Guide to the CCES Cumulative Common Content (2006 - 2020)

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This dataset combines 15 years (2006 – 2020) of the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CCES). The CCES is an online survey conducted around November of each year, asking a range of questions on political behavior and public opinion. Its principal investigators are Stephen Ansolabehere, Sam Luks, and Brian Schaffner.

Each year's CCES asks hundreds of questions, many of which change from year to year. This cumulative file only includes *a subset* of those questions that are standard and important. It standardizes (harmonizes) its values across years and creates a few new variables too. Users can still merge in their year-specific questions of interest easily into this cumulative file and take advantage of its standardized variables.

I constructed this dataset from each year's full CCES, all of them publicly available as separate datasets on Dataverse.The final product is a `tibble`-style data frame (built in R) that is also available as a Stata `dta` file. In addition, the same dataset is available on `Crunch`, an analytics interface optimized for survey datasets. The source code is open-source.

Please note that this cumulative dataset makes some modifications to the original CCES datasets to maintain comparability across years. These modifications are only made when differences are deemed sufficiently minor. Still, for details on the survey methodology and a list of all questions, readers should consult the guides for each year.

- **To see the source code,** report a bug, or ask a question about the data, please feel free to file an issue from the source code repository. Alternatively, please contact me by email.
- **To obtain the individual year's CCES datasets,** search the CCES dataverse or access the CCES homepage. Sign-up to the Crunch dataset from the homepage as well.
- **To understand the survey methodology,** consult the Frequently Asked Questions page of the CCES homepage or the methodology section of a recent Common Content's codebook.

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Getting Started

Data Read-in

The `.Rds` format can be read into R. This format preserves dataset properties such as the distinction between integers and doubles, and labelled variables.

```
cc <- readRDS("cumulative_2006-2020.Rds")
```

The dataset in R is best viewed with `dplyr`, although it can also be used without tidyverse.

```
library(tidyverse)
cc
```

A Stata dta version is provided as well. `cumulative_2006-2020.dta` can be read by Stata, or in R by the `haven` package

```
library(haven)
cc <- read_dta("cumulative_2006-2020.dta")
```

R is free software and, if necessary, the `haven` and `readr` package can be used to export the CCES datasets in other formats such as plain-text csv or SPSS sav files. Plain-text formats are somewhat less convenient because they do not preserve value labels.

Data Download

Downloading the data via R. In some cases, it may be convenient to download the dataset directly into an R environment without downloading the file to one's computer. The recent version of `dataverse` (version 0.3.0 or later) allows this by the function:

```
library(dataverse)
cc <- get_dataframe_by_name(
  filename = "cumulative_2006-2019.dta",
  dataset = "10.7910/DVN/II2DB6",
  original = TRUE,
  .f = haven::read_dta,
  server = "dataverse.harvard.edu"
)
```

Unique identifiers and how to add more variables

The cumulative dataset only uses key variables from each year's common content. But users can still merge in other common content variables, or variables from other CCES datasets like the policy preferences dataset[1].

In R, we recommend using the `left_join` or `inner_join` functions (or the base-R `merge` function). In Stata, use `merge 1:1`. In all cases, the combination of `year` and `case_id` **uniquely identifies each row** in the cumulative common content, so any merges should merge on year and the case identifier. For example, suppose we have separately downloaded the 2016 Common Content and read it in as follows:

[1] Dagonel, Angelo, 2021, "Cumulative CCES Policy Preferences", doi:10.7910/DVN/OSXDQO, Harvard Dataverse.

```
cc16 <- read_dta("CCES16_Common_OUTPUT_Feb2018_VV.dta")
```

Suppose we want to merge in the 2016-specific issue questions that ask respondent's views about key votes in Congress. This variable all start with "CC16_351" and the case-identifier is called V101, so we can merge this into the cumulative file as follows:

```
# subset
cc16_rc <- select(cc16, V101, matches("CC16_351"))

# join on case ID
cc_rc <- cc %>%
  filter(year == 2016) %>%
  left_join(cc16_rc, by = c("case_id" = "V101"))
```

Labelled variables (for analysis in R)

A note on variable types. The R dataset stores variables in `numeric`, `character`, `factor`, or `labelled` class.[2] The first three classes are commonly used, but the `lablelled` format is more novel. `labelled` classes are numeric integers where each integer is associated with a label (See vignette here). This makes it equivalent to a `factor` but referenceable by its numeric value. It is essentially the labels in Stata and SPSS.

A labelled variable's labels are usually not shown. But recent versions of the `haven` package (version 2.1.0 or above) will display the associated labels in the Console if selected within tidyverse. This makes it immediately obvious which value is associated with which label:

```
select(cc, year, case_id, pid3)
```

```
# A tibble: 531,755 x 3
    year case_id            pid3
   <int>   <int>       <int+lbl>
 1  2006  439219 1 [Democrat]
 2  2006  439224 4 [Other]
 3  2006  439228 1 [Democrat]
 4  2006  439237 1 [Democrat]
 5  2006  439238 1 [Democrat]
 6  2006  439242 3 [Independent]
 7  2006  439251 2 [Republican]
 8  2006  439254 1 [Democrat]
 9  2006  439255 1 [Democrat]
10  2006  439263 1 [Democrat]
# ... with 531,745 more rows
```

Labels can be made explicit by coercing the labelled vector into a factor. However, this removes the numerical value codes of the labelled class.

```
library(haven)
select(cc, year, case_id, pid3) %>%
  mutate(pid3_fct = as_factor(pid3))
```

[2] Technically, this is now called a `labelled_haven` class, to disambiguate from an unrelated but older use of `labelled` in the Hmisc package.

```
# A tibble: 531,755 x 4
   year case_id         pid3 pid3_fct
  <int>   <int>    <int+lbl> <fct>
1  2006  439219 1 [Democrat] Democrat
2  2006  439224 4 [Other]    Other
3  2006  439228 1 [Democrat] Democrat
4  2006  439237 1 [Democrat] Democrat
5  2006  439238 1 [Democrat] Democrat
# ... with 531,750 more rows
```

Unlike factors, labelled variables can be referenced by their underlying numeric value. It is sometimes useful to treat survey values as numbers rather than as raw text, and the labelled class allows you to do that.

```
select(cc, year, case_id, pid3) %>%
  filter(pid3 == 1)
```

```
# A tibble: 189,911 x 3
   year case_id         pid3
  <int>   <int>    <int+lbl>
1  2006  439219 1 [Democrat]
2  2006  439228 1 [Democrat]
3  2006  439237 1 [Democrat]
4  2006  439238 1 [Democrat]
5  2006  439254 1 [Democrat]
# ... with 189,906 more rows
```

In this cumulative (R) dataset, some variables are of class labelled, and some are of factor class. This is because the latter variables were different enough in their value codings across years that summarizing them into a single numeric value was difficult.

Features of the Cumulative Dataset

Beyond stacking together each year's common content, the cumulative dataset provides several additional features to facilitate analysis.

