65 years the American National Election Studies have been asking people about their opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them, especially about presidential elections.

Every textbook on American government uses information from this study, as have thousands of researchers and teachers around the world.

Who is sponsoring the study?

The study is being done for the University of Michigan in collaboration with Stanford University, with funding from the National Science Foundation. We are not affiliated with any political or media group.

How did you choose me?

Your address was scientifically selected from among all the addresses in the country that receive mail.

What is the purpose of the study? Are you selling anything?

We are not selling anything. The purpose of the study is academic research funded by the National Science Foundation.

The only way to know how people really feel about American life today is to hear from people in their own words. This study is part of a long-running effort to learn what Americans think and feel about their society, politics, and many of the issues facing the country. By taking part, you help provide an accurate picture of what Americans think.

How long will this take?

It takes 2 or 3 minutes to answer a few questions about your household to make sure you or someone there is eligible for the study. After this, one adult member of your household may be asked to participate in a full interview. The full interview should take about an hour. We are happy to work around your schedule to interview you at a time and place that is convenient for you.

Is the information confidential?

Yes. It is very important to us to protect your privacy. We have interviewed more than 50,000 people over the last 65 years and have never revealed anyone's personal information.

Your answers will be combined with answers from other people to make group statistics. When we release the results of the study, nothing will be included that would identify you as a participant. No one outside of a small number of researchers working on the study will ever be able to know your household participated. You may stop the interview at any time and you may skip any individual question you choose not to answer.

How will this research be used?

We combine your answers with those from other households and then we add up the results to get a picture of the whole country. We will publish these results on our website. Researchers and journalists from across the country will use the results to write articles and books. Teachers and students in high school and college will use the results in classes, and policy makers will see what Americans think. Your participation is essential to make sure your voice is included.

What is Westat?

Westat is a nationally known survey research firm based in Rockville, Maryland, that has completed hundreds of important research studies. Westat was carefully selected and is conducting this study on behalf of the University of Michigan and Stanford University. Visit their website to learn more: www.westat.com.

More questions?

If you have any additional questions, feel free to call us at 1-855-861-5027, email ANES2016@westat.com, or visit the study's web page at www.electionstudies.org/info.

If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, you can call Westat's Human Subjects Protection office at 1-888-920-7631. Please leave a message with your name, the name of the study you are calling about (ANES), and your phone number. We will return your call as soon as possible.



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Exhibit A1-4. Bilingual study brochure (continued)



¿Qué son los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses?

Por más de 65 años, los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses le ha preguntado a las personas sus opiniones acerca de varios aspectos de sus vidas y de las vidas de las personas a su alrededor, especialmente acerca de las elecciones presidenciales.

Cada libro de texto sobre el gobierno estadounidense usa información de este estudio, así como miles de investigadores y maestros en todo el mundo.

¿Quién patrocina este estudio?

Este estudio lo realiza la Universidad de Michigan en colaboración con la Universidad de Stanford, con fondos de la Fundación Nacional de Ciencias. No estamos afiliados a ningún partido político ni a los medios de comunicación.

¿Cómo me eligieron?

Su domicilio se seleccionó de manera científica de todos los domicilios que reciben correo postal en el país.

¿Cuál es el propósito del estudio?
¿Están vendiendo algo?

No vendemos nada. El propósito del estudio es investigación académica y está financiado por la Fundación Nacional de Ciencias.

La única manera de saber cómo las personas se sienten verdaderamente acerca de la vida en Estados Unidos es escuchando a las personas con sus propias palabras. Este estudio forma parte de un esfuerzo de larga duración para aprender lo que las personas en Estados Unidos piensan y sienten acerca de la sociedad, la política y muchos de los problemas que afectan al país. Al participar, su colaboración brindará una idea exacta de lo que piensan las personas en Estados Unidos.

¿Cuánto tiempo tomará esto?

Toma de 2 a 3 minutos contestar unas cuantas preguntas acerca de su hogar para asegurarnos de que usted u otra persona que viva ahí reúna los requisitos para el estudio. Después de esto, es posible que le pidan a un miembro adulto de su hogar participar en una entrevista completa. La entrevista completa tomará aproximadamente una hora. Con gusto nos adaptaremos a su horario para hacerle la entrevista y la haremos en un lugar que le resulte conveniente.

¿Es confidencial la información?

Sí. Nos importa mucho proteger su privacidad. Hemos entrevistado a más de 50,000 personas durante los últimos 65 años y nunca hemos divulgado la información personal de nadie.

Sus respuestas se combinarán junto con las respuestas de otras personas para hacer estadísticas grupales. Cuando publiquemos los resultados del estudio, no incluirá ninguna información que pudiera identificarlo como participante. Ninguna persona, aparte de un pequeño grupo de investigadores que trabajan en el estudio, podrá jamás saber que su hogar participó. Usted puede detener la entrevista en cualquier momento y puede dejar de responder cualquier pregunta que prefiere no responder.

¿Cómo se usarán los resultados de este estudio de investigación?

Combinaremos sus respuestas con las de otros hogares, y luego agruparemos los resultados para obtener el panorama de todo el país. Asimismo, publicaremos estos resultados en nuestra página Web. Los investigadores y periodistas de todo el país utilizarán los resultados para escribir artículos y libros. Los maestros y estudiantes de secundaria y la universidad utilizarán los resultados en clases, y los legisladores verán lo que piensa la gente en Estados Unidos. Su participación es esencial para asegurarnos de que su opinión y voz estén incluidas.

¿Qué es Westat?

Westat es una compañía de estudios de investigación conocida a nivel nacional que tiene sede en Rockville, Maryland, y ha realizado cientos de importantes estudios de investigación. Se hizo una minuciosa selección de Westat, la cual realiza este estudio en nombre de la Universidad de Michigan y la Universidad de Stanford. Visite su página Web para obtener más información: www.westat.com

¿Tiene más preguntas?

Si usted tiene preguntas adicionales, no dude en llamarnos al 1-855-861-5027 o enviarnos un correo electrónico a ANES2016@westat.com, o puede visitar la página Web del estudio: www.electionstudies.org/info

Si tiene preguntas acerca de sus derechos y bienestar como participante de un estudio, puede llamar a la oficina de Protección de participantes en estudios de Westat, al 1-888-920-7631. Por favor, deje un mensaje con su nombre, el nombre del estudio acerca del cual está llamando (ANES) y su número de teléfono. Le devolveremos la llamada lo más pronto posible.

ANES
American National Election Studies

Español

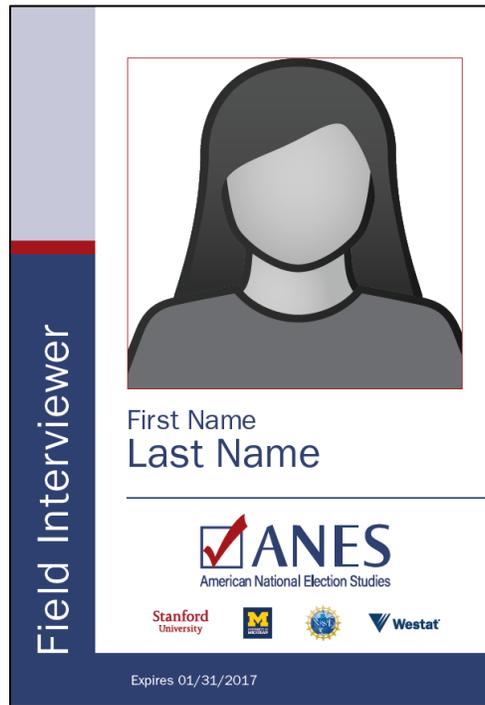
47159.0816.64390104

Stanford University, Michigan, Westat

ID Badge

Interviewers were required to wear the ANES Study ID Badge (Exhibit A1-5) whenever conducting field work. The badge contained the first and last names and photograph of the interviewer.

Exhibit A1-5. ANES Study ID Badge



Spanish Only Card

The Spanish Only Card (Exhibit A1-6) introduced the study, indicated that a bilingual interviewer could visit the home, and requested the household's preferred time for a return visit.

Exhibit A1-6. Spanish Only Card

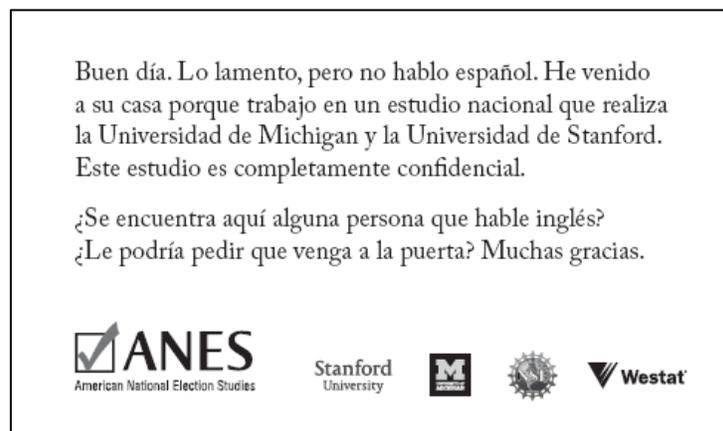


Exhibit A1-6. Spanish Only Card (continued)

Voy a hacer que un colega que habla español regrese a la hora que le sea conveniente para hablar con usted acerca de este importante estudio.

¿Qué día o días y a qué hora u horas preferiría que regrese mi colega a hablar con usted? Por favor, encierre en un círculo el día o días y la hora u horas de su preferencia.

Muchas gracias.

Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado	Domingo
9:00 AM a 12:00 PM		12:00 PM a 3:00 PM		3:00 PM a 5:00 PM		
5:00 PM a 7:00 PM		7:00 PM a 9:00 PM				

Community Authorization Letter

Community Authorization Letters (Exhibit A1-7) were provided to respondents or household members who needed further assurance of the interviewer's identity or study legitimacy. This letter was available in English only.

Exhibit A1-7. Community Authorization Letter



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

To Whom it May Concern:

This letter is to let you know that Westat is conducting research interviews in your area. Below is a description to help you respond to any questions about our work you may receive from people in your community.

The University of Michigan and Stanford University have hired Westat to conduct the 2016 American National Election Studies. For over 65 years, the American National Election Studies (www.electionstudies.org/info) have worked in collaboration with a variety of different organizations to learn about people's opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them, including opinions about elections. The information from these studies is used by many researchers in universities and in independent research organizations, and for education by colleges and universities around the world. The 2016 American National Election Studies is paid for by the National Science Foundation, an independent agency of the federal government, because of its scientific and social value.

We are not selling anything. These interviews are for research purposes only.

We will contact people at a small number of scientifically selected residential addresses in your area as part of our efforts to accurately reflect opinions and experiences across the United States. Participation in the study is completely voluntary and participants receive a nominal amount of money to thank them for their time. Over the past 65 years, more than 50,000 men and women from all over the United States have voluntarily contributed their time and thoughts to this research.

Interviews are confidential. Completed interviews are sent in a secure fashion to our data processing facility in Maryland. Names, addresses, and all other identifying information are separated from the answers. No one will be able to identify participants from their answers.

Each of our employees has been specially trained in interviewing and sampling procedures, and carries proper identification as a Westat employee. An example of the ID badge is shown below.

We trust this letter serves as adequate notification of our activity in your area. Upon request, one of our Field Supervisors can supply the names of the staff member(s) assigned to work in your area.

If you have any remaining questions, please feel free to send me an email michelleamsbary@westat.com or call my direct number 301-251-4315. You may also visit the project website at www.electionstudies.org/info.

Sincerely,



Michelle Amsbary
Project Director
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129



Case Folder

Interviewers received a hardcopy Case Folder for every case in his/her assignment. As displayed in Exhibit A1-8, the Case Folder provided:

- A label with the Case ID, Case Control Code, address for the case, Segment, PSU and incentive amount,
- Introductory script;
- DU-level observation questions; and
- A section for recording hard copy Record of Contacts (ROCs).

Exhibit A1-8. Case Folder

<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">CASE ID:</td> <td style="width: 20%;">COUNTY:</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REGION:</td> <td>PSU:</td> <td>SEGMENT:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">STREET ADDRESS 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">STREET ADDRESS 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CITY, STATE</td> <td>ZIP</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASE CONTROL CODE</td> <td></td> <td>\$\$</td> </tr> </table>	CASE ID:	COUNTY:		REGION:	PSU:	SEGMENT:	STREET ADDRESS 1			STREET ADDRESS 2			CITY, STATE	ZIP		CASE CONTROL CODE		\$\$	
CASE ID:	COUNTY:																		
REGION:	PSU:	SEGMENT:																	
STREET ADDRESS 1																			
STREET ADDRESS 2																			
CITY, STATE	ZIP																		
CASE CONTROL CODE		\$\$																	

SCREENER INTRO:

Hello, my name is (FIRST AND LAST NAME) and I work for Westat, a national research company. I need to confirm that the address here is [ADDRESS]. Is that right?

**IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER APPEARS TO BE 18, GO TO 1.
IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER APPEARS TO BE UNDER 18, GO TO 2.**

- The University of Michigan and Stanford University are conducting a nationwide study, and we would like to speak to a member of this household. Are you a member of this household and at least 18 years old?
 - YES **GO TO 4**
 - NO When is the best time to catch someone at home? _____
- May I please speak with someone who is a member of this household and at least 18 years old?
 - YES **GO TO 3**
 - NO When is the best time to catch someone at home? _____
- Hello, my name is (FIRST AND LAST NAME) and I work for Westat, a national research company. The University of Michigan and Stanford University are conducting a nationwide study. *Continue to 4.*
- You should have received a letter from Westat telling you about this study. Your household was scientifically selected to be part of the national sample. I'd like to ask you a few questions about your household to see if anyone is eligible, and if so, that person will receive (\$\$) for participating.

PRE INTRO:

Hello, my name is (FIRST AND LAST NAME) and I work for Westat, a national research company. The University of Michigan and Stanford University are conducting a nationwide study, and you were scientifically selected from your household to be part of our study's sample. You will receive (\$\$) for participating.

