

>> 1980 CENSUS DEFINITIONS

- USED 1990 -

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

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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-WIS, SCSA

Chicago, IL, SMSA

Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN, SMSA

Kenosha, WI, 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

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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.

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>> 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.

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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*

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CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY (IL), IL-IN-WI CMSA
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA* (Kane Co part only)
Chicago, IL PMSA*
Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
Joliet, IL PMSA* (Will Co part only)
Kenosha, WI PMSA
Lake County, IL PMSA*

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA, CMSA
Oakland, CA PMSA*
San Francisco, CA PMSA*
San Jose, CA PMSA
Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA

PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD, CMSA
Philadelphia, PA-NJ, PMSA*
Trenton, NJ PMSA
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA

DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI, CMSA
Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
Detroit, MI PMSA*

* In the SRC 1980
National Sample
(1992 NES sample).

For the purpose of size and distance coding of suburbs and non-MSAs, the central cities of the six largest CMSAs are listed as:

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

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

3. "URBANIZED AREAS:"

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

4. "PLACES:"

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports--incorporated places and unincorporated places, defined as follows:

5. "INCORPORATED PLACES:"

These are political units incorporated as cities, borough, 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

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- 131. Iowa
- 132. Kansas
- 133. Minnesota
- 134. Missouri
- 135. Nebraska
- 136. North Dakota
- 137. South Dakota
- 138. General mention of area; two or more states in area

- 139. MIDWEST; MENTION OF STATES IN BOTH EAST NORTH CENTRAL AND WEST
NORTH CENTRAL

Solid South

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

Border States

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

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

Mountain States

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

Pacific States

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

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

External States and Territories

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

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
-
- 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
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- 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

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- 336. Poland
- 337. Russia (or U.S.S.R.)
- 338. Ukraine
- 339. "EASTERN EUROPE"; GENERAL MENTION OF AREA; REFERENCE TO TWO OR MORE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE

Balkan Countries

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

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

Mediterranean Countries

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

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

ASIA except Near East

- 401. Afghanistan
- 404. India
- 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 -

THIS LIST WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE 1973 WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS, PP. 152-188 (1970 POPULATION FIGURES):

- 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

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 0001 6. Anniston | *0208 6. Chandler |
| *0015 6. Auburn | 0200 6. Flagstaff |
| 0002 6. Bessemer | 0201 6. Glendale |

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0003	4.	Birmingham	0202	5.	Mesa
0004	6.	Decatur	0203	4.	Phoenix
0005	6.	Dothan	0204	5.	Scottsdale
0006	6.	Florence	*0209	6.	Sun City
0007	5.	Gadsden	0205	5.	Tempe
0008	5.	Huntsville	0206	4.	Tuscon
0009	5.	Mobile	0207	6.	Yuma
0010	5.	Montgomery			
0011	6.	Phenix City			
0012	6.	Prichard			
0013	6.	Selma			
0014	5.	Tuscaloosa			

(142) ARKANSAS

0300	6.	Blytheville
0301	6.	El Dorado
0302	6.	Fayetteville
0303	5.	Fort Smith
0304	6.	Hot Springs
*0310	6.	Jacksonville
0305	6.	Jonesboro
0306	5.	Little Rock
0307	5.	North Little Rock
0308	5.	Pine Bluff
0309	5.	West Memphis

(180) ALASKA

0100	6.	Anchorage
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(171) CALIFORNIA

0400	2.	Alameda
0401	2.	Alhambra
0402	2.	Altadena
0403	2.	Anaheim
0404	2.	Antioch
0405	2.	Arcadia
0406	5.	Arden-Arcade
0407	2.	Azusa
0408	5.	Bakersfield
0409	2.	Baldwin Park
*0557	2.	Bell
0410	2.	Bellflower
0411	2.	Bell Gardens
0412	2.	Belmont
0413	2.	Berkley
0414	2.	Beverly Hills
*0558	2.	Brea
0415	2.	Buena Park
0416	2.	Burbank
0417	2.	Burlingame
*0559	6.	Camarillo
0418	2.	Campbell
*0560	2.	Carlsbad
0419	6.	Carmichael
0420	2.	Carson
0421	2.	Castro Valley
*0561	2.	Cerritos
*0562	6.	Chico
*0563	2.	Chino
0422	2.	Chula Vista
*0564	6.	Citrus Heights
0423	2.	Claremont
*0565	6.	Clovis
0424	2.	Compton
0425	2.	Concord
0426	2.	Corona

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0427 2. Costa Mesa
 0428 2. Covina
 0429 2. Culver City
 *0566 2. Cupertino
 0430 2. Cypress
 0431 2. Daly City
 *0567 2. Danville
 0432 6. Davis
 *0568 2. Diamond Bar
 0433 2. Downey
 0434 2. East Los Angeles
 0435 2. El Cajon
 0436 2. El Cerrito
 0437 2. El Monte
 *0569 2. El Toro
 0438 2. Escondido
 0439 6. Eureka
 0440 6. Fairfield

0441 2. Florence-Graham
 *0570 2. Fontana
 0442 2. Fountain Valley
 0443 2. Fremont
 0444 5. Fresno
 0445 2. Fullerton
 0446 2. Gardena
 0447 2. Garden Grove
 0448 2. Glendale
 0449 2. Glendora
 0450 2. Hacienda Heights
 0451 2. Hawthorne
 0452 2. Hayward
 0453 2. Huntington Beach
 0454 2. Huntington Park
 0455 2. Inglewood
 *0571 2. Irvine
 *0572 2. Laguna Hills
 0456 2. La Habra
 0457 2. Lakewood
 0458 2. La Mesa
 0459 2. La Mirada
 0460 2. Lancaster
 0461 2. La Puente
 0462 2. Lawndale
 0463 2. Livermore
 0464 6. Lodi
 0465 6. Lompoc
 0466 4. Long Beach
 0467 2. Los Altos
 0468 1. Los Angeles
 0469 2. Los Gatos
 0470 2. Lynwood
 0471 2. Manhattan Beach
 *0573 6. Manteca
 0472 2. Menlo Park
 *0574 6. Merced
 0473 2. Milpitas

*0575 2. Mission Viejo
0474 5. Modesto
0475 2. Monrovia
0476 2. Montebello
0477 6. Monterey
0478 2. Monterey Park
0479 2. Mountain View
0480 6. Napa
0481 2. National City
0482 2. Newark
0483 2. Newport Beach
0484 6. North Highlands
0485 2. Norwalk
0486 2. Novato
0487 4. Oakland
0488 2. Oceanside

CALIFORNIA (continued)

0489 2. Ontario
0490 2. Orange
0491 5. Oxnard
0492 2. Pacifica
*0576 2. Palm Springs
0493 2. Palo Alto
0494 2. Palos Verdes
Peninsula
0495 2. Paramount
0496 6. Parkway-Sacramento
South
0497 2. Pasadena
0498 6. Petaluma
0499 2. Pico Rivera
*0577 2. Pittsburg
*0578 2. Placentia
0500 2. Pleasant Hill
*0579 2. Pleasanton
0501 2. Pomona
*0580 2. Poway
0502 6. Rancho Cordova
*0581 2. Rancho Cucamonga
*0582 2. Rancho Palos Verdes
*0583 6. Redding
0503 2. Redlands
0504 2. Redondo Beach
0505 2. Redwood City
0506 2. Rialto
0507 2. Richmond
0508 2. Riverside
0509 2. Rosemead
*0584 2. Rowland Heights
0510 4. Sacramento
0511 5. Salinas
0512 2. San Bernardino
0513 2. San Bruno
0514 2. San Carlos
*0585 2. San Clemente
0515 4. San Diego
0516 4. San Francisco

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0517 2. San Gabriel
0518 4. San Jose
0519 2. San Leandro
0520 2. San Lorenzo
0521 6. San Luis Obispo
0522 2. San Mateo
0523 2. San Rafael
0524 2. Santa Ana
0525 5. Santa Barbara
0526 2. Santa Clara
0527 6. Santa Cruz
0528 6. Santa Maria
0529 2. Santa Monica
0530 5. Santa Rosa
*0586 2. Santee

0531 2. Saratoga
0532 2. Seal Beach
0533 6. Seaside
0534 5. Simi Valley
0535 2. South Gate
0536 2. S. San Francisco
0537 2. South Whittier
0538 2. Spring Valley
0539 5. Stockton
0540 2. Sunnyvale
0541 2. Temple City
0542 6. Thousand Oaks
0543 2. Torrance
*0587 6. Turlock
*0588 2. Tustin
0544 2. Tustin-Foothills
*0589 2. Union City
0545 2. Upland
*0590 6. Vacaville
0546 5. Vallejo
0547 5. Ventura
0548 6. Visalia
0549 2. Vista
0550 2. Walnut Creek
0551 2. West Covina
0552 2. West Hollywood
0553 2. Westminster
0554 9. Westmont
0555 2. Whittier
0556 2. Willowbrook
*0591 6. Woodland
*0592 2. Yorba Linda

(162) COLORADO

0600 2. Arvada
0601 2. Aurora
0602 2. Boulder
0603 5. Colorado Springs
0604 4. Denver
0605 2. Englewood

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0606 6. Fort Collins
*0613 6. Grand Junction
0607 6. Greeley
0608 2. Lakewood
0609 2. Littleton
*0614 2. Longmont
*0615 6. Loveland
0610 9. North Glenn
0611 5. Pueblo
*0616 2. Southglenn
*0617 2. Thornton
*0618 2. Westminster
0612 2. Wheat Ridge

(101) CONNECTICUT

0700 5. Bridgeport
0701 5. Bristol
0702 5. Danbury
0703 5. East Hartford
0704 6. East Haven
0705 6. Enfield
0706 5. Fairfield
0707 5. Greenwich
0708 6. Groton
0709 6. Hamden
0710 5. Hartford
0711 6. Manchester
0712 5. Meriden
0713 6. Middletown
0714 5. Milford
*0734 6. Naugatuck
0715 5. New Britain
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. Trumbull
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
1017 6. Merritt Island
1018 4. Miami
1019 2. Miami Beach
*1046 6. Miramar
1020 2. North Miami
1021 2. North Miami Beach
*1047 6. Ocala
*1048 2. Olympia Heights
1022 5. Orlando
1023 6. Panama City
*1049 6. Pembroke Pines
1024 5. Pensacola
*1050 6. Pine Hills
*1051 2. Pinellas Park
*1052 6. Plantation
1025 6. Pompano Beach
*1053 6. Port Charlotte
*1054 6. Riviera Beach