Unified Variable Names

Most variables in this dataset come straight from each year's CCES. However, it renames and standardizes variable names, making them accessible in one place. Please see the rest of this guide or the Crunch dataset for a full list and description of variables.

Chosen Candidate Names and Identifiers

One addition to this cumulative dataset are variables of candidate names and identifiers that a respondent chose. In the individual year's CCES datasets, typically the response values for a vote choice question is a generic label, e.g., `Candidate1` and `Candidate2`. Then, separate variables of names and parties correspond to each `Candidate1` and `Candidate2`.

Instead, the cumulative dataset shows both the generic label *and* the chosen candidate's name and party, which will vary across individuals.

```
select(cc, year, case_id, st, matches("voted_sen"))
```

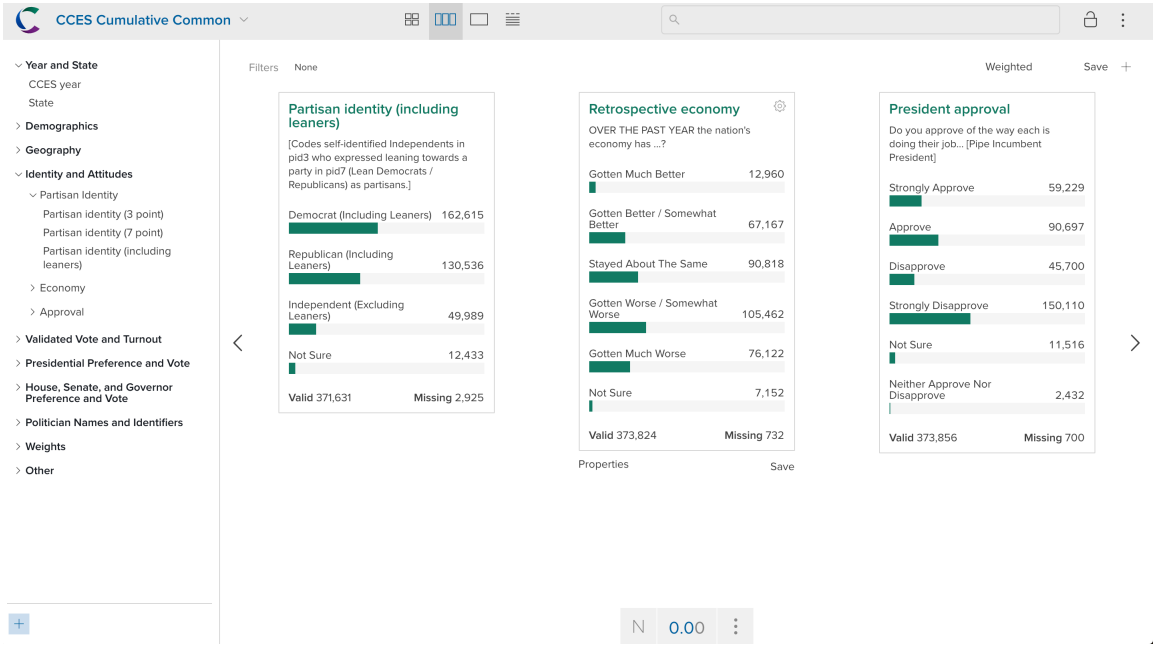
```
# A tibble: 531,755 x 6
    year case_id st    voted_sen           voted_sen_party voted_sen_chosen
   <int>   <int> <chr> <fct>               <fct>           <chr>
 1  2006  439219 NC    <NA>                <NA>            <NA>
 2  2006  439224 OH    [Democrat / Candid~ Democratic      Sherrod C. Brown (D)
 3  2006  439228 NJ    [Democrat / Candid~ Democratic      Robert Menendez (D)
 4  2006  439237 IL    <NA>                <NA>            <NA>
 5  2006  439238 NY    [Democrat / Candid~ Democratic      Hillary Rodham Clint~
 6  2006  439242 TX    I Did Not Vote In ~ <NA>            <NA>
 7  2006  439251 MN    [Republican / Cand~ Republican      Mark Kennedy (R)
 8  2006  439254 NV    [Democrat / Candid~ Democratic      Jack Carter (D)
 9  2006  439255 TX    [Democrat / Candid~ Democratic      Barbara Ann Radnofsk~
10  2006  439263 MD    I Did Not Vote In ~ <NA>            <NA>
# ... with 531,745 more rows
```

Crunch

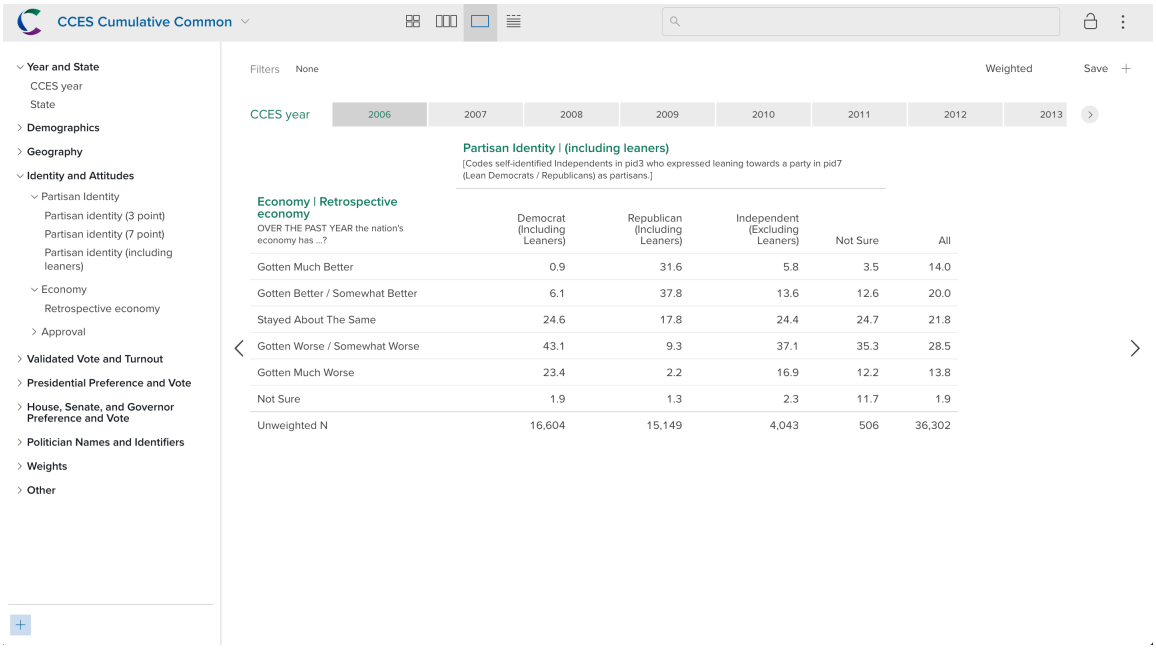
A version of the dataset is also included in Crunch, a database platform that makes it easy to view and analyze survey data either with our without any programming experience.

