THIS NOTE CONTAINS DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED BY THE 1980 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION:

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA's):

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

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." (The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the non-metropolitan population.) Most SMSA's have one to three CENTRAL CITIES that are named in the census title of the SMSA.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS (SCSA's):

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

DEFINITIONS OF THE SIX LARGEST SCSA's:

NEW YORK-NEWARK-JERSEY CITY, NY-NJ-CT, SCSA

New York, NY-NJ, SMSA

Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA

Newark, NJ, SMSA
Jersey City, NJ, SMSA
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, NJ, SMSA
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, NJ, SMSA
Long Branch-Asbury Park, NJ, SMSA
Stamford, CT, SMSA
Norwalk, CT, SMSA

LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH-ANAHEIM, CA, SCSA
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, SMSA
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, CA, SMSA
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, SMSA
Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA, SMSA

CHICAGO-GARY-KENOSHA, IL-IN-WS, SCSA
Chicago, IL, SMSA
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN, SMSA
Kenosha, WS, SMSA

PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-DE-NJ-MD, SCSA
Philadelphia, PA-NJ, SMSA
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD, SMSA
Trenton, NJ, SMSA

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA, SCSA
San Francisco-Oakland, CA, SMSA
San Jose, CA, SMSA
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA, SMSA
Santa Rosa, CA, SMSA

DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI, SCSA
Detroit, MI, SMSA
Ann Arbor, MI, SMSA

(SOURCE: Table 2 of 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION PC80-S1-5, STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AND STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS: 1980.)

For the purpose of size and distance coding of suburbs and non-SMSA's, the CENTRAL CITIES of the five largest SCSA's are listed as: New York (Manhattan), Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Detroit.

URBANIZED AREAS: The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

PLACES (In these materials called CENSUS PLACES): Two types of places are recognized in the census reports -- incorporated places and unincorporated places, defined as follows:

INCORPORATED PLACES--These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns and villages with the following exceptions: (a) boroughs in Alaska; and (b) towns in New York, Wisconsin and the New England states.

UNINCORPORATED PLACES--The Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area.

>> 1990 CENSUS DEFINITIONS

- USED 1992 -

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

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

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

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

Each MSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an organized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An MSA may also include outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population and population growth. In New England, MSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in MSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." (The population living outside MSA's constitutes the non-metropolitan population.) Most MSA's have one to three CENTRAL CITIES that are named in the census title of the MSA.

2. "CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (CMSA's):"

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining MSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new MSA standards described above. MSA's that are a part of a CMSA are referred to as primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's).

Definitions of the six largest CMSA's:

NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT, CMSA
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
Danbury, CT PMSA
Jersey City, NJ PMSA
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
Monmouth-Ocean NJ PMSA
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA*
New York, NY PMSA*
Newark, NJ PMSA*
Norwalk, CT PMSA
Orange County, NY PMSA
Stamford, CT PMSA

LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA, CMSA
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA*
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA*
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA*
For the purpose of size and distance coding of suburbs and non-MSAs, the central cities of the six largest CMSAs are listed as:

1. New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens), NY, Elizabeth, NJ and Newark, NJ
2. Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona, Burbank, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino and Palm Springs, CA.
3. Chicago, Evanston and Chicago Heights, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Waukegan and North Chicago, IL
4. San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Livermore, CA
5. Philadelphia and Norristown, PA and Camden, NJ
6. Detroit, Dearborn, Pontiac and Port Huron, MI

Both the CMSA definitions and the central city designations above are from Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1990, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC (Jun 1990) (PB90-214420)

3. "URBANIZED AREAS;"

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").
Two types of places are recognized in the census reports--incorporated places and unincorporated places, defined as follows:

5. "INCORPORATED PLACES:"

These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: (a) boroughs in Alaska; and (b) towns in New York, Wisconsin, and the New England states.

6. "UNINCORPORATED PLACES:"

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

>> ICPSR STATE AND COUNTRY CODES, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1992 -

UNITED STATES:

New England

101. Connecticut
102. Maine
103. Massachusetts
104. New Hampshire
105. Rhode Island
106. Vermont
109. General mention of area; two or more states in area

Middle Atlantic

111. Delaware
112. New Jersey
113. New York
114. Pennsylvania
118. General mention of area; two or more states in area

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

East North Central

121. Illinois
122. Indiana
123. Michigan
124. Ohio
125. Wisconsin
129. General mention of area; two or more states in area

West North Central
Solid South

141. Alabama
142. Arkansas
143. Florida
144. Georgia
145. Louisiana
146. Mississippi
147. North Carolina
148. South Carolina
149. Texas
150. Virginia
157. General mention of area; the South; two or more states in area

Border States

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

Mountain States

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

Pacific States

171. California
172. Oregon
173. Washington
178. General mention of area; two or more states in area

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

Page 7
External States and Territories

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

Reference to Two or More States from Different Regions of the United States; or NA Which State

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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE Except U.S.

North America

201. North America (except U.S.) comb. Canada, Mexico, and/or Central America
207. Canada -- ancestry of Anglo-Saxon origin
208. Canada -- ancestry of French origin
209. Canada -- NA origin or other origin
219. Mexico
229. Central America

West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)

231. Barbados
232. Cuba
233. Dominican Republic
234. Haiti
235. Jamaica
236. Netherlands Antilles
237. Trinidad and Tobago
238. Islands of Lesser Antilles--except Virgin Islands and Netherlands Antilles
239. West Indies (except Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) or "Caribbean"--reference to two or more West Indian countries

South America
259. South America; South American country or countries

EUROPE

British Isles

301. England
302. Ireland (NA North or South); southern Ireland
303. Scotland
304. Wales
305. Northern Ireland (Ulster)
306. Scot-Irish
308. United Kingdom; Great Britain
309. "BRITISH ISLES"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Western Europe

310. Austria
311. Belgium
312. France
313. Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany)
314. German Democratic Republic (E. Germany)
315. Germany--NA East or West
316. Luxembourg
317. Netherlands; Holland
318. Switzerland
319. "WESTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE

Scandinavia

321. Denmark
322. Finland
323. Norway
324. Sweden
325. Iceland

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328. GENERAL MENTION OF AREA OF WESTERN EUROPE AND/OR SCANDINAVIA AND/OR BRITISH ISLES AND/OR MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND/OR GREECE; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT AREAS LISTED ABOVE
-------------
329. "SCANDINAVIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Eastern Europe

331. Czechoslovakia (Slavic)
332. Estonia
333. Hungary
334. Latvia
335. Lithuania
Balkan Countries

341. Albania
342. Bulgaria
343. Greece
344. Rumania
345. Yugoslavia
348. General mention of area; reference to two or more Balkan Countries

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349. "BALKANS"; GENERAL REFERENCE OF AREA; REFERENCE TO COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE AND BALKAN COUNTRIES

Mediterranean Countries

351. Italy
352. Portugal
353. Spain
354. Malta or Gozo

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359. "EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE IN DIFFERENT AREAS

ASIA except Near East

401. Afghanistan
404. India
406. Pakistan (IN 1990 THIS MAY ALSO APPEAR AS CODE 405)
428. Southeast Asia: Indochina, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, Philippines, Indonesia; Hong Kong
431. China (mainland)
434. Taiwan, Formosa (IN 1990 THIS MAY ALSO APPEAR AS CODE 432)
451. Japan
452. Korea (North or South)
499. "ASIA"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF ASIA

NEAR EAST

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

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

OCEANIA

704. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania

OTHER:

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

>> CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1992 -


- The first four digits are a unique code number for each city.
- The fifth digit is the urbanicity code for each city, as used in the 1971 Quality of Life Study:

1 = CITY OF OVER 1,000,000
2 = CITY OF OVER 25,000 AND UP TO 250,000 IN AN SMSA OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
3 = CITY OF UNDER 25,000 IN AN SMSA OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
4 = CITY OF OVER 250,000 AND UP TO 1,000,000
5 = CITY OF OVER 50,000 AND UP TO 250,000 NOT IN SMSA OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
6 = CITY OF 50,000 OR LESS NOT IN SMSA OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
9 = NA

(141) ALABAMA  (161) ARIZONA

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*0015 6. Auburn 0200 6. Flagstaff
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Page 12
Costa Mesa
Covina
Culver City
Cupertino
Cypress
Daly City
Danville
Davis
Diamond Bar
Downey
East Los Angeles
El Cajon
El Cerrito
El Monte
El Toro
Escondido
Eureka

Florence-Graham
Fontana
Fountain Valley
Fremont
Fresno
Fullerton
Gardena
Garden Grove
Glendale
Glendora
Hacienda Heights
Hawthorne
Hayward
Huntington Beach
Huntington Park
Inglewood
Irvine
Laguna Hills
La Habra
Lakewood
La Mesa
La Mirada
Lancaster
La Puente
Lawndale
Livermore
Lodi
Lompoc
Long Beach
Los Altos
Los Angeles
Los Gatos
Lynwood
Manhattan Beach
Manteca
Menlo Park
Merced
Milpitas
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0482 2. Newark
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0485 2. Norwalk
0486 2. Novato
0487 4. Oakland
0488 2. Oceanside

CALIFORNIA (continued)

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0492 2. Pacifica
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0494 2. Palos Verdes Peninsula
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0497 2. Pasadena
0498 6. Petaluma
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*0581 2. Rancho Cucamonga
*0582 2. Rancho Palos Verdes
*0583 6. Redding
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(162) COLORADO
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*0616 2. Southglenn
*0617 2. Thornton
*0618 2. Westminster
0612 2. Wheat Ridge

(101) CONNECTICUT

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0704 6. East Haven
0705 6. Enfield
0706 5. Fairfield
0707 5. Greenwich
0708 6. Groton
0709 6. Hamden
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0711 6. Manchester
0712 5. Meriden
0713 6. Middletown
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0716 5. New Haven
0717 6. Newington
0718 6. New London
0719 5. Norwalk
0720 6. Norwich
0721 6. Shelton
0722 6. Southington
0723 5. Stamford
0724 6. Stratford
0725 6. Torrington
0726 6. Trumball
0727 6. Vernon
0728 6. Wallingford
0729 5. Waterbury
0730 5. West Hartford
0731 5. West Haven
0732 6. Westport
0733 6. Wethersfield
*0735 6. Windsor

(111) DELAWARE

*0801 6. Newark
0800 5. Wilmington
(155) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

0900 4. Washington

(143) FLORIDA

1000 6. Boca Raton
*1032 6. Boynton Beach
*1033 6. Bradenton

*1034 6. Cape Coral
1001 2. Carol City
1002 2. Clearwater
1003 2. Coral Gables
*1035 6. Coral Springs
1004 6. Daytona Beach
*1036 6. Deerfield Beach
*1037 6. Delray Beach
*1038 2. Dunedin
1005 5. Fort Lauderdale
1007 6. Fort Myers
1008 6. Fort Pierce
1009 5. Gainesville
*1039 6. Hallandale
1010 2. Hialeah
1011 5. Hollywood
1012 4. Jacksonville
*1040 2. Kendale Lakes
1013 2. Kendall
1014 6. Key West
1015 6. Lakeland
*1041 6. Lake Worth
*1042 2. Largo
*1043 6. Lauderdale Lakes
*1044 6. Lauderhill
*1045 6. Margate
1016 6. Melbourne
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*1047 6. Ocala
*1048 2. Olympia Heights
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*1049 6. Pembroke Pines
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*1052 6. Plantation
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*1053 6. Port Charlotte
*1054 6. Riviera Beach
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1027 6.  Sarasota
*1055 6.  Sunrise
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*1056 2.  Tamarac
1029 4.  Tampa
1030 6.  Titusville
*1057 2.  Town 'n' Country
*1058 2.  Westchester
*1059 2.  West Little River
1031 5.  West Palm Beach

(144) GEORGIA

1100 5.  Albany
1101 6.  Athens
1102 4.  Atlanta
1103 5.  Augusta
*1113 2.  Candler-McAfee
1104 5.  Columbus
1105 2.  East Point
1106 6.  Fort Benning
*1114 2.  Mableton
1107 5.  Macon
1108 2.  Marietta
*1115 2.  North Atlanta
1109 6.  Rome
*1116 2.  Sandy Springs
1110 5.  Savannah
*1117 6.  South Augusta
*1118 2.  Tucker
1111 6.  Valdosta
1112 6.  Warner Robins

(181) HAWAII

*1205 6.  Aiea
1200 6.  Hilo
1201 4.  Honolulu
1202 6.  Kailua
1203 6.  Kaneohe
*1206 6.  Pearl City
1204 6.  Waipahu

(163) IDAHO

1300 5.  Boise City
1301 6.  Idaho Falls
1302 6.  Lewiston
*1304 6.  Nampa
1303 6.  Pocatello
*1305 6.  Twin Falls

(121) ILLINOIS

1400 2.  Addison
1401 2.  Alton
1402 2.  Arlington Heights
1403 2.  Aurora
1404  2.  Belleville
1405  2.  Berwyn
1406  6.  Bloomington
*1461  2.  Bolingbrook
1407  2.  Burbank
1408  2.  Calumet City
*1462  6.  Carbondale
1409  2.  Carpentersville
1410  5.  Champaign
1411  1.  Chicago
1412  2.  Chicago Heights
1413  2.  Cicero
1414  6.  Danville
1415  5.  Decatur
*1463  6.  DeKalb
1416  2.  Des Plaines
1417  2.  Dolton
1418  2.  Downers Grove
1419  2.  East St. Louis
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1424  2.  Evergreen Park
1425  6.  Freeport
1426  6.  Galesburg
1427  2.  Glenview
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1430  2.  Highland Park
*1466  2.  Hoffman Estates
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1434  2.  Lombard
1435  2.  Maywood
1436  6.  Moline
1437  2.  Morton Grove
1438  2.  Mount Prospect
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1443  2.  Oak Lawn
1444  2.  Oak Park
1445  2.  Palatine
1446  2.  Park Forest
1447  2.  Park Ridge
1448  6.  Pekin
1449  5.  Peoria
1450  6.  Quincy
1451  6.  Rantoul
1452  5.  Rockford
1453  5.  Rock Island
*1469  2.  Schaumburg
(122) INDIANA

1500 5. Anderson
1501 6. Bloomington
1502 6. Columbus
1503 2. East Chicago
1504 6. Elkhart
1505 5. Evansville
1506 5. Fort Wayne
1507 2. Gary
1508 2. Hammond
1509 2. Highland
1510 4. Indianapolis
1511 6. Kokomo
1512 6. Lafayette
*1521 2. Lawrence
1513 6. Marion
*1522 2. Merrillville
1514 6. Michigan City
1515 6. Mishawaka
1516 5. Muncie
1517 6. New Albany
*1523 2. Portage
1518 6. Richmond
1519 5. South Bend
1520 5. Terre Haute

(131) IOWA

1600 6. Ames
*1616 6. Bettendorf
1601 6. Burlington
1602 6. Cedar Falls
1603 5. Cedar Rapids
1604 6. Clinton
1605 5. Council Bluffs
1606 5. Davenport
1607 5. Des Moines
1608 5. Dubuque
1609 6. Fort Dodge
1610 6. Iowa City
1611 6. Marshallton
1612 6. Mason City
1613 6. Ottumwa
1614 5. Sioux City
1615 5. Waterloo
KANSAS

1700 6. Hutchinson
1701 2. Kansas City
1702 6. Lawrence
1703 6. Leavenworth
1704 6. Manhattan
*1711 2. Olathe
1705 2. Overland Park
1706 2. Prairie Village
1707 6. Salina
*1712 2. Shawnee
1708 5. Topeka
1709 4. Witchita

KENTUCKY

1800 6. Ashland
1801 6. Bowling Green
1802 2. Covington
1803 6. Fort Knox
*1811 6. Frankfort
*1812 6. Henderson
*1813 6. Hopkinsville
1804 5. Lexington-Fayette
1805 4. Louisville
1806 2. Newport
1807 5. Owensboro
1808 6. Paducah
1809 6. Pleasant Ridge Park
1810 6. Valley Station

LOUISIANA

1900 6. Alexandria
1901 5. Baton Rouge
1902 6. Bossier City
*1914 2. Chalmette
1903 2. Gretna
1904 6. Houma
1905 2. Kenner
1906 5. Lafayette
1907 5. Lake Charles
1908 2. Marrero
1909 2. Metairie
1910 5. Monroe
1911 6. New Iberia
1912 4. New Orleans
1913 5. Shreveport
*1915 2. Slidell

MAINE

2000 6. Auburn
2001 6. Bangor
2002 6. Lewiston
2003 5. Portland

(152) MARYLAND

2100 2. Annapolis
*2123 2. Aspen Hill
2101 4. Baltimore
2102 2. Bethesda
2103 2. Bowie
2104 2. Catonsville
2105 2. Chillum
2106 2. College Park
*2124 2. Columbia
2107 6. Cumberland
2108 2. Dundalk
2109 2. Essex
*2125 6. Frederick
*2126 2. Gaithersburg
2110 2. Glen Burnie
2111 6. Hagerstown
2112 9. Hillcrest Heights
*2127 2. Lochean
2113 2. Lutherville-Timonium
*2128 2. Middle River
*2129 2. Oxon Hill
2114 2. Parkville
2115 2. Pikesville
*2130 2. Potomac
2116 2. Randallstown
2117 2. Rockville
*2131 2. Security
2118 2. Silver Spring
2119 2. Suitland-Silver Hill
2120 2. Towson
2121 2. Wheaton-Glenmont

(103) MASSACHUSETTS

*2260 6. Agawam
2200 6. Amherst
2201 6. Andover
2202 2. Arlington
2203 6. Attleboro
*2261 6. Barnstable
2204 2. Belmont
2205 2. Beverly
2206 6. Bilerica
2207 4. Boston
2208 2. Braintree
2209 5. Brockton
2210 2. Brookline
2211 2. Cambridge
2212 6. Chelmsford
2213 2. Chelsea
2214 5. Chicopee
2215 2. Danvers
2216 2. Dedham
2217 2. Everett
2218 5. Fall River
2219 6. Fitchburg
2220 2. Framingham
2221 6. Gloucester
2222 6. Haverhill
2223 5. Holyoke
2224 5. Lawrence
2225 6. Leominster
2226 2. Lexington
2227 5. Lowell
2228 5. Lynn
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2230 6. Marlborough
2231 2. Medford
2232 2. Melrose
2233 6. Methuen
2234 2. Milton
2235 2. Natick
2236 2. Needham
2237 5. New Bedford
2238 2. Newton
2239 6. Northampton
2240 2. Norwood
2241 2. Peabody
2242 5. Pittsfield
*2262 6. Plymouth
2243 2. Quincy
2244 2. Randolph
2245 2. Revere
2246 2. Salem
2247 2. Saugus
2248 2. Somerville
2249 5. Springfield
*2263 2. Stoughton
2250 6. Tauton
2251 2. Wakefield
2252 2. Waltham
2253 2. Watertown
2254 2. Wellesley
2255 6. Westfield
2256 6. West Springfield
2257 2. Weymouth
2258 2. Woburn
2259 5. Worcester

(123) MICHIGAN

2300 2. Allen Park
2301 5. Ann Arbor
*2345 2. Avon Township
2302 6. Battle Creek
2303 6. Bay City
2304 2. Birmingham
*2346 2. Bloomfield Township
*2347 6. Burton
*2348 2. Clinton Township
2305 2. Dearborn
Dearborn Heights
Detroit
East Detroit
East Lansing
Farmington Hills
Ferndale
Flint
Garden City
Grand Rapids
Hamtramck
Highland Park
Holland
Inkster
Jackson
Kalamazoo
Kentwood
Lansing
Lincoln Park
Livonia
Madison Heights
Midland
Muskegon
Oak Park
Pontiac
Portage
Port Huron
Redford Township
Romulus
Roseville
Royal Oak
Saginaw
St. Clair Shores
Southfield
Southgate
Sterling Heights
Taylor
Trenton
Troy
Warren
Waterford
West Bloomfield Twp
Westland
Wyandotte
Wyoming
Ypsilanti

Austin
Blaine
Bloomington
Brooklyn Center
Brooklyn Park
Burnsville
Coon Rapids
Crystal
Duluth
Edina

(133) MINNESOTA
2408 2. Fridley
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2411 9. Maplewood
2412 4. Minneapolis
2413 2. Minnetonka
2414 6. Moorhead
*2425 2. Plymouth
2415 2. Richfield
2416 5. Rochester
2417 2. Roseville
2418 6. St. Cloud
2419 2. St. Louis Park
2420 4. St. Paul
2421 2. South St. Paul
2422 6. Winona

(146) MISSISSIPPI

2500 6. Biloxi
2501 6. Columbus
2502 6. Greenville
2503 6. Gulfport
2504 6. Hattiesburg
2505 5. Jackson
2506 6. Laurel
2507 6. Meridian
2508 6. Pascagoula
2509 6. Vicksburg

(134) MISSOURI

2600 2. Affton
*2620 2. Blue Springs
2601 6. Cape Girardeau
2602 5. Columbia
2603 2. Ferguson
2604 2. Florissant
2605 6. Fort Leonard Wood
*2621 2. Gladstone
2606 2. Independence
2607 6. Jefferson City
2608 4. Joplin
2609 4. Kansas City
2610 2. Kirkwood
*2622 2. Lee's Summit
2611 2. Lemay

(123) MISSOURI cont.
2612 2. Overland
2613 2. Raytown
2614 2. St. Charles
2615 5. St. Joseph
2616 4. St. Louis
2617 5. Springfield
2618 2. University City
2619 2. Webster Groves
(164) MONTANA

    2700 5.  Billings
    *2703 6.  Butte-Silver Bow
    2701 5.  Great Falls
    2702 6.  Missoula

(135) NEBRASKA

    2800 6.  Grand Island
    2801 5.  Lincoln
    2802 4.  Omaha

(165) NEVADA

    *2905 6.  Carson City
    2900 5.  Las Vegas
    2901 6.  North Las Vegas
    2902 6.  Paradise
    2903 5.  Reno
    2904 6.  Sparks
    *2906 6.  Sunrise Manor

(104) NEW HAMPSHIRE

    3000 6.  Concord
    3001 5.  Manchester
    3002 5.  Nashua
    3003 6.  Portsmouth

(112) NEW JERSEY

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    3101 2.  Bayonne
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    3117 2.  Fair Lawn
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3119 2.  Fort Lee
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3129 6.  Long Branch
3130 2.  Maplewood Township
3131 2.  Mercerville-Hamilton Sq.
3132 5.  Middletown Township
3133 2.  Montclair
3134 5.  Neptune Township
3135 4.  Newark
3136 2.  New Brunswick
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3138 2.  North Bergen Twp
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3140 2.  Old Bridge
3141 2.  Orange
3142 2.  Paramus
*3163 2.  Parsippany-Troy Hills
3143 2.  Passaic
3144 2.  Paterson
3145 2.  Pennsauken Township
3146 2.  Perth Amboy
3147 2.  Piscataway Township
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3158 2.  Westfield
3159 2.  West New York
3160 5.  West Orange
3161 2.  Willingboro Township
3162 2.  Woodbridge Township

(166) NEW MEXICO

3200 5.  Albuquerque

*3207 6.  Carlsbad
3201 6.  Clovis
*3208 6.  Farmington
3202 6.  Hobbs
3203 6.  Las Cruces
3204 6.  Roswell
3205 6.  Santa Fe
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3350 2. Valley Stream
3351 6. Watertown
*3363 2. West Babylon
*3364 2. West Islip
*3365 2. West Seneca
3352 2. White Plains
3353 2. Yonkers

(147) NORTH CAROLINA

3400 5. Asheville
3401 6. Burlington
3402 6. Camp Lejeune
3403 6. Chapel Hill
3404 5. Charlotte
3405 5. Durham
3406 5. Fayetteville
3407 6. Fort Bragg
3408 6. Gastonia
3409 6. Goldsboro
3410 5. Greensboro
3411 6. Greenville
3412 5. High Point
3413 6. Kannapolis
*3419 6. Kinston
3414 5. Raleigh
3415 6. Rocky Mount
3416 6. Wilmington
3417 6. Wilson
3418 5. Winston-Salem

(136) NORTH DAKOTA

3500 6. Bismarck
3501 5. Fargo
3502 6. Grand Forks
3503 6. Minot

(124) OHIO

3600 4. Akron
3601 6. Alliance
3602 6. Athens
3603 6. Austintown
3604 6. Barberton
*3651 6. Beavercreek
3605 6. Boardman
*3652 6. Bowling Green
3606 2. Brook Park
*3653 2. Brunswick
3607 5. Canton
3608 4. Cincinnati
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</table>
(172) OREGON

   *3806 6. Albany
   *3807 2. Beaverton
   3800 6. Corvallis
   3801 5. Eugene
   *3808 2. Gresham
   *3809 2. Hazelwood
   *3810 2. Hillsboro
   3802 6. Medford
   3803 4. Portland
   3804 5. Salem
   3805 6. Springfield

(114) PENNSYLVANIA

   *3928 2. Abington Township
   3900 5. Allentown
   3901 5. Altoona
   3902 9. Baldwin
   *3929 2. Bensalem Township
   3903 2. Bethel Park
   3904 5. Bethlehem
   *3930 2. Bristol Township
   *3931 2. Cheltenham
   3905 2. Chester
   3906 6. Easton
   3907 5. Erie
   *3932 2. Falls Township
   3908 5. Harrisburg
   *3933 2. Haverford Township
   3909 6. Hasleton
   3910 6. Johnstown
   3911 5. Lancaster
   3912 6. Lebanon
   *3934 2. Lower Merion Twp
   *3935 2. McCandless Township
   3913 2. McKeesport
   3914 2. Monroeville
   *3936 2. Mount Lebanon
   3915 6. New Castle
   3916 2. Norristown
   *3937 2. Penn Hills
   3917 1. Philadelphia
   3918 4. Pittsburgh
   *3938 2. Plum
   3919 2. Pottstown
   *3939 2. Radnor Township
   3920 5. Reading
*3940 2. Ridley Township
*3941 2. Ross Township
3921 5. Scranton
*3942 2. Shaler Township
*3943 2. Springfield
3922 6. State College
*3944 2. Upper Darby
*3945 2. Upper Merion
*3946 2. Upper Moreland Twp
*3947 2. Warminster
3923 2. West Mifflin
3924 5. Wilkes-Barre
3925 2. Wilkinsburg
3926 6. Williamsport
3927 5. York

(105) RHODE ISLAND

*4012 6. Coventry
4000 5. Cranston
4001 6. Cumberland
4002 6. East Providence
4003 6. Middletown
4004 6. Newport
4005 6. North Kingstown
4006 6. North Providence
4007 5. Pawtucket
4008 5. Providence
4009 5. Warwick
4010 6. West Warwick
4011 6. Woonsocket

(148) SOUTH CAROLINA

4100 6. Anderson
4101 5. Charleston
4102 5. Columbia
4103 6. Florence
4104 5. Greenville
*4108 6. North Charleston
4105 6. Rock Hill
4106 6. Spartanburg
4107 6. Sumter

(137) SOUTH DAKOTA

4200 6. Aberdeen
4201 6. Rapid City
4202 5. Sioux Falls

(154) TENNESSEE

4300 5. Chattanooga
4301 6. Clarksville
6. Cleveland
6. Columbia
6. Hendersonville
6. Johnson City
6. Kingsport
5. Knoxville
4. Memphis
6. Murfreesboro
4. Nashville-Davidson
6. Oak Ridge

(149) TEXAS

5. Abilene
5. Amarillo
5. Arlington
4. Austin
2. Baytown
5. Beeumont
6. Big Spring
5. Brownsville
6. Bryan
2. Carrollton
6. College Station
5. Corpus Christi
4. Dallas
6. Del Rio
6. Denison
2. Denton
2. Duncanville
4. El Paso
2. Farmers Branch
9. Fort Hood
4. Fort Worth
5. Galveston
2. Garland
2. Grand Prairie
6. Haltom City
6. Harlingen
1. Houston
6. Hurst
2. Irving
6. Killeen
6. Kingsville
5. Laredo
6. Longview
5. Lubbock
6. Nocogdoches
2. North Richland Hills
5. Odessa
6. Paris
2. Pasadena
2. Plano
5. Port Arthur
(167) UTAH

4500 6. Bountiful
4501 6. East Millcreek
*4506 6. Logan
*4507 6. Murray
4502 5. Ogden
4503 6. Orem
4504 5. Provo
4505 5. Salt Lake City
*4508 6. Sandy City
*4509 6. West Jordan
*4510 6. West Valley

(106) VERMONT

4600 6. Burlington

(140) VIRGINIA

4700 2. Alexandria
4701 2. Annandale
4702 2. Arlington
*4718 2. Blacksburg
*4719 2. Burke
4703 6. Charlottesville
4704 5. Chesapeake
*4720 2. Dale City
4705 6. Danville
4706 5. Hampton
4707 9. Jefferson
4708 5. Lynchburg
*4821 2. McLean
4709 5. Newport News
4710 4. Norfolk
4711 6. Petersburg
4712 5. Portsmouth
*4722 2. Reston
4713 4. Richmond
4714 5. Roanoke
4715 6. Staunton
*4723 6. Suffolk
*4724 6. Tuckahoe
4716 5. Virginia Beach
(173) WASHINGTON

*4725 2. West Springfield
4717 2. Woodbridge-Marumsco

4815 2. Auburn
4800 2. Bellevue
4801 6. Bellingham
4802 6. Bremerton
4803 2. Edmonds
4804 2. Everett
4805 6. Fort Lewis
*4816 6. Kennewick
4806 9. Lakes District
4807 6. Longview
*4817 6. Olympia
4808 2. Renton
4809 6. Richland
4810 4. Seattle
4811 5. Spokane
4812 2. Tacoma
4813 5. Vancouver
*4818 6. Walla Walla
4814 6. Yakima

(156) WEST VIRGINIA

4900 5. Charleston
4901 6. Fairmont
4902 5. Huntington
4903 6. Morgantown
4904 6. Parkersburg
4905 6. Wieroton
4906 6. Wheeling

(125) WISCONSIN

5000 5. Appleton
5001 6. Beloit
5002 2. Brookfield
5003 6. Eau Claire
5004 6. Fond Du Lac
5005 5. Green Bay
5006 2. Greenfield
5007 6. Janesville
5008 5. Kenosha
5009 5. La Crosse
5010 5. Madison
5011 6. Manitowoc
5012 2. Menomonie Falls
5013 4. Milwaukee
5014 2. New Berlin
5015 5. Oshkosh
5016 5. Racine
5017 6. Sheboygan
5018 6. Superior
5019 2. Waukesha
The full 3-digit 1980 Census Occupation Code was used to code the occupation of respondents. In order to minimize the amount of highly specific information released about respondents, the full occupation code has been recoded to a 71 category code, which is based on the occupation code sub-headings in the Census Code.

Users who need access to the full 3-digit occupation code for their research purposes should contact NES project staff for details about how this could be arranged.

In the code description that follows, the full 1980 Census Code is presented. At the beginning of each recoded section, the statement "(XXX) THROUGH (YYY) ARE RECODED TO (ZZ)" indicates the code values to which the specific occupations have been recoded. For example, purchasing managers (009), legislators (003), and funeral directors (018) have all been recoded to (01). Numbers in parentheses following the occupation categories are the U.S. Department of Commerce's 1980 Standard Occupational Classification code equivalents. The abbreviation "PT" means "part" and "N.E.C." means "not elsewhere classified".

**MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS**

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial
(003) THROUGH (019) ARE RECODED TO: 01

003 LEGISLATORS (111)
004 CHIEF EXECUTIVES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (112)
005 ADMINISTRATORS AND OFFICIALS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (1132-1139)
006 ADMINISTRATORS, PROTECTIVE SERVICES (1131)
007 FINANCIAL MANAGERS (122)
008 PERSONNEL AND LABOR RELATIONS MANAGERS (123)
009 PURCHASING MANAGERS (124)
013 MANAGERS, MARKETING, ADVERTISING, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS (125)
014 ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATION AND RELATED FIELDS (128)
015 MANAGERS, MEDICINE AND HEALTH (131)
016 MANAGERS, PROPERTIES AND REAL ESTATE (1353)
017 POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS (1344)
018 FUNERAL DIRECTORS (PT 1359)
019 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, N.E.C. (121, 126, 127, 132-139, EXCEPT 1344, 1353, PT 1359)

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

Management-Related Occupations

(023) THROUGH (037) ARE RECODED TO: 02

023 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS (1412)
024 UNDERWRITERS (1414)
025 OTHER FINANCIAL OFFICERS (1415, 1419)
026 MANAGEMENT ANALYSTS (142)
027 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND LABOR RELATIONS SPECIALISTS (143)
028 PURCHASING AGENTS AND BUYERS, FARM PRODUCTS (1443)
029 PURCHASING AGENTS AND BUYERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT FARM PRODUCTS (1442)
033 PURCHASING AGENTS AND BUYERS, N.E.C. (1449)
034 BUSINESS AND PROMOTION AGENTS (145)
035 CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS (1472)
036 INSPECTORS AND COMPLIANCE OFFICERS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION (1473)
037 MANAGEMENT RELATED OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (149)

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

Professional Specialty Occupations

- engineers, architects and surveyors -

(043) THROUGH (063) ARE RECODED TO: 03

043 ARCHITECTS (161)
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>Metallurgical and Materials Engineers (1623)</td>
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<td>Mining Engineers (1624)</td>
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<td>055</td>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Engineers (1633, 1636)</td>
<td>Natural Scientists</td>
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<td>Marine Engineers and Naval Architects (1637)</td>
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<td>Engineers, N.E.C. (1639)</td>
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<td>Surveyors and Mapping Scientists (164)</td>
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<td>064</td>
<td>Computer Systems Analysts and Scientists (171)</td>
<td>Health Diagnosing</td>
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<td>Operations and Systems Researchers and Analysts (172)</td>
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<td>Actuaries (1732)</td>
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<td>Statisticians (1733)</td>
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<td>Physicists and Astronomers (1842, 1843)</td>
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<td>073</td>
<td>Chemists, Except Biochemists (1845)</td>
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<td>074</td>
<td>Atmospheric and Space Scientists (1846)</td>
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<td>Geologists and Geodesists (1847)</td>
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<td>Physical Scientists, N.E.C. (1849)</td>
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<td>077</td>
<td>Agricultural and Food Scientists (1853)</td>
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<td>Biological and Life Scientists (1854)</td>
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<td>Health Diagnosing Practitioners, N.E.C. (289)</td>
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<td>095</td>
<td>Health Assessment and Treating Occupations (1857)</td>
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*Note: Codes (064) through (089) are recoded to 04, 05, and 06 respectively.*
095 REGISTERED NURSES (29)
096 PHARMACISTS (301)
097 DIETITIANS (302)

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

106 PHYSICIANS' ASSISTANTS (304)

- teachers, postsecondary -
  113 EARTH, ENVIRONMENTAL AND MARINE SCIENCE TEACHERS (2212)
  114 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2213)
  115 CHEMISTRY TEACHERS (2214)
  116 PHYSICS TEACHERS (2215)
  117 NATURAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2216)
  118 PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS (2217)
  119 ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2218)
  123 HISTORY TEACHERS (2222)
  124 POLITICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2223)

- teachers, postsecondary (continued) -
  125 SOCIOLOGY TEACHERS (2224)
  126 SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS, N.E.C. (2225)
  127 ENGINEERING TEACHERS (2226)
  128 MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2227)
  129 COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS (2228)
  133 MEDICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS (2231)
  134 HEALTH SPECIALTIES TEACHERS (2232)
  135 BUSINESS, COMMERCE, AND MARKETING TEACHERS (2233)
  136 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY TEACHERS (2234)
  137 ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC TEACHERS (2235)
  138 PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS (2236)
  139 EDUCATION TEACHERS (2237)
  143 ENGLISH TEACHERS (2238)
  144 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS (2242)
  145 LAW TEACHERS (2243)
  146 SOCIAL WORK TEACHERS (2244)
  147 THEOLOGY TEACHERS (2245)
  148 TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS (2246)
  149 HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS (2247)
  153 TEACHERS, POSTSECONDARY, N.E.C. (2249)
  154 POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED

- teachers, except postsecondary -

  (155) THROUGH (165) ARE RECODED TO: 09
TEACHERS, PREKINDERGARTEN AND KINDERGARTEN (231)
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (232)
TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOL (233)
TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION (235)
TEACHERS, N.E.C. (236, 239)

COUNSELORS, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL (24)
LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND CURATORS
LIBRARIANS (251)
ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS (252)

social scientist and urban planners –
(166) THROUGH (173) ARE RECODED TO: 10
ECONOMISTS (1912)
PSYCHOLOGISTS (1915)
SOCIOLOGISTS (1916)
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C. (1913, 1914, 1919)
URBAN PLANNERS (192)

social, recreation, and religious workers –
(173) THROUGH (177) ARE RECODED TO: 11
SOCIAL WORKERS (2032)
RECREATION WORKERS (2033)
CLERGY (2042)
RELIGIOUS WORKERS, N.E.C. (2049)

lawyers and judges –
(178) THROUGH (179) ARE RECODED TO: 12
LAWYERS (211)
JUDGES (212)

writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes –
(183) THROUGH (199) ARE RECODED TO: 13
AUTHORS (321)
TECHNICAL WRITERS (398)
DESIGNERS (322)
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS (323)
ACTORS AND DIRECTORS (324)
PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, CRAFT-ARTISTS, AND ARTIST PRINTMAKERS (325)
PHOTOGRAPHERS (326)
DANCERS (327)
ARTISTS, PERFORMERS, AND RELATED WORKERS, N.E.C. (328, 329)
EDITORS AND REPORTERS (331)
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS (332)
ANNOUNCERS (333)
ATHLETES (34)

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Health Technologists and Technicians
(203) THROUGH (208) ARE RECODED TO: 14
203 CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS (362)
204 DENTAL HYGIENISTS (363)
205 HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS (364)
206 RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS (365)
207 LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES (366)
208 HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (369)

Technologists and Technicians, except Health
- engineering and related technologists and technicians -
(213) THROUGH (218) ARE RECODED TO: 15
213 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS (3711)
214 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS (3712)
215 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS (3713)
216 ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (3719)
217 DRAFTING OCCUPATIONS (372)
218 SURVEYING AND MAPPING TECHNICIAN (373)

- science technicians -
(223) THROUGH (225) ARE RECODED TO: 16
223 BIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS (382)
224 CHEMICAL TECHNICIANS (3831)
225 SCIENCE TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)

- technicians, except health, engineering, and science -
(226) THROUGH (235) ARE RECODED TO: 17
226 AIRPLANE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS (825)
227 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS (392)
228 BROADCAST EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (393)
229 COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (3971, 3972)
233 TOOL PROGRAMMERS, NUMERICAL CONTROL (3974)
234 LEGAL ASSISTANTS (396)
235 TECHNICIANS, N.E.C. (399)
Supervisors and Proprietors
(243) IS RECODED TO: 18

243 SUPERVISORS AND PROPRIETORS, SALES OCCUPATIONS (40)

Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
(253) THROUGH (257) ARE RECODED TO: 18

253 INSURANCE SALES OCCUPATIONS (4122)
254 REAL ESTATE SALES OCCUPATIONS (4123)
255 SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES SALES OCCUPATIONS (4124)
256 ADVERTISING AND RELATED SALES OCCUPATIONS (4153)
257 SALES OCCUPATIONS, OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES (4152)

Sales Representatives, Commodities except Retail
(258) THROUGH (259) ARE RECODED TO: 19

258 SALES ENGINEERS (421)
259 SALES REPRESENTATIVES, MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND WHOLESALE (423, 424)

Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services
(263) THROUGH (278) ARE RECODED TO: 20

263 SALES WORKERS, MOTOR VEHICLES AND BOATS (4342, 4344)
264 SALES WORKERS, APPAREL (4346)
265 SALES WORKERS, SHOES (4351)
266 SALES WORKERS, FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS (4348)
267 SALES WORKERS; RADIO, TELEVISION, HI-FI, AND APPLIANCES (4343, 4352)
268 SALES WORKERS, HARDWARE AND BUILDING SUPPLIES (4353)
269 SALES WORKERS, PARTS (4367)
274 SALES WORKERS, OTHER COMMODITIES (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
275 SALES COUNTER CLERKS (4363)
276 CASHIERS (4364)
277 STREET AND DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES WORKERS (4366)
278 NEWS VENDORS (4365)

Sales Related Occupations
(283) THROUGH (285) ARE RECODED TO: 21

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

Clerical Supervisors
(303) THROUGH (307) ARE RECODED TO: 22
303 SUPERVISORS, GENERAL OFFICE (4511, 4513-4519, 4529)
304 SUPERVISORS, COMPUTER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4512)
305 SUPERVISORS, FINANCIAL RECORDS PROCESSING (4521)
306 CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OPERATORS (4523)
307 SUPERVISORS; DISTRIBUTION, SCHEDULING, AND ADJUSTING CLERKS (4522, 4524-4528)

Computer Equipment Operators
(308) THROUGH (309) ARE RECODED TO: 23
308 COMPUTER OPERATORS (4612)
309 PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4613)

Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
(313) THROUGH (315) ARE RECODED TO: 24
313 SECRETARIES (4622)
314 STENOGRAPHERS (4623)
315 TYPISTS (4624)

Information Clerks
(316) THROUGH (323) ARE RECODED TO: 25
316 INTERVIEWERS (4642)
317 HOTEL CLERKS (4643)
318 TRANSPORTATION TICKET AND RESERVATION AGENTS (4644)
319 RECEPTIONISTS (4645)
323 INFORMATION CLERKS, N.E.C. (4649)

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

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

Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators

345 DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS (4722)
346 MAIL PREPARING AND PAPER HANDLING MACHINE OPERATORS (4739)
347 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (4729)

Communications Equipment Operators

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

Mail and Message Distributing Occupations

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

Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, N.E.C.

363 PRODUCTION COORDINATORS (4752)
364 TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, AND RECEIVING CLERKS (4753)
365 STOCK AND INVENTORY CLERKS (4754)
366 METER READERS (4755)
368 WEIGHTS, MEASURERS, AND CHECKERS (4756)
369 SAMPLERS (4757)
373 EXPEDITERS (4758)
374 MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING, AND DISTRIBUTING CLERKS, N.E.C. (4759)
anesthesia Appendix Codebook

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

Insurance Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators (4782)
Investigators and Adjusters, Except Insurance (4783)
Eligibility Clerks, Social Welfare (4784)
Bill and Account Collectors (4786)

Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations

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

General Office Clerks (463)
Bank Tellers (4791)
Proofreaders (4792)
Data-Entry Keyers (4793)
Statistical Clerks (4794)
Teachers' Aides (4795)
Administrative Support Occupations, N.E.C. (4787, 4799)

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Household Occupations

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

Laundries and Ironers (503)
Cooks, Private Household (504)
Housekeepers and Butlers (505)
Child Care Workers, Private Household (506)
Private Household Cleaners and Servants (502, 507, 509)

Protective Service Occupations

Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations

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

Supervisors, Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations (5111)
Supervisors, Police and Detectives (5112)
Supervisors, Guards (5113)

Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations

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

Fire Inspection and Fire Prevention Occupations (5122)
Firefighting Occupations (5123)

Police and Detectives

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

Police and Detectives, Public Service (5132)
Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Other Law Enforcement Officers
-correctional institution officers (5133)

-guards-
424 CROSSING GUARDS (5142)
426 GUARDS AND POLICE, EXCEPT PUBLIC SERVICE (5144)
427 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5149)

Service Occupations, except Protective and Household

-food preparation and service occupations-
433 SUPERVISORS, FOOD PREPARATION AND
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (5211)
434 BARTENDERS (5212)
435 WAITERS AND WAITRESSES (5213)
436 COOKS, EXCEPT SHORT ORDER (5214)
437 SHORT-ORDER COOKS (5215)
438 FOOD COUNTER, FOUNTAIN AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS (5216)
439 KITCHEN WORKERS, FOOD PREPARATION (5217)
443 WAITERS'/WAITRESSES' ASSISTANTS (5218)
444 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATION OCCUPATIONS (5219)

-health service occupations-
445 DENTAL ASSISTANTS (5232)
446 HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING (5233)
447 NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (5236)

-cleaning and building service occupations, exc. household-
448 SUPERVISORS, CLEANING AND BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS (5241)
449 MAIDS AND HOUSEMEN (5242, 5249)
453 JANITORS AND CLEANERS (5244)
454 ELEVATOR OPERATORS (5245)
455 PEST CONTROL OCCUPATIONS (5246)

-personal service occupations-
456 SUPERVISORS, PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (5251)
457 BARBERS (5252)
458 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS (5253)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Farm Operators and Managers

Farmers, except horticultural

Managers, farms, except horticultural

Managers, horticultural specialty farms

Other agricultural and related occupations

Supervisors, farm workers

Farm workers

Marine life cultivation workers

Nursery workers

Related agricultural occupations

Supervisors, related agricultural occupations

Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm

Animal caretakers, except farm

Graders and sorters, agricultural products

Inspectors, agricultural products

Forestry and logging occupations

Supervisors, forestry and logging workers

Forestry workers, except logging

Timber cutting and logging occupations

Fishers, hunters, and trappers

Welfare service aides

Child care workers, except private household

Personal service occupations, n.e.c.

Public transportation attendants

BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS (5262)

WELFARE SERVICE AIDES (5263)

CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD (5264)

PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C. (5258, 5269)
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Mechanics and Repairers

- mechanics and repairers supervisors -
  Êfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff»
  ° (503) IS RECODED TO: 44
  Êfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff»
  503 SUPERVISORS, MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (60)

- mechanics and repairers, vehicle and mobile equipment -
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  ° (505) THROUGH (517) ARE RECODED TO: 44
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  505 AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS (PT 6111)
  506 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC APPRENTICES (PT 6111)
  507 BUS, TRUCK, AND STATIONARY ENGINE MECHANICS (6112)
  508 AIRCRAFT ENGINE MECHANICS (6113)
  509 SMALL ENGINE REPAIRERS (6114)
  514 AUTOMOBILE BODY AND RELATED REPAIRERS (6115)
  515 AIRCRAFT MECHANICS, EXCEPT ENGINE (6116)
  516 HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS (6117)
  517 FARM EQUIPMENT MECHANICS (6118)

- mechanics and repairers, except vehicle and mobile equipment -
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  ° (518) THROUGH (534) ARE RECODED TO: 45
  Êfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff»
  518 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY REPAIRERS (613)
  519 MACHINERY MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS (614)
  523 ELECTRONIC REPAIRERS, COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL
     EQUIPMENT (6151, 6153, 6155)
  525 DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS (6154)
  526 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE AND POWER TOOL
     REPAIRERS (6156)
  527 TELEPHONE LINE INSTALLERS AND
     REPAIRERS (6157)
  529 TELEPHONE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS
     (6158)
  533 MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND
     ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT EQUIPMENT
     REPAIRERS (6152, 6159)
  534 HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, AND
     REFRIGERATION MECHANICS (616)

- miscellaneous mechanics and repairers
  Êfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff»
  ° (535) THROUGH (549) ARE RECODED TO: 46
  Êfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff»
CAMERA, WATCH, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS (6171, 6172)
LOCKSMITHS AND SAFE REPAIRERS (6173)
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRERS (6174)
MECHANICAL CONTROLS AND VALVE REPAIRERS (6175)
ELEVATOR INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS (6176)
MILLWRIGHTS (6178)
SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, N.E.C. (6177, 6179)
NOT SPECIFIED MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS

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

BRICKMasons AND STONEMASONs, (PT 6412, PT 6413)
BRICKMASON AND STONEMASON APPRENTICES (PT 6412, PT 6413)
TILE SETTERS, HARD AND SOFT (6414, PT 6462)
CARPET INSTALLERS (PT 6462)
CARPENTERS (PT 6422)
CARPENTER APPRENTICES (PT 6422)
DRYWALL INSTALLERS (6424)
ELECTRICIANS (PT 6432)
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INSULATION WORKERS (6465)
PAVING, SURFACING, AND TAMPPING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (6466)
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Precision Production Occupations

-production occupation supervisors-

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

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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>PATTERNMAKERS AND MODEL MAKERS, WOOD (6831)</td>
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<td>657</td>
<td>CABINET MAKERS AND BENCH CARPENTERS (6832)</td>
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658  FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS (6835)  
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>666</td>
<td>DRESSMAKERS (PT 6852, PT 7752)</td>
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<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>AND MOLDERS AND SHAPERS, EXCEPT JEWELERS (6861)</td>
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<td>676</td>
<td>PATTERNMAKERS, LAY-OUT WORKERS, AND CUTTERS (6862)</td>
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<td>677</td>
<td>OPTICAL GOODS WORKERS (6864, PT 7477, PT 7677)</td>
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<td>678</td>
<td>DENTAL LABORATORY AND MEDICAL APPLIANCE TECHNICIANS (6865)</td>
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<td>679</td>
<td>BOOKBINDERS (6844)</td>
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<td>683</td>
<td>ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLERS (6867)</td>
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<td>684</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WORKERS, N.E.C. (6869)</td>
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>686</td>
<td>BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS (6871)</td>
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<td>688</td>
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<td>INSPECTORS, TESTERS, AND GRADERS (6881, 828)</td>
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<td>693</td>
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<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td>WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS (691)</td>
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<td>695</td>
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<td>696</td>
<td>STATIONARY ENGINEERS (PT 693, 7668)</td>
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<td>699</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS PLANT AND SYSTEM OPERATORS (692, 694, 695, 696)</td>
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</tbody>
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OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors

.................
-machine operators and tenders, except precision:
metalworking and plastic working machine operators-
° (703) THROUGH (717) ARE RECODED TO: 57 °
703 LATHE AND TURNING MACHINE SET-UP
704 LATHE AND TURNING MACHINE OPERATORS (7312)
705 MILLING AND PLANING MACHINE OPERATORS (7313, 7513)
706 PUNCHING AND STAMPING PRESS MACHINE OPERATORS (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
707 ROLLING MACHINE OPERATORS (7316, 7516)
708 DRILLING AND BORING MACHINE OPERATORS (7318, 7518)
709 GRINDING, ABRADING, BUFFING, AND POLISHING MACHINE OPERATORS (7322, 7324, 7522)
713 FORGING MACHINE OPERATORS (7319, 7519)
714 NUMERICAL CONTROL MACHINE OPERATORS (7326)
715 MISCELLANEOUS METAL, PLASTIC, STONE, AND GLASS WORKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7329, 7529)
717 FABRICATING MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (7339, 7539)

.................
-machine operators and tenders, except precision:
metal and plastic processing machine operators-
° (719) THROUGH (725) ARE RECODED TO: 58 °
719 MOLDING AND CASTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
723 METAL PLATING MACHINE OPERATORS (7343, 7543)
724 HEAT TREATING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (7344, 7544)
725 MISCELLANEOUS METAL AND PLASTIC PROCESSING MACHINE OPERATORS (7349, 7549)

.................
-machine operators and tenders, except precision:
woodworking machine operators-
° (726) THROUGH (733) ARE RECODED TO: 59 °
726 WOOD LATHE, ROUTING AND PLANING MACHINE OPERATORS (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
727 SAWING MACHINE OPERATORS (7433, 7633)
SHAPING AND JOINING MACHINE OPERATORS (7435, 7635)
NAILING AND TACKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7636)
MISCELLANEOUS WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)

- machine operators and tenders, except precision:
  printing machine operators-
  (734) THROUGH (737) ARE RECODED TO: 60
  PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7443, 7643)
  PHOTOENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS (6842, 7444, 7644)
  TYPESETTERS AND COMPOSITORS (6841, 7642)
  MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS (6849, 7449, 7649)

- machine operators and tenders, except precision:
  textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators-
  (738) THROUGH (749) ARE RECODED TO: 61
  WINDING AND TWISTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7451, 7651)
  KNITTING, LOOPING, TAPING, AND WEAVING MACHINE OPERATORS (7452, 7652)
  TEXTILE CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS (7654)
  TEXTILE SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS (7655)
  SHOE MACHINE OPERATORS (7656)
  PRESSING MACHINE OPERATORS (7657)
  LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS (6855, 7658)
  MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MACHINE OPERATORS (7459, 7659)

- machine operators and tenders, except precision:
  machine operators, assorted materials-
  (753) THROUGH (779) ARE RECODED TO: 62
  CEMENTING AND GLUING MACHINE OPERATORS (7661)
  PACKAGING AND FILLING MACHINE OPERATORS (7462, 7662)
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  MIXING AND BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS (7664)
  SEPARATING, FILTERING, AND CLARIFYING MACHINE OPERATORS (7476, 7666, 7676)
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  PAINTING AND PAINT SPRAYING MACHINE OPERATORS (7669)
  ROASTING AND BAKING MACHINE OPERATORS, FOOD (7472, 7672)
  WASHING, CLEANING, AND PICKLING MACHINE OPERATORS (7673)
  FOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS (7474, 7674)
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  PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS MACHINE OPERATORS (6863, 7671)

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MISCELLANEOUS MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C. (PT 7479, 7665, 7679)
MACHINE OPERATORS, NOT SPECIFIED

-fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations-

WELDERS AND CUTTERS (7332, 7532, 7714)
SOLDERERS AND BRAZERS (7333, 7533, 7717)
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HAND CUTTING AND TRIMMING OCCUPATIONS (7753)
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HAND ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OCCUPATIONS (7757)
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-production inspectors, testors, samplers, and weighers-

PRODUCTION INSPECTORS, CHECKERS, AND EXAMINERS (782, 787)
PRODUCTION TESTERS (783)
PRODUCTION SAMPLERS AND WEIGHERS (784)
GRADERS AND SORTERS, EXCEPT AGRICULTURAL (785)

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

-motor vehicle operators-

SUPERVISORS, MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS (8111)
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY (8212, 8213)
TRUCK DRIVERS, LIGHT (8214)
DRIVER-SALES WORKERS (8218)
BUS DRIVERS (8215)
TAXICAB DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS (8216)
PARKING LOT ATTENDANTS (874)
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Transportation Occupations, except Motor Vehicles

-rail transportation occupations-

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND YARDMASTERS (8113)
LOCOMOTIVE OPERATING OCCUPATIONS (8232)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Occupation Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Railroad Brake, Signal, and Switch Operators (8233)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>Rail Vehicle Operators, N.E.C. (8239)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | ---
| 828  | Ship Captains and Mates, Except Fishing Boats (PT 8241, 8242) |
| 829  | Sailors and Deckhands (8243) |
| 833  | Marine Engineers (8244) |
| 834  | Bridge, Lock, and Lighthouse Tenders (8245) |
|      | ---
| 843  | Supervisors, Material Moving Equipment Operators (812) |
| 844  | Operating Engineers (8312) |
| 845  | Longshore Equipment Operators (8313) |
| 848  | Hoist and Winch Operators (8314) |
| 849  | Crane and Tower Operators (8315) |
| 853  | Excavating and Loading Machine Operators (8316) |
| 855  | Grader, Dozer, and Scraper Operators (8317) |
| 856  | Industrial Truck and Tractor Equipment Operators (8318) |
| 859  | Miscellaneous Material Moving Equipment Operators (8319) |
|      | ---
| 863  | Supervisors; Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers, N.E.C. (85) |
| 864  | Helpers, Mechanics and Repairers (863) |
| 865  | Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations |
| 866  | Helpers, Surveyor (8646) |
| 867  | Helpers, Extractive Occupations (865) |
| 869  | Construction Laborers (871) |
| 873  | Production Helpers (861, 862) |
|      | ---
| 875  | Garbage Collectors (8722) |
| 876  | Stevedores (8723) |
| 877  | Stock Handlers and Baggers (8724) |
| 878  | Machine Feeders and Offbearers (8725) |
| 883  | Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers, N.E.C. (8726) |
ÉÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
° (885) THROUGH (889) ARE RECODED TO: 70
ÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
885 GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION RELATED OCCUPATIONS (873)
887 VEHICLE WASHERS AND EQUIPMENT CLEANERS (875)
888 HAND PACKERS AND PACKAGERS (8761)
889 LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (8769)

ÈÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
° (900) IS RECODED TO: 71
ÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
900 CURRENT MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES
(NOT A CENSUS CODE)

ÈÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
° (999) IS RECODED TO: 90
ÈÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÈ
999 OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED (CODE USED
WHEN NOT-REPORTED CASES ARE NOT ALLOCATED)

>> 1980 CENSUS INDUSTRY CODE

- USED 1990, 1992 -

NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES FOLLOWING INDUSTRY CATEGORIES ARE THE U.S DEPT. OF
COMMERCE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) DEFINITIONS. THE
ABBREVIATION "PT" MEANS "PART" AND "N.E.C." MEANS "NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED."

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
010 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CROPS (01)
011 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK (02)
020 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, EXCEPT HORTICULTURAL (07, EXCEPT
078)
021 HORTICULTURAL SERVICES (078)
030 FORESTRY (08)
031 FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING (09)

MINING
040 METAL MINING (10)
041 COAL MINING (11,12)
042 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
EXTRACTION (13)
050 NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING,
EXCEPT FUEL (14)
060 CONSTRUCTION (15,16,17)

MANUFACTURING

NONDURABLE GOODS: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>MEAT PRODUCTS (201)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>DAIRY PRODUCTS (202)</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (203)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS (204)</td>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>BAKERY PRODUCTS (205)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS (206)</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (208)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (207,209)</td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>NOT SPECIFIED FOOD INDUSTRIES</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES (21)</td>
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NONDURABLE GOODS: TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>KNITTING MILLS (225)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES, EXCEPT WOOL AND KNIT GOODS (226)</td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>FLOOR COVERINGS, EXCEPT HARD SURFACE (227)</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>YARN, THREAD, AND FABRIC MILLS (228,221-224)</td>
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<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (229)</td>
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NONDURABLE GOODS: APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, EXCEPT KNIT (231-238)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS (239)</td>
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</table>

NONDURABLE GOODS: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD MILLS (261-263,266)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS (264)</td>
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<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS AND BOXES (265)</td>
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</table>

NONDURABLE GOODS: PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING AND PRINTING (271)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, EXCEPT NEWSPAPERS (272-279)</td>
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NONDURABLE GOODS: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, AND RESINS (282)</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>DRUGS (283)</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>SOAP AND COSMETICS (284)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND RELATED PRODUCTS (285)</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS (287)</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS (281,286,289)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NONDURABLE GOODS: PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

200  PETROLEUM REFINING (291)
201  MISCELLANEOUS PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS (295, 299)

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210  TIRES AND INNER TUBES (301)
211  OTHER RUBBER PRODUCTS, AND PLASTICS
     FOOTWEAR AND BELTING (302-304,306)
212  MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS (307)

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221  FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC (313,314)
222  LEATHER PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR (315-317,319)

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231  SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS, AND MILLWORK (242,243)
232  WOOD BUILDINGS AND MOBILE HOMES (245)
241  MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS (244,249)
242  FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25)

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250  GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS (321-323)
251  CEMENT, CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PRODUCTS (324,327)
252  STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS (325)
261  POTTERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS (326)
262  MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERAL AND STONE PRODUCTS (328,329)

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270  BLAST FURNACES, STEELWORKS, ROLLING
     AND FINISHING MILLS (331)
271  IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES (332)
272  PRIMARY ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES (3334, PT 334,3353-3355,3361)
280  OTHER PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES
     (3331-3333,3339, PT 334,3351, 3356,3357,3362,3369,339)
281  CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS, AND OTHER HARDWARE (342)
282  FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS (344)
290  SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS (345)
291  METAL FORGINGS AND STAMPINGS (346)
292  ORDNANCE (348)
300  MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (341,343,347,349)
301  NOT SPECIFIED METAL INDUSTRIES

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310  ENGINES AND TURBINES (351)
311  FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (352)
312  CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL HANDLING MACHINES (353)
320  METALWORKING MACHINERY (354)
321  OFFICE AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES (357, EXCEPT 3573)
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340 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES (363)
341 RADIO, TV, AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (365,366)
342 ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES, N.E.C. (361,362,364,367,369)
350 NOT SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES

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351 MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT (371)
352 AIRCRAFT AND PARTS (372)
360 SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING (373)
361 RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES AND EQUIPMENT (374)
362 GUIDED MISSILES, SPACE VEHICLES, AND OTHER PARTS (376)
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380 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (386)
381 WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND CLOCKWORK OPERATED DEVICES (387)
382 NOT SPECIFIED PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT
390 TOYS, AMUSEMENT, AND SPORTING GOODS (394)
391 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (39 EXC.394)
392 NOT SPECIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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401 BUS SERVICE AND URBAN TRANSIT (41, EXCEPT 412)
402 TAXICAB SERVICE (412)
410 TRUCKING SERVICE (421,423)
411 WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE (422)
412 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (43)
420 WATER TRANSPORTATION (44)
421 AIR TRANSPORTATION (45)
422 PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS (46)
432 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORTATION (47)

COMMUNICATIONS

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441 TELEPHONE (WIRE AND RADIO) (481)
442 TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION SERVICES
UTILITIES AND SANITARY SERVICES

460  ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER (491)
461  GAS AND STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS (492,496)
462  ELECTRIC AND GAS, AND OTHER COMBINATIONS (493)
470  WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION(494,497)
471  SANITARY SERVICES (495)
472  NOT SPECIFIED UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE

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501  FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS (502)
502  LUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (503)
510  SPORTING GOODS, TOYS AND HOBBY GOODS (504)
511  METALS AND MINERALS, EXCEPT PETROLEUM (505)
512  ELECTRICAL GOODS (506)
521  HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLIES (507)
522  NOT SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL AND HARDWARE PRODUCTS
530  MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (508)
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541  DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (512,516)
542  APPAREL, FABRICS, AND NOTIONS (513)
550  GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS (514)
551  FARM PRODUCTS-RAW MATERIALS (515)
552  PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (517)
560  ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (518)
561  FARM SUPPLIES (5191)
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581  HARDWARE STORES (525)
582  RETAIL NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES (526)
590  MOBILE HOME DEALERS (527)
591  DEPARTMENT STORES (531)
592  VARIETY STORES (533)
600  MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (539)
601  GROCERY STORES (541)
602  DAIRY PRODUCTS STORES (545)
610  RETAIL BAKERIES (546)
611  FOOD STORES, N.E.C. (542,543,544,549)
612  MOTOR VEHICLES DEALERS (551,552)
620  AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES (553)
621  GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS (554)
622  MISCELLANEOUS VEHICLE DEALERS (555,556,557,559)
630  APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES, EXCEPT SHOE (56, EXCEPT 566)
631  SHOE STORES (566)
632  FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES (571)
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641  EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)
642  DRUG STORES (591)
650  LIQUOR STORES (592)
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652  BOOK AND STATIONERY STORES (5942,5943)
660  JEWELRY STORES (5944)
661  SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES (5949)
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670  VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS (5962)
671  DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS (5963)
672  FUEL AND ICE DEALERS (598)
681  RETAIL FLORISTS (5992)
682  MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES (593,5947,5948,5993,5994,5999)
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700  BANKING (60)
701  SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (612)
702  CREDIT AGENCIES, N.E.C. (61, EXCEPT 612)
710  SECURITY, COMMODITY BROKERAGE, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES (62,67)
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730  COMMERCIAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING LABS (7391,7397)
731  PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES (736)
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741  DETECTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (7393)
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762  HOTELS AND MOTELS (701)
770  LODGING PLACES, EXCEPT HOTELS AND MOTELS (702,703,704)
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782  SHOE REPAIR SHOPS (725)
790  DRESSMAKING SHOPS (PT 729)
791  MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES (722, PT 729)
### ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICE

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Theaters and Motion Pictures (78,792)</td>
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<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Bowling Alleys, Billiard and Pool Parlors (793)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Entertainment and Recreation Services (791,794,799)</td>
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### PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

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<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Offices of Physicians (801,803)</td>
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<td>820</td>
<td>Offices of Dentists (802)</td>
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<td>821</td>
<td>Offices of Chiropractors (8041)</td>
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<td>Offices of Optometrists (8042)</td>
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<td>Offices of Health Practitioners, N.E.C. (8049)</td>
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<td>Hospitals (806)</td>
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<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Nursing and Personal Care Facilities (805)</td>
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<td>Health Services, N.E.C. (807,808,809)</td>
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<td>841</td>
<td>Legal Services (81)</td>
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<td>842</td>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools (821)</td>
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<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Colleges and Universities (822)</td>
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<td>Business, Trade and Vocational Schools (824)</td>
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<td>Libraries (823)</td>
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<td>861</td>
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<td>870</td>
<td>Residential Care Facilities, Without Nursing (836)</td>
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<td>871</td>
<td>Social Services, N.E.C. (832,839)</td>
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<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Museums, Art Galleries, and Zoos (84)</td>
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<td>Religious Organizations (866)</td>
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<td>882</td>
<td>Engineering, Architectural, and Surveying Services (891)</td>
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<td>Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services (893)</td>
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<td>Noncommercial Educational and Scientific Research (892)</td>
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<td>Executive and Legislative Offices (911-913)</td>
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<td>901</td>
<td>General Government, N.E.C (919)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>910</td>
<td>Justice, Public Order, and Safety (92)</td>
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<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>Public Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Policy (93)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>922</td>
<td>Administration of Human Resources Programs (94)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>930</td>
<td>Administration of Environmental Quality and Housing Programs (95)</td>
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<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td>Administration of Economic Programs (96)</td>
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<tr>
<td>932</td>
<td>National Security and International Affairs (97)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990</td>
<td>Industry Not Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

>> PARTY/CANDIDATE CODES, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1991, 1992 -
Asterisks mark codes which are NOT in numerical sequence.

0001 Johnson
0002 Kennedy, John; JFK
0003 Kennedy, Robert; RFK
0004 Kennedy, Edward; "Ted"
0005 Kennedy, NA which
0006 Truman
0007 Roosevelt; "FDR"
0008 McGovern
0009 Carter
0010 Mondale
0011 McCarthy, Eugene
0012 Humphrey
0013 Muskie
0014 Dukakis, Michael
0015 Wallace
0016 Jackson, Jesse
0017 Clinton, Bill
0031 Eisenhower; Ike
0032 Nixon
0034 Rockefeller
0035 Reagan
0036 Ford
0037 Bush
0038 Connally
0039 Kissinger
0040 McCarthy, Joseph
0041 Buchanan, Pat
0051 Other national party figures (Senators, Congressman, etc.)
0052 Local party figures (city, state, etc.)
0053 Good/Young/Experienced leaders; like whole ticket
0054 Bad/Old/Inexperienced leaders; dislike whole ticket
0055 Reference to vice-presidential candidate
0097 Other people within party reasons

0101 Traditional Democratic voter: always been a Democrat; just a Democrat; never been a Republican; just couldn't vote Republican
0102 Traditional Republican voter: always been a Republican; just a Republican; never been a Democrat; just couldn't vote Democratic
0111 Positive, personal, affective terms applied to party--good/nice
0112 Negative, personal, affective terms applied to party--bad/lazy people; lack of patriotism; etc.