1026 2. St. Petersburg
1027 6. Sarasota
*1055 6. Sunrise
1028 5. Tallahassee
*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. Kanoeha
*1206 6. Pearl City
1204 6. Wiapahu

(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

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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
1420 2. Elgin
*1464 2. Elk Grove
1421 2. Elmhurst
1422 2. Elmwood Park
1423 2. Evanston
1424 2. Evergreen Park
1425 6. Freeport
1426 6. Galesburg
1427 2. Glenview
1428 2. Granite City
*1465 2. Hanover Park
1429 2. Harvey
1430 2. Highland Park
*1466 2. Hoffman Estates
1431 2. Joliet
1432 6. Kankakee
1433 2. Lansing
1434 2. Lombard
1435 2. Maywood
1436 6. Moline
1437 2. Morton Grove
1438 2. Mount Prospect
*1467 2. Naperville
1439 2. Niles
1440 6. Normal
1441 2. Northbrook
1442 2. North Chicago
*1468 2. Oak Forest
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. Shaumburg

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1454 2. Skokie
*1470 2. South Holland
1455 5. Springfield
*1471 2. Tinley Park
1456 6. Urbana
1457 2. Villa Park
1458 2. Waukegan
1459 2. Wheaton
1460 2. Wilmette

(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

(132) KANSAS

*1710 6. Emporia
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

(151) 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

(145) 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

(102) 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. Lochearn
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. Billerica
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

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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
2229 2. Malden
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

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2306 2. Dearborn Heights
 2307 1. Detroit
 2308 2. East Detroit
 2309 6. East Lansing
 *2349 2. Farmington Hills
 2310 2. Ferndale
 2311 5. Flint
 2312 2. Garden City
 2313 5. Grand Rapids
 2314 2. Hamtramck
 2315 2. Highland Park
 2316 6. Holland
 2317 2. Inkster
 2318 6. Jackson
 2319 5. Kalamazoo
 *2350 6. Kentwood
 2320 5. Lansing
 2321 2. Lincoln Park
 2322 2. Livonia
 2323 2. Madison Heights
 2324 6. Midland
 2325 6. Muskegon
 2326 2. Oak Park
 2327 2. Pontiac
 2328 6. Portage
 2329 6. Port Huron
 *2351 2. Redford Township
 *2352 2. Romulus
 2330 2. Roseville
 2331 2. Royal Oak
 2332 5. Saginaw
 2333 2. St. Clair Shores
 2334 2. Southfield
 2335 2. Southgate
 2336 2. Sterling Heights
 2337 2. Taylor
 2338 2. Trenton
 2339 2. Troy
 2340 2. Warren
 *2353 2. Waterford
 *2354 2. West Bloomfield Twp
 2341 2. Westland
 2342 2. Wyandotte
 2343 5. Wyoming
 2344 6. Ypsilanti

(133) MINNESOTA

2400 6. Austin
 *2423 2. Blaine
 2401 2. Bloomington
 2402 2. Brooklyn Center
 2403 6. Brooklyn Park
 *2424 2. Burnsville
 2404 2. Coon Rapids
 2405 2. Crystal
 2406 5. Duluth
 2407 2. Edina

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2408 2. Fridley
2409 2. Golden Valley
2410 6. Mankato
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

3100 6. Atlantic City
3101 2. Bayonne
3102 2. Belleville
3103 2. Bergenfield
3104 2. Bloomfield
3105 6. Brick Township
3106 2. Camden
3107 2. Cherry Hill Township
3108 2. Clifton

3109 2. Cranford Township
3110 2. Deptford Township
3111 2. East Brunswick Twp
3112 2. East Orange
3113 2. Edison Township
3114 2. Elizabeth
3115 2. Englewood
3116 9. Ewing Township
3117 2. Fair Lawn
3118 6. Fort Dix

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3119 2. Fort Lee
3120 2. Garfield
3121 2. Hackensack
3122 2. Hoboken
3123 2. Irvington
3124 4. Jersey City
3125 2. Kearny
3126 2. Linden
3127 2. Livingston Township
3128 2. Lodi
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
3137 9. New Hanover
3138 2. North Bergen Twp
3139 2. Nutley
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
3148 2. Plainfield
3149 2. Rahway
3150 2. Ridgewood
3151 2. Sayreville
3152 2. Teaneck Township
3153 5. Trenton
3154 2. Union Township
3155 2. Union City
3156 6. Vineland
3157 2. Wayne Township
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

3206 6. South Valley

(113) NEW YORK

- 3300 5. Albany
- 3301 6. Amsterdam
- 3302 6. Auburn
- 3303 2. Baldwin
- 3304 5. Binghamton
- 3305 2. Brentwood
- *3354 6. Brighton
- 3306 4. Buffalo
- *3355 2. Centereach
- 3307 2. Central Islip
- *3356 2. Cheektowaga
- 3308 2. Commack
- 3309 2. Deer Park
- *3357 2. Dix Hills
- 3310 2. East Meadow
- 3311 6. Elmira
- 3312 2. Elmont
- 3313 2. Franklin Square
- 3314 2. Freeport
- 3315 2. Garden City
- 3316 2. Glen Cove
- 3317 2. Hempstead
- 3318 2. Hicksville
- 3319 2. Huntington Station
- *3358 6. Irondequoit
- 3320 6. Ithaca
- 3321 6. Jamestown
- 3322 6. Kingston
- 3323 2. Lackawanna
- *3359 2. Lake Ronkonkoma
- 3324 2. Levittown
- 3325 2. Lindenhurst
- 3326 2. Lockport
- 3327 2. Long Beach
- 3328 2. Massapequa
- 3329 2. Merrick
- 3330 2. Mount Vernon
- 3331 6. Newburgh
- 3332 2. New City
- 3333 2. New Rochelle
- 3334 1. New York
- 3335 2. Niagara Falls
- 3336 2. North Babylon
- *3360 2. North Bay Shore
- 3337 2. North Tonawanda
- 3338 2. Oceanside
- 3339 2. Plainview
- 3340 2. Port Chester
- 3341 6. Poughkeepsie
- 3342 4. Rochester
- 3343 2. Rockville Centre
- 3344 5. Rome
- 3345 6. Rotterdam
- 3346 5. Schenectady

*3361 2. Smithtown
3347 5. Syracuse
*3362 2. Tonawanda
3348 5. Troy
3349 5. Utica
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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3609 4. Cleveland
3610 2. Cleveland Heights
3611 4. Columbus
3612 6. Cuyahoga Falls
3613 5. Dayton
*3654 2. Delhi Hills
3614 2. East Cleveland
3615 5. Elyria
3616 2. Euclid
3617 6. Fairborn
*3655 6. Fairfield
3618 6. Findlay
3619 2. Garfield Heights
3620 5. Hamilton
*3656 6. Huber Heights
3621 6. Kent
3622 5. Kettering
3623 2. Lakewood
3624 6. Lancaster
3625 5. Lima
3626 5. Lorain
3627 5. Mansfield
3628 2. Maple Heights
3629 6. Marion
3630 6. Massillon
3631 2. Mentor
3632 6. Middletown
3633 6. Newark
3634 2. North Olmsted
3635 2. Norwood
3636 2. Parma
3637 9. Parma Heights
3638 6. Portsmouth
3639 6. Sandusky
3640 2. Shaker Heights
3641 2. South Euclid
3642 5. Springfield
3643 6. Steubenville
*3657 6. Stow
*3658 2. Strongsville
3644 4. Toledo
3645 2. Upper Arlington
3646 5. Warren
3647 2. Whitehall
3648 2. Xenia
3649 5. Youngstown
3650 6. Zanesville

(153) OKLAHOMA

3700 6. Bartlesville
*3712 6. Broken Arrow
3701 6. Del City
*3713 6. Edmond
3702 6. Enid
3703 5. Lawton
3704 6. Midwest City
*3714 6. Moore

3705 6. Muskogee
3706 5. Norman
3707 4. Oklahoma City
3708 6. Ponca City
3709 6. Shawnee
3710 6. Stilwater
3711 4. Tulsa

(172) OREGON

*3806 6. Albany
*3807 2. Beaverton
3800 6. Corvallis
3801 5. Eugene
*3808 2. Gresham
*3809 2. Hazlewood
*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

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- *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

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- *4310 6. Cleveland
- *4311 6. Columbia
- *4312 6. Hendersonville
- 4302 6. Jackson
- 4303 6. Johnson City
- 4304 6. Kingsport
- 4305 5. Knoxville
- 4306 4. Memphis
- 4307 6. Murfreesboro
- 4308 4. Nashville-Davidson
- 4309 6. Oak Ridge

(149) TEXAS

- 4400 5. Abilene
- 4401 5. Amarillo
- 4402 5. Arlington
- 4403 4. Austin
- 4404 2. Baytown
- 4405 5. Bearmont
- 4406 6. Big Spring
- 4407 5. Brownsville
- 4408 6. Bryan
- *4447 2. Carrollton
- *4448 6. College Station
- 4409 5. Corpus Christi
- 4410 4. Dallas
- *4449 6. Del Rio
- 4411 6. Denison
- 4412 2. Denton
- *4450 2. Duncanville
- 4413 4. El Paso
- 4414 2. Farmers Branch
- 4415 9. Fort Hood
- 4416 4. Fort Worth
- 4417 5. Galveston
- 4418 2. Garland
- 4419 2. Grand Prairie
- 4420 6. Haltom City
- 4421 6. Harlingen
- 4422 1. Houston
- 4423 6. Hurst
- 4424 2. Irving
- 4425 6. Killeen
- 4426 6. Kingsville
- 4427 5. Laredo
- 4428 6. Longview
- 4429 5. Lubbock
- *4451 6. Lufkin
- 4430 6. McAllen
- 4431 2. Mesquite
- 4432 5. Midland
- *4452 6. Nocogdoches
- *4453 2. North Richland Hills
- 4433 5. Odessa
- *4454 6. Paris
- 4434 2. Pasadena
- *4455 2. Plano
- 4435 5. Port Arthur

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4436 2. Richardson
4437 5. San Angelo
4438 4. San Antonio
4439 6. Sherman
4440 6. Temple
4441 6. Texarkana
4442 6. Texas City
4443 5. Tyler
4444 6. Victoria
4445 5. Waco
4446 5. Wichita Falls

(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

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

(173) WASHINGTON

*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. Wierton
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. Menomonee Falls
5013 4. Milwaukee
5014 2. New Berlin
5015 5. Oshkosh
5016 5. Racine
5017 6. Sheboygan
5018 6. Superior
5019 2. Waukesha

