March 17, 1986

To: NES 1985 Pilot Study Committee

From: John Brehm and Santa Traugott, NES Staff

Re: . Similarity and representativeness of 1985 Pilot Half-samples

I. The 1985 study design and administration

The 1985 Pilot Study sample "universe" consisted of those 1984 Post-election
respondents who were administered the personal form of the post-election
interview. (Since this form was longer than the telephone version, more
data from 1984 are available for analysis of the 1985 Pilot data.) Also, eligible
respondents had given us their telephone number and no problems were
forseen with a telephone interview.   818 Post-election respondents met these
criteria.

Two waves of interview were necessary to include all desired content and to
give test-retest capability. The goal was 300 Wave II cross-section
interviews. We also wanted to oversample elderly (age 60 years and over)
respondents so that 100 respondents aged 60 and over would be available for
analysis. Since those aged 60+ are about 20% of the population we expected
only about 60 elderly respondents from a sample of 300. Therefore, the goal
of the oversample was 40 additional cases.

Estimating response rates of .77 for Wave I and .83 for Wave II, it turned out
that there were barely enough cases aged 60+ in the set of 818 respondents to
meet the 100 case goal, so that sampling with certainty for 60+ was required.
After this was done, a random set of the elderly cases were reassigned to the
cross-section. A sample was drawn which consisted of 528 cases; 465 of
which were cross-section, 63 elderly oversample. If for some reason
analysts wish to combine the elderly oversample with the cross-section,
weights are required. Weights are not required for use of the cross-section.
Tables appearing this report reflect this.

Because of some concerns about response rate, we divided the 528 cases into
"replicates": 10 cross-section replicates of size 42 or 43 and 5 oversample
replicates of size 12 and 13. We planned to release initially 8 cross-section
replicates, only releasing the remaining replicates to complete our sample
size.

In the 1983 Pilot Study, the Form A and Form B samples were split by
replicates. Even numbered replicates were Form A, odd numbered Form B.
This procedure has the advantage of being error-resistant. In 1985 we chose
instead to split the entire sample randomly in half to make Form A and Form
B assignments. Unfortunately, the split half assignment was done on the
sample universe of 818 cases, rather than the sample itself. Predictably, the
sample of 528 cases was not split exactly evenly into Forms A and B. This
problem was not discovered until it came time to issue the last several

replicates, as necessary to achieve the deisred number of cases. The error was in the direction of too many Form B assignments; enough Form B cases in the new replicates were randomly reassigned to Form A to remedy the problem. This means that replicates 9, 10 and 15 are short of Form B.

The practical implications of this are not clear. It's conceivable that there was an interaction with another field problem. To retrace a bit: the requirement was that all interviews from Wave I were to be aged 3 weeks before the Wave II interview was attempted. Staff had decided that in the interests of minimizing error, Wave II coversheets would not be generated and turned over to telephone facility until the actual date on which it was proper to attempt a re-interview. Unfortunately, midway through the field period for Wave II, the coversheet generating routine failed and since it was Christmas break, no one was available to fix it. As a consequence, about 140 coversheets were not issued until January 6, meaning that there were only 9 days for these interviews to be accomplished. This acounts, we believe, for the lower-than-expected response rate for Wave II (.80 as opposed to .83). Coversheets from replicates 9, 10 and 15 were among the last to be issued, since they were among the last to be interviewed in Wave I. This may explain the few extra Form Bs in Wave II (157 Form Bs compared to 146 Form As). Table I displays the sample size and the number of actual respondents for Waves I and II, for both the cross-section and the elderly oversample.

Table I - Pilot Samples and Respondents

	Cross-Section				Oversample			
	Sampled		Respondents		Sampled		Respondents	
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Wave I	229	236	192	188	35	28	26	23
Wave II	192	188	149	157	26	23	22	17

The remaining concerns of this report are questions about the representativeness and similarity of the 1985 Pilot sample. How similar are the form A and B respondents in each wave of the overall pilot sample? How representative is the pilot sample of the 1984 Post-election sample? This analysis follows in two parts: a comparison of form A and B for each wave, comparisons of the overall pilot sample against the 1984 Post-election sample. Throughout this report, the analysis uses crosstabulations of the comparisons with x^2 (Chi-square) tests for statistical significance. Where possible, Mann Whitney tests for significant differences across ordinal measures is also used.

II. How similar are the Form A and Form B respondents?

In each of the tables numbered II – XVII (pages 5-9), the responses of Form A and Form B Pilot Study respondents to demographic or political attitude questions asked in the 1984 Pre-Post election surveys are compared. We compare Form A and B respondents instead of Form A and B samples for the reason that analysts using this data set would wish to know how the actual samples of the two forms compare. (We have repeated the following analysis for the Form A and B samples as well; the differences in the samples, although not displayed here, are not statistically significant.) In all of the tables, we use responses on questions to the Pre-/Post- Election survey as a common basis of comparison between the split forms: analysts comparing responses on Forms A and B would want to know whether any differences emerge from the different instruments (the split forms) or from the different samples. We can identify differences between Form A and B samples by looking at the responses of Pilot respondents to a common instrument, the Post-election survey.