Exhibit A1-8. Case Folder (continued)

DU OBSERVATION	
<p>1. Number of campaign or political signs visible in the structure's window(s). _____ <i>If cannot see any windows or outside gated community, write 99. If any signs present, describe the sign(s).</i></p> <hr/> <p>2. Number of campaign or political signs visible outside of the structure. _____ <i>If cannot see the structure or outside gated community, write 99. If any signs present outside the structure, describe sign(s).</i></p> <hr/> <p>3. Do any of the signs (in the window or outside the structure) support Hillary Clinton? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. Do any of the signs (in the window or outside the structure) support Donald Trump? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>5. Are any of the following religious items or symbols visible on or around the structure? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Cross or crucifix <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Statue, painting or mural of religious figures or angels <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Star of David (6-pointed star) or Mezuzah <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Crescent moon and star <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Religious message (e.g. scripture or "Jesus Saves") <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None of the above <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. What security signs are present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Security system or crime watch sign <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No trespassing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Beware of dog <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No solicitor <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other security sign <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. What security people or animals are present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Door person or guard at driveway entrance <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Door person or guard at building entrance <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other door person or guard <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Threatening animal on or near property <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. What security technology is present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Gate that is NOT locked <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Locked main entrance or gate with intercom or buzzer <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Locked main entrance or gate with NO intercom, NO buzzer <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Bars on windows <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Extra security door <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. What type of structure is this?</p> <p>Mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10)</p> <p>Detached single family home <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10)</p> <p>Duplex <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q10)</p> <p>Apartment building, condo, or townhouse complex <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q9a)</p> <p>Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to Q9a)</p>	<p>9a. What is the size of the structure? Make your best estimate.</p> <p>Structure with 1 dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structure with 2 dwelling units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structure with 3 or 4 dwelling units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structure with 5 to 9 units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structure with 10 to 49 units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Structure with 50 or more units <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9b. Select the type of structure.</p> <p>Entirely residential <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Primarily residential, some commercial/other non-residential <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Primarily commercial or other non-residential <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Is this segment ...</p> <p>Rural farm or undeveloped land <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Rural town <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Suburban <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Urban <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Is this segment...</p> <p>Residential only <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>With commercial properties, mostly retail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>With commercial properties, mostly wholesale or industrial <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Are any of the following conditions of the building present? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Missing roofing material(s) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Boarded up window(s) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Missing/broken out window(s) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Missing bricks, siding, or other outside wall material <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Punched/torn out screens on windows <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Door(s) off hinges <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Peeling paint <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Broken siding <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unkempt landscaping (e.g. tall grass, overgrown bushes) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Litter, trash, or other debris <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unknown, cannot see building <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Which of the following are present within sight of the housing unit? Mark all that apply.</p> <p>Boarded houses or abandoned building <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Graffiti <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Abandoned cars <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Demolished houses <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Trash, litter, or junk in street <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Loose garbage/liter not contained or bundled for collection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Factories or warehouses <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stores or other retail outlets <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None of the above <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Relative to the other buildings on the road, is the physical condition of the building better, worse, or the same?</p> <p>Better <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Worse <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The same <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No other buildings <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>If completed hard copy, enter responses in DU OBS task in IMS.</p> </div>	

Exhibit A1-8. Case Folder (continued)

EROC DETAILS SECTION					
#	Status = Refusal		Status = Unable to Access		Status = Not a DU or Invalid Address
	Describe refusal	Strength	What prevented you from accessing unit?	Type of restricted access	What type of address is this?
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soft, too busy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, not interested <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, do not contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, hostile/threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, other		<input type="checkbox"/> Gated community <input type="checkbox"/> Locked apartment complex <input type="checkbox"/> Other-inaccessible housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional or group quarters (barracks, hospital, prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant lot/under construction/demo/condemned <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soft, too busy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, not interested <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, do not contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, hostile/threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, other		<input type="checkbox"/> Gated community <input type="checkbox"/> Locked apartment complex <input type="checkbox"/> Other-inaccessible housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional or group quarters (barracks, hospital, prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant lot/under construction/demo/condemned <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soft, too busy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, not interested <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, do not contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, hostile/threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, other		<input type="checkbox"/> Gated community <input type="checkbox"/> Locked apartment complex <input type="checkbox"/> Other-inaccessible housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional or group quarters (barracks, hospital, prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant lot/under construction/demo/condemned <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soft, too busy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, not interested <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, do not contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, hostile/threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, other		<input type="checkbox"/> Gated community <input type="checkbox"/> Locked apartment complex <input type="checkbox"/> Other-inaccessible housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional or group quarters (barracks, hospital, prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant lot/under construction/demo/condemned <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Soft, too busy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, not interested <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, do not contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, hostile/threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Hard, other		<input type="checkbox"/> Gated community <input type="checkbox"/> Locked apartment complex <input type="checkbox"/> Other-inaccessible housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional or group quarters (barracks, hospital, prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant lot/under construction/demo/condemned <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

HIDDEN HOUSEHOLDS
 IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE MAIL AT THIS ADDRESS, RECORD ADDRESS(ES) BELOW.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Exhibit A1-8. Case Folder (continued)

RECORD OF CONTACTS									
#	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	TIME _ _ : _ _ am/pm	CONTACT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone	Status Codes			COMMENTS	FI NAME
					SCREENER	PRE	POST		
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					
			_ _ : _ _ am/pm	<input type="checkbox"/> In Person <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone					

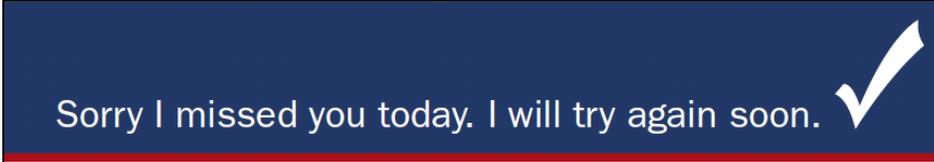
<p><u> Screener Status Codes </u></p> <p>No one home Refusal* Appointment Callback Spanish FI Needed Broken Appointment Disabled Permanently Can't Speak English or Spanish Unavailable for Field Period</p>	<p><u> PRE and POST Status Codes </u></p> <p>SP Not Home Refusal* Appointment Callback Spanish FI Needed Broken Appointment/No Show Disabled Permanently Can't Speak English or Spanish Unavailable for Field Period SP Moved Unable to Access*</p>
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*Complete EROC Details Section inside Case Folder

“Sorry I Missed You” Card

The “Sorry I Missed You” (SIMY) Card (Exhibit A1-9) briefly described the study, indicated that the interviewer would return at another time, and provided the Respondent Hotline number and study website. These cards were available in English and Spanish. Interviewers were encouraged to hand write a brief message on the card and sign it.

Exhibit A1-9. “Sorry I Missed You” (SIMY) Card



Sorry I missed you today. I will try again soon. ✓

I was contacting you concerning your participation in an important study being conducted across the nation by Westat on behalf of the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

If you would like to schedule an appointment or if you have any questions about the study, please call Westat at 1-855-861-5027 (toll-free). Additional information can be found on the study web site: www.electionstudies.org/info

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Sincerely _____

Date _____, 2016 Time _____

Interview Appointment Card

Interviewers used the Interview Appointment Card (Exhibit A1-10) when setting up an appointment with an SP. Interview Appointment Cards were used when a pre-election interview could not be done directly after completion of the screener. They were also used upon completion of the pre-election interview for SPs who were asked to schedule an appointment for the post-election interview. These cards were available in English and Spanish for the interviewer to use in the SP’s preferred language.

Exhibit A1-10. Interview Appointment Card

Interview Appointment ✓

Just a reminder: Thank you for taking time to be interviewed for our important study and I look forward to our appointment to complete the interview.

I will be back to interview you:

Day _____ Date _____ Time _____ AM
PM

If you have any questions, please call us at 1-855-861-5027.

Interviewer _____

Westat
ANES, 1550 Research Blvd., TA1006F, Rockville, MD 20850

Thank You Card

The Thank You Card (Exhibit A1-11) was provided to SPs upon completion of the pre-election interview. This card was available in English and Spanish. This card was not part of the post-election protocol.

Exhibit A1-11. Thank You Card

Thank You ✓

ANES
American National Election Studies

You have completed the 2016 pre-election interview for the American National Election Studies. We are grateful for your important contribution to this research study. By adding your voice, you have helped to improve the understanding of American public life. On behalf of the ANES research team at Westat, the University of Michigan, and Stanford University, thank you, and please accept this check as an expression of our appreciation.

Sincerely

Roger Tourangeau

Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Stanford University    **Westat**

Respondent Booklet

The pre-election and post-election Respondent Booklets include the response options for questions that involved sensitive or complex topics, or required a visual graphic (such as a scale). The same booklet was used for all SPs.

The pre-election Respondent Booklet included 16 pages, printed on cardstock and stapled in the middle. The post-election Respondent Booklet included 25 pages. As the post-election interview required increased use of the showcards and more flipping between cards than the pre-election interview did, the booklet was printed with a tab for each showcard and coil bound for greater durability and easier usability. Separate versions were printed for English and Spanish.

See the ANES 2016 Time Series Study page on the ANES website for links to these documents.

Ballot Card

The Ballot Card (Exhibit A1-12) was required during the “Prevote” section of the pre-election interview. It included the candidates who appeared “on the ballot,” or were up for election in the SP’s congressional district and state at the gubernatorial, senatorial and house levels as applicable. Two versions of each ballot card were produced; one with the Democrat candidates listed first, printed on yellow cardstock; and one with Republican candidates listed first, printed on green cardstock. Independent candidates, if applicable, were always printed last. The color of the ballot card was displayed in the CAPI instrument to instruct the interviewer which card to use.

Exhibit A1-12. Ballot Card

BALLOT CARD
General Election of November 2016
STATE: Washington CD: 3
CANDIDATES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
<i>Jaime Herrera Beutler</i> Republican
<i>James C. 'Jim' Moeller</i> Democrat
CANDIDATES FOR U.S. SENATE
<i>Chris Vance</i> Republican
<i>Patricia L. 'Patty' Murray</i> Democrat
CANDIDATES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
<i>Bill Bryant</i> Republican
<i>Jay R. Inslee</i> Democrat

Ballot Cards could include candidates for: **house** races; **senatorial** races; and/or **gubernatorial** races. Each card was tailored to the candidates running in the Congressional district in which the sampled address was located, and included the name of the state and the congressional district (CD) number. Interviewers received two versions of each ballot card—a yellow and a green.

Checks and Check Log

Interviewers received checks of the various incentive amounts based on their respective caseload. As needed FSs would request additional checks for their FIs. Checks were kept in an envelope. A log was printed on the envelope for interviewers to record each check that was distributed to a respondent. The check logs were for interviewer use only, so they were only available in English.

Incentive Receipt

SPs and interviewers were required to sign the Incentive Receipt (Exhibit A1-13) upon distribution of the incentive at the completion of the interview. The receipt was available in English only.

Exhibit A1-14. Interviewer Job Aid

<p style="text-align: center;">Interviewer Job Aid</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type // in your response to indicate that you probed.</p> <p>GENERAL PROBES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (wait silently)• "Let me repeat the question." [REPEAT QUESTION] <p>WHEN A RESPONSE DOES NOT FIT ONE OF THE ANSWER CATEGORIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "If you had to choose, would you say... [REPEAT RESPONSE OPTIONS]?" <p>FOR "DON'T KNOW" RESPONSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED ONSCREEN) Wait 3 seconds and then probe, "It would be a big help if you could give your best answer, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT QUESTION] <p>FOR THE FIRST "REFUSED" ITEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "All of your answers are confidential. If you're willing to give your confidential response, that would help, and if not, we can move on." <p>FOR RESPONDENT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY ITEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "It is whatever it means to you."• "I'm sorry, but I'm not allowed to interpret the questions or say anything about how to answer them."• (USE ONE OF THE STANDARD PROBES ABOVE THAT FITS THE R'S QUESTION.)

Totebag

Interviewers carried their ANES field materials in a totebag (Exhibit A1-15) printed with the ANES logo, which supported study and interviewer legitimacy.

Exhibit A1-15. ANES totebag



List of Universities and Colleges

A list of universities and colleges where the ANES results are used that are local to sampled addresses was provided to interviewers, to be used as needed. This material was developed in response to a need communicated by field staff during an interviewer debriefing in late September 2016, to justify the legitimacy of the study and gain cooperation. Since ANES data are used directly or in source materials for virtually all introductory American politics and government textbooks, and since virtually all major universities offer introductory classes in American politics and government, this list effectively consisted of prominent universities around the country, including at least one in every state.

ANES Data Usage by State

This is a partial, brief list of some of the universities where the ANES data or results are used [by] professors and students for research, or in classes, or both.

Alabama

University of Alabama
Auburn University

Alaska

University of Alaska

Arizona

University of Arizona (Tucson)
Arizona State University (Tempe)

Arkansas

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

California

in northern California
UC Berkeley
UC Davis
Stanford University
in southern California
UCLA
USC
Calif. Institute of Technology
UC San Diego

Colorado

University of Colorado, Boulder
US Air Force Academy

Connecticut

Yale University
University of Connecticut, Storrs

Delaware

University of Delaware

District of Columbia

American University
Georgetown University
The George Washington University

Florida

Florida International University, Miami
Florida State University, Tallahassee
University of Central Florida, Orlando
University of Florida, Gainesville

Georgia

Emory University
Georgia State University (Atlanta)
University of Georgia (Athens)

Hawaii

University of Hawaii

Idaho

Boise State University

University of Idaho (Moscow)

Illinois

Northwestern University
University of Chicago
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Indiana

Indiana University (Bloomington)
Purdue
University of Notre Dame

Iowa

University of Iowa, Iowa City

Kansas

University of Kansas (Lawrence)

Kentucky

University of Kentucky (Lexington)

Louisiana

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Tulane University (New Orleans)

Maine

Bowdoin College
University of Maine

Maryland

Johns Hopkins University
University of Maryland, College Park
US Naval Academy (Annapolis)

Massachusetts

Harvard University
Mass. Institute of Technology
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Michigan

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Michigan State University

Minnesota

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Mississippi

University of Mississippi

Missouri

Washington University in St. Louis
University of Missouri (Columbia)

Montana

Montana State University, Bozeman
University of Montana (Missoula)

Nebraska

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Nevada

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

New Hampshire

Dartmouth College
University of New Hampshire

New Jersey

Princeton University
Rutgers University

New Mexico

Univ. of New Mexico (Albuquerque)

New York

Binghamton University
Cornell University
Columbia University
Fordham University
New York University
Stony Brook University
Syracuse University
University of Rochester
US Military Academy, West Point

North Carolina

Duke University
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

North Dakota

University of North Dakota (Grand Forks)
North Dakota State University (Fargo)

Ohio

Kent State University
Miami University (Oxford)
Ohio State University

Oklahoma

Oklahoma State University (Stillwater)
University of Oklahoma (Norman)

Oregon

University of Oregon (Eugene)
Oregon State University (Corvallis)

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State University
University of Pennsylvania
Temple University
Villanova University
Bryn Mawr College

Rhode Island

Brown University
University of Rhode Island

South Carolina

Univ. of South Carolina (Columbia)

South Dakota

South Dakota State Univ. (Brookings)
Univ. of South Dakota (Vermillion)

Tennessee

University of Tennessee (Knoxville)
Vanderbilt University

Texas

Rice University
Texas A&M
University of Texas, Austin

Utah

University of Utah (Salt Lake City)

Vermont

Bennington College
Middlebury College
University of Vermont (Burlington)

Virginia

University of Virginia
Virginia Tech
George Mason University

Washington

University of Washington
Washington State University (Pullman)

West Virginia

West Virginia University (Morgantown)

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin, Madison
Marquette University

Wyoming

University of Wyoming (Laramie)

Post-Election Wave Contact Scripts

The introductory contact text used during the post-election phase was provided as a job aid (Exhibit A1-16). It included scripts for various scenarios, such as: calling to confirm or request an appointment; in-person request to do an interview or set an appointment; and text message request for an appointment.

Exhibit A1-16. Post-Election contact scripts

ANES POST Contact Scripts

Call to confirm appointment (leave message):

Hello, this is {FI FIRST AND LAST NAME} calling to confirm your appointment to complete an interview with the American National Election Study.