1. Obtain Access: The Crunch interface currently does not allow users to sign up to a particular dataset on their own. For free view access to the dataset, please sign up via the sign-up link in the CCES website. For questions and more access, please contact the CCES Team.

2. Browse: Crunch offers a web GUI for quickly browsing variables:



3. Analyze: The crunch interface allows Viewers to make cross-tabs and bar graphs quickly.



Crunch datasets can also be manipulated from a R package, `crunch`. To learn more about the features, please take a look at their homepage crunch.io or their 5-minute demo video.

Variables

The sections below provide summary statistics and more information on each variable.

- The title shows the name of the variable as it appears in the dataset ("alias" in Crunch terminology), followed by a more descriptive name suitable for presentation ("name" in Crunch terminology).
- Question wordings, where applicable, immediately follow. Otherwise a description is provided in square brackets ([ ]). All square brackets, both in the description and the response options, indicate descriptions that are summaries rather than the question verbatim.
- A tabulation of response options (or summary statistics for numeric variables) follows. Numbers are unweighted counts.
- The "Years" bullet lists the years of the CCES in which data on the variable is available at all. If a year is not listed, either the question was not asked in the year or was not incorporated in the creation of this dataset.
- Finally, the "Limitations" bullet notes some of the caveats required when interpreting this variable. As this dataset is a combination of different surveys, some year-specific details on implementation are inevitably lost. For example, for all 2016 responses "Not Asked" and "Skipped" are both coded as a NA (missing) to stay consistent with past years that did not make that finer distinction.

Administration

`year`: CCES year

[Year of CCES Common Content]

	n
2006	36,421
2007	9,999
2008	32,800
2009	13,800
2010	55,400
2011	20,150
2012	54,535
2013	16,400
2014	56,200
2015	14,250
2016	64,600
2017	18,200
2018	60,000
2019	18,000
2020	61,000

`starttime`: Start time

[Pre-election wave start time (up to second)]

	Earliest Date	Latest Date
2006	2006-10-07	2006-11-08
2007	2007-11-09	2007-12-10
2008	2008-10-08	2008-11-03
2009	2009-11-05	2009-12-14
2010	2010-10-01	2010-11-01
2011	2011-11-09	2012-01-07
2012	2012-10-01	2012-11-05
2013	2013-11-06	2013-12-03
2014	2014-10-01	2014-11-03
2015	2015-11-06	2015-12-03
2016	2016-09-28	2016-11-07
2017	2017-11-08	2017-12-12
2018	2018-09-27	2018-11-05
2019	2019-11-06	2019-12-05
2020	2020-09-29	2020-11-02

- Years: All of 2006-2020

`tookpost`: Took post-election wave

[Whether or not the respondent took the post-election wave of the survey (in even years)]

	n
Did Not Take Post-Election Survey	68,513
Took Post-Election Survey	352,443
(Missing)	110,799

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 (Post-election wave only exists for even years)

Weights

`weight`: Survey weight (Year-Specific)

[weights for pre-election survey of each year]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
 0.0000  0.4479  0.7332  1.0000  1.1611 15.0006
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- In even years, they are re-computed after vote validation has been computed and those re-computed weights are taken here when available. The weights applied to the sample (which is originally drawn from a matched sample) are constructed to **make each year's data representative of the national adult population**. See the methodology section of the 2016 Guide and the FAQ on the CCES website for details.
- Limitations: Only specific to each year. Built off of the entire pre-election wave sample, but not necessarily to adjust post-election wave respondents. See `weight_post`
- In Version 6, the 2020 weights are preliminary weights that were computed without the vote validation in hand. In Version 7, the same variable `weight` will be updated with YouGov's weight.

`weight_cumulative`: Survey weight (Cumulative)

[weight variable with simple adjustment: multiplied a constant within year to make years comparable]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
 0.0000  0.3034  0.5515  0.9252  1.0586 24.0297
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: Only a simple transformation of `weight`. Specifically, `weight_cumulative` is `weight` divided by the year-specific factors shown in the following table. For example, all weights in the 2016 common content are divided by about 1.97, because it has about twice as many observations as the other datasets.
- This transformation means that this simple cumulative weight makes sense when all years should be re-weighted to have the same sample size, even if that means doubling the weights. For analyses that are done year by year, using `weight` and `weight_cumulative` are equivalent.

Year	Observations	Factor
2006	36,421	1.11
2007	9,999	0.30
2008	32,800	1.00
2009	13,800	0.42
2010	55,400	1.69
2011	20,150	0.61
2012	54,535	1.66
2013	16,400	0.50
2014	56,200	1.71
2015	14,250	0.43
2016	64,600	1.97
2017	18,200	0.55
2018	60,000	1.83
2019	18,000	0.55
2020	61,000	1.86

`weight_post`: Survey weight for post-election wave

[weight for post-election wave respondents. Only available for some of the even years.]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    0.0     0.5     0.7     1.0     1.1    15.0  330619
```

- Years: 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020
- Limitations: Only available for some even years.
- To analyze the post-election wave responses for years that do not have a post-specific weight, the second-best option is to use the normal `weight` variable. These weights will not be designed for the post-wave subset but they tend to correlate. When applying the weights to a subset of the data, make sure that they are rescaled to mean 1 in the non-missing subset (most statistical software will do this automatically).
- To use the `weight_post` for years it is available but `weight` for where it is not, one could coalesce into a new variable.

`rvweight`: Survey weights to validated registered voters

[weights to validated registered voter population]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    0.0     0.6     0.8     1.0     1.2    15.0  491738
```

- Years: 2018
- In 2018, YouGov computed weights after vote validation to weight to the target population of registered voters. See the methodology section of the 2018 Guide for details. For this reason, and to distinguish it from the previous year's post-validation weights, the cumulative renames the 2018 `vvweight` into `rvweight`.
- Limitations: Only specific to each year. Built off of the entire pre-election wave sample, but not necessarily to adjust post-election wave respondents. See `rvweight_post`

`rvweight_post`: Survey weights to validated registered voters, post-election wave