In addition to the cross-section drawn from the 1984 Post-election respondents as described above, an oversample of Post-election survey respondents aged 60 and over was also included in the data collection. Tables II – XVII compare forms across both the unweighted sample (cross-section cases only) and weighted sample (including the elderly oversample). The first four columns represent the unweighted comparisions, the remaining four columns represent the weighted comparisons.

As is apparent in the following tables, the distribution of respondents across the two forms for all but one of the demographic measures and all of the political measures is not statistically significant beyond p<.05. This lack of statistical significant differences holds across both weighted and unweighted comparisons. That is, the distributions across form A and B of age, education, working status, race, marital status, union membership, religion, type of community, occupation, family income, respondent's family status, party identification, liberal/conservative self-placement, reported turnout (1984 election) and interest in political campaigns did not demonstrate statistically significant differences. The sole exception appears in the distribution of sex across the two forms in Wave 2: Form A had a disproportionate share of female respondents (63.8% in Form A vs. 61.6% in Form B, see Fig. 1). The distribution of sex across the two Wave 1 forms did not show statistically significant variations. The disproportionate share of female respondents in Form A, Wave II, appears to be a response effect: a similar comparison of the Form A and B samples for Wave II (not just the actual respondents) showed no statistically significant difference by sex.

Fig. 1 — Wave 2 Unweighted Sex Distribution
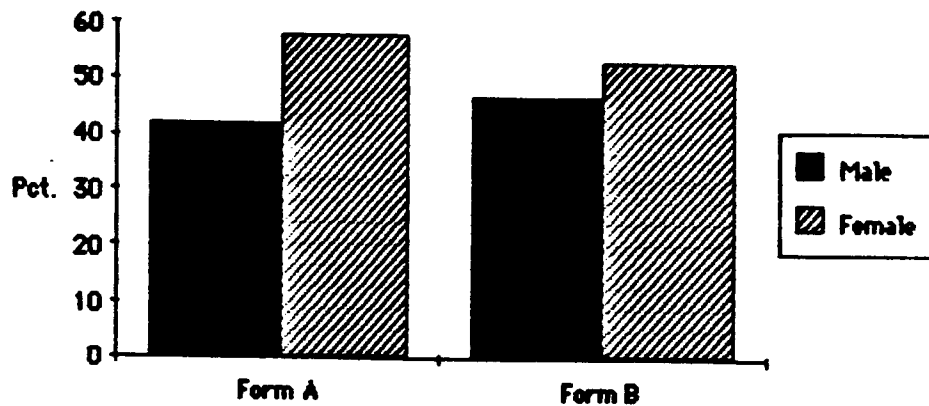
There is some variation in the distributions between forms -- notably a 7% difference in married respondents in Wave 1, a 6% difference in farm residents in Waves 1 and 2, and up to 15% difference in occupation categories in both waves. None of these variations (except sex) are statistically signficant.

	Cross-Section Only (Unweighted)				Cross-section plus oversample (Weighted)			
	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 1		Wave 2	
II. Age (Bracketed)	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
18-25 yrs	12.7	13.4	12.3	15.3	12.7	13.5	12.2	15.4
26-35 yrs	25.4	21.4	25.3	22.3	25.5	21.6	25.1	22.5
36-45 yrs	23.8	24.6	24	24.2	23.9	24.8	23.7	24.4
46-55 yrs	11.1	15	12.3	15.9	11.1	15.1	12.2	16.1
56-65 yrs	13.2	10.7	13.7	8.9	11.9	10.9	12.9	9.7
66 & over	13.8	15	12.3	13.4	14.8	14	13.9	11.9
N of cases	189	187	146	157	331.5	326.05	259.5	274.08
Chi-Square (5 df)	2.38	Prob.=.80	3.07	Prob.=.69	3.37	Prob.=.65	4.36	Prob.=.50
Mann Whitney	17268	Sig.=.69	11252	Sig.=.78	53214	Sig.=.76	34535	Sig.=.48

III. Summary Education

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
8 grades or less	3.1	4.3	2	3.2	3.7	4.1	2.3	3.3
8 grades or less plus training	1	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4
9-11 grades	5.7	6.4	6	7	6.9	6.4	7	6.6
9-11 grades plus training	3.6	1.1	3.4	0.6	3.7	1.2	3.4	1
High school diploma	21.4	19.7	23.5	18.5	20.3	19.8	22.1	18.3
High school diploma plus train	19.3	20.2	19.5	21	18.6	21	19.1	22
Some college	20.8	20.2	20.1	19.7	22.4	19.2	21.6	18.8
Junior or community college	5.7	6.4	4.7	7	5.7	6.4	5.1	7.1
BA degree	15.1	14.4	16.1	15.3	13.4	14.5	14.3	15.2
Advanced degree	4.2	6.9	4	7	4.1	7.1	4.2	7.2
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (9 df)	4.97	Prob.=.84	6.36	Prob.=.71	10.12	Prob.=.34	9.38	Prob.=.4
Mann Whitney	17362	Sig.=.52	10988	Sig.=.35	51649	Sig=.22	33361	Sig.=.15