You made an appointment with {me/FI name} for {DAY, DATE} at {TIME}, and I will be conducting this interview. I am looking forward to meeting you then at {SP's ADDRESS} for this second interview.

If you are unable to keep this appointment, please call me at {FI PHONE NUMBER} to reschedule. Thanks.

Call to confirm appointment (someone answers):

Hello, this is {FI FIRST AND LAST NAME}, calling for {SP NAME}. [IF NEEDED:] Have I called the correct number?

I'll calling to confirm the appointment you set with {me/FI name} to complete the follow-up interview for the American National Election Study. I am scheduled to meet you on {DAY, DATE} at {TIME} to conduct the interview at {SP ADDRESS}. I look forward to seeing you then.

In-person contact to request to do interview or set an appointment:

Hi – my name is {FI FIRST AND LAST NAME} and I work for Westat, a national research company. Here is my identification (SHOW ID). I need to confirm that the address here is {SP ADDRESS}. Is that right?

I'm here about the American National Election Study. I would like to talk to {SP NAME}.

{You/He/she} should have received a letter letting you know we need to conduct the second part of a very important study being conducted for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

IF SPEAKING WITH SP: We would like to interview you one more time. The interview will be similar to the one you did before, and I will be asking new and interesting questions. To thank you for your time, I can give you \${AMOUNT} after you do the interview.

IF NOT SPEAKING WITH SP: Could you tell me the best time to catch {him/her} at home? Also, could you confirm the best phone number to reach {him/her}?

IF ASKED WHY ANOTHER INTERVIEW IS NEEDED: The design of the study requires us to ask about opinions of people both before and after the election to get a full perspective of how Americans feel. We need to interview you one more time to finish the study.

Exhibit A1-16. Post-election contact scripts (continued)

Call to request appointment (someone answers):

Hello, this is {FI NAME}, calling for {SP NAME}. [IF NEEDED:] Have I reached {PHONE NUMBER}?

Thank you for your recent participation in the American National Election Study. The interview you did with {me/FI NAME} helped provide valuable insight about how Americans felt about the election. We would like to conduct another interview with you, and will set an appointment that's convenient for you.

First, can I please confirm that you live at {SP ADDRESS}?

[IF NEEDED]: The design of the study requires us to ask about opinions of people both before and after the election in order to get a full perspective of how Americans feel. We need to interview you one more time to finish the study.

[MAKE APPOINTMENT.]

Call to request appointment (leave message):

Hello, this is {FI NAME} calling for {SP NAME} and I'm calling about the American National Election Study. Thank you for doing an interview with {me/FI Name} recently. We would like to interview you one more time. The interview will be similar to the one you did before. I will be asking new and interesting questions, and to thank you for your time, I can give you \$ {AMOUNT}. I can meet you at a time that's convenient for you, and I would like to set an appointment to meet. Please call back at your earliest convenience to {FI Phone Number}. Thanks.

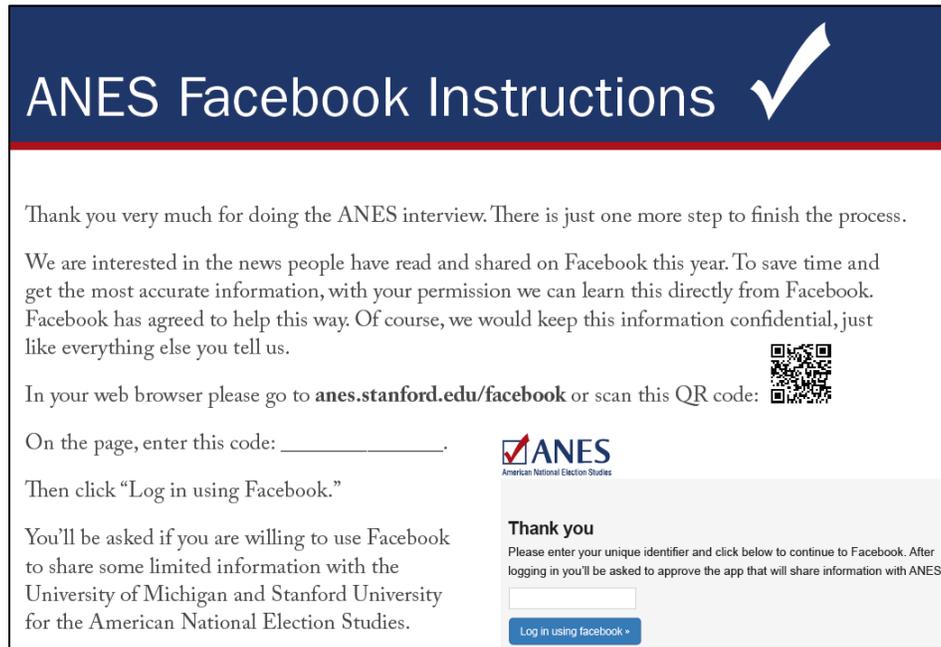
Text to request appointment

Hi – This is {FI NAME}, an interviewer from ANES. The American National Election Study is trying to reach you to follow up on the second part of this study. We would like to speak with you to conduct another interview now that the election is over. Please call or text to set up an appointment.

Facebook Instructions

SPs who indicated in the post-election interview that they agreed to share information with ANES that could be learned directly from Facebook received this card (Exhibit A1-17). Interviewers wrote a code on the card, which SPs would enter when accessing Facebook, enabling the Facebook data to be linked to the interview data. This card was available in English and Spanish.

Exhibit A1-17. ANES Facebook Instruction Card



The image shows a card titled "ANES Facebook Instructions" with a white checkmark icon on a dark blue background. The card contains the following text and graphics:

Thank you very much for doing the ANES interview. There is just one more step to finish the process.

We are interested in the news people have read and shared on Facebook this year. To save time and get the most accurate information, with your permission we can learn this directly from Facebook. Facebook has agreed to help this way. Of course, we would keep this information confidential, just like everything else you tell us.

In your web browser please go to anes.stanford.edu/facebook or scan this QR code: 

On the page, enter this code: _____.

Then click "Log in using Facebook."

You'll be asked if you are willing to use Facebook to share some limited information with the University of Michigan and Stanford University for the American National Election Studies.



Thank you
Please enter your unique identifier and click below to continue to Facebook. After logging in you'll be asked to approve the app that will share information with ANES.

[Log in using facebook >](#)

Interviewers and supervisors received a certificate of appreciation (Exhibits A1-19 and A1-20) at the start of the post-election field period.

Exhibit A1-19. Field Interviewer Certificate of Recognition



Exhibit A1-20. Field Supervisor Certificate of Recognition



APPENDIX B: FACE-TO-FACE LETTERS

This appendix presents the text of the letters that were developed for the face-to-face component of the study. Letters were available in both English and Spanish. A set of 30 letters was prepared.

- Pre-election advance letter
 - Pre-election advance letter (1)
- Pre-election screener-level non-response letters
 - Non-Contact, General (2)
 - Non-Contact, Gate (3)
 - Non-Response After Contact, General (4)
 - Refusal, Privacy (5)
 - Refusal, Too Busy (6)
 - Refusal, General (7)
 - End Game (8)
 - Refusal Aversion (30)
- Pre-election interview-level non-response letters:
 - Refusal, Too Busy (9)
 - Refusal, Privacy (10)
 - Refusal General (11)
 - Missed Appointments (12)
 - No Contact With SP (13)
 - General Nonresponse (14)
 - Gate Access (15)
 - Household Gatekeeper (16)
 - End Game (17)
 - Refusal Aversion (31)
- Post-election advance letters
 - Advance Letter, No Appointment (20)

- Advance Letter, Appointment (21)
- Post-election interview-level letters:
 - Refusal, Too Busy (22)
 - Refusal, Privacy (23)
 - Refusal, General (24)
 - Missed Appointments (25)
 - No Contact With SP (26)
 - General Nonresponse (27)
 - Gate Access (28)
 - Household Gatekeeper (29)
 - End Game (32)

Text of each letter follows.

1 PRE-ELECTION ADVANCE LETTER

To the family living at [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

We are writing to invite you to take part in an important study being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. The study is about people's opinions on issues facing the country.

Your participation is voluntary, of course, and is critical for the success of the study. Most people find the interview interesting and easy to do. We think you will, too.

We have enclosed \$5 to thank you for reading this letter and considering our invitation.

In the next week or two an interviewer from Westat will visit your home. Westat is a research company working for us. The interviewer will show you his or her ID badge, which looks like the example on the right. [FACSIMILIE OF ID BADGE HERE]

When the interviewer visits, we hope you will do the interview then. But if that is not convenient, the interviewer would be happy to come back at another time. Or you can set a time for your interview by calling toll-free [PHONE NUMBER] or sending email to [EMAIL ADDRESS]. Please mention ID Number [ID].

We know your time is valuable, and as a thank-you for speaking to our interviewer, we can give you \$[INCENTIVE] if you do the interview.

The enclosed Answers to Questions about the Study has more information about the study, which is called the 2016 American National Election Study (ANES). You are always welcome to email us or to call.

Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Ted Brader
Professor
University of Michigan

Vincent Hutchings
Professor
University of Michigan

Shanto Iyengar
Professor
Stanford University

2 SCREENER NON-CONTACT, GENERAL

To the family living at [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

An interviewer from Westat recently traveled to your home to invite you to participate in an important study we are doing for the University of Michigan and Stanford University, called the American National Election Study, but was unable to contact you.

I am writing to ask for your help to find a good time for the interview.

My colleagues at the University of Michigan and Stanford University mailed a letter to you a few weeks ago with a brochure like the one enclosed, letting you know your household has been scientifically selected for the study. Your participation is voluntary and is critical for the success of the study.

Most people find the interview interesting and informative. We think you will, too. The process is very easy, and we will give you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you if you will complete the interview.

Please call [NUMBER] or email [EMAIL] so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you. Please mention ID Number [ID].

We would very much appreciate the opportunity to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

3 SCREENER NON-CONTACT, GATE

To the family living at [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

An interviewer from Westat recently tried to visit your home to invite you to participate in an important study we are doing for the University of Michigan and Stanford University, called the American National Election Study (ANES). The interviewer was unable to reach your home because, as you know, access to your home is restricted.

We would be very grateful if you would please call or email us to schedule a time for the interviewer to visit you.

My colleagues at the University of Michigan and Stanford University mailed a letter to you a few weeks ago with a brochure like the one enclosed, letting you know your household has been selected for the study. Your participation is voluntary and is critical for the success of the study.

Most people find the interview interesting and informative. We think you will, too.

The process is very easy, and we will give you \$INCENTIVE as a thank-you if you will complete the interview.

Please call [NUMBER] or email [EMAIL] so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you. Please mention ID Number [ID].

We would very much appreciate the opportunity to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

4 SCREENER NON-RESPONSE AFTER CONTACT, GENERAL

To the family living at [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

Your address has been selected for an important research study being conducted by The University of Michigan and Stanford University, called the American National Election Study.

We have visited your address a number of times and talked to someone there, but we have not yet found out whether anyone living there is eligible to participate in the study. This conversation will only take about two minutes.

If someone in your household is selected and chooses to complete the full interview, he or she will receive an immediate payment of \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you.

Because it is very important for us to determine if someone there is eligible, an interviewer will continue to try to reach you.

We hope that you will talk with the interviewer when he or she visits. Or, if you prefer, you can call us at [PHONE] or email [EMAIL] to set an appointment. If you call or write, please mention ID number [ID]. Since you may be busy, we would be happy to talk to you whenever is convenient for you.

We would be grateful for the chance to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

5 SCREENER REFUSAL, PRIVACY

Dear Sir or Madam:

One of my staff members recently asked you or someone in your household to take part in the 2016 American National Election Study (ANES).

I understand that you were reluctant to be interviewed because you have some concerns about your privacy. I'm writing to address your concerns by telling you how we respect and protect the privacy of everyone we interview.

The purpose of the interview is to learn what Americans think about many national issues, including the presidential election. We will interview a scientifically selected sample of Americans to ask their opinions. We also ask some background questions to learn how opinions differ among people from different backgrounds.

Our interviewers carry identification. They will show it to you.

Every interview question is voluntary. If we ask a question you would rather not answer, you can skip it.

After the interview is over, the interviewer will not be able to look at your answers again. Your answers will be sent safely to our offices in Rockville, Maryland. Your name and address are stored separately from your answers. No one outside of a small group of researchers will ever know that you were interviewed.

The study is being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. It is for academic research. We are learning how American democracy is working.

Any answers you give us will be combined with the answers of all other people who participated, to create group statistics. You can see them at www.electionstudies.org.

Your household is one of about 3,000 chosen this year. Your voice is important. Because our rules for choosing households are scientific, we cannot substitute another household for yours. This means we need you to participate, so the results of the study can be accurate.

People find it easy and enjoyable to be interviewed. I think you will, too. The first step is to find out if anyone in your household is eligible. That takes 2 or 3 minutes.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. I hope that you will be comfortable trying the interview when the interviewer invites you again. If you have any questions you are more than welcome to call the ANES toll-free number at [PHONE] or email us at [EMAIL].

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

6 SCREENER REFUSAL, TOO BUSY

Dear resident of [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

Your address has been selected for an important research study being conducted by The University of Michigan and Stanford University, called the American National Election Study.

We have visited your address a number of times and talked to someone there, but we have not yet found out whether anyone living there is eligible to participate in the study. This conversation will only take about two minutes.

We know you are busy. We can do this very quickly, and we would be happy to make an appointment to talk with you whenever is convenient for you.

If someone in your household is selected and chooses to complete the full interview, he or she will receive an immediate check for \$INCENTIVE as a thank-you. People find the experience of being interviewed easy and enjoyable. I am confident that you will, too.

Because it is very important for us to determine if someone there is eligible, an interviewer will continue to try to reach you.

We hope that you will talk with the interviewer when he or she visits. Or, if you prefer, you can call us at [PHONE] or email at [EMAIL] to make an appointment for any time convenient for you. Please mention ID number [ID].

We would be grateful for the chance to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

7 SCREENER REFUSAL, GENERAL

Dear Sir or Madam:

One of my interviewers recently tried to invite you to be interviewed for the American National Election Study being conducted for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

I am sorry to hear that you were reluctant to be interviewed.

The American National Election Study gives people a voice by discovering what the American public thinks. We have been doing this for over 65 years. This year, your household was scientifically selected to be a part of the study.

To accurately describe what all Americans think, we need to include you. Unfortunately, we can't interview someone else to replace you.

Your time is important. Therefore we have made the process as simple as possible. A staff member from Westat will visit your home. The interviewer will ask a few questions and then will scientifically select one adult in your household to be interviewed. This first step takes only two or three minutes.

If someone in your household is selected and chooses to complete the interview, he or she will receive a payment of \$INCENTIVE as a thank you.

We can interview you at a time that is most convenient for you. You may skip any question, and no one will be able to connect your name with your answers to our questions.

Every year, we interview tens of thousands of Americans for our many research studies, and our respondents find the interviews to be enjoyable and interesting. I think you will, too.

If you have any questions about the study or want to set up an appointment, we can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or by email at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview.

Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

8 SCREENER END GAME

Dear residents of [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2],

An interviewer from Westat recently visited your home to invite you to participate in an important research study being done for The University of Michigan and Stanford University. We are writing to you because the study will be ending very soon and the company we have hired to do the interviews, Westat, says you have not yet made an appointment to give us your opinions on important issues facing the country.

Most people find the study interesting and easy to do. We think you will, too.

Your participation is critical for the study. Your household was scientifically selected as part of a small group of only about 3,000 households that represent the entire country. This means we cannot interview anyone else in your place.

It takes two or three minutes to find out if someone in your household is eligible. If you are selected and choose to do the interview, **we will give you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you.**

The study is ending very soon, so this is our last chance to reach you.

Please contact us so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you before the study ends. You can set a time for your interview by calling toll-free [PHONE NUMBER] or sending e-mail to [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

Sincerely,

Matthew DeBell, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scholar
Director of Stanford Operations for the American National Election Studies
Stanford University

Darrell Donakowski
ANES Director of Studies
University of Michigan

30 SCREENER REFUSAL AVERSION

To the family living at [ADDRESS 1] [ADDRESS 2]:

One of my interviewers recently invited you to be interviewed for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

I understand that that you were reluctant to be interviewed. Please let me try to address your concerns.

This is a purely academic research study. We are interviewing a small number of people to learn what Americans think about life in the United States today. The results will be used by students and professors all across the country.

The first step is to find out if anyone in your household is eligible to be interviewed. That takes 2 or 3 minutes. Then, if you are selected, **we will give you \$100 if you do the full interview.**

Why the money? We need to listen to a wide variety of views so the results of our study will be accurate. Please let us hear you.

The interview is very easy and most people find it interesting. The interviewer will ask many different kinds of questions. We want to learn what Americans think about many things. That includes learning what people like and don't like, and what they think is important.

Part of our study is about the presidential election, but you do not have to be following the election to do the interview. Many of the questions are not about politics, and your participation is just as important whether you follow politics or not.

People look to our study as the best, most trusted record of what the American people think about the way things are going in our country. This is a chance for your voice to be heard.

Every question is voluntary. If we ask a question you would rather not answer, you can skip it.

Your household is one of a small number scientifically chosen this year. Your voice is important. Because our rules for choosing households are scientific, we cannot substitute another household for yours. With your participation the study will be more accurate, and that is why your participation is so important to us.

Our professional interviewers are respectful and courteous. They will be happy to work around your schedule. They can interview you at your home, or somewhere else, like a coffee shop or a public library. They can meet you at any time you find convenient, whether it is day or evening, during the week or on the weekend.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. I hope that you will consider trying the interview when the interviewer invites you again. If you have any questions, or to make an appointment, you are more than welcome to call our toll-free number at [PHONE] or email us at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID NUMBER].

Sincerely,

Darrell Donakowski
Director of Studies, American National Election Studies
University of Michigan

9 PRE REFUSAL, TOO BUSY

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

One of our staff members recently tried to contact you to invite you to take part in the 2016 American National Election Study being conducted by the University of Michigan and Stanford University. I am sorry to hear that you were too busy to be interviewed when the interviewer contacted you.

We are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule so that you can be included.

Because your participation is so important for our study, we would like to offer you a **\$XX thank-you** for your time. The interview will take about an hour to complete, and we can interview you at a time that is most convenient for you.

People find the interviews to be enjoyable and interesting, and I hope you will, too.

Please contact us if you have any questions about the study or want to set up an appointment at any time that is convenient for you. We can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or email at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview.

Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

10 PRE REFUSAL, PRIVACY

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME]:

One of my staff members recently asked to interview you for the 2016 American National Election Study (ANES).

I understand that you were reluctant to be interviewed because you have some concerns about your privacy. I'm writing to address your concerns by telling you how we respect and protect the privacy of everyone we interview.

The purpose of the interview is to learn what Americans think about many national issues, including the presidential election. We will interview a scientifically selected sample of Americans to ask their opinions. We also ask some background questions to learn how opinions differ among people from different backgrounds.

Our interviewers carry identification. They will show it to you.

Every interview question is voluntary. If we ask a question you would rather not answer, you can skip it.

After the interview is over, the interviewer will not be able to look at your answers again. Your answers will be sent safely to our offices in Rockville, Maryland. Your name and address are stored separately from your answers. No one outside of a small group of researchers will ever know that you were interviewed.

The study is being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. It is for academic research. We are learning how American democracy is working.

Any answers you give us will be combined with the answers of all other people who participated, to create group statistics. You can see them at www.electionstudies.org.

You are one of fewer than 1,500 people chosen this year. Your voice is important. Because our rules for selecting participants are scientific, we cannot replace you with someone else. That's why it's very important to us that you participate, so the results of the study can be accurate.

People find it easy and enjoyable to be interviewed. I think you will, too. The first step is to find out if anyone in your household is eligible. That takes 2 or 3 minutes.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. I hope that you will be comfortable trying the interview when the interviewer invites you again. If you have any questions you are more than welcome to call the ANES toll-free number at [PHONE] or email us at [EMAIL].

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

11 PRE REFUSAL GENERAL

Dear (Sir/Madam/SP NAME),

Recently you were scientifically selected to participate in the American National Election Study. I am sorry to hear that you were reluctant to be interviewed.

As you may already know, the 2016 American National Election Study is a research study being run by the University of Michigan and Stanford University. The National Science Foundation, which is a part of the U.S. government, is paying for the study. Westat is doing the interviewing.

You have been scientifically selected for the study, so we cannot substitute another person for you. Getting accurate results that correctly describe the United States depends on including you. That's why it's very important to us that you participate.

We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including you, we can offer you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you for your time. The interview will take about an hour to complete, and we can interview you at any time that is most convenient for you.

If you have any questions about the study or want to set up an appointment, we can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or by email at [EMAIL]. To make an appointment, please refer to ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview.

Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Study Director
Westat

12 PRE MISSED APPOINTMENTS

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

To interview you for our Stanford University and University of Michigan sponsored study, we made a series of appointments, but you did not meet with us at those times.

Because it is very important for us to complete an interview with you, an interviewer will continue trying to reach you.

We would be happy to talk with you whenever is convenient for you.

Please call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to set up another appointment. Please mention ID number [ID].

We would be very grateful for the chance to interview you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

13 PRE NO CONTACT WITH SP

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Someone at your address recently talked with our interviewer about an important research study we are doing for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

Your address was scientifically selected for the study, and you were chosen to participate among the people living there.

Since then, we have visited your house a number of times, but have not yet completed the interview with you.

Most people find the study interesting and informative. We think you will too. And as a thank-you for your time, we can give you \$[INCENTIVE] if you complete the interview.

Because it is very important for us to complete an interview with you, an interviewer will continue trying to reach you.

Since you may be busy, we would be happy to talk with you whenever is convenient for you.

Please call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to set up an appointment. Please mention ID number [ID].

We would be very grateful for a chance to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

14 PRE GENERAL NONRESPONSE

Dear (Sir/Madam/SP NAME),

Recently you were scientifically selected to participate in the American National Election Study. An interviewer has visited your home a number of times to try to invite you to be interviewed, but has not been able to complete the interview.

As you may already know, the 2016 American National Election Study is a research study being run by the University of Michigan and Stanford University. The National Science Foundation, which is a part of the U.S. government that funds research, is paying for the study. Westat is doing the interviewing.

You have been scientifically selected for the study, so we cannot substitute another person for you. Getting accurate results that correctly describe the United States depends on including you. That's why it's very important to us that you participate.

We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including you, we can offer you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you for your time. The interview will take about an hour to complete, and we can interview you at any time that is most convenient for you.

Please tell us when you can be reached for an interview. We can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or by email at [EMAIL]. To make an appointment, please refer to ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview. Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Study Director
Westat

15 PRE GATE ACCESS

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME]:

An interviewer from Westat recently tried to visit your home to invite you to participate in an important study we are doing for the University of Michigan and Stanford University, called the American National Election Study (ANES). The interviewer was unable to reach your home because, as you know, access to your home is restricted.

We would be very grateful if you would please call or email us to schedule a time for the interviewer to visit you.

Most people find the interview interesting and informative. We think you will, too.

The process is very easy, and we will give you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you if you will complete the interview.

Please call [NUMBER] or email [EMAIL] so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you. Please mention ID Number [ID].

We would very much appreciate the opportunity to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

16 PRE HOUSEHOLD GATEKEEPER

Dear [Sir/Madam/NAME OF GATEKEEPER],

One of our staff members recently asked (NAME OF RESPONDENT) to take part in the 2016 American National Election Study being conducted by Westat on behalf of the University of Michigan and Stanford University. I understand you had some concerns about your [husband/wife/mother/father/relative/RELATIONSHIP TO GATEKEEPER] being interviewed.

For over 65 years, the American National Election Study has worked in collaboration with a variety of different organizations to learn about people's opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them. Only by talking to people of all ages and in all walks of life can we understand the special needs of all of those living in the United States.

The people contacted for participation in this study were selected scientifically to accurately measure the opinions of all types of people living in the United States. This means we cannot substitute someone else for a person who has been selected. Participation is voluntary, and participants may skip any question.

Because the participation of your (RELATIONSHIP TO GATEKEEPER) is so important for our study, we will offer (him/her) **\$INCENTIVE** for (HIS/HER) time.

Please take the time to review the enclosed information about the study. You might also want to visit the project website at [WEBSITE]. You may call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to discuss any concerns you might have or to schedule an appointment. When making an appointment please mention ID number [ID].

I have asked our interviewer to call on you and your (RELATIONSHIP) again. Just tell the interviewer how best to accommodate you and your (RELATIONSHIP).

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

17 PRE END GAME

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

An interviewer recently visited your home to invite you to participate in an important research study being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. We are writing because the study will be ending very soon and the company we have hired to do the interviews, Westat, says you have not yet made an appointment to give us your opinions on important issues facing the country.

Your participation is critical for the study. Your household was scientifically selected as part of a small group of only about 3,000 households that represent the entire country. This means we cannot interview anyone else in your place.

Most people find the study interesting and easy to do. We think you will, too. And to thank you for your help, if you do the interview we will give you \$[INCENTIVE].

Please call today to set a time for your interview by calling toll-free [PHONE NUMBER] so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you before the study ends. You can also send e-mail to [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Matthew DeBell, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scholar
Director of Stanford Operations for the American National Election Studies
Stanford University

Darrell Donakowski
Director of Studies
University of Michigan

31 SELECTED PERSON REFUSAL AVERSION

Dear [SP NAME]:

One of my interviewers recently invited you to be interviewed for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

I understand that that you were reluctant to be interviewed. Please let me try to address your concerns.

This is a purely academic research study. We are interviewing a small number of people to learn what Americans think about life in the United States today. The results will be used by students and professors all across the country.

We will give you \$100 if you do the interview. Why the money? We need to listen to a wide variety of views so the results of our study will be accurate. Please let us hear you.

The interview is very easy and most people find it interesting. The interviewer will ask many different kinds of questions. We want to learn what Americas think about many things. That includes learning what people like and don't like, and what they think is important.

Part of our study is about the presidential election, but you do not have to be following the election to do the interview. Many of the questions are not about politics, and your participation is just as important whether you follow politics or not.

People look to our study as the best, most trusted record of what the American people think about the way things are going in our country. This is a chance for your voice to be heard.

Every question is voluntary. If we ask a question you would rather not answer, you can skip it.

You are one of a small number of people scientifically chosen this year. Your voice is important. Because our rules for choosing people are scientific, we cannot substitute another person for you. With your participation the study will be more accurate, and that is why your participation is so important to us.

Our professional interviewers are respectful and courteous. They will be happy to work around your schedule. They can interview you at your home, or somewhere else, like a coffee shop or a public library. They can meet you at any time you find convenient, whether it is day or evening, during the week or on the weekend.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration. I hope that you will consider trying the interview when the interviewer invites you again. If you have any questions, or to make an appointment, you are more than welcome to call our toll-free number at [PHONE] or email us at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID NUMBER].

Sincerely,

Darrell Donakowski
Director of Studies, American National Election Studies
University of Michigan

18 AUTHORITIES LETTER

To Whom it May Concern:

This letter is to let you know that Westat is conducting research interviews in your area. Below is a description to help you respond to any questions about our work you may receive from people in your community.

The University of Michigan and Stanford University have hired Westat to conduct the 2016 American National Election Study. For over 65 years, the American National Election Studies (www.electionstudies.org) have worked in collaboration with a variety of different organizations to learn about people's opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them, including opinions about elections. The information from these studies is used by many researchers in universities and in independent research organizations, and for education by colleges and universities around the world. The 2016 American National Election Study is paid for by the National Science Foundation, an independent agency of the federal government, because of its scientific and social value.

We are not selling anything. These interviews are for research purposes only.

We will contact people at a small number of scientifically selected residential addresses in your area as part of our efforts to accurately reflect opinions and experiences across the United States. Participation in the study is completely voluntary and participants receive a nominal amount of money to thank them for their time. Over the past 65 years, more than 50,000 men and women from all over the United States have voluntarily contributed their time and thoughts to this research.

Interviews are confidential. Completed interviews are sent in a secure fashion to our data processing facility in Maryland. Names, addresses, and all other identifying information are separated from the answers. No one will be able to identify participants from their answers.

Each of our employees has been specially trained in interviewing and sampling procedures, and carries proper identification as a Westat employee. An example of the ID badge is shown below.

We trust this letter serves as adequate notification of our activity in your area. Upon request, one of our Field Supervisors can supply the names of the staff member(s) assigned to work in your area.

If you have any remaining questions, please feel free to send me an email ([\[ACCOUNT\]@westat.org](mailto:[ACCOUNT]@westat.org)) or call my direct number (XXX-XXX-XXXX). You may also visit the project website at www.electionstudies.org.

Sincerely,

[FACSIMILIE OF ID BADGE HERE]

Michelle Amsbary
Project Director
Westat

20 POST-ELECTION ADVANCE LETTER, NO APPOINTMENT



ANES
American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

[DATE]

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Thank you very much for being interviewed for the 2016 American National Election Studies. You helped to improve the understanding of American public life. We are grateful for your important contribution to this research.

We would like to interview you one more time, so that we can learn about your opinions.

The interview will be similar to the one you did with us before, and we will be asking new and interesting questions. To thank you for your time, we can offer you another \$[AMOUNT] when you do the interview.

If you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment to meet with our interviewer, please call [PHONE] or email [EMAIL] today. Please mention ID number [ID NUMBER].

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

21 POST-ELECTION ADVANCE LETTER, APPOINTMENT



American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

[DATE]

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Thank you very much for being interviewed for the 2016 American National Election Studies. You helped to improve the understanding of American public life. We are grateful for your important contribution to this research.

As you may remember, you have an appointment for a follow-up interview. Our interviewer will travel to meet you at that time.

The interview will be similar to the one you did with us before, and we will be asking new and interesting questions. To thank you for your time, we can offer you another \$[AMOUNT] when you do the interview.

If you have any questions or need to reschedule your appointment, please call [PHONE] or email [EMAIL] today. Please mention ID number [ID NUMBER].

|
Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

22 POST REFUSAL, TOO BUSY

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Thank you very much for being interviewed in the 2016 American National Election Study.