0121 Can trust them; they keep their promises; you know where they stand
0122 Can't trust them; they break their promises; you don't know where they stand

0131 Party is well-organized, sticks together, is united; members are disciplined; votes party line
0132 Party is poorly-organized/really two parties/divided/factionalized; members not disciplined; doesn't vote party line
0133 Party is (more) representative/good cross-section of the country; encompasses a wider variety of views/people; is more at the center of the country's views
0134 Party is less/not representative;bad cross-section of the country; encompasses more restricted views; is less at the center of the country's views

0135 Reference to participation of minority candidate(s)
0141 Reference to party's most recent National Convention; party's process/method of selecting presidential/vice-presidential candidates

0151 Performance of local branch of party; how they've done in this state/county/town
0161 Reference to the predominant faction that R sees as being in control of the party (NA which faction); "I don't like the people running it"
0162 Reference to Northerners/Liberals (as in control) of Democratic Party
0163 Reference to Southerners/Conservatives (as in control) of Democratic Party
0164 Reference to Easterners/Liberals/Moderates (as in control) of Republican Party
0165 Reference to Midwesterners/Westerners/Southerners/Conservatives (as in control) of Republican Party

0167 Can't win; doesn't have a chance
0168 Can win; party can't be beat

0169 Too big a party; there are too many of them; party is too powerful
0170 Too small a party; there are not enough of them; party is too weak

0171 Listens (more) to people; takes (more) into consideration the needs and wants of people; understands (better) the people/the majority of the people
0172 Doesn't listen to/understand the needs and wants of the people/the majority of the people

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

0174 Party has been in office/controlled Congress/held the White House too long/long enough; we need a change (of party) [code 430 for mentions of candidate]

0197 Other party-characteristic reasons

0201 General reference to him as "a good/bad man or a good/bad guy"; R has heard good/bad things about him; qualifications; general ability; reference to his "personality"

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

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

0212 Inexperienced

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

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

0215 A military man; a good military/war record

0216 Not a military man; bad military/war record; no military/war record

0217 His record in public service; how well he's performed in previous offices; voting record in Congress

0218 Has government experience/political experience/seniority/incumbency

0219 Lacks government experience/political experience

0220 A statesman; has experience in foreign affairs

0221 Not a statesman; lacks experience in foreign affairs

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

0223 Hasn't done anything; hasn't produced any results (general); has not been able to get programs off the ground
0224 Has fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises
0225 Has not fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises

0297 Other candidate experience/ability reasons

0301 Dignified/has dignity
0302 Undignified/lacks dignity
0303 Strong/decisive/self-confident/aggressive; will end all this indecision
0304 Weak/indecisive/lacks self-confidence/vacillating
0305 Inspiring; a man you can follow; "a leader"
0306 Uninspiring; not a man you can follow; not a leader

*0335 Makes people feel good about America/being Americans; is patriotic/loves the country
0307 People have confidence in him
0308 People don't have confidence in him
0309 Good at communicating with blacks, young people, other "problem" groups
0310 Bad at communicating with blacks, young people, other "problem" groups (if communicate in general, see 0441, 0442)
0311 Knows how to handle people (at personal level)
0312 Doesn't know how to handle people (at personal level)
0313 A politician/political person; (too) much in politics; a good politician; part of Washington crowd; politically motivated; just wants to be re-elected
0314 Not a politician; not in politics; above politics; a bad politician
0315 Independent; no one runs him; his own boss
0316 Not independent; run by others; not his own man/boss
0317 Humble; knows his limitations; doesn't pretend to know all the answers
0318 Not humble enough; too cocky/self-confident; can't admit shortcomings; blames others for his/her mistakes

*0334 Poor at explaining himself/his positions; doesn't answer questions clearly; speaks off the top of his head/doesn't stop to think before he speaks
0319 (Too) Careful/Cautious/Good judgment
0320 (Too) Impulsive/Careless/Bad/Poor judgment

*0334 Poor at explaining himself/his positions; doesn't answer questions clearly; speaks off the top of his head/doesn't stop to think before he speaks
0321 Helps people in the district on a personal level; has helped R
Doesn't help people in the district on a personal level; was not helpful to R with a personal problem (specific mention)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Has helped local (district) economy; brought money, projects, jobs to district

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

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

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

Located after 0320

Located after 0306

Other candidate leadership reason

Honest/Sincere; keeps promises; man of integrity; means what he says; fair; not tricky; open and candid; straightforward; positive

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

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

Lacks principles/ideals

Racist/Bigoted/Prejudiced

Not a racist/bigoted/prejudiced

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

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

0409 Doesn't use office for personal benefit; not in office to maximize personal benefit

0410 Uses/in office (mostly) for personal benefits (junket trips, big salary, other perks)

0411 Patriotic; (88) like Bush's stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue

0412 Unpatriotic; (88) dislike Dukakis' stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue

0413 Understands the nation's/district's problems; well-informed; studies up on issues

0414 Doesn't understand the nation's/district's problems; poorly informed; doesn't study up on issues

0415 Realistic

0416 Unrealistic; too idealistic; (if "idealistic" in positive sense, code 0403)

0417 Uses common sense; makes a lot of sense; pragmatic/practical/down-to-earth

0418 Not sensible; impractical

0419 (Too) well educated; scholarly

0420 Poorly educated; unschooled

0421 Intelligent/Smart

0422 Unintelligent/Stupid/Dumb

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

0423 Religious; "moral" (in religious sense); God-fearing; "too" religious

0424 "Irreligious"; "immoral" (in religious sense); Playboy interview (reflects on Carter--1976)

0425 Self-made; not well off; started out as poor; worked his way up; (started out) unpolished/unrefined/rough

0426 Wealthy; rich; born with silver spoon in mouth; polished/refined/well-mannered

0427 Old hat; has run before; a die-hard; "a loser" (in the past)

0428 Someone new; a fresh face

0429 Don't change horses in midstream

0430 Time for a change; incumbent has been in office too long/long enough [code 174 for mentions of party]

0431 Unsafe/Unstable; dictatorial; craves power; ruthless
0432 Safe/Stable

0433 Sense of humor; jokes a lot (too much)
0434 No sense of humor; humorless (too serious)

0435 Kind/Warm/Gentle
0436 Cold/Aloof

0437 Likeable; gets along with people; friendly; outgoing
0438 Not likeable; can't get along with people

0439 Democratic (in non-partisan sense)
0440 Undemocratic (in non-partisan sense)

0441 High-fallutin'/High-brow; talks in circles; can't talk to common man; can't communicate ideas well
0442 Not high-fallutin'/is low-brow; talks straight; can talk to common man; can communicate ideas well

0443 Well-known; "I know him/her"
0444 Unknown; not well known

0445 Reference to his family (not 0457)
0446 Reference to his wife/spouse

0447 Speaking ability
0448 Health
0449 Appearance/Looks/Face/Appearance on TV; his smile

0450 Age (NA how perceived)
0451 (Too) Old
0452 (Too) Young

0453 Mature
0454 Immature

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

0456 Previous occupation

0457 He's a family man

0459 Energetic; too energetic
0460 Not energetic

0461 Gender, e.g., "She's a woman"
0462 Racial/Ethnic attribute; "He is a black man"

*0464 Located after 0422

0495 Other negative personal qualities
0496 Other positive personal qualities
0497 Other candidate personal qualities
0498 References to Playboy interview--NA direction or neutral; "it's OK," "that is what the Bible says" (not 0401)--1976

0500 A Democrat; good Democrat; typical Democrat
0501 A Republican; good Republican; typical Republican
0502 Controlled by party regulars/bosses/machine
0503 Not controlled by party regulars/bosses
0504 Reference to men around him/staff/followers
0505 Reference to his speeches (exc. 0447), campaign tactics; mud-slinging; (88) dislike Bush's stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue
0506 Can win; best choice for party victory
0507 Cannot win; not good choice for party victory
0508 Reference to linkage with other party figures (he's close to the Kennedy's; he was close to Eisenhower; etc.)
0509 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic policies (unspecified)
0510 Would change/get rid of
0511 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic domestic policies (unspecified, not codeable in 0900's)
0512 Would change/get rid of
0513 Would continue/keep/follow Democratic foreign policies (unspecified, not codeable in 1100's)
0514 Would change/get rid of
0515 Would continue/keep/follow Republican policies (unspecified)
0516 Would change/get rid of
0517 Would continue/keep/follow Republican domestic policies (unspecified, not codeable in 0900's)
0518 Would change/get rid of
0519 Would continue/keep/follow Republican foreign policies (unspecified, not codeable in 1100's)
0520 Would change/get rid of
0531 More liberal than most Democrats; a Northern Democrat
0532 More conservative ; a Southern Democrat
0533 More liberal than most Republicans; an Eastern Republican
0534 More conservative ; a Midwestern/Western/
Southern Republican

0535 Will bring in/listen to the (party) liberals
0536 Will bring in/listen to the (party) conservatives

0541 References to the physical or mental health of vice-presidential incumbent/candidate; emotional state/stability of vice-presidential incumbent/candidate; [1972] References to the Eagleton affair

0542 Reference to vice-presidential incumbent/candidate, running mate - NEC

0543 References to age/gender/race/ethnic background of vice-presidential incumbent/candidate; [1984] Mondale's selection of a woman for vice-president

0544 Mention of issue(s) that vice-presidential incumbent/candidate is identified with or has taken a leading role in promoting; [1992] Gore's position on the environment

0551 References to link with "Watergate"—positive reference to Watergate
0552 Not associated with "Watergate"—negative reference to Watergate; making too much out of Watergate

0553 Ford's pardon of Nixon—NA direction or against pardon
0554 " " --pro; brave/right thing to do

0555 Positive references about independent candidacy; maybe the country needs a third party; third parties should have more recognition; the two party system needs buckling
0556 Negative references/liabilities related to independent candidacy; "he's an independent" (NFS); "we don't need a third party"; "he lacks backing from a party"

0597 Other candidate party connection reasons

GOOD/EFFICIENT/BUSINESSLIKE ADMINISTRATION; BALANCED BUDGET; LOWER/WOULDN'T INCREASE NATIONAL DEBT; CAUTIOUS SPENDING

BAD/INEFFICIENT/UNBUSINESSLIKE ADMINISTRATION; WASTEFUL; "BUREAUCRATIC"; DEFICIT BUDGET; HIGHER/INCREASED NATIONAL DEBT; OVERSPEND

HONEST GOVERNMENT; NOT CORRUPT; NO "MESS IN WASHINGTON"

DISHONEST/CORRUPT GOVERNMENT; "MESS IN WASHINGTON"; IMMORALITY IN GOVERNMENT; REFERENCE TO HAYES, MILLS, LANCE; [1992] WRITING BAD CHECKS ON THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BANK

(WOULD) SPEND LESS (THAN OTHER SIDE); (WOULDN'T) SPEND TOO MUCH

(WOULD) SPEND MORE (THAN OTHER SIDE); (WOULDN'T) SPEND TOO MUCH

HAS BROUGHT/WILL BRING ABOUT BUREAUCRATIC REFORM

HAS NOT BROUGHT/WILL NOT BRING ABOUT BUREAUCRATIC REFORM

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF JOB HE/THEY WOULD DO/ARE DOING; IS GOOD/BAD PRESIDENT; ARE PROVIDING GOOD/BAD ADMINISTRATION
*0622 Doesn't work (hard) at job; not involved (enough) in the work of his office/delegates too much authority to others; has chosen poor/incompetent aides; his aides have not performed well
0610 Reference to management/performance in Congress/Supreme Court/other government agency; references to the quality of appointments made to public posts (courts, cabinet, commissions)
0611 He has/has not worked well with (Democratic) Congress; would/could have done better with (Republican) Congress; he kept/would keep Congress in check
0612 He will work well/better with (Democratic) Congress
0613 Gets more done/accomplishes as much/more productive
0614 Gets less done/doesn't accomplish as much/less productive
*0625 Mostly approve of/happy with job done so far, but doesn't approve of everything that has been done
0615 Sympathy/understanding expressed for the complexity/magnitude of the job (e.g., President): tough job
0616 Sympathy/understanding expressed for the difficult situation ("a mess") inherited by the incumbent
*0623 Doing the best he can (under the circumstances); doing as good a job as anyone else could do; everyone makes some mistakes
0617 Will face (difficult) issues; faces problems directly; faces up to political reality
0618 Will not face (difficult) issues; will not face problems directly; ignores political reality
0619 Supports the president/works well with the president/would work well with the president
0620 Does not support the president/does not (would not) work well with the president
0624 Opposes term limitations for Congress
0626 Favors term limitations for Congress
0627 The economy is bad, but that is not (necessarily) his fault
0697 Other government management reasons
0701 Just like him/them (NA why); like everything about him/them; "I was hoping he would win the (nomination/primaries)"
0702 Just dislike/Don't like him/them (NA why); don't like anything about him/them
*0732 Used to like him but don't now; have lost respect for him
0703 Will save America; America needs him/them
0704 Will ruin America; last thing America needs
0705 Will unite Americans/bring people together
0706 Will divide Americans/drive people apart
0707 Speaks of party/candidate as good protector(s); will know what to do; more intelligent
0708 Speaks of party/candidate as bad protector(s); won't know what to do
0709 Good for country (unspecified); trying to do good job; trying; not just out for self/own best interest; has/have country's interest at heart
0710 Bad for country (unspecified); don't have country's interests at heart; only looking out for their own interests
0711 Lesser of two evils
0718 Treatment of Jesse Jackson; didn't offer him the vice-presidential nomination; didn't use him (effectively) to get out the Black vote; weren't courteous/respectful toward him; didn't keep promises made to him
0719 References to damaging incidents in candidate's personal life (sexual escapades, financial problems, substance abuse, etc); [1980] Reference to Chappaquiddick; Kennedy's personal problems
0720 Reference to Watergate affair (exc. 0551-0554)
0721 The way the incumbent came to office; the people should select President
0722 The incumbent should have a chance (on his own)/another chance/second chance
0723 (I believe in/Necessary for) a two-party system; choice between candidates; opposition; balances power of other party
0724 Vote for the man rather than party; look for more qualified man; don't pay attention to parties
0725 The opponent who the candidate ran against; the candidate was the better/worse of the two in general; the candidate ran against someone I really like/dislike
0726 Splits votes; will elect wrong candidate; "spoiler"
0727 Expression of sympathy/admiration for the candidate's underdog position; trying hard against terrible odds; courageous uphill battle; "I like underdogs"; "they are bucking the guy" (keeping him off ballot, not taking him seriously, not giving him enough publicity)

0728 Negative comments about the candidate's switching parties, being a turncoat, disloyal to his original party

0729 Party selection of a woman for vice-president

0730 Mention of debates; candidate's performance in the debates

0731 Position (vote) on increasing congressional salary; position (vote) on accepting honoraria/outside pay/royalties while in office

*0732 Located after 0702

0733 References to candidate's children or extended family [code 446 for references to spouse]

0796 References to unfair/undeserved/excessive criticism by media or public

0797 Other miscellaneous reasons: Other miscellaneous reasons relating to image and candidate/party effect on nation

0801 General assessment of ideas/policies/stands (unspecified)

0802 Different from other party/candidate

0803 Same as other party/candidate; not different enough

0804 (Too) negative; always tearing down other side; no solutions of his/their own

0805 For government activity; believe government should take care of things; for big government; supports social programs/ spending (not 0905-0907)

0806 Against government activity; believe government involved in too many things; favors reduction in social programs/ spending (not 0905-0907)

0807 Humanistic; favor human beings over property rights

0808 Not humanistic; favor property rights over human beings

0809 Favor social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions

0810 Against social change/reform/progress/improvement of social conditions

0811 Socialist

0812 Anti-socialistic
0813 Communistic/soft/hard-liner on Communism/apologist for Communists/dupe
0814 (Too) anti-communistic/hard-liner on Communism
0815 (Too) liberal (except 0531 or 0533)
0816 (Too) conservative (except 0532 or 0534)
0817 Moderate/middle of the road/for slow change; not an extremist/fanatic
0818 Extremist/fanatic/too far out; not too moderate/not a fence-sitter
0819 Pro-Far Right/Birchers/reactionaries; encouraging fascist/police state
0820 Anti-Far Right/ " " ; discouraging "
0821 Pro-Far Left/radicals/Yippies/SDS; encouraging anarchy/guerilla state
0822 Anti-Far Left/ " " ; discouraging "
0823 Pro-Extremists (NA direction)/nuts/bomb-throwers
0824 Anti-Extremists " " 
0827 Pro-States'/local/community rights; better local government
0828 Anti- " " " ; worse/weaker local government
0829 For equality; believe everyone should have things equally/be treated equally
0830 Anti-equality; believe some people should have more than others/people should not be treated equally

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY/PHILOSOPHY cont'd.

0831 Generous, compassionate, believe in helping others
0832 Selfish, only help themselves
0833 Acceptance of change/new ideas; less bound to status quo; more open to new ideas/ways of doing things; flexible, innovative
0834 Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo; resist new ways of doing things; rigid
0835 Has a well-defined set of beliefs/definite philosophy; does not compromise on principles; has (clear) understanding of goals they stand for
0836 Has poorly defined set of beliefs; lacks a definite philosophy; compromise on principles; has no (clear) understanding of goals they stand for
0837 Favor work ethic; believes in self-reliance/in people working hard to get ahead
0838 Doesn't favor work ethic; believes in people being handed things/in government handouts (if specific policy mentioned, code in 0900's)
0841 Keep track of/control over administration heads, cabinet members, etc.; follow through on policies; determine if programs are working
0842 Don't (as in 0841)

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

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

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

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

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

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

0897 Other Government Activity/Philosophy reasons

0900 General assessment of domestic ideas/policies/stands (unspecified)

0901 General assessment of economic policy (unspecified)

0902 Government economic controls--NA direction

0903 " " " --Pro; we need planned economy; control of private enterprise

0904 " " " --Anti; we have too much interference in private enterprise

0905 Welfare/Poverty problems--NA direction; give-away

0906 " " " --Pro government aid/activity; pro give-aways

0907 " " " --Anti government aid/activity; anti give-aways; pro self-help

0908 Social Security/Pensions--NA direction

0909 " " " --Pro expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits

0910 " " " --Anti expansion in coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease

0911 Unemployment compensation--NA direction

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

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

0914 Aid to education--NA direction
0915 " " --Pro
0916 " " --Anti

0918 Aid to parochial schools--NA direction
0919 " " --Pro
0919 " " --Anti

*1052 School choice plans; vouchers -- pro
*1053 " " -- anti

*1047 Establish/enforce standards for schools (test teachers, require minimum curricula, regulate class size, etc) -- NA direction
*1048 " " -- Pro
*1049 " " -- Anti

0920 Housing--NA direction
0921 " --Pro more public housing
0922 " --Anti more public housing
0923 Aid/Programs for older people/the aged, Medicare, Medicaid, direction -- NA
0924 " " " -- Pro
0925 " " " -- Anti

0926 Monetary policy--NA direction
0927 " " --Pro loose(r) money; more availability of loans for housing, cars, etc.; lower interest rates
0928 " " --Anti loose(r) money; for tighter money; less availability of loans; higher interest rates

*1054 Value of the dollar relative to gold/other currencies; any mentions of gold/currencies

*1046 Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Involvement in the Savings and Loan scandals

0929 Tax policy--NA direction
0930 " " --Pro lower taxes
0931 " " --Anti lower taxes; for higher taxes
0932 " " --Pro reform/fairer system/end of loopholes/write-offs/dodges
0933 " " --Anti reform/fairer system/end of loopholes/write-offs/dodges

*1055 Line item veto -- pro
*1056 Line item veto -- anti

*0942 [1990] Candidate voted for the budget agreement which resulted in increased taxes/fees

0934 "The Times"/General conditions/Prosperity/The Economy --better under him/them
0935 " " --worse under him/them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0936</td>
<td>Inflation/Cost of living--lower/better under him/them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0937</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --higher/worse under him/them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0938</td>
<td>Wages/Salaries/Income/Employment--higher/better under him/them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0939</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --lower/worse under him/them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0940</td>
<td>Prices for producers--higher/better under him/them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0941</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --lower/worse (if farm, see 0943-0945)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0942</td>
<td>Located after 0933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0943</td>
<td>Programs to help farmers -- NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0944</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --Pro (greater) help/fairer system, reform in system; higher price supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0945</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Anti (greater) help/fairer system, reform in system; higher price supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0946</td>
<td>Civil rights/Racial justice/Integration/Desegregation/Voting Rights -- NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0947</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0948</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1043</td>
<td>Affirmative Action programs -- NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1044</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Pro; favors quotas based on race or gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1045</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Anti; opposes quotas based on race or gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0949</td>
<td>Civil liberties/Freedom of expression/First amendment/Privacy -- NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950</td>
<td>&quot; -- Pro; against snooping; political trials, etc; (88) like Dukakis' stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0951</td>
<td>&quot; -- Anti; for snooping; political trials; McCarthyite; (88) dislike Republican party stand on Pledge of Allegiance issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0952</td>
<td>General assessment of Labor policy (unspecificed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0953</td>
<td>Right to work laws--NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0954</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --Pro (i.e., opposes unions [anti-labor, code 1208])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0955</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; --Anti (i.e., supports unions [pro-labor, code 1207])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0956</td>
<td>Strikes--NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0957</td>
<td>&quot; --will have fewer/will handle better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0958</td>
<td>&quot; --will have more/will handle worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0959</td>
<td>Public power/Utilities/TVA/Atomic reactors/Nuclear power plants/Etc. -- NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0960</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; -- Pro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regulation of companies engaged in public communication or transportation -- pro

Ecology/Environment; Air and Water Pollution--NA direction
Will crack down on polluters, will be activist; will protect the environment
Won't crack down on polluters, doesn't care; in league with polluters; not willing to protect the environment

Veterans' Benefits--NA direction
Pro expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits
Anti expansion of coverage and/or increase in benefits; favoring contraction and/or decrease

Law and order--NA direction
Soft line--unspecified
Blacks
Campus demonstrators
Criminals/organized crime/hoodlums/street crime
Anti power of police; court interference
Opposes death penalty
Hard line--unspecified
Blacks
Campus demonstrators
Criminals/organized crime/hoodlums/street crime
Pro power of police; reduced court interference
Favors death penalty

Public morality--NA direction
Strict/older/traditionalistic outlook; improve/renew morality of country; pro-family; defends family values
Permissive/newer/modernistic outlook; not (strongly enough) pro-family; doesn't defend (strongly enough) family values

Drugs--NA direction
Pro legalization/decriminalization; soft-liner; (88) doesn't support (strongly enough) the war on drugs; not willing to do more to combat drug use/pushers; involvement with Noreiga
Anti legalization/decriminalization; hard-liner; (88)supports the war on drugs; willing to do more to...
Abortion and birth control--NA direction
0986 " " " --Pro reform/legalization; new outlook
0987 " " " --Anti reform/legalization; traditional outlook

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

Busing--NA direction
0990 " " --Pro; against neighborhood school
0991 " " --Anti; for neighborhood school

Urban problem/Cities--NA direction
0992 " " " --Pro government aid/activity
0993 " " " --Anti government aid/activity

Other domestic policy reasons
1001 National Health Insurance--NA direction
1002 " " " --Pro
1003 " " " --Anti

Energy/Gas shortage--Development of alternative energy source, NA direction
1004 " " " --Pro development of alternative source, better/handled better; more fuel
1005 " " " --Anti development of alternative energy source, worse/handled worse; less fuel

References to nuclear energy should be coded in 0959, 0960, or 0961.

Government plans to make more jobs--NA direction; make-work programs; CETA; WPAL; CCA
1007 " " " --Pro
1008 " " " --Anti

Confidence/Trust in government--NA direction
1009 " " " --Pro
1010 " " " --Anti
1011 " " " --would handle better; restore confidence
1012 " " " --would handle worse; cause loss of confidence

ERA; Women's rights--NA direction
1013 " " " --Pro
1014 " " " --Anti

Influx of political/economic refugees (Cubans, Haitians, Mexicans, etc.)--NA direction
1015 " " " --Pro
1016 " " " --Anti

School prayer--NA direction
1017 " " " --Pro
1018 " " " --Anti
1019 " " " --Pro

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1021    "     "   --Anti
1022    Gay rights--NA direction
1023    "     "   --Pro
1024    "     "   --Anti
1025    Health--NA direction
1026    "     "   --Pro government programs/aid for mentally ill, disabled, handicapped
1027    "     "   --Anti
(except 0923, 0924, 0925)
1028    Space program--NA direction
1029    "     "   --Pro
1030    "     "   --Anti
1031    Help to/improvement in a specific industry or occupation--NA direction
1032    "     "   "     "   -- Pro
1033    "     "   "     "   -- Anti

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--DOMESTIC POLICIES cont'd.

*1057 Spending on infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc) -- pro
*1058    "     "   -- anti

1035    Polarization of classes/increasing gap between rich and poor--NA direction
1036    "     "   "     "   -- Pro
1037    "     "   "     "   -- Anti

1038    Day care--NA direction
1039    "     "   -- favors/will expand or extend day care programs
1040    "     "   -- opposes/will not expand or extend (will cut or eliminate) day care programs

1050    Family/maternity leave laws -- pro
1051    "     "   -- anti

*1041 Located after 0973
*1042 Located after 0978
*1043 Located after 0948
*1044 Located after 0948
*1045 Located after 0948
*1046 Located after 0928
*1047 Located after 0919
*1048 Located after 0919
*1049 Located after 0919
*1050 Located after 0919
*1051 Located after 0919
*1052 Located after 0919
*1053 Located after 0919
*1054 Located after 0928
*1055 Located after 0933
*1056 Located after 0933
*1057 Located after 1033
*1058 Located after 1033
*1059 Located after 0961
1101 General assessment of foreign ideas/policies/stands (unspecified)
1102 Foreign policies more clear-cut/decisive; less bungling
1103 Foreign policies less clear-cut/decisive; more bungling

1104 Internationalist/Interested in other countries' problems/Interested in world role/Pro-UN and allies; Meddling in other people's problems
1105 Isolationist/America First/Fortress America/Would meddle less in other people's problems

*1184 Military/Defense position/spending--NA direction or neutral (not 1106, 1107)

1106 Strong military position/Preparedness/Weapons systems/Pentagon spending/Overkill; SDI ("Star Wars")
1107 Weak military position/Pentagon spending cutbacks/No overkill/Reduce armed forces; SDI ("Star Wars")

1108 Cold-war oriented; opposed detente; international Communist-fighter
1109 Against cold war/Wants thaw/Detente/Understanding with international communists (if NA whether international, code in 0813-0814)
1110 Military aid to allies--NA direction
1111 " " " " --Pro
1112 " " " " --Anti
1113 Economic aid/Foreign aid/AID/Non-military aid--NA direction
1114 " " " " " " " " --Pro
1115 " " " " " " " " --Anti

*1116 Located after 1163
*1117 " " "

1118 Mideast--NA direction; any references to oil embargo; boycott of companies dealing with Israel; [1992] References to involvement in Irangate/arming of Saddam Hussein
1119 " --handle better/more experience; positive comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty
1120 " --handle worse/less experience; negative comments about Arab-Israeli peace treaty
1121 " --Pro-Israel/anti-Arabs
1122 " --Anti-Israel/pro-Arabs; wishy-washy on Israel
anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

1123   Red China--NA direction
1124    "    "  --handle better/more experience/doing well,
       better
1125    "    "  --handle worse/less experience/doing poorly
1126    "    "  --pro understanding/thaw/detente/new
       relationships/ recognition/admission to UN
1127    "    "  --anti understanding/thaw/detente/new
       relationships/ recognition/admission to UN; defender
       of Formosa/Chiang/Nationalists

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--FOREIGN POLICIES cont'd.

1128   Russia--NA direction
1129     "   --handle better/more experience
1130     "   --handle worse/less experience
1131     "   --pro understanding/thaw/detente/broadening of
       relations; SALT II
1132     "   --anti understanding/thaw/detente/broadening of
       relations; SALT II

1133   Eastern Europe--NA direction
1134      "      "   --handle better/more experience
1135      "      "   --handle worse/less experience
1136      "      "   --pro defense of Iron-Curtain countries
1137      "      "   --anti "           "            "

*1301  Western Europe -- NA direction
*1302    "    "  -- handling relations with European
       Community/specific countries well
       (better)
*1303    "    "  "            "            "            "  badly (worse)

1138   Latin America--NA direction
1139     "    "  --handle better/more experience
1140     "    "  --handle worse/less experience
1141     "    "  --pro-third world posture; reach
       understanding with Castro/Chile/neutrals;
       anti-colonialism /European powers; against Contra
       aid/pro-Sandinista
1142     "    "  --anti-third world posture; hard
       anti-communism/anti-revolutionary policy;
       pro-colonialism/ European powers; pro Contra
       aid/anti-Sandinista

*1198  (Involvement in) Diversion of money to the Contras (in
       violation of the law)

1143   Africa--NA direction
1144     "    "  --handle better/more experience
1145     "    "  --handle worse/less experience
1146     "    "  --pro-third world posture; reach understanding
       with leftists/neutrals; anti-colonialism/
       European powers
1147     "    "  --anti-third world posture; hard
       anti-communism/anti-revolutionary policy;
       pro-colonialism/European powers

1148   Asia/India--NA direction

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1149</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --handle better/more experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --handle worse/less experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --pro India/Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1152</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --pro Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1153</td>
<td>Located after 1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1156</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARTY OR CANDIDATE--FOREIGN POLICIES cont'd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1157</td>
<td>Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--NA direction --better chance for peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1158</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1159</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --poorer chance for peace; failed to end war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --pro military victory/preservation of Saigon regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1161</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --anti military victory/willing to sacrifice Thieu/Ky; favoring withdrawal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1162</td>
<td>Located after 1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163</td>
<td>Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--will bring policy change (unspecified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1164</td>
<td>Tariffs--NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1165</td>
<td>&quot; --Pro free trade/reduce tariffs; would not protect US labor from foreign competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1166</td>
<td>&quot; --Anti free trade; for high tariffs; would protect US labor from foreign competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1167</td>
<td>Foreign trade/balance of payments deficit--any mention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1168</td>
<td>Trade with communists--NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1169</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; --Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>Draft--NA direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1171</td>
<td>&quot; --Pro volunteer army/abolition of peacetime draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>&quot; --Anti volunteer army; for peacetime draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1173</td>
<td>&quot; --Pro amnesty/pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1174</td>
<td>&quot; --Anti amnesty/draft dodgers/pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>Amnesty--NA direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1175   POW-MIA--Will get prisoners back, will not abandon them
1176   POW-MIA--Will not get prisoners back, will abandon them
1177   POW-MIA--NA direction

*1178  Located after 1174

1179   Did a good job of getting the boys/country out of Vietnam war; got us out of Vietnam

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

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

1182 " " " "  --Pro
1183 " " " "  --Anti

*1184  Located after 1105

1185   Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Pro
1186   Priorities in military/defense spending (not reduction or increase but allocation of existing defense budget--Anti

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

1188  " " " "  --has handled well/would handle better
1189  " " " "  --has handled poorly/would handle worse

1190   Nuclear freeze/Disarmament--NA direction
1191 " " "  --Pro
1192 " " "  --Anti

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

1194  " " "  -- has handled/would handle better; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy
1195  " " "  -- has handled/would handle worse; (88) Bombing of Libya/handling of Khadafy

*1196  Located after 1166
1197   Other foreign policy reasons

*1198  Located after 1142

1199   Iran-Contra affair--NFS (NA whether 1187 or 1198)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Special interests/Privileged people/Influential--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>&quot;People like me&quot;--pro, NA whether 1205, 1206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>&quot;    &quot;   --anti, &quot;    &quot;   &quot;       &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Common man/People/Little people/Working people--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1207</td>
<td>Labor/Unions/Labor bosses/Racketeers--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>Big Business/Corporate rich/The rich individuals/People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>with power/Wall Street/Industry/Upper classes--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>(Same as 1209)                                                            --Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Small businessman--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
<td>White collar workers/Salaried people/Middle class--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Farmers/Country people--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1217</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218</td>
<td>Blacks/Black people/Negroes--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1219</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>People on welfare/ADC mothers/&quot;Chislers&quot;--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Old people/Senior citizens--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Young people/Kids/&quot;Freaks&quot;/Hippies--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226</td>
<td>Women/Feminists/Womens Liberationists, &quot;sexists&quot;--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228</td>
<td>Veterans/Servicemen--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Ethnic or racial group (exc. 1217-1218); Minority groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>(NA composition--Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>--Anti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1232 "            " -- Anti
1233 Poor people/needy people/the unemployed -- Pro
1234 " " " -- Anti
1235 Civil servants--Pro
1236 " " -- Anti
1297 Other group connection reasons

EVENTS UNIQUE TO ONE CAMPAIGN

5001 [1992] Perot quit the race/is a quitter - NFS
5002 [1992] Because Perot quit the race he is not trustworthy/dependable/steadfast (enough); he let down his supporters
5003 [1992] Because Perot quit the race and then re-entered it he is indecisive/inconsistent/not stable (enough); mentions of re-entering the race after have left it - NFS
5004 [1992] Perot is not a serious candidate

MISSING DATA CODES

9001 R has been influenced by spouse
9002 R has been influenced by someone else
9996 Refused to say
9997 Other miscellaneous
9998 DK
9999 NA
0000 INAP

>> 1992 CAMPAIGN POLITICAL ADVERTISMENTS
- USED 1992 ONLY -
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R Pays No Attention To Political Ads

001. R claims not to remember what the ads s/he saw were about - NFS (R says only "nothing", "very little/not much", "can't remember", "don't recall", etc. without further explanation or elaboration).

002. R deliberately and actively avoids watching political ads (I hit the mute button/change the channel; I go to the refrigerator, etc.).

003. R does watch the political ads but indicates s/he chooses to pay no attention to them (I don't pay much attention, they don't register on my mind, goes in one ear and out the other, I just laugh at them, I'm immune to them).

R Give General Assessment of Political Ads (No Candidate Specified)

010. Amount/frequency of ads - too many of them; they show too many in one evening/time period; see the same ones over and over.

011. Provide no information/serve no valuable purpose - too vague/general; not specific (enough); not talking about real/important issues; contain only rhetoric/self-serving promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer no solutions.

012. Provide information/serve valuable purpose - talk about (important) issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to present solutions to issues; are enlightening; treat voters like grown-ups.

013. Dishonest/misleading - (too) deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say only what they think the voter wants to hear.

014. Honest/straight-forward - tells the truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts; tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.

015. Negative campaigning - (too negative); (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to tear opponents down/make personal attacks on opponent.

016. Positive campaigning - doesn't make personal attacks on opponent; talk about the candidate/why the candidate should be elected.

017. Had negative effect on R - made R angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is tired of seeing them.

018. Had positive effect on R - helped R understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide who to vote for.

028. Other positive general assessment of political ads (no candidate specified)

029. Other negative general assessment of political ads (no candidate specified)
R Gives General Assessment of Bush Political Ads

030. Amount/frequency of Bush ads - too many of them; they show too many in one evening/time period; see the same ones over and over.

031. Bush ads provide no information/serve no valuable purpose - too vague/general; not specific (enough); not talking about real/important issues; contain only rhetoric/self-serving promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer no solutions.

032. Bush ads provide information/serve valuable purpose - talk about (important) issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to present solutions to issues; are enlightening; treat voters like grown-ups.

033. Bush ads dishonest/misleading - (too) deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say only what they think the voter wants to hear.

034. Bush ads honest/straight-forward - tells the truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts; tries to clarify/face the issues; they make sense.

035. Negative campaigning by Bush - (too negative); (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to tear opponents down/make personal attacks on opponent.

036. Positive campaigning by Bush - doesn't make personal attacks on opponent; talk about the candidate/why the candidate should be elected.

037. Bush ads had negative effect on R - made R angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is tired of seeing them.

038. Bush ads had positive effect on R - helped R understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide who to vote for.

039. R refuses to listen to/watch Bush ads specifically

048. Other positive general assessment of Bush political ads

049. Other negative general assessment of Bush political ads

R Gives General Assessment of Clinton Political Ads

050. Amount/frequency of Clinton ads - too many of them; they show too many in one evening/time period; see the same ones over and over.

051. Clinton ads provide no information/serve no valuable purpose - too vague/general; not specific (enough); not talking about real/important issues; contain only rhetoric/self-serving promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer no solutions.

052. Clinton ads provide information/serve valuable purpose - talk about (important) issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to present solutions to issues; are enlightening; treat voters like grown-ups.

053. Clinton ads dishonest/misleading - (too) deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say only what they think the voter wants to hear.
054. Clinton ads honest/straight-forward - tells the truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts; tries to clarify-face the issues; they make sense.

055. Negative campaigning by Clinton - (too negative); (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to tear opponents down/make personal attacks on opponent.

056. Positive campaigning by Clinton - doesn't make personal attacks on opponent; talk about the candidate/why the candidate should be elected.

057. Clinton ads had negative effect on R - made R angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is tired of seeing them.

058. Clinton ads had positive effect on R - helped R understand the candidate/issues; helped R decide who to vote for.

059. R refuses to listen to/watch Clinton ads specifically

068. Other positive general assessment of Clinton political ads

069. Other negative general assessment of Clinton political ads

R Gives General Assessment of Perot Political Ads

070. Amount/frequency of Perot ads - too many of them; they show too many in one evening/time period; see the same ones over and over.

071. Perot ads provide no information/serve no valuable purpose - too vague/general; not specific (enough); not talking about real/important issues; contain only rhetoric/self-serving promotion/platitudes; point out problems but offer no solutions.

072. Perot ads provide information/serve valuable purpose - talk about (important) issues/candidate's stands on issues; try to present solutions to issues; are enlightening; treat voters like grown-ups.

073. Perot ads dishonest/misleading - (too) deceitful; tell lies/half-truths/only the facts that help them; try to confuse/hide/avoid the issues; say only what they think the voter wants to hear.

074. Perot ads honest/straight-forward - tells the truth; presents the (real) facts/all the facts; tries to clarify-face the issues; they make sense.

075. Negative campaigning by Perot - (too negative); (too much) backbiting/mudslinging; only try to tear opponents down/make personal attacks on opponent.

076. Positive campaigning by Perot - doesn't make personal attacks on opponent; talk about the candidate/why the candidate should be elected.

077. Perot ads had negative effect on R - made R angry/disgusted; destroyed R's interest in politics/the election; R finds them boring; R is tired of seeing them.
078. Perot ads had positive effect on R - helped R understand the
candidate/issues; helped R decide who to vote for.

079. R refuses to listen to/watch Perot ads specifically

088. Other positive general assessment of Perot political ads

089. Other negative general assessment of Perot political ads

R Identifies Specific Bush Political Ads

130. Bush ad - no other details given.
131. Bush ad - no content given, but production details remembered (e.g.,
closeup of face, sitting on edge of desk, it was green).
132. Bush ad - "Two Faces of Clinton"/Time magazine cover highlighting two
faces.
133. Bush ad - computer ad.
134. Bush ad - on Bush's record in general.
135. Bush ad - attacking Clinton's record in Arkansas.
136. Bush ad - on Clinton's draft record/anti-American activities.
137. Bush ad - about taxes; saying Bush won't raise taxes (again).
139. Bush ad - Florida relief; giving food to poor countries; Bush portrayed
as a caring person.
140. Bush ad - family values; families coming together; Bush portrayed as a
family man.
141. Bush ad - foreign policy accomplishments of the Bush administration; Bush
shown as commander-in-chief.
142. Bush ad - needs four more years to finish the job.
143. Bush ad - clips from the Republican convention.
144. Bush ad - average people questioning Clinton's willingness and ability to
keep his promised.
149. Bush ad - other

R Identifies Specific Clinton Political Ads

150. Clinton ad - no other details given.
151. Clinton ad - no content given, but production details remembered (e.g.,
closeup of face, waving to crowd, flag in background).
152. Clinton ad - attacking Bush's broken promise not to raise taxes; "read my
lips -- no new taxes".
153. Clinton ad - attacking Bush's handling of the economy; "we can't afford
four more years".
154. Clinton ad - about creating jobs/putting people back to work.
155. Clinton ad - about the need for change; about rebuilding America/putting
American on the right course.
156. Clinton ad - defending Clinton's record in Arkansas/record on taxes as
governor.
157. Clinton ad - reforming welfare.
158. Clinton ad - showing working people.
159. Clinton ad - defending Clinton's draft record.
160. Clinton ad - giving address to write to for Clinton's economic plan;
experts endorsing Clinton's economic plan.
169. Clinton ad - other

R Identifies Specific Perot Political Ads
170. Perot ad - no other details given.
171. Perot ad - no content given, but production details remembered (e.g.,
sitting behind a desk, scroll with writing, 30 minutes long).
172. Perot ad - used a lot of charts and graphs.
173. Perot ad - describing in general terms problems with the economy/the
deficit.
174. Perot ad - detailed how the deficit would affect future generations.
175. Perot ad - plans/promises to solve America's problems.
176. Perot ad - Purple Heart ad
179. Perot ad - other

R Identifies A Specific Event That Was Not A Presidential Political Ad

190. Other - R describes a new event that clearly was not part of a political
ad (e.g., Quayle talking about Murphy Brown; Mary Matalin talking about
Hillary Clinton).
191. Other - R describes a political ad, but one for a congressional, state or
local candidate or one concerning a controversial issue (e.g., abortion,
gay rights, etc.).

