

Data User's Guide for the ANES 2012 Direct Democracy Study

December 2014

American National Election Studies, Stanford University and the University of Michigan

Study Overview

The ANES 2012 Direct Democracy Study was a companion project to the ANES 2012 Time Series Study. It collected public opinion data concerning ballot measures such as referenda, initiatives, and state constitutional amendments subject to popular vote. Representative samples of adult U.S. citizens in 13 states were scientifically selected and completed pre-election and post-election questionnaires. There were 5,415 respondents.

The study was run in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington.

Some respondents to the Direct Democracy survey received the questionnaire as part of the internet version of the ANES 2012 Time Series questionnaire. Other respondents received the Direct Democracy questionnaire separately, without completing the ANES Time Series questionnaire. Respondents were part of the GfK KnowledgePanel, an online probability sample.

Pre-election data collection occurred from October 12, 2012 through November 6, 2012. Post-election data collection occurred from November 21, 2012 through January 30, 2013.

Acknowledgments

This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. SES-0937715 and SES-0937727 for the American National Election Studies. ANES is also supported by Stanford University and the University of Michigan. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the ANES staff and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation, Stanford University, or the University of Michigan. The Direct Democracy study was designed by Shaun Bowler at U.C. Riverside and Steve Nicholson at U.C. Merced. The ANES Principal Investigators were Gary Segura and Simon Jackman at Stanford University and Vincent Hutchings at the University of Michigan. Ted Brader at the University of Michigan was Associate Principal Investigator. The ANES study director was Matthew DeBell. ANES staff on the study were Catherine Wilson, Jaime Ventura, Darrell Donakowski, and Pat Luevano. GfK Custom Research Performed the data collection under a contract with Stanford University.

Contact

The ANES website address is www.electionstudies.org. Any questions not answered on the ANES website or in this report may be directed to ANES staff at anes@electionstudies.org.

ANES 2012 Direct Democracy Study at a Glance

Title:	ANES 2012 Direct Democracy Study		
Main purpose:	To collect opinion data regarding ballot measures in selected states.		
Population:	U.S. citizens age 18 or older living in selected states.		
Sample:	Primarily address-based sample (ABS) recruitment by mail, supplemented with some random-digit-dial (RDD) recruitment.		
Design:	The study is a two-wave panel study with one survey completed before the November 2012 election and the second survey completed after the election. Some respondents were recruited specifically to complete this study. Other respondents were members of the GfK KnowledgePanel, a panel of scientifically selected Americans who periodically complete surveys on the Internet for GfK Knowledge Networks. Some of the KnowledgePanel members who completed the Direct Democracy questionnaire also completed the ANES 2012 Time Series surveys online and completed the Direct Democracy questions as an addition to the end of the ANES questionnaires.		
Mode:	Internet		
Number of cases:		<i>Pre-election</i>	<i>Post-election</i>
	Total	5,415	4,570
	Arizona	390	349
	Arkansas	275	191
	California	720	629
	Colorado	368	313
	Florida	551	479
	Massachusetts	392	355
	Michigan	423	389
	Missouri	391	352
	North Dakota	317	187
	Ohio	472	431
	Oregon	375	324
	South Dakota	334	215
	Washington	407	356
Field period:	October 12 – November 6, 2012 & November 21 – January 30, 2013		
Response rate:	Estimated (AAPOR RR3) 1 to 2 percent		
Interview length:	Pre-election median 28 minutes; post-election median 23 minutes		
Weight	The data must be weighted to represent state populations		
Sponsors	The National Science Foundation funded the study with grants to the University of California, Riverside, and the University of California, Merced.		
Design	The study was designed by Shaun Bowler (UC Riverside) and Steve Nicholson (UC Merced), in consultation with the ANES principal investigators and staff.		
Data collection firm	GfK Custom Research		

How Respondents Answered the Questions

Some respondents completed the Direct Democracy questionnaire as a stand-alone survey, while others completed it as part of the ANES 2012 Time Series study.

Respondents to the Direct Democracy survey who were not selected for the ANES 2012 Time Series survey answered the questions as shown in the pre-election and post-election Direct Democracy questionnaires. These questionnaires included some questions that were taken from the Time Series survey and additional questions that are unique to the Direct Democracy survey.

Respondents who also completed the ANES 2012 Time Series questionnaire were asked questions about direct democracy immediately following their Time Series questions. The online Time Series questionnaire was administered in two pre-election waves and two post-election waves. Pre-election Direct Democracy respondents were asked the direct democracy questions, beginning with the “BALLOT” item in the pre-election Direct Democracy questionnaire, at the end of the second pre-election wave. Post-election Direct Democracy respondents were asked the direct democracy questions, beginning with the “BALLOT AWARE” item on the post-election Direct Democracy questionnaire, at the end of the second post-election survey.