IV. Working Status

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Working Now	68.2	67	68.5	68.8	67.6	67.3	67	68.8
Temporarily Laid Off	2.1	1.1	2	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.3
Unemployed	3.1	4.3	3.4	5.1	3.1	4.1	3.3	4.9
Retired	14.6	12.2	14.1	10.2	15.5	12.7	51.8	10.8
Permanently Disabled	1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1	1.2	1.2	0.8
Housewife	9.9	12.2	10.1	12.7	9.9	11.5	10.2	12.1
Student	1	2.1	0.7	1.3	1	2.1	0.7	1.3
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (6 df)	2.55	Prob.=.86	2.91	Prob.=.82	3.86	Prob.=.70	4.73	Prob.=.58

	Cross-Section Only (Unweighted)				Cross-section plus oversample (Weighted)			
	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 1		Wave 2	
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
V. Race								
White	92.7	89.8	94	89.7	92.5	90.2	93.5	90.2
Black	6.8	8.6	5.4	8.3	7	8.2	5.8	7.9
Other	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.3
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (2 df)	1.87	Prob.=.60	2.36	Prob.=.50	2.89	Prob.=.41	3.27	Prob.=.35
VI. Sex								
Male	42.2	46.8	36.2	48.4	43.3	48	37.3	49.8
Female	57.8	53.2	63.8	51.6	56.7	52	62.7	50.2
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (1 df)	0.82	Prob.=.37	4.63	Prob.=.03	1.45	Prob.=.23	8.58	Prob.=0
VII. Marital status								
Married	65.3	57.2	65.3	59.6	64.3	58.5	63.6	61.5
Never married	13.7	18.7	14.3	19.2	14.2	18.8	14.8	18.9
Divorced	10	11.8	10.9	9.6	9.4	11	10.2	9.2
Separated	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3
Widowed	9.5	10.7	7.5	9.6	10.8	10	9.7	8.6
Common Law	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (5 df)	2.88	Prob.=.72	2.02	Prob.=.85	3.57	Prob.=.61	1.79	Prob.=.88
VIII. Labor Union								
Union Household	26	24.5	28.2	26.1	26.2	24.7	27.4	26.5
Non-union household	74	75.5	71.8	73.9	73.8	75.3	72.6	73.5
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (1 df)	0.12	Prob.=0.72	0.17	Prob.=.68	0.19	Prob.=.66	0.05	Prob.=.83
IX. Religion								
Protestant	60.9	60.6	60.4	62.4	61.1	60.6	60.8	62.7
Catholic	25	25	24.8	22.9	24.7	25.1	24.2	22.8
Jew	2.1	3.7	2	2.5	2	3.7	2.2	2.3
N of cases	192	187	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (2 df)	1.03	Prob.=.8	0.29	Prob.=.96	1.96	Prob.=.59	0.26	Prob.=.97

| | Cross-Section Only (Unweighted) | | | | Cross-section plus oversample (Weighted) | | | |
| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | |
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
X. Type of community								
On a farm	23.6	17.1	25.7	17.9	24	17.6	26.2	18.8
In the country	10.5	9.1	12.2	9.6	10.1	9.1	11.7	9.8
In a small city	31.4	32.1	30.4	33.3	31	31.9	29.6	33.3
Medium-sized city	9.4	11.2	8.8	10.9	9.7	11.6	9.1	10.9
Large city	12	16.6	10.8	14.1	11.8	16.2	10.7	13.4
Suburb of large city	4.7	3.7	4.1	3.8	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.9
Very large city	5.8	7.5	5.4	7.7	5.9	7.1	5.8	7.3
Suburb of very large city	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.6
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (7 df)	4.42	Prob.=.73	4.37	Prob.=.74	7.3	Prob.=.40	6.06	Prob.=.53
XI. Occupation								
Executive	5.9	20	6.7	27.3	4.3	18	5	18
Professional	11.8	26.7	13.3	27.3	8.6	21.9	10	23
Technician	5.9		6.7		4.3		5	0
Sales	5.9		6.7		6.9	7.8	8	10
Admin. Support		6.7		9.1	4.3	10.2	5	13
Priv. Hhld								10
Prot. Svc	5.9		6.7		6.9		8	13
Svc Exec	11.8	26.7		18.2	18.1	18	5	13
Farming	17.6		20		12.9		14.9	0
Prec Product	11.8	13.3	13.3	9.1	8.6	18	10	14.9
Machine Op	5.9	6.7	6.7	9.1	4.3	6.3	5	8
Transp	17.6		20		20.8		24.1	
Handlers								
Armed Forces								
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square	12.26	Prob.=.27	13.23	Prob.=.21	17.86	Prob.=.06	16.13	Prob.=.1