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Eiii
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 -
Eiii»
° (113) THROUGH (154) ARE RECODED TO: 08 °
Eiii¼
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 -
Eiii»
° (155) THROUGH (165) ARE RECODED TO: 09 °

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
658 FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISHERS (6835)
659 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WOODWORKERS (6839)

-precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers-

ÉÍÍÍ»
° (666) THROUGH (674) ARE RECODED TO: 52 °
ÈÍÍÍ¼
666 DRESSMAKERS (PT 6852, PT 7752)
667 AILORS (PT 6852)
668 UPHOLSTERERS (6853)
669 SHOE REPAIRERS (6854)
673 APPAREL AND FABRIC PATTERNMAKERS (6856)
674 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION APPAREL AND FABRIC WORKERS (6859,
PT 7752)

-precision workers, assorted materials-

ÉÍÍÍ»
° (675) THROUGH (684) ARE RECODED TO: 53 °
ÈÍÍÍ¼
675 AND MOLDERS AND SHAPERS, EXCEPT JEWELERS (6861)
676 PATTERNMAKERS, LAY-OUT WORKERS, AND CUTTERS (6862)
677 OPTICAL GOODS WORKERS (6864, PT 7477, PT 7677)
678 DENTAL LABORATORY AND MEDICAL APPLIANCE TECHNICIANS
(6865)
679 BOOKBINDERS (6844)
683 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLERS (6867)
684 MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WORKERS, N.E.C. (6869)

-precision food production occupations-

ÉÍÍÍ»
° (686) THROUGH (688) ARE RECODED TO: 54 °
ÈÍÍÍ¼
686 BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS (6871)
687 BAKERS (6872)
688 FOOD BATCHMAKERS (6873, 6879)

-precision inspectors, testers and related workers-

ÉÍÍÍ»
° (689) THROUGH (693) ARE RECODED TO: 55 °
ÈÍÍÍ¼
689 INSPECTORS, TESTERS, AND GRADERS (6881, 828)
693 ADJUSTERS AND CALIBRATORS (6882)

Plant and System Operators

ÉÍÍÍ»
° (694) THROUGH (699) ARE RECODED TO: 56 °
ÈÍÍÍ¼
694 WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS (691)
695 POWER PLANT OPERATORS (PT 693)
696 STATIONARY ENGINEERS (PT 693, 7668)
699 MISCELLANEOUS PLANT AND SYSTEM OPERATORS (692, 694, 695,
696)

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EXCEPT FUEL (14)

060 CONSTRUCTION (15,16,17)

MANUFACTURING

NONDURABLE GOODS: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

100 MEAT PRODUCTS (201)
101 DAIRY PRODUCTS (202)
102 CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES (203)
110 GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS (204)
111 BAKERY PRODUCTS (205)
112 SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS
(206)
120 BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (208)
121 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS AND
KINDRED PRODUCTS (207,209)
122 NOT SPECIFIED FOOD INDUSTRIES
130 TOBACCO MANUFACTURES (21)

NONDURABLE GOODS: TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS

132 KNITTING MILLS (225)
140 DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES, EXCEPT WOOL AND
KNIT GOODS (226)
141 FLOOR COVERINGS, EXCEPT HARD SURFACE (227)
142 YARN, THREAD, AND FABRIC MILLS (228, 221-224)
150 MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS (229)

NONDURABLE GOODS: APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS

151 APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, EXCEPT KNIT (231-238)
152 MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS (239)

NONDURABLE GOODS: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

160 PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD MILLS (261-263,266)
161 MISCELLANEOUS PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS (264)
162 PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS AND BOXES (265)

NONDURABLE GOODS: PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

171 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING AND PRINTING (271)
172 PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES,
EXCEPT NEWSPAPERS (272-279)

NONDURABLE GOODS: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

180 PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, AND RESINS (282)
181 DRUGS (283)
182 SOAPS AND COSMETICS (284)
190 PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND RELATED PRODUCTS (285)
191 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS (287)
192 INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS (281,286, 289)

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NONDURABLE GOODS: PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

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

NONDURABLE GOODS: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS

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

NONDURABLE GOODS: LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

- 220 LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING (311)
- 221 FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC (313,314)
- 222 LEATHER PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR (315-317,319)

DURABLE GOODS: LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE

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

DURABLE GOODS: STONE, CLAY, GLASS AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS

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

DURABLE GOODS: METAL INDUSTRIES

- 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

DURABLE GOODS: MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

- 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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322 ELECTRONIC COMPUTING EQUIPMENT (3573)
331 MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL, N.E.C. (355,356,358,359)
332 NOT SPECIFIED MACHINERY

DURABLE GOODS: ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES

340 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES (363)
341 RADIO, TV, AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (365,366)
342 ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES, N.E.C.
(361,362,364,367,369)
350 NOT SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND
SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURING (cont.)

DURABLE GOODS: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

351 MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT (371)
352 AIRCRAFT AND PARTS (372)
360 SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING (373)
361 RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES AND EQUIPMENT (374)
362 GUIDED MISSILES, SPACE VEHICLES, AND OTHER PARTS (376)
370 CYCLES AND MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
(375,379)

DURABLE GOODS: PROFESSIONAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT, AND
WATCHES

371 SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS (381,382)
372 OPTICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES SUPPLIES (383, 384, 385)
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

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIE

TRANSPORTATION

400 RAILROADS (40)
401 BUS SERVICE AND URBAN TRANSIT (41, EXCEPT 412)
402 TAXICAB SERVICE (412)
410 TRUCKING SERVICE (421,423)
411 WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE (422)
412 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (43)
420 WATER TRANSPORTATION (44)
421 AIR TRANSPORTATION (45)
422 PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS (46)
432 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORTATION (47)

COMMUNICATIONS

440 RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING (483)
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

DURABLE GOODS

500 MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT (501)
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)
531 SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS (5093)
532 MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALE, DURABLE GOODS (5094,5099)

NONDURABLE GOODS

540 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS (511)
541 DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (512,516)
542 APPAREL, FABRICS, AND NOTIONS (513)
550 GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS (514)
551 FARM PRODUCTS-RAW MATERIALS (515)
552 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (517)
560 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (518)
561 FARM SUPPLIES (5191)
562 MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALE, NONDURABLE GOODS (5194,5198,
5199)
571 NOT SPECIFIED WHOLESALE TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

580 LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL RETAILING (521,523)
581 HARDWARE STORES (525)
582 RETAIL NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES (526)
590 MOBILE HOME DEALERS (527)
591 DEPARTMENT STORES (531)
592 VARIETY STORES (533)
600 MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (539)
601 GROCERY STORES (541)
602 DAIRY PRODUCTS STORES (545)
610 RETAIL BAKERIES (546)
611 FOOD STORES, N.E.C. (542,543,544,549)
612 MOTOR 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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640 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, TV, AND RADIO STORES (572,573)
641 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)
642 DRUG STORES (591)
650 LIQUOR STORES (592)
651 SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, AND HOBBY STORES
(5941,5945,5946)
652 BOOK AND STATIONERY STORES (5942,5943)
660 JEWELRY STORES (5944)
661 SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES (5949)
662 MAIL ORDER HOUSES (5961)
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)
691 NOT SPECIFIED RETAIL TRADE

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

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)
711 INSURANCE (63,64)
712 REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING REAL ESTATE-INSURANCE-LAW OFFICES
(65,66)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

721 ADVERTISING (731)
722 SERVICES TO DWELLINGS AND OTHER BUILDINGS (734)
730 COMMERCIAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING LABS
(7391,7397)
731 PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES (736)
732 BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND CONSULTING SERVICES (7392)
740 COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES (737)
741 DETECTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (7393)
742 BUSINESS SERVICES, N.E.C.
(732,733,735,7394,7395,7396,7399)
750 AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR (751,752,754)
751 AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS (753)
752 ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS (762,7694)
760 MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES (763,764,7692,7699)

PERSONAL SERVICES

761 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)
762 HOTELS AND MOTELS (701)
770 LODGING PLACES, EXCEPT HOTELS AND MOTELS (702,703,704)
771 LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES (721)
772 BEAUTY SHOPS (723)
780 BARBER SHOPS (724)
781 FUNERAL SERVICE AND CREMATORIES (726)
782 SHOE REPAIR SHOPS (725)
790 DRESSMAKING SHOPS (PT 729)
791 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES (722, PT 729)

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICE

800 THEATERS AND MOTION PICTURES (78,792)
801 BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS (793)
802 MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
(791,794,799)

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

812 OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS (801,803)
820 OFFICES OF DENTISTS (802)
821 OFFICES OF CHIROPRACTORS (8041)
822 OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS (8042)
830 OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, N.E.C. (8049)
831 HOSPITALS (806)
832 NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES (805)
840 HEALTH SERVICES, N.E.C. (807,808,809)
841 LEGAL SERVICES (81)
842 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (821)
850 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (822)
851 BUSINESS, TRADE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (824)
852 LIBRARIES (823)
860 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, N.E.C (829)
861 JOB TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES (833)
862 CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES (835)
870 RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES, WITHOUT NURSING (836)
871 SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C. (832,839)
872 MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, AND ZOOS (84)
880 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (866)
881 MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (861-865, 869)
882 ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND SURVEYING SERVICES (891)
890 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES (893)
891 NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (892)
892 MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES (899)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

900 EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES (911-913)
901 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, N.E.C (919)
910 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY (92)
921 PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY (93)
922 ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAMS (94)
930 ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING
PROGRAMS (95)
931 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS (96)
932 NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (97)
990 INDUSTRY NOT REPORTED

>> PARTY/CANDIDATE CODES, 1990-1992

- USED 1990, 1991, 1992 -

Asterisks mark codes which are NOT in numerical sequence.

ÚÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁ;
³PARTY ONLY -- PEOPLE WITHIN PARTY³
ÀÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÙ

- 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

ÚÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁ;
³PARTY ONLY -- PARTY CHARACTERISTICS³
ÀÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÁÙ

- 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

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people; patriotic; etc.