These two groups of respondents can be differentiated using the variable `main_anes`.

Merging the Data with the ANES 2012 Time Series Survey

There were 1,362 respondents to the Direct Democracy surveys who also completed the ANES 2012 Time Series Survey online. The `caseid` variable on the Direct Democracy data file (not to be confused with the `dd_caseid` variable on the same file) can be used to merge the two files.

Sample Design and Respondent Recruitment

Respondents who completed the Direct Democracy survey came from three groups, all of which were part of, or were recruited using the methods of, the GfK KnowledgePanel. The GfK KnowledgePanel is a large online panel of survey respondents who are invited to complete surveys several times each month on a variety of topics for a variety of investigators. Panelists were recruited using two probability sampling methods: address-based sampling (ABS) and random-digit dialing (RDD). Prospective panelists who did not have Internet access at the time of recruitment were furnished with free Internet service and free hardware to connect to the Internet. More details about the KnowledgePanel are provided later in this report.

The first group of Direct Democracy study respondents was members of the GfK Knowledge Panel who also completed the ANES 2012 Time Series survey online, and the second group was members of the GfK KnowledgePanel who were not selected to complete the ANES 2012 Time Series survey online. The third group was specifically recruited to complete the Direct Democracy study only.

All respondents to the Direct Democracy survey were English-speaking U.S. citizens at least 18 years old on election day in 2012.

KnowledgePanel invitation procedures consisted of initial invitation by email, with the email containing a link to the survey. At intervals thereafter, invited panelists were sent email reminders asking them to take the survey, and those who failed to respond received an automated (pre-recorded) telephone messaging reminding them to take the survey. Cooperating participants who also completed the ANES 2012 Time Series survey were paid \$5 to complete the pre-election Direct Democracy survey and \$5 to complete the post-election Direct Democracy survey. These incentives were in addition to incentives for that survey. Participants who did not complete the ANES 2012 Time Series survey received the standard KnowledgePanel incentive, worth about \$1 per survey.

The following description of sampling for the KnowledgePanel is reprinted from documentation furnished by GfK Custom Research, formerly known as Knowledge Networks.

RDD and ABS Sample Frames

Knowledge Networks initially selects households using random digit dialing (RDD) sampling and address-based sampling (ABS) methodology. In this section, we will describe the RDD-based methodology, while the ABS methodology is described in a separate section below.

KnowledgePanel recruitment methodology uses the quality standards established by selected RDD surveys conducted for the Federal Government (such as the CDC-sponsored National Immunization Survey).

Knowledge Networks utilizes list-assisted RDD sampling techniques based on a sample frame of the U. S. residential landline telephone universe. For efficiency purposes, Knowledge Networks excludes only those banks of telephone numbers (a bank consists of 100 numbers) that have less than 2 directory listings. Additionally, an oversample is conducted among a stratum telephone exchanges that have high concentrations of African-American and Hispanic households based on Census data. Note that recruitment sampling is done without replacement, thus numbers already fielded do not get fielded again.

A telephone number for which a valid postal address can be matched occurs in about 70% of the sample. These address-matched cases are all mailed an advance letter informing them that they have been selected to participate in KnowledgePanel. For efficiency purposes, the unmatched numbers are under-sampled at a current rate of 0.75 relative to the matched numbers. Both the oversampling mentioned above and this under-sampling of non-address households are adjusted appropriately in the panel's weighting procedures.

Following the mailings, the telephone recruitment begins for all sampled phone numbers using trained interviewer/recruiters. Cases sent to telephone interviewers are dialed for up to 90 days, with at least 14 dial attempts on cases where no one answers the phone, and on numbers known to be associated with households. Extensive refusal conversion is also performed. The recruitment interview, about 10 minutes long, begins with informing the household member that they have been selected to join KnowledgePanel. If the household does not have a computer and access to the Internet, they are told that in return for completing a short survey weekly, they will be provided with a laptop computer (previously a WebTV device was provided) and free monthly Internet access. All members in a household are then enumerated, and some initial demographic and background information on prior computer and Internet use are collected.

Households that inform interviewers that they have a home computer and Internet access are asked to take their surveys using their own equipment and Internet connection. Incentive points per survey, redeemable for cash, are given to these "PC" respondents for completing their surveys. Panel members who were provided with either a WebTV earlier or currently a laptop computer (both with free Internet access) do not participate in this per survey points incentive program. However, all panel members do receive special incentive points for select surveys to improve response rates and for all longer surveys as a modest compensation for burden.

For those panel members receiving a laptop computer (as with the former WebTV), prior to shipment, each unit is custom configured with individual email accounts, so that it is ready for immediate use by the household. Most households are able to install the hardware without additional assistance, though Knowledge Networks maintains a telephone technical support line. The Knowledge Networks Call Center contacts household members who do not respond to email and attempts to restore both contact and cooperation. PC panel members provide their own email addresses and we send their weekly surveys to that email account.