Miscellaneous

997. Other, miscellaneous
998. DK (except 001-003)
999. NA
000. INAP

>> NATIONALITY CODE, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1992 -

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

North America

  01. American
      Indian,
      tribal
      mentions
  02. Canadian; not specified as French-Canadian (03)
  03. Canadian, of French origin
  04. Mexican
      (excluding
      explicit
      mention
      of
      "Chicano",
      "Mexican-American")
  05. Central American

West Indies

  07. Barbados
  08. Cuban
  09. Dominican Republic
10. Haitian  
11. Jamaican  
12. Puerto Rican  
13. West Indian--not from one of the above countries  
14. West Indian--NA which country  

South America  
16. South American--any country  

EUROPE  

British Isles  
18. English British  
19. Irish (not specified as from Northern Ireland, Ulster--22)  
20. Scottish  
21. Welsh  
22. From Northern Ireland (Ulster)  
23. Scot-Irish  
24. From British Isles; from two or more countries of the British Isles  

Western Europe  
26. Austrian  
27. Belgian  
28. French  
29. German; also Pennsylvania Dutch  
30. Luxembourg  
31. Netherlands, Holland; Dutch  
32. Swiss  
33. From Western Europe; two or more countries of Western Europe  

Scandinavia  
35. Danish  
36. Finn, Finnish  
37. Norwegian
38. Swedish
39. Icelander
40. Scandinavian; reference to two or more Scandinavian countries

41. REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES FROM COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS: BRITISH ISLES, WESTERN EUROPE, SCANDINAVIA, MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, GREECE

Eastern Europe

43. Czechoslovakian, Slavic
44. Estonian
45. Hungarian
46. Latvian
47. Lithuanian
48. Polish
49. Russian; from U.S.S.R.
50. Ukrainian
51. Eastern Europe; reference to two or more countries of Eastern Europe

Balkan Countries

53. Albanian
54. Bulgarian
55. Greek
56. Rumanian
57. Yugoslavian
58. Mention of two or more Balkan Countries

Mediterranean Countries

60. Italian
61. Portugese
62. Spanish
63. Maltese

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64. EUROPEAN;
GENERAL
MENTION
OF
EUROPE;
REFERENCE TO TWO
OR MORE
EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES OF
EUROPE
NOT
CODEABLE
ABOVE

ASIA (except Near East)

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

NEAR EAST

73. Egyptian
74. Iranian, Persian
75. Iraqi
76. Israeli
77. Jordanian
78. Lebanese
79. Arab, Arabian, Saudi Arabian
80. Syrian
81. Turk, Turkish
82. Armenian

AFRICA

83. African;
from any
African
country
excluding only
Egypt
(U.A.R.); South

Page 95
OCEANIA

85. Australian, New Zealander, Tasmanian

ETHNIC GROUPS

86. White, Caucasian
87. Black; Negro; American Black; African American
88. Chicano; Mexican-American; Hispanic; Latin American

OTHER, MISCELLANEOUS

90. NEITHER (Y43b only, 1990 and 1992)
91. Catholic
92. Protestant
93. Jewish
94. Mormon
95. Other religious groups
97. Other group; combinations not codeable above
98. DK
99. NA; NONE; "AMERICAN" (1990) NA (1992)

>> CAMPAIGN ISSUES CODE, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1992 -

001. "Domestic issues"

006. Child care; DAY CARE; child support

045. ABORTION; any reference

010. UNEMPLOYMENT, jobs, retraining -- general or national

011. Unemployment, lack of jobs in specific area/region/ state/industry

012. More help for the unemployed

020. EDUCATION -- any mention, including quality of schools, cost of college, students not learning anything

030. AGED/ELDERLY -- any mention, including Social Security, Medicare, eldercare.

040. HEALTH PROBLEMS -- quality of medical care, cost of medical care, availability of medical care, catastrophic health insurance (except
048. AIDS

050. HOUSING -- providing housing for the poor, the homeless, young people can't buy homes, any mention.

055. INFRASTRUCTURE -- Build/maintain roads, bridges, railroads, mass transit systems; transportation - NFS

060. POVERTY; aid to poor, underprivileged people; help for the (truly) needy; general reference to anti-poverty programs; hunger/help for hungry people

090. SOCIAL WELFARE; "Welfare"; the welfare mess, too many undeserving on welfare

099. OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF DOMESTIC ISSUES

100. Problems of the FARMERS; farm bankruptcies, poor prices for crops, effects of the drought

150. Protecting the ENVIRONMENT, POLLUTION, the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect.

151. Controlling/REGULATING GROWTH or land development; banning further growth/development in crowded or ecologically sensitive areas; preserving natural areas

154. TOXIC WASTE, RADIOACTIVE WASTE

160. Need to develop ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

199. Other specific mentions of AGRICULTURE or ENVIRONMENT problems

300. CIVIL RIGHTS/RACIAL PROBLEMS; affirmative action programs; relations between blacks and whites

310. WOMEN'S ISSUES -- ERA, equal pay for equal work, maternity leave (except day care, code 006)

320. DRUGS -- extent of drug use in U.S; "WAR ON DRUGS"; drugs--NFS; ALCOHOLISM, any mention

321. DRUGS -- stopping drugs from coming into this country

340. CRIME/VIOLENCE; streets aren't safe; respect for police; releasing criminals early; not enough jails; death penalty

367. GUN CONTROL - all mentions

370. EXTREMIST GROUPS/TERRORISTS

380. General mention of MORALITY/TRADITIONAL VALUES; sex, bad language, pornography, teenage pregnancy

381. Specific mention of FAMILY VALUES -- latchkey children, divorce; unwed mothers, working mothers
382. Homosexual/gay rights; gays in the military (code 048 for mentions of AIDS)

384. RELIGION (too mixed up in) and politics; prayer in schools

399. OTHER MENTION of race, public order, morality

400. INFLATION, high prices, cost of living

405. WAGES TOO LOW; minimum wage

408. Recession/Depression in specific industries, states or regions -- slump in OIL/STEEL/AUTO INDUSTRY, etc. (except farm, code 101); hard times in this REGION or area

410. RECESSION; DEPRESSION, hard times -- no specific locale or industry

415. THE DEFICIT; BALANCING THE BUDGET; cutting government spending

416. TAXES -- any reference; tax reform

425. TOO MANY IMPORTS -- protectionism, competition, outsourcing, problems of auto industry relating to foreign competition; U.S. makes (too) few exports; (high) tariffs imposed by other nations; free trade; GATT

427. VALUE OF THE DOLLAR -- strengthening or weakening

428. STOCK MARKETS; investments; interest rates

440. CLASS ORIENTED ECONOMIC CONCERNS -- middle class getting squeezed; big business too powerful

453. Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Savings and Loan scandals

460. IMMIGRATION

491. ECONOMICS, THE ECONOMY

493. BALANCE OF TRADE; balance of payments; foreign oil dependency (except supply of oil, see 524)

499. OTHER MENTION of economic, business or labor problems

500. FOREIGN POLICY; FOREIGN AFFAIRS

514. LATIN AMERICA, Central America, AID TO CONTRAS (reference to IRAN-CONTRA coded 816)

516. AFRICA -- starving people, overpopulation

517. SOUTH AFRICA -- Apartheid

524. MIDDLE EAST -- Iran hostages, Persian Gulf, supply of mid-east oil (except oil dependency, see 493)

530. RUSSIA -- relations with, arms talks, detente; summit, etc.
540. FIRMNESS in foreign policy
550. U.S. military involvement abroad
560. FOREIGN AID; amount of money given to foreign countries; obligation to take care of our problems at home first
570. AVOID WAR, establish PEACE -- any reference
700. DEFENSE (SPENDING); the military; quality/cost of weapons
710. NUCLEAR ARMS RACE -- disarmament, SALT, INF, threat of nuclear war; arms control
712. STAR WARS
714. SPACE PROGRAM

810. Honesty, sincerity of government officials; corruption
811. Honesty, sincerity of candidates in general; e.g., "just making promises," "saying whatever it takes to get elected"
812. Candidates are just talking (negatively) about each other, MUD SLINGING.
813. How well incumbent represents/candidate would REPRESENT THIS DISTRICT
814. Congressperson's personal life/morality
815. Candidate's ABILITY/EXPERIENCE
816. Candidate's (voting) RECORD
817. PRESIDENT BUSH
818. BUSH and the IRAN-CONTRA affair
819. IRAN-CONTRA affair, mess, scandal, IRAN ARMS DEAL, without reference to Bush
850. Which party will control the House of Representatives; other partisan mentions
851. Need for change/new blood/fresh ideas in Congress; term limits for members of Congress
876. PHILOSOPHICAL DIFFERENCES between the candidates - liberal vs. conservative views; balance of authority between state and federal government; etc.

900. A local issue or concern -- the college, the dam, the auto-insurance initiative, the leak in our nuclear plant
991. OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES (1992)
"THERE WERE NO ISSUES" (except 996), JUST PARTY POLITICS (1990)
"THERE WAS NO CAMPAIGN IN MY DISTRICT" (1990) / INAP (1992)

OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES (1990)

DK
NA

>> MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CODE, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1991, 1992 -

Asterisks mark codes which are NOT in numerical sequence.

SOCIAL WELFARE

001. General reference to domestic issues; repairing/maintaining the nation's infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams, etc)
005. POPULATION; any mention of population increase; reference to over-population/birth control
006. DAY CARE; child care
010. UNEMPLOYMENT; the number of people with jobs; unemployment rate/compensation; job retraining
013. CREATE JOBS/RECRUIT INDUSTRY in specific area/region/state
020. EDUCATION; financial assistance for schools/colleges/students; quality of education/the learning environment/teaching
030. AGED/ELDERLY; social security benefits; administration of social security; medical care for the aged; medicare benefits; insuring against catastrophic illness
035. Social Security won't be around in the future; paying into a system which won't benefit me/them
040. HEALTH PROBLEMS/COST OF MEDICAL CARE; quality of medical care; medical research/training of doctors and other health personnel; hospitals; National Health insurance program

*045. Located after 330
*046. Located after 381

048. Other specific references to health problems; AIDS
050. HOUSING; providing housing for the poor/homeless; ability of young people to afford to buy homes/find homes to buy
060. POVERTY; aid to the poor/underprivileged people; help for the (truly) needy; welfare programs (such as ADC); general reference to anti-poverty programs; hunger/help for hungry people in the U.S.
090. SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS; "welfare"--NFS

091. For general or other social welfare programs; "we need to help people more"

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

099. Other specific mentions of social welfare problems

AGRICULTURE

100. FARM ECONOMICS; payment for crops/price of feed/cost of farming

103. SUBSIDIES/crop payments/government aid to farmers

120. WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS; food shortages/starvation/famine (not 406 or 407)

NATURAL RESOURCES

150. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES; conservation, ecology; protecting the environment/endangered species

151. Controlling/REGULATING GROWTH or land development; banning further growth/development in crowded or ecologically sensitive areas; preserving natural areas

153. POLLUTION; clean air/water

154. Disposal of RADIOACTIVE/TOXIC waste (dumps, landfills)

160. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES /ENERGY SOURCES; harbors, dams, canals, irrigation, flood control, navigation, reclamation; location, mining, stock-piling of minerals; water power, atomic power; development of alternative sources of energy (includes mentions of solar or nuclear power)

Agriculture OR Natural Resources:

199. OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF AGRICULTURE OR NATURAL RESOURCES PROBLEMS

LABOR: UNION-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200. LABOR/UNION PROBLEMS; union practices; job security provided workers; job safety issues; working conditions

220. Anti-union; unions too powerful

299. Other specific mention of labor or union-management problems

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

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

304. Discrimination against whites; preferred treatment given to minorities

PUBLIC ORDER

320. NARCOTICS; availability of drugs; extent of drug/alcohol addiction in the U.S.; interdiction of drugs coming to the U.S. from foreign countries; alcohol or drug related crime

330. WOMEN'S RIGHTS; ref. to women's issues; economic equality for women; ERA

*045. PRO-ABORTION; pro-choice; the right of a woman to control her body

340. CRIME/VIOLENCE; too much crime; streets aren't safe; mugging, murder, shoplifting; drug related crime

360. LAW AND ORDER; respect for the law/police; support for the police; death penalty; tougher sentences for criminals; need for more prisons

367. Against unregistered ownership of guns; legislative control of guns; "CONTROL OF GUNS"--NFS

368. For gun ownership; right to have guns; against gun control

369. EXTREMIST GROUPS/TERRORISTS; terrorist bombings/hostage-taking; political subversives; revolutionary ideas/approaches

380. General mention of MORAL/RELIGIOUS DECAY (of nation); sex, bad language, adult themes on TV

381. Family problems--divorce; proper treatment of children; decay of family (except 006); child/elder abuse (incl. sexual)

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

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

384. Religion (too) mixed up in politics; prayer in school

385. HOMOSEXUALITY; protecting civil rights of gays and lesbians; accepting the lifestyle of homosexuals; granting homosexual couples the same rights and benefits as heterosexual couples

Racial OR Public Order OR Other Domestic:

399. OTHER SPECIFIC MENTION OF RACIAL OR PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS; OTHER
MENTION OF DOMESTIC ISSUES ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS

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

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

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

404. High price of other specific items and services

405. MINIMUM WAGE, any mention; any mention of wage levels

407. Food shortages; economic aspects of food shortages, e.g., price of sugar (other references, code 120)

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

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

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

415. Against (increased) government spending; balancing of the (national) budget; against government stimulation of the economy; the size of the budget deficit

416. TAXES; general reference to tax structure; tax surcharge (NA R's direction); tax reform; other specific tax reference

417. For tax cuts; against tax surcharge; for tax reform

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

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

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

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

433. Large businesses taking over small businesses

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

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

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

451. For the regulation of interstate commerce, transportation, air travel, railways, government auto safety regulations; in favor of increased government regulation of business; mention of problems
caused by deregulation

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


460. IMMIGRATION POLICY; establishing limits on how many people from any one nation can enter the U.S.; prohibiting specified types of persons from entering the U.S.

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

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

492. International economics--general

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

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

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

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

497. International competitiveness; outsourcing; loss of jobs to foreign competition; moving jobs abroad; modernizing plants/equipment/management techniques to meet foreign competition; matching the quality of foreign goods

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

499. Other specific mention economic or business problems

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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

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

505. Relations with WESTERN EUROPE; Great Britain, France, Germany; our allies

510. VIETNAM; general reference to "the war," Indochina, Cambodia; aid

514. Latin America, South America--any references; reference to war/situation in Nicaragua; U.S. support of the Contras
515. Iran; mention of American hostages in Teheran; arms deal
516. African countries; developing areas in Africa (not 518)--any mention; U.S. response to apartheid in South Africa
519. Other specific countries/areas/trouble spots (exc. 520's, 530's)
524. MIDDLE EAST-- support or aid to Israel/Arab states; Arab/Israeli conflict; Iran-Iraq war; hostages in Lebanon/Middle East. [1990] Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf
530. RUSSIA/Eastern Europe; relations with Russia/the Communist bloc; detente/trade/negotiations with Russia -- NA whether 531 or 532
531. For PEACEFUL RELATIONS with Russia/Detente/Eastern Europe; for increased TRADE with Russia; talking/resuming negotiations with Russia on arms control/reduction (reaching/concluding a treaty is 711)
532. Against policy of Detente with Russia; COLD WAR; threat of external Communism; need to oppose/be wary of Russia
533. Prevention of Russian (Communist) expansion; mention of Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan-- any reference; references to Soviet activity in Central America/Nicaragua
539. Other specific references to Russia/Detente/Eastern Europe, etc. (including changing site/boycotting 1980 Moscow Olympics); threat of/preventing war with Russia (exc. 714)
540. FIRMNESS IN FOREIGN POLICY; maintenance of position of MILITARY/DIPLOMATIC STRENGTH (not 710-712)
550. U.S. FOREIGN (MILITARY) INVOLVEMENT/COMMITMENT, extent of U.S. Foreign involvement; military assistance/aid (exc. 524)
560. U.S. FOREIGN (ECONOMIC) INVOLVEMENT/COMMITMENTS; extent of U.S. (foreign) economic aid; "foreign aid"
570. Prevention of war; ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE; any reference
585. Obligation to TAKE CARE OF PROBLEMS AT HOME before helping foreign countries
599. Other specific mention of foreign affairs problems

NATIONAL DEFENSE
700. NATIONAL DEFENSE; defense budget; level of spending on defense
710. DISARMAMENT; general reference to ENDING OF THE ARMS RACE; nuclear proliferation; test ban treaty (not 540); SALT; INF treaty
711. For DISARMAMENT; for extension of test ban treaty; support toward ending of arms race; against (additional) expenditures on military/arms development; SALT; SDI ("Star Wars"); INF treaty
712. Against (increased) policy of DISARMAMENT; against test ban treaty;
for additional WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT; missile program; scientific/technological development in weapons/strategy; atomic bomb testing; increased DEFENSE BUDGET, increased arms expenditure (not 540); SALT; increased pay for military personnel; SDI ("Star Wars"); INF treaty

713. General or specific references to functioning and performance of defense; waste, inefficiency (not codable in 710-712)

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

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

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

760. BENEFITS FOR VETERANS; general reference

765. Allowing/accepting GAYS IN THE MILITARY

799. Other specific mention of national defense problems

ISSUES RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

820. CAMPAIGN DONATIONS/PUBLIC FINANCING OF ELECTIONS; any mentions

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

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

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

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

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

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

853. POWER OF CONGRESS--general reference
856. POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT, all other references to the Supreme Court except 857, 858

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

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

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

874. Lack of support for the President; any anti-President comments, negative reference to the PRESIDENT's quality, style, etc.

878. Mention of a specific CANDIDATE or relative of a candidate -- NFS

881. New president/administration getting started; other references specific to the President

885. PUBLIC APATHY/disinterest--all references

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

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

OTHER

995. "THERE WERE NO ISSUES"; "There were no issues, just party politics (1990, 1991)

996. "THERE WAS NO CAMPAIGN in my district" (1990, 1991)

997. Other specific mentions of important problems

998. DK

999. NA

000. INAP, no further mention, no problems (1990, 1991)
    INAP (1992)

>> PARTY DIFFERENCES CODE, 1990-1992
    - USED 1990, 1991, 1992 -

BROAD PHILOSOPHY

    - LIBERAL RESPONSES

001. More liberal, progressive--too far left
010. Acceptance of change/new ideas; less bound to status quo;
020. Quick (rash) response to problems; tackle problems quickly; impetuous; impulsive; too aggressive; take more chances; not cautious enough

030. More extreme, radical (NFS)

040. Socialistic; for welfare state; for social welfare programs; sensitive to social problems; leaves less to (interferes more with) private enterprise

050. Depends (too much) on federal government (rather than state or local government); (too) centralized, paternalism; want Washington to do everything

060. Destroy personal initiative/individual responsibility/individual dignity; recognize individual needs government help

070. Future-oriented; plan ahead; look to the future

085. Freedom to do as one chooses; less interested in strict control of social behavior; not interested in moral standards

086. Not religious

090. Other broad philosophy--liberal

BROAD PHILOSOPHY (continued)

- CONSERVATIVE RESPONSES

100. More conservative/reactionary; too far right

110. Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo; traditionalists; resist new ways of doing things; rigid

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

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

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

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

160. Initiative/responsibility/dignity of individual protected

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

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

186. (Good) Christian; strong religious beliefs

190. Other broad philosophy--conservative

GROUP REFERENCES

- PARTY SEEN AS GOOD FOR, HELPING, GIVING SPECIAL ADVANTAGE TO:

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

210. Working or little people; the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class; "average man"

212. People like me; people like us

220. Unions, "labor", labor leaders

230. Big business; industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 240); agribusiness/large farming businesses

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

240. Small businessmen
250. Middle class people; white collar people
260. Farmers
270. Blacks
280. Other racial and ethnic groups
281. The South, some portion of the south
282. The North, some portion of the north
283. White people, white people only
284. Minorities, minority groups (NA which)
285. Old people
286. The educated, intellectuals, students
290. Other groups

- GENERAL PARTY DIFFERENCES FOR GROUPS:

299. Group differences codeable in 200 or 300 series--NA which

GROUP REFERENCES (continued)

- PARTY SEEN AS BAD FOR, ANTI, KEEPING IN CHECK, PUTTING IN PLACE:

300. Divisive (sets class against class, caters to special interests (NA what), plays group politics, not for all the people; (Dems/Reps) only for themselves
310. Working or little people; the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class; "average man"
312. People like me; people like us
320. Unions, "labor", labor leaders
330. Big business; industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 340)
331. Rich people; upper classes; wealthy (powerful) people
340. Small businessmen
350. Middle class people; white collar people
360. Farmers
370. Blacks
371. Racist, prejudiced, bigoted
380. Other racial and ethnic groups; "minority groups" other or not specified
381. The South, some portion of the south
382. The North, some portion of the north
383. White people, white people only
384. Minorities, minority groups (NA which)
385. Old people
386. The educated, intellectuals, students
390. Other groups

DOMESTIC POLICY REFERENCES

- FISCAL POLICY--EASY SPENDING RESPONSES

400. Spend more freely/high spenders (NFS)
401. Spend much relative to what is accomplished; wasteful, not careful with spending
402. Spend much relative to money available; spend us deeper in debt; deficit spending
403. Spend under special circumstances, such as hard times
404. Bring cheap money; more money circulating
405. Other easy spending response
406. Raise taxes--NFS; keep taxes high; seek to increase government revenues
- FISCAL POLICY--CAUTIOUS SPENDING RESPONSES

500. Spend less freely; economy in government (NFS)
501. Spend little relative to what is accomplished; less wasteful/more careful with government (taxpayers') money
502. Spend little relative to money available; reduce debt, keep debt from getting higher, balanced budget
503. Spend little even when special circumstances might warrant
504. For sound money/tight money, deflation
505. Other cautious spending response
506. Cut taxes--NFS; keep taxes low; seek to decrease government revenues
507. Cut income taxes; will not increase income taxes; rely on taxes other than income tax to provide government revenue

- FISCAL POLICY--GENERAL SPENDING RESPONSES

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

- ASSOCIATION OF PARTY WITH GOOD/POSITIVE DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

411. Responsible promised (NA what); restraint on promises, realistic, doesn't promise too much
412. Don't have (too much) government control over the economy; or lets business get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.
413. Good government control of the economy, business
415. Good for the nation's economy--general positive reference
420. Prosperity in nation; good times for all, high national production, avoidance of depression, high employment
431. Price inflation held in check; lower cost of living
435. Propose/enact fair taxes; believe everyone should be taxed the same/that taxes should be even-handed.
436. Give tax breaks to the poor/working/middle class people; tax policies favor the lower/middle classes
440. Local personal good times economically; head of family gets (keeps) better job (wages) when party is in power, family better off economically under this party (no direct government benefits like social security mentioned)
450. Honesty and integrity--characteristics of the party or administration (local or national), other similar characteristics of the party
451. One party has more experience, is better, smarter, more united
480. (Only) party has a philosophy/program/platform; stands for something
490. Other positive domestic associations
491. General mention of unemployment--neutral or NA direction
492. General mention of inflation--neutral or NA direction
493. General mention of economic policy/handling of the economy

- GENERAL DOMESTIC POLICY RESPONSES

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

- ASSOCIATION OF PARTY WITH BAD/NEGATIVE DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
511. Irresponsible promises (NA what); promises too much; unrealistic, pie-in-the sky; can't fulfill promises
512. Have (too much) govt control over the economy; or does not let business get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.
513. (Poor) government control of the economy
515. Bad for the nation's economy, general negative reference
520. Hard times, depression in nation, much unemployment, low (over) production
531. Create/does not control price inflation; high cost of living in nation
535. Propose/enact unfair taxes; show favoritism/give tax breaks to certain groups or types of people
540. Local/personal hard times economically; head of family gets laid off (poorer wages) when party is in power; family worse off economically under this party
550. Dishonesty/corruption (nepotism, graft, patronage) of party or administration (local or national); other similar characteristics of the party; Watergate
551. One party has less experience/is worse/not as smart; party is not (is less) unified
580. Party has no philosophy/programs/platform; doesn't stand for anything
590. Other negative domestic association with party

- SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES FAVORED BY PARTY

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

- SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES--NEUTRAL OR NA DIRECTION

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

- SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES OPPOSED BY PARTY

700. Minimum wage or unemployment compensation; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation
701. Social Security; against raising benefits
710. Medical (health) insurance; against medical card for aged; against socialized medicine, medicare
712. Housing; aid to the homeless
720. Government control of utilities; for private power; less interested in conservation; public works; mention of ecology, environment
730. Federal aid to education; against or drag feet on aid to education
731. Bussing; forced integration
732. Other federal control of education or schools response; school choice plans
734. Gun control
740. Civil rights; against or drag feet on civil rights legislation; leave it to states
741. Following a tough or hard line in maintenance of law and order/prevention of crime, etc.; police state; imposing the death penalty (88)
742. Following a soft line in maintenance of law and order/prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)
743. Property rights; open housing
744. Policies which would divide country; have civil war; race war; want to unite the country
750. High tariffs; want free trade
FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES

800. War; get us into war (faster); party associated with war; militarist
810. Peace; more likely to keep peace; party associated with peace
820. Internationalist; more for foreign aid, government activities abroad; cooperate with allies, U.N.; "more for foreign aid/trade"
825. Foreign aid/trade, NA direction
830. Isolationist; avoid foreign activities; cut foreign aid (military or economic); "cut foreign aid/trade"
840. National security; for strong national defense (spending); strong (firm) (too aggressive) posture toward communism (Russia); too much defense spending
845. National defense--general, NA or neutral direction
850. Inadequate national security; fail to maintain (spend for) defense; weak posture toward communism (Russia)
860. Specific trouble spots
870. Control of nuclear weapons
880. Strong foreign policy
881. Weak foreign policy
884. Space; space policy
890. Other foreign policy--other substantive foreign policy mentions (direction of response usually indicated)
891. Mention of "foreign policy" difference but no substance or direction given (e.g., usual response is "the two parties or candidates differ on foreign policy, on how they will handle foreign policy")

MISCELLANEOUS AND NO PARTY DIFFERENCES RESPONSES

900. Miscellaneous other party differences
901. (Only) one party is more successful than the others; wins elections; is (is not) majority party, etc.
902. (Only) one party is less successful than the others; doesn't win elections much; is the minority party
910. Personality/candidate only mentions--candidate is dangerous, fanatic, aggressive, courageous, honest, untrustworthy, impulsive, outspoken, firm, dishonest, negative, lack of integrity, bad politician, etc. (but code 371 racist, prejudiced, bigoted)
920. Reference to probable inability to get things done, e.g., gain congressional support
930. Leadership mentions--a good (bad) leader, is head of the party (R must specifically mention the candidate as leader or head of the party), or one party has better leadership than another
980. The parties are different; everything about them is different (NA what the differences are)
NO DIFFERENCE ("NO" OR "DK")

991. There used to be differences, but not now
992. Indicate dissatisfaction with the lack of differences
993. Favorable to both parties, e.g., both parties are seeking to serve the people
994. Indicates that individual candidates are more important than parties anyhow
995. Unfavorable to both parties, e.g., both parties are just after money
996. On variation within parties
997. Other comments

998. DK (Code in 1st var only)
999. NA (Code in 1st var only)

000. No party differences ("No" or "DK" and no further comment); no further second or third differences

>> 1992 LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE CODE
- USED 1992 ONLY -

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY

010. Acceptance of change/new ideas; less bound to status quo, more open to new ideas/ways of doing things; flexible, innovative, "modern", progressive
110. Resistance to change/new ideas; stick to (protect) status quo, resist new ways of doing things; rigid, set in ways, old-fashioned

020. Quick (rash) response to problems; tackle problems quickly; impetuous, impulsive, (too) aggressive, take more chances, not cautious (enough)
120. Slow (cautious) response to problems, do-nothing, lets things go, avoid risk

021. Irresponsible; does not worry about consequences; "anything goes" attitude
121. Thoughtful; worries about consequences

030. Independence of thought, ideas; think on their own; don't (always) follow party directives; outspoken activist, go-getters; look at both sides of question; more likely to compromise/give and take on an issue
130. Don't think independently; compliant, disciplined, follow party directives; look at only one side of issues

035. Consistent; takes firm stands; decisive; determined; stubborn
135. Inconsistent, they switch positions/do not take firm stand on issues; are indecisive

040. For equality, equal rights for everybody; "no 'stuffed shirts'"; talk on people's level; willing to listen to people, people like
140. Elitist; favors maintaining special privileges for some
------
050. Extreme, radical, far left (not further specified)
150. Moderate, middle-of-road, less extreme (not further specified)
155. Reactionary, far right (not further specified)
------
060. Cares about giving to, helping others; compassionate; generous; do-gooder
160. Self-centered, cares primarily about self
------
061. Sensitive to social problems; concerned with social reform; interested in improving social conditions; for equalizing distribution of income
161. Unaware of social problems; not favoring social reform; not interested in improving social conditions; against equalizing/redistribution of income
------
070. Future-oriented, plan ahead, look to the future
170. Not future-oriented, don't plan ahead, don't worry about the future; short-sighted
------
071. Idealist, not realistic about what is possible
171. Pragmatic; down to earth, realistic
------
080. Socialistic, for welfare state, for social welfare programs, for government intervention in social problems; leaves less to (interferes more with) private enterprise
180. For free enterprise, capitalism, against socialism (code "help big business" under group references); for development of private enterprise, against government expansion into areas of private enterprise; against government intervention in social problems, leaves individuals to fend off on their own
------
081. Depends (too much) on federal government (rather than state or local government); (too) centralized, paternalism, want Washington to do everything
181. For states' rights, local government, less interference from Washington at local level, against powerful federal government
------
082. Destroy personal initiative/individual responsibility/individual dignity; recognize individual needs government help
182. Initiative/Responsibility/Dignity of individual protected
------
083. Humanistic; care (more) about people; for the benefit of the person
183. Less/Not humanistic; less/not concerned about people
------
084. Patriotic, nationalist; looks out for good of our country; pride in government/country/Constitution; has the country's interest at heart
184. Less patriotic, less nationalist; not enough pride in government/country/Constitution; willing to take care of other people (e.g., refugees) before taking care of people at home
------
085. Definite moral standards/stands; concern for/control of public morality
185. Freedom to do as one chooses; less interested in strict control
anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
of social behavior; not interested in setting moral standards
-----
086.  (Good) Christian; strong religious beliefs
186.  Not religious
-----
087.  Adhere to/uphold/respect the Constitution; live up to/stick to what the Constitution says
187.  Deviate from/ignore/don't respect the Constitution; interpret the Constitution to suit their needs; ignore the Constitution when it suits their purposes
-----
088.  Support/uphold/defend the Bill of Rights; protect the right to freedom of speech/press-religion, etc.; support the ACLU
188.  Seek to curtail/fail to protect/unwilling to observe the Bill of Rights; willing to put limits in freedom of speech/press/religion, etc.; doesn't support the ACLU
089.  (More) Concerned about human rights; places (greater) importance on the protection of human rights.
189.  Less/not concerned about human rights; does not place/places less importance on the protection of human rights.
-----
090.  Other general philosophy reference pertaining to liberals
190.  Other general philosophy reference pertaining to conservatives

FISCAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY REFERENCES

- FISCAL POLICY--EASY SPENDING RESPONSES
  400.  Spend more freely/high spenders (NFS); liberal economic policy; favor government spending
  401.  Spend much relative to what is accomplished, wasteful, not careful with spending
  402.  Spend much relative to money available; spend us deeper in debt
  403.  Spend under special circumstances, such as hard times
  404.  Bring cheap money, more money circulating
  405.  Other easy spending responses
  406.  Want to raise taxes--NFS; want to keep taxes high/increase government revenues
  407.  Will increase income taxes; will not cut income taxes; will rely on increase in/high income tax to provide government revenues

- FISCAL POLICY--CAUTIOUS SPENDING RESPONSES
  500.  Spend less freely, economize in government (NFS); tight economic policy; oppose government spending
  501.  Spend little relative to what is accomplished, less wasteful/more careful with government (taxpayers') money
  502.  Spend little relative to money available, reduce debt; keep debt from getting higher, balanced budget
  503.  Spend little even when special circumstances might warrant
  504.  For sound money, tight money, deflation
  505.  Other cautious spending responses
  506.  Want to cut taxes--NFS; want to keep taxes low/decrease government revenues
  507.  Will cut income taxes; will not increase income taxes; will rely on taxes other than income tax to provide government revenue
  512.  Favor (too much) government control over economy; doesn't let
412. Don't favor (too much) government control over economy; lets business get more involved/handle problems of poverty/unemployment, etc.