[weights to validated registered voter population, post-election wave]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's
    0.0     0.5     0.8     1.0     1.2    15.0  494806
```

- Years: 2018
- Limitations: Only available for some even years.

Geography

A series of variables for the respondent's location:

- `state`: State (FIPS): [State]
- `state_post`: State (FIPS), post-election: [State, post-election]
- `st`: State abbreviation (FIPS): [State Abbreviation]
- `st_post`: State abbreviation (FIPS), post-election: [State, post-election]
- `dist`: Congressional district number in current Congress: [Current Congressional District Number]
- `dist_post`: Congressional district number in current Congress, post-election: [Current Congressional District Number, post-election]
- `dist_up`: Congressional district number for upcoming Congress: [Upcoming Congressional District Number]
- `dist_up_post`: Congressional district number for upcoming Congress, post-election: [Upcoming Congressional District Number, post-election]
- `cd`: Congressional district in current Congress: [Current Congressional District]
- `cd_post`: Congressional district in current Congress, post-election: [Current Congressional District, post-election]
- `cd_up`: Congressional district in upcoming Congress: [Upcoming Congressional District]
- `cd_up_post`: Congressional district in upcoming Congress, post-election: [Upcoming Congressional District, post-election]
- `zipcode`: Zipcode (lookupzip): [lookupzip in most years.] So that we can ask you about the news and events in your area, in what zip code do you currently reside?
- `county_fips`: County of residence: [County (Imputed from input zipcode)]

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 14
$ state        <chr> "California", "Pennsylvania", "Texas", "Texas", "Texas", ~
```

```
$ st           <chr> "CA", "PA", "TX", "TX", "TX", "NY", "NC", "NC", "MA", "CA~
$ state_post   <chr> NA, "Pennsylvania", NA, "Texas", "Texas", "New York", NA,~
$ st_post      <chr> NA, "PA", NA, "TX", "TX", "NY", NA, NA, "MA", NA, "MI", "~
$ dist         <int> 2, 5, 16, 19, 6, 28, 11, 7, 1, 17, 15, 1, 2, 6, 1, 1, 16,~
$ dist_up      <int> 1, 3, 16, 19, 6, 27, 11, 7, 2, 20, 12, 1, 2, 8, 1, 1, 15,~
$ cd           <chr> "CA-02", "PA-05", "TX-16", "TX-19", "TX-06", "NY-28", "NC~
$ cd_up        <chr> "CA-01", "PA-03", "TX-16", "TX-19", "TX-06", "NY-27", "NC~
$ dist_post    <int> NA, 5, NA, 19, 6, 28, NA, NA, 1, NA, 15, 1, 2, NA, NA, NA~
$ dist_up_post <int> NA, 3, NA, 19, 6, 27, NA, NA, 2, NA, 12, 1, 2, NA, NA, NA~
$ cd_post      <chr> NA, "PA-05", NA, "TX-19", "TX-06", "NY-28", NA, NA, "MA-0~
$ cd_up_post   <chr> NA, "PA-03", NA, "TX-19", "TX-06", "NY-27", NA, NA, "MA-0~
$ zipcode      <chr> "95969", "16255", "79924", "79423", "76123", "14131", "28~
$ county_fips  <chr> "06007", "42031", "48141", "48303", "48439", "36063", "37~
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Note the distinction between `dist` and `dist_up`, especially in 2012. The former should generally be used for linking respondents to their representatives at the time of the survey, whereas the latter can be used for the district in which they will vote for. New districts were drawn in 2010-2012 and candidates ran in new district maps in the 2012 CCES. Because respondents would not be *represented* in the new district lines until January 2013, in the 2012 CCES `dist` is the old district line and `dist_up` is the new district line for the General Election.
- `zipcode` mostly relies on the variable often called `lookupzip` in each year's CCES. This is the zipcode of voter registration, or if not available, the residential zipcode, of the respondent. It is called lookup because it is used to look up the congressional district and other geographies of the respondent. For more information on zipcodes, see the CCES question.
- Limitations: Some years do not provide the variable relevant to `dist_up`, in which case the current district (`dist`) is assigned automatically. Thus, `dist_up` may not reflect district changes in off-cycle redistricting. Only residence (not registration) geographies included here; see individual years' for registration geographies.

Demographics

`gender`: Gender

“Are you male or female?”

	n
Male	243,741
Female	288,014

- Years: All of 2006-2020

`birthyr`: Year of birth

“In what year were you born?”

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
   1900    1951    1962    1964    1979    2002
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020

`age`: Age

[Approximate age computed from the year of survey minus Year of Birth]

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  18.00   35.00   51.00   49.46   62.00  109.00
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020

`educ`: Education

“What is the highest level of education you have completed?”

	n
No HS	16,820
High School Graduate	146,753
Some College	129,764
2-Year	52,478
4-Year	120,876
Post-Grad	64,997
(Missing)	67

- Years: All of 2006-2020

`race`: Race

“What racial or ethnic group best describes you?”

	n
White	394,442
Black	58,050
Hispanic	43,337
Asian	11,429
Native American	4,261
Mixed	10,702
Other	8,714
Middle Eastern	820

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: The "Hispanic" value may undercount self-identified Hispanics. See `hispanic`

`hispanic`: Hispanic

"Are you of Spanish, Latino, or Hispanic origin or descent? [Asked if response to race is not Hispanic]"

	n
Yes	13,197
No	391,401
(Missing)	127,157

- Years: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- In years in which this question was fielded, this question supplements the `race` variable by asking those who did *not* respond "Hipsanic" in the `race` question.

`citizen`: Citizenship

[Based on self-report for immigration status]

	n
Citizen	497,777
Non-Citizen	8,055
(Missing)	25,923

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- These come from the immigration status questions, which ask respondents between first, second, and third generation citizens, and other foreign-born citizens. Here we mark anyone who does not answer the last category to be a citizen.
- Limitation: Most of the missingness comes from 2007 and 2015, when the immigration status question does not appear to have been asked.

`religion`: Religion

"What is your present religion, if any?"

	n
Protestant	188,308
Roman Catholic	102,108
Mormon	7,453
Eastern or Greek Orthodox	2,541
Jewish	12,332
Muslim	2,475
Buddhist	4,185
Hindu	1,410
Atheist	24,985
Agnostic	28,368
Nothing in Particular	87,590
Something Else	32,550
(Missing)	37,450

- Years: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- The response options have stayed largely consistent and follow that of Pew.

Family Status

`marstat`: Marital Status

"What is your marital status?"

	n
Married	288,146
Separated	8,983
Divorced	58,312
Widowed	25,402
Single / Never Married	124,197
Domestic Partnership	25,129
(Missing)	1,586

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- The option "Single" was used till 2016, which was then replaced by "Never Married" in 2017 and 2018.
- The option "Domestic Partnership" was used till 2016, which was then replaced by "Domestic / Civil Partnership" in 2017 and 2018.

`ownhome`: Home Ownership

"Do you own your home or pay rent?"

	n
Own	315,799
Rent	149,830
Other	21,084
(Missing)	45,042

– Years: 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

`has_child`: Parent of Young Children

"Are you the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 18?"

	n
Yes	122,375
No	362,059
(Missing)	47,321

– Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

`no_milstat`: Military Status (None)

[Based on military household question; neither respondent nor immediate family has served]

	n
Yes	219,461
No	302,200
(Missing)	10,094

– Years: 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