All new panel members are sent an initial survey to both welcome them as new panel members but also to familiarize them with how online survey questionnaires work. They also complete a separate profile survey that collects essential demographic information such as gender, age, race, income, and education to create a personal member profile. This information can be used to determine eligibility for specific studies, is used for weighting purposes, and operationally need not be gathered with each and every survey. This information is updated annually with each panel member. Once completed new member is “profiled,” they are designated as “active” and ready to be sampled for client studies. [Note: Parental or legal guardian consent is also collected for conducting surveys with teenage panel members, ages 13-17.]

Once a household is contacted by phone—and additional household members recruited via their email address—panel members are sent surveys linked through a personalized email invitation (instead of by phone or mail). This permits surveys to be fielded quickly and economically, and also facilitates longitudinal research. In addition, this approach reduces the burden placed on respondents, since email notification is less obtrusive than telephone calls, and allows research subjects to participate in research when it is convenient for them.

Address-Based Sampling (ABS) Methodology

When KN started KnowledgePanel panel recruitment in 1999, the state of the art in the industry was that probability-based sampling could be cost effectively carried out using a national random-digit dial (RDD) sample frame. The RDD landline frame at the time allowed access to 96% of the U.S. population. This is no longer the case. We introduced the ABS sample frame to rise to the well-chronicled changes in society and telephony in recent years. The following changes have reduced the long-term scientific viability of the landline RDD sampling methodology: declining respondent cooperation to telephone surveys; do not call lists; call screening, caller-ID devices and answering machines; dilution of the RDD sample frame as measured by the working telephone number rate; and finally, the emergence and exclusion of cell-phone-only households (CPOHH) because they have no landline phone.

According to the Center for Disease Control, approximately 25% of U.S. households cannot be contacted through RDD sampling: 22% as a result of CPOHH status and 3% because they have no phone service whatsoever. Among

some segments of society, the sample noncoverage is substantial: more than one-third of young adults, ages 18-24, reside in CPOHHs.

After conducting an extensive pilot project in 2008, we made the decision to add an address-based sample (ABS) frame in response to the growing number of cell-phone only households that are outside of the RDD frame. Before conducting the ABS pilot, we also experimented with supplementing our RDD samples with cell-phone samples. However, this approach was not cost effective for you our clients and raised a number of other operational, data quality, and liability issues (e.g., calling people's cell phones while they were driving).

The key advantage of the ABS sample frame is that it allows sampling of almost all U.S. households. An estimated 98% of households are "covered" in sampling nomenclature. Regardless of household telephone status, they can be reached and contacted via the mail. Second, our ABS pilot project revealed some other advantages beyond the expected improvement in recruiting adults from CPOHHs:

- Improved sample representativeness for minority racial and ethnic groups
- Improved inclusion of lower educated and low income households
- Exclusive inclusion of CPOHHs that have neither a landline telephone nor Internet access (approximately 4% to 6% of US households).

ABS involves probability-based sampling of addresses from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Randomly sampled addresses are invited to join KnowledgePanel through a series of mailings and in some cases telephone follow-up calls to non-responders when a telephone number can be matched to the sampled address. Invited households can join the panel by one of several means:

- by completing and mailing back a paper form in a postage-paid envelope;
- by calling a toll-free hotline maintained by Knowledge Networks; or
- by going to a designated KN web-site and completing an online recruitment form.

After initially accepting the invitation to join the panel, respondents are then "profiled" online answering key demographic questions about themselves. This profile is maintained using the same procedures established for the RDD-recruited research subjects. Respondents not having an Internet connection are provided a laptop computer and free Internet service. Respondents sampled from ABS frame, like those from the RDD frame are provided the same privacy terms and confidentiality protections that we have developed over the years and have been reviewed by dozens of Institutional Review Boards.

Large-scale ABS sampling for our KnowledgePanel recruitment began in April, 2009. As a result, KnowledgePanel will be improving its sample coverage of CPOHHs and young adults.

Because we will have recruited panelists from two different sample frames – RDD and ABS – we are taking several technical steps to merge samples sourced from these frames. Our approach preserves the representative structure of the overall panel for the selection of individual client study samples. An advantage of mixing ABS frame panel members in any KnowledgePanel sample is a reduction in the variance of the weights. ABS-sourced sample tends to align more true to the overall population demographic distributions and thus the associated adjustment weights are somewhat more uniform and less varied. This variance reduction efficaciously attenuates the sample’s design effect and confirms a real advantage for study samples drawn from KnowledgePanel with its dual frame construction.