- 0112 Negative, personal, affective terms applied to party--bad/lazy people; lack of patriotism; etc.
- 0121 Can trust them; they keep their promises; you know where they stand
- 0122 Can't trust them; they break their promises; you don't know where they stand
- 0131 Party is well-organized, sticks together, is united; members are disciplined; votes party line
- 0132 Party is poorly-organized/really two parties/divided/factionalized; members not disciplined; doesn't vote party line
- 0133 Party is (more) representative/good cross-section of the country; encompasses a wider variety of views/people; is more at the center of the country's views
- 0134 Party is less/not representative; bad cross-section of the country; encompasses more restricted views; is less at the center of the country's views
- 0135 Reference to participation of minority candidate(s)
- 0141 Reference to party's most recent National Convention; party's process/method of selecting presidential/vice-presidential candidates
- 0151 Performance of local branch of party; how they've done in this state/county/town
- 0161 Reference to the predominant faction that R sees as being in control of the party (NA which faction); "I don't like the people running it"
- 0162 Reference to Northerners/Liberals (as in control) of Democratic Party
- 0163 Reference to Southerners/Conservatives (as in control) of Democratic Party
- 0164 Reference to Easterners/Liberals/Moderates (as in control) of Republican Party
- 0165 Reference to Midwesterners/Westerners/Southerners/Conservatives (as in control) of Republican Party
- 0167 Can't win; doesn't have a chance
- 0168 Can win; party can't be beat

ÚAAA;
³PARTY ONLY -- PARTY CHARACTERISTICS cont'd.³
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- 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

0224 Has fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises

0225 Has not fulfilled/kept (campaign) promises

0297 Other candidate experience/ability reasons

ÛAAA;

³CANDIDATE ONLY -- CANDIDATE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES³

ÀAAÀ

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

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³CANDIDATE ONLY -- CANDIDATE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES cont'd.³

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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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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)

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³CANDIDATE ONLY -- PERSONAL QUALITIES cont'd.³
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- 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

0498 References to Playboy interview--NA direction or neutral; "it's OK,"
"that is what the Bible says" (not 0401)--1976

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³CANDIDATE ONLY--PARTY CONNECTIONS³
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- 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 " " "

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³CANDIDATE ONLY--PARTY CONNECTIONS cont'd.³
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- 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/

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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 incumbern/candidata; [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
- ÚAA;
 ³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT³
 ÀAAÛ
- 0601 Good/Efficient/Businesslike administration; balanced budget; lower/wouldn't increase national debt; cautious spending
 - 0602 Bad/Inefficient/Unbusinesslike administration; wasteful; "bureaucratic"; deficit budget; higher/increased national debt; overspend

 - 0603 Honest government; not corrupt; no "mess in Washington"
 - 0604 Dishonest/Corrupt government; "mess in Washington"; immorality in government; reference to Hayes, Mills, Lance; [1992] writing bad checks on the House of Representatives bank

 - 0605 (Would) Spend less (than other side); (would) spend too little
 - 0606 (Would) Spend more (than other side); (would) spend too much

 - 0607 Has brought/will bring about bureaucratic reform
 - 0608 Has not brought/will not bring about bureaucratic reform

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

- 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
- ÚAAÄ;
³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--MISCELLANEOUS cont'd.³
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- 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"


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anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
0915 " " --Pro
0916 " " --Anti

0917 Aid to parochial schools--NA direction
0918 " " " --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

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³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--DOMESTIC POLICIES cont'd.³
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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

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anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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
      help/ improvement
1033  "      "      "      "      "      -- Anti
      help/ improvement

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³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--DOMESTIC POLICIES cont'd.³
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*1057 Spending on infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc) -- pro
*1058  "      "      "      "      "      -- anti

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

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

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*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
*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

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anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

1149 " " --handle better/more experience
1150 " " --handle worse/less experience
1151 " " --pro India/Bangladesh
1152 " " --pro Pakistan

*1153 Located after 1163
*1154 " " "
*1155 " " "
*1156 " " "

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³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--FOREIGN POLICIES cont'd.³
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1157 Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--NA direction
1158 " " " " --better chance for peace
1159 " " " " --poorer chance for
peace; failed to end
war
1160 " " " " --pro military victory/
preservation of Saigon regime
1161 " " " " --anti military victory/
willing to sacrifice Thieu/Ky;
favoring withdrawal
*1162 Located after 1163
1163 Vietnam/Indochina/Southeast Asia--will bring policy
change (unspecified)
*1116 Trouble spots (not specifically coded)--would handle
better (Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf)
*1117 " " " " --would handle worse
(Panama, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf)
*1162 (88) The invasion of Grenada
*1300 (91) The Persian Gulf war/ Desert Storm

*1153 Would raise American prestige
*1154 Would lower American prestige; not maintain American
prestige

*1155 Would have better chance for peace (unspecified); not get
us into trouble abroad
*1156 Would have poorer chance for peace (unspecified); get us
into war/trouble abroad

1164 Tariffs--NA direction
1165 " --Pro free trade/reduce tariffs; would not protect US
labor from foreign competition
1166 " --Anti free trade; for high tariffs; would protect US
labor from foreign competition
*1196 Foreign trade/balance of payments deficit--any mention
1167 Trade with communists--NA direction
1168 " " --Pro
1169 " " --Anti

1170 Draft--NA direction
1171 " --Pro volunteer army/abolition of peacetime draft
1172 " --Anti volunteer army; for peacetime draft
1173 " --Pro amnesty/pardon
1174 " --Anti amnesty/draft dodgers/pardon
*1178 Amnesty--NA direction


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ÛAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA;
³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS³
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1201   Special interests/Privileged people/Influential--Pro
1202   "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
                                           --Anti

1203   "People like me"--pro, NA whether 1205, 1206
1204   "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
    
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³PARTY OR CANDIDATE--GROUP CONNECTIONS cont'd.³
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1205   Common man/People/Little people/Working people--Pro
1206   "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
                                           --Anti

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

1209   Big Business/Corporate rich/The rich individuals/People
1210   with power/Wall Street/Industry/Upper classes--Pro
1211   (Same as 1209)                                           --Anti

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1229   Ethnic or racial group (exc. 1217-1218); Minority groups
1230   (NA composition--Pro
1231   "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
                                           --Anti