490. Other reference to fiscal and economic policy

435. Propose/enact fair taxes; believe everyone should be taxed the same/that taxes should be even-handed

535. Propose/enact unfair taxes; show favoritism/give tax breaks to certain groups or types of people

436. Give tax breaks to the poor/working/middle class people; tax policies favor the lower/middle classes

536. Give tax breaks to the wealthy/corporations; tax policies favor the rich/powerful/upper classes

SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES FAVORED BY LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE

600. Minimum wage legislation; favors raising minimum wage, or favors raising unemployment compensation

601. Social security, government pension rates

603. Full employment policies; government commitment to provide a job for everyone who wants to work

610. Medical (health) insurance, medical care for the aged, socialized medicine, Medicare

620. Government control of utilities, more attention to conservation; public works, mention of ecology, environment

630. Federal aid to education/school-building, teachers' pay higher

631. Busing; forced integration

632. Other federal control of education or schools response

633. Prayer in schools

640. Civil rights, insist more strongly on civil rights

641. Law and order--hard line (or NA line); want a police state; support death penalty (88)

642. Law and order--soft line; oppose death penalty (88)

643. Property rights, open housing

644. Policies which would divide country, have civil war, race war

650. Higher tariffs, less free trade

660. "Wet" legislation, anti-prohibition

670. General mention of social welfare, "give-away programs"

671. Poverty program

672. Employment (job) training programs, job corps, etc.

673. Food stamps

674. Provides for/support/spend (more) for child care or parental leave policy; license/fund day care facilities

680. Farm policy

681. Abortion; birth control

682. Women's rights; ERA

683. Legalization of pot, lower penalties/lenient drug laws or enforcement

684. Gay rights, homosexuals

685. Nuclear power, construction of nuclear plants

686. Gun control

690. Other specific domestic policy favored

SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES OPPOSED BY LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE
Minimum wage or unemployment compensation; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation

Social security, against raising benefits

Full employment policies; government commitment to provide a job for everyone who wants to work

Medical (health) insurance, against medical care for the aged, against socialized medicine, Medicare

Government control of utilities, for private power; less interested in conservation; public works, mention of ecology, environment

Federal aid to education; against or drag feet on aid to education

Busing; forced integration

Other federal control of education or schools response

Prayer in schools

Civil rights, against or drag feet on civil rights legislation, leave it to states

Following a tough or hard line in maintenance of law and order; police state; prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)

Following a soft line in maintenance of law and order; police state; prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)

Property rights, open housing

Policies which would divide country, have civil war, race war; want to unite the country

High tariffs, want free trade

Repeal; want prohibition; "dry"

General mention of social welfare, "give-away programs"

Poverty program

Employment (job) training programs, job corps

Food stamps

Provide for/support/spend (more) for child care or parental leave policy; license/fund day care facilities

Farm policy

Abortion; birth control

Women's rights; ERA

Legalization of pot, lower penalties/lenient drug laws

Gay rights, homosexuals

Nuclear power, construction of nuclear plants

Gun control

Other domestic policy opposed

GROUP REFERENCES

- LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE GOOD FOR/HELPS/GIVES SPECIAL ADVANTAGE TO:

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

Working or little people, the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class, "average man"

People like me, people like us

Unions, "labor", labor leaders

Big business, industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 240)

Rich people, upper classes, wealthy (powerful) people

Small businessmen

Middle class people, white collar people

Farmers
Blacks
Other racial and ethnic groups
The South, some portion of the south
The North, some portion of the north
White people, white people only
Minorities, minority groups (NA which)
Old people
The educated, intellectuals, students
Other groups
Group reference codeable in 200 or 300 series, NA which

- LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE BAD FOR/ANTI/KEEPS IN CHECK/PUTS IN PLACE:

Divisive, sets class against class, caters to special interests (NA what), plays group politics; not for all the people; (LIBS/CONS) only for themselves
Working or little people, the common (poor, lowly) people, the working class, "average man"
People like me, people like us
Unions, "labor", labor leaders
Big business, industry, "business(men)", Wall Street (except small businessman, code 340)
Rich people, upper classes, wealthy (powerful) people
Small businessmen
Middle class people, white collar people
Farmers
Blacks
Racist, prejudiced, bigoted
Other racial and ethnic groups; "minority groups," other or NFS
The South, some portion of the south
The North, some portion of the north
White people, white people only
Minorities, minority groups (NA which)
Old people
The educated, intellectuals, students
Other groups

FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES

War; get us into war (faster); liberal/conservative associated with war, military
Peace; more likely to keep peace, liberal/conservative associated with peace (no mention of Vietnam specifically)
Internationalist; more for foreign aid/trade, government activities abroad; cooperate with allies; U.N. "more for foreign aid/trade"
Isolationist; avoid foreign activities, cut foreign aid/trade (military or economic); "cut foreign aid/trade"
National security; for strong national defense (spending); strong (firm) (too aggressive) posture toward communism (Russia); too much defense spending
Inadequate national security; fail to maintain (spend for) defense; weak posture toward communism (Russia)
Specific trouble spots
Control of nuclear weapons
Strong foreign policy
881. Weak foreign policy
890. Other foreign policy--other substantive foreign policy mentions (direction of response usually indicated)
891. Mention of "foreign policy" difference, but no substance or direction given (e.g., usually response is "they differ on foreign policy or in how they will handle foreign policy")

MISCELLANEOUS

900. Other miscellaneous reference pertaining to liberals
901. Other miscellaneous reference pertaining to conservatives

902. Liberal defined in terms of specific national figure or Democratic party
903. Conservative defined in terms of specific national figure or Republican party

998. DK
999. NA

000. INAP

>> CANDIDATE NUMBERS CODE, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1992 -

FOR USE WITH: RECALL, THERMOMETERS, LIKES/DISLIKES, 'MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM' HOUSE CANDIDATES, INCUMBENCY, ALL CONTACTS, VOTE, NONVOTER PREFERENCE. [NOT FOR USE WITH SUPPORT VAR -- SEE SUPPORT MASTER CODES]

SENATE:

10. Third party or independent Senate candidate
**
11. Democratic candidate in open Senate race
12. Republican candidate in open Senate race
13. Democratic Senate incumbent
14. Republican Senate incumbent
15. Democratic Senate challenger
16. Republican Senate challenger
17. Democratic Senator, no race in state
18. Republican Senator, no race in state
19. Democratic Senator, term not up in state with race
21. Democratic Senator--retiring (state with open race)
22. Republican Senator--retiring (state with open race)
27. Democratic Senator, no race in state
28. Republican Senator, no race in state
29. Republican Senator, term not up in state with
HOUSE:  
30. Third party or independent House candidate **
31. Democratic candidate in open House race
32. Republican candidate in open House race
33. Democratic House incumbent
34. Republican House incumbent
35. Democratic House challenger
36. Republican House challenger
37. Democratic Representative--retiring (district with open race)
38. Republican Representative--retiring (district with open race)

GOVERNOR:  
50. Third party or independent Gubernatorial candidate **
[NOT USED 1992]  
51. Democratic candidate in open Gubernatorial race
52. Republican candidate in open Gubernatorial race
53. Democratic Gubernatorial incumbent
54. Republican Gubernatorial incumbent
55. Democratic Gubernatorial challenger
56. Republican Gubernatorial challenger
57. Democratic governor, no race in state
58. Republican governor, no race in state
59. Democratic governor--retiring (state with open race)
60. Republican governor--retiring (state with open race)

OTHER:  
90. Both Democratic and Republican candidates (USED IN INCUMBENCY VAR ONLY)
97. Name given not on Candidate List [NOT USED 1990--SEE NOTE BELOW]

MD:  
98. DK; refused to name candidate
99. NA
00. INAP

++VOTED OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF IW:  District with no running incumbent:  (VOTE VAR ONLY)
81. Democratic candidate
82. Republican candidate

District with running incumbent: (VOTE VAR ONLY)
83. Democratic incumbent
84. Republican incumbent
85. Democratic challenger
86. Republican challenger

All districts:  (VOTE VAR ONLY)
Page 121
++ CODES 80-86, 91, 92 ARE NOT USED IN VARS OTHER THAN VOTE VARS.

** In 1992, if 3rd party/independent candidate named, this code was used only if name appears on candidate list (if name not on candidate list, code 97 is used).

GENERAL NOTE: IN THOSE QUESTIONS WHERE R IS NOT READ NAMES OF CANDIDATES BUT R SUPPLIES A CANDIDATE NAME OF HIS/HER OWN CONSTRUCTION [I.E., IN RECALL AND FOR 'MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN DISTRICT' HOUSE CANDIDATE], RESPONDENTS SOMETIMES IN ERROR GIVE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES OR NAMES OF NONRUNNING OFFICEHOLDERS. IF SUCH A NAME IS DETERMINED TO BE APPROPRIATE FOR R'S STATE/CD AND THE NAME IS CODEABLE FROM THE CANDIDATE LIST USED, WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE 'INCORRECT' NAME IS STILL CODED. (HOWEVER, IN 1992 SEE ** FOR 3RD/PARTY AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES). [NOTE: IF R NAMES CANDIDATES FROM DISTRICTS OTHER THAN DISTRICT CORRESPONDING TO R'S SAMPLE LOCATION, THOSE CANDIDATES' CODES ARE NOT CODED--97 IS USED.]

1990 NOTE: CODE 97 WAS NOT USED IN 1990. CASES WHICH IN PRIOR YEARS (AND AGAIN IN 1992) HAD BEEN CODED 97 'NAME NOT ON CANDIDATE LIST' WERE IN 1990 FOLDED INTO CODES 10, 30, OR 50 TOGETHER WITH THIRD PARTY AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

1992 NOTE: IN 1992, CODE 97 INCLUDES INSTANCES WHERE R VOTED STRAIGHT MAJOR PARTY TICKET BUT NO CANDIDATE FOR R'S PARTY RAN FOR GIVEN OFFICE (OR: R INSISTS VOTED FOR A MAJOR PARTY'S CANDIDATE BUT NO CANDIDATE RAN FOR GIVEN OFFICE REPRESENTING NAMED MAJOR PARTY).

>> CANDIDATE SUPPORT CODE, 1990-1992

USED 1990, 1992

(FOR USE WITH Q. G2A)

Note: in 1992 codes 3 and 4 were reversed in coding; in previous years code 4 was nonincumbent Republican presidential candidate and code 3 was nonincumbent Democratic candidate.

REPUBLICAN: [1992 ONLY]

PRESIDENTIAL: 01. Incumbent Presidential Republican

[1992 ONLY] 03. Nonincumbent Presidential candidate, Republican

SENATE: 12. US Senate candidate, Republican,
in race w/o incumbent
14. US Senate incumbent candidate, Republican
16. US Senate challenger candidate, Republican
18. US Senator, Republican, no race in state +++
22. Retiring US Senator, Republican +++
28. US Senator, Republican, no race in state +++
29. US Senator, Republican, term not up in state w/race +++
------------------------------------------------------------------------
HOUSE: 32. US House candidate, Republican, in race w/o incumbent
34. US House incumbent candidate, Republican
36. US House challenger candidate, Republican
42. Retiring US House Representative, Republican +++
------------------------------------------------------------------------
GOVERNOR: 52. Gubernatorial candidate, Republican, in race w/o incumbent
54. Gubernatorial incumbent candidate, Republican
56. Gubernatorial challenger candidate, Republican
58. Governor, Republican, no race in state +++
62. Retiring governor, Republican +++
------------------------------------------------------------------------
MISCELLANEOUS: 72. NA which candidate(s), Republican
74. Other candidate not listed above, Republican
76. Republican party
------------------------------------------------------------------------
DEMOCRATIC: 02. Incumbent Presidential candidate, Democratic [1992 ONLY]
04. Nonincumbent Presidential candidate, Democratic
------------------------------------------------------------------------
SENATE: 11. US Senate candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
13. US Senate incumbent candidate, Democratic
15. US Senate challenger candidate, Democratic
17. US Senator, Democratic, no race in state +++
19. US Senator, Democratic, term not up in state w/race +++
21. Retiring US Senator, Democratic
27. US Senator, Democratic, no race in state

**HOUSE:**
31. US House candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
33. US House incumbent candidate, Democratic
35. US House challenger candidate, Democratic
41. Retiring US House Representative, Democratic

**GOVERNOR:**
51. Gubernatorial candidate, Democratic, in race w/o incumbent
53. Gubernatorial incumbent candidate, Democratic
55. Gubernatorial challenger candidate, Democratic
57. Governor, Democratic, no race in state
61. Retiring Governor, Democratic

**MISCELLANEOUS:**
71. NA which candidate(s), Democratic
73. Other candidate not listed above, Democratic
75. Democratic party

**OTHER:**
05. Presidential candidate, independent (1992 only)
10. Independent or 3rd party Senate candidate
30. Independent or 3rd party House candidate
50. Independent or 3rd party Gubernatorial candidate
80. Other minor party or minor independent candidate--any office level
85. 3rd/other party
95. Other candidate(s) for state/local offices (office given but party NA), or non-party candidate
96. Other groups/individuals which are neither parties nor organized supporters of specific cands
97. Candidate name given but office and party NA
98. DK
99. NA

+++ NAMES USED ONLY IN ERROR BY R

*** TO BE USED ONLY WHEN CANDIDATE APPEARS ON CANDIDATE LIST

>> TYPE OF RACE CODE, 1990-1992
HOUSE

DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT RUNNING

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

REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT RUNNING

21. Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
23. Republican incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
24. Republican incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
29. Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

OTHER INCUMBENT RUNNING

31. Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
32. Other incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
34. Other incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED

TWO INCUMBENTS RUNNING

45. Two Republican incumbents running due to redistricting [1992 only, LA06]

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING

51. Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
52. Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
53. Democratic incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
55. Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
56. Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES
57. Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES
59. Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES

61. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
62. Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
63. Republican incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
65. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
66. Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES
67. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES
69. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES

OTHER

85. Typerace undefined due to redistricting [1992 only]

SENATE

DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT RUNNING

Page 125
12. Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
13. Democratic incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
14. Democratic incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
19. Democratic incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT RUNNING

21. Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
23. Republican incumbent running -- OTHER CHALLENGER
24. Republican incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED
29. Republican incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CHALLENGERS

OTHER INCUMBENT RUNNING

31. Other incumbent running -- DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER
32. Other incumbent running -- REPUBLICAN CHALLENGER
34. Other incumbent running -- UNOPPOSED

NO INCUMBENT RUNNING

51. Democratic incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
52. Democratic incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
53. Democratic incumbent not running -- OTHER CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED
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66. Republican incumbent not running -- REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES
67. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER CANDIDATES
69. Republican incumbent not running -- DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN AND OTHER CANDIDATES

NO RACE IN STATE

81. DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENTS, no race in state
82. REPUBLICAN INCUMBENTS, no race in state
85. DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN INCUMBENTS, no race in state

TWO RACES IN STATE

95. Regular Senate election (open race, Republican incumbent not running) and special Senate election [1992 only, California]

TYPE OF RACE BY STATE AND 1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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WI09  21  21

WV01  14  81

WY98  21  82

(* 2 Senate races)

>> 1990 RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE MASTER CODE

Note: religious preference master code used in 1992 is almost, but not exactly, the same as used in 1990. The 1992 religious preference codes appear within the codebook 1992 religion summary variable. [The minor changes from 1990 to 1992 are provided in the 1992 variable].

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

ADVENTIST

100. 7th Day Adventist
102. Fundamentalist Adventist (Worldwide Church of God)
109. Adventist (NFS)

ANGLICAN

110. Episcopalian; Anglican

BAPTIST

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

CONGREGATIONAL

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

EUROPEAN FREE CHURCH (ANABAPTISTS)

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

HOLINESS
180. Christian and Missionary Alliance (CMA)
181. Church of God (Anderson, IN)
182. Church of the Nazarene
183. Free Methodist Church
184. Salvation Army
185. Wesleyan Church
199. Holiness (NFS); Church of God (NFS); not Charismatic/Pentecostal in Q.X7

INDEPENDENT-FUNDAMENTALIST

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

LUTHERAN

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

METHODIST

230. United Methodist Church; Evangelical United Brethren
231. African Methodist Episcopal Church*
232. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*
233. Christian Methodist Episcopal Church*
249. Methodist (NFS)
PENTECOSTAL

250. Assemblies of God
251. Church of God (Cleveland, TN)
252. Church of God (Huntsville, AL)
253. International Church of the Four Square Gospel
254. Pentecostal Church of God
255. Pentecostal Holiness Church
256. United Pentecostal Church International
257. Church of God in Christ (incl. NA whether 258)*
258. Church of God in Christ (International)*
260. Church of God of the Apostolic Faith
268. Spanish Pentecostal
269. Pentecostal (NFS); Church of God (NFS); Charismatic/Pentecostal in Q.X7

PRESBYTERIAN

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

REFORMED

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

RESTORATIONIST

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

NON-TRADITIONAL PROTESTANTS

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

ROMAN CATHOLIC

400. Roman Catholic

JEWISH

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

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

NON-CHRISTIAN/NON-JEWSH

720. Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam
721. Buddhist
722. Hindu
723. Bahai
724. American Indian Religions (Native American Religions)
729. Other non-Christian/non-Jewish
790. Religious/ethical cults

OTHER/NO RELIGION/MISSING DATA

800. Agnostics
801. Atheists

995. None, no preference
997. Other

* = Predominantly Black
>> 1991 GULF WAR GOOD/BAD EFFECTS

Note: Gulf War good/bad effects codes used in 1992 are almost, but not exactly, the same as used in 1990. The 1992 Gulf War good/bad effects codes appear within the codebook 1992 Gulf War variables 3618-3622, 3624-3628.

Good Effects

11. National Unity--united the country; showed we can pull together in a crisis/will support our troops in war
12. National Confidence--raised our self-esteem/self-confidence; showed we are willing to stand up for ourselves/not willing to be pushed around; put to rest the self-doubts/bad feelings over the Viet Nam war.
13. Patriotism--increased pride in the nation/flag; made people proud to be American
16. U.S. Troops--low U.S. casualties; brought soldiers back safely; troops performed well; good leaders emerged during the war
17. The Military--raised the morale/pride of our armed forces; increased respect for the military/veterans; gave the Viet Nam veterans the approval/recognition they deserve
18. Military Victory--we won; proved we are capable of winning a war; showed that we could go into a war to win; demonstrated that we could win a war quickly/with minimum casualties
19. Military Capability--successfully tested our military capability; proved our high technology weapons would work; proved that a volunteer army could fight/defend the U.S.; raised confidence in our defense systems/program; gave us experience in fighting against Soviet
21. Respect--other nations have more respect for us; it made the U.S. well-liked; demonstrated U.S. leadership in the world; showed the world that we are powerful; strengthened our position in the world; will make other countries think twice before tangling with us
22. Resolution--showed we are willing to back up our words with actions/that we mean what we say/that we keep our promises
23. New World Order--showed we will stand up to aggression/will protect our interests/are willing to fight for what is right; shows we will protect weaker countries from aggression by big countries/that we will defend freedom and democracy throughout the world; brought the U.S. recognition as a peace-keeping nation/force; might deter other dictators from trying the same thing in the future; increased the chances/opportunity for world peace
24. Collective Security--proved that the nations of the world could work together for the good of mankind; strengthened the United Nations as a force for peace
31. U.S. Economy--strengthened/helped the economy; decreased the
32. Oil--secured our oil supply; we can get the oil we need/more oil now; lowered the price of oil/gasoline; kept Saddam Hussein from taking control of the world's oil supply.
31. Mideast Stability--increased the stability/prospects for peace in the mideast.
41. Relations with Mideast Nations--improved our relations with Israel/Arab countries/Gulf states.
43. Kuwait--helped/liberated Kuwait; drove Iraq/Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.
44. Iraq--defeated Iraq; destroyed Saddam Hussein's military strength/ability to make nuclear or biological weapons; stopped Iraq/Saddam Hussein from taking over other countries; cut Iraq/Saddam Hussein down to size.
49. Other Good Effects

Bad Effects

51. Tarnished U.S. Image (NFS)--projected a bad image of U.S. to the world/in poor countries/in the mideast; lost us the respect of other nations; generated ill will/made enemies for us in other countries.
52. Aggressor Nation--gives us the image of being an aggressor/warmonger nation; makes us appear willing to fight for pay for anyone who has the money; makes it easier for us to use force again when faced with an international problem; might make us overconfident in our ability to get our way by use of force.
53. International Policeman--made ourselves the international policeman; obligated ourselves to give military protection to all/other (small) countries.
61. Foreign Deaths--a lot of innocent people in the mideast were killed, displaced or wounded; deaths in Israel from missile attacks; Iraqis killed during and after the war.
62. Environmental Damage--burning oil wells polluting the air; oil released into the Gulf polluting water and beaches; damage done to wild fowl and sealife.
63. War Damage--damage done to countries in the mideast; we will have to pay for/be responsible for cleaning up the damage done to Iraq/Kuwait/Israel during the war.
64. Deepened Our Involvement--we are now more deeply involved in the politics of the mideast/in the Arab-Israeli problem.
71. Hurt the U.S. Economy--caused a recession; people lost their jobs/can't find jobs.
72. Energy Costs--increased the cost of oil/gasoline; didn't lower/change the cost of oil/gasoline; will decrease or has decreased the supply of oil in the world/destroyed oil wells.
73. Oil Dependency--increased our dependence on (mideast) oil for energy; made us less willing to develop other sources of energy.
74. Financial Cost--we spent a lot of money; lost a lot of supplies/armaments/equipment; need to raise taxes to pay for the war; increased our national debt.
75. Neglected Domestic Needs--money diverted from domestic programs/needs in order to finance the war.
76. Defense Spending--will encourage increased spending on defense; will lessen pressure to cut defense spending.
77. Effect on U.S. Civilians--disrupted the lives of
people called into the service/sent overseas; caused hardship for families of reservists called to active duty; created stress/emotional problems for children

81. Left Saddam in Power--didn't get rid of/punish Saddam Hussein; didn't finish the job
82. Kuwait Not a Democracy--failure of Kuwait to establish a democratic government; repression/injustice being committed in Kuwait since the end of the war
83. Failed Rebellion--we encouraged Iraqis to rebel against Saddam Hussein then didn't support them/ left them to fight alone; Kurdish refugee problem--all mentions
84. Troops Still in Iraq--we still have forces in Iraq; the war is not over yet
87. Solved No Problems--didn't resolve any of the problem in the mideast; didn't cause the countries in the mideast to unite/get along better; didn't bring peace to the mideast
88. Didn't Accomplish Anything (NFS)--everything about the war was bad; nothing good came from the war; nothing (good) was accomplished
89. Other Bad Effects

Unspecific or Missing Data (in response to Good or Bad Effects)

95. Nothing that I can pinpoint/think of right now (ONLY answer given by R)
96. I can't explain it/put it into words (ONLY answer given by R)
97. Other Miscellaneous Response
98. DK; haven't really thought about it (first mention only)
99. NA; refused; R only mentions loss of American lives/people losing loved ones in the war (first mention only)
00. Inap

>> 1991 SOURCE OF JURORS' NAMES

01. Voter registration/list; voter rolls; "registration list"--NFS.
02. Drivers license list; car registration list; Bureau of Motor Vehicles; DMV
03. Property/real estate tax list; property/home owners list; "taxpayer list/records"--NFS
04. State/Federal tax list; Internal Revenue Service.
05. Draft registration list.
06. Social Security list.
07. Work force lists; list of employed people.
11. The census.
18. From lists of home/street addresses - NFS.
19. All residents/people living in the area -- NFS.
21. From banks.
22. From the Board of Education.
23. From the Post Office.
31. Volunteers; you can put your name in to be a juror.
32. Names drawn at random/ by lottery -- NFS.
97. Other
98. DK
99. NA; refused

>> Original Documentation for 1990 National Election Study

I. General information

The NES/CPS American National Election Study 1990 was conducted by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research, under the general direction of principal investigators Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder and Steven J. Rosenstone. Santa Traugott is the Project Manager for the National Election Studies. Giovanna Morchio was the 1990 Election Study manager for NES, over-seeing the study from very early planning stages through data release.

This is the twenty-first in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Political Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center and the Center for Political Studies, and it is the seventh such study to be conducted under the auspices of National Science Foundation Grants providing long-term support for the national election studies. Both the 1990 National Election Study and the Vote Validation Study were funded under grant number SES-8808361. Since 1978 the NES election studies have been designed by a National Board of Overseers, the members of which meet several times a year to plan content and administration of the major study components.

Board members during the planning of the 1990 National Election Study included: Morris P. Fiorina, Harvard University, Chair; Richard A. Brody, Stanford University; Stanley Feldman, University of Kentucky; Edie N. Goldenberg, University of Michigan; Mary Jackman, University of California at Davis, Gary C. Jacobson, University of California at San Diego; Stanley Kelley, Jr., Princeton University; Thomas Mann, The Brookings Institution; Douglas Rivers, Stanford University; John Zaller, the University of
As part of the planning process, a special planning committee was appointed, a pilot study conducted, and stimulus letters sent to the members of the scholarly community soliciting input on study plans. The 1990 Study Planning Committee included Kinder and Miller, several Board members (Mann, Co-chair; Brody; Feldman; Jackman; Miller, ex officio; and Rosenstone, ex officio and Co-chair), and four other scholars (Jon Krosnick, Ohio State University; Gregory Markus and Vincent Price, University of Michigan; and David Leege, Notre Dame University).

A two-wave pilot study was carried out in July and September of 1989 for the purpose of developing new instrumentation for the 1990 Election Study. New items were tested in the area of religious attitudes and denominational affiliation, media exposure and the type of information recalled, and individualism. A significant portion of the study was devoted to experiments contrasting different instrumentation for issue questions: seven-point scales versus branching response alternatives; "framed" versus "stripped" questions; unipolar versus bipolar scales; and filtered versus unfiltered questions.

Data from the 1989 Pilot Study are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9295). Results from the pilot study (as summarized in Pilot Study Reports, page xix) were used by the Planning Committee in formulating recommendations to the Board about study content for the 1990 Election Study.

The 1991 membership of the NES Board of Overseers is: Stanley Feldman, State University of New York, Stony Brook; Morris J. Fiorina, Harvard University; Mary Jackman, University of California, Davis; Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego; David Leege, Notre Dame University; Thomas Mann, The Brookings Institution; Douglas Rivers, Stanford University; John Zaller, University of California, Los Angeles.

II. Survey Content and Administration

SURVEY CONTENT

The Board of Overseers balanced a number of considerations in selecting content for the Post-Election Survey. There was, as always, the necessity of maintaining continuity with past surveys. All congressional time-series items were evaluated by the Board, and input was solicited from the user community about whether each should be used for the 1990 Study.

The items that fall into the time-series, or "core" category, are: campaign attention; likes and dislikes of political parties; likes and dislikes of congressional candidates; contact with Congressperson or candidate; vote for Representative, Senator and Governor; most important problem; campaign activities; system support and efficacy items; feeling thermometer ratings of congressional candidates and groups; retrospective economic evaluations (national and individual); liberal-conservative scale (with proximities); party identification, seven-point issue scales with placements; federal budget preferences; views on abortion; and the standard and extensive battery of demographic questions.

A number of questions are new or relatively new to the Study. Some came from the piloting work described above---e.g., the new measures of denominational affiliation; individualism; and attitudes toward abortion and discrimination.
against women. Others were designed to reflect topical concerns of the
campaign. Items in this category include some foreign policy issue items
relating to changes in Eastern Europe and to events in the Persian Gulf; and
knowledge of and attitudes about the failures of the savings and loans
financial institutions and about the federal budget deficit.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Two forms were used in order to incorporate the maximum amount of content.
(Even so, the average length of the survey interview was 78 minutes.) Half of
the study sample was randomly assigned to Form A, and the other half to Form
B. More than 75 percent of the questionnaire content was the same in both
forms; Form A had additional questions relating to values and individualism;
Form B had additional content relating to foreign relations. In addition,
there was a question form experiment (branching alternatives vs. a seven-point
scale).

In the Post-election survey, respondents are asked lengthy series of questions
about their particular Congresspersons and Senators. Interviewers must pre-edit
questionnaires to fill in the names appropriate for the state and
congressional district in which the respondent is living (or was living during
the pre-election interview). Interviewers are sent "candidate lists" for
each congressional district in the sample segments in which they are
interviewing. Each candidate and Senator on that list is assigned a
particular number that reflects his or her incumbency status and party. (See
Candidate Number Code.) Particular questions in the survey require the
insertion by the interviewer during pre-editing of the names of candidates
with specific numbers. See, for example, Q. B13, the Feeling Thermometer.
The Candidate Lists used by the interviewers, which show which candidates are
associated with which congressional district and with which numbers they are
tagged, can be found within this complete set of documentation.

NOTES ON CONFIDENTIAL VARIABLES

Starting with the 1986 Election Study, occupation code variables have been
released in somewhat less detail than in years past. The dataset includes a
two-digit code with 71 categories corresponding to Census Bureau occupational
groupings. Those who have need of the full occupation code for their research
should contact the NES project staff for information about the conditions
under which access to these data may be provided.

Similarly, the National Election Studies have not included information for
census tracts or minor civil divisions since 1978. Permission to use the more
detailed geographic information for scholarly research may be obtained from
the Board of Overseers. More information about this is available from NES
project staff.

Coding of the new religious denomination variable is in some cases based on an
alphabetic "other, please specify" variable (Variable 541). This variable is
restricted for reasons of confidentiality, but access may be provided to
legitimate scholars under established NES procedures.

OPEN-ENDED MATERIALS

Traditionally, the Election Studies have contained several minutes of
open-ended responses (for example, the congressional candidates likes and
dislikes). These questions are put into Master Codes by the SRC coding
section. Other scholars have developed alternative or supplemental coding
schemes for the questions (for example, the levels of conceptualization,
The Board of Overseers wishes to encourage these efforts but in ways that respect the NES and SRC obligation to protect the privacy and anonymity of respondents. Circumstances under which individuals may have access to transcribed versions of these questions have been worked out and those interested should contact the NES project staff for further details.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Response Rate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Interview:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.0 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Respondents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER AND CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF INTERVIEWS IN TWO-WEEK INTERVALS FROM ELECTION DAY, 1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 07-Nov. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18-Dec. 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 02-Dec. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 23-Jan. 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 06-Jan. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Sampling Information[1]

STUDY POPULATION

The study population for the 1990 NES is defined to include all United States citizens of voting age on or before the 1990 Election Day. Eligible citizens must have resided in housing units, other than on military reservations, in the 48 coterminous states. This definition excludes persons living in Alaska or Hawaii and requires eligible persons to have been both a United States citizen and 18 years of age on or before the 6th of November 1990.

MULTI-STAGE AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLE DESIGN

The 1990 NES is based on a multi-stage area probability sample selected from the Survey Research Center's (SRC) National Sample design. Identification of the 1990 NES sample respondents was conducted using a four-stage sampling process—a primary stage sampling of U.S. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and counties, followed by a second stage sampling of area segments, a third stage sampling of housing units within sampled area segments, and concluding with the random selection of a single respondent from selected housing units. A detailed documentation of the SRC National Sample is provided in the SRC publication titled 1980 SRC National Sample: Design and Development.
PRIMARY STAGE SELECTION

The selection of primary stage sampling units (PSU's),[2] which depending on the sample stratum are either SMSA's, single counties or groupings of small counties, is based on the county-level 1980 Census Reports of Population and Housing. Primary stage units were assigned to 84 explicit strata based on SMSA/Non-SMSA status, PSU size, and geographic location. Sixteen of the 84 strata contain only a single self-representing PSU, each of which is included with certainty in the primary stage of sample selection. The remaining 68 nonself-representing strata contain more than one PSU. From each of these nonself-representing strata, one PSU was sampled with probability proportionate to its size (PPS) measured in 1980 occupied housing units.

The full SRC National Sample of 84 primary stage selections was designed to be optimal for surveys roughly two times the size of the 1990 NES. To permit the flexibility needed for optimal design of smaller survey samples, the primary stage of the SRC National Sample can be readily partitioned into smaller subsamples of PSU's. Each of the partitions represents a stratified subselection from the full 84 PSU design.

The sample for the 1990 NES is selected from the "one-half" partition of the 1980 SRC National Sample. The "one-half sample" includes 11 of the 16 self-representing SMSA PSU's and a stratified subsampling of 34 (of the 68) nonself-representing PSU's of the SRC National Sample. Table 3 identifies the PSU's for the 1990 National Election Study by SMSA status and Region.

SECOND STAGE SELECTION OF AREA SEGMENTS

The second stage of the 1980 National Sample was selected directly from computerized files that were prepared from the 1980 Census summary tape file series (STF1-B). The designated second-stage sampling units (SSU's), termed "area segments," are comprised of census blocks in the metropolitan primary areas and enumeration districts (ED's) in the rural non-SMSA's and rural areas of SMSA primary areas. Each SSU block, block combination or enumeration district was assigned a measure of size equal to the total 1980 occupied housing unit count for the area (minimum = 50). Second stage

Table 3

PSU'S IN THE 1990 NES POST-ELECTION SURVEY
by: SMSA Status and Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-representing SMSAs</th>
<th>Non-self-representing SMSAs</th>
<th>Non-SMSAs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST</td>
<td>New York, NY-NJ</td>
<td>Boston, MA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA-NJ</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA*</td>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
<td>Atlantic City, NJ</td>
<td>Manchester, NH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. CENTRAL</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>Phillips, KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
<td>Mower, MN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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sampling of area segments was performed with probabilities proportionate to the assigned measures of size.

A three-step process of ordering the SSU's within the primary areas produced an implicit stratification of the area segments in the second stage sampling frame, stratified at the county level by geographic location and population. Area segments were stratified within county at the Minor Civil Division (MCD) level by size and income, and at the block and ED level by location within the MCD or county. (For details, refer to the SRC publication, 1980, 'National Sample: Design and Development.)

Systematic PPS sampling was used to select the area segments from the second stage sampling frame for each county. In the self-representing (SR) PSU's the number of sample area segments varied in proportion to the size of the primary stage unit, from a high of b=18 area segments in the SR New York SMSA to a low of b=7 area segments in the smaller SR PSU's such as San Francisco. A total of b=6 area segments was selected from each of the a=39 nonself-representing (NSR) PSU's (except Houston that had 7 segments selected). A total of 303 segments were selected, 68 in the six self-representing PSU's and 235 in the nonself-representing PSU's.

THIRD STAGE SELECTION OF HOUSING UNITS

For each area segment selected in the second sampling stage, a listing was made of all housing units located within the physical boundaries of the segment. For segments with a very large number of expected housing units, all
housing units in a subselected part of the segment were listed. The final
equal probability sample of housing units for the 1990 NES was systematically
selected from the housing unit listings for the sampled area segments.

The overall probability of selection for 1990 NES households was \( f = 0.0003761 \)
or \( .3761 \) in 10,000. The equal probability sample of households was achieved
by using the standard multi-stage sampling technique of setting the sampling
rate for selecting housing units within area segments to be inversely
proportional to the PPS probabilities (see above) used to select the PSU and
area segment.

FOURTH STAGE RESPONDENT SELECTION

Within each sampled housing unit, the SRC interviewer prepared a complete
listing of all eligible household members. Using an objective procedure
described by Kish[3] (1949), a single respondent was then selected at random
to be interviewed. Regardless of circumstances, no substitutions were
permitted for the designated respondent.

SAMPLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990 NATIONAL POST-ELECTION SURVEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL SAMPLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND ACTUAL SAMPLE DESIGN OUTCOMES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Specifications and Assumptions</th>
<th>Actual Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed interviews</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Rate</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible sample households</td>
<td>2,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy/Eligibility Rate*</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final sample HU listings</td>
<td>3,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample growth from update**</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
** EXPECTED ELIGIBILITY (.97) X OCCUPANCY (.90)

** SINCE THE UPDATING PROCESS PRODUCES ABOUT A 5% INCREASE IN SAMPLE LINES OVER THE COUNT ELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SYSTEM, THE UPDATE INFLATION FACTOR WAS SET AT 1.05.

The targeted minimum completed interview sample size for the 1990 NES Post-Election Survey was n=1,750 cases. In the original sample size computation, the following assumptions were made: response rate = .68, combined occupancy/eligibility rate = .83. These assumptions were derived from survey experience in the 1986 NES Post Election Survey. Table 4 provides a full description of the original sample design specifications.

SAMPLE DESIGN OUTCOMES

In comparing the design stage expectations in the first column of Table 4 with the actual survey outcomes in the second column, it can be seen that the sample growth from the update procedure was slightly higher than expected. Also, the original sample design specifications overestimated the occupancy/eligibility rates and underestimated the response rate for the actual survey. Design stage assumptions for the study response rate and occupancy/eligibility rate were based on the rates obtained in the 1986 Post-Election Survey.

The actual occupancy/eligibility rate for the 1990 NES Post-Election Survey (.802) was somewhat lower than the rate obtained in the 1986 NES Post-Election Survey (.835). The response rate for 1990 (.714) was higher than the 1986 NES Post-Election Survey response rate of .677 or the 1988 NES Pre-election response rate of .705.

The original area probability sample for the 1990 NES was selected as a basic sample replicate of 3280 sample HU listings. In the Post-Election surveys the elapsed time between Election Day and the date of interview is a critical design consideration. Since timing is so critical, the option of using a replicated sample approach to control final study sample size has little utility. In order to ensure that no fewer than a minimum of 1750 completed interviews would be obtained within the study time frame, the initial size of the basic sample replicate was increased from the expected 3100 to 3280 listings (approximately a 5% increase). In addition, 6.8% sample growth from SRC's standard sample update procedure increased the size of the final sample to n=3503 housing units listings. Due to the deliberate increase in sample size and higher than expected response rate, the final number of completed interviews (n=2004) was approximately 14.5% higher than the minimum interview target specified for the survey.