Weights and Data Analysis

The data are designed to be analyzed with weights. **You must use weights to generalize to the population.** The variable `weight_pre` should be used to analyze pre-election data alone. `weight_post` should be used to analyze post-election data alone or in combination with pre-election data.

For general discussion of these issues and detailed instructions for weighting and sampling errors for ANES studies, see DeBell (2010), *How to Analyze ANES Survey Data* (<http://www.electionstudies.org/resources/papers/nes012492.pdf>).

The Direct Democracy study is weighted to account for selection probability and also to make the estimates more closely match known population proportions for selected variables within each state. This adjustment to match known population proportions is called post-stratification. The weights were post-stratified for each state separately based on population estimates from the Current Population Survey for variables such as gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, household income, home tenure, marital status, and the presence of children in the household. The exact variables used from state to state were not always the same because the differences between the sample and the population varied from state to state, and if the sample in one state was very close to the population for a particular variable then it was not weighted on that variable.

The weighted data are representative of individual states and the dataset may be subset to analyze states one at a time or in combination. The weights are scaled to a mean of 1.0 and further scaled across states so that if two or more states are included in an analysis the weighted data are representative of the combined populations of those states.

Analysts who wish to examine results from specific states should, depending on what sort of statistical software they are using and what analysis they wish to conduct, subset the data to only the cases from the state(s) relevant to their analysis or drop cases from states they do not wish to include in an analysis. The respondent state is identified in the variable `pre_ppstaten`.

Standard errors (also called sampling errors), confidence intervals, and statistical significance tests must be calculated using methods appropriate for a complex-sample survey. For comprehensive general instructions, see DeBell (2010). The data do not require stratum or cluster variables, but do need to be weighted.

Variables on the Data File

`version` is the first variable on the file and identifies the dataset version by its release date.

`dd_aseid` is a unique case identifier for all cases on the file. It does not correspond to case IDs on any other ANES data file.

`caseid` is a case identifier for matching cases with the ANES 2012 Time Series data file. Respondents who did not complete the ANES 2012 Time Series questionnaire are coded -1. There were 1,373 respondents who were part of the ANES Time Series sample, but case IDs for matching to the ANES Time Series dataset are available for 1,362 of these; the remaining 11 cases were excluded due to technical errors or non-completion of the Time Series survey.

`weight_pre` and `weight_post` are statistical weight variables. `weight_pre` should be used for analyses that include only pre-election variables. `weight_post` should be used for analyses that include only post-election variables or both pre- and post-election variables.

`main_anes` says whether the respondent was part of the main ANES 2012 Time Series sample (1,373 cases, of whom 1,362 have complete Time Series data) or was selected only for the Direct Democracy questionnaire (4,042 cases).

`sample` says whether the respondent was part of the regular GfK KnowledgePanel and selected for the ANES Time Series study (1,373 cases), was part of the regular GfK KnowledgePanel and selected for the Direct Democracy study without the main ANES Time Series study (3,428 cases), or was specially recruited for the Direct Democracy study only (614 cases).

The respondent's state of residence is recorded in `pre_ppstaten`.

Variable names beginning with `pre_` contain data from the pre-election questionnaire, and those beginning with `post_` contain data from the post-election questionnaire.

Variable names ending in `_prompt` indicate whether or not a non-response prompt was displayed on screen to urge the respondent to answer a question that he or she had initially failed to answer.

The start and end times of the pre-election questionnaires are recorded in `tm_start_ddpre` and `tm_finish_ddpre`, respectively, while the pre-election interview duration in minutes is indicated in `duration_ddpre`.

Demographic variables with `_pp` in the name, such as `pre_ppage` (age) and `pre_ppeduc` (education) contain data from a KnowledgePanel profile survey that was administered separately from the Direct Democracy questionnaire.

Variable names ending in `_timing` show the time in seconds that the respondent took to answer a question.

Ballot Measures

The ballot measures asked about on the survey are numbered in the questionnaire and on the data file and vary by state. The variables `pre_prop1` through `pre_prop11` indicate the specific ballot propositions that were asked about in subsequent ballot-related questions such as `pre_ballot_01` through `pre_ballot_11`, `pre_votemeasure_01` through `pre_votemeasure_11`, `pre_hardmeasure01` through `pre_hardmeasure_11`, etc.

To figure out what ballot measure a respondent was asked about, you can also match the proposition number in the variable name and label to the proposition definitions shown in the table below.

For example, if you are analyzing the data from respondents in Arizona and you want to know their opinion of Proposition 114, look at the table below and find the description of Proposition 114. The table shows that for respondents from Arizona (state code 86), Arizona Proposition 114 was presented as item 1. This means that variables such as `pre_ballot_01`, `pre_votemeasure_01`, and `post_ballot_01` refer to Proposition 114 for Arizonan respondents. For Arkansan respondents, these variables refer to “Issue No. 1;” for Californian respondents, they refer to Proposition 30.