1231   Section of the country--Pro
    
```


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).
- 138. Bush ad - about Bush's economic plan/promises for the economy.
- 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
- 189. 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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

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

- 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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
African
(formerly 90)

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
AIDS, code 048)

- 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)

- 995. "THERE WERE NO ISSUES" (except 996), JUST PARTY POLITICS (1990)
- 996. "THERE WAS NO CAMPAIGN IN MY DISTRICT" (1990) / INAP
(1992)
- 997. OTHER SPECIFIC MENTIONS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES (1990)
- 998. DK
- 999. 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
- 370. 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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
caused by deregulation

- 452. Against (increased) regulation of interstate commerce, transportation; AIR TRAVEL, RAILWAYS, etc.
- 453. Solvency/stability/regulation/control of the nation's FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. [1990] Savings and Loan scandal
- 460. IMMIGRATION POLICY; establishing limits on how many people from any one nation can enter the U.S.; prohibiting specified types of persons from entering the U.S.
- 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 competin with foreign manufacturers
- 496. The economy--not further specified (code specific mention if R clarifies by saying "inflation", etc.; also see 400)
- 497. International competitiveness; outsourcing; loss of jobs to foreign competition; moving jobs abroad; modernizing plants/equipment/management techniques to meet foreign competition; matching the quality of foreign goods
- 498. Mention of "twin problems" of a large national debt/budget deficit and unfavorable balance of trade/import-export ratio
- 499. Other specific mention economic or business problems

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- 500. FOREIGN RELATIONS/FOREIGN AFFAIRS; foreign policy/relations, prestige abroad
- 504. Relations with the Third World (no specific country or region mentioned)
- 505. Relations with WESTERN EUROPE; Great Britain, France, Germany; our allies
- 510. VIETNAM; general reference to "the war," Indochina, Cambodia; aid
- 514. Latin America, South America--any references; reference to war/situation in Nicaragua; U.S. support of the Contras

- 515. Iran; mention of American hostages in Teheran; arms deal
- 516. African countries; developing areas in Africa (not 518)--any mention; U.S. response to apartheid in South Africa
- 519. Other specific countries/areas/trouble spots (exc. 520's, 530's)
- 524. MIDDLE EAST-- support or aid to Israel/Arab states; Arab/Israeli conflict; Iran-Iraq war; hostages in Lebanon/Middle East. [1990] Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf
- 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;

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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;

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- more open to new ideas; new ways of doing things
- 020. Quick (rash) response to problems; tackle problems quickly; impetuous; impulsive; too aggressive; take more chances; not cautious enough
 - 030. More extreme, radical (NFS)
 - 040. Socialistic; for welfare state; for social welfare programs; sensitive to social problems; leaves less to (interferes more with) private enterprise
 - 050. Depends (too much) on federal government (rather than state or local government); (too) centralized, paternalism; want Washington to do everything
 - 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

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- 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

407. Increase income taxes; will not cut income taxes; rely on increase in/high income tax to provide government revenues

- FISCAL POLICY--CAUTIOUS SPENDING RESPONSES

- 500. Spend less freely; economy in government (NFS)
- 501. Spend little relative to what is accomplished; less wasteful/more careful with government (taxpayers') money
- 502. Spend little relative to money available; reduce debt, keep debt from getting higher, balanced budget
- 503. Spend little even when special circumstances might warrant
- 504. For sound money/tight money, deflation
- 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
 - 536. Give tax breaks to the wealth/corporations; tax policies favor the rich/powerful/upper classes
 - 540. Local/personal hard times economically; head of family gets laid off (poorer wages) when party is in power; family worse off economically under this party
 - 550. Dishonesty/corruption (nepotism, graft, patronage) of party or administration (local or national); other similar characteristics of the party; Watergate
 - 551. One party has less experience/is worse/not as smart; party is not (is less) unified
 - 580. Party has no philosophy/programs/platform; doesn't stand for anything
 - 590. Other negative domestic association with party
- SPECIFIC DOMESTIC POLICIES FAVORED BY PARTY
- 600. Minimum wage legislation; favors raising minimum wage, or favors raising unemployment compensation
 - 601. Social Security; government pension raises
 - 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

- 760. Repeal; want prohibition; "dry"
- 770. General mention of social welfare; "give away programs"
- 771. Poverty program
- 772. Employment (job) training programs, Job Corps, etc.
- 780. Farm policy
- 781. Abortion
- 782. Women's rights; ERA
- 783. Legalization of marijuana; lenient drug laws
- 784. Homosexual/gay rights
- 790. Other specific domestic policy opposed

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

- me
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

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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

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- business
get more involved/handle problems of poverty/ unemployment, etc.
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 committment 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

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- 700. Minimum wage or unemployment compensation; won't raise minimum wage, won't improve unemployment compensation
- 701. Social security, against raising benefits
- 703. Full employment policies; government commitment to provide a job for everyone who wants to work
- 710. Medical (health) insurance, against medical care for the aged, against socialized medicine, Medicare
- 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. Busing; forced integration
- 732. Other federal control of education or schools response
- 733. Prayer in schools
- 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; police state; prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)
- 742. Following a soft line in maintenance of law and order; police state; prevention of crime, etc.; imposing the death penalty (88)
- 743. Property rights, open housing
- 744. Policies which would divide country, have civil war, race war; want to unite the country
- 750. High tariffs, want free trade
- 760. Repeal; want prohibition; "dry"
- 770. General mention of social welfare, "give-away programs"
- 771. Poverty program
- 772. Employment (job) training programs, job corps
- 773. Food stamps
- 774. Provide for/support/spend (more) for child care or parental leave policy; license/fund day care facilities
- 780. Farm policy
- 781. Abortion; birth control
- 782. Women's rights; ERA
- 783. Legalization of pot, lower penalties/lenient drug laws
- 784. Gay rights, homosexuals
- 785. Nuclear power, construction of nuclear plants
- 786. Gun control
- 790. Other domestic policy opposed

GROUP REFERENCES

- LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE GOOD FOR/HELPS/GIVES 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)
- 231. Rich people, upper classes, wealthy (powerful) people
- 240. Small businessmen
- 250. Middle class people, white collar people
- 260. Farmers

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

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

- 300. Divisive, sets class against class, caters to special interests (NA what), plays group politics; not for all the people; (LIBS/CONS) 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 NFS
- 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

FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES

- 800. War; get us into war (faster); liberal/conservative associated with war, military
- 810. Peace; more likely to keep peace, liberal/conservative associated with peace (no mention of Vietnam specifically)
- 820. Internationalist; more for foreign aid/trade, government activities abroad; cooperate with allies; U.N. "more for foreign aid/trade"
- 830. Isolationist; avoid foreign activities, cut foreign aid/trade (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
- 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

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- 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

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race

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
41. Democratic Representative--retiring (district
with open race)
42. 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 candiate 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
61. Democratic governor--retiring (state with
open race)
62. 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)

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- 80. Third party or independent candidate **
- 91. Democrat--no name given
- 92. Republican--no name given

++ 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: candidate,	PRESIDENTIAL: [1992 ONLY]	01. Incumbent Presidential Republican 03. Nonincumbent Presidential candidate, Republican
---------------------------	------------------------------	--

SENATE: 12. US Senate candidate, Republican,
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- 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: PRESIDENTIAL:
 [1992 ONLY]
- 02. Incumbent Presidential candidate, Democratic
 - 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 +++

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- 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 cand
 - 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

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- 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
- 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

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

st-CD	Hse	Sen	st-CD	Hse	Sen	st-CD	Hse	Sen	st-CD	Hse	Sen
AL03	12	12									
AL04	12	12									

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AL06 12 12
AL07 55 12

AR01 55 12
AR04 55 12

AZ01 21 21
AZ02 55 21
AZ03 21 21
AZ04 21 21
AZ06 85 21

CA04 21 95*
CA06 55 95*
CA07 12 95*
CA08 12 95*
CA09 12 95*
CA10 85 95*
CA12 12 95*
CA13 12 95*
CA19 12 95*
CA24 12 95*
CA26 12 95*
CA27 21 95*
CA28 21 95*
CA29 12 95*
CA31 12 95*
CA32 14 95*
CA33 85 95*
CA34 12 95*
CA35 12 95*
CA36 55 95*
CA38 55 95*
CA39 65 95*
CA40 21 95*
CA41 85 95*
CA42 12 95*
CA43 85 95*
CA44 21 95*
CA45 21 95*
CA46 21 95*
CA47 21 95*
CA48 21 95*

CO01 12 55
CO02 12 55
CO06 21 55

CT03 12 12

FL03 85 12
FL04 55 12
FL06 21 12

FL12 65 12
FL17 51 12
FL18 21 12
FL20 55 12

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FL21	52	12
FL22	21	12
GA01	55	12
GA02	55	12
GA03	12	12
GA04	55	12
GA05	12	12
GA07	12	12
IA03	21	21
IA04	12	21
IL01	55	55
IL02	55	55
IL03	12	55
IL05	12	55
IL06	21	55
IL07	12	55
IL09	12	55
IL10	21	55
IL11	12	55
IL12	12	55
IL13	21	55
IL14	21	55
IN02	12	21
IN04	12	21
KS01	21	21
KS03	21	21
LA06	45	12
MA01	12	81
MA02	12	81
MA06	12	81
MA07	12	81
MA08	14	81
MA09	12	81
MD02	21	12
MD03	12	12
MD04	85	12
MD05	12	12
MD06	55	12
MD07	12	12
MD08	21	12
MI02	65	81
MI03	21	81
MI04	21	81
MI05	55	81
MI09	12	81
MI10	12	81
MI11	65	81
MI15	12	81

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MI16	12	81
MN01	12	85
MN02	65	85
MN04	12	85
MN06	12	85
MO01	12	21
MO02	12	21
MO03	12	21
MO05	12	21
MO06	21	21
NC07	12	12
NC08	12	12
NE01	21	81
NH01	21	65
NJ01	12	81
NJ02	12	81
NJ05	21	81
NJ07	85	81
NJ10	12	81
NJ11	21	81
NY02	12	21
NY03	55	21
NY04	65	21
NY05	12	21
NY06	12	21
NY07	12	21
NY08	85	21
NY09	14	21
NY10	14	21
NY11	14	21
NY14	21	21
NY16	12	21
NY17	12	21
NY19	21	21
NY20	21	21
NY27	21	21
NY29	12	21
NY30	55	21
NY31	21	21
OH03	12	12
OH07	21	12
OH08	21	12
OH18	12	12
OR04	12	21
PA01	12	21
PA02	12	21
PA07	21	21
PA08	12	21

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PA13	65	21
PA14	12	21
PA18	21	21
PA20	12	21
TN02	21	81
TN03	12	81
TN04	12	81
TX03	24	85
TX06	21	85
TX11	12	85
TX13	12	85
TX15	12	85
TX18	12	85
TX25	12	85
TX26	21	85
TX29	85	85
TX30	85	85
VA03	85	85
VA04	12	85
VA07	24	85
VA08	12	85
VA09	12	85
VA10	21	85
WA01	65	55
WA02	12	55
WA07	12	55
WA08	65	55
WI04	12	21
WI05	55	21
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

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- 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.*

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- 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

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- 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

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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)

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

NON-CHRISTIAN/NON-JEWISH

- 720. Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam
- 721. Buddhist
- 722. Hindu
- 723. Bahai
- 724. American Indian Religions (Native American Religions)
- 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

- trade deficit; unemployment went down/ jobs opened up
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
 41. Mideast Stability--increased the stability/prospects for peace in the mideast.
 42. 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

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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.
12. Telephone book.
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

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 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 Legee, 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 Legee, 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,

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released as ICPSR #8151). 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

FIELD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION		
Response Rate:	71.4%	
Length of Interview:	78.0 min	
No. of Respondents:	2000	

Table 2

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

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

	Self-representing SMSAs	Non-self-representing SMSAs	Non-SMSAs
NORTHEAST	New York, NY-NJ Philadelphia, PA-NJ	Boston, MA* Pittsburgh, PA* Buffalo, NY New Haven, CT Atlantic City, NJ Manchester, NH	Schuyler, NY
N. CENTRAL	Chicago, IL Detroit, MI	St. Louis, MO* Milwaukee, WI Dayton, OH	Sanilac, MI Phillips, KS Mower, MN

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Des Moines, IA
Grand Rapids, MI
Fort Wayne, IN
Steubenville, OH

SOUTH

Houston, TX*	Bulloch, GA
Baltimore, MD*	Hale, TX
Birmingham, AL	Monroe, AR
Columbus, GA-AL	Bedford, TN
Miami, FL	Robeson, NC
Lakeland, FL	
McAllen, TX	
Wheeling, WV	
Knoxville, TN	
Richmond, VA	

WEST

Los Angeles, CA	Seattle, WA	Eldorado-Albine, CA
San Francisco, CA	Denver, WY	Carbon, WY
	Anaheim, CA	
	Fresno, CA	
	Eugene, OR	

NOTE: THE PSU'S MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (*) ARE SELF-REPRESENTING FOR SAMPLE DESIGNS THAT USE THE TWO-THIRDS OR LARGER PORTION OF THE SAMPLE. FOR THE HALF-SAMPLE DESIGN, ONLY 6 OF THE 16 SELF-REPRESENTING AREAS REMAIN SELF-REPRESENTING. THE OTHER TEN SELF-REPRESENTING PSU'S ARE PAIRED AND ONLY FIVE ARE USED IN THE HALF-SAMPLE DESIGN, EACH REPRESENTING BOTH ITSELF AND THE PSU IT IS PAIRED WITH.