– The original question is of the form "We'd like to know whether you or someone in your immediate family is currently serving or has ever served in the U.S. military. Immediate family is defined as your parents, siblings, spouse, and children. Please check all boxes that apply.", where respondents can pick more than one of the options including the following: "I served personally", "Family served previously". The entry in the cumulative response only selects the "None" option. A value of `no_milstat == "Yes"` means that a respondent indicated they had neither served nor had an immediate family member who has served. To see the other responses, see the individual year's CCES.

Validations

Observations in even years include indicators for validated voting, which means that YouGov has matched survey respondents' personal identifiable information to public voter files, which in turn officially record whether a person has voted or not. Validation is often completed in the summer following the election. For more information, see Ansolabehere and Hersh (2012).

`vv_regstatus`: Validated registration status

[Validation results. Missing if validation was not conducted in the year. Categories are aggregated. Both Matched-not registered and unmatched are labeled as a no record.]

	n
Active	218,373
No Record of Registration	77,521
Unregistered	15,869
Dropped	6,607
Inactive	3,565
Multiple Appearances	1,600
(Missing)	208,220

- Years: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018
- Limitations: Collapses some response options

`vv_party_gen`: Validated registered party

[Validation results. Only available for some states and years]

	n
No Record of Party Registration	79,041
Unknown	68,895
Democratic Party	37,600
Republican Party	29,494
No Party Affiliation	13,874
Declined to State	2,376
Other	1,635
Independent Party	1,511
Libertarian Party	537
Green Party	265
Cns	44
Constitution Party	38
Reform Party	11
Wor	9
Socialist Party	5
(Missing)	296,420

- Years: 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018
- Limitations: Note that if the state's voter roll does not record party registration, this value will be missing. Not available for some even years.

`vv_party_prm`: Validated registered Primary party

[Validation results. Only available for some states and years]

	n
No Record of Party Registration	208,027
Republican Party	14,486
Democratic Party	12,783
No Party Affiliation	16
Libertarian Party	11
Other	8
Green Party	4
(Missing)	296,420

- Years: 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018
- Limitations: Not available for some even years

Turnout

`vv_turnout_gvm`: Validated turnout General Election

[Validation results. All vote methods (polling, mail, early, unknown, etc..) are aggregated as a vote.]

	n
Voted	202,966
No Record of Voting	155,257
No Voter File	1,733
(Missing)	171,799

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018
- Limitations: Collapses most response options. For example, the particular voting method is collapsed into one category, even though `gvm` stands for General Election voting *method*. Also, the result of not matching to a voter file is collapsed with the result of matching to a voter file and having no indication of turning out to vote. The distinction is unclear in earlier years, and is thus collapsed for all years here. For finer distinctions, see the individual year's CCES.

`vv_turnout_pvm`: Validated turnout Primary Election (Congressional)

[Validation results. Congressional primaries.]

	n
No Record of Voting	225,737
Voted	96,435
No Voter File	1,363
(Missing)	208,220

- Years: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018
- Limitations: See `vv_turnout_gvm`

Partisan Identity

`pid3`: Partisan identity (3 point)

"Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a . . . ?"

	n
Democrat	189,911
Republican	139,064
Independent	148,207
Other	21,163
Not Sure	24,456
(Missing)	8,954

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: Response options offer slightly by year. For example, the `Not Sure` option is not a response option in years 2006 and 2010. Open-text responses not included. 2010 values are from the post-election wave. 2020 values do not include the `Not Sure` option (option 5).

`pid7`: Partisan identity (7 point)

[Based on branching from Partisan Identity question]

	n
Strong Democrat	128,356
Not Very Strong Democrat	63,487
Lean Democrat	53,786
Independent	72,472
Lean Republican	54,473
Not Very Strong Republican	50,344
Strong Republican	89,402
Not Sure	16,419
(Missing)	3,016

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: See `pid3`

`pid3_leaner`: Partisan identity (including leaners)

[Codes self-identified Independents in pid3 who expressed leaning towards a party in pid7 (Lean Democrats / Republicans) as partisans.]

	n
Democrat (Including Leaners)	245,629
Republican (Including Leaners)	194,219
Independent (Excluding Leaners)	72,472
Not Sure	16,419
(Missing)	3,016

- Years: All of 2006-2020

– Limitations: See `pid3`

`ideo5`: Ideology (5 point)

"In general, how would you describe your own political viewpoint?"

	n
Very Liberal	50,863
Liberal	93,992
Moderate	166,063
Conservative	119,316
Very Conservative	61,564
Not Sure	38,143
(Missing)	1,814

– Years: All of 2006-2020

Economics and Income

`faminc`: Family Income

"Thinking back over the last year, what was your family's annual income? [Brackets coarsened]"

	n
Less than 10k	23,479
10k - 20k	39,108
20k - 30k	53,657
30k - 40k	54,254
40k - 50k	48,423
50k - 60k	47,190
60k - 70k	34,946
70k - 80k	38,117
80k - 100k	44,287
100k - 120k	32,287
120k - 150k	26,490
150k+	30,819
Prefer not to say	57,111
Skipped	12
(Missing)	1,575

– Years: All of 2006-2020
– Limitations: The income brackets provided changed slightly over time. The brackets in this cumulative dataset coarsen certain original brackets, losing some granularity. In particular, from 2011-2016, respondents answering "over 150k" were asked a follow-up question to select one of several brackets above 150k. Here, these are top-coded and only labelled as "over 150k."
– The 2009 CCES did not have an option for 60-70k.

`employ`: Employment Status

"Which of the following best describes your current employment status?"

	n
Full-Time	208,990
Part-Time	54,391
Temporarily Laid Off	4,640
Unemployed	34,754
Retired	113,241
Permanently Disabled	31,166
Homemaker	38,008
Student	23,590
Other	12,682
(Missing)	10,293

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

`no_healthins`: Uninsured

[Based on health insurance question; respondent has none of the insurance options given]

	n
Yes	50,154
No	402,317
(Missing)	79,284

- Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- The original question is of the form "Do you currently have health insurance? (check all that apply)", where respondents can pick more than one of the options including the following: "Yes, through my job or a family member's employer", "Yes, through a government program, such as Medicare or Medicaid". The entry in the cumulative response only selects the "None" option. A value of `no_healthins == "Yes"` means that a respondent indicated they were not insured. To see the other responses, see the individual year's CCES.

`union`: Union membership

"Are you a member of a union?"

	n
Yes, Currently	34,336
Yes, Formerly	99,147
No, Never	354,261
(Missing)	44,011

- Years: 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- Question wording and response options have been reworded to be harmonized across years. Please see each individual CCES for exact wording.
- The 2008 CCES in its common content has a union question that roughly combines both the `union` and `union_hh` question.

`union_hh`: Union membership in household

"Other than yourself, is any member of your household a union member?"

	n
Yes, Currently	44,390
Yes, Formerly	70,116
No, Never	367,050