WEIGHTED ANALYSIS OF 1990 NES DATA

The area probability sample design for the 1990 NES results in an equal probability sample of U.S. households. However, within sample households a
single adult respondent is chosen at random to be interviewed. Since the number of eligible adults may vary from one household to another, the random selection of a single adult introduces inequality into respondents' selection probabilities. In analysis, a respondent selection weight should be used to compensate for these unequal selection probabilities. The value of the respondent selection weight is exactly equal to the number of eligible adults in the household from which the random respondent was selected. The use of the respondent selection weight is strongly encouraged, despite past evaluations that have shown these weights to have little significant impact on the values of NES estimates of descriptive statistics.

The current policy of the National Election Studies is not to include in public use data sets special analysis weights designed to compensate for nonresponse or to post-stratify the sample to known population distribution controls. Analysts interested in developing their own nonresponse or post-stratification adjustment factors must request access to the necessary sample control data from the NES Board.

SAMPLING ERRORS OF 1990 NES ESTIMATES

Sampling Error Calculation Programs

The probability sample design for the 1990 National Election Study permits the calculation of estimates of sampling error for survey statistics. For calculating sampling errors of statistics from complex sample surveys, the OSIRIS statistical analysis and data management software system offers the PSALMS and REPERR programs. PSALMS is a general purpose sampling error program that incorporates the Taylor Series approximation approach to the estimation of variances of ratios (including means, scale variables, indices, proportions) and their differences. REPERR is an OSIRIS program that incorporates algorithms for replicated approaches to variance estimation. Both Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) and Jackknife Repeated Replication (JRR) are available as program options. The current version of REPERR is best suited for estimating sampling errors and design effects for regression and correlation statistics.

Sampling Error Codes and Calculation Model

Estimation of variances for complex sample survey estimates requires a computation model. Individual data records must be assigned sampling error codes that reflect the complex structure of the sample and are compatible with the computation algorithms of the various programs. The sampling error codes for the 1990 NES are included as a variable in the ICPSR Public Use data set. The assigned sampling error codes are designed to facilitate sampling error computation according to a paired selection model for both Taylor Series approximation and Replication method programs.

Table 5 provides a description of how individual sampling error code values are to be paired for sampling error computations. Thirty (30) pairs or strata of sampling error computation units (SECU's) are defined. Each SECU in a stratum pair includes cases assigned to a single sampling error code value. The exceptions are the second SECU in stratum 27 that is comprised of cases assigned sampling code values 36 and 55 and the second SECU in stratum 29 that is comprised of cases with SECU's 61 and 63.

Generalized Sampling Error Results for the 1990 NES

To assist NES data analysts, the OSIRIS PSALMS program was used to compute sampling errors for a wide-ranging set of means and proportions estimated from
NES survey data sets. For each estimate, sampling errors were computed for the total sample and for fifteen demographic and political affiliation subclasses of NES samples. The results of these sampling error computations were then summarized and translated into the general usage sampling error table provided in Table 6. Incorporating the pattern of "design effects" observed in the extensive set of example computations, Table 6 provides approximate standard errors for percentage estimates based on the 1990 NES. To use the table, examine the column heading to find the percentage value that best approximates the value of the estimated percentage that is of interest. Next, locate the approximate sample size base (denominator for the proportion) in the left-hand row margin of the table. To find the approximate standard error of a percentage estimate, simply cross-reference the appropriate column (percentage) and row (sample size base). Note: the tabulated values represent approximately one standard error for the percentage estimate. To construct an approximate confidence interval, the analyst should apply the appropriate critical point from the "z" distribution (e.g. z=1.96 for a two-sided 95% confidence interval half-width). Furthermore, the approximate standard errors in the table apply only to single point estimates of percentages, not to the difference between two percentage estimates.

The generalized variance results presented in Table 6 are a useful tool for initial, cursory examination of the NES survey results. For more in-depth analysis and reporting of critical estimates, analysts are encouraged to compute exact estimates of standard errors using the appropriate choice of a sampling error program and computation model.

Table 5

1990 NES POST-ELECTION SURVEY
PAIRED SELECTION MODEL FOR SAMPLING ERROR COMPUTATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>(SECU) 1 of 2</th>
<th>(SECU) 2 of 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Stratum) Codes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample n</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40% or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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### IV. Vote Validation and Election Administration Survey Data

The Vote Validation study was conducted by the National Election Studies in July of 1991 on respondents to the 1990 National Election Study (NES). The vote validation process basically involves sending name and address information for respondents who say they are registered to vote, to a Survey Research Center (SRC) field interviewer. She is instructed to check with the local office at which respondents report being registered for the purpose of locating the registration records of these respondents and ascertaining whether or not the records show that the respondents voted in the most recent general election. This is the eighth time that NES has done a voter validation study. Previous validations were done for the 1964, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, and 1988 Post Election Studies.

#### A. The Election Administration Survey Variables

In order to conduct elections honestly, lists of eligible voters are generated by each election office, with each voter assigned to one and only one precinct. Therefore, for the purpose of registration and voting, an individual must be associated with one and only one address, belonging in one and only one electoral jurisdiction.

Since NES respondents come from a national area probability sample, a large number of different election offices are included in the validation study, usually over 100. The jurisdiction of these election offices is usually the county but in New England and a few other states, registration and voting records are maintained at a local level, including townships.

Because of the diversity in record keeping and access across these many offices, the vote validation data has two conceptual parts. The most obvious part is the result of the record check for individual respondents. The other part may perhaps be labeled "contextual" data, for these variables describe

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Variables describing the records and the search procedure are included because the relationship between the respondent's report and what is found or not found in official records is not necessarily a straightforward one. One view of the matching process is that the official records are always correct, and that in the event of discrepancy, the respondent must have "misreported" his or her behavior. Another view is that the records themselves are but another form of measurement of a particular behavior, and as such, are subject to measurement error. So, for example, the computerized transcription of poll records, which are the records that have been checked in most offices, could be inaccurate. The situation is made more complex by the fact that there appears to be an irreducible minimum proportion of respondents for whom a record of registration cannot be located at all, and logically, it is difficult if not impossible to say that this negative finding demonstrates beyond doubt that respondents are NOT registered. It is always possible that with a "better" search, a more accurate spelling of the person's name, a correct understanding of where the person is actually registered, the record would have been located.

It is important to note also that the search is conducted by human beings, specifically by SRC interviewers, who are trained in survey methods but not in records management, and who may themselves vary in terms of their understanding of the records, their pertinacity, the thoroughness by which every avenue in the records is explored, and so on. In an attempt to understand the role of the interviewer herself in this process, NES RE-validated the 1988 respondents as part of the 1991 vote validation study. The notion was that if there are interviewer effects, these would show up as different interviewers conduct record checks on the same people in the same offices. The re-validation of 1988 respondents will be released in a separate study, but the 1988 vote information was gathered for 1990 respondents as well, and is included in this dataset.

In summary, it seemed imperative to give the user information not only about WHAT was found, but what the records themselves and the search was like, so that the user can make some evaluation of whether record-respondent discrepancies cluster in particular patterns of record keeping or search.[5]

Information about the records, and the search process, was coded from several sources. First, the SRC interviewer who did the records check administered a brief (10-15 minute) questionnaire to an official in the records office asking specifically about how the records were organized. The purpose of this interaction was for the interviewer to gain information to enable her to conduct the records search efficiently.

Second, as the interviewer went on to fill out the forms recording the results of individual record checks, that is, to actually use the records that had been described, her understanding of the records often changed, sometimes by the discovery of additional sources not originally described to her. These discoveries were annotated on the forms themselves, rather than on the office interview. The NES staff reviewed all of the individual record check forms from a particular office in conjunction with the election official's questionnaire.

A third source of information, used somewhat tentatively because of the possibility of change in the intervening time, was the previous interviews conducted in the same office. (NES has been in the same sample frame since 1984, and many of these offices have been visited three previous times.) These interviews were used to elucidate points that were not clear. Finally, for
between 20-30% of the offices, various points remained unclear and the offices and/or the SRC interviewers were called by the NES staff for further information.

All of these sources were used in the coding of the election office variables (757-803). The chief focus of the office variables is in what sources were actually used by the interviewer, and how they were used. The data do not describe in detail all of the records that the office keeps. These election administration variables differ in focus from previous codings of office variables, where the interest was in describing the office records themselves, rather than those used. The reason for this is that as staff read through the materials, they were struck by how frequently sources that were theoretically available were not used because they were not readily accessible. For example, the office might have a computerized system for keeping track of registrants. But, it is in another building, and interviewers don't have access to it on anything but printouts. Or, the computer is "down." Often, poll books are stored off-site, and offices are reluctant to retrieve them for inspection, claiming that "everything on them is on the computer." Hence, while the office interview schedule itself is attached as part of the documentation, the user should be aware that the office variables are not a direct transcription from this questionnaire, but rather address the somewhat different question of what sources were actually used.

B. Preparation of the Record Check Forms for each Respondent

Coversheets are prepared for each respondent who is to be "validated" and one individual record check form is filled out for each coversheet sent to the field. Coversheets are assigned to particular offices. Starting with the validation study conducted in 1984, NES has attempted to locate the registration record only for those respondents who tell staff that they are registered. In thinking about locating those who do claim to be registered, staff know that people are registered at one and, in theory, only one locality, under a specific name.[6]

Therefore, staff need to know exactly where a person is registered, and to have a "good-enough" spelling of the person's name so that they can be located. When a registration record can't be found for a person, the conclusion that therefore they are not registered is difficult to defend against the proposition that the respondent is not findable because staff do not have the correct NAME for the respondent or that the respondent is for some reason registered in a different locality than where h/she was interviewed.

The best way, perhaps the only way, to defend against this threat to the external validity of the record check, is to reduce the number of persons claiming to be registered for whom staff cannot find a record. That in turn has come to mean in practice: a) questions on the interview schedule about exactly where a person is registered and where h/her polling place is; b) intensive review by staff of this information plus recontact information and of the spelling of a person's name as it was entered when the coversheet was originally logged in; and c) preparation of "coversheets" for each respondent that also include information about whether the person has recently changed their name, has a listed telephone number, family composition and residential mobility. (Interviewers are NOT told whether or not the respondent reported voting.)[7]

C. Special Problems in Assignment of Respondents to Offices
For a variety of reasons, 5-10% of those saying that they are registered to vote also tell staff that they are not registered in the jurisdiction in which they were interviewed. In our mobile society, it sometimes takes a while for registration address to catch up with actual living address. Or, as in the case of college students or live-in domestic help, people may have a different perception of where they actually live, where their home is, than is contemplated in the rules of sample selection (does this person spend most nights in a week at this address, etc., etc.) Some people are registered in counties that do not fall in our sample. Appropriate offices for these individuals were identified and the respondent's record check was conducted by an SRC field interviewer calling that office. Usually but not always, the offices so contacted were cooperative, but the user should be aware that this form of checking is necessarily less thorough than that done in person in an election office in which an interview has been conducted. A code of "999" in variable Variable 714 indicates that the record check was conducted over the telephone.

Occasionally, staff sent out a record check form to more than one office for a single individual, when it was difficult to tell in which locale a person was most likely to be registered. If this happened, the differences between the forms were reconciled so that the data contain only one validation record per respondent.

D. The Lookup Process

If election offices share a common central mission, that of conducting elections without fraud, they also display a bewildering variety of terms for similar procedures, to say nothing of widely different procedures to achieve the same ends. There are places with numerous versions of sophisticated computer tracking, and places with one set of poll ledgers. The supervisors of these offices can be highly professional, or, in one or two cases, obvious political appointees. Some offices boast the latest in computer technology, including digitized signatures and bar codes over which a wand can be passed to register that a person has voted; while others make do with signatures and initials on the original registration card. We have validated in jurisdictions having voters numbering in the millions and thousands of precincts and in places where there is one precinct with several hundred registrants.

Each year staff face the difficulty of trying to train survey interviewers how to diagnose the intricacies of records management in the offices they are likely to encounter, so that they can efficiently use ALL the sources potentially available to them in the actual lookup process. In 1984, staff hit upon the strategy of conducting an interview with an election official, prior to actually looking up the records, so that the look-up person would have a detailed idea of what records were available to her. Each time this is done, staff struggle to improve the office questionnaire so that it will better lead the naive interviewer through the maze of different office procedures.

Although NES staff is somewhat removed from the complexities of each individual office, they try to write some general instructions to guide the interviewers in the lookup process. For this study, the task of the interviewer was described to them as first FINDING a record that they were reasonably sure was the respondent's; then, ascertaining what the record showed about whether the respondent voted or did not vote in the general elections of 1990 and 1988. It was explained that all offices maintain a list of who is registered in their jurisdiction. From this master list, all offices send to each polling place a list in some form of who is eligible to vote at that voting place. When people vote, some mark is made to indicate that they have done so (to reduce the possibility of fraud, following the time
honored rule of one person, one vote.) Information about whether a person did or did not vote may or may not be posted back to the master office list of who is registered. There are many variations on this schemata; for example, some offices divide the master list (which is on cards) into precinct binders and send these out to the polls where they are marked.) Thus, the master list is also the poll book. The general outline, however, is simple.

Based on this general outline, and assuming that most offices post vote information back to the registration record, interviewers were to look first at the master registration record for evidence that R had voted. If the record did not show that R voted, they were to look at the original poll books, to the extent they were available, for some further indication of vote. (Historiographers will recognize the distinction between primary and secondary sources, one that has been slow to dawn on staff as survey researchers.) One example will illustrate the importance of primary sources. An interviewer happened to be a registered voter in a county where she was looking up 1990 respondents. She noted that many more respondents appeared to have voted in 1990 than in 1988. She thought this was strange. Accordingly, she looked up her own record for 1988, and found that the computer did not show her as voting, although she had. It didn't show her son or husband as voting either, although they voted with her. The original poll records, however, showed she and her family as voting. It turned out that there had been a sizeable transcription error in this office in 1988.

As the NES staff evaluated what was received back from interviewers, both record check forms and election official interviews, it was clear that in many offices original sources were not used, either because they were not made available to the interviewer (sometimes they are destroyed after information has been posted to the computer) or because the interviewer did not press for access to these sources. Also, some interviewers went about their task in a way exactly contrary to instructions, i.e., they looked first at the poll records, and then searched the registration records for people they couldn't locate. The trouble with this strategy is that some nontrivial proportion of people are not registered to vote in the precinct in which they were interviewed; rather they vote somewhere else in the same jurisdiction. Starting with the poll books means considerably more going back and forth between registration records and poll records; in this process, it is much more difficult for the interviewer with a sizeable number of cases in an office to keep track of exactly which sources she has or has not used in a particular case.[8]

The post-fieldwork staff evaluation process was extremely time-consuming and inefficient. When NES next undertakes voter validation, hopefully in 1993, they are convinced that the process of training interviewers to work in specific offices will have to be significantly revised, building both on the knowledge gained over the last several vote validations of the way in which registration records are managed and with the assistance of records management specialists. As staff come closer to the real possibility of a 1992 vote validation study, they intend also, to the extent that the budget permits, to seek advice from a planning committee consisting of scholars interested in this topic.

E. Contents of the Data

Records for 1990 respondents who were not validated have been "padded" with missing data codes.

The data contain variables from several sources. These are:
1. Variables from the individual record check form filled out by the interviewer in the election office. (Variables 712-755)
2. Summary variables combining self-report and the result of the record check. (Variable 756)
3. Variables describing the sources used and the search procedure in the election records office in which the respondent's record was looked up.

(Variables 757-803).

F. Vote Validation Study Staff

Santa Traugott NES Project Manager
Giovanna Morchio Study Manager, NES
Fran Eliot Research Assistant, NES
Heather Hewett Study Manager, SRC/Field Section

FOOTNOTES:


[2] In SRC publications and survey materials, the term "primary area" is used interchangeably with the more common "primary stage unit" terminology.


[4] The standard error of a percentage is a symmetric function with its maximum centered at p=50%; i.e., the standards errors of p=40% and p=60% estimates are equal.


[6] A few respondents told interviewers that they were registered, but were very vague about exactly where, e.g., "in upstate New York where I used to live." No attempt was made to locate records for such respondents. In a few other cases, the interviewers misunderstood instructions about which offices they were to contact to validate the respondent. These cases are treated as "non-validated."

[7] In 1990, staff actually sent out records for respondents who had not given their names but who had indicated that they were registered. In many cases, it was possible to find someone of matching age and gender living at the same address at which the respondent was interviewed. If
no such match was made, however, the person's validation data was treated as "missing."

[8] In fairness to the interviewers, it should be said that they are entirely dependent on the good will of the people assisting them in any given office. Often, these people had an understandable interest in minimizing the time devoted to helping the interviewers and the interviewers were reluctant to press them with time-consuming requests for original sources. In retrospect, the NES staff needed to do much more to prepare the offices and the interviewers regarding resources needed to complete the lookup task.

>> Original 1991 Study Introductory Documentation

A. STUDY DESCRIPTION

1. The Panel Study on the Political Consequences of War

This study was initially thought about as the 1991 Pilot Study, the next in sequence in a series of NES Pilot Studies which have been conducted in the biennial "off-years" since 1979, and which have become the standard mode by which new areas of interest are explored and new instrumentation developed. (See November 26, 1990 stimulus letter from Chair Tom Mann.) Pilot Studies typically involve re-interviews with a subset of respondents from the most recently completed Post-Election study.

When the Board of Overseers met in early February of 1991, to consider responses to this stimulus letter, a consensus rapidly developed that with the 1990 National Election Studies Post-Election study completed before the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, NES was particularly well positioned to carry out a panel study of the consequences of war. Accordingly, the NES Board of Overseers reconceptualized the 1991 study as the second wave of a panel study focusing on the political consequences of the war, with the first wave of the study being the 1990 Post-Election Study. By interviewing respondents before the war broke out, a few months after hostilities ended, and hopefully again in the weeks after the 1992 elections (Additional funding will be sought for a third wave of the panel) we have a powerful opportunity to assess the short term and the longer term impact of war on national politics and public opinion. As NES Board Chair, Thomas Mann, stated in his stimulus letter of February 25, 1991 (see letter for full text):

"...Understanding the public's assessment of the war is a way station on the road to the more important objective of understanding how war shapes the future course of national politics. The implications are many. The war might affect isolationist sentiment; the military's claim on the federal budget; views on dissent and protest; patriotism; the level of internal discord; the relative appeal of various democratic challengers in 1992; confidence in government; alterations in national priorities; racial and ethnic conflict; and more."

A panel study committee was convened in early April to lay out thirty minutes of content for the Consequences of War study. This committee, chaired by David Leege, University of Notre Dame, (See full list of study committee members) decided upon a subset of questions from the 1990 study which needed to be repeated in the 1991 Study:
The Panel Study Committee crafted for the 1991 Study a number of additional items especially relevant to the Gulf War conflict:

FOREIGN POLICY GOALS
- CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITATIONS
- DID ONE PARTY SUPPORT USE OF FORCE MORE THAN THE OTHER
- RECALL OF RESPONDENT’S OWN POSITION ON THE WAR RESOLUTION
- RESPONDENT’S PERSONAL FEELINGS DURING THE WAR
- MORALITY OF BOMBING NEAR CIVILIANS
- ATTENTION PAID TO THE WAR
- ATTENTION TO RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS
- OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS ON GOOD/BAD OUTCOMES OF THE WAR
- WAS WAR WORTH THE COSTS
- FRIENDS OR RELATIVES IN THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS
- AID TO THE KURDS
- CORRECT TO STOP WHILE SADDAM STILL IN POWER
- DID SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVE VOTE FOR OR AGAINST WAR

2. The 1991 Pilot Study

While placing special emphasis on the panel study of the political consequences of war, the Board of Overseers explicitly did not wish to forego the pilot aspects of the off-year study, so a full-fledged pilot study is also embedded within the 1990-1991 Panel study. This was made possible by the decision to empanel every (or almost every -- see below, Study Administration) respondent to the 1990 Election Study. With an estimated minimum of 1200 respondents, it was possible to have three Forms for the Pilot Study, each of which would be about 10 minutes in length and a ministered to about 400 respondents. The average interview length (assuming Panel study content administered to all respondents of 30 minutes) would then be 40 minutes, a tolerable respondent burden which would produce, over the three forms, 30 minutes of Pilot Study content. Chaired by Mary Jackman of the University of California at Davis, the Pilot Committee designed the three sections to include the material listed below.

FORM ONE includes items related to Ethnic Politics, as proposed by Prof. Jack Citrin. These include:
Qualities that make someone an American
Make English the official language
Bilingual education
Reserving jobs for minorities
Should immigration levels be increased/decreased/left the same
Impact of growing Hispanic population
Should racial and ethnic groups maintain their distinct identities, or blend into the larger society

FORM TWO items related to Gender and were proposed by Profs. Virginia Sapiro and Pam Conover, in consultation with a number of other scholars. They include:

Attention paid to issues affecting women
Feminist identification
Ways for women to improve their position
Women and the draft
Requiring business to provide paid maternity leave
Does respondent focus attention mostly on home or work
Views on the actual and the desired levels of power and influence of men and women in gov.and politics; business and industry; and families.

FORM THREE items are a potpourri from several sources, as noted below.

Favor building more nuclear power plants; protecting endangered species or jobs (BOARD)
Social Security and Medicaid/medical care for the elderly (Prof. Leonie Huddy)
Social Altruism (Mr. Steven Knack):
- Charitable contributions
- Did respondent participate voluntarily in the Census
- Does respondent do any volunteer work
- Trust in people
- Did Respondent vote in last election
- Social interaction with neighbors/friends/family
- Would respondent serve on a jury if called
Political knowledge (Profs. Michael Delli Carpini and Scott Keeter)

In addition to the above data, the study staff has added a number of contextual variables to the dataset. A group of summary variables combine the respondent's recall of his/her Senator's and Representative's vote on the use of force with that Congressperson's actual vote. Also, 1980 county-level census data on race have been added to assist in analysis of the Form One data. These variables focus on the Hispanic population in the county.

B. STUDY CHARACTERISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION

The 1990-1991 Panel/1991 Pilot Study was a telephone reinterview of respondents to the NES 1990 Post-Election Study. Interviewing for the study was carried out by the Telephone Facility of the Survey Research Center, the Institute for Social Research.

Field period was June 4, 1991 -- July 31, 1991
Average interview length was 42 minutes
1385 interviews were taken
Survey cooperation (response rate) was 78% (See below)
An experiment in response incentives was done (See below, Response Incentives)
Three Forms were used (see below, Form Assignment)
The study was CATI -- there is no paper version of the Questionnaire

1. Response Rate calculations

This is a Panel Study, and response rate calculations are somewhat different than those for an initial contact study. In one sense, there is no "non-sample" since every one of the 2000 persons we originally interviewed in 1990 is, by definition, eligible for a reinterview. We reinterviewed 1385 of these 2000 respondents to the 1990 study, for a strictly construed reinterview rate of 69.3%. Some of the 615 respondents who were not reinterviewed are accounted for by "panel mortality" -- respondents who move and cannot be located, or die. Some are effectively non-sample for the purposes of a telephone reinterview: they are extremely hard of hearing, or we cannot reach them by telephone (unlisted and refused telephone numbers; no telephone in the home and no recontact person with a telephone, et al.) Those who needed to be interviewed in a language other than English were also treated as non-sample. Of the 615 respondents we did NOT reinterview, 223 are "non-sample."

392 respondents from the 1990 Study either refused to be reinterviewed, or could not cooperate because they were ill or for some other reason physically unable to complete a telephone interview. It should be noted that included among these 392 respondents are some who did not have a telephone and who we attempted to reach by passing messages through a recontact person for whom we did have a telephone number. (Respondents to NES interviews are routinely asked to give us the name of someone who will know how to reach them.) Cases such as these are normally not included in the Pilot Study samples, but were included for this study in the interests of maximizing the number of cases interviewed now and available for reinterview in 1992. A cooperation rate, which excludes the 223 unlocatable cases, is calculated at 78% (1385/1777).

This cooperation, or response rate, compares very favorably with those of past pilot studies, in which respondents deemed hard to interview over the telephone and/or without telephones in their homes were eliminated in advance from the sample. While we don't know what accounts for "good" response rates, we did do some careful advance contacting of respondents, to ensure that a) they could be located in June and July and b) they would be predisposed to give us a reinterview. A "Thank-You" letter for their participation in the 1990 Study was mailed in early March. A respondent report (a brief description of some 1990 study results) reached them in early May. Finally, a response incentives experiment was performed, which involved still a third contact with about 1200 of the 2000 respondents to the 1990 study. This experiment is described below.

2. Response Incentives Experiment

At the suggestion of the Survey Operations Group in the Survey Research Center, the Board of Overseers agreed to implement a small response incentives experiment in the Pilot Study. We eliminated from the experiment those who did not have good mailing addresses, or who we would normally have eliminated from an RDD sample -- i.e., they had no phones.

The remaining respondents were divided into four roughly equal groups: those who received no advance communication from NES; those who received a
letter saying that we would be calling for an interview shortly; those who received a letter and a pen with a University of Michigan logo and 4) those who received an advance letter and $1.

An analysis of the results will be forthcoming from the Survey Operations Group and will be part of the NES 1991 Pilot Study Reports.

3. Form Assignment

When the Board began planning for this study, we were budgeted for about 40 minutes of interview time. Since we needed 30 minutes for the Panel component of the study, and had about 30 minutes of suggested new instrumentation, we had to divide the pilot study instrumentation into 3 forms of 10 minutes apiece. This form assignment was based on the assignment to forms in the 1990 election study, which itself had a Form A and a Form B. Form A, in the 1990 study, incorporated batteries of items on "values" -- individualism, egalitarianism, attitudes toward racial matters, etc. Form B included items relating to partisan differences, and some foreign policy questions. Also, it contained the standard "women's role" seven-point scale.

It was decided by the Pilot Study Committee that analysis of Form One items (those relating to attitudes toward immigration) on the Pilot required respondents from Form A of the 1990 Post Election Study, and that analysis of Form Two (gender-related) instrumentation should be done on respondents to Form B of the Post-Election Study. Accordingly, the form assignment was done such that two/thirds of the Form A respondents were assigned to Form One in the Pilot Study; two/thirds of the Form B respondents were assigned to Form Two; and the remaining one/third in each of 1990 Study's Form A and Form B were assigned to the Pilot Study Form Three. The partitioning of the Forms A and B into thirds was done randomly, and the initial assignment to Form A and Form B in the 1990 study was random.

4. Organization and Documentation of the Dataset

Data for all of the variables and all of the cases in the first wave of the panel, i.e., the 1990 Post-election Study, are included in this dataset. Please note that this means that although there are 1385 respondents to the second wave of this panel, there are actually 2000 records in the Panel/Pilot dataset; one for each respondent to the 1990 Post-election Study Survey. Respondents in the 1990 study who were not re-interviewed in the 1991 wave are assigned missing data codes on the 1991 variables.


This dataset consists of the 1,980 National Election Study respondents who were interviewed following the November 1990 general election, and subsequently reinterviewed one, two, or three times in the 1991 Panel/Pilot Study and/or the 1992 Pre/Post National Election Study. (1)

Of the original 1,980 respondents to the 1990 Election Study, 1,359 were reinterviewed in the 1992 Pre/Post Election Study, in order to trace the fortunes of the Bush Presidency, from the post Gulf- war heights to his November defeat and to be in a position to study the the origins of the Clinton and Perot coalitions.

The 1991 Pilot Study, another in the series of research Bud development
instrumentation studies conducted by the NES in odd-numbered years and based typically on empaneling a subset of the previous Election study's respondents, became a full-neged peel study on the Consequences of War. We attempted to reinterview every respondent in the 1990 Election Study. Thus, each participant in the 1991 Panel/Pilot study (N = 1383) was a respondent in the 1990 Election Study. That study was carried out in June-July 1991, with the stated intent of studying the Political Consequences of the Gulf War, in combination with piloting new items for the 1992 study.

All of the 1991 respondents received 30 minutes of questions centering Mound their reactions to the Gulf Wu. The pilot component was handled by dividing the sample into thirds Bud administering each third about 10 minutes of content. Content ureas were gender, ethnicity, medical care for the elderly and social altruism.

It is important to understand that, for the 1992 Pre/Post Election Study, an attempt was made to reinterview all of the 1990 respondents, regardless of whether they had given us an interview in 1991. Thus, while there were 1383 panel respondents in 1991 Bud 1359 peel respondents in 1992, only 1060 respondents were interviewed in all three studies. Variable 7002 assigns values to each of these combinations.

Table 1: Distribution of Panel Cases by Waves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wave Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990 NES only</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 NES and 1991 Panel/Pilot</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 NES and 1992 NES (Pre Only)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 NES and 1992 NES (Pre&amp;Post)</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) During the conduct of the 1992 Election Study, it was determined that, with the exception of one case, the entire production of 1990 interviews by one interviewer was very likely fabricated in whole or in part. Also, several 1990 respondents were actually not eligible to be interviewed, since they were not citizens. In total, 20 respondents were dropped from the dataset. Their case numbers are given at Variable 4, in the documentation.

Panel file versus 1992 Pre/Post Enhanced File

The 1992 Pre/Post Election Study itself was not simply an extension of the 1990/1991 panel study. Instead, panel respondents were supplemented with fresh cross-section sample of respondents drawn from the same sample frame. (The cross-section Pre election N is 1126.) Together, the fresh cross section and panel respondents form a national cross-section, in which the design difference between the 1992 cross-section and, for example, the 1988 NES Pre/Post Election Study is that 609 of the 1992 respondents have been interviewed once, or twice, previously.

In the 1992 Pre/Post Enhanced file fICPSR #6067; released in October, 1993) the study N is 2485 (panel plus cross-section respondents) and panel respondents have data included from their survey variables in the 1990 and 1991 studies. Thus, it is possible to use the Enhanced File to study panel change over time. The addition of the fresh cross-section elements, however, allows the analyst to study panel effects -- the "training" and increased...
attention to politics often presumed to follow from repeated interviewing, as well as the affects of panel mortality -- by making comparisons with the fresh cross section respondents, who had not been previously interviewed.

On the other hand, the 1992 Pre/Post Enhanced file does not include respondents from 1990 who were not reinterviewed in 1992. Thus, the traditional assessment of panel attrition cannot be carried out in the 1992 Enhanced file, but requires the 1990-1991-1992 Panel Studies File, which basically was produced for those who are only interested in panel analyses, of which panel attrition is an important component. (2)


File Organization and Structure

-- Variable numbering reflects the year in which the interview was taken. Variable numbers are identical between the panel file and the 1992 Enhanced file.

-- Variables 1-802 are from the 1990 Study (including Vote Validation). Variable numbers have not been changed from the ICPSR Release of the 1990 NES.

-- Variables 2002-2926 are from the 1990-1991 Pilot Study. There are gaps in the variable numbers.

-- Variables 3004-4237 are the 1992 Pre-election Study Variables; Variables 5001-7002 are 1992 Post-Election Study Variables. There are gaps in the variable number series.

If a respondent was not interviewed in 1991 or 1992, his/her record is padded with missing data for variables from that year.

(2) It would, of course, have been possible to make an integrated file consisting of the union of respondents to the 1990 and 1992 studies; past NES experience with such integrated file, shows much user resistance to the inevitable complexities of documentation and format. Users can, of course, create their own integrated file, by using file merging programs which allow union option.

Study Documentation

In Part III of the documentation, a full codebook for each wave of the panel is included. There is one datamap (giving variable names and tape locations); and the appendices combine and collate the standard NES Master Coda, candidate lists and ballot cards, and lists of papers and reports. Two elements of the documentation differ from NES usual practice: 1) Copies of the questionnaires themselves have not been included, but may be found in the individual year codebooks, or requested from NES project staff) and 2) this introductory section is elaborated by the inclusion of the original introductory documentation for each study in Section V of the documentation, Addenda.

In reviewing the original introductory materials, please be aware that study N’s have changed slightly from the original releases (20 cases were deleted from the 1990 study, with ripple effects in 1991 and 1992). Various tables and calculations of, for example, response rate, will be very slightly off.

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4. Organization and Documentation of the Dataset

Data for all of the variables and all of the cases in the first wave of the panel, i.e., the 1990 Post-election Study, are included in this dataset. Please note that this means that although there are 1385 respondents to the second wave of this panel, there are actually 2000 records in the Panel/Pilot dataset; one for each respondent to the 1990 Post-election Study Survey. Respondents in the 1990 study who were not re-interviewed in the 1991 wave are assigned missing data codes on the 1991 variables.

Documentation for the 1991 Study is separate from the documentation (i.e., codebook) for the 1990 Election Study and is available in hard copy only.
instrumentation in new issue domains including immigration policy, bilingualism, care of the elderly, social security, energy policy, and hazardous waste disposal.

Although the refinement and development of new measures of public policy preferences is important, enhancement of the over time comparability in the measurement of issues remains a central mission of NES. Simply asking the identical survey questions year-to-year does not ensure comparability if the meaning and relevance of issues change, if the words no longer have the same political meaning they once did, or if the relevant issues within a policy domain shift. We need your advice on the strategies NES should employ for enhancing the comparability of policy questions over time.

Gender. The core NES item on "Women's Rights" (variable #387 in 1988) is outmoded and insensitive to contemporary gender issues. Although only 6 percent of the 1988 sample could bring themselves to endorse the sentiment that "women's place is in the home," many analysts of gender politics have the feeling that equality has not arrived. Issues revolving around gender equality and relations between men and women seem important in politics and NES lacks good measures in this domain. We would welcome your suggestions for pilot work on three fronts: new instrumentation to measure public support for the principle of gender equality; measures of gender consciousness; and measures of opinion on gender-related policy disputes (such as equal pay, abortion rights, child care, and gender discrimination in the work place).

Retrospective / Performance Evaluations. Among other things, American presidential elections are referenda on the incumbent's performance in office. Up to this point, NES, and the literature on retrospective voting in general, have been preoccupied with economic performance. Of course, prosperity is important, but so are peace, domestic tranquility, adherence to high moral standards, and perhaps more. The Board invites proposals to develop retrospective performance questions that cover the full range of activities for which administrations are held accountable.

Values and Predispositions. In recent years, NES has added batteries of questions to measure what could be called core political values or political predispositions. These include measures of egalitarianism, individualism, moral conservatism, patriotism, prejudice, anti-communism, personal autonomy, and belief in limited government. The Board is interested in evaluations of the various domains that have appeared on the 1988 and 1990 studies. Has this investment been worthwhile? What is the relative contribution of these various values to understanding preferences on public policy questions and evaluations of public figures? How could particular measures be improved? Which items or domains can be safely dropped from future studies; which should be retained? The Board is more interested in the assessment of past efforts than in proposals for new measures, but would entertain the latter as well.

Media and Commotion Effects. NES survey respondents are embedded within a political environment defined, in part, by the media and electoral campaigns. There are good reasons to suspect that political campaigns, as interpreted and transmitted by the media,
Electoral Participation. Voter turnout in U.S. national elections has plummeted over the last three decades at the same time that the level of formal schooling has increased, voter registration laws have been liberalized, and the electorate's interest in politics and sense of civic obligation to vote have remained fairly constant. Although turnout has dropped, other forms of electoral participation have not. Compared to their counterparts in the 1950s, citizens in the 1950s were more likely to have worked for a party or candidate, contributed money to a political campaign, or tried to influence the votes of others. Current theories of electoral participation seem unable to solve this puzzle. The Board would like to support the development and testing of new theories of electoral participation. We also welcome specific suggestions for ways to improve the measurement of electoral participation and its causes.

Theories of the Survey Response. Surveys not only measure public opinion but also shape, provoke, and occasionally create it. These are problems, but also opportunities. Because surveys are necessarily intrusive and public opinion is malleable, surveys can become useful tools in the investigation of how opinion is shaped and how it changes. In previous pilot studies, the Board has sponsored several ventures of this sort. Some have involved experimental alterations in question formulation or question order; others have included probes that go "underneath" the survey response to the ingredients of opinion. The Board invites proposals in this spirit that are intended to illuminate both how NES should put its questions and how citizens formulate their opinions.