| | Cross-Section Only (Unweighted) | | | | Cross-section plus oversample (Weighted) | | | |
| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | |
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
XII. Family Income								
< $5000	6.3	5.3	6.5	4.2	6.5	5.5	7	4.4
$5000-9,999	8.6	10.5	6.5	9.8	8.3	10.4	6.7	9.4
$10,000-14,999	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.2	12.4	12.2	11.9	12
$15,000-19,999	9.8	7	9.4	6.3	10.1	7.1	9.7	6.2
$20,000-29,999	24.1	26.3	23.2	25.2	24.4	25.4	23.2	24.9
$30,000-34,999	7.5	11.1	8.7	13.3	7.9	11.2	9.1	12.9
$35,000-49,999	18.4	16.4	19.6	17.5	17.7	15.9	18.7	16.8
> $50,000	13.8	11.7	14.5	12.6	12.8	12.3	13.6	13.4
N of cases	174	171	138	143	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square	3.17	Prob.=.87	4.32	Prob.=.74	4.68	Prob.=.7	6.61	Prob.=.47
Mann Whitney	14647	Sig.=.8	9796	Sig.=.922	45879	Sig.=.99	30503	Sig.=.82
XIII. Family Status								
R family head, no spouse	26.6	32.4	26.8	29.9	27.6	30.6	28.7	27.9
R family head, living w/ spou	30.2	33	24.8	35	31.6	34.7	26.2	36.9
R not family head	43.2	34.6	48.3	35	40.8	34.7	45.1	35.2
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (2 df)	3.17	Prob.=.2	6.16	Prob.=.05	2.61	Prob.=.27	8.24	Prob.=.02

POLITICAL VARIABLES

	Cross-Section Only (Unweighted)				Cross-section plus oversample (Weighted)			
	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 1		Wave 2	
	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B

XIV. Party Identification

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Strong Democrats	18.6	13.3	16.3	13.9	18.5	12.5	17.1	13
Weak Democrats	18.6	23.9	21.3	21.2	18.8	23.4	21.3	21.4
Independent Democrats	12	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.5	10.6	10	10.6
Independent	9.3	7.2	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.8	10.3	7.5
Independent Republicans	14.8	13.3	14.2	14.6	15.2	13.8	14.8	15
Weak Republican	14.2	13.3	14.9	13.9	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.6
Strong Republicans	12.6	18.3	12.8	19.2	11.9	17	11.4	17.9
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (6 df)	5.55	Prob.=.48	3.19	Prob.=.79	9.26	Prob.=.16	6.39	Prob.=.38
Mann Whitney	15478	Sig.=.32	9901	Sig.=.30	46675	Sig.=.12	29983	Sig.=.08

XV. Liberal-conservative self-placement

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
1. Liberal	0	1.4	0	1.7	0	1.4	0	1.7
2	10.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	10	9.6	9.4	9.4
3	10.8	12.1	12.1	8.7	11.4	12.1	13.2	8.4
4	33.8	29.8	33.6	28.7	34.2	29.2	33.5	27.6
5	22.3	22.7	25	24.3	21.7	24.3	24	26.6
6	20.3	22.7	17.2	25.2	20.8	21.3	18	23.6
7. Conservative	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2	2.1	1.9	2.6
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (6 df)	2.92	Prob.=.82	4.88	Prob.=.56	5.12	Prob.=.53	8.86	Prob.=.18
Mann Whitney	10341	Sig.=.89	6108	Sig.=.255	31569	Sig.=.91	18998	Sig.=.14

XIV. Turnout

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Yes	78.1	80.3	78.5	82.8	77.5	80.6	78.5	82.7
No	21.9	19.7	21.5	17.2	22.5	19.4	21.5	17.3
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (1 df)	0.28	Prob.=.60	0.9	Prob.=.34	0.99	Prob.=.32	1.55	Prob.=.21

XV. Interest in Political Campaigns

	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B	Form A	Form B
Very Much	25.7	34.6	24.3	34.4	26.3	33.5	25.7	33.6
Somewhat	52.4	46.8	56.1	49	51.8	46.8	55.4	48.3
Not Much	22	18.6	19.6	16.6	21.9	19.6	18.8	18
N of cases	192	188	146	157	336.11	327.81	264.11	274.08
Chi-square (2 df)	3.62	Prob.=.16	3.73	Prob.=.15	4.18	Prob.=.12	4.18	Prob.=.12
Mann Whitney	16254	Sig.=.08	10410	Sig.=.08	50578	Sig.=.07	33084	Sig.=.12

### III. How representative is the pilot sample of the post-election sample?

The pilot sample was drawn from a subset of the post-election respondents: those respondents who 1) were interviewed in person, 2) owned a telephone and 3) had no reason to not contact them over the telephone. (Because the pilot study was a telephone survey, only those respondents who could be interviewed over the phone were included in the sample.) Two distinct effects would contribute to differences between the pilot sample and the post-election sample: effects due to the choice of the overall pilot sample and effects due to differential response rates by pilot respondents. Tables XVIII-XXXIII on pages 14-18 report on the effects of both sources of bias.

