

***National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health***

***Wave I Political Context Database***

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Extant research in political science evinces that the political environment characterizing a community influences individual political and social decisions. These contextual influences have consequence for political socialization in adolescence and continue to exert effect throughout the life course. The Add Health Political Context Database provides an array of measures that describe the political environments in which Add Health respondents reside and, thereby, enables researchers to explore the role of certain contextual influences on adolescent and early adult political behaviors. The Wave I component of the Political Context Database contains 16 contextual variables compiled from various sources of political data and then matched to individual Add Health respondent locations. These contextual variables include measures of commuting, election results for gubernatorial, presidential, and senatorial races, and voter registration law.

The assembled contextual data underwent geocoding in order to attach these measures to Add Health respondent locations at the county- and state-levels for each wave of the survey.<sup>1</sup> The merge matched data from the years 1990 to 1995 to Wave I respondent locations.<sup>2</sup>

To easily and successfully use the data comprising the Political Context Database, please carefully review the following subsections discussing documentation structure, data form, variable naming conventions, and types of missing data. Users are strongly encouraged to read all sections of this document before attempting to utilize any of the contextual data provided.

### Documentation Structure

Each section and appendix has an introduction that describes the utility and structure of the information presented. The remainder of this section will discuss the relationship between the different sections of the Political Context Database guide.

The INTRODUCTION presents the overarching information necessary to understand the contents and conventions of the data presented in the database.

Topics covered in the data are alphabetically listed in the SUBJECT INDEX section. This section is best used to locate and identify general topics, which can guide the identification of specific variables described in the DATA DICTIONARY.

The DATA DICTIONARY lists each variable with its name and, when relevant, the formula used to construct it. This section also provides descriptive subject headings as well as references to source documentation detailed in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A supplies the user source descriptions and source variable documentation. When the data collection or calculation processes require additional explanation, the user is encouraged to refer to any references and notes presented. This appendix is alphabetically ordered by source.

APPENDIX B provides a standard codebook for the Wave I Political Context Database. Variable order reflects that of the data file. The codebook identifies a variable's range, missingness, and frequencies. It

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<sup>1</sup>Due to improvements in geographic information systems' technology and resources and changes in Add Health geocoding protocols, some current Wave I respondent geocodes differ from those assigned in previously released Add Health contextual data. In other words, certain respondent locations may prove inconsistent when comparing the Wave I Political Context Database to other Wave I contextual databases.

<sup>2</sup> Care must be taken when interpreting the interaction of certain political variables with the Add Health survey responses. The Political Context Database provides contextual variables measured at a range of different years, in part, to afford the data user the ability to choose years appropriate for answering the particular questions of interest or specifying particular models. Checking the respondent interview date available in the main In-Home survey will facilitate the proper selection of variable years.

also provides value labels intended to aid in the interpretation of both reserve code values that define missing data and categorical variable values.

## **Data Form**

The Wave I Political Context Database contains one observation for each respondent in the corresponding wave of the Add Health In-Home survey. The contextual data were spatially and temporally matched to Add Health respondents based on both the time of the In-Home interview and location of the respondents' residence at Wave I. When using these contextual data, consider the possibility that respondents may have moved just prior to or after the date of their collection.

This contextual database contains a total of 17 variables. The first variable, an eight character string, serves as the Respondent Identifier (AID). This identifier enables linkage of the Political Context Database to the Add Health In-Home respondent-level data. Aside from the AID, each variable present is numeric in type. Variable order in the data file mirrors the order in which variables appear in the DATA DICTIONARY.

Contextual data matched to the Wave I respondent location include aggregate information measuring commute time in 1990, gubernatorial election results for the period 1992 through 1995, senatorial election results for 1992 and 1994, presidential election results for 1992, and voter registration laws prior to the changes implemented in the National Voter Registration Act.