<i>State</i>	<i>Data item</i>	<i>Item Description</i>
AZ (86)	1	Proposition 114 protects crime victims from having to pay damages to a person who was injured while that person committed or attempted to commit a felony against the victim.
AR (71)	1	Issue No. 1 authorizes a temporary one-half cent sales and use tax for state highways and bridges and county and city roads, bridges, and other surface transportation with state revenues securing four-lane highway construction and improvement bonds.
CA (93)	1	Proposition 30 increases taxes on earnings over \$250,000 for seven years and sales taxes by ¼ cent for four years, to fund schools. It guarantees public safety

		realignment funding.
CO (84)	1	Amendment 64 provides for the regulation of marijuana; permitting a person twenty-one years of age or older to consume or possess limited amounts of marijuana; providing for the licensing of cultivation facilities, product manufacturing facilities, testing facilities, and retail stores; permitting local governments to regulate or prohibit such facilities; requiring the general assembly to enact an excise tax to be levied upon wholesale sales of marijuana; requiring that the first \$40 million in revenue raised annually by such tax be credited to the public school capital construction assistance fund; and requiring the general assembly to enact legislation governing the cultivation, processing, and sale of industrial hemp.
FL (59)	1	Amendment 1 proposes a constitutional amendment to prohibit laws from compelling any person or employer to purchase, obtain or provide health care coverage. This would allow a person/employer to purchase services directly from a health care provider and allow a health care provider to accept direct payment for services if a patient chooses to pay out of pocket.
MA (14)	1	Question 1 would require motor vehicle manufacturers to allow vehicle owners and independent repair facilities in Massachusetts to have access to the same vehicle diagnostic and repair information made available to the manufacturers' Massachusetts dealers and authorized repair facilities.
MI (34)	1	Proposal 12-1, the Emergency Manager Law , would expand the powers of emergency managers and the ability of the Governor to appoint emergency managers.
MO (43)	1	Amendment 3 will change the current nonpartisan selection of supreme court and court of appeals judges to a process that gives the governor increased authority to appoint a majority of the commission that selects these court nominees. This measure also allows the governor to appoint all lawyers to the commission by removing the requirement that the governor's appointees be nonlawyers.
ND (44)	1	Constitutional Measure No. 1 would remove the constitutional provision allowing the legislative assembly to levy an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons, and Indians are not taxed.
OH (31)	1	State Issue 1 would create a convention to revise, alter or amend the state constitution.
OR (92)	1	Measure 77 grants the Governor constitutional authority to declare a "catastrophic disaster" (defined); requires legislative session; legislature may suspend specific constitutional spending restrictions to aid response, recovery.
SD (45)	1	Constitutional Amendment M removes restrictions on the Legislature's authority to enact laws regarding corporations. It allows the Legislature to: (1) authorize alternative methods of voting in elections for corporate directors; (2) expand the types of contributions a corporation may receive for the issuance of stock or bonds; and (3) establish procedures governing the increase of corporate stock or debt.
WA (91)	1	Initiative Measure No. 1185 would restate existing statutory requirements that legislative actions raising taxes must be approved by two-thirds legislative majorities or receive voter approval, and that new or increased fees require majority legislative approval.

AZ (86)	2	Proposition 115 increases term length and raises the retirement age for justices and judges; modifies membership of court appointment commissions; requires publishing court decisions online and transmitting a copy of judicial performance reviews of each judge up for retention to the state legislature.
AR (71)	2	Issue No. 2 authorizes cities and counties to create districts where sales tax receipts would be used to pay off bonds issued for infrastructure improvements; issue bonds to retire unfunded liabilities for closed police and fire pension plans; and to allow cities and counties to use money from sources other than the general fund to pay off short-term loan debt.
CA (93)	2	Proposition 31 establishes a two-year state budget that sets rules for offsetting new expenditures, and Governor budget cuts in fiscal emergencies.
CO (84)	2	Amendment 65 would instruct the Colorado congressional delegation to propose and support, and the Colorado state legislature to ratify, an amendment to the United States Constitution that allows Congress and the states to limit campaign contributions and spending.
FL (59)	2	Amendment 2 would allow for property tax discounts for disabled veterans. It explicitly extends the rights to ad valorem tax discounts, made available in 2010 to all veterans who were residents of Florida prior to their service, to all combat-disabled veterans currently living in Florida whether they were residents prior to their service or not.
MA (14)	2	Question 2 would allow a physician licensed in Massachusetts to prescribe medication, at the request of a terminally-ill patient meeting certain conditions, to end that person's life.
MI (34)	2	Proposal 12-2, regarding collective bargaining , would grant public and private employees the constitutional right to organize and bargain collectively through labor unions. It would also invalidate existing or future state or local laws that limit the ability to join unions and bargain collectively, and to negotiate and enforce collective bargaining agreements, including employees' financial support of their labor unions.
MO (43)	2	Proposition A will allow any city not within a county (the City of St. Louis) the option of establishing a municipal police force by transferring certain obligations and control of the city's police force from the board of police commissioners currently appointed by the governor to the city. This amendment also establishes certain procedures and requirements for governing such a municipal police force including residency, rank, salary, benefits, insurance, and pension. The amendment further prohibits retaliation against any employee of such municipal police force who reports conduct believed to be illegal to a superior, government agency, or the press.
ND (44)	2	Constitutional Measure No. 2 would require the governor and other executive officials to take an oath of office to support the Constitution of the US and of North Dakota.
OH (31)	2	State Issue 2 would remove the authority of elected representatives and grant new authority to appointed officials to establish congressional and state legislative district lines. It would create a state funded commission of appointed officials including members from each party to draw district boundaries.
OR (92)	2	Measure 78 changes constitutional language describing separation of powers to refer to three "branches" (instead of three "departments") of government; makes other grammatical, spelling changes.