The first four columns of these tables detail the differences between the pilot cross-section sample and the set of 1984 Post-election respondents not selected for the cross-section sample. (The post-election set does include those respondents selected for the Pilot oversample. This seemed sensible since a) the bulk of the analytic use of the Pilot will certainly be on the cross-section and b) more to the point, it would have otherwise have been necessary to re-weight the Post-election to compensate for the entire absence of the 60 and over set. [See Part II])

Note also that the comparison is between the Pilot sample and the Post-election repsondents minus the pilot sample. Independence of samples is required to test the assumption that there are no significant differences between the two groups. The comparison of the Pilot sample with the entire set of Post-election respondents would, of course, have shown even smaller differences than those reported here.

The first four columns of the tables on pages 14-18 address the issue of whether there are differences betyween the pilot sample and the post-election sample and if there are, if these differences are related to the major element of purposiveness in the sample -- i.e., whether the respondent had a telephone. The last two columns in these tables look at reponse effects: are the pilot study respondents (as opposed to the pilot study sample) different from the Post-election respondents.

Fig. 2 — Education distribution, Sample Effect
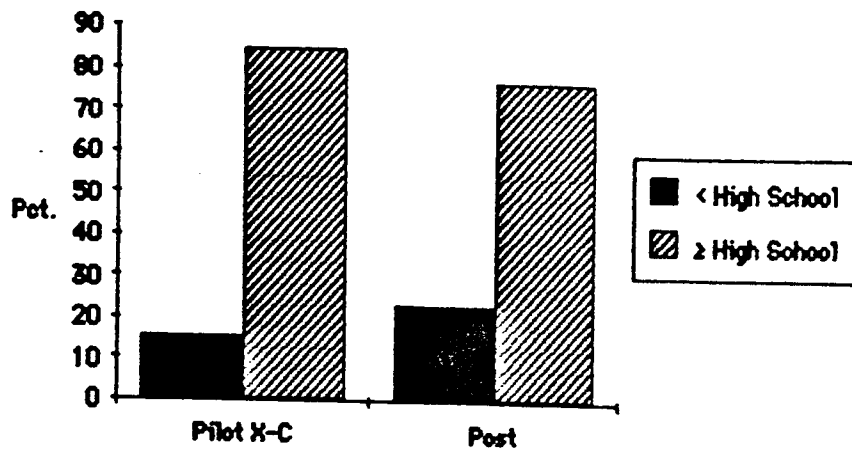
Looking now at the first set of comparisons in these tables, there are four significant differences (p<.05) between the distributions in pilot sample and the overall post-election sample: education, working status, labor union membership and family income. The pilot cross-section contained fewer people with less than high school education than the overall post-election sample (15.6% in the pilot vs. 24.1% in the post-election, see Fig. 2). The pilot contained 7% more people working now and fewer permanently disabled and retired respondents than the post-election (Fig. 3). 5% more pilot respondents were union members than post-election respondents (Fig. 4). More pilot respondents had family incomes over $20,000 than post-election respondents (Fig. 5).
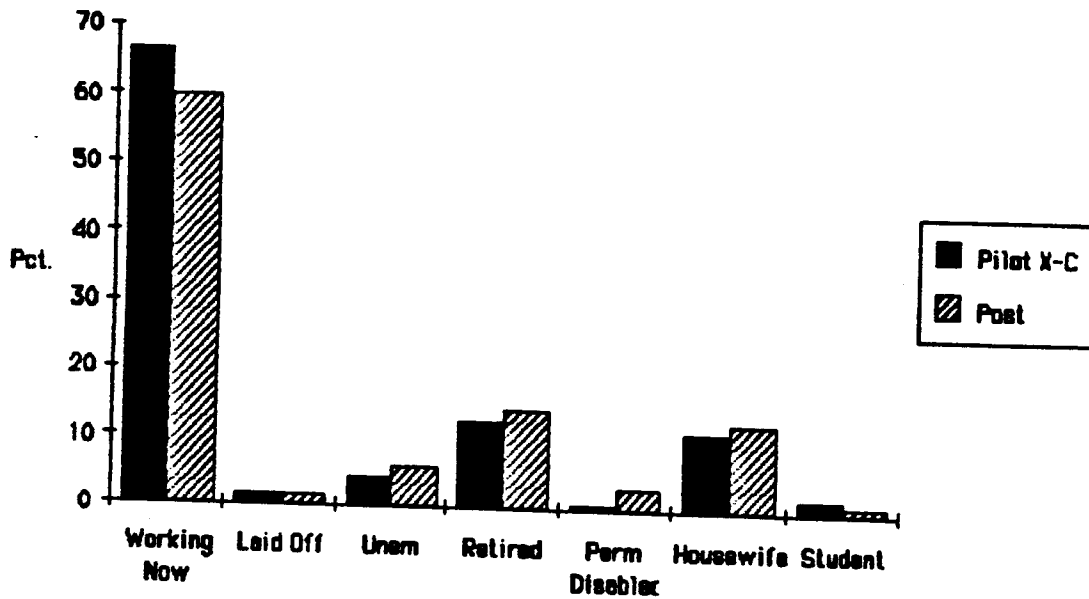
Fig. 3 -- Employment Distribution, Sample Effect