One of my staff members recently tried to contact you to invite you to take part in one more interview. I am sorry to hear that you were too busy to be interviewed when the interviewer contacted you.

We are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule so that you can be included.

Because your participation is so important for our study, we would like to offer you a **\$(INCENTIVE) thank-you** for your time. The interview will take about an hour to complete, and we can interview you at a time that is most convenient for you.

Please contact us if you have any questions about the study or want to set up an appointment at any time that is convenient for you. We can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or email at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview.

Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

23 POST REFUSAL, PRIVACY

Thank you very much for being interviewed for the 2016 American National Election Study.

One of my staff members recently tried to contact you to invite you to take part in one more interview.

I understand that you were reluctant to be interviewed because you have some concerns about your privacy. I'm writing to address your concerns by telling you how we respect and protect the privacy of everyone we interview.

Our interviewers are trained to protect your confidential information. They carry identification, and they will show it to you.

Every interview question is voluntary. If we ask a question you would rather not answer, you can skip it.

After the interview is over, the interviewer will not be able to look at your answers again. Your answers will be sent safely to our offices in Rockville, Maryland. Your name and address are stored separately from your answers. No one outside of a small group of researchers will ever know that you were interviewed.

As you may remember, the study is being done for the University of Michigan and Stanford University. It is for academic research. We are learning how American democracy is working.

Any answers you give us will be combined with the answers of all other people who participated, to create group statistics. You can see them at www.electionstudies.org.

You are one of just 1,200 people we interviewed this year. Because we interviewed you before the election, we cannot replace you with someone else. That's why it's very important to us that you participate, so the results of the study can be accurate.

Thank you very much reading this. I hope that you will be comfortable doing the interview when the interviewer invites you again. If you have any questions you are more than welcome to call the ANES toll-free number at [PHONE] or email us at [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [NUMBER].

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

24 POST REFUSAL, GENERAL

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Thank you very much for being interviewed in the 2016 American National Election Study.

One of my staff members recently tried to contact you to invite you to take part in one more interview. I am sorry to hear that you were not able to do the interview at that time.

We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including you, we can offer you **\$(INCENTIVE)** as a thank-you for your time. The interview will be similar to the one you did before, and we are asking new and interesting questions.

We can interview you at a time that is most convenient for you. If you have any questions about the study or want to set up an appointment, we can be reached by phone at [PHONE NUMBER] or by email at [EMAIL]. To make an appointment, please refer to ID number [ID].

I have asked your interviewer to call on you again and hope very much that you will be able to do the interview.

Please just tell the interviewer the most convenient time for your interview.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Study Director
Westat

25 POST MISSED APPOINTMENTS

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

To interview you for our research study we made a series of appointments, but you did not meet with us at those times.

Because it is very important for us to complete an interview with you, an interviewer will continue trying to reach you.

We would be happy to talk with you whenever is convenient for you.

Please call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to set up another appointment. Please mention ID number [ID].

We would be very grateful for the chance to interview you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
2016 American National Election Study
Westat

26 POST NO CONTACT WITH SP

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Thank you very much for being interviewed in the 2016 American National Election Study.

We would like to interview you one more time for this research study. Our interviewer has visited your house a number of times, but has not yet completed the interview with you.

As a thank-you for your time, we can give you \$[INCENTIVE] if you complete this second interview.

Because it is very important for us to complete an interview with you, an interviewer will continue trying to reach you.

Since you may be busy, we would be happy to talk with you whenever is convenient for you.

Please call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to set up an appointment. Please mention ID number [ID].

We would be very grateful for a chance to speak with you.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

27 POST GENERAL NONRESPONSE

Dear (Sir/Madam/SP NAME),

Several weeks ago you were interviewed for the 2016 American National Election Study. As you may remember, this is a scientific research study being conducted for the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

Thank you very much for completing the interview. You helped to improve the understanding of American public life. We are grateful for your important contribution to this research.

We would like to interview you one more time for this study.

An interviewer has visited your home a number of times to try to invite you to be interviewed, but has not been able to complete the interview.

The interview will be similar to the one you did with us before, and we will be asking new and interesting questions. We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including you, we can offer you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you for your time if you do the interview.

If you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment to meet with our interviewer, please call [PHONE] or email [EMAIL] today. Please mention ID number [ID NUMBER].

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

28 POST GATE ACCESS

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME]:

Thank you for being interviewed for the 2016 American National Election Study.

An interviewer from Westat recently tried to visit your home to invite you to be interviewed one more time for this study. The interviewer was unable to reach your home because, as you know, access to your home is restricted.

We would be very grateful if you would please call or email us to schedule a time for the interviewer to visit you again.

The process is very easy, and we will give you \$[INCENTIVE] as a thank-you if you complete the interview.

Please call [NUMBER] or email [EMAIL] so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you. Please mention ID Number [ID].

We would very much appreciate the opportunity to speak with you again.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

29 POST HOUSEHOLD GATEKEEPER

Dear [Sir/Madam/NAME OF GATEKEEPER],

One of our staff members recently asked (NAME OF RESPONDENT) to take part in the 2016 American National Election Study being conducted by Westat on behalf of the University of Michigan and Stanford University. I understand you had some concerns about your [husband/wife/mother/father/relative/RELATIONSHIP TO GATEKEEPER] being interviewed.

For over 65 years, the American National Election Study has worked in collaboration with a variety of different organizations to learn about people's opinions on many aspects of their lives and the lives of people around them. Only by talking to people of all ages and in all walks of life can we understand the special needs of all of those living in the United States.

The people contacted for participation in this study were selected scientifically to accurately measure the opinions of all types of people living in the United States. This means we cannot substitute someone else for a person who has been selected. Participation is voluntary, and participants may skip any question.

Because the participation of your (RELATIONSHIP TO GATEKEEPER) is so important for our study, we will offer (him/her) **SINCENTIVE** for (HIS/HER) time.

Please take the time to review the enclosed information about the study. You might also want to visit the project website at [WEBSITE]. You may call us at [PHONE NUMBER] or email [EMAIL ADDRESS] to discuss any concerns you might have or to schedule an appointment. When making an appointment please mention ID number [ID].

I have asked our interviewer to call on you and your (RELATIONSHIP) again. Just tell the interviewer how best to accommodate you and your (RELATIONSHIP).

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat

30 POST END GAME

Dear [Sir/Madam/SP NAME],

Before the presidential election you completed an interview for an important research study called the 2016 American National Election Study. An interviewer met with you for about an hour and gave you \$[INCENTIVE] in recognition of your time and your contribution to the research.

Thank you very much for doing that interview. You helped make the study a success, and we are grateful for that.

We would like very much to interview you one more time.

An interviewer recently visited your home to invite you to be interviewed once more. We are writing because the study will be ending very soon and the company we have hired to do the interviews, Westat, says you have not yet made an appointment to give us your opinions on important issues facing the country.

Your participation is critical for the study. You are one of just 1,200 people we interviewed before the election. This small group represents the entire country, and this means we cannot interview anyone else in your place.

To thank you for your help, if you do the interview we will give you another \$[INCENTIVE].

Please call today to set a time for your interview by calling toll-free [PHONE NUMBER]. We will schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you before the study ends. You can also send e-mail to [EMAIL]. Please mention ID number [ID].

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Matthew DeBell, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scholar
Director of Stanford Operations for the American National Election Studies
Stanford University

Darrell Donakowski
Director of Studies
University of Michigan

APPENDIX C: INTERNET LETTERS AND FAQs

Advance letter (#5)



ANES
American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

To the family living at «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

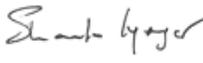
Congratulations! Your household has been selected to participate in the American National Election Studies. This is a scientific research project to learn what Americans think about life in the United States.

In the next few days you will receive a letter containing details about the study, along with \$«INCENTIVE» in cash. The money is our thank-you for taking the time to read the letter.

To learn more about the American National Election Studies you can visit our website:
anes.stanford.edu

Please watch your mail – your letter will arrive soon.

Sincerely,

		
Ted Brader Professor University of Michigan	Vincent Hutchings <u>Professor</u> University of Michigan	Shanto Iyengar <u>Professor</u> Stanford University



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

A la familia con domicilio en «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

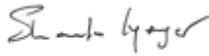
¡Felicitaciones! Su hogar ha sido elegido para participar en los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Este es un proyecto científico de investigación para aprender lo que las personas en Estados Unidos piensan acerca de la vida en este país.

En los próximos días usted recibirá una carta con los detalles acerca del estudio, junto con «INCENTIVE» en efectivo. El dinero es una muestra de nuestro agradecimiento por tomarse el tiempo para leer la carta.

Si desea aprender más acerca de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses vaya a nuestra página Web:
anes.stanford.edu

Por favor, no se olvide de revisar su correo – su carta llegará pronto.

Atentamente,

		
Ted Brader Profesor University of Michigan	Vincent Hutchings Profesor University of Michigan	Shanto Iyengar Profesor Stanford University



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation (#12)



American National Election Studies

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«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

To the family living at «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

Welcome to the American National Election Studies!

I am writing to invite you to take part in this important study ~~being done~~ for Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

We are inviting a small number of people to complete a survey on the Internet.

Your household ~~has been scientifically selected~~ to be part of this special new way of finding out what Americans think about life in the United States today.

Everyone selected this way who completes the survey will be paid \$«Total_Incentive». I am enclosing \$«INVINCENT» in cash with this letter, and when you take the survey we will send another \$«INCENTIVE». The \$«INVINCENT» is yours to keep with my thanks for reading this letter.

Your participation is voluntary, of course, and is critical for the success of the study. People find the study interesting and easy to do. We think you will, too.

Answers to Questions about the Study ~~can be found~~ on the back of this letter. You are always welcome to email us at anes@westat.com or call toll-free 1-855-809-9988 if you have other questions.

Please take the survey today. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation (#12) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

A la familia con domicilio en «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

¡Bienvenido a los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses!

Le escribo para invitarlo a participar en este importante estudio que se realiza para la Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan.

Estamos invitando a un pequeño grupo de personas a que contesten una encuesta por Internet.

Mediante un método científico, su hogar ha sido seleccionado para participar en este estudio que busca entender lo que las personas piensan acerca de la vida en Estados Unidos hoy en día.

A todas las personas que han sido seleccionadas de esta manera se les pagará «Total_Incentive» dólares. Estoy adjuntando «INVINCENT» dólares en efectivo con esta carta, y cuando haga la encuesta le enviaremos otros \$40. Se puede quedar con los «INVINCENT» dólares como agradecimiento por leer esta carta.

Por supuesto, su participación es voluntaria y es de suma importancia para el éxito del estudio. Las personas piensan que el estudio es interesante y fácil de hacer. Y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.

Puede encontrar respuestas a preguntas acerca del estudio en la parte posterior de esta carta. Tenga la libertad de enviarnos un correo electrónico a anes@westat.com o llamarnos a la línea directa y gratuita 855-809-9988 si tiene otras preguntas.

Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para empezar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Muchas gracias. Agradecemos su colaboración.

Atentamente,



Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Nonresponse letter (#14)



ANES
American National Election Studies

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«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

To the family living at «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

We've been trying to reach your household so you can be part of the American National Election Study. You may remember the gift of \$«INVINCENT» in our second letter.

I'm writing to you just one last time to ask for your help.

We would like to ask someone in your household about their opinions on a variety of topics related to life in the United States today. The survey is ending in a few days, so this is my last chance to reach you.

Because your participation is critical for the success of the study, we can give you another \$«INCENTIVE» as a thank-you for your time.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Nonresponse letter (#14) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»

«hhadd1»

«hhadd2»

«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

A la familia con domicilio en «hhadd1», «hhadd2»:

Hemos estado tratando de comunicarnos con su hogar para que sea parte de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Es posible que recuerde el obsequio de «INCENTIVE» dólares que enviamos en nuestra segunda carta.

Le escribo por última vez para pedirle su colaboración.

Quisiéramos pedirle a alguna persona que vive en su hogar sus opiniones sobre diferentes temas relacionados con la vida en Estados Unidos hoy en día. La encuesta terminará en unos días, así que esta es mi última oportunidad de comunicarme con usted.

Debido a que su participación es de suma importancia para el éxito del estudio, podemos darle otros «INCENTIVE» dólares como agradecimiento por su tiempo.

Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger Tourangeau".

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat

Stanford
University



Westat

1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation letter (#23)



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Welcome to the American National Election Studies!

I am writing to invite you to take part in this important study being done for Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

Someone in your household recently completed an online interview with the American National Election Studies.

You have been scientifically selected to be part of this special new way of finding out what Americans think about life in the United States today.

Everyone selected this way who completes the survey will be paid \$«INCENTIVE». I am enclosing \$«INVINCENT» in cash with this letter, and when you take the survey we will send another \$«INCENTIVE». The \$«INCINCENT» is yours to keep as a thank-you for reading this letter.

Your participation is voluntary, of course, and is critical for the success of the study. People find the study interesting. We think you will, too.

Answers to Questions about the Study can be found on the back of this letter. You are always welcome to email us at anes@westat.com or call toll-free 1-855-809-9988 if you have other questions.

Please take the survey today. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation letter (#23) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»

«hhadd1»

«hhadd2»

«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

¡Bienvenido a los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses!

Le escribo para invitarlo a participar en este importante estudio que se realiza para la Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan.

Una persona que vive en su hogar contestó recientemente una entrevista por Internet para los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses.

Mediante un método científico, se le ha seleccionado para participar en este estudio que busca entender lo que las personas piensan acerca de la vida en Estados Unidos hoy en día.

A todas las personas que han sido seleccionadas de esta manera se les pagará «INCENTIVE» dólares. Adjunto a esta carta encontrará «INCENTIVE» dólares en efectivo, y cuando haga la encuesta le enviaremos otros «INCENTIVE» dólares. Se puede quedar con los «INCENTIVE» dólares como agradecimiento por leer esta carta.

Por supuesto, su participación es voluntaria y es de suma importancia para el éxito del estudio. Las personas piensan que el estudio es interesante. Y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.

Puede encontrar respuestas a preguntas acerca del estudio al reverso de esta carta. Tenga la libertad de enviarnos un correo electrónico a anes@westat.com o llamarnos a la línea directa y gratuita 1-855-809-9988 si tiene otras preguntas.

Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Muchas gracias. Agradecemos su colaboración.

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger Tourangeau".

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Nonresponse letter (#26)



ANES
American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

I have recently tried to reach you by sending a letter and a postcard about the American National Election Studies. You probably remember the gift of \$«INVINCENT» enclosed with the letter.

I'm writing to you just one last time to ask for your help.

We would like to ask you about your opinions on a variety of topics related to life in the United States today. The survey is ending in a few days, so this is my last chance to reach you.

Because your participation is critical for the success of the study, we can give you **\$80** as a thank-you for your time.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Nonresponse letter (#26) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

Hace poco intenté comunicarme con usted por medio de una carta y una postal con respecto a los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Probablemente recuerde el obsequio de «INCENTIVE» dólares que adjuntamos a la carta.

Le escribo por última vez para pedirle su colaboración.