## **Variable Naming Conventions**

Each variable name has a length of 8 characters. The first two of which designate the Add Health wave, such that W1 denotes Wave I. The third and fourth characters, PC, identify the specific data file as belonging to the Political Context Database. Subjects or sub-subjects are represented by the fifth character. In the Wave I Political Context Database, character and subject assignments are as follows:

A	National Voter Registration Act
C	Commute Measures
G	Gubernatorial Election Results
P	Presidential Election Results
S	Senatorial Election Results

The sequence of numbers occupying the sixth position in the variable name, that increase in increments of 1 by alphabetically ordered subject or sub-subject, make variable names unique and, thereby, distinguish variables within subjects or sub-subjects. The final two characters denote the year in which the variable was measured. For example, "92" would indicate data from the year 1992. When measures fail to fall on a specific year but rather fall within a span of several years, the variable name indicates the most recent year in which the variable may have been measured; that is, the time span's upper bound.

## **Missing Data**

Add Health data generally distinguishes types of missing data with special reserve codes. Wave I of the Political Context Database has two forms of missing data: those legitimately missing due to a lack of applicability and those missing as a result of a failure to successfully assign geocodes to respondents.

Certain missing responses result from a lack of applicable data. For instance, states hold senatorial elections in different years; consequently, respondents inhabiting states without senate races in 1994 lack non-missing senatorial election results. These respondents, therefore, have the Add Health reserve code denoting legitimate skip assigned to their senatorial election variables. This particular reserve code equals a 7 preceded by a series of 9s, the number of which varies depending upon the variables' maximum, non-missing values.

The second missing data code identifies respondent data missing as a result of a failure to successfully attach useable geocodes to respondent locations. Respondents not associated with a county or state due

to this failure receive the Add Health reserve code for geocode missing, which equals 8 preceded by a series of 9s; the number of which varies depending upon the variables' maximum values. A total of 133 respondents were ultimately assigned missing geocode values.

## **II. SUBJECT INDEX**

The SUBJECT INDEX lists the various subjects measured by the variables contained in the Wave I Political Context Database, variables nominally listed in the DATA DICTIONARY. Subject headings are alphabetized and listings are grouped into subheadings when appropriate.

### **Commute**

Proportion of workers 16 and older working outside the county of residence (1990)  
Median travel time to work (1990)

### **Election Results**

#### **Gubernatorial**

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate (1992-1995)  
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate (1992-1995)  
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate (1992-1995)

#### **Presidential**

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate (1992)  
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate (1992)  
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate (1992)

#### **Senatorial**

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate (1992, 1994)  
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate (1992, 1994)  
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate (1992, 1994)

### **Voter Registration Law**

Voter law prior to changes implemented by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, compliance to which was not required until 1995 (1995)

### III. DATA DICTIONARY

Organized by subject, the DATA DICTIONARY lists all the variables contained in the Wave I Political Context Database. The variables included in the DATA DICTIONARY are organized by subject, beginning with the commute variables and concluding with the voter registration law variables.

The following information is provided in the DATA DICTIONARY for each variable: Name, Description, and Formula.

#### Name

Variables obtained from source files are renamed to adhere to established Add Health nomenclature, which is designed to provide information about the variable. This renaming process also serves to emphasize that source variables typically undergo some degree of transformation before their inclusion in Add Health and, therefore, no longer necessarily possess values equal to those found in their source. See the INTRODUCTION section entitled Variable Naming Conventions for an explanation of Add Health's nomenclature

#### Description

The description column provides an extended variable label. The data collection year or span of years for each variable is also included in the description.

#### Formula

Formulae for each contextual variable provide information about the component source variables used in its construction. Source information and original variable descriptions can be found in APPENDIX A, which is alphabetically ordered by source. Each original variable in the appendix is listed with a description along with the original source variable name or reference name. The formulae used for converting percentages to proportions and rounding do not receive explication.

Name	Description	Formula
<b>Commute</b>		
W1PCC190	Proportion working outside the county of residence, 1990	$(P0450002 + P0450003) / (P0450001 + P0450002 + P0450003)$
W1PCC290	Median travel time to work, 1990	median of (P0500001, P0500002, P0500003, P0500004, P0500005, P0500006, P0500007, P0500008, P0500009, P0500010, P0500011, P0500012)
<b>Election Results: Gubernatorial</b>		
W1PCG195	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the most recent election held in one of the following years: 1992, 1993, 1994, or 1995.	DEMGUB92, DEMGUB93, DEMGUB94, or DEMGUB95
W1PCG295	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the most recent election held in one of the following years: 1992, 1993, 1994, or 1995.	REPGUB92, REPGUB93, REPGUB94, or REPGUB95
W1PCG395	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, 1992, 1993, 1994, or 1995.  Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W2PCG195 - W2PCG295