Not Sure	3,576
(Missing)	46,623

- Years: 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- Question wording and response options have been reworded to be harmonized across years. Please see each individual CCES for exact wording.
- The 2008 CCES in its common content has a union question that roughly combines both the `union` and `union_hh` question.

`economy_retro`: Retrospective economy

"OVER THE PAST YEAR the nation's economy has . . . ?"

	n
Gotten much better	36,745
Gotten better / somewhat better	111,201
Stayed about the same	131,927
Gotten worse / somewhat worse	133,660
Gotten much worse	103,991
Not sure	13,233
(Missing)	998

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: Response options vary by year. Some are collapsed into one category (e.g., `Gotten Better`, presented in some years, and `Gotten Somewhat Better`, presented in other years, are collapsed into `Gotten Better / Somewhat Better`). Some are left as is. For example, `Not Sure` was not an option in 2009.

News Interest

`newsint`: News Interest

"Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs .."

	n
Most of the time	266,841
Some of the time	125,397
Only now and then	59,403
Hardly at all	29,944
Don't Know	13,117
(Missing)	37,053

- Years: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- Limitations: Not asked in 2006. Similar questions about watching TV news was asked in 2006, but not included in this cumulative file.

Approval

`approval_pres`: President approval

"Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... [Pipe Incumbent President]"

	n
Strongly Approve	112,590
Approve / Somewhat Approve	115,740
Disapprove / Somewhat Disapprove	52,585
Strongly Disapprove	235,043
Never Heard / Not Sure	14,524
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	443
(Missing)	830

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: `Neither approve nor disapprove` only included in 2007.
- This question is asked in a grid format, along with Governors, Congress, and Courts.

`approval_rep`: House Representative approval

"Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... [Pipe Incumbent Representative's Name]"

	n
Strongly Approve	77,888
Approve / Somewhat Approve	162,016
Disapprove / Somewhat Disapprove	89,161
Strongly Disapprove	85,248
Never Heard / Not Sure	81,756
Never Heard of this Person	25,762
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	1,798
(Missing)	8,126

- Years: All of 2006-2020
- Limitations: `Neither approve nor disapprove` only included in 2007.
- This question is asked in a grid format, along with Senators (`approval_sen1`, `approval_sen2`).

– To see who [Representative] refers to for a particular respondent, see `rep_inc` (incumbent identifier in `rep_icpsr`)

`approval_sen1`: Senator 1 approval

"Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... [Pipe Incumbent Senator 1's Name]"

	n
Strongly Approve	70,716
Approve / Somewhat Approve	163,600
Disapprove / Somewhat Disapprove	102,114
Strongly Disapprove	108,806
Never Heard / Not Sure	63,069
Never Heard of this Person	17,210
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	1,413
(Missing)	4,827

– Years: All of 2006-2020
– Limitations: Response options varies by year. Some are collapsed into one category (e.g., `Approve`, presented in some years, and `Somewhat Approve`, presented in other years, are collapsed into `Approve / Somewhat Approve`). `Neither approve nor disapprove` only included in 2007.
– To see who [Senator 1] refers to for a particular respondent, see `sen1_inc` (incumbent identifier in `sen1_icpsr`)

`approval_sen2`: Senator 2 approval

"Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... [Pipe Incumbent Senator 2's Name]"

	n
Strongly Approve	77,296
Approve / Somewhat Approve	157,288
Disapprove / Somewhat Disapprove	98,264
Strongly Disapprove	110,725
Never Heard / Not Sure	63,243
Never Heard of this Person	18,184
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	1,158
(Missing)	5,597

– See `approval_sen2`

`approval_gov`: Governor approval

"Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... Governor of [Pipe State]"

	n
Strongly Approve	84,692
Approve / Somewhat Approve	163,731
Disapprove / Somewhat Disapprove	95,758
Strongly Disapprove	137,241
Never Heard / Not Sure	46,424
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	1,414
(Missing)	2,495

– Years: All of 2006-2020
– Limitations: See `approval_pres`
– To see who the Governor refers to for a particular respondent, see `gov_inc`.

Vote Choice Variables

A note on the terms "intent" and "voted": In this dataset we make the distinction between "intent" / "preference" vs. "voted" / "vote choice". "Intent" (or "preference") refers to the response to the prospective question of the sort "who would you vote for?" in the *pre-election* wave. "Vote choice" refers to the response to the retrospective question of the sort "in the election this November, who did you vote for?"

Response to the vote choice questions coalesces both *post-election* wave responses (the bulk of the responses) and pre-election respondents who reported having already voted early. In 2018, it also coalesces the responses to the straight ticket party option (`CC18_409`), so that those who selected the Republican straight party ticket in the applicable states will appear to have voted for the Republican candidate in all offices. The straight ticket party option was not asked in other years.

The category "Did Not Vote" is recorded only when the respondent selects that option. Respondents who have missing values for intent or vote choice can also be non-voters for a variety of reasons. For general turnout, see the section on turnout.

Presidential Vote

`intent_pres_party`: President preference party

[Party of presidential candidate chosen in intent_pres]

	n
Democratic	87,198
Republican	72,267
Third Party	5,412
Independent	209
Other Candidate	5,403
(Missing)	361,266

- Years: 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020

`voted_pres_party`: President vote in last election

[Party of presidential candidate chosen in last election]

	n
Democratic	188,806
Republican	163,040
Other Candidate	20,206
Did not Vote	26,041
(Missing)	133,662

- Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- Note: In a presidential election year, this asks the vote of *that* year. The vote choice of the presidential election 4 years prior might be recorded separately. For example, for respondents in 2012, `voted_pres_party` corresponds to their 2012 vote, while `voted_pres_party_08` corresponds to their 2008 vote (which was asked in the same 2012 survey).

`intent_pres_08`: 2008 President preference (before voting)

"For which candidate for President of the United States would you vote?"

	n
John Mccain	13,322
Barack Obama	12,897
Ron Paul	535
Ralph Nader	209
Bob Barr	258
Cynthia Mckinney	74
Other	352
I Won't Vote in this Election	851
I'm Not Sure	1,697
(Missing)	501,560

- Years: 2008
- See `intent_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`intent_pres_12`: 2012 President preference (before voting)

"In the race for President of the United States, who do you prefer?"

	n
Mitt Romney (Republican)	20,738
Barack Obama (Democratic)	24,401
Other	1,781
I Will Not Vote in this Election	1,467
I'm Not Sure	3,856
(Missing)	479,512

- Years: 2012
- See `intent_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`intent_pres_16`: 2016 President preference (before voting)

"Which candidate did you prefer for President of the United States?"

	n
Donald Trump (Republican)	19,227
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	27,502
Gary Johnson (Libertarian)	3,145
Jill Stein (Green)	1,400
Other	1,880
I Won't Vote in this Election	3,312
I'm Not Sure	6,536
(Missing)	468,753

- Years: 2016
- See `intent_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`intent_pres_20`: 2020 President preference (before voting)