Quisiéramos pedirle sus opiniones acerca de una variedad de temas relacionados con la vida en Estados Unidos hoy en día. La encuesta terminará en unos días, así que esta es mi última oportunidad de comunicarme con usted.

Debido a que su participación es de suma importancia para el éxito del estudio, podemos darle **80 dólares** como agradecimiento por su tiempo.

Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Atentamente,

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Household Refusal Conversion Letter (#30)



American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recently your household was scientifically selected to participate in the American National Election Studies, and someone in your household told us that you would not participate. I hope you won't mind my sending this one last letter to ask you to reconsider and to please take the survey.

Anyone in your household can participate. So if you can't do it, maybe someone else would like to.

Your household was scientifically selected, so we cannot substitute another household for yours. Getting accurate results that correctly describe the United States depends on including your household.

We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including your household, we can send you \$«INCENTIVE» as a thank-you for participating.

Your participation is voluntary and confidential. You can choose not to answer any question that you don't want to answer, and you can stop without finishing if you need to. The survey is done online, so you can do it at any time of the day or night, at home, or at work, or at a public library, or anywhere with Internet access.

The survey is ending in just a few days, so please do it by Monday, November 7. Most people seem to find the survey easy and enjoyable. We hope you will, too. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Household Refusal Conversion Letter (#30) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»

«hhadd1»

«hhadd2»

«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

Hace poco su hogar fue seleccionado de manera científica para participar en los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses, y una persona que vive en su hogar nos dijo que usted no quiso participar. Espero que no le moleste que le envíe esta última carta para pedirle que por favor reconsidere su decisión y conteste la encuesta.

Cualquier persona que vive en su hogar puede participar. Si usted no puede hacerlo, quizás haya otra persona que le gustaría hacerlo.

Su hogar ha sido seleccionado de manera científica, así que no podemos substituir a su hogar con otro. Dependemos de hogares como el suyo para obtener resultados que describan correctamente las opiniones de las personas en Estados Unidos.

Reconocemos que su tiempo es valioso, y debido a que la exactitud científica del estudio depende de hogares como el suyo, le podemos enviar «INCENTIVE» dólares como agradecimiento por su participación.

Su participación es voluntaria y confidencial. Usted puede elegir dejar de contestar las preguntas que no quiera contestar y puede dejar la encuesta sin terminar si es necesario. La encuesta se contesta por Internet, de manera que la puede hacer a cualquier hora del día o la noche, en casa, en el trabajo, en una biblioteca pública o en cualquier lugar con acceso a Internet.

La encuesta terminará en unos pocos días, así que por favor trate de hacerla antes del «DATE». La mayoría de las personas piensa que la encuesta es fácil y entretenida. Y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo. Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Atentamente,

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Person Refusal Conversion Letter (#32)



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recently “«FNAME» «LNAME»/someone” in your household answered questions for the American National Election Studies. You were scientifically selected for the study, but you told us that you would not participate. I hope you won't mind my sending this one last letter to ask you to reconsider and to please take the survey.

You were scientifically selected, so we cannot substitute someone else. Getting accurate results that correctly describe the United States depends on including you. We recognize that your time is valuable, and because the scientific accuracy of the study depends on including you, we can send you \$«INCENTIVE» as a thank-you for participating.

Your participation is voluntary and confidential. You can choose not to answer any question that you don't want to answer, and you can stop without finishing if you need to. The survey is done online, so you can do it at any time of the day or night, at home, or at work, or at a public library, or anywhere with Internet access.

The survey is ending in just a few days, so please do it by Monday, November 7.

Most people seem to find the survey easy and enjoyable. We hope you will, too.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN».

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Person Refusal Conversion Letter (#32) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

Hace poco ««FNAME» «LNAME»/una persona» que vive en su hogar contestó preguntas para los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Usted ha sido seleccionado de manera científica para el estudio, pero usted nos dijo que no quería participar. Espero que no le moleste que le envíe esta última carta para pedirle que por favor reconsidere su decisión y conteste la encuesta.

Usted fue seleccionado de manera científica, así que no lo podemos substituir con otra persona. Obtener resultados que describan correctamente las opiniones de las personas en Estados Unidos depende de participantes como usted. Reconocemos que su tiempo es valioso, y debido a que la exactitud científica del estudio depende de personas como usted, le podemos enviar «INCENTIVE» dólares como agradecimiento por su participación.

Su participación es voluntaria y confidencial. Usted puede elegir dejar de contestar las preguntas que no quiera contestar y se puede dejar la encuesta sin terminar si es necesario. La encuesta se contesta por Internet, de manera que la puede hacer a cualquier hora del día o la noche, en casa, en el trabajo, en una biblioteca pública o en cualquier lugar con acceso a Internet.

La encuesta terminará en unos pocos días, así que por favor trate de hacerla antes del «DATE».

La mayoría de las personas piensa que la encuesta es fácil y agradable. Y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.

Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación «PIN».

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger Tourangeau".

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Incentive payment for the screener (#33)



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recently you completed the American National Election Studies online. As promised, enclosed is a check for \$«INCENTIVE».

I hope you found the survey interesting and enjoyable. By completing it, you helped assure that Americans' opinions, attitudes, and beliefs about a range of important topics were more accurately represented. Your participation was vital to the success of the study, and I'm happy to report that the study is going very well. Thank you very much for your part in making it work.

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Incentive payment for the screener (#33) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

Hace poco usted contestó una encuesta por Internet para los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Como se lo prometimos, adjunto se encuentra un cheque por «INCENTIVE» dólares.

Espero que la encuesta le haya parecido interesante y entretenida. Al contestar la encuesta usted ha colaborado asegurando que las opiniones, actitudes y creencias de las personas en Estados Unidos sobre una variedad de temas importantes se hayan representado de manera exacta. Su participación es vital para el éxito del estudio, y me alegra informarle que el estudio se está realizando satisfactoriamente. Le agradecemos enormemente por poner de su parte para hacer que este esfuerzo tenga buen resultado.

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger Tourangeau".

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation letter (#36)



American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

In September or October, you completed the American National Election Study. Thank you again for doing the survey. By now you should have received your thank-you check for \$«INCENTIVE».

I'm writing to invite you to take one more American National Election Study.

In order for our study to accurately describe what all Americans think and what has changed and what has stayed the same since we interviewed you last time, we need to include you.

Because your participation is so important for our study, we can offer you another \$«INCENTIVE» to take the survey. Since you did a survey once before, you are irreplaceable. Please take the survey today.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID «PIN».

Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Invitation letter (#36) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

En septiembre u octubre usted contestó una encuesta para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Gracias de nuevo por completar la encuesta. Usted debe haber recibido ya su cheque de agradecimiento por «INCENTIVE» dólares.

Le escribo para invitarlo a contestar una encuesta más para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses.

Para que nuestro estudio describa verazmente lo que todas las personas en Estados Unidos piensan, y lo que ha cambiado y ha permanecido igual desde la última vez que lo entrevistamos, necesitamos incluirlo a usted.

Debido a que su participación es muy importante para nuestro estudio, le podemos ofrecer otros «INCENTIVE» dólares por contestar la encuesta. Ya que usted contestó una encuesta una vez antes, es imposible reemplazarlo. Por favor, conteste la encuesta hoy.

Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este código de identificación «PIN».

Atentamente,

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Reminder letter (#38)



American National Election Studies

A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recently we sent you a letter in the U.S. mail to invite you to be interviewed online again for the American National Election Study, conducted by Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

If you completed the survey online before getting this letter, thank you very much. Your check should arrive in the mail in about a week.

You are irreplaceable to the American National Election Study because of the interview you completed with us in «PreDate_Eng». This is why we would like to offer you a \$«INCENTIVE» payment for your time **if you complete an online interview by 12/31/2016**. However, we cannot offer that payment after our study ends on that date.

In order for our study to accurately describe what all Americans think, we need to include you. We cannot interview someone else to replace you.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the identification number «PIN».

This is the last time we will ask to interview you.

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Estimado(a) «NAME»:

Recientemente le enviamos una carta por correo para invitarlo a contestar otra encuesta para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses, el cual lo realizan la Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan.

Si usted ya contestó la encuesta por Internet antes de recibir esta carta, se lo agradecemos mucho. Su cheque debe llegar en el correo dentro de una semana.

Usted es imposible de reemplazar para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses debido a la encuesta que contestó en el mes de «INCENTIVE» dólares por su tiempo si **contesta una encuesta por Internet antes de 12/31/2016**. No podremos ofrecerle el pago después de que nuestro estudio finalice en esa fecha.

Para que nuestro estudio describa verazmente lo que todas las personas en Estados Unidos piensan, necesitamos incluirlo a usted. No podemos entrevistar otra persona en su lugar.

Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este código de identificación «PIN».

Esta es la última vez que le pediremos que conteste una encuesta.

Atentamente,

Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Incentive payment for the post-election survey (#40)



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«DATE»

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recently you completed a second online questionnaire for the American National Election Study. As promised, enclosed is a check for \$«INCENTIVE».

Thank you very much for your participation in the study.

Sincerely,



Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

Incentive payment for the post-election survey (#40) Spanish



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip»

Dear «NAME»:

Recientemente usted contestó una segunda encuesta para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Tal como le prometimos, se adjunta un cheque por «INCENTIVE» dólares.

Le agradecemos mucho su participación.

Atentamente,



Roger Tourangeau
Investigador principal
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

POSTCARDS

Reminder postcard (#13)

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">We're looking forward to hearing from you!</p> <p>Recently we sent you two letters about the American National Election Studies, an important study to find out what Americans think about life in the United States today.</p> <p>If you already completed the study, thank you very much! Your check for \$40 should arrive in a week or so.</p> <p>If you haven't done the survey yet, we hope that now is a good time.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<pin>>.</p> <p>If you didn't see our letters, we're sorry we missed you. Your household has been scientifically selected for this important research study. We want to include you, and we will pay you \$40 for your time. It takes just a few minutes to get started and find out if someone in your household is eligible by answering a few questions online. People find the study easy and enjoyable, and we think you will too.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><<InternetID>> #13</p>
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Reminder postcard (#13) Bilingual

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>> </p>	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">We're looking forward to hearing from you!</p> <p>Recently we sent you two letters about the American National Election Studies, an important study to find out what Americans think about life in the United States today.</p> <p>If you already completed the study, thank you very much! Your check for \$40 should arrive in a week or so.</p> <p>If you haven't done the survey yet, we hope that now is a good time.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<pin>>.</p> <p>If you didn't see our letters, we're sorry we missed you. Your household has been scientifically selected for this important research study. We want to include you, and we will pay you \$40 for your time. It takes just a few minutes to get started and find out if someone in your household is eligible by answering a few questions online. People find the study easy and enjoyable, and we think you will too.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><<InternetID>> #13</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Esperamos contar con su participación.</p> <p>Hace poco le enviamos dos cartas acerca de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses, un importante estudio para saber qué piensan las personas en Estados Unidos sobre la vida en el país hoy en día.</p> <p>Si usted ya ha completado la encuesta, se lo agradecemos mucho. Su cheque por 40 dólares llegará alrededor de una semana.</p> <p>Si todavía no ha hecho la encuesta, esperamos que la pueda hacer hoy.</p> <p>Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación <<pin>>.</p> <p>Si no ha visto las cartas, lamentamos no haber podido comunicarnos con usted. Su hogar ha sido seleccionado de manera científica para este importante estudio de investigación. Queremos que usted también participe, y le pagaremos 40 dólares por su tiempo. Solo toma unos minutos contestar una cuantas preguntas por Internet para ver si alguien que vive en su hogar reúne los requisitos. Las personas piensan que el estudio es fácil y entretenido, y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="text-align: center;">We're looking forward to hearing from you!</p> <p>Recently we sent you two letters about the American National Election Studies, an important study to find out what Americans think about life in the United States today.</p> <p>If you already completed the study, thank you very much! Your check for \$40 should arrive in a week or so.</p> <p>If you haven't done the survey yet, we hope that now is a good time.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<pin>>.</p> <p>If you didn't see our letters, we're sorry we missed you. Your household has been scientifically selected for this important research study. We want to include you, and we will pay you \$40 for your time. It takes just a few minutes to get started and find out if someone in your household is eligible by answering a few questions online. People find the study easy and enjoyable, and we think you will too.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><<InternetID>> #13</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Esperamos contar con su participación.</p> <p>Hace poco le enviamos dos cartas acerca de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses, un importante estudio para saber qué piensan las personas en Estados Unidos sobre la vida en el país hoy en día.</p> <p>Si usted ya ha completado la encuesta, se lo agradecemos mucho. Su cheque por 40 dólares llegará alrededor de una semana.</p> <p>Si todavía no ha hecho la encuesta, esperamos que la pueda hacer hoy.</p> <p>Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación <<pin>>.</p> <p>Si no ha visto las cartas, lamentamos no haber podido comunicarnos con usted. Su hogar ha sido seleccionado de manera científica para este importante estudio de investigación. Queremos que usted también participe, y le pagaremos 40 dólares por su tiempo. Solo toma unos minutos contestar una cuantas preguntas por Internet para ver si alguien que vive en su hogar reúne los requisitos. Las personas piensan que el estudio es fácil y entretenido, y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">We're looking forward to hearing from you!</p> <p>Recently we sent you two letters about the American National Election Studies, an important study to find out what Americans think about life in the United States today.</p> <p>If you already completed the study, thank you very much! Your check for \$40 should arrive in a week or so.</p> <p>If you haven't done the survey yet, we hope that now is a good time.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<pin>>.</p> <p>If you didn't see our letters, we're sorry we missed you. Your household has been scientifically selected for this important research study. We want to include you, and we will pay you \$40 for your time. It takes just a few minutes to get started and find out if someone in your household is eligible by answering a few questions online. People find the study easy and enjoyable, and we think you will too.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><<InternetID>> #13</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Esperamos contar con su participación.</p> <p>Hace poco le enviamos dos cartas acerca de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses, un importante estudio para saber qué piensan las personas en Estados Unidos sobre la vida en el país hoy en día.</p> <p>Si usted ya ha completado la encuesta, se lo agradecemos mucho. Su cheque por 40 dólares llegará alrededor de una semana.</p> <p>Si todavía no ha hecho la encuesta, esperamos que la pueda hacer hoy.</p> <p>Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación <<pin>>.</p> <p>Si no ha visto las cartas, lamentamos no haber podido comunicarnos con usted. Su hogar ha sido seleccionado de manera científica para este importante estudio de investigación. Queremos que usted también participe, y le pagaremos 40 dólares por su tiempo. Solo toma unos minutos contestar una cuantas preguntas por Internet para ver si alguien que vive en su hogar reúne los requisitos. Las personas piensan que el estudio es fácil y entretenido, y creemos que usted también pensará lo mismo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p>		

Reminder postcard (#91)

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>> </p>	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Time is Running Out!</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 10px;">  <p>Don't miss your opportunity to participate in the American National Election Studies and receive \$40.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<XX>>.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; color: white;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"><<InternetID>> #91</p> </div>
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Reminder postcard (#91) Bilingual


American National Election Studies

Dr. Roger Tourangeau
1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

<<name>>
<<address1>>
<<address2>>
<<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>>

Time is Running Out! **Se está acabando el tiempo.**

Don't miss your opportunity to participate in the American National Election Studies and receive **\$100**.
No se pierda la oportunidad de participar en los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses y de recibir **100 dólares**.