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

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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 $f=.00003761$ 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 4

1990 NATIONAL POST-ELECTION SURVEY			
ORIGINAL SAMPLE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS			
AND ACTUAL SAMPLE DESIGN OUTCOMES			
	Original	Actual	
	Specifications	Outcome	
	and Assumptions		
Completed interviews	1,750	2,004	
Response Rate	.68	.714	
Eligible sample households	2,573	2,808	
Occupancy/Eligibility Rate*	.87	.802	
Final sample HU listings	3,256	3,503	
Sample growth from update**	1.05	1.068	

3	Sample listings from frame	3,100	3,280	3
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* 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

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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

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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.[4] 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.

UAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA Table 5 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA;
 3 1990 NES POST-ELECTION SURVEY 3

3 PAIRED SELECTION MODEL FOR SAMPLING ERROR COMPUTATIONS 3

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	Pair	(SECU)	(SECU)	
3	(Stratum)	1 of 2	2 of 2	3
3		Codes	Codes	3
3				3
3	1	103	104	3
3	2	105	106	3
3	3	99	100	3
3	4	101	102	3
3	5	95	96	3
3	6	97	98	3
3	7	93	94	3
3	8	91	92	3
3	9	89	90	3

The approximate standard error of the percentage is:						
100	5.385	5.277	4.933	4.308	3.231	
200	3.912	3.824	3.581	3.128	2.343	
300	3.278	3.210	3.006	2.260	1.962	
400	2.905	2.846	2.661	2.324	1.743	
500	2.663	2.603	2.437	2.128	1.593	
750	2.294	2.244	2.094	1.657	1.250	
1000	2.078	2.039	1.907	1.657	1.250	
1500	1.846	1.803	1.688	1.474	1.102	
2000	1.722	1.691	1.568	1.368	1.030	
2040	1.716	1.685	1.561	1.298	1.020	

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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the search procedure and the records themselves.

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. That 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:

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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:

[1] Technical description of the 1990 National Election Study Sample Design prepared by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, February 1991.

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

[3] L. Kish, "A Procedure for Objective Respondent Selection Within the Household" JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION 44 (1949): 380-387.

[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.

[5] This view has been evolving within NES for some period of time. The following technical reports, papers, and other memoranda trace this development: Traugott, S. (1989) "Validating Self-Reported Vote, 1964-1988"; Presser, S., S. Traugott, and M. Traugott (1990), "Vote 'Over' Reporting in Surveys: The Records or the Respondents"; Presser, S., M. Traugott, and S. Traugott (1991), "Extending Methodological Development of Survey Response Errors for Voting"; and Traugott, S. and G. Morchio (1991), "1990 Vote Validation." Any of these papers or reports are available by contacting NES project staff.

[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.

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>> 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 Legee, 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:

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- APPROVAL RATINGS OF BUSH/SENATORS/REP./CONGRESS
- THERMOMETERS
- PARTY ID
- MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING THE COUNTRY
- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES
- WHETHER OR NOT THE COLD WAR IS ENDING
- ASSISTANCE TO E. EUROPE
- WAS IT THE RIGHT THING TO SEND MILITARY TO GULF
- BUSH HANDLING OF GULF CRISIS
- PARTY DIFFERENCES ON TAXES, THE ECONOMY, AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS
- LIBERAL/CONSERVATIVE PLACEMENTS
- PERSONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC WELL-BEING
- DEFENSE SPENDING PLACEMENTS
- HAS THE U.S. POSITION IN THE WORLD GROWN WEAKER OR STRONGER
- TRUST IN GOVERNMENT
- WORRY ABOUT CONVENTIONAL AND NUCLEAR WAR

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 RESOLUTION

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 administered 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)

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- 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 whom 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

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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, equalitarianism, 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.

The 1990-1991-1992 Election Studies Panel

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

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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-nedged 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 around their reactions to the Gulf War. The pilot component was handled by dividing the sample into thirds Bud administering each third about 10 minutes of content. Content areas 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

1990 NES only	298
1990 NES and 1991 Panel/Pilot	323
1990 NES and 1992 NES (Pre Only)	34
1990 NES and 1992 NES (Pre&Post)	265
1990,1991,1992 NES (Pre-only in 1992)	75
1990,1991,1992 NES (Pre&Post)	985
TOTAL	1980

(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 flCPSR #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

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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)

The second major difference between the 1992 Pre/Post Enhanced File and the 1990-1991-1992 Panel file is that the Panel file includes the Pilot component of the 1991 study and the 1992 Enhanced file does not.

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 Panel/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 111 of the documentation, a final codebook for each wave of the panel is included. There is one data map (giving variable names and tape locations); and the appendices combine and collate the standard NES Master Code, 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.

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.

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>> BOARD OF OVERSEERS NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES MEMO, 1990

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@UMLCHUM.BITNET

November 26, 1990

TO: Colleagues Interested in the National Election
 Studies

FROM: Thomas Mann

In anticipation of its study of the 1992 election, the NES Board plans to conduct in 1991 a national pilot study similar to those done in odd-numbered years since 1983. Like its predecessors, the 1991 pilot study will be designed to provide systematic empirical assessments of new and old measures to be considered for future National Election Studies, in particular, of course, the 1992 survey. Previous pilot work has proven indispensable to the intellectual vitality of NES. Indeed, virtually all of the new questions that have been added to the National Election Studies in recent years have first been developed and tested in pilot work. (In all likelihood, the pilot study will re-interview, by telephone about 450 persons randomly selected from among respondents to the 1990 NES post election study. The empaneled respondents will be reinterviewed in July and again in September. Two forms of the instrument will be used to accommodate experiments).

The Board must soon begin formal planning for the 1991 pilot study. With that in mind, we are soliciting your advice. Recommendations of all sorts are welcome though the Board is particularly interested in proposals that take up one or more of the following topics:

Public Policy Issues. Our conclusions about the role that issues play in electoral choice hinges on the quality of our measures. We envision three initiatives. First, the Board seeks recommendations on how we should refurbish existing measures of policy preferences and where new investments in instrumentation should be made. We are most interested in suggestions within the domains of the environment, social welfare policy (including health care), social policy, tax policy' and foreign Political, economic, and demographic trends will affect the kinds of issues that are likely to grow in salience over the next decade. The Board also seeks your help in developing

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,

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have profound effects on the information that citizens have at their disposal, on the ways that citizens think about candidates and issues, and on the kinds of considerations that ultimately enter voters' decisions. The Board welcomes suggestions for new instrumentation that would better position the 1992 study to assess these effects.

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 memorandas, 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.

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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

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>> 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

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will also be piloted.

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

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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

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>> MEMBERSHIP OF THE NES BOARD OF OVERSEERS, February, 1991

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

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

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David Leege (Chair)	Notre Dame University
Stanley Feldman	SUNY, Stony Brook
Morris J. Fiorina	Harvard University
Thomas W. Graham	University of California, San Diego
Thomas M. Ivacko	NES Staff, Center for Political Studies, Univ. of Michigan
Gary Jacobson	University of California, San Diego
Donald Kinder	University of Michigan
Warren Miller	Arizona State University
John Mueller	Rochester University.
Doug Rivers	Stanford University
Steven J. Rosenstone	University of Michigan
Santa Traugott	NES staff, Center for Political Studies, Univ. of Mich.
John Zaller	University of California, Los Angeles

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>> Original Documentation from 1992 National Election 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 Leege 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

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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

Congressional Ballot Cards, Candidate Lists, and Candidate Numbers, 1990-1992

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.

Study Administration

Pre-election Study Release of Sample

To permit analysis of the impact of the unfolding election campaign and to minimize the relationship between interviews taken late in the campaign

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

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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 Suveys. 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

MODE AND FORM ADMINISTRATION IN THE 1992 PRE-/POST ELECTION STUDIES

Panel Respondents

Mode	Question- naire	Pre- Election		Post- Election	
Face-to-face (A)	Full	1155	84.8%	951	76.1%
Phone (B)	Short	149	11.0%	186	14.9%
Phone	Full	57	4.2%	113	9.0%
	SUBTOTAL	1361	100.0%	1250	100.0%

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Cross Section Respondents

Mode	Question- naire	Pre- Election	Post- Election
Face-to-face (C)	Full	1053 93.6%	830 82.6%
Phone (D)	Short	5 .4%	4 .4%
Phone	Full	68 6.0%	171 17.0%
SUBTOTAL		1126 100.0%	1005 100.0%

Total Respondents

Mode	Question- naire	Pre- Election	Post- Election
Face-to-face	Full	2208 88.8%	1781 79.0%
Phone	Short	154 6.2%	190 8.4%
Phone	Full	125 5.0%	284 12.6%
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

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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 91.8% 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

DATES	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF INTERVIEWS
Nov. 4-Nov.10	237	237	10.5%
Nov.11-Nov.17	344	581	25.8
Nov.18-Nov.24	372	953	42.3
Nov.25-Dec. 1	245	1198	53.1
Dec. 2- Dec. 8	348	1546	68.6
Dec. 9-Dec.15	278	1824	80.9
Dec.16-Dec.22	175	1999	88.7

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Dec.23-Dec.29	86	2085	92.5
Dec.30-Jan. 5	125	2210	98.0
Jan. 6-Jan.1	45	2255	100.0%

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>> SAMPLE BALLOT CARD, 1990-1992

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For the November General Election
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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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
(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
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(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Paul R. Hubbert	Democratic challenger
54. Guy Hunt	Republican incumbent

=====
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. Claude Harris	Democratic incumbent
36. Michael D. Barker	Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

55. Paul R. Hubbert	Democratic challenger
54. Guy Hunt	Republican incumbent

=====
STATE: ARKANSAS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
52. Pete Wilson Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

=====

STATE: CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 10

(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. Don Edwards Democratic incumbent
36. Mark Patrosso 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: 11

(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. Tom Lantos Democratic incumbent
36. Bill Quraishi Republican challenger

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

- 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

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
51. Dianne Feinstein Democratic candidate
52. Pete Wilson Republican candidate
62. George Deukmejian Republican -- retiring

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

53. Roy R. Romer Democratic incumbent
56. John Andrews Republican challenger

=====

STATE: COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(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

=====

STATE: FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 10

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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

=====□
 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

=====□
 STATE: FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

- 17. Bob Graham Democratic -- term not up

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

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

=====

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
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(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

16. Lynn M. Martin Republican challenger
19. Alan J. Dixon Democratic -- term not up

(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

=====

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
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(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

57. Evan Bayh Democratic -- term not up

=====

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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

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

=====

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(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