SD (45)	2	Constitutional Amendment N repeals the constitutional requirement that the mileage reimbursement rate for legislators is fixed at five cents per mile for legislators' travel to and from a legislative session. It repeals this limitation allowing legislator travel reimbursement to be set by the Legislature.
WA (91)	2	Initiative Measure No. 1240 would authorize up to forty publicly-funded charter schools open to all students, operated through approved, nonreligious, nonprofit organizations, with government oversight; and modify certain laws applicable to them as public schools.
AZ (86)	3	Proposition 116 would set the amount exempt from annual property taxes on business equipment and machinery purchased after 2012 to an amount equal to the combined earnings of 50 Arizona workers.
AR (71)	3	Issue No. 3 would amend the Arkansas state constitution to allow Nancy Todd's Poker Palace and Entertainment Venues, LLC to own and operate four casino gaming establishments, one each in Pulaski, Miller, Franklin and Crittenden counties.
CA (93)	3	Proposition 32 restricts unions from using payroll-deducted funds for political purposes and applies same use restrictions to payroll deductions, if any, by corporations or government contractors. It also restricts union and corporate contributions to elected officers or their committees and limits government contractor contributions to candidates and their committees.
CO (84)	3	Amendment 66 would extend rights to all human beings at any stage of development the protections for life provided for in the state constitution applying equally to all innocent persons.
FL (59)	3	Amendment 3 replaces the existing state revenue limits with a new limitation based on inflation and population changes. Any funds that exceed the revenue limits would be placed in the state's "rainy day fund." Once the fund reaches 10% of the prior year's total budget the Florida State Legislature would be required to vote to either provide tax relief or reduce property taxes.
MA (14)	3	Question 3 would eliminate state criminal and civil penalties related to the medial use of marijuana allowing patients meeting certain conditions to obtain marijuana produced and distributed by new state-regulated centers or, in specific hardship cases, to grow marijuana for their own use.
MI (34)	3	Proposal 12-3, the Renewable Energy Amendment , would require utilities to obtain at least 25% of their electricity from clean renewable energy sources which are wind, solar, biomass, and hydropower, by 2025.
MO (43)	3	Proposition B will create the Health and Education Trust Fund with proceeds from a tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products. The amount of the tax is \$0.0365 per cigarette and 25% of the manufacturer's invoice price for roll-your-own tobacco and 15% for other tobacco products. The Fund proceeds will be used to reduce and prevent tobacco use and for elementary, secondary, college, and university public school funding. This amendment also increases the amount that certain tobacco product manufacturers must maintain in their escrow accounts, to pay judgments or settlements, before any funds in escrow can be refunded to the tobacco product manufacturer and creates bonding requirements for these manufacturers.
ND (44)	3	Initiated Constitutional Measure No. 3 would amend the constitution to guarantee the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in modern farming and ranching practices and states that "No law shall be enacted which abridges the