The study ends on November 7th. One of our interviewers will visit you soon.
El estudio termina el lunes, 7 de Noviembre. Uno de nuestros entrevistadores lo visitará pronto.

Please call 1-855-861-5027 or email anes2016@westat.com so we can schedule an appointment at a time that is convenient for you.
Por favor llame al 1-855-861-5027 o envíe un correo electrónico a anes2016@westat.com para que podamos programar una cita a una hora que le sea conveniente.



Thank you! **Muchas gracias.**

<<internal ID>> #91a

Reminder postcard (#43)


American National Election Studies

Dr. Roger Tourangeau
1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

<<name>>
<<address1>>
<<address2>>
<<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>>

You can still participate.

Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your household to get an accurate picture of what Americans think.

Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number <<XX>>.

If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 855-809-9988.

Thank you!

<<internal ID>> #43

Reminder postcard (#43) Bilingual


American National Election Studies

Dr. Roger Tourangeau
1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

<<name>>
<<address1>>
<<address2>>
<<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>><<zip4>>

You can still Participate. **Todavía puede participar.**

Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your household to get an accurate picture of what Americans think.
La Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan están realizando los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Necesitamos incluir a su hogar para obtener una idea exacta de lo que piensan las personas en Estados Unidos.

Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number <<XX>>.
Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a la barra de direcciones de su navegador y escriba anes.stanford.edu. Cuando esté en la página escriba este número de identificación <<XX>>.

If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 1-855-809-9988.
Si necesita ayuda, llame al 1-855-809-9988, nuestro personal lo atenderá amablemente.

Thank you! **Muchas gracias.**

<<internal ID>> #43

Reminder postcard (#41)

 <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>>-<<zip4>> </p>	<p>If you already completed the American National Election Studies online, thank you very much! Your thank you check will arrive soon.</p> <p>If you haven't yet, we need you! And to thank you we will send you \$80 if you do the online interview before the study ends on Monday, November 7th.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<PIN>> Call 1-855-809-9988 if you need any help.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Internet ID #41</p>
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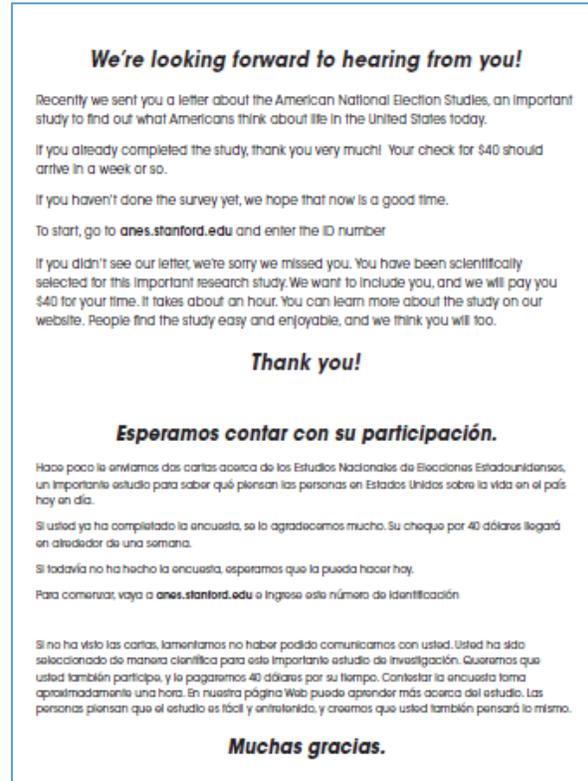
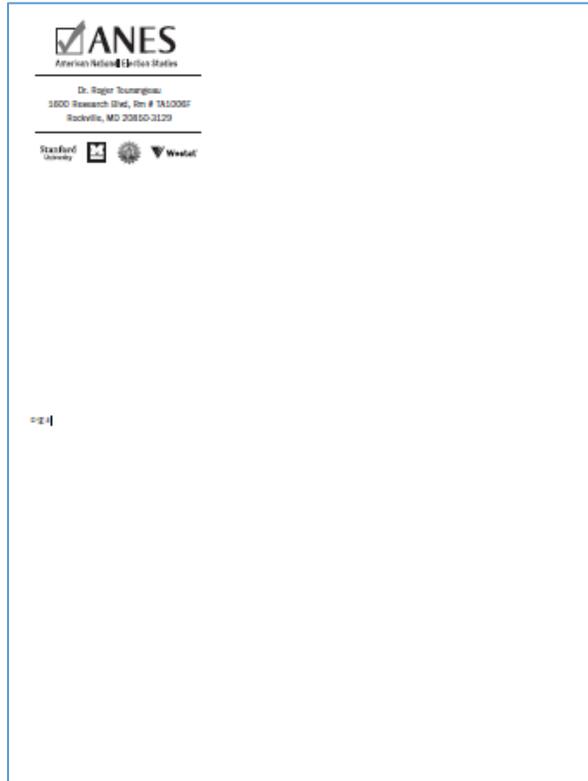
Reminder postcard (#41) Bilingual

 <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>>-<<zip4>> </p>	<p>If you already completed the American National Election Studies online, thank you very much! Your thank you check will arrive soon.</p> <p>If you haven't yet, we need you! And to thank you we will send you \$80 if you do the online interview before the study ends on Monday, November 7th.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number <<PIN>> Call 1-855-809-9988 if you need any help.</p> <p>Si usted ya ha contestado la encuesta de los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses por Internet, se lo agradecemos mucho. Su cheque de agradecimiento llegará pronto.</p> <p>Si todavía no lo ha hecho, necesitamos su colaboración. Y para agradecerle le enviaremos 80 dólares si usted hace la entrevista por Internet antes de que termine el estudio el lunes, 7 de Noviembre.</p> <p>Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este número de identificación <<PIN>> Llame al 1-855-809-9988 si necesita ayuda.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you! Muchas gracias.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Internet ID #41</p>
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Reminder postcard (#25)

 <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TA1106F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>    <p>PS24</p>	<p><i>We're looking forward to hearing from you!</i></p> <p>Recently we sent you a letter about the American National Election Studies, an important study to find out what Americans think about life in the United States today.</p> <p>If you already completed the study, thank you very much! Your check for \$40 should arrive in a week or so.</p> <p>If you haven't done the survey yet, we hope that now is a good time.</p> <p>To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number</p> <p>If you didn't see our letter, we're sorry we missed you. You have been scientifically selected for this important research study. We want to include you, and we will pay you \$40 for your time. It takes about an hour. You can learn more about the study on our website. People find the study easy and enjoyable, and we think you will too.</p> <p><i>Thank you!</i></p>
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Reminder postcard (#25) Bilingual



Reminder postcard (#44)

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # 1A1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>>-<<zip4>> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You can still participate.</p> <p>Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your voice to hear what Americans think.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number.</p> <p>If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 855-809-9988.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">#44</p>
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Reminder postcard (#44) Bilingual

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # 1A1006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <<name>> <<address1>> <<address2>> <<city>>, <<state>> <<zip>>-<<zip4>> </p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p style="text-align: center;">You can still Participate.</p> <p>Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your voice to hear what Americans think.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number</p> <p>If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 1-855-809-9988.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p> </td> <td> <p style="text-align: center;">Usted todavía puede participar.</p> <p>La Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan están realizando los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Necesitamos incluir su voz para escuchar lo que piensan las personas en Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a la barra de direcciones de su navegador y escriba anes.stanford.edu. Cuando esté en la página escriba este número de identificación</p> <p>Si necesita ayuda, llame al 1-855-809-9988, nuestro personal lo atenderá amablemente</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">#44</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="text-align: center;">You can still Participate.</p> <p>Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your voice to hear what Americans think.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number</p> <p>If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 1-855-809-9988.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Usted todavía puede participar.</p> <p>La Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan están realizando los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Necesitamos incluir su voz para escuchar lo que piensan las personas en Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a la barra de direcciones de su navegador y escriba anes.stanford.edu. Cuando esté en la página escriba este número de identificación</p> <p>Si necesita ayuda, llame al 1-855-809-9988, nuestro personal lo atenderá amablemente</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">#44</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">You can still Participate.</p> <p>Stanford University and the University of Michigan are conducting the American National Election Studies. We need to include your voice to hear what Americans think.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go online by typing anes.stanford.edu in the address bar of your web browser. When you reach the page, enter the ID number</p> <p>If you need any help you can reach our friendly staff at 1-855-809-9988.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Usted todavía puede participar.</p> <p>La Universidad de Stanford y la Universidad de Michigan están realizando los Estudios Nacionales de Elecciones Estadounidenses. Necesitamos incluir su voz para escuchar lo que piensan las personas en Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Por favor, tómese el tiempo para hacer la encuesta el día de hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a la barra de direcciones de su navegador y escriba anes.stanford.edu. Cuando esté en la página escriba este número de identificación</p> <p>Si necesita ayuda, llame al 1-855-809-9988, nuestro personal lo atenderá amablemente</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muchas gracias.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">#44</p>		

Reminder postcard (#37)

 <p>American National Election Studies</p> <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TALL006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p> <p>Stanford University   Westat</p> <p>22# □ 000 0001</p> <p>American National Election Studies</p> 	<p>Thank you for taking the American National Election Study recently. Your participation helped make the study a success. By now you should have received your thank-you check for \$XXX.</p> <p>We are doing one more survey. We need you to be a part of it to find out what has changed and what <i>is still the same about American public life</i>. This is why we have been trying to reach you recently.</p> <p>Since you did the survey once before you are irreplaceable, so we can offer you another \$XXX to take the survey.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID [PIN]</p> <p>Thank you!</p>
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Reminder postcard (#37) Bilingual

 <p>Dr. Roger Tourangeau 1600 Research Blvd, Rm # TAL006F Rockville, MD 20850-3129</p>    <p>Printed on Recycled Paper</p> <p>American National Election Studies ANES</p>	<p>Thank you for taking the American National Election Study recently. Your participation helped make the study a success. By now you should have received your thank-you check for \$XXX.</p> <p>We are doing one more survey. We need you to be a part of it to find out what has changed and what <i>is still the same about American public life</i>. This is why we have been trying to reach you recently.</p> <p>Since you did the survey once before you are irreplaceable, so we can offer you another \$XXX to take the survey.</p> <p>Please take the survey today. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID [PIN]</p> <p>Thank you!</p> <p>¡Gracias por completar la encuesta para el Estudio Nacional de Elecciones Estadounidenses recientemente. Su participación ayudó a que el estudio fuera un éxito. Usted debe haber recibido ya su cheque de agradecimiento por XXX dólares.</p> <p>Estamos realizando una encuesta adicional. Necesitamos que usted participe para poder enterarnos de lo que ha cambiado y lo que permanece igual en la vida pública en Estados Unidos. Es por eso que recientemente hemos estado tratando de comunicarnos con usted.</p> <p>Ya que usted contestó una encuesta una vez antes, es imposible reemplazarlo y le podemos ofrecer otros XXX dólares por contestar la encuesta.</p> <p>Por favor, conteste la encuesta hoy. Para comenzar, vaya a anes.stanford.edu e ingrese este código de identificación [PIN]</p> <p>Muchas gracias.</p>
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EMAILS

Invitation email (#20)

From: American National Election Study
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2016 8:07 AM
To: {Email_Address}
Subject: {SP_NAME}, welcome to the American National Election Studies

{Screener Respondent's Name} in your household recently completed an online interview or questionnaire with the American National Election Studies.

I am writing to invite you to take part in this important study being done for Stanford University and the University of Michigan. You have been scientifically selected to be part of this special new way of finding out what Americans think about life in the United States today.

Your participation is voluntary, of course, and is critical for the success of the study. People find the study interesting. We think you will, too.

To thank you for your time, we will give you {\$40/\$80} for taking the survey. It takes about an hour.

Please take the survey today. To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number ABCD1234.

Sincerely,



Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Reminder email (#21)

From: American National Election Study
Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2016 8:07 AM
To: {Email_Address}
Subject: {SP_NAME}, welcome to the American National Election Studies

{Screener Respondent's Name} in your household recently completed an online interview with the American National Election Studies.

You have been scientifically selected to be part of this special new way of finding out what Americans think about life in the United States today. {Screener Respondent's Name} gave us your email address so that we could invite you to take part in this important study being done for Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

The survey takes about an hour. To thank you for your time, we will give you {\$40/\$80}.

People find the survey interesting and easy to do. We think you will too.

To start, go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number ABCD1234|

Sincerely,



Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Invitation email (#34)

From: American National Election Study
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2016 11:15 AM
To: (Email Address)
Subject: American National Election Study

Dear {SP_NAME},

Thank you again for completing the American National Election Study online. I'm writing to invite you to be interviewed online one more time.

Because your participation is so important for our study, we can offer you another {\$40/\$80} to take the survey. Since you did a survey once before, you are irreplaceable. Please take the survey today.

To start, click [here](#) or go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID ABCD1234.

Sincerely,



Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Reminder email (#35)

From: American National Election Study
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2016 8:14 AM
To: (Email Address)
Subject: Reminder: ANES still needs you

Dear {SP_NAME},

Recently you completed the American National Election Study. Thank you again for doing the survey. By [now](#) you should have received your thank-you check for {\$40/\$80}.

I'm writing to invite you to take one more American National Election Study. To start, click [here](#) or go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the identification number **ABCD1234**

In order for our study to [accurately describe](#) what all Americans think and what has changed and what has stayed the same since we interviewed you last time, we need to include you.

Because your participation is so important for our study, we can offer you another {\$40/\$80} to take the survey. Since you did a survey once before, you are irreplaceable. Please take the survey today.

Sincerely,



Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Final Reminder email (#39)

From: American National Election Study
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2017 1:46 PM
To: {Email_Address}
Subject: Reminder: the ANES is ending soon

Dear {SP_NAME},

Recently we sent you emails and letters delivered by FedEx and the U.S. mail to invite you to [be interviewed](#) online for the American National Election Study, conducted by Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

To start, click [here](#) or go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the identification number **ABCD1234**

You are irreplaceable to the American National Election Study because of the interview you completed with us in {Month of Pre-Election Interview}. This is why we would like to offer you a {\$40/\$80} payment for your time **if you complete an online interview by January 8**. However, we cannot offer that payment after our study ends on that date.

In order for our study to [accurately describe](#) what all Americans think, we need to include you. We cannot interview someone else to replace you.

This is the last time we will ask to interview you. Please take the survey today.

Sincerely,



Dr. Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator

Ad hoc letter from October 31, 2016 (#50a, #50b)



A joint research study by the National Science Foundation,
the University of Michigan, Stanford University, and Westat

«AddressName»
«hhadd1»
«hhadd2»
«hhcity», «hhstate» «hhzip» 10

Dear [NAME]:

Recently you started but did not finish the online survey for the American National Election Studies.

We still need your opinions. Because your participation is critical for the success of the study, we can give you **\$80** as a thank-you for your time, but **only if you finish your survey by Monday, November 7. Don't lose out on the \$80.**

Please finish your survey today. Thank you for starting it.

Each question is voluntary, so if there is a question you do not want to answer, you can skip it.