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(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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 03

(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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(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

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56. William S. Shepard Republican challenger

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STATE: MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 06

(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 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

(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

56. William S. Shepard Republican challenger

=====

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

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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

=====

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

=====

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

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(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

=====

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

=====

STATE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 16

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

13. Carl Levin Democratic incumbent

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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

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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

=====

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

=====

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

=====

STATE: MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
(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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11

(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. Ed Towns Democratic incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

=====

STATE: NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 12

(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

=====

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. Koepfel Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent

56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

=====

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

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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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

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STATE: NEW YORK 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 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

35. John G. Dow Democratic challenger
34. Benjamin A. Gilman Republican incumbent

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo	Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret	Republican challenger

=====

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

=====

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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anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
36. Michael T. Waring Republican challenger

(C) NAMES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

53. Mario M. Cuomo Democratic incumbent
56. Pierre A. Rinfret Republican challenger

=====

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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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

=====

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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
35. Ray Mitchell Democratic challenger
34. Bob McEwen Republican 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

=====

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

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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

=====

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 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(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

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STATE: PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(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

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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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

53. Robert P. Casey Democratic incumbent
56. Barbara Hafer Republican challenger

=====
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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
(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
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(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

=====

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22
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(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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

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

=====

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

=====

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

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

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

=====

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

=====

STATE: TEXAS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 18

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Phil Gramm Republican incumbent

15. Hugh Parmer Democratic challenger

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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

=====

STATE: TEXAS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22

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(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

=====

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

=====

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
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=====

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
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=====

STATE: WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 07

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(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

=====

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

=====

STATE: WISCONSIN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 04

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

- 17. Herbert H. Kohl Democratic -- term not up

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt
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

=====

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

=====

STATE: WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 09

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

17. Herbert H. Kohl Democratic -- term not up

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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

=====

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

=====

STATE: WYOMING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 01

(A) NAMES FOR U.S. SENATE

14. Alan K. Simpson Republican incumbent

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 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

ICPSR	STATE	CD	Senator #1	Senator #2	Representative
1	03		Joseph Lieberman (Y)	Christopher Dodd (N)	Rosa DeLauro (N)
3	05		Edward Kennedy (N)	John Kerry (N)	Chester Atkins (N)
3	06		Edward Kennedy (N)	John Kerry (N)	Nicholas Mavroules (N)
3	07		Edward Kennedy (N)	John Kerry (N)	Edward Markey (N)
3	08		Edward Kennedy (N)	John Kerry (N)	Joseph Kennedy (N)
3	09		Edward Kennedy (N)	John Kerry (N)	Joe Moakley (N)
4	01		Robert Smith (Y)	Warren Rudman (Y)	Bill Zeliff (Y)
12	01		Frank Lautenberg (N)	Bill Bradley (N)	Robert Andrews (N)
12	02		Frank Lautenberg (N)	Bill Bradley (N)	William Hughes (Y)
13	06		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Floyd Flake (N)
13	07		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Gary Ackerman (Y)
13	10		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Charles Schumer (N)
13	11		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Edolphus Towns (N)
13	15		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Bill Green (Y)
13	17		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Ted Weiss (N)
13	18		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Jose Serrano (N)
13	19		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Elliot Engel (Y)
13	20		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Nita Lowey (N)
13	22		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Benjamin Gilman (Y)
13	31		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Bill Paxon (Y)
13	32		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	John LaFalce (N)
13	33		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Henry Nowak (N)
13	34		Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N)	Alfonse D'Amato (Y)	Amo Houghton (Y)

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

14	01	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Thomas Foglietta (N)
14	07	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Curt Weldon (Y)
14	08	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Peter Kostmayer (N)
14	12	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	John Murtha (Y)
14	13	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Lawrence Coughlin (Y)
14	14	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	William Coyne (N)
14	18	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Rick Santorum (Y)
14	20	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Joseph Gaydos (N)
14	22	John Heinz/Harris Wofford (Y)	Arlen Specter (Y)	Austin Murphy (N)
21	03	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Marty Russo (N)
21	04	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	George Sangmeister (N)
21	07	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Cardiss Collins (N)

ICPSR

STATE	CD	Senator #1	Senator #2	Representative
21	08	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Dan Rostenkowski (Y)
21	13	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Harris Fawell (Y)
21	14	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Dennis Hastert (Y)
21	22	Paul Simon (N)	Alan Dixon (N)	Glenn Poshard (N)
22	04	Richard Lugar (Y)	Dan Coats (Y)	Jill Long (N)
23	05	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	Paul Henry (Y)
23	08	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	Bob Traxler (N)
23	09	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	Guy Vander Jagt (Y)
23	12	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	David Bonier (N)
23	13	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	Barbara-Rose Collins (N)
23	16	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	John Dingell (Y)
23	18	Donald Riegle (N)	Carl Levin (N)	William Broomfield (Y)
24	03	Howard Metzenbaum (N)	John Glenn (N)	Tony Hall (N)
24	06	Howard Metzenbaum (N)	John Glenn (N)	Bob McEwen (Y)
24	07	Howard Metzenbaum (N)	John Glenn (N)	David Hobson (Y)
24	08	Howard Metzenbaum (N)	John Glenn (N)	John Boehner (Y)
24	18	Howard Metzenbaum (N)	John Glenn (N)	Douglas Applegate (N)
25	04	Herbert Kohl (N)	Robert Kasten (Y)	Klecicka (N)
25	05	Herbert Kohl (N)	Robert Kasten (Y)	Jim Moody (N)
25	09	Herbert Kohl (N)	Robert Kasten (Y)	James Sensenbrenner (Y)
31	04	Tom Harkin (N)	Charles Grassley (N)	Neal Smith (N)
32	01	Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Y)	Bob Dole (Y)	Pat Roberts (Y)
33	01	David Durenberger (Y)	Paul Wellstone (N)	Timothy Penny (N)
34	01	John Danforth (Y)	Christopher Bond (Y)	William Clay (N)
34	02	John Danforth (Y)	Christopher Bond (Y)	Joan Kelly Horn (N)
34	03	John Danforth (Y)	Christopher Bond (Y)	Richard Gephardt (N)
34	09	John Danforth (Y)	Christopher Bond (Y)	Harold Volkmer (Y)
40	03	Charles Robb (Y)	John Warner (Y)	Thomas Bliley (Y)
40	04	Charles Robb (Y)	John Warner (Y)	Norman Sisisky (Y)
41	03	Howell Heflin (Y)	Richard Shelby (Y)	Glen Browder (Y)
41	04	Howell Heflin (Y)	Richard Shelby (Y)	Tom Bevill (Y)
41	06	Howell Heflin (Y)	Richard Shelby (Y)	Ben Erdreich (Y)
41	07	Howell Heflin (Y)	Richard Shelby (Y)	Claude Harris (Y)
42	01	David Pryor (N)	Dale Bumpers (N)	Bill Alexander (N)
43	10	Connie Mack (Y)	Bob Graham (Y)	Andy Ireland (Y)
43	16	Connie Mack (Y)	Bob Graham (Y)	Lawrence Smith (N)
43	18	Connie Mack (Y)	Bob Graham (Y)	Ileana Ros-Lehtine (Y)
43	19	Connie Mack (Y)	Bob Graham (Y)	Dante Fascell (Y)
44	01	Sam Nunn (N)	Wyche Fowler (N)	Lindsay Thomas (Y)
44	03	Sam Nunn (N)	Wyche Fowler (N)	Richard Ray (Y)
47	07	Jesse Helms (Y)	Terry Sanford (N)	Charlie Rose (N)
49	08	Lloyd Bentsen (N)	Phil Gramm (Y)	Jack Fields (Y)
49	15	Lloyd Bentsen (N)	Phil Gramm (Y)	Kika De La Garza (Y)

49 18 Lloyd Bentsen (N) Phil Gramm (Y) Craig Washington (N)

ICPSR

STATE	CD	Senator #1	Senator #2	Representative
49	19	Lloyd Bentsen (N)	Phil Gramm (Y)	Larry Combest (Y)
49	22	Lloyd Bentsen (N)	Phil Gramm (Y)	Tom DeLay (Y)
49	25	Lloyd Bentsen (N)	Phil Gramm (Y)	Michael Andrews (Y)
52	02	Paul Sarbanes (N)	Barbara Mikulski (N)	Helen Delich Bentley (Y)
52	03	Paul Sarbanes (N)	Barbara Mikulski (N)	Benjamin Cardin (N)
52	04	Paul Sarbanes (N)	Barbara Mikulski (N)	Tom McMillen (Y)
52	06	Paul Sarbanes (N)	Barbara Mikulski (N)	Beverly Byron (Y)
52	07	Paul Sarbanes (N)	Barbara Mikulski (N)	Kweisi Mfume (N)
54	02	James Sasser (N)	Al Gore (Y)	John 'Jimmy' Duncan (Y)
54	03	James Sasser (N)	Al Gore (Y)	Marylin Lloyd (Y)
54	04	James Sasser (N)	Al Gore (Y)	Jim Cooper (Y)
56	01	Robert Byrd (N)	John 'Jay' Rockefeller (N)	Alan Mollohan (Y)
62	01	Hank Brown (Y)	Timothy Wirth (N)	Patricia Schroeder (N)
62	02	Hank Brown (Y)	Timothy Wirth (N)	David Skaggs (N)
62	06	Hank Brown (Y)	Timothy Wirth (N)	Dan Scheaffer (Y)
68	98	Malcolm Wallop (Y)	Alan Simpson (Y)	Craig Thomas (Y)
71	05	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Nancy Pelosi (N)
71	07	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	George Miller (N)
71	09	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Pete Stark (N)
71	10	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Don Edwards (N)
71	11	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Tom Lantos (Y)
71	14	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	John Doolittle (Y)
71	15	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Gary Condit (Y)
71	17	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Calvin Dooley (N)
71	18	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Richard Lehman (Y)
71	22	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Carlos Moorhead (Y)
71	24	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Henry Waxman (N)
71	25	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Edward Roybal (N)
71	26	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Howard Berman (Y)
71	27	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Mel Levine (Y)
71	29	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Maxine Waters (N)
71	30	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Matthew Martinez (N)
71	33	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	David Dreier (Y)
71	34	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Estaban Torres (N)
71	38	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Robert Dornan (Y)
71	40	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Christopher Cox (Y)
71	42	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Dana Rohrabacher (Y)
71	43	John Seymour (Y)	Alan Cranston (No Vote)	Ron Packard (Y)
72	04	Mark Hatfield (N)	Bob Packwood (Y)	Peter DeFazio (N)
73	01	Slade Gorton (Y)	Brock Adams (N)	John Miller (Y)
73	02	Slade Gorton (Y)	Brock Adams (N)	Al Swift (N)
73	07	Slade Gorton (Y)	Brock Adams (N)	Jim McDermott (N)
73	08	Slade Gorton (Y)	Brock Adams (N)	Rod Chandler (Y)

□

>> 1992 STATE PRIMARY BALLOT CARDS

BALLOT CARD FOR ALABAMA

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

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Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