This is a long and varied list of topics. Quite clearly it will be impossible to embrace all of them in full scope in 1991, but the Board will do its best to accommodate as many proposals as is possible.

If you are interested in contributing to the 1991 pilot study effort, please submit a memorandum of interest for Board consideration. Your memo should preferably take the form of a brief research proposal that outlines analysis of existing data that should be conducted, or justifies a new line of inquiry in theoretical or conceptual terms, or argues that current practice is unsatisfactory and suggests the new questions that might profitably be tested in the 1991 national pilot study. If you are proposing new instrumentation, it would be helpful if you sketched the kinds of analysis you would carry out with the pilot data to demonstrate the efficacy of your items. Based on the submitted memorandums, the Board expects to invite some members of the NES community to assist directly in the detailed planning of the 1991 Pilot study, the analysis of the pilot data, and the subsequent presentation of reports and recommendations to the Board. A memo on a single topic or a number of topics of a separate memorandum for each topic would be equally welcome.
Memoranda must reach the Board by January 30, 1991. They should be mailed or Faxed to:

Santa Traugott
National Election Studies
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Fax: (313) 764-3341

>> BOARD OF OVERSEERS NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES MEMO, 1991

NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES
Center for Political Studies of The University of Michigan
Reply to: Center for Political Studies, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Fax 313/764-3341
Bitnet: USERSGZP@UMICHUM.BITNET

February 25 1991

TO: Colleagues Interested in the National Election Studies
FROM: Thomas Mann

In response to the extraordinary events taking place in the Persian Gulf, the NES Board of Overseers has decided to expand the 1991 Pilot Study the second leg on a larger, three wave study focusing on the electoral consequences of the war. The plan is to empanel every respondent to the 1990 NES Post-Election Study, interviewing them in 1991, and again immediately following the 1992 presidential election. Additional funding from private foundations is being sought to support the expansion of the 1991 data gathering efforts and the 1992 wave of the panel study. Although a substantial portion of the 1991 interview schedule will be dedicated to this purpose, interview time also will be devoted to piloting new survey questions. We are writing to inform you of these developments, to sketch out the substantive themes that will be the focus of the pilot work and that are likely to be central to the panel study, to --describe the anticipated study design, and most importantly, to invite your suggestions and comments. Given our tight planning schedule, we need to hear from you within the next few weeks.

Substantive Themes for the 1991 NES Pilot Work

In response to my letter of November 16, 1990, 45 scholars submitted 26 separate proposals for pilot work to the NES Board of Overseers. The proposals focused on a very diverse set of topics, three of which the Board selected to be the central focus of the 1991 pilot effort: gender (gender equality, gender consciousness, and measures of opinion on gender-related policy disputes); ethnic politics (American and ethnic identity as well as opinion on immigration and language rights); and political participation (particularly the impact of social connectedness). New questions on old age policy and knowledge of political institutions
Some Proposed Substantive Themes for the 1990-91-92 Panel Study on the Electoral Consequences of War Naturally one important element of the panel study will be a detailed investigation of the public's assessment of the war itself. When the dust from Desert Storm settles, and elites and media begin to sort things out and disagree, what does the American public think happened? What do citizens know about the war? What did it accomplish? At what price? What are the lessons, as citizens make them out, of the Gulf War?

In important respects, understanding the public's assessment of the war is a way station on the road to the more important objective of understanding how the war shapes the future course of national politics. The potential implications for public opinion radiate out in many directions. The war might well affect the strength of isolationist sentiment the military's claim on the federal budget; views on dissent and protest; patriotism; the level of internal discord; the relative appeal of various Democratic challengers in 1992; confidence in government; alterations in national priorities; racial and ethnic conflict; and more. These are important topics, and are included within the portfolio of study objectives. But two other themes might serve as the center of analytic attention.

First is the risk run by George Bush. Will the war strengthen the Bush Presidency? The success of the Bush Presidency and Bush's chances for reselection in 1992 depend enormously on voters' interpretations of the events in the Gulf.

The second major theme is change in partisanship. Will the war accelerate or reverse the drift towards a Republican majority? The partisan debate that preceded the war as well as the debate that might follow could alter perceptions of the two parties and thus tip the balance of strength between them, a result that would hold consequences for national politics well beyond the particular outcome in 1992.

NES turns out to be extraordinarily well-positioned to carry out this kind of study. Although the leading edge of the conflict was visible in the fall of 1990, it did not make a real impression on the general public until after the 1990 NES Post-Election Study had finished its business. This means that the 1990 NES Post-Election Study provides excellent baseline data, providing as it does in-person interviews with a representative sample of 2,000 Americans taken before the war began to hit home.

The second attraction of the 1990 NES is that it does in fact supply pre-war measurements of opinions that are essential to understanding the electoral consequences of the Persian Gulf War. Most important for present purposes, the 1990 NES interview included detailed measures of Americans' assessments of the Bush Presidency, their attachments to the political parties, their engagement in public affairs, their opinions on foreign policy and defense related issues, as well as their initial position on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. In short, the timing and content of the 1990 study puts NES in a uniquely strong position to carry out a study of the electoral consequences of the Persian Gulf War.

We have so far pretended that the only thing going on these days is war, a drastic simplification. President Bush also confronts problems on the domestic front: while at war in the Gulf, the national economy has slipped into recession, the
federal budget continues
to hemorrhage, and a great number of domestic needs go unaddressed. Moreover, these
problems are intertwined. Although war is now crowding the domestic problems off the
agenda, the media, members of Congress, and the general public are unlikely to remain
quite so preoccupied for long.

We need to know your reactions to these themes. What should the priorities be?

Study Design

Cost considerations require that the 1991 and 1992 waves of the panel study be conducted by telephone. Turning to the telephone, however, produces a problem: ignoring the 14 percent of the 1990 sample that is inaccessible by phone (either because the respondent doesn't have a phone, won’t give us the number, or is unable to complete a telephone interview) would underrepresent the very young and the very old, non-whites, the less educated, the poor and the politically disengaged. To maintain the sample's integrity, we plan to conduct face-to-face interviews with those respondents who cannot be re-contacted by phone.

We will do our best to keep panel attrition as low as possible (about 20 percent per wave). (We have already begun to track our 1990 respondents to catch those who have moved since our November interview.) Also keep in mind that there will be a fresh national sample in 1992 as part of the usual presidential election year National Election Study that will provide analysts with the leverage needed to estimate panel effects due both to repeated interviews and sample attrition.

If we are able to raise the additional funds needed to carry out this study, and if all goes well with its implementation, we anticipate conducting about 1,600 reinterviews in 1991 and 1,280 reinterviews in 1992.

The 1991 interview schedule will be partitioned to accommodate both questions on the electoral consequences of the war as well as the 1991 pilot work. We anticipate a 40-45 minute questionnaire. Part I, will carry questions needed for the 1990-91-92 panel study and will run for about 25-30 minutes. Because the pilot work can be sustained on a fewer number of cases, Part II of the questionnaire will be divided into three random samples. Each subsample will get a different form of the pilot questionnaire creating a total of 30-45 minutes of interview time for pilot work. (Administrative practicality mandates that the pilot questions be administered only to those respondents contacted by phone. We anticipate that each subsample will contain about 458 cases.)

The fluid events in the Persian Gulf make it difficult to set the precise date on which to begin the 1991 field work. Our plan is to wait until the war is over, when its repercussions have begun to settle in a bit, when preferences are more likely to be considered and less likely to be bouncing around in response to the headlines of the day, when the post-war debate has begun -- in short a few months after the fighting is over. We suspect that interviewing will begin in early summer. However, we would greatly appreciate your advice on the timing and the post-war interview.

Study Planning Committees
The Board of Overseers has designated two committees to lead in the planning of the 1991 effort. Professor Mary Jackman will chair the committee responsible for setting the pilot content. Three members of the NES community -- Professors Jack Citrin, Steven Knack and Virginia Sapiro -- will join Professor Jackman and a subset of the NES Board in drafting the pilot portion of the 1991 interview schedule.

A second committee, chaired by Professor David Leege, will design the portion of the 1991 questionnaire focusing on the electoral consequences of the war. The Board of Overseers has invited three scholars -- Professors Thomas W. Graham, Everett Carl Ladd, and John Mueller -- to join a subset of the Board in planning this component of the 1991 study.

We welcome your comments and suggestions about the substantive themes we have identified (as well as those we may have missed) for the 1990-91-92 panel study on the electoral consequences of the war. No doubt a portion of the '91 interview schedule will re-ask questions that appeared on the '90 Post-Election Study. Suggestions about which specific items should be empaneled and what new questions might be added to the '91 wave would also be appreciated. Your suggestions should reach us by March 25 and should be mailed to:

Santa Traugott  
National Election Studies  
Institute for Social Research  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI. 48106-1248

>> MEMBERSHIP OF THE NES BOARD OF OVERSEERS, February, 1991

Stanley Feldman State University of New York, Stony Brook  
Morris J. Florina Harvard University  
Mary Jackman University of California, Davis  
Gary Jacobson University of California, San Diego  
David Leege Notre Dame University  
Thomas Mann The Brookings Institution  
Douglas Rivers Stanford University  
John Zaller University of California, Los Angeles

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Warren E. Miller Arizona State University  
Donald R. Kinder University of Michigan  
Steven J. Rosenstone University of Michigan

STUDY STAFF

Associated with the 1991 Panel/Pilot Study

Santa Traugott NES Project Manager  
Thomas M. Ivacko Study Manager, NES  
Fran Eliot Research Assistant, NES  
Zoanne Blackburn Study Manager, SRC/Telephone Facility

ATTENDEES AT THE APRIL 1991 PLANNING MEETING FOR THE 1991 NES PANEL STUDY
NOTE: the section of 1992 introductory materials "Sample Design" is not included here since the 1992 sample in its entirety is not represented in the Panel File. Note also that weight var V3008 is not applicable to the Panel file.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1992

The 1992 American National Election Study 1992 was conducted by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research, under the general direction of Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder and Steven J. Rosenstone. Santa Traugott was the Director of Studies for the National Election Studies. Giovanna Morchio was the Study Manager, overseeing the study from very early planning stages through release of the 1992 data collection.

This is the twenty-second in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Political Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center and the Center for Political Studies, and it is the eighth traditional time-series study to be conducted under the auspices of National Science Foundation Grants (SOC77-08885, SES-8341310, and SES-8808361) providing long-term support for the National Election Studies. Since 1978, the National Election Studies have been designed by a national Board of Overseers, the members of which meet several times a year to plan content and administration of the major study components.

Board members during the planning of the 1992 National Election Study included: Thomas Mann, The Brookings Institution (Chair); Stanley Feldman, University of Kentucky; Morris Fiorina, Harvard University; Mary Jackman, University of California at Davis; Gary C. Jacobson, University of California, San Diego; David Leege, Notre Dame University; Douglas Rivers, Stanford University; Virginia Sapiro, University of Wisconsin; John Zaller, the University of California at Los Angeles; Warren E. Miller, Arizona State University, ex officio; Donald R. Kinder and Steven J. Rosenstone, University of Michigan, ex officio.
As part of the study planning process, a special planning committee was appointed, a pilot study conducted, and stimulus letters sent to members of the scholarly community soliciting input on study plans. David Leeege chaired the 1992 Study Planning Committee which included from the board Stanley Feldman, Mary Jackman, Douglas Rivers, Virginia Sapiro, and three other scholars: Paul Beck, Ohio State University; Jack Citrin, University of California at Berkeley; and Leonie Huddy, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

A pilot study was carried out in June-July of 1991 for the purpose of developing new instrumentation for the 1992 Election Study. New items were tested in the area of ethnic politics, gender consciousness and social altruism. It should be noted that the 1991 Pilot Study was simultaneously the 1990-1991 Panel Study on the Political Consequences of War. Data from the 1991 Pilot Study are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9673). Results from the pilot study (summarized in "List of 1991 Pilot Study Reports") were used by the Planning Committee in formulating recommendations to the Board about study content for the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Surveys. Copies of the Pilot Study reports may be obtained by contacting the NES project staff.

STUDY DESIGN, CONTENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Study Design

The 1992 National Election Study entailed both a pre-election interview and a post-election re-interview. Approximately half of the 1992 cases are comprised of empaneled respondents who were first interviewed in the 1990 National Election Study and later in the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study. The other half of the cases are a freshly drawn cross-section sample.

The panel component of the study design provides an opportunity to trace how the changing fortunes of the Bush presidency, from the high levels of approval at the start of the Gulf War, through the decline after the onset of a recession, affected voting in the November 1992 presidential election. It also permits analysts to investigate the origins of the Clinton and Perot coalitions as well as changes in the public's political preferences over the two years preceding the 1992 election.

Altogether, 2487 citizens were interviewed in the 9 weeks prior to the November 3, 1992 election. To permit analysis of the impact of the unfolding election campaign, a random half of the sample was released to the field on September 1 and the other half on October 1st. 1361 of the pre-election interviews were conducted with panel respondents; 1126 with cross-section respondents. In the weeks following the election, 2255 pre-election respondents were reinterviewed; 1250 panel, 1005 cross-section. Further details of the administration of the surveys are given in "Study Administration".

Please note that the two components of the study, panel and cross-section, were designed to be easily used together to create a combined nationally representative sample, but a case weight -- v3008 -- should be used to compensate for differences in response rates. A separate weight -- v3009 -- should be used when panel respondents are being analyzed alone.

Study Content

Substantive Themes

The content for the 1992 Election Study reflects its double duty, both as
the traditional presidential election year time-series data collection and as a panel study. The substantive themes represented in the 1992 questionnaires include:

- interest in the political campaigns; concern about the outcome; and attentiveness to the media's coverage of the campaign

- information about politics

- evaluation of the presidential candidates and placement of presidential candidates on various issue dimensions

- partisanship and evaluations of the political parties

- knowledge of, contact with, and evaluation of House candidates (including questions on how their Representative voted on the Persian Gulf War resolution and whether he/she was implicated in the House banking scandal); opinions on term limitations

- political participation: turnout in the Presidential primaries and in the November general election; other forms of electoral campaign activity

- vote choice for President, the U.S. House, and the U.S. Senate, including second choice for President

- personal and national economic well-being, with particular attention to the impact of the recession

- positions on social welfare issues including: social security; government health insurance; federal budget priorities, and the role of the government in the provision of jobs and good standard of living

- positions on social issues including: abortion, the death penalty; prayer in the schools; the rights of homosexuals; sexual harassment and women's rights

- racial and ethnic stereotypes; opinions on school integration and affirmative action; attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians); opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education

- opinions about the nation's most important problem and the most important issues discussed during the local congressional campaign

- political predispositions: moral traditionalism; patriotism; political efficacy; egalitarianism; individualism; trust in government; racial prejudice; and feminist consciousness

- social altruism and social connectedness

- assessments of U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf War and of U.S. foreign policy goals

- feeling thermometers on a wide range of political figures and political groups; affinity with various social groups

- detailed demographic information and measures of religious affiliation and religiosity
In the usual NES Post-Election survey, and for 1992, in the Pre-Election survey as well, respondents are asked several questions about their particular Congress persons and Senators. Interviewers pre-edited questionnaires to fill in the names appropriate for the state and congressional district in which the respondent was living (or was living during the pre-election interview). Each candidate and Senator is assigned a unique number that reflects his or her incumbency status and party. (See Candidate Number master code.) Particular questions in the survey require the insertion by the interviewer during pre-editing of the names of candidates. See, for example, post-election question B1, which includes feeling thermometers for the various candidates. The Candidate Lists used by the interviewers, which show which candidates are associated with which congressional district and with which numbers they are tagged, can be found in this codebook.

Asking questions about incumbent candidates is somewhat more problematic in a year when redistricting occurred, and for the Pre-Election survey there is the additional complication that a number of states held their Congressional primaries after the Pre-Election field work had started. Further details can be found at the documentation for Pre-Election questions J10-J11.

Handling of Congressional Incumbency Where Redistricting has Occurred

Throughout, whenever the word "incumbent" is used, its referent is a representative who was a member of the 102nd Congress; i.e., the Congress in session prior to the November 1992 General Election. Due to redistricting as a result of the 1990 U.S. Census, any given incumbent's district for the 103rd Congress may consist of a fairly different geographical area from the area covered by the district prior to the boundary changes. Therefore, prior to 1992, the "incumbent" may or may not have been the representative for the particular piece of geography (the sample segment or census tract) in which the respondent lives. For each sample segment, we have included in the dataset its 1992 congressional district number, v3019, and its congressional district number in 1990, v3020. By comparing the two, it can be determined whether the "incumbent" in question was actually the respondent's incumbent prior to the 1992 general election.

"Lagged" Measures Obtained from 1990 and 1991 Interviews

Slightly more than half of the respondents in the 1992 study were also interviewed in 1990 and 1991. Therefore, all of the variables associated with the 1990 Post-Election Study (ICPSR 9548) and the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study (ICPSR 9673) will be made available for use as "lagged" measures.

THEY ARE NOT IN THE CURRENT RELEASE OF THE DATA, BUT WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE IN TWO RELEASES TO FOLLOW SHORTLY. In the meantime, users can merge this version of the 1992 dataset with either of these two datasets by using the 1990 case identification number, v3006 in this dataset.
period and the difficulty of obtaining an interview, NES divided the
Pre-Election study sample into two random parts. Administration of the first
random half occurred between September 1 and September 30; the second half
between October 1 and October 31st, with the first two days of November as
"cleanup." The two part division applied to both panel and cross-section
samples.

Note that the study period began before Labor Day, the traditional start
of the Election Studies (and Presidential campaigns). The combination of a
late date for Labor Day (Sept. 7) and an early date for Election Day (Nov.
3rd) would have shortened our standard field period by about a week, which
would have reduced the overall response rate.

Sample "Replicates"

To more closely tailor the field effort to the actual sample performance
during this study, both parts of the sample (panel and cross-section) were
randomly subdivided into five replicates, each of which is a proper, random
subsample of the NES sample. Replicates 1 and 2 were considered the "base
sample," certain to be released, with three replicates being held in reserve
to be released for fieldwork October 1, 1992, if it was decided they were
needed. Replicates 4 and 5 were released at that time.

Survey Modes: Design and Implementation

One of the administrative problems in fielding a panel study is that
respondents have had an intervening period of time in which to relocate,
perhaps at some remove from areas where field staff is maintained.
Additionally, some of the SRC sample primary areas were replaced between 1990
and 1992, and therefore potentially some of the 1990 Election Study
respondents lived in areas where SRC interviewers were no longer on staff. We
estimated that between 50 and 125 respondents might have moved to areas in
which SRC did not have interviewers, or might be living in their 1990
residence, in a place where SRC no longer maintained interviewing capability.
(As it turned out, the total number of panel respondents that we interviewed
who were "out of range" for either of these two reasons was 43.) It was our
intention to interview as many panel respondents as possible, but we did not
want to incur the additional costs associated with interviewer travel.
Therefore, we prepared a truncated version of both Pre- and Post-Election
Survey questionnaires, (the "Short-Form") to be administered over the
telephone to those panel respondents who had moved out of range.

Interviews, both in the Pre- and in the Post-Election surveys, were also
administered over the telephone to many respondents, both panel and
cross-section, who did not meet the "panel out-of-range" criteria for
telephone interviewing. The mis-implementation of the design also entailed the
inappropriate use of the full-length questionnaire. Table 1, below, sums up
the situation. In total, 86 percent of the interviews (91 percent before the
election and 81 percent of those conducted after the election) were
administered as mandated by the study design: face-to-face with the full
length questionnaires or by phone for those panel respondents who moved out of
range.

Survey Forms: Design and Implementation

There were two forms of both the Pre- and the Post-Election Study
questionnaire: a short form, to be administered over the phone to panel
respondents who were "out of range," as described above, and a standard, or
full-length questionnaire to be administered to everyone else. The questions
On the short-form were a subset of those on the full length questionnaires whose 70 minutes in length was thought to be unacceptably long for telephone interview.

50 minutes worth of content was selected for the short form, both Pre- and Post-Election Surveys. The criteria for inclusion were that the questions were "core," i.e., questions part of the NES time-series, as opposed to recently piloted or topical items, or that they related to the focus of the 1991 Political Consequences of War Study. We decided not to repeat most of the demographics items for the approximately 100 panel respondents we expected would be interviewed with the short form, relying instead on their responses in the 1990 survey. Additionally, some congressional content was deleted, because of the difficulty in assigning respondents over the phone to the newly drawn congressional districts.

Because we estimated the number of cases affected to be few and randomly scattered across the country, we did not design the instrument for the telephone. Except for the income question, we made no adjustments to the questionnaire for the difference in mode. In general, interviewers were expected to read response options to the respondent and to repeat them as necessary until they were clear to the respondent.

All interviews with a short form questionnaire, except for Spanish language, and including "legitimate" or "out-of-range" panel respondent interviews, have been designated as partial interviews, in the result code variables for the Pre- and Post-Election Studies (v3033 and v5012).

**Evaluation of Problems in Study Implementation**

The problems mentioned above did not become fully evident until coding was virtually completed, in the last week of February. At its March 1 meeting, the NES Board of Overseers, to whom these problems were reported, instructed the Principal Investigators to assess the significance of these problems with respect to data quality. This work was carried out by the Principal Investigators and members of the Study Staff in consultation with Board members, SRC methodologists and Center for Political Studies personnel as appropriate. The findings are available in NES Technical Report No. 43, available from NE Project Staff.

**TABLE 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Pre-Election</th>
<th>Post-Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face-to-face(A)</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone(B)</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1361</strong></td>
<td><strong>1250</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 176
Cross Section Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Pre-Election</th>
<th>Post-Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face-to-face(C)</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone (D)</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL** 1126 100.0% 1005 100.0%

Total Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Pre-Election</th>
<th>Post-Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>2208</td>
<td>1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 2487 100.0% 2255 100.0%

A. The 1155 Pre-election respondents in this category include 16 Panel interviews taken F-T-F using the Spanish version of the questionnaire.

B. The Pre-election respondents in this category include 1 Spanish language panel interview, taken by phone.

C. The pre-election total includes 4 Spanish version questionnaires taken F-T-F.

D. The 5 cases in the Pre-election category consist of 1 F-T-F and 3 Phone short-form, plus 1 Spanish language cross-section case.

As the Technical Report documents in detail, the inappropriate use of the telephone and the short-form questionnaire thankfully had only a negligible impact on the quality of the 1992 data. When the short-form questionnaire was used, it of course generated missing data on those items that appeared on the full-length questionnaire but not on the short-form. But this resulted in a very slight increase (less than .05 percentage points) in the standard errors of the affected variables. The pattern of missing data (from use of the short-form questionnaire) is unrelated to the demographic or political characteristics of respondents.

Instead, interviewers turned to the short form when it appeared they
would have difficulty securing an interview for other reasons having to do
with the field administration of the study. The same holds for use of phone
instead of face-to-face interviewing. Respondents interviewed over the phone
are politically indistinguishable from those interviewed face-to-face.
Attributes of the study administration, not attributes of the individual
respondents, are associated with the propensity of interviewers to conduct
some of their interviews over the phone. Finally, although some survey
questions perform differently across the two modes of interviewing, the
distribution of responses and the relationship among variables are
substantively the same among phone and face-to-face respondents.

Response Rates

The Pre-Election study response rate for the cross-section sample was
74.0%. Recalculating the response rate to eliminate 4 short-form,
cross-section interviews (partials) results in a response rate of 73.7%. For
the panel sample, the response (or reinterview) rate is 77.7% when partials,
or short form interviews, are included, but drops to 69.2% when they are
excluded. Post-Election reinterview rates are 91.0% for the panel, including
partials, and 85.0% excluding the partial or short-form interviews. The
cross-section Post-Election reinterview rate was 89.3% including 4 partials;
88.9% excluding them. These calculations do not differentiate between
face-to-face and telephone modes of interviewing.

Interview Completion Rate

Table 2 lays out the number of interviews taken for each week elapsing
after the Nov. 3 General Election. In 1992, 25.8% of the interviews were
completed in the first two weeks after the election; 53.1% in the first four
weeks. For comparison, in 1988, 55% of the interviews were taken in the first
two weeks after the election, and 82% in the first four weeks.

TABLE 2.
NUMBER OF AND CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF INTERVIEWS
TAKEN IN THE POST-ELECTION STUDY
BY WEEK OF INTERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS</th>
<th>CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS</th>
<th>CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF INTERVIEWS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 4-Nov.10</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.11-Nov.17</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.18-Nov.24</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.25-Dec. 1</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2- Dec. 8</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 9-Dec.15</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>80.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.16-Dec.22</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>88.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
>> SAMPLE BALLOT CARD, 1990-1992

For the November General Election
=================================
State:    New York
Congressional District:    14
Democratic Party
Republican Party
CANDIDATES FOR THE
U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES:
Carolyn Maloney      Bill Green

CANDIDATES FOR THE
U.S. SENATE:
Robert Abrams        Alfonse M. D'Amato

>> 1990 CANDIDATE LISTS

STATE: ALABAMA      CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Howell Heflin  Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Cabaniss  Republican challenger
19. Richard C. Shelby  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Glen Browder  Democratic incumbent
36. Don Sledge  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Paul R. Hubbert  Democratic challenger
54. Guy Hunt  Republican incumbent

STATE: ALABAMA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Howell Heflin  Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Cabaniss  Republican challenger
19. Richard C. Shelby  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Tom Bevill  Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Paul R. Hubbert  Democratic challenger
54. Guy Hunt  Republican incumbent

STATE: ALABAMA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06
STATE: ALABAMA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Howell Heflin  Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Cabaniss  Republican challenger
19. Richard C. Shelby  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Ben Erdreich  Democratic incumbent
36. Michael D. Barker  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Paul R. Hubbert  Democratic challenger
54. Guy Hunt  Republican incumbent

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STATE: ARKANSAS  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

Page 181
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. David Pryor                  Democratic incumbent
19. Dale Bumpers                 Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Bill Alexander               Democratic incumbent
36. Terry Hayes                  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Bill Clinton                 Democratic incumbent
56. Sheffield Nelson             Republican challenger

==========================================================================

STATE: CALIFORNIA               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston                Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Nancy Pelosi                 Democratic incumbent
36. Alan Nichols                 Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein             Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian            Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================
STATE: CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. George Miller  Democratic incumbent
36. Roger A. Payton  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian  Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Fortney H. 'Pete' Stark  Democratic incumbent
36. Victor Romero  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
### STATE: CALIFORNIA  
### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 10

#### (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
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<td>Democratic -- term not up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pete Wilson</td>
<td>Republican -- term not up</td>
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#### (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Don Edwards</td>
<td>Democratic incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mark Patrosso</td>
<td>Republican challenger</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### (C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dianne Feinstein</td>
<td>Democratic candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Pete Wilson</td>
<td>Republican candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>George Deukmejian</td>
<td>Republican -- retiring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STATE: CALIFORNIA  
### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11

#### (A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Alan Cranston</td>
<td>Democratic -- term not up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pete Wilson</td>
<td>Republican -- term not up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tom Lantos</td>
<td>Democratic incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Bill Quraishi</td>
<td>Republican challenger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian  Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================

STATE:  CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  14

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Patricia Malberg  Democratic candidate
32. John T. Doolittle  Republican candidate
42. Norman D. Shumway  Republican -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian  Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================

STATE:  CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  15

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson  Republican -- term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Gary Condit Democratic incumbent
36. Cliff Burris Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 17

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Alan Cranston Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Calvin Dooley Democratic challenger
34. Charles 'Chip' Pashayan, Jr. Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson    Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Richard H. Lehman      Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein       Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson            Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian      Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================
STATE:  CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  22

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson    Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. David Bayer       Democratic challenger
34. Carlos J. Moorhead Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson       Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================
STATE:  CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  24

Page 187
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Alan Cranston                Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Henry A. Waxman              Democratic incumbent
36. John N. Cowles               Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein             Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian            Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA    CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 25

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Alan Cranston                Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Edward R. Roybal             Democratic incumbent
36. Steven J. Renshaw            Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Dianne Feinstein             Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian            Republican -- retiring
STATE: CALIFORNIA               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 26

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Howard L. Berman Democratic incumbent
36. Roy Dahlson Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 27

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Mel Levine Democratic incumbent
36. David Barrett Cohen Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

Page 189
STATE: CALIFORNIA      CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 29

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston     Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson       Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Maxine Waters     Democratic candidate
32. Bill DeWitt       Republican candidate
41. Augustus F. 'Gus' Hawkins Democratic -- retiring

C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson       Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA      CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 30

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston     Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson       Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Matthew G. Martinez Democratic incumbent
36. Reuben D. Franco   Republican challenger
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein           Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson               Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian         Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================

STATE:  CALIFORNIA              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  33

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston             Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson               Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Georgia Houston Webb      Democratic challenger
34. David Dreier              Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein           Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson               Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian         Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================

STATE:  CALIFORNIA              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  34

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston             Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson               Republican -- term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Esteban E. Torres  Democratic incumbent
36. John Eastman  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian  Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 38

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston  Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Barbara Jackson  Democratic challenger
34. Robert K. Dornan  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein  Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian  Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 40
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston                Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Eugene C. Gratz              Democratic challenger
34. C. Christopher Cox           Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein             Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian            Republican -- retiring

STATE: CALIFORNIA                 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 42

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston                Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Guy C. Kimbrough             Democratic challenger
34. Dana Rohrabacher             Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein             Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                  Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian            Republican -- retiring
STATE: CALIFORNIA                          CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 43

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Alan Cranston                          Democratic -- term not up
18. Pete Wilson                            Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

34. Ron Packard                           Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Dianne Feinstein                      Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson                           Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian                     Republican -- retiring

STATE: COLORADO                            CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

11. Josie Heath                            Democratic candidate
12. Hank Brown                             Republican candidate
19. Timothy E. Wirth                       Democratic -- term not up
22. William L. Armstrong                   Republican -- retiring

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Patricia Schroeder                     Democratic incumbent
36. Gloria Gonzales Roemer                  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

Page 194
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

11. Josie Heath  Democratic candidate
12. Hank Brown  Republican candidate
19. Timothy E. Wirth  Democratic -- term not up
22. William L. Armstrong  Republican -- retiring

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. David E. Skaggs  Democratic incumbent
36. Jason Lewis  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Roy R. Romer  Democratic incumbent
56. John Andrews  Republican challenger

==========================================================================

STATE:  COLORADO                 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  06

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

11. Josie Heath  Democratic candidate
12. Hank Brown  Republican candidate
19. Timothy E. Wirth  Democratic -- term not up
22. William L. Armstrong  Republican -- retiring
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Don Jarrett  Democratic challenger
34. Dan Schaefer  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Roy R. Romer  Democratic incumbent
56. John Andrews  Republican challenger

==========================================================================

STATE: CONNECTICUT

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Christopher J. Dodd  Democratic -- term not up
27. Joseph I. Lieberman  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Rosa DeLauro  Democratic candidate
32. Thomas Scott  Republican candidate
41. Bruce Morrison  Democratic -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

50. Lowell Weicker  Independent candidate
51. Bruce Morrison  Democratic candidate
52. John Rowland  Republican candidate
61. William A. O'Neill  Democratic -- retiring

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STATE: FLORIDA

Page 196
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Bob Graham Democratic -- term not up
18. Connie Mack III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
34. Andy Ireland Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Lawton Chiles Democratic challenger
54. Bob Martinez Republican incumbent

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STATE: FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 16

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Bob Graham Democratic -- term not up
18. Connie Mack III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Lawrence J. Smith Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Lawton Chiles Democratic challenger
54. Bob Martinez Republican incumbent

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STATE: FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Bob Graham Democratic -- term not up

Page 197
18. Connie Mack III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Bernard Anscher Democratic challenger
34. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Lawton Chiles Democratic challenger
54. Bob Martinez Republican incumbent

STATE: FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 19

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Bob Graham Democratic -- term not up
18. Connie Mack III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Dante B. Fascell Democratic incumbent
36. Bob Allen Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Lawton Chiles Democratic challenger
54. Bob Martinez Republican incumbent

STATE: GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

  13. Sam Nunn                      Democratic incumbent
  19. Wyche Fowler                 Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

  33. Lindsay Thomas               Democratic incumbent
  36. Chris Meredith               Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

  51. Zell Miller                  Democratic candidate
  52. Johnny Isakson               Republican candidate
  61. Joe Frank Harris             Democratic -- retiring

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STATE: GEORGIA                   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

  13. Sam Nunn                      Democratic incumbent
  19. Wyche Fowler                 Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

  33. Richard Ray                   Democratic incumbent
  36. Paul Broun                    Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

  51. Zell Miller                  Democratic candidate
  52. Johnny Isakson               Republican candidate
  61. Joe Frank Harris             Democratic -- retiring
STATE: IOWA                     CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Tom Harkin                  Democratic incumbent
16. Tom Tauke                   Republican challenger
29. Charles E. Grassley        Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Neal Smith                  Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Donald D. Avenson           Democratic challenger
54. Terry E. Branstad          Republican incumbent

STATE: ILLINOIS                 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Paul Simon                  Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin              Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon               Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Marty Russo                 Democratic incumbent
36. Carl L. Klein               Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

Page 200
51. Neil F. Hartigan     Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar           Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson   Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  ILLINOIS               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Paul Simon            Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin        Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon         Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. George E. Sangmeister Democratic incumbent
36. Manny Hoffman         Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Neil F. Hartigan      Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar             Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson     Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  ILLINOIS               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Paul Simon            Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin        Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon         Democratic -- term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Cardiss Collins Democratic incumbent
36. Michael Dooley Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Neil F. Hartigan Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson Republican -- retiring

STATE: ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Paul Simon Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Dan Rostenkowski Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Neil F. Hartigan Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson Republican -- retiring

STATE: ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 13

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Paul Simon Democratic incumbent
B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. John L. Grandin               Democratic challenger
34. Harris W. Fawell             Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Neil F. Hartigan             Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar                    Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson            Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  ILLINOIS                CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  14

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Paul Simon                   Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin               Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon                Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Donald J. Westphal           Democratic challenger
34. Dennis Hastert               Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Neil F. Hartigan             Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar                    Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson            Republican -- retiring
STATE: ILLINOIS  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  22

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Paul Simon  Democratic incumbent
16. Lynn M. Martin  Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Glenn Poshard  Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Neil F. Hartigan  Democratic candidate
52. Jim Edgar  Republican candidate
62. James R. Thompson  Republican -- retiring

STATE: INDIANA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Daniel R. Coats  Republican incumbent
15. Baron P. Hill  Democratic challenger
29. Richard G. Lugar  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Jill Long  Democratic incumbent
36. Richard W. 'Rick' Hawks  Republican challenger

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(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. Evan Bayh Democratic -- term not up

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STATE: KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Nancy Landon Kassebaum Republican incumbent
15. Dick Williams Democratic challenger
29. Robert Dole Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Duane West Democratic challenger
34. Pat Roberts Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Joan Finney Democratic challenger
54. Mike Hayden Republican incumbent

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STATE: MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. John Kerry Democratic incumbent
16. Jim Rappaport Republican challenger
19. Edward 'Ted' Kennedy Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Chester G. Atkins Democratic incumbent
36. John F. MacGovern              Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. John Silber                   Democratic candidate
52. William F. Weld               Republican candidate
61. Michael Dukakis               Democratic -- retiring

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. John Kerry                    Democratic incumbent
16. Jim Rappaport                 Republican challenger
19. Edward 'Ted' Kennedy           Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Nicholas Mavroules            Democratic incumbent
36. Edgar L. Kelley               Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. John Silber                   Democratic candidate
52. William F. Weld               Republican candidate
61. Michael Dukakis               Democratic -- retiring

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. John Kerry                    Democratic incumbent
16. Jim Rappaport Republican challenger
19. Edward 'Ted' Kennedy Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Edward J. Markey Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. John Silber Democratic candidate
52. William F. Weld Republican candidate
61. Michael Dukakis Democratic -- retiring