<b>Election Results: Presidential</b>		
W1PCP192	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 1992.	DEMPRE92
W1PCP292	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 1992.	REPPRE92
W1PCP392	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 1992.  Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W1PCP192 - W1PCP292
<b>Election Results: Senatorial</b>		
W1PCS192	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1992.	DEMSEN92
W1PCS292	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1992.	REPSEN92
W1PCS392	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1992.  Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W1PCS192 - W1PCS292
W1PCS194	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1994.	DEMSEN94
W1PCS294	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1994.	REPSEN94
W1PCS394	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1994.  Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W1PCS194 - W1PCS294
<b>Voter Registration Law<sup>3</sup></b>		
W1PCA195	Mail voter registration allowed before the National Voter Registration Act, 1994-1995	BNVRAMA
W1PCA295	The number of days prior to the election required for a voter to register for an upcoming election, 1994-1995	BNVRACD

<sup>3</sup> Laws in effect before the act were measured with data from 1994-1995, while laws in effect after were measured with data from 1995-1996, as state compliance was not required until 1995.

## **APPENDIX A—Source Notes and Source Variable Documentation**

### **Source Description**

Congressional Quarterly Press Electoral Database  
The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States  
Dave Leip's Electoral Atlas  
Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Resource Study #20660  
"County Characteristics 2000-2007"  
United States Census Bureau

This appendix contains information about each data source used to construct the variables contained in the Wave I Political Context Database. The appendix is ordered alphabetically by source. Essential notes are presented along with a complete list of the original source variables for users interested in more detailed information about variables' measurement and source.

For each source, data file descriptions and user notes are followed by a table of source variables. This table provides the source variable name or assigned reference name and a variable description. Each of these is addressed below. Users can reference source variable names in Appendix A to better understand the construction of the Political Context Database variables as described by formulae provided in the DATA DICTIONARY.

### **Source Variable Name**

The source name identifies the original name of the variables used to create those comprising the Political Context Database. When data were constructed or obtained from tables, the source name column does not contain an original variable name, but rather a name assigned only in this codebook for reference purposes. These names reference variables that appear in the Formula column of the DATA DICTIONARY.

### **Source Variable Description**

This column provides a complete description of each source variable involved in the construction of the Add Health Political Context Database. The description aids in the identification of source variables taken from tables without typical variable nomenclature and clarification of contextual variable meanings when a derived measure's definition lacks sufficient detail. Though descriptions presented in APPENDIX A often directly reflect information provided by the source, users may find it necessary to consult source documentation for additional discussion of the original measures.



## Congressional Quarterly Press Voting and Elections Collection

The Congressional Quarterly Press (CQ Press) Voting and Elections Collection has data, analyses, explanations, and historical material relating to voters, major and minor political parties, campaigns and elections, and historical and modern races for Congress, the presidency, and governorships. A subscription permits online export and download of data measuring political race by state and year. Files were downloaded for each race of interest between 1992 and 1995 into a table format at the county-level. Due to the tabular format, original variable names do not exist.

Variables used from CQ Press for constructing measures in the Add Health Political Context Database include: gubernatorial election results by county for the period 1992 to 1995, presidential election results by county for 1992, and senatorial election results by county for 1992 and 1994.

Independent cities with their own 5-digit FIPS codes are treated as county equivalents in accordance with U.S. Census Bureau practices.

The CQ Press data originally reported the total number of votes cast in an election, as well as the number of votes cast specifically for the Democratic candidate and the number of votes cast for the Republican candidate. The source reports the percentage of votes cast for each party candidate, as well. The Add Health Political Context Database relies upon the percentage of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the percentage cast for the Republican candidate. Note that the summation of both proportions may not equal 1, especially in the presence of strong third party or unaffiliated candidates. Consequently, these summations will provide an indication of the strength of third party or unaffiliated candidates in a particular election. Finally, a competitiveness score was generated by calculating the difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate minus the proportion of votes cast for the Republican candidate. Positive numbers indicate an advantage for the Democratic candidate.