"Which candidate for President of the United States do you prefer?"

	n
Donald Trump (Republican)	18,980
Joe Biden (Democrat)	22,398
Other	1,390
I Won't Vote in this Election	2,390
I'm Not Sure	3,793
(Missing)	482,804

- Years: 2020
- See `intent_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`voted_pres_08`: 2008 President vote choice (after voting)

"2008: For which candidate for President of the United States did you vote? [see guide for wording in all years]"

	n
Barack Obama	73,986
John McCain	68,398
Other / Someone Else	4,204
Did Not Vote	18,227
Not Sure / Don't Recall	1,787
(Missing)	365,153

- Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012
- Limitations: Response options offer slightly by year; some are collapsed into one.
- See `voted_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`voted_pres_12`: 2012 President vote choice (after voting)

"2012: For whom did you vote for President of the United States? 2016: In 2012, who did you vote for in the election for President? [see guide for wording in all years]"

	n
Barack Obama	82,543
Mitt Romney	64,740
Other / Someone Else	5,872
Did Not Vote	2,827
Not Sure / Don't Recall	1,990
(Missing)	373,783

- Years: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
- Limitations: Response options offer slightly by year; some are collapsed into one.
- See `voted_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`voted_pres_16`: 2016 President vote choice (after voting)

"2017: In the election for U.S. President, who did you vote for? [If reported voting] 2016: For whom did you vote for President of the United States? [Post-election]"

	n
Hilary Clinton	80,294
Donald Trump	67,320
Other / Someone Else	15,895
Did Not Vote	21,102
Not Sure / Don't Recall	516
(Missing)	346,628

- Years: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
- See `voted_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

`voted_pres_20`: 2020 President vote choice (after voting)

[If reported voting] 2020: For whom did you vote for President of the United States? [Post-election]

	n
Joe Biden	26,187
Donald Trump	17,703
Other / Someone Else	1,458
I Did Not Vote in this Race	101
Did Not Vote	13
Not Sure	190
(Missing)	486,103

- Years: 2020
- See `voted_pres_party` for vote choice in the most recent preceding presidential election into one party column.

House, Senate and Governor Vote

`intent_rep`: House preference (before voting)

"In the general election for U.S. House of Representatives in your area, who do you prefer?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	147,844
[Republican / Candidate 2]	131,754
[Other / Candidate 3]	4,449
$HouseCand4Name ($HouseCand4Party)	45
Other	2,664
$HouseCand5Name ($HouseCand5Party)	24
I Won't Vote in this Election	2,269
$HouseCand6Name ($HouseCand6Party)	45
$HouseCand9Name ($HouseCand9Party)	2
$HouseCand7Name ($HouseCand7Party)	35
$HouseCand8Name ($HouseCand8Party)	22
$HouseCand10Name ($HouseCand10Party)	1
$HouseCand11Name ($HouseCand11Party)	3
I'm Not Sure	79,615
No One	22,730
(Missing)	140,253

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- Limitations: Only available for even years. The third party candidate is not specified for early years. The fourth candidate and below are not shown for most years. Response options differ by year.
- Note that it is not always the case that 1 is a Democrat and 2 is a Republican. When two Democrats are on the general ballot (e.g., in top-two primary states like California), both candidates are Democrats. Use `intent_rep_party` to see the party affiliation of the chosen candidate.
- Note that for each respondent, a name (and party affiliation) is shown in place of the square bracket values. To see the name of the candidate chosen, see `intent_rep_chosen`.
- `[Other / Candidate 3]` refers to the third option presented, whereas `Other` refers to the unnamed choice after all numbered candidates.

`intent_sen`: Senate preference (before voting)

"In the race for U.S. Senator in your state, who do you prefer?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	108,119
[Republican / Candidate 2]	91,863
[Other / Candidate 3]	4,477
$SenCand4Name ($SenCand4Party)	19
Other	1,958
I'm Not Sure	41,844
No One	14,116
I Won't Vote in this Election	1,145
(Missing)	268,214

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- Limitations: See `intent_rep`. When both Senate seats are up for re-election in the same year, only responses to the first senate seat is incorporated. For the second Senate seat, see individual year's CCES.

– See `intent_sen_party` for the party affiliation of the chosen candidate.

`intent_gov`: Governor preference (before voting)

"In the race for Governor in your state, who do you prefer?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	77,357
[Republican / Candidate 2]	68,938
[Other / Candidate 3]	4,055
Other	1,529
I'm Not Sure	25,159
No One	8,349
I Won't Vote in this Election	466
(Missing)	345,902

– Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
– Limitations: See `intent_rep`. For governor elections in odd years, see individual year's CCES.
– See `intent_gov_party` for the party affiliation of the chosen candidate.

`voted_rep`: House vote choice (after voting)

"For whom did you vote for U.S. House?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	141,884
[Republican / Candidate 2]	128,606
[Other / Candidate 3]	2,819
$HouseCand4Name ($HouseCand4Party)	34
$HouseCand7Name ($HouseCand7Party)	34
Other	3,700
I Did Not Vote In This Race	12,361
$HouseCand5Name ($HouseCand5Party)	27
Not Sure	5,267
$HouseCand6Name ($HouseCand6Party)	44
I Did Not Vote in this Race	1,078
I Did Not Vote	260
$HouseCand8Name ($HouseCand8Party)	16
$HouseCand9Name ($HouseCand9Party)	2
$HouseCand10Name ($HouseCand10Party)	2
$HouseCand11Name ($HouseCand11Party)	3
(Missing)	235,618

– Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
– Note that it is not always the case that 1 is a Democrat and 2 is a Republican. When two Democrats are on the general ballot (e.g., in top-two primary states like California), both candidates are Democrats. Use `voted_rep_party` for party affiliation
– See `voted_rep_party` for party affiliation.

`voted_sen`: Senate vote choice (after voting)

"For whom did you vote for U.S. Senator?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	99,697
[Republican / Candidate 2]	87,238
[Other / Candidate 3]	2,963
Other	2,316
Not Sure	2,280
$SenCand4Name ($SenCand4Party)	11
I Did Not Vote In This Race	5,001
(Missing)	332,249

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- See `voted_sen_party` for party affiliation.
- Senate Special elections where both Senate seats are up for election is often recorded as different columns in the year-specific CCES, but these are not collected in the cumulative.

`voted_gov`: Governor vote choice (after voting)

"For whom did you vote for Governor?"

	n
[Democrat / Candidate 1]	66,407
[Republican / Candidate 2]	61,951
[Other / Candidate 3]	2,613
I Did Not Vote in this Race	39
I Did Not Vote	17
Other	1,861
I Did Not Vote In This Race	3,576
Not Sure	1,128
(Missing)	394,163

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- See `voted_gov_party` for party affiliation.

Metadata and Identifiers

Identifiers

The case identifier `case_id` is unique within the year and is identical to the case identifiers in the individual year's CCES. It should be used in conjunction with `year` for a unique identifier for the whole dataset. Some individuals across years may be the same YouGov panel respondent with different identifiers; for example the 2007 CCES draws from the 2006 CCES respondents.

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 2
$ year    <int> 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 2006, 20~
$ case_id <int> 439219, 439224, 439228, 439237, 439238, 439242, 439251, 439254~
```