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. John Kerry Democratic incumbent
16. Jim Rappaport Republican challenger
19. Edward 'Ted' Kennedy Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Joseph P. Kennedy II Democratic incumbent
36. Glenn W. Fiscus Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. John Silber Democratic candidate
52. William F. Weld Republican candidate
61. Michael Dukakis Democratic -- retiring
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. John Kerry Democratic incumbent
16. Jim Rappaport Republican challenger
19. Edward 'Ted' Kennedy Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Joe Moakley Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. John Silber Democratic candidate
52. William F. Weld Republican candidate
61. Michael Dukakis Democratic -- retiring

STATE: MARYLAND                CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  02

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Barbara A. Mikulski Democratic -- term not up
27. Paul S. Sarbanes Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Ronald P. Bowers Democratic challenger
34. Helen Delich Bentley Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. William Donald Schaefer Democratic incumbent
56. William S. Shepard Republican challenger
STATE: MARYLAND

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Barbara A. Mikulski Democratic -- term not up
27. Paul S. Sarbanes Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Benjamin L. Cardin Democratic incumbent
36. Harwood Nichols Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. William Donald Schaefer Democratic incumbent
56. William S. Shepard Republican challenger

STATE: MARYLAND

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Barbara A. Mikulski Democratic -- term not up
27. Paul S. Sarbanes Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Tom McMillen Democratic incumbent
36. Robert P. Duckworth Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. William Donald Schaefer Democratic incumbent
STATE: MARYLAND

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Barbara A. Mikulski  Democratic -- term not up
27. Paul S. Sarbanes    Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Beverly B. Byron    Democratic incumbent
36. Christopher P. Fiotes, Jr. Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. William Donald Schaefer Democratic incumbent
56. William S. Shepard  Republican challenger

STATE: MARYLAND

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Barbara A. Mikulski  Democratic -- term not up
27. Paul S. Sarbanes    Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Kweisi Mfume        Democratic incumbent
36. Kenneth Kondner     Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. William Donald Schaefer Democratic incumbent
STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Thomas Trzybinski Democratic challenger
34. Paul B. Henry Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. James J. Blanchard Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler Republican challenger

STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Bob Traxler Democratic incumbent
36. James White Republican challenger
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. James J. Blanchard Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler Republican challenger

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STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Geraldine Greene Democratic challenger
34. Guy Vander Jagt Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. James J. Blanchard Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler Republican challenger

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STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 12

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle Democratic -- term not up
(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. David E. Bonior Democratic incumbent
36. Jim Dingeman Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. James J. Blanchard Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler Republican challenger

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STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 13

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Barbara-Rose Collins Democratic candidate
32. Carl R. Edwards, Sr. Republican candidate
41. George W. Crockett, Jr. Democratic -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. James J. Blanchard Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler Republican challenger

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STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 16

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette, Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle, Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. John D. Dingell, Democratic incumbent
36. Frank Beaumont, Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. James J. Blanchard, Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler, Republican challenger

STATE: MICHIGAN  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Carl Levin, Democratic incumbent
16. Bill Schuette, Republican challenger
19. Donald Riegle, Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Walter O. Briggs IV, Democratic challenger
34. William S. Broomfield, Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. James J. Blanchard, Democratic incumbent
56. John Engler, Republican challenger

STATE: MINNESOTA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
14. Rudy Boschwitz Republican incumbent
15. Paul Wellstone Democratic challenger
29. David Durenberger Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Timothy J. Penny Democratic incumbent
36. Doug Andersen Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Rudy Perpich Democratic incumbent
56. Arne Carlson Republican challenger

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STATE: MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Christopher 'Kit' Bond Republican -- term not up
28. John C. Danforth Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. William L. 'Bill' Clay Democratic incumbent
36. Wayne G. Piotrowski Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
58. John Ashcroft Republican -- term not up

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STATE: MISSOURI                  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Christopher 'Kit' Bond    Republican -- term not up
28. John C. Danforth          Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Joan Kelly Horn            Democratic challenger
34. Jack Buechner              Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
58. John Ashcroft              Republican -- term not up

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STATE: MISSOURI                  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Christopher 'Kit' Bond    Republican -- term not up
28. John C. Danforth          Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Richard A. Gephardt       Democratic incumbent
36. Malcolm L. Holekamp       Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
58. John Ashcroft              Republican -- term not up

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STATE: MISSOURI                  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

Page 216
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Christopher (Kit) Bond Republican -- term not up
28. John C. Danforth Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Harold L. Volkmer Democratic incumbent
36. Don Curtis Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
58. John Ashcroft Republican -- term not up

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STATE: NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
14. Jesse Helms Republican incumbent
15. Harvey B. Gantt Democratic challenger
19. Terry Sanford Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Charlie Rose Democratic incumbent
36. Robert C. Anderson Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
58. James G. 'Jim' Martin Republican -- term not up

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STATE: NEW HAMPSHIRE            CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

11. John A. Durkin               Democratic candidate
12. Robert C. Smith              Republican candidate
22. Gordon J. Humphrey           Republican -- retiring
29. Warren Rudman                Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Joseph F. Keefe              Democratic candidate
32. Bill Zeliff                   Republican candidate
42. Robert C. Smith              Republican -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. J. Joseph Grandmaison         Democratic challenger
54. Judd Gregg                    Republican incumbent

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STATE: NEW JERSEY               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Bill Bradley                 Democratic incumbent
16. Christine Todd Whitman       Republican challenger
19. Frank Lautenberg             Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

31. Robert E. Andrews            Democratic candidate
32. Daniel J. Mangini            Republican candidate
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. James J. Florio Democratic -- term not up

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STATE: NEW JERSEY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Bill Bradley Democratic incumbent
16. Christine Todd Whitman Republican challenger
19. Frank Lautenberg Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. William J. Hughes Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. James J. Florio Democratic -- term not up

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Floyd H. Flake Democratic incumbent
36. William Sampol Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret  Republican challenger

STATE:  NEW YORK                 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Gary L. Ackerman  Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo  Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret  Republican challenger

STATE:  NEW YORK                 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  10

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Charles E. Schumer  Democratic incumbent
36. Patrick J. Kinsella  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
STATE: NEW YORK

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Major R. Owens Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

STATE: NEW YORK

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Major R. Owens Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
STATE: NEW YORK  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 15

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Frances L. Reiter  Democratic challenger
34. Bill Green  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Mario M. Cuomo  Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret  Republican challenger

STATE: NEW YORK  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 17

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Ted Weiss  Democratic incumbent
36. William W. Koeppel  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Mario M. Cuomo  Democratic incumbent
STATE: NEW YORK  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Jose E. Serrano  Democratic incumbent
36. Joseph Chiavaro  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Mario M. Cuomo  Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret  Republican challenger

STATE: NEW YORK  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 19

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato  Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Eliot L. Engel  Democratic incumbent
36. William J. Gouldman  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
STATE: NEW YORK  \hspace{1cm} CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 20

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato    Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Nita M. Lowey  Democratic incumbent
36. Glenn D. Belitto  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo  Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret  Republican challenger

STATE: NEW YORK  \hspace{1cm} CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan  Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato    Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

34. Benjamin A. Gilman  Republican incumbent
35. John G. Dow  Democratic challenger
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 31

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Kevin P. Gaughan Democratic challenger
34. Bill Paxon Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 32

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. John J. LaFalce Democratic incumbent

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(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 33

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Henry J. Nowak Democratic incumbent
36. Thomas K. Kepfer Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 34

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Daniel Patrick Moynihan Democratic -- term not up
18. Alfonse M. D'Amato Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Page 226
35. Joseph P. Leahey Democratic challenger
34. Amo Houghton Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. John H. Glenn Democratic -- term not up
27. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Tony P. Hall Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr Democratic candidate
52. George V. Voinovich Republican candidate
61. Richard F. Celeste Democratic -- retiring

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STATE: OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. John H. Glenn Democratic -- term not up
27. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
51. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr Democratic candidate
52. George V. Voinovich Republican candidate
61. Richard F. Celeste Democratic -- retiring

STATE:  OHIO                     CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. John H. Glenn Democratic -- term not up
27. Howard M. Metzenbaum Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
31. Jack Schira Democratic candidate
32. David L. Hobson Republican candidate
42. Michael DeWine Republican -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr Democratic candidate
52. George V. Voinovich Republican candidate
61. Richard F. Celeste Democratic -- retiring

STATE:  OHIO                     CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. John H. Glenn                Democratic -- term not up
27. Howard M. Metzenbaum         Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
31. Gregory V. Jolivette         Democratic candidate
32. John A. Boehner              Republican candidate
42. Donald E. 'Buz' Lukens        Republican -- retiring

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr    Democratic candidate
52. George V. Voinovich          Republican candidate
61. Richard F. Celeste           Democratic -- retiring

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STATE:  OHIO                     CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. John H. Glenn                Democratic -- term not up
27. Howard M. Metzenbaum         Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Doug Applegate               Democratic incumbent
36. John A. Hales                Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr    Democratic candidate
52. George V. Voinovich          Republican candidate
61. Richard F. Celeste           Democratic -- retiring
STATE: OREGON

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
14. Mark O. Hatfield Republican incumbent
15. Harry Lonsdale Democratic challenger
29. Robert W. 'Bob' Packwood Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Peter A. DeFazio Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
51. Barbara Roberts Democratic candidate
52. Dave Frohnmayer Republican candidate
61. Neil Goldschmidt Democratic -- retiring

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Arlen Specter Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Thomas M. Foglietta Democratic incumbent
36. James Love Jackson Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Robert P. Casey Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer Republican challenger
STATE: PENNSYLVANIA             CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Arlen Specter           Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III      Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. John Innelli           Democratic challenger
34. Curt Weldon            Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Robert P. Casey        Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer          Republican challenger

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA             CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Arlen Specter           Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III      Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Peter H. Kostmayer      Democratic incumbent
36. Audrie Zettick Schaller Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Robert P. Casey        Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer          Republican challenger
STATE: PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 12

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Arlen Specter Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. John P. Murtha Democratic incumbent
36. Willeam Choby Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Robert P. Casey Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer Republican challenger

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 13

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
18. Arlen Specter Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Bernard Tomkin Democratic challenger
34. Lawrence Coughlin Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
STATE: PENNSYLVANIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 14

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

18. Arlen Specter                   Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III              Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. William J. Coyne               Democratic incumbent
36. Richard Edward Caligiuri       Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Robert P. Casey                Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer                  Republican challenger

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

18. Arlen Specter                   Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III              Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Doug Walgren                    Democratic incumbent
36. Rick Santorum                   Republican challenger
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Robert P. Casey Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer Republican challenger

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STATE: PENNSYLVANIA              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 20

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

18. Arlen Specter Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Joseph M. Gaydos Democratic incumbent
36. Robert C. Lee Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Robert P. Casey Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer Republican challenger

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STATE: PENNSYLVANIA              CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

18. Arlen Specter Republican -- term not up
28. H. John Heinz III Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Austin J. Murphy Democratic incumbent
36. Suzanne Hayden Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

Page 234
53. Robert P. Casey  Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer  Republican challenger

STATE: TENNESSEE  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Al Gore  Democratic incumbent
16. William R. Hawkins  Republican challenger
19. James R. 'Jim' Sasser  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
34. John 'Jimmy' Duncan, Jr.  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
53. Ned McWherter  Democratic incumbent
56. Dwight Henry  Republican challenger

STATE: TENNESSEE  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
13. Al Gore  Democratic incumbent
16. William R. Hawkins  Republican challenger
19. James R. 'Jim' Sasser  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Marilyn Lloyd  Democratic incumbent
36. Grady L. Rhoden  Republican challenger
(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Ned McWherter  Democratic incumbent
56. Dwight Henry  Republican challenger

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STATE: TENNESSEE  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Al Gore  Democratic incumbent
16. William R. Hawkins  Republican challenger
19. James R. 'Jim' Sasser  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Jim Cooper  Democratic incumbent
36. Claiborne 'Clay' Sanders  Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Ned McWherter  Democratic incumbent
56. Dwight Henry  Republican challenger

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STATE: TEXAS  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm  Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer  Democratic challenger
19. Lloyd Bentsen  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Page 236
34. Jack Fields  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards  Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams  Republican candidate
62. William (Bill) Clements  Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  TEXAS  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  15

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm  Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer  Democratic challenger
19. Lloyd Bentsen  Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. E. 'Kika' De La Garza  Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards  Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams  Republican candidate
62. William 'Bill' Clements  Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  TEXAS  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm  Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer  Democratic challenger

Page 237
19. Lloyd Bentsen Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Craig Washington Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams Republican candidate
62. William 'Bill' Clements Republican -- retiring

==========================================================================

STATE: TEXAS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 19

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer Democratic challenger
19. Lloyd Bentsen Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

34. Larry Combest Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams Republican candidate
62. William 'Bill' Clements Republican -- retiring

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STATE: TEXAS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22

Page 238
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm                    Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer                   Democratic challenger
19. Lloyd Bentsen                 Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Bruce Director               Democratic challenger
34. Tom DeLay                     Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards                  Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams              Republican candidate
62. William (Bill) Clements       Republican -- retiring

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STATE:  TEXAS                        CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  25

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm                    Republican incumbent
15. Hugh Parmer                   Democratic challenger
19. Lloyd Bentsen                 Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Michael A. Andrews            Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

51. Ann Richards                  Democratic candidate
52. Clayton Williams              Republican candidate
62. William (Bill) Clements       Republican -- retiring

Page 239
STATE: VIRGINIA                   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  03

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. John W. Warner               Republican incumbent
19. Charles S. Robb              Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Jay Starke                   Democratic challenger
34. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr.        Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. L. Douglas Wilder            Democratic -- term not up

STATE: VIRGINIA                   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. John W. Warner               Republican incumbent
19. Charles S. Robb              Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Norman Sisisky               Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. L. Douglas Wilder            Democratic -- term not up

STATE: WASHINGTON                   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  01
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Brock Adams                  Democratic -- term not up
18. Slade Gorton                 Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
35. Cynthia Sullivan             Democratic challenger
34. John Miller                  Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
57. William Booth Gardner        Democratic -- term not up

STATE:  WASHINGTON               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  02

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Brock Adams                  Democratic -- term not up
18. Slade Gorton                 Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Al Swift                     Democratic incumbent
36. Doug Smith                   Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
57. William Booth Gardner        Democratic -- term not up

STATE:  WASHINGTON               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  07

Page 241
(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Brock Adams                  Democratic -- term not up
18. Slade Gorton                 Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Jim McDermott                Democratic incumbent
36. Larry Penberthy              Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. William Booth Gardner        Democratic -- term not up

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STATE:  WASHINGTON               CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  08

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Brock Adams                  Democratic -- term not up
18. Slade Gorton                 Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. David E. Giles               Democratic challenger
34. Rod Chandler                 Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. William Booth Gardner        Democratic -- term not up

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STATE:  WISCONSIN                CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Herbert H. Kohl              Democratic -- term not up
18. Robert W. Kasten             Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Gerald D. Kleczka            Democratic incumbent
36. Joseph L. Cook               Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Thomas Loftus                Democratic challenger
54. Tommy G. Thompson            Republican incumbent

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STATE: WISCONSIN                CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 05

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Herbert H. Kohl              Democratic -- term not up
18. Robert W. Kasten             Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
33. Jim Moody                    Democratic incumbent
36. Donalda Arnell Hammersmith   Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR
55. Thomas Loftus                Democratic challenger
54. Tommy G. Thompson            Republican incumbent

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STATE: WISCONSIN                CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE
17. Herbert H. Kohl              Democratic -- term not up
18. Robert W. Kasten Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

34. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Thomas Loftus Democratic challenger
54. Tommy G. Thompson Republican incumbent

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STATE: WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. John 'Jay' Rockefeller Democratic incumbent
16. John Yoder Republican challenger
19. Robert C. Byrd Democratic -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

33. Alan B. Mollohan Democratic incumbent
36. Howard K. Tuck Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. Gaston Caperton Democratic -- term not up

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STATE: WYOMING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Alan K. Simpson Republican incumbent
15. Kathy Helling Democratic challenger

29. Malcolm Wallop Republican -- term not up

(B) NAMES FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

35. Pete Maxfield Democratic challenger

34. Craig Thomas Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mike Sullivan Democratic incumbent

56. Mary Mead Republican challenger

>> 1991 LIST OF OFFICEHOLDERS

List of Senators and Representatives By ICPSR State Code, with Gulf War Vote, Authorizing Use of Force in the Persian Gulf
(Senate Joint Resolution 2 and House Joint Resolution 77, January 12, 1991)

(Y) = Vote for use of force
(N) = Vote against use of force

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>> 1992 STATE PRIMARY BALLOT CARDS

BALLOT CARD FOR ALABAMA

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

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**BALLOT CARD FOR ARIZONA**

Candidates for the March 7th Caucus

March 7th Caucus

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**BALLOT CARD FOR ARKANSAS**

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**BALLOT CARD FOR CALIFORNIA**

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

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**BALLOT CARD FOR COLORADO**

Candidates for the March 3rd Primary
### BALLOT CARD FOR CONNECTICUT

Candidates for the March 24th Primary

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### BALLOT CARD FOR FLORIDA

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### BALLOT CARD FOR GEORGIA

Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

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<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Kerry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR ILLINOIS

Candidates for the March 17th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Kerry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BALLOT CARD FOR INDIANA

**Candidates for the May 5th Primary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR IOWA

**Candidates for the February 10th Caucus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. Brown Jr.</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Kerrey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR KANSAS

**Candidates for the April 7th Primary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR KENTUCKY

**Candidates for the May 26th Primary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.  George Bush
Bill Clinton  Uncommitted
Paul E. Tsongas  H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)
Others  Uncommitted

BALLOT CARD FOR LOUISIANA
Candidates for the March 10th Primary

Democrats
--------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.
Bill Clinton
Tom Harkin
Paul E. Tsongas
Other

Republicans
-----------
Pat Buchanan
George Bush
David Duke
Other

BALLOT CARD FOR MARYLAND
Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

Democrats
--------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.
Bill Clinton
Tom Harkin
Bob Kerry
Paul E. Tsongas
Others

Republicans
-----------
Patrick J. Buchanan
George Bush

BALLOT CARD FOR MASSACHUSETTS
Candidates for the March 10th Primary

Democrats
--------
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.
Bill Clinton
Tom Harkin
Paul E. Tsongas
Other
Uncommitted

Republicans
-----------
Pat Buchanan
George Bush
David Duke
Other
Uncommitted

BALLOT CARD FOR MICHIGAN
Candidates for the March 17th Primary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Kerry</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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</tr>
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**BALLOT CARD FOR MINNESOTA**

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Harold E. Stassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted/Others</td>
<td>Uncommitted/Others</td>
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</table>

**BALLOT CARD FOR MISSOURI**

March 10th Caucus                                April 14th Caucus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>Pat Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BALLOT CARD FOR NEBRASKA**

Candidates for the May 12th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown, Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BALLOT CARD FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Candidates for the February 18th Primary

Page 252
### BALLOT CARD FOR NEW JERSEY

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td>Unc/Other</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR NEW MEXICO

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unc/other</td>
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</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR NEW YORK

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown</td>
<td>No Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Page 253
### Candidates for the May 5th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>No Preference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Preference</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR OHIO

#### Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unc/Other</td>
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### BALLOT CARD FOR OREGON

#### Candidates for the May 19th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR PENNSYLVANIA

#### Candidates for the April 28th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BALLOT CARD FOR TENNESSEE

#### Candidates for the March 10th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrats</td>
<td>Republicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Pat Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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</tbody>
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**BALLOT CARD FOR TEXAS**

Candidates for the March 10th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Pat Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</table>

**BALLOT CARD FOR VIRGINIA**

Democrats: Apr. 11, 13 Caucuses

Republicans: No Caucus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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**BALLOT CARD FOR WASHINGTON**

Candidates for the May 19th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
<td>Steven Michael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Ross Perot (write-in)</td>
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**BALLOT CARD FOR WEST VIRGINIA**

Candidates for the May 12th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>Patrick J. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Page 255
### BALLOT CARD FOR WISCONSIN

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td>David Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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### BALLOT CARD FOR WYOMING

Democrats: March 7 Caucus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democrats: March 7 Caucus</th>
<th>Republicans: March 7-31 Caucuses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund G. &quot;Jerry&quot; Brown Jr.</td>
<td>George Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul E. Tsongas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**>> FOOTNOTES FOR CONTEXTUAL DATA, 1991 Pilot Panel Study**

[1980 CENSUS, COUNTY LEVEL]

01 VACANT SEASONAL/MIGRATORY UNITS ARE EXCLUDED FROM ALL MATRICES EXCEPT AS NOTED SPECIFICALLY IN THE DOCUMENTATION.

02 THE FARM POPULATION IS DEFINED AS PERSONS LIVING IN RURAL TERRITORY ON PLACES FROM WHICH $1,000 OR MORE OF FARM PRODUCTS WERE SOLD IN 1979. IN 1970, THE DEFINITION INCLUDED ALL RURAL PLACES WITH SALES OF $250 OR MORE, PLUS RURAL PLACES OF 10 OR MORE ACRES WITH SALES OF $50 TO $249.

03 THE COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE
Tabulations may differ from the number of occupied housing units. This is a result of the weighting process used to minimize differences between complete counts and sample estimates. An indication of the type of weight (population or housing) for each matrix is listed in footnote 50.


Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "other" category.

05 For data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "other" category.

06 This category refers to write-in entries of Spanish groups in the race question. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.

07 Tabulations of "persons in household" based on 100-percent data by definition are the same as tabulations of "persons in unit." The phrase "persons in household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the phrase "persons in unit" is used. Tabulations of "persons in household" and "persons in unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.

08 Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories, "son/daughter," "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

09 "Nonrelatives" include the questionnaire categories: "roomer, boarder," "partner, roommate," "paid employee," and "other nonrelative," tabulations of "nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.
A "CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" INCLUDES ANY SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER. AN "OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" IS A NEVER-MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER. "RELATED CHILDREN" INCLUDE NOT ONLY OWN CHILDREN BUT ALSO ALL OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, REGARDLESS OF MARITAL STATUS, WHO ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, EXCEPT THE HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE. FOSTER CHILDREN ARE INCLUDED IN THE "NONRELATIVE" CATEGORY.

IN SUBFAMILIES AN "OWN CHILD" IS A NEVER-MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED CHILD OF A MOTHER IN A MOTHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, A FATHER IN A FATHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, OR EITHER SPOUSE IN A MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY.

TABULATIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER.

THIS AGGREGATE, ALONG WITH THE RELEVANT COUNT, WILL PREMIT THE COMPUTATION OF A MEAN. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AGGREGATE VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS WILL YIELD THE MEAN VALUE WHEN DIVIDED BY THE COUNT OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS, AND THE AGGREGATE ROOMS FOR OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS DIVIDED BY THE COUNT OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS YIELDS MEAN ROOMS. (SEE FOOTNOTE 35 PRIOR TO COMPUTING MEAN VALUE OR PRICE ASKED.)

INCLUDES RESPONSES INDICATING RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND UNCLASSIFIABLE RESPONSES.

PERSONS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.

"EVER MARRIED" INCLUDES THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES: "NOW MARRIED," "SEPARATED," "WIDOWED," AND "DIVORCED."

"NOT REPORTED" MEANS PLACE OF WORK WAS NOT REPORTED AT ALL OR WAS NOT REPORTED AT LEAST TO THE COUNTY LEVEL. ONE EXCEPTION TO THIS IS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, WHERE A RESPONSE OF "NEW YORK CITY" WITHOUT REPORTING COUNTY (BOROUGH) IS TREATED AS REPORTED. IN TABULATIONS, "REPORTED" CASES THAT ARE NOT REPORTED TO THE AREA REQUIRED FOR A SPECIFIC TABULATION ARE TREATED AS REPORTED BUT AS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THAT AREA. FOR EXAMPLE, FOR PLACE-OF-WORK
TABULATIONS AT THE PLACE LEVEL, IN A CASE WHERE THE PLACE OF WORK WAS REPORTED ONLY TO THE STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS, THE RESPONSE IS TALLIED AS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THE PLACE.

17 AN IDENTIFIED PLACE IS A PLACE, WITH A POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE (1,000 OR MORE IN ALASKA AND HAWAII) GENERALLY BASED ON 1977 POPULATION ESTIMATES, THAT WAS RECOGNIZED IN PRECENSUS GEOGRAPHY. IN MAIL ENUMERATION AREAS, IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1978; IN CONVENTIONAL ENUMERATION AREAS, IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979. POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR IDENTIFIED PLACES WHICH INCORPORATED AFTER 1977 ARE BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

18 "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION" INCLUDES "BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD," "SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," AND "TAXICAB."


20 VETERANS ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE MOST RECENT PERIOD OF SERVICE, EXCLUDING PEACE TIME SERVICE.

21 HOUSEHOLDS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.


23 Tabulations of poverty atotua exclude inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years. (See footnote 54.)
VACANT HOUSING UNITS INCLUDE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES "FOR RENT," "FOR SALE ONLY," "RENTED OR SOLD, NOT OCCUPIED," "HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE," AND "OTHER VACANT." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER VACANTS" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.

"Units in structure" includes "A mobile home or trailer," "A one-family house detached from any other house," "A one-family house attached to one or more houses," "A building for 2 families," "A building for 3 to 4 families," "A building for 5 to 9 families," "A building for 10 to 19 families," "A building for 20 to 49 families," "A building for 50 or more families," "A boat, tent, van, etc." Tabulations of "Mobile home or trailer, etc." include "A mobile home or trailer," and "A boat, tent, van, etc."

"UTILITY GAS" INCLUDES "GAS" FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

FUELS INCLUDE "UTILITY GAS" (SEE FOOTNOTE 26), BOTTLED, TANK OR LP GAS," "ELECTRICITY," "FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.," "COAL OR COKE," "WOOD," "OTHER FUEL, " AND "NO FUEL USED." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.

"Vehicles" includes automobiles, trucks, and vans.

GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT ARE TABULATED FOR ALL "RENTEK-OCCUPIED" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON A PROPERTY OF 10 OR MORE ACRES. UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY ALSO EXCLUDE ONE FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES. A UNIT CLASSIFIED AS "NO CASH RENT" IN CONTRACT RENT WILL REMAIN NO CASH RENT IN THE GROSS RENT DISTRIBUTION EVEN IF THE UNIT'S OCCUPANTS PAY FOR UTILITIES THEMSELVES. GROSS RENT IS THE SUM OF CONTRACT RENT AND UTILITY COSTS. RENT ASKED IS TABULATED FOR "VACANT-FOR-RENT" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES.

"UTILITIES" INCLUDE "ELECTRICITY," "GAS," "WATER," AND "OIL, COAL, KEROSENE, WOOD,"
INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME AND UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY.

"SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS" IS THE SUM OF PAYMENTS FOR REAL ESTATE TAXES, PROPERTY INSURANCE, UTILITIES (SEE FOOTNOTE 30), AND REGULAR MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.

VALUE AND PRICE ASKED ARE TABULATED SEPARATELY FOR NONCONDOMINIUM AND CONDOMINIUM UNITS.

THE NONCONDOMINIUM VALUE DISTRIBUTION IS RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN KINDS OF "OWNER-OCCUPIED" UNITS; THE NONCONDOMINIUM PRICE ASKED DISTRIBUTION IS RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN KINDS OF "VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY" UNITS. THE NONCONDOMINIUM SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS DISTRIBUTION IS RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN KINDS OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS. THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABULATIONS ON VALUE, PRICE ASKED, AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS:

A. UNITS AT AN ADDRESS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS
B. UNITS ON 10 OR MORE ACRES
C. UNITS WITH A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY
D. MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

THE CONDOMINIUM VALUE DISTRIBUTION IS TABULATED FOR ALL "OWNER-OCCUPIED" CONDOMINIUM UNITS; THE CONDOMINIUM PRICE ASKED DISTRIBUTION IS TABULATED FOR ALL "VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY" CONDOMINIUM UNITS. SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ARE NOT ACCUMULATED FOR CONDOMINIUM UNITS.

INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME.

MULTIPLY THE AGGREGATE VALUE AND PRICE ASKED BY $250 TO OBTAIN THE TRUE VALUE OR PRICE ASKED. THE TABULATION WAS SCALED BY A FACTOR OF 350 FOR TALLY PURPOSES.

"WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM" INCLUDES "STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM," "CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE," "ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP," "OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS," AND "FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE." "LACKING CENTRAL HEATING SOME BUT NOT ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES, OR NO PLUMBING FACILITIES.

THESE COUNTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR SUMMARY

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LEVELS ON STF 3, FILE B. ZERO (S) WILL BE SHOWN.

39     SEE APPENDIX B2 FOR LANGUAGE CODES.
40     SEE APPENDIX B3 FOR ANCESTRY CODES AND FOR DEFINITION OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE ANCESTRY.
41     SEE APPENDIX B4 FOR DEFINITION OF INMATE STATUS (NONINSTITUTIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL) AND FOR TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS CODES.
42     SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR INDUSTRY CODES.
43     SEE APPENDIX B6 FOR OCCUPATION CODES.
44     PER CAPITA INCOME IS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE GROUP.
45     SEE APPENDIX B7 FOR DEFINITIONS OF LABOR FORCE STATUS CATEGORIES.
47     SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR RACE CODES.
50     EACH SAMPLE PERSON AND HOUSING UNIT WAS ASSIGNED A WEIGHT AS THE RESULT OF A COMPLEX RATIO ESTIMATION PROCEDURE.

SAMPLE HOUSING UNITS WERE ASSIGNED ONE WEIGHT EACH AND SAMPLE PERSONS WERE ASSIGNED TWO TYPES OF WEIGHTS. THE FIRST WEIGHT FOR PERSONS APPLIES TO SAMPLE DATA EXCEPT PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION (I.E., RESIDENCE IN 1975) TABULATIONS; THIS WEIGHT WAS ASSIGNED TO ALL SAMPLE PERSONS. THE SECOND WEIGHT FOR PERSONS, WHICH APPLIES TO PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION DATA, WAS ASSIGNED TO THOSE SAMPLE PERSONS WHO WERE INCLUDED IN THE PLACE OF WORK AND MIGRATION CODING OPERATION. THESE WEIGHTS VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON AND FROM HOUSING UNIT TO HOUSING UNIT, BUT ON THE AVERAGE THEY ARE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE INVERSE OF EACH RECORDS SAMPLE SELECTION PROBABILITY. THE TABULATIONS IN THIS
FILE ARE BASED ON SUMMING THE
WEIGHTS OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSONS
OR HOUSING UNITS RELATING TO THE
TABULATION. FOR SPECIFIED
AGGREGATES, INDICATED BELOW, THE
CHARACTERISTIC DATA ARE MULTIPLIED
BY THE WEIGHT; FOR EXAMPLE,
IN AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS THE
AMOUNT OF INCOME IS MULTIPLIED BY THE
WEIGHT. IN MEDIANS, THE WEIGHTS
ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR INDIRECTLY
THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION USED TO CALCULATE THE MEASURE. FOR
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS (POPULATION TYPE). ONLY THE
WEIGHTS OF THE HOUSEHOLDER ARE USED.
FOR SUBFAMILY TABULATIONS, THE WEIGHTS
USED ARE THOSE ASSIGNED) TO THE
SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON (I.E., THE
PERSON WHO IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A
HOUSEHOLDER FOR THE SUBFAMILY).
THE FOLLOWING IS A LISTING OF THE
WEIGHTS USED IN PRODUCING EACH
TABULATION:

PERSONS WEIGHTS -- TABULATIONS 1,
7, 6, 12-17, 19, 22, 24-67,
81-85, AND 90-95.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 31, 60,
64, 83, AND 84 ARE
AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 34-39, 41,
AND 42 USE THE PLACE
OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK,
AND MIGRATION WEIGHT
EXCLUSIVELY. TABULATION 42 IS AN
AGGREGATE. TABULATIONS 82 AND 85
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

HOUSEHOLDER (PERSON) WEIGHTS --
TABULATIONS 9, 10, 18, 20, 21, 68-80,
AND 86-89.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 70, 72, 77, 78, AND 80
ARE AGGREGATES. TABULATIONS 69 AND
74 ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON WEIGHT --
TABULATION 23.

HOUSING UNIT WEIGHTS -- 4, 11, AND 96-150.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 100, 101, 104, 128, 129,
137, 140, AND 141 ARE AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 127 AND 134 ARE DERIVED
MEASURES.

UNWEIGHTED COUNTS -- TABULATIONS 2, 3, 5,
AND 6.
NOTE: TABULATIONS 2 AND 5 ARE ACTUAL (UNIT) COUNTS OF PERSONS AND HOUSING UNITS IN THE SAMPLE. TABULATIONS 3 AND 6 ARE 100-PERCENT COUNTS OF PERSONS AND HOUSING UNITS.

51  INCLUDES FEMALES WHO ARE A HOUSEHOLDER, A SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER, A MOTHER IN A MOTHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, OR A FEMALE SPOUSE IN A MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY.

52  NOT USED.

53  CODE RANGES MAY INCLUDE CODES WHICH ARE NOT USED.

54  "UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS" INCLUDE NONRELATIVES IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS. PERSONS IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS. AND NONINMATES IN GROUP QUARTERS.

>> Reports and Papers, 1990-1992

1. List of NES Working Papers

1. Sanchez, Maria. (July 1982) "7-Point Scales."

2. Shanks, J. Merrill, Maria Sanchez, and Betsy Morton. (March 1983). "Alternative Approaches to Survey Data Collection for the National Election Studies."


4. Lake, Celinda. (November 1983) "Comparison of 3-point, 5-point, and 7-point Scales from the CATI Experiment 1982 Election Study."

5. NES Staff. (December 1983) "1980 Precinct Data Returns Project."


8. Morchio, Giovanna and Maria Sanchez. (March 1984) "Comparison of the Michigan Method of District Assignment on the Telephone with the Personal Interview Simulated Data: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
9. Traugott, Santa. (June 1984) "Two Versions of the Abortion Question."

10. Sanchez, Maria. (July 1984) "Branching versus 7-point scale measurements."


12. NES Staff. (August 1984) "Questions and Versions in NES Continuous Monitoring, 1984: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."

13. NES Staff. (n.d) "Years of Schooling."

14. NES Staff. (n.d) "Newspaper Code."


16. Sanchez, Maria and Giovanna Morchio. (n.d.) Probing Don't Know Answers -- Do We Always Want to Do This?"

17. NES Staff. (February 1985) "Progress of the Rolling Cross Section."

18. Traugott, Santa. (February 1985) "Production for the Pre-Post"


22. Brehm, John. (June 1985) "Report on Coding of Economic Conditions Series in the 1984 Pre-Post Election Study"


24. Traugott, Santa. (July 1985) "Assessment of Media Measures in RXS."

25. Traugott, Santa. (July 1985) "Assessment of Media Measures in Pre-Post"


28. Morchio, Giovanna and Santa Traugott. (February 1986) "Congressional


31. Brehm, John. (March 1987) "How Representative is the 1986 Post-Election Survey?"


35. NES Staff. (February 1990) "Possible Bias Due to Attrition and Sample Selection in the 1989 Pilot."

36. Traugott, Santa and Giovanna Morchio. (March 1990) "Assessment of Bias Due to Attrition and Sample Selection in the NES 1989 Pilot Study."


42. Traugott, Michael W., Santa Traugott and Stanley Presser. (May 1992) "Revalidation of Self-Reported Vote."

43. Rosenstone, Steven J., Margaret Petrella and Donald R. Kinder. (June 1993) "The Consequences of Substituting Telephone for Face-to-Face Interviewing in the 1992 National Election Study."

2. List of 1989 Pilot Study Reports

Abelson, Robert. Results of Vote Validation Experiment. February 23, 1990

Calvo, Maria Antonia and Steven J. Rosenstone. The Re-Framing of the Abortion Debate. February 20, 1990.


3. List of 1991 Pilot Study Reports

Beebe, Tim. The Effects of Pre-Notification and Incentive on Panel Attrition. Undated.