### Gubernatorial Election Results

Gubernatorial races occur every year, but most states hold races in even years when no concurrent presidential election occurs. The Political Context Database reports the results of the most recently held gubernatorial race that occurred during the particular period of interest. Variable names indicate the most recent race possible for the entire U.S. during that time, which avoids specifying race dates by state. This intentional obfuscation masks the year in which actual races occurred in order to hinder the identification of respondent states of residence. In regards to gubernatorial election results, Wave I covers 1992 to 1995.

Reference Name	Description
DEMGUB92	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1992.
REPGUB92	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1992.
DEMGUB93	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1993.
REPGUB93	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1993.
DEMGUB94	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1994.
REPGUB94	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1994.
DEMGUB95	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1995.
REPGUB95	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1995.

### Presidential Election Results

Reference Name	Description
DEMPRE92	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate in the county, 1992.
REPPRE92	The percent of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate in the county, 1992.

### Senatorial Election Results

<b>Reference Name</b>	<b>Description:</b>
DEMSEN92	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate in the county, 1992.
REPSSEN92	The percent of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate in the county, 1992.
DEMSEN94	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate in the county, 1994.
REPSSEN94	The percent of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate in the county, 1994.

### **The Council of State Governments, Book of States Files**

Data regarding changes in state voter registration law after the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 were acquired from The Book of the States, a reference book published since 1935 that provides data and comparisons for all 56 U.S. states and territories. Registration law data originated from each state's election administration offices. Data joined to the Political Context Database were obtained from tables reporting voter registration law before and after NVRA went into effect. Laws in effect before the act were measured with data from 1994-1995, while laws in effect after the act were measured with data from 1995-1996, as state compliance was not required until 1995.

<b>Reference Name:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
BNVRACD	The number of days prior to the election required for a voter to register for an upcoming election before the passage of the National Voter Registration Act (1994-1995). Measured in days.
BNVRAMA	Mail voter registration allowed before the National Voter Registration Act (1994-1995). Either allowed or not allowed.

## U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990

County-level measures of commute time for the year 1990 were derived from variables common to both the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census. The objective of establishing reasonably consistent measures across Wave I and Wave III of the Political Context Databases served as the impetus behind the selection of only variables common to both decennial censuses.

Source Name:	Description:
P0450001	Worked in county of residence, 1990
P0450002	Worked outside county of residence, 1990
P0450003	Worked outside state of residence, 1990
P0500001	Worked less than 5 minutes from home, 1990
P0500002	Worked 5 to 9 minutes from home, 1990
P0500003	Worked 10 to 14 minutes from home, 1990
P0500004	Worked 15 to 19 minutes from home, 1990
P0500005	Worked 20 to 24 minutes from home, 1990
P0500006	Worked 25 to 29 minutes from home, 1990
P0500007	Worked 30 to 34 minutes from home, 1990
P0500008	Worked 35 to 39 minutes from home, 1990
P0500009	Worked 40 to 44 minutes from home, 1990
P0500010	Worked 45 to 59 minutes from home, 1990
P0500011	Worked 60 to 89 minutes from home, 1990
P0500012	Worked 90 or more minutes from home, 1990

## APPENDIX B—Codebook

Listed in the same order as present in the data file, the following variable entries allow users to quickly determine variable frequencies, ranges, missingness, and value labels for both the reserve codes that define missing data and categorical variables.

### W1POLCON: Wave I Political Context Database

#### Wave I Political Context Database

Number of observations: 20,745

AID		Char	Respondent Identifier NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	10316654	
1	0%	10316952	
1	0%	10506342	
1	0%	10570810	
1	0%	10606128	
20735	100%	Values omitted	
1	0%	99886995	
1	0%	99886996	

1	0%	99886997	
1	0%	99886998	
1	0%	99886999	

<b>W1PCA195</b>		Num	Mail voter registration allowed before the National Voter Registration Act, pre NVRA
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
5510	27%	0	Not allowed
15102	73%	1	Allowed
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCA295</b>		Num	The minimum number of days a voter has to register before for an upcoming election before the passage of the National Voter Registration Act, pre NVRA
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
414	2%	0	
4	0%	5	
443	2%	10	
521	3%	15	
1254	6%	20	
2607	13%	25	