		right of farmers and ranchers to employ agricultural technology, modern livestock production and ranching practices.”
OR (92)	3	Measure 79 prohibits state/local governments from imposing taxes, fees, assessments on transfer of any interest in real property, except those operative December 31 2009.
SD (45)	3	Constitutional Amendment O replaces the existing method for cement trust fund distributions. The amendment would require a yearly transfer of 4% of the market value of the cement plant trust fund to the state general fund for the support of education.
WA (91)	3	Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6239 would allow same-sex couples to marry, preserve domestic partnerships only for seniors, and preserve the right of clergy or religious organizations to refuse to perform, recognize, or accommodate any marriage ceremony.
AZ (86)	4	Proposition 117 sets a limit on the annual percentage increase in property values used to determine property taxes to no more than 5% above the previous year, and establishes a single limited property value as the basis for determining all property taxes on real property, beginning in 2014.
AR (71)	4	Issue No. 4 would amend the Arkansas state constitution to allow Arkansas Hotels and Entertainment, Inc. to own and operate seven casino gaming establishments, one each in Sebastian, Pulaski, Garland, Miller, Crittenden, Boone and Jefferson counties.
CA (93)	4	Proposition 33 changes current law to allow insurance companies to set prices based on whether the driver previously carried auto insurance with any insurance company. It also allows proportional discount for drivers with some prior coverage and increased cost for drivers without history of continuous coverage.
CO (84)	4	Amendment S would implement certain testing methods for job applicants, restrict the number of finalists for a particular job or position, place limits on the hiring of temporary workers and require that applicants be residents of the state.
FL (59)	4	Amendment 4 would prohibit increases in the assessed value of homestead property if the fair market value of the property decreases; reduces the limitation on annual assessment increases to non-homestead property; and provides an additional homestead exemption.
MI (34)	4	Proposal 12-4, the Home Health Care Amendment , would establish the Michigan quality Home Council, provide certain information to consumers, require training of providers, create a registry of workers who pass background checks, provide financial services to patients, and provide collective bargaining rights for in-home care workers.
MO (43)	4	Proposition E will deny individuals, families, and small businesses the ability to access affordable health care plans through a state-based health benefit exchange unless authorized by statute, initiative or referendum or through an exchange operated by the federal government as required by the federal health care act.
ND (44)	4	Initiated Statutory Measure No. 4 would amend the North Dakota Century Code to prohibit smoking, including the use of electronic smoking devices, in public places and most places of employment in this state, including certain outdoor areas.
OR (92)	4	Measure 80 allows commercial marijuana (cannabis) cultivation/sale to adults through state-licensed stores; allows unlicensed adult personal cultivation/use;

		prohibits restrictions on hemp.
SD (45)	4	Constitutional Amendment P requires the Governor to propose a balanced budget. In addition, it prohibits legislative appropriations from exceeding anticipated revenues and existing available funds.
WA (91)	4	Initiative Measure No. 502 would license and regulate marijuana production, distribution, and possession for persons over twenty-one; remove state-law criminal and civil penalties for activities that it authorizes; tax marijuana sales; and earmark marijuana-related revenues.
AZ (86)	5	Proposition 118 changes the distribution formula for the State Land Trust Permanent Endowment Fund, which funds various public institutions, including schools, to be 2.5% of the average monthly market values of the Fund for the immediately preceding five calendar years.
AR (71)	5	Issue No. 5, the Arkansas Medical Marijuana Act , would make the medical use of marijuana legal under Arkansas state law; non-medical marijuana would remain illegal.
CA (93)	5	Proposition 34 repeals the death penalty and replaces it with life imprisonment without possibility of parole. It applies retroactively to existing death sentences. It also directs \$100 million to law enforcement agencies for investigations of homicide and rape cases.
CO (84)	5	Amendment 5 proposes that three justices be added to the seven-member court. Additionally, two divisions - civil and criminal - would be created within the high court with five justices each. The governor would be in charge of appointing the chief justices for each division and two would alternate as chief justice of the entire court. Appointees would have to be confirmed by the Senate. The proposed legislation also grants the House access to investigative files of the Judicial Qualifications Commission and sets aside at least 2.25 percent of the state's general revenue to fund the judicial branch.
FL (59)	5	Proposal 12-5, the limit on enactment of new taxes by state government , would require a 2/3 majority vote of the State House and the State Senate, or a statewide vote of the people at a November election, in order for the State of Michigan to impose new or additional taxes on taxpayers or expand the base of taxation or increasing the rate of taxation.
ND (44)	5	Initiated Statutory Measure No. 5 would make it a class C felony to maliciously and intentionally harm a living dog, cat or horse. It would not apply to production agriculture, or to lawful activities of hunters and trappers, licensed veterinarians, scientific researchers, or to individuals engaged in lawful defense of life or property.
OR (92)	5	Measure 81 changes commercial non-tribal fishing in Oregon "inland waters" by banning gillnets, adopting other regulatory changes; recreational salmon fishers ensured their share.
SD (45)	5	Referred Law 14 establishes the "Large Project Development Fund." Beginning January 1, 2013, 22% of contractors' excise tax revenues would be transferred from the state general fund to the Large Project Development Fund. The South Dakota Board of Economic Development would use Large Project Development Fund monies to provide grants for the construction of large economic development projects within the state.
WA (91)	5	Engrossed Senate Joint Resolution 8221 would, starting July 1, 2014, phase-down the debt limit percentage in three steps from nine to eight percent and modify