Current Representatives' Name and Party

The four names in the three offices are representatives of the respondent *at the time of the survey*. Names are printed as shown, and similarly parties are shown if the particular year's CCES did not show party. For example, Senator Shelby is presented as `Richard Craig Shelby`, `Richard C. Shelby (R)`, `Richard Shelby (R)`, `Richard C. Shelby (R)`, depending on the year. Party names are abbreviated down to initials (`D` for Democrat, `R` for Republican, `I` for Independent) in this dataset.

Because of the changes in naming by year, users should not assume that `rep_current` and `voted_rep_chosen` of a given respondent should be named the same way.

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 4
$ rep_current  <chr> "Patrick T. McHenry (R)", "Michael R. Turner (R)", "Rober~
$ sen1_current <chr> "Elizabeth Dole (R)", "Mike DeWine (R)", "Robert Menendez~
$ sen2_current <chr> "Richard Burr (R)", "George V. Voinovich (R)", "Frank R. ~
$ gov_current  <chr> "Michael Easley (D)", "Bob Taft (R)", "Jon Corzine (D)", ~
```

ICPSR Identifiers

Unique identifiers (ICPSR / Nominate for Congress, FEC for Governor) for the current representatives. Identifiers are not part of the individual year's CCES. Instead, I attempt to merge in these identifiers through a series of name and district merges.

The matching of identifiers to respondent occurs through matching by district, by district and last name, or both:

- For House representatives, we join on `cong`, `st`, and `dist` to a NOMINATE database that only consists of unique observations according to the key. For duplicates with regards to these three variables (e.g., in the rare case where a new representative comes into office mid-session), we match on `cong`, `st`, `dist` and last name.
- For Senators, we join entirely on `cong`, `st`, and last name

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 3
$ rep_icpsr  <dbl> 20522, 20342, 29132, 29911, 29380, 20531, 29126, 29739, 205~
$ sen1_icpsr <dbl> 40303, 15020, 29373, 15021, 14858, 49306, 40101, 15054, 493~
$ sen2_icpsr <dbl> 29548, 49903, 14914, 40502, 40105, 40305, 40302, 29537, 403~
```

- Years: All of 2006-2020

- Limitations: Please note there may be some incorrect merges, especially for nontraditional names and representatives who were elected in special elections and may not be in some datasets.

The unique identifiers can be used to join with other databases to append additional information such as committee membership and ideology scores, such as

> Lewis, Jeffrey B., Keith Poole, Howard Rosenthal, Adam Boche, Aaron Rudkin, and Luke Sonnet (2017). Voteview: Congressional Roll-Call Votes Database. https://voteview.com/

The text responses that the respondent chose in each of the `intent_` / `voted_` questions, if the respondent was a candidate. For example, respondent with `case_id = 163051575` in the 2012 CCES chose the first option in the House representative preference question. `intent_rep_chosen` shows that this particular respondent preferred voting for Maxine Waters, one of the two Democrats in the race.

```
cc %>%
  filter(year == 2012, st == "CA", dist_up == 43) %>%
  select(matches("intent_rep"))
```

```
# A tibble: 91 x 3
   intent_rep                intent_rep_party intent_rep_chosen
   <fct>                     <fct>            <chr>
 1 [Democrat / Candidate 1]  Democratic       Maxine Waters (D)
 2 I'm Not Sure              <NA>             <NA>
 3 No One                    <NA>             <NA>
 4 [Democrat / Candidate 1]  Democratic       Maxine Waters (D)
 5 [Republican / Candidate 2] Democratic      Bob Flores (D)
 6 I'm Not Sure              <NA>             <NA>
 7 Other                     <NA>             <NA>
 8 [Republican / Candidate 2] Democratic      Bob Flores (D)
 9 [Republican / Candidate 2] Democratic      Bob Flores (D)
10 [Democrat / Candidate 1]  Democratic       Maxine Waters (D)
# ... with 81 more rows
```

The name and party are those as provided in the CCES datasets (e.g., in the form `HouseCand1Name`).

Name of Chosen Candidate

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 6
$ intent_rep_chosen <chr> "Richard C. Carsner (D)", "Stephanie Studebaker (D)"~
$ intent_sen_chosen <chr> NA, "Sherrod C. Brown (D)", "Robert Menendez (D)", N~
$ intent_gov_chosen <chr> NA, "Ted Strickland (D)", NA, "Rod Blagojevich (D)",~
$ voted_rep_chosen  <chr> "Richard C. Carsner (D)", "Stephanie Studebaker (D)"~
$ voted_sen_chosen  <chr> NA, "Sherrod C. Brown (D)", "Robert Menendez (D)", N~
$ voted_gov_chosen  <chr> NA, "Ted Strickland (D)", NA, "Rod Blagojevich (D)",~
```

- Years: 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- Early years may mislabel the candidate's party, especially when the two candidates are of the same party (as in top-two primary states)

Party of Chosen Candidate

```
Rows: 531,755
Columns: 8
$ intent_pres_party <fct> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, ~
$ voted_pres_party  <fct> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, ~
$ intent_rep_party  <fct> Democratic, Democratic, Democratic, Democratic, Demo~
$ voted_rep_party   <fct> Democratic, Democratic, Democratic, Democratic, Demo~
$ intent_gov_party  <fct> NA, Democratic, NA, Democratic, Democratic, NA, Repu~
$ voted_gov_party   <fct> NA, Democratic, NA, Democratic, Democratic, NA, Repu~
$ intent_sen_party  <fct> NA, Democratic, Democratic, NA, NA, NA, Republican, ~
$ voted_sen_party   <fct> NA, Democratic, Democratic, NA, Democratic, NA, Repu~
```

- Years: varies by office
- Early years may mislabel the candidate's party, especially when the two candidates are of the same party (as in top-two primary states)

Version History of Dataverse Releases

Dataverse assigns version numbers by incrementing a full number if any of the datasets change, and an incrementing decimal when the description changes.

Version 6.0

- Enter 2020 common content (preliminary, before voter file match), pre-election (up to n = 531,755).
- Distinguished between third party Presidential vote (thanks to Valerie Bradley)
- Added further explanation to usage of weighs where post-election weights are not available (thanks to Alexander Agadjanian)
- Added usage example of the R `dataverse` package

Version 5.0

- Released `2020-10-04`
- Enter 2019 common content (up to n = 470,755)
- Adds variables for: **employment, union membership, religion, citizenship, children, home-ownership, lack of insurance, and lack of military members in immediate family**. (thanks to Brian Schaffner)
- Add a separate variable for the post-election wave values of `state`, `st`, `dist`, `cd`, and `cd_up`. Between the pre-post waves, about 0.9 percent of respondents appear to move CDs and 0.4 percent move states.
- Undo coalescing pre-election wave already-voted vote choice, keeping `voted_*` variables with just post-election wave responses.
- Adds a separate variable for intent/voted party choice in presidential race
- Add leading zeros to congressional districts in the first digits (e.g., `"MA-1"` is now `"MA-01"`), and create a variable `cd_up` similar to `dist_up`.
- Modify prepositions of value labels to lower case (e.g., `Not At All` to `Not at All`)

Version 4.0

- Released `2019-09-09`
- Enter 2018 vote validation
- Coalesce straight party ticket vote into vote choice entries
- Remove FEC identifiers

Version 3.0

- Released `2019-04-29`
- Add 2018 Common Content before vote validation (up to n = 452,755)

Version 2.0

- Released `2018-04-16`
- Add 2017 Common Content (up to n = 392,755)
- Corrects 2016 validated vote entries inherited from Common Content.
- Consolidates weights to a single column, using post-vote validation weights for even years.
- Adds `hispanic` and `faminc` variables (thanks to Bernard Fraga)

Version 1.0

- Released `2018-01-24`
- First upload, covering 2006 - 2016 (n = 374,556)