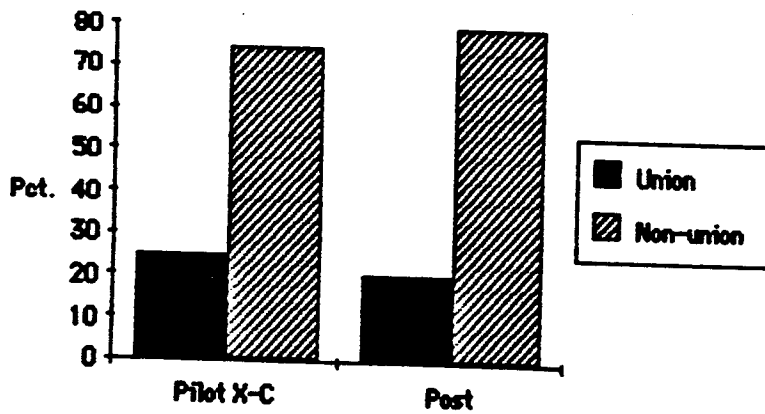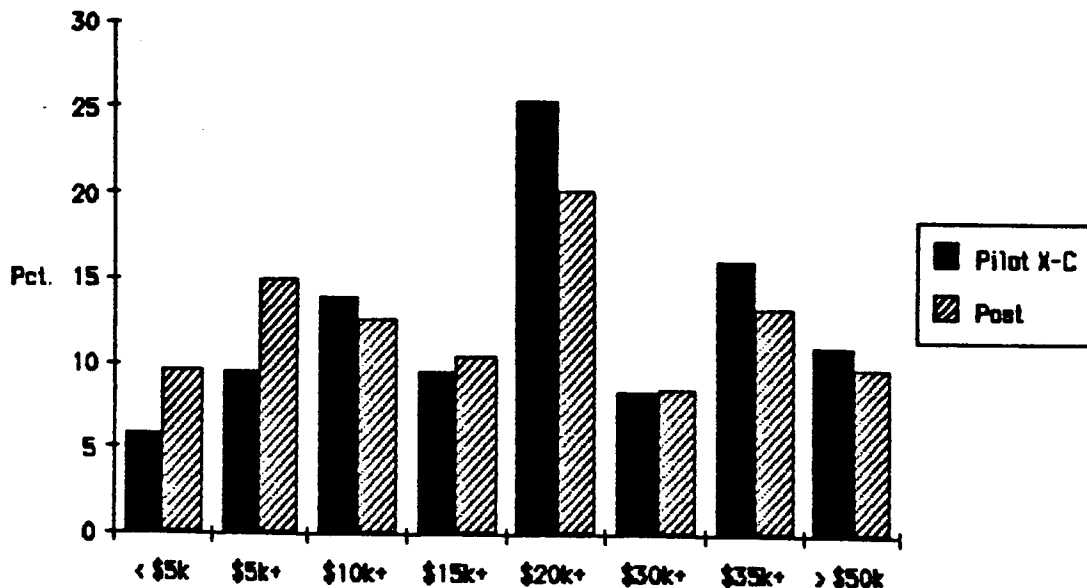Fig. 4 — Union Membership, Sample Effects

Fig. 5 -- Family Income, Sample effects

All of these statistically significant differences emerge because the sample universe was restricted to those post-election respondents who had telephones. In the second two columns, comparing the pilot cross-section against the post-election respondents who could be contacted by telephone displays none of the statistically significant differences noted in the previous comparison.

All of the remaining measures showed no statistically significant differences between the pilot cross-section and the post-election respondents. That is, age, race, sex, marital status, religion, type of community, occupation, family status, party identification, liberal/conservative placement, turnout and interest in political campaigns did not differ to a statistically signficant degree between the pilot cross-section and the post-election sample.

The last two columns display differences between the actual pilot cross-section respondents and the post-election sample (response effects). The differences between pilot cross-section and post-election sample due to telephone ownership remain: education, working status, union membership and family income differs to a statistically significant degree between the pilot cross-section respondendts and the remaining post-election sample. In addition, marital status and 1984 election turnout also differ between the pilot cross-section respondents and the post-election sample. The pilot respondents were less likely to be divorced, separated or common law married than the remaining post-election sample. Pilot respondents were more likely to have reported voting (by 7%) than the remaining post-election respondents.