To finish your survey - and don't miss your \$80 - go to anes.stanford.edu and enter the ID number «PIN»

You are always welcome to email us at anes@westat.com or call toll-free 1-855-809-9988 if you have other questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger Tourangeau".

Roger Tourangeau
Senior Investigator
Westat



1600 Research Blvd
Rm #TA1006F
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

FAQs were included on the back of the following letters:

- Advance letter (#5)
- Invitation letter (#12)
- Invitation letter (#23)

FAQs were tailored based on whether the respondent had received the \$10 or \$20 prepaid incentive and whether he/she was promised \$40 or \$80 upon completion of the survey.

Answers to Questions about the Study

What are the American National Election Studies?

For over 65 years the American National Election Studies have been asking people about their opinions on many aspects of their lives and the people around them, especially about presidential elections. Every textbook on American government uses information from this study, as have thousands of researchers and teachers around the world.

Who is sponsoring the study?

The study is being done for Stanford University in collaboration with the University of Michigan, with funding from the National Science Foundation. We are not affiliated with any political or media group.

Why are you asking me to do this? Why did you send me {\$10/\$20} in the mail?

The cash is a very cost-effective way to help make sure that people read our letters, know we are serious, and take the survey. Your address was scientifically selected from among all the addresses in the country that receive mail.

What is the purpose of the study? Are you selling anything?

We are not selling anything. The purpose of the study is academic research funded by the National Science Foundation.

The only way to know how people really feel about American life today is to hear from people in their own words. This study is part of a long-running effort to learn what Americans think and feel about their society, politics, and many of the issues facing the country. By taking part, you help provide an accurate picture of what Americans think.

What if I don't have a computer or Internet access at home?

If you don't have Internet access at home on a computer, tablet, or smartphone, you can use a computer with an Internet connection anywhere else to take the survey. Most public libraries will provide free Internet access. Call us at 1-855-809-9988 and we'll help you.

How long will this take?

It takes about 5 minutes to answer a few questions about your household to make sure you or someone there is eligible for the study. Then the survey should take around an hour. You can answer the questions whenever and wherever it's convenient for you.

Is the information confidential?

Yes. It is very important to us to protect your privacy. We have interviewed more than 50,000 people over the last 65 years and have never revealed anyone's personal information. Your answers will be combined with answers from other people to make group statistics. When we release the results of the study nothing will be included that would identify you as a participant. No one outside of a small number of researchers working on the study will ever be able to know your household participated. You can skip any question you choose not to answer.

How will this research be used?

We combine your answers with those from other households and then we add up the results to get a picture of the whole country. We will publish these results on our website. Researchers and journalists from across the country will use the results to write articles and books. Teachers and students in high school and college will use the results in classes, and policy makers will see what Americans think. Your participation is essential to make sure your voice is included.

What is Westat?

Westat is a nationally known survey research firm based in Rockville, Maryland, that has completed hundreds of important research studies. Westat was carefully selected and is conducting this study on behalf of Stanford University and the University of Michigan. Visit their website to learn more: www.westat.com

What do I do next?

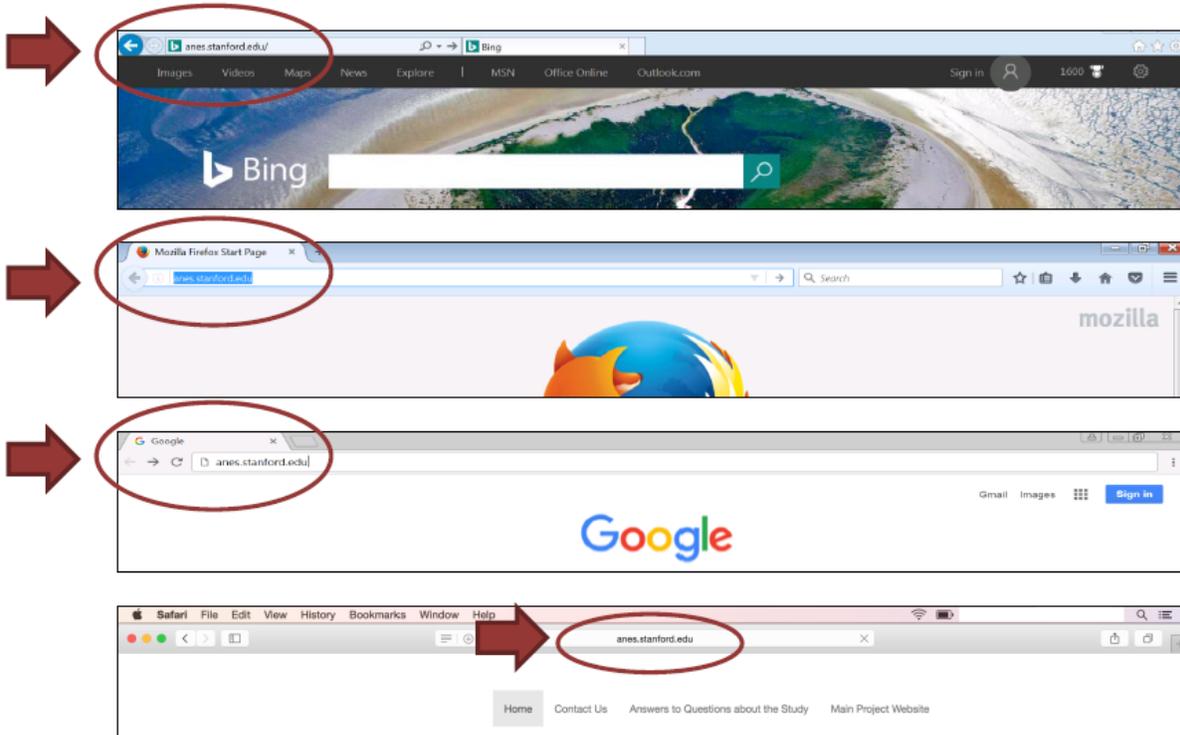
To take the survey, go to the website shown in your invitation letter, type the ID number shown there, and then answer questions on a variety of topics. The survey usually takes around an hour. We'll send you {\$40/\$80} as a thank-you.

Login instructions

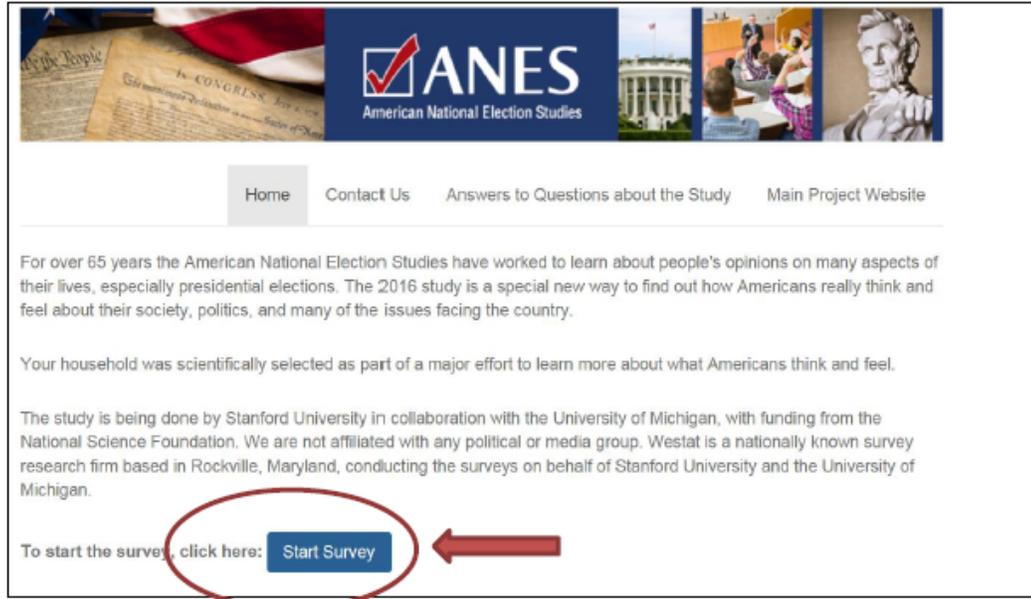
Instructions to log into the survey were enclosed with letters beginning in October, 2016, for letters 14, 23, 26, and 30.

Instructions

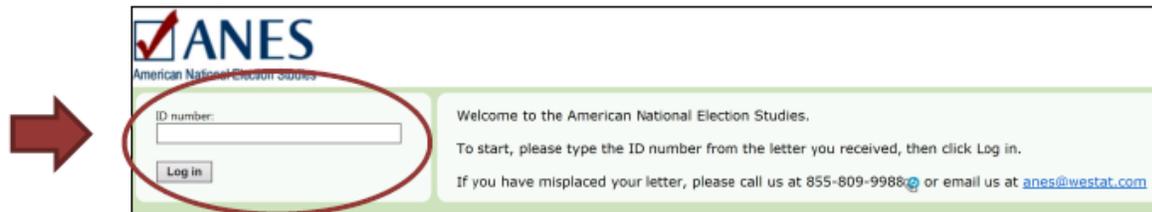
- 1) Type anes.stanford.edu in your web browser.
Different people use different browsers, so below are examples of what it may look like on your screen.



2) Click on the **Start Survey** button.



3) Enter your PIN as indicated in your letter and click the **Log in** button.

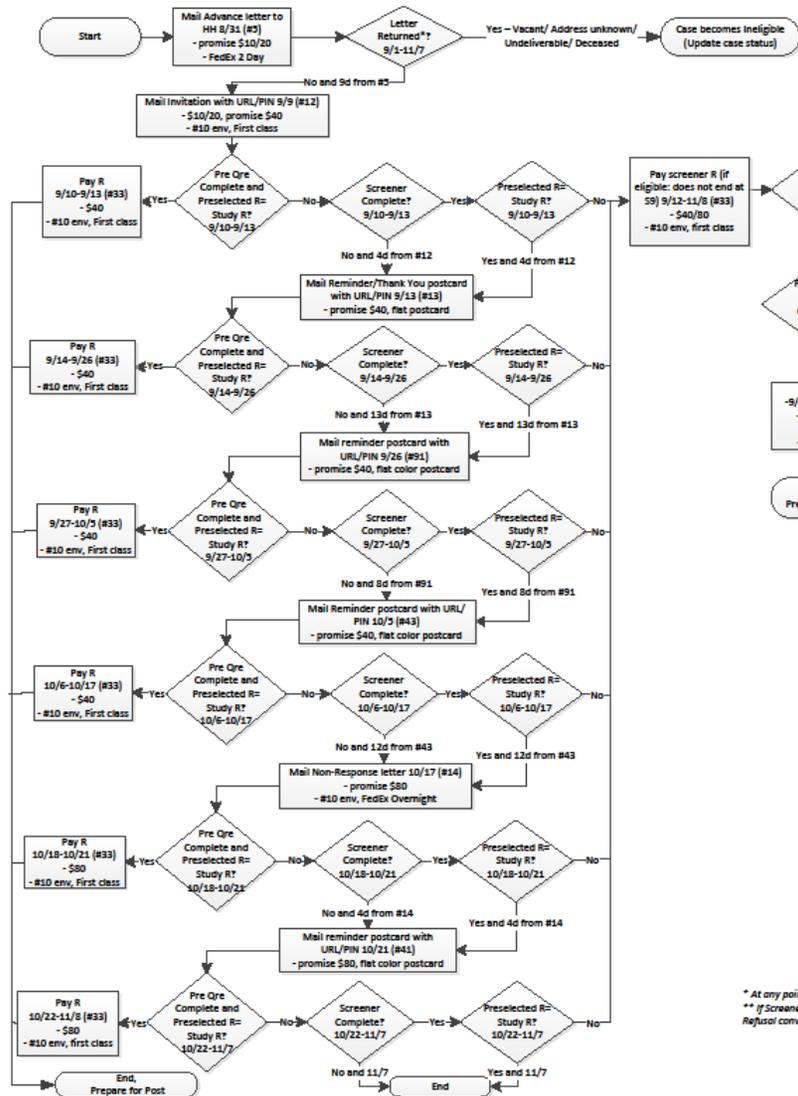


Still having problems with the login process?

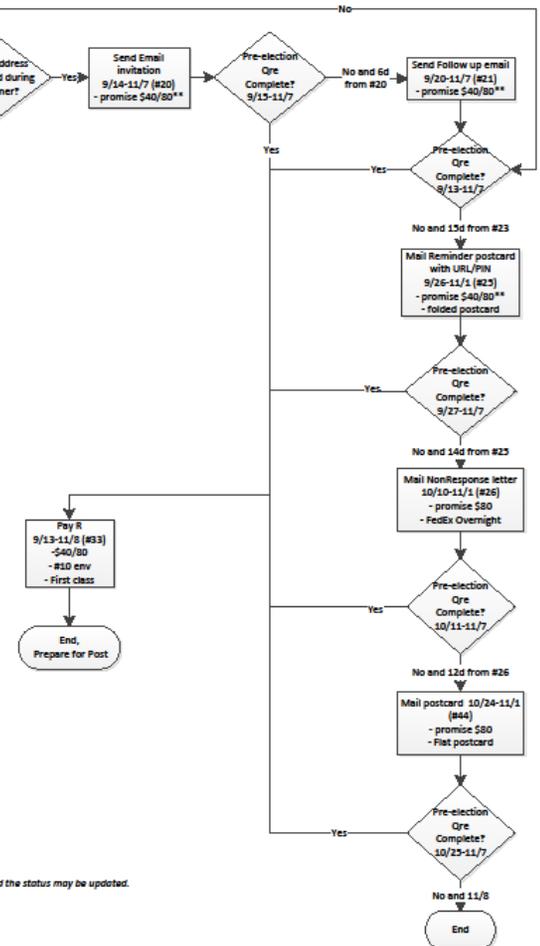
Email us at ANES@westat.com and we will send you a link.

Call us at 1-855-809-9988.

APPENDIX D: INTERNET PROCESS FLOWCHARTS



Main Study Condition 2B - (Residence, escalating)



* At any point, if a letter or postcard is returned undelivered, the case is evaluated and the status may be updated.
 ** If Screener R was escalated to \$80, incentive for Study R starts at \$80. Refusal conversion letters were sent on 10/20/2016

One illustrative flow through the pre-election study process would consist of the following steps:

1. Advance letter #5 mailed on August 31 by FedEx 2 Day.
2. Invitation letter #12 with \$10 or \$20 enclosed (amount randomized) mailed on September 9 by 1st class mail.
3. Reminder postcard #13 mailed on September 13.
4. Screener completed online on September 16. The screener respondent is not the selected person, and the selected person was not immediately available, but the screener respondent provided an email address for the selected person.
5. Within one week, pay the screener respondent \$40, letter #10 by 1st class mail.
6. Invitation letter #23 with \$10 or \$20 enclosed mailed to selected person by 1st class mail.
7. Email invitation #20 sent to selected person.
8. Follow-up email #21 sent to selected person.
9. Reminder postcard #25 sent to selected person.
10. Non-response letter #26 sent to selected person with an escalated offer of \$80 sent overnight by FedEx.
11. Postcard #44 sent to selected person.
12. Selected person completes pre-election survey.
13. Pay the selected person \$80, letter #33 by first class mail.