Other	Uncommitted
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR ARIZONA

Candidates for the March 7th Caucus

March 7th Caucus

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	No Caucus, or Primary
Bill Clinton	
Tom Harkin	
Paul Tsongas	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR ARKANSAS

Candidates for the May 26th Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Lyndon H. LaRouche	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR CALIFORNIA

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	
Unc/Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR COLORADO

Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

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Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	Other
Bob Kerry	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Others/Unc	

BALLOT CARD FOR CONNECTICUT

Candidates for the March 24th Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
Other	Uncommitted
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR FLORIDA

Candidates for the March 10th Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	George Bush
Bill Clinton	Patrick J. Buchanan
Tom Harkin	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR GEORGIA

Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	
Bob Kerry	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR ILLINOIS

Candidates for the March 17th Primary

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Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	Others
Uncommitted	
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR INDIANA

Candidates for the May 5th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Bob Kerrey	
Paul E. Tsongas	

BALLOT CARD FOR IOWA

Candidates for the February 10th Caucus

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. Brown Jr.	George Bush
Bill Clinton	Uncommitted
Tom Harkin	
Bob Kerrey	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Others	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR KANSAS

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
Others	Others
Uncommitted	Uncommitted

BALLOT CARD FOR KENTUCKY

Candidates for the May 26th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----------	-------------

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-----	-----
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	Republicans
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas	Other
Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR MARYLAND

Candidates for the March 3rd Primary

-----	-----
Democrats	Republicans
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	
Bob Kerry	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Candidates for the March 10th Primary

-----	-----
Democrats	Republicans
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas	Other
Other	Uncommitted
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR MICHIGAN

Candidates for the March 17th Primary

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	David Duke
Bob Kerry	Uncommitted
Paul E. Tsongas	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR MINNESOTA

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	Harold E. Stassen
Uncommitted/Others	Uncommitted/Others

BALLOT CARD FOR MISSOURI

March 10th Caucus	April 14th Caucus
-------------------	-------------------

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	George Bush
Bill Clinton	Pat Buchanan
Paul E. Tsongas	Uncommitted
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR NEBRASKA

Candidates for the May 12th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown, Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
Other	Other
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Candidates for the February 18th Primary

anes_mergedfile_1990to1992_appendix_codebook.txt

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. Brown Jr.	George Bush
Bill Clinton	Patrick J. Buchanan
Tom Harkin	Jim Lennane
Bob Kerrey	Bill Clinton (Write-in)
Tom Laughlin	Ralph Nader (Write-in)
Paul E. Tsongas	Paul E. Tsongas (Write-in)
Charles Woods	(Others)
Mario M. Cuomo (Write-in)	
Ralph Nader (Write-in)	
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR NEW JERSEY

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	
Unc/Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR NEW MEXICO

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

Democrats -----	Republican -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	Uncommitted
Unc/other	

BALLOT CARD FOR NEW YORK

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

Democrats -----	Republicans -----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown	No Primary
Bill Clinton	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Candidates for the May 5th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	No Preference
Others	
No Preference	

BALLOT CARD FOR OHIO

Candidates for the June 2nd Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	
Unc/Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR OREGON

Candidates for the May 19th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	H. Ross Perot (write-in)
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats: April 28th Primary	Reps: April 28th Caucus
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	
Others	

BALLOT CARD FOR TENNESSEE

Candidates for the March 10th Primary

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Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas	Uncommitted
Other	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR TEXAS

Candidates for the March 10th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Pat Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Tom Harkin	David Duke
Paul E. Tsongas	Other
Other	

BALLOT CARD FOR VIRGINIA

Democrats: Apr. 11, 13 Caucuses	Republicans: No Caucus
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	
Bill Clinton	
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR WASHINGTON

Candidates for the May 19th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
H. Ross Perot (write-in)	Steven Michael
Others	H. Ross Perot (write-in)

BALLOT CARD FOR WEST VIRGINIA

Candidates for the May 12th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush

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 Angus McDonald Jack Fellure
 Paul E. Tsongas H. Ross Perot (write-in)
 H. Ross Perot (write-in)
 Others

BALLOT CARD FOR WISCONSIN

Candidates for the April 7th Primary

Democrats	Republicans
-----	-----
Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	Patrick J. Buchanan
Bill Clinton	George Bush
Paul E. Tsongas	David Duke
Other	Uncommitted
Uncommitted	

BALLOT CARD FOR WYOMING

Democrats: March 7 Caucus	Republicans: March 7-31 Caucuses

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr.	George Bush
Bill Clinton	Uncommitted
Tom Harkin	
Paul E. Tsongas	
Uncommitted	

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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

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- 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.
- 04 "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN THE 100-PERCENT TABULATIONS, INCLUDES "JAPANESE," "CHINESE," "FILIPINO," "KOREAN," "ASIAN INDIAN," "VIETNAMESE," "HAWAIIAN," "GUAMANIAN," AND "SAMOAN." "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.

- 10 A "CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" INCLUDES ANY SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR APTED 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.
- 11 TABULATIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER.
- 12 THIS AGGREGATE, ALONG WITH THE RELEVANT COUNT, WILL PERMIT 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.)
- 13 INCLUDES RESONSES INDICATING RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND UNCLASSIFIABLE RESPONSES.
- 14 PERSONS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.
- 15 "EVER MARRIED" INCLUDES THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORES: "NOW MARRIED," "SEPARATED," "WIDOWED," AND "DIVORCED."
- 16 "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

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- 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."
- 19 "MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK" INCLUDE "CAR," "TRUCK," "VAN," "BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD," "SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," "TAXICAB," "MOTORCYCLE," "BICYCLE," "WALKED ONLY," "WORKED AT HOME," AND "OTHER." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER MEANS" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX OR NOT SPECIFIED AS "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION." (SEE FOOTNOTE 18.)
- 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.
- 22 IN THIS MATRIX, THE AGGREGATE INCOME FIGURES REFER TO THE AMOUNT OF INCOME FOR EACH SPECIFIC TYPE SEPARATELY (E.G., THE FIRST AGGREGATE SHOWS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGE OR SALARY INCOME RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLDS IN 1979).
- 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.)

- 24 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.
- 25 "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."
- 26 "UTILITY GAS" INCLUDES "GAS" FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD."
- 27 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.
- 28 "Vehicles" includes automobiles, trucks, and vans.
- 29 GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT ARE TABULATED FOR ALL "RENTED-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.
- 30 "UTILITIES" INCLUDE "ELECTRICITY," "GAS," "WATER." AND "OIL COAL, KEROSENE, WOOD,

- 31 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME AND UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY.
- 32 "SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS" IS THE SUM OF PAYMENTS FOR REAL ESTATE TAXES, PROPERTY INSURANCE, UTILITIES (SEE FOOTNOTE 30), AND REGULAR MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.
- 33 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.

- 34 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME.
- 35 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.
- 36 "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.
- 38 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.
- 46 PERIOD OF SERVICE INCLUDES "MAY 1975 OR LATER," "VIETNAM ERA," "FEBRUARY 1955 TO JULY 1964," "KOREAN CONFLICT," "WORLD WAR II," "WORLD WAR I," AND "OTHER SERVICE." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 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

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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.

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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 SUB-FAMILY, 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 .

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>> 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."
3. Lake, Celinda. (September 1983) "Similarity and Representativeness of 1983 Pilot Samples."
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."
6. Lake, Celinda. (February 1984) "Coding of Independent/Independents and Apoliticals in the Party Identification Summary Code and Apoliticals in the Rolling Cross-Section."
7. Morchio, Giovanna and Maria Sanchez. (February 1984) "Creation of a Filter Variable to be Used When Analyzing Questions about Congressional Candidates in the 1982 Integrated Personal/ISR CATI/Berkeley CATI Dataset: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
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."
11. NES Staff. (August 1984) "Weekly Field Report for the National Election Studies Continuous Monitoring, Jan. 11 - Aug. 3, 1984: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
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."
15. Traugott, Santa. (n.d.) "The Political Interest Variable on the 1984 Election Study." Unpublished Staff Memo to NES Planning Committee.
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"
19. Traugott, Santa. (February 1985) "Some Analysis of Hard-to-Reach Rolling Thunder Respondents."
20. Traugott, Santa. (April 1985) "Sample Weighting in NES Continuous Monitoring, 1984: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
21. Traugott, Santa. (April 1985). "Sample Weighting in NES Pre-Post Election Survey, 1984: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
22. Brehm, John. (June 1985) "Report on Coding of Economic Conditions Series in the 1984 Pre-Post Election Study"
23. Brehm, John. (July 1985). "Question Ordering Effects on Reported Vote Choice."
24. Traugott, Santa. (July 1985) "Assessment of Media Measures in RXS."
25. Traugott, Santa. (July 1985) "Assessment of Media Measures in Pre-Post"
26. Brehm, John. (August 1985). "Analysis of Result Code Disposition for Continuous Monitoring by Time in Field: Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
27. Morchio, Giovanna, Maria Sanchez and Santa Traugott. (November 1985). "Mode Differences: DK Responses in the 1984 Post-Election Survey: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
28. Morchio, Giovanna and Santa Traugott. (February 1986) "Congressional

District Assignment in an RDD Sample: Results of 1982 CATI Experiment."

29. Brehm, John and Santa Traugott. (March 1986) "Similarity and Representativeness of the 1985 Pilot Half-samples."
30. Gronke, Paul. (September 1986) "NES Question C2: R's Party Registration."
31. Brehm, John. (March 1987) "How Representative is the 1986 Post-Election Survey?"
32. Morchio, Giovanna. (May 1987) "Trends in NES Response Rates."
33. Brehm, John. (December 1987) "Who's Missing? an Analysis of NonResponse in the 1986 Election Study: A Report to the Board of Overseers, National Election Studies."
34. Traugott, Santa. (August 1989) "Validating Self-Reported Vote: 1964-1988."
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."
37. Downes-Le Guin, Theodore. (May 1990) "Nonresponse in the 1988 National Election Studies"
38. Gronke, Paul. (May 1990) "Assessing the Sample Quality of the 1988 Senate Election Study: A response to Wright."
39. Presser, Stanley, Michael W. Traugott and Santa Traugott. (November 1990). "Vote 'Over' Reporting in Surveys: The Records or the Respondents?"
40. Bloom, Joel. (March 1991) "Sources of Pro-incumbent Bias in NES Survey Estimates for U.S. House Races since 1978: A Second Look."
41. Mayer, Russell. (November 1991) "Identifying Bias in Voting Models."
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.
- Kinder, Donald R. And Thomas Nelson. Experimental Investigations of Opinion Frames and Survey Responses: A report to the NES Board. February, 1990.

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Knight, Kathleen. Comparisons of Liberal-Conservative Items in the ANES 1989 Pilot Study. February 1, 1990.

Krosnick, Jon and Matthew K. Berent. Impact of Verbal Labeling of Response Alternatives and Branching on Attitude Measurement Reliability. February 22, 1990.

Leege, David, Ken Wald and Lyman Kellstedt. Religion and Politics: A report on Measures of Religiosity in the 1989 NES Pilot Study. February, 1990.

Markus, Gregory. Measuring Popular Individualism. February, 1990.

_____Supplement. May 22, 1990.

Price, Vincent and John Zaller. Evaluation of Media Exposure Items in 1989. March 1, 1990.

Appendix 1: [Price and Zaller] Measuring individual differences...

Appendix 2: [Zaller and Price] In One Ear and Out the Other...

Rosenstone, Steven J. and Gregory A. Diamond. Measuring Public Opinion on Political issues. February 20, 1990.

Traugott, Michael. Memo to Pilot Study Committee: Understanding Campaign Effects on Candidate Recall and Recognition. February 22, 1990.

Zaller, John. Experimental Tests of the Question Answering Model of the Mass Survey Response. February 22, 1990.

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Beebe, Tim. The Effects of Pre-Notification and Incentive on Panel Attrition. Undated.

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