	Sample Effects				Response Effects	
	Vs. Full Post		Vs. Telephone Post			
	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp
	X-C	plus over sample	X-C	plus oversample	X-C R's	plus over sample
XVIII. Age (Bracketed)						
18-25 yrs	14.2	15.8	14.5	14.3	13	15.8
26-35 yrs	24.6	24.6	24.1	25.5	23.4	24.6
36-45 yrs	22.2	18.4	21	20.3	24.2	18.4
46-55 yrs	12	12.2	12.2	13.1	13	12.2
56-65 yrs	12.2	13	12.2	13.3	12	13
66 & over	14.8	16.1	15	13.4	14.4	16.1
N of cases	459	1511	434	1132	376	1511
Chi-Square (5 df)	3.83	Prob.=.58	1.13	Prob.=.95	7.86	Prob.=.16
Mann Whitney			2E+05	Sig.=.9	3E+05	Sig.=.75
XIX. Summary Education						
8 grades or less	4.9	10.1	5.2	6.4	3.7	10.1
8 grades or less plus	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
9-11 grades	7.7	8.9	6.8	7.6	6.1	8.9
9-11 grades plus tra	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.2
High school diploma	20.4	18.3	21.4	18.9	20.5	18.3
High school diploma p	19.4	16.6	20	16.9	19.7	16.6
Some college	20.9	21.4	20.5	22.8	20.5	21.4
Junior or community	5.4	3	4.5	3	6.1	3
BA degree	13.3	11.9	13.4	13.9	14.7	11.9
Advanced degree	4.9	5.7	5	6.3	5.5	5.7
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (9 df)	21.64	Prob.=.01	8.32	Prob.=.5	30.61	Prob.=.0
Mann Whitney	3E+05	Sig.=.02	2E+05	Sig.=.87	3E+05	Sig.=.0
XX. Working Status						
Working Now	66.5	59.7	65.9	65.5	67.6	59.7
Temporarily Laid Off	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8
Unemployed	4.3	5.9	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.9
Retired	12.9	14.7	13.2	13	13.4	14.7
Permanently Disable	1.1	3.3	1.1	2.2	1.1	3.3
Housewife	11.4	13.2	11.4	12.3	11.1	13.2
Student	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.4
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (6 df)	13.38	Prob.=.04	4.61	Prob.=.6	12.72	Prob.=.05

	Sample Effects					Response Effects	
	Vs. Full Post		Vs. Telephone Post				
	Pilot X-C	Pilot non-samp plus over sample	Pilot X-C	Pilot non-samp plus oversample		Pilot X-C R's	Pilot non-samp plus over sample

XXI. Race

	Pilot X-C	Pilot non-samp	Pilot X-C	Pilot non-samp		Pilot X-C R's	Pilot non-samp
White	89.9	86	89.5	89.9		91.3	86
Black	8.8	11.5	9.1	8.5		7.7	11.5
Other	1.3	2.3	0.9	1		0.8	2.3
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142		380	1525
Chi-square (2 df)	5.7	Prob.=.22	0.98	Prob.=.91		8.2	Prob.=.08

XXII. Sex

Male	44.1	43.9	44.1	43.7		44.5	43.9
Female	55.9	56.1	55.9	56.3		55.5	56.1
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142		380	1525
Chi-square (1 df)	0.01	Prob.=.93	0.02	Prob.=.89		0.05	Prob.=.83

XXIII. Marital status

Married	60.3	57.2	60.8	60.6		61.3	57.2
Never married	16.7	15.8	17.2	14.4		16.2	15.8
Divorced	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.8		10.9	10.3
Separated	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.3		1.1	3.1
Widowed	10.2	11.4	10.3	9.9		10.1	11.4
Common Law	0.4	2.2	0.2	1.9		0.5	2.2
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142		380	1525
Chi-square (5 df)	8.65	Prob.=.12	8.64	Prob.=.12		10.77	Prob.=.04

XXIV. Labor Union

Union Household	25	20.4	24.8	22.7		25.3	20.4
Non-union household	75	79.6	75.2	77.3		74.7	79.6
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142		380	1525
Chi-square (1 df)	4.39	Prob.=.04	0.77	Prob.=.38		4.22	Prob.=.04

XXV. Religion

Protestant	62.8	62	63.9	61.3		60.8	62
Catholic	23.9	25.9	23.2	27.1		25	25.9
Jew	3	2	3	2.1		2.9	2
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142		380	1525
Chi-square (2 df)	2.38	Prob.=.5	3.23	Prob.=.36		1.82	Prob.=.61