15369	74%	30	
133	1%	98	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCC190</b>		Num	Proportion working outside the county of residence, 1990 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
275	1%	0.017	
6	0%	0.019	
226	1%	0.025	
2	0%	0.028	
193	1%	0.030	
19518	94%	.032- .658	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.698	
195	1%	0.714	
195	1%	0.736	
1	0%	0.738	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCC290</b>		Num	Median travel time to work, 1990
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Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	2	Worked 5 to 9 minutes from home
1127	5%	3	Worked 10 to 14 minutes from home
8111	39%	4	Worked 15 to 19 minutes from home
9294	45%	5	Worked 20 to 24 minutes from home
978	5%	6	Worked 25 to 29 minutes from home
779	4%	7	Worked 30 to 34 minutes from home
11	0%	8	Worked 35 to 39 minutes from home
305	1%	9	Worked 40 to 44 minutes from home
6	0%	10	Worked 45 to 59 minutes from home
133	1%	98	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCG195</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, 1995 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
7	0%	0.136	
1	0%	0.153	
27	0%	0.164	
10	0%	0.168	



887	4%	0.175	
19270	93%	.176- .748	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
8	0%	0.757	
278	1%	0.760	
120	1%	0.764	
4	0%	0.806	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCG295</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate, 1995 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.175	
276	1%	0.196	
278	1%	0.206	
10	0%	0.217	
8	0%	0.222	
19991	96%	.223- .797	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
27	0%	0.802	

10	0%	0.814	
1	0%	0.819	
7	0%	0.840	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCG395</b>		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, 1995 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
7	0%	-0.704	
1	0%	-0.666	
10	0%	-0.646	
27	0%	-0.638	
1	0%	-0.621	
20156	97%	-.614- .502	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
120	1%	0.531	
8	0%	0.535	
278	1%	0.554	
4	0%	0.631	

133	1%	8	Geocode missing
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<b>W1PCP192</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
191	1%	0.222	
17	0%	0.227	
1	0%	0.235	
5	0%	0.246	
1	0%	0.249	
20124	97%	.252- .707	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.724	
8	0%	0.737	
260	1%	0.758	
4	0%	0.783	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCP292</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
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Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.159	
260	1%	0.166	
1	0%	0.178	
11	0%	0.206	
8	0%	0.207	
20317	98%	.209- .591	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.605	
5	0%	0.634	
4	0%	0.639	
1	0%	0.643	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCP392</b>		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.408	
5	0%	-0.388	

4	0%	-0.368	
191	1%	-0.362	
1	0%	-0.340	
20137	97%	-.339-.478	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
8	0%	0.530	
1	0%	0.546	
260	1%	0.592	
4	0%	0.624	
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS192</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
195	1%	0.212	
2	0%	0.242	
6	0%	0.297	
278	1%	0.308	
302	1%	0.311	

13920	67%	.327-.814	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
2	0%	0.818	
365	2%	0.819	
260	1%	0.868	
5282	25%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS292</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
18	0%	0.038	
1	0%	0.044	
185	1%	0.059	
1	0%	0.060	
30	0%	0.076	
14596	70%	.08-.638	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
302	1%	0.674	
2	0%	0.701	

195	1%	0.788	
5282	25%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS392</b>		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1992 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
195	1%	-0.576	
2	0%	-0.459	
302	1%	-0.363	
278	1%	-0.330	
2	0%	-0.277	
14093	68%	-.276- .735	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
260	1%	0.736	
185	1%	0.737	
13	0%	0.776	
5282	25%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS194</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1994 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.164	
191	1%	0.177	
5	0%	0.194	
7	0%	0.202	
5	0%	0.211	
14464	70%	.219- .798	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
275	1%	0.800	
260	1%	0.817	
4	0%	0.825	
5400	26%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS294</b>		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1994 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.151	



1	0%	0.154	
275	1%	0.170	
260	1%	0.183	
1	0%	0.202	
14474	70%	.217- .798	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
5	0%	0.806	
191	1%	0.814	
1	0%	0.836	
5400	26%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing

<b>W1PCS394</b>		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1994 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.672	
191	1%	-0.637	
5	0%	-0.612	
7	0%	-0.596	

5	0%	-0.579	
14738	71%	-.562-.63	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
260	1%	0.634	
1	0%	0.638	
4	0%	0.674	
5400	26%	7	Legitimate skip
133	1%	8	Geocode missing