		the calculation date, calculation period, and the term general state revenues.
AZ (86)	6	Proposition 119 authorizes the exchange of state trust lands if the exchange is related to either protecting military facilities or improving the management of state trust lands; outlines the process for exchanges, including independent appraisals and analyses, public hearings, and approval by public vote.
CA (93)	6	Proposition 35 increases prison sentences and fines for human trafficking convictions. It requires convicted human traffickers to register as sex offenders. It also requires registered sex offenders to disclose internet activities and identities.
FL (59)	6	Amendment 6 prohibits public dollars from funding abortions. It would prohibit the State Constitution from being interpreted to create broader rights than those contained in the U.S. Constitution. Exempts federal law requirements, physician-certified physical danger to the mother and instances of rape or incest.
MI (34)	6	Proposal 12-6, regarding international bridges and tunnels , would require the approval of a majority of voters at a statewide election and in each municipality where "new international bridges or tunnels for motor vehicles" are to be located before the State of Michigan may expend state funds or resources for acquiring land, designing, soliciting bids for, constructing, financing, or promoting new international bridges or tunnels.
OR (92)	6	Measure 82 authorizes privately owned casinos; requires such casinos to give percentage of monthly revenue to State Lottery for specified purposes.
SD (45)	6	Referred Law 16 would establish a teacher scholarship program; create a program for math and science teacher bonuses; create a program for teacher merit bonuses; mandate a uniform teacher and principal evaluation system; and eliminate state requirements for teacher tenure.
WA (91)	6	Senate Joint Resolution 8223 would create an exception to constitutional restrictions on investing public funds by allowing the University of Washington and Washington State University to invest specified public funds as authorized by the legislature, including in private companies or stock.
AZ (86)	7	Proposition 120 repeals Arizona's disclaimer of all right and title to federal public lands within the state and declaring Arizona's sovereignty over public lands and all natural resources within its boundaries.
CA (93)	7	Proposition 36 revises law to impose life sentence only when new felony conviction is serious or violent. It may authorize re-sentencing if third strike conviction was not serious or violent.
FL (59)	7	Amendment 8 removes a prohibition on revenues from public treasury being used to aid any church, sect or religious denomination in aid of a sectarian institution. This would insure that no individual/entity can be denied any government benefit, funding or support based on religious identity or belief.
OR (92)	7	Measure 83 authorizes a single privately-owned casino in Wood village; requires casino to give percentage of monthly revenue to State Lottery for specified purposes.
SD (45)	7	Measure 15 would increase state general sales and use taxes from 4% to 5% for additional K-12 public education and Medicaid funding.
AZ (86)	8	Proposition 204 permanently increases the state sales tax by one cent per dollar for the purpose of funding educational programs, public transportation infrastructure projects, and human services. It forbids reductions to current K-12 and university funding levels and forbids reductions to the current state sales tax

		base.
CA (93)	8	Proposition 37 requires labeling of food sold to consumers made from plants or animals with genetic material changed in specific ways. It prohibits marketing such food, or other processed food, as “natural” and provides exemptions.
FL (59)	8	Amendment 9 would authorize the legislature to totally or partially exempt surviving spouses of military veterans or first responders who died in the line of duty from paying property taxes.
OR (92)	8	Measure 84 phases out existing inheritance/estate taxes on large estates, death-related property transfers, and taxes on certain intra-family property transfers; reduces state revenue.
CA (93)	9	Proposition 38 increases taxes on earnings using sliding scale, for twelve years. Revenues go to K-12 schools and early childhood programs, and for four years to repaying state debt.
FL (59)	9	Amendment 10 would provide an exemption from ad valorem taxes levied by local governments on tangible personal property that's value is greater than \$25,000 but less than \$50,000.
OR (92)	9	Measure 85 allocates the corporate income and excise tax “kicker” refund to the General Fund to provide additional funding for K through 12 public education.
CA (93)	10	Proposition 39 requires multistate businesses to pay income taxes based on the percentage of their sales in California. It dedicates revenues for five years to clean/efficient energy projects.
FL (59)	10	Amendment 11 would enable the state legislature to authorize counties and municipalities to offer additional tax exemptions on the homes of low-income seniors. It will also provide an additional exemption to low-income seniors if counties and municipalities choose to offer it.
CA (93)	11	Proposition 40. A “Yes” vote approves and a “No” vote rejects, new State Senate districts drawn by the Citizens Redistricting Commission. If rejected, districts will be adjusted by officials supervised by the California Supreme Court.
FL (59)	11	Amendment 12 would replace the president of the Florida Student Association with the chair of the council of state university student body presidents as the student member of the Board of Governors of the State University System. The amendment also requires that the Board of Governors create a council of state university student body presidents.