	Sample Effects				Response Effects	
	Vs. Full Post		Vs. Telephone Post			
	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp
	X-C	plus over sample	X-C	plus oversample	X-C R's	plus over sample
XXVI. Type of community						
On a farm	21.2	23.6	21.5	21.8	20.4	23.6
In the country	9.1	11.9	8.5	11.7	9.8	11.9
In a small city	31.8	30	32.5	30.5	31.7	30
Medium-sized city	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.8
Large city	14.9	11.3	15.1	11.3	14.3	11.3
Suburb of large city	3.9	5.1	3.4	5.2	4.2	5.1
Very large city	6.5	5.1	6.2	5.6	6.6	5.1
Suburb of very large	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (7 df)	10.28	Prob.=.17	9.83	Prob.=.2	7.31	Prob.=.40
XXVII. Occupation						
Executive	10	11.2	10.3	14	12.5	11.2
Professional	15	6.7	12.8	7.5	18.8	6.7
Technician	2.5	0.7	2.6	1.1	3.1	0.7
Sales	2.5	9	2.6	9.7	3.1	9
Admin. Support	5	9.7	5.1	10.8	3.1	9.7
Priv. Hhld		1.5		1.1	0	1.5
Prot. Svc	2.5	0.7	2.6	1.1	3.1	0.7
Svc Exec	22.5	7.5			18.8	7.5
Farming	7.5	9.7			9.4	9.7
Prec Product	12.5	19.4			12.5	19.4
Machine Op	10	14.2			6.3	14.2
Transp	7.5	6			9.4	6
Handlers		3.7				3.7
Armed Forces	2.5		2.6			
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square	19.47	Prob.=.1	17.99	Prob.=.16	16.56	Prob.=.17

	Sample Effects				Response Effects	
	Vs. Full Post		Vs. Telephone Post			
	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp
	X-C	plus over sample	X-C	plus oversample	X-C R's	plus over sample
XXVIII. Family income						
< $5000	5.9	9.7	6	6.5	5.8	9.7
$5000-9,999	9.5	15	8.8	11.5	9.6	15
$10,000-14,999	13.9	12.7	14.5	11.5	11.6	12.7
$15,000-19,999	9.5	10.5	9.8	11.1	8.4	10.5
$20,000-29,999	25.5	20.3	25.8	22.7	25.2	20.3
$30,000-34,999	8.5	8.6	8.5	10	9.3	8.6
$35,000-49,999	16.1	13.3	16.3	15.4	17.4	13.3
> $50,000	11.1	9.9	10.5	11.4	12.8	9.9
N of cases	423	1362			380	1362
Chi-square	19.47	Prob.=.01	6.92	Prob.=.44	20.59	Prob.=.01
Mann Whitney	3E+05	Sig.=0	2E+05	Sig.=.86	2E+05	Sig.=0
XXIX. Family Status						
R family head, no sp·	29.9	34.3	29.3	31.4	29.5	34.3
R family head, living	30.5	29.5	30.5	31.1	31.6	29.5
R not family head	39.6	36.2	40.2	37.5	38.9	36.2
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (2 df)	3.24	Prob.=.2	1.09	Prob.=.58	3.13	Prob.=.21

POLITICAL VARIABLES	Sample Effects				Response Effects	
	Vs. Full Post		Vs. Telephone Post			
	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp	Pilot	Pilot non-samp
	X-C	plus over sample	X-C	plus oversample	X-C R's	plus over sample

XXX. Party Identification

Strong Democrats	15	17.6	15.2	16.5	15.5	17.6
Weak Democrats	21	19.7	21.1	20	20.6	19.7
Independent Democrs	11.3	11	11	10.8	11	11
Independent	11.1	10.9	11.2	9.4	11	10.9
Independent Republic	13.5	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.6	12.5
Weak Republican	13.7	15.6	13.3	16.7	13.4	15.6
Strong Republicans	14.4	12.8	14.8	13.1	15	12.8
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (6 df)	3.45	Prob.=.75	4.35	Prob.=.63	3.29	Prob.=.77
Mann Whitney	3E+05	Sig.=.5	2E+05	Sig.=.98	3E+05	Sig.=.49

XXXI. Liberal-conservative self-placement

1. Liberal	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.6
2	9.3	10.5	9.2	10.5	9.7	10.5
3	12.2	13.7	12.6	14.1	11.4	13.7
4	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.9	31.8	32.7
5	23	19.3	21.8	20.1	22.5	19.3
6	20.4	18.7	20.9	18.2	21.5	18.7
7. Conservative	2	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (6 df)	8.3	Prob.=.22	5.56	Prob.=.48	7.05	Prob.=.35
Mann Whitney	2E+05	Sig.=.07	1E+05	Sig.=.07	1E+05	Sig.=.04

XXXII. Turnout

Yes	76.8	72.6	76.4	76.7	79.2	72.6
No	23.2	27.4	23.6	23.3	20.8	27.4
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (1 df)	3.14	Prob.=.08	0.02	Prob.=.89	6.82	Prob.=.01

XXXIII. Interest in Political Campaigns

Very Much	28.7	29.5	29	29.4	30.1	29.5
Somewhat	48.8	47	48.4	48.9	49.6	47
Not Much	22.5	23.6	22.6	21.8	20.3	23.6
N of cases	465	1525	440	1142	380	1525
Chi-square (2 df)	0.5	Prob.=.78	0.13	Prob.=.93	1.87	Prob.=.40
Mann Whitney	4E+05	Sig.=.95	2E+05	Sig.=.76	3E+05	Sig.=.37