

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

Wave III 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 III component of the Political Context Database contains 43 contextual variables compiled from various sources of political data and then matched to individual Add Health respondent locations. These variables include results for gubernatorial, presidential, and senatorial races, estimates of voter registration and turnout, descriptors of voter registration law, and certain, politically relevant, demographic measures characterizing respondent communities.

The assembled contextual data were geocoded in order to attach these measures to Add Health respondent locations at the county- and state-levels for each wave of the survey. The merge matched data from the years 1996 to 2004 to Wave III respondent locations.¹

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 codebook.

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

The SUBJECT INDEX section lists alphabetically each topic covered by the data. 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 greater 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 III Political Context Database. Variable order reflects that of the data file. The codebook identifies a variable's range, missingness, and frequencies. It 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

¹ 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.

The Wave III 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 III. 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 44 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 III respondent location include measures of commute time obtained from the 2000 census, certain of the Economic Resource Service data for 2004, gubernatorial results for the period 1998 through 2001, presidential election results for 2000 and 2004, senatorial election results for 1998 and 2000, the community migration rates from 2000 to 2001 and 2001 to 2002, voter data for the 2000 election, and information regarding changes in voter registration laws as mandated by the 1993 National Voter Registration Act as measured in 1996.

Variable Naming Conventions

Each variable name has a length of 8 characters. The first two of which designate the Add Health wave, such that W3 denotes Wave III. 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 III Political Context Database, character and subject assignments are as follows:

A	National Voter Registration Act
B	Ballots Cast
C	Commute Measures
E	Economic Conditions
G	Gubernatorial Election Results
M	Migration
P	Presidential Election Results
R	Register Voters
S	Senatorial Election Results
U	Urbanicity
V	Voting Age

A 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, "00" would indicate data from the year 2000. 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 III of the Political Context Database has three forms of missing data: those legitimately missing due to a lack of applicability, data missing as a result of a failure to successfully assign geocodes to respondents, and those data missing in the source.

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 1998 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 308 respondents were ultimately assigned missing geocode values.

Observations with variables that had missing data in their respective sources were assigned the Add Health reserve code denoting data missing in the source. This reserve code equals a series of 9s, the number of which varies depending upon the variables' maximum, non-missing values.

II. SUBJECT INDEX

The SUBJECT INDEX lists the various subjects measured by the variables contained in the 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 (2000)
Median travel time to work (2000)

Economic Conditions

Economic Dependence Type (2004)
Persistent Poverty (2004)
Strength of Recreation Industry (2004)
Stressful Housing Conditions (2004)

Election Results

Gubernatorial

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate (1998-2001)
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate (1998-2001)
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat. (1998-2001)

Presidential

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate (2000, 2004)
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate (2000, 2004)
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat. (2000, 2004)

Senatorial

Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate (1998, 2000)
Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate (1998, 2000)
The difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic candidate and the Republican candidate. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat. (1998, 2000)

Migration Data

Net international migration (2000-2002)
Net internal migration (2000-2002)
Population loss (2004)
Retirement Age Population Growth (2004)

Turnout Rates

Turnout proportion of the total population in the county (2000)
Turnout proportion of all registered voters in the county (2000)
Turnout proportion of the voting age population in the county (2000)
Turnout proportion of the voting age citizen population in the county (2000)

Urbanicity

Metro division (2004)
Urbanization (2004)

Voter Presence²

Proportion of voting age population within the county (2000)
Proportion of voting age citizen population within the county (2000)
Proportion of registered voters within the county (2000)
Proportion of voters registered with the Democratic party in the county (2000)
Proportion of voters registered with the Republican party in the county (2000)
Proportion of voters registered as Independent in the county (2000)
Political competitiveness based on registration rates in the county (2000)

Voter Registration Law

Voter law after the changes implemented by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, compliance to which was not required until 1995 (1996)

² The following states keep records on voter registration by party: AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MD, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, SD, WV, WY. The remaining states do not have voter registration by party.

III. DATA DICTIONARY

Organized by subject, the DATA DICTIONARY lists all the variables contained in the Wave III 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.

Variable Name	Description	Formula
Commute		
W3PCC100	Proportion working outside the county of residence, 2000	$(P026004+P026005) / (P026003+P026004+P026005)$
W3PCC200	Median travel time to work, 2000	median of (P031003, P031004, P031005, P031006, P031007, P031008, P031009, P031010, P031011, P031012, P031013, P031014)
Economic Conditions		
W3PCE104	ERS Economic Type, 2004	ECONTYPE04
W3PCE204	Housing stress. 30% or more households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen, paid 30% or more of income for owner costs/rent, or had more than 1 person per room, 2004	HOUSESTRS04
W3PCE304	Nonmetro recreation. The share of employment or earnings in recreation-related industries, share of seasonal or occasional use housing units, and per capita receipts from motels and hotels, 2004	NONMETREC04
W3PCE404	Persistent Poverty. 20% or more of residents were poor in each of the last 4 censuses, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.	PERSTPOV04
Election Results: Gubernatorial		
W3PCG101	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the most recent election held in one of the following years: 1998, 1999, 2000, or 2001.	DEMGUB98, DEMGUB99, DEMGUB00, or DEMGUB01

W3PCG201	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the most recent election held in one of the following years: 1998, 1999, 2000, or 2001.	REPGUB98, REPGUB99, REPGUB00, or REPGUB01
W3PCG301	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, 1998, 1999, 2000, or 2001. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W3PCG101 - W3PCG201
Election Results: Presidential		
W3PCP100	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 2000.	DEMPRE00
W3PCP200	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 2000.	REPPRE00
W3PCP300	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 2000. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W3PCP100 - W3PCP200
W3PCP104	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 2004.	DEMPRE04
W3PCP204	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 2004.	REPPRE04
W3PCP304	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 2004. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W3PCP104 - W3PCP204
Election Results: Senatorial		
W3PCS198	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1998.	DEMSEN98
W3PCS298	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1998.	REPSEN98
W3PCS398	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1998. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W3PCS198 - W3PCS298

W3PCS100	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 2000.	DEMSEN00
W3PCS200	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 2000.	REPSSEN00
W3PCS300	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 2000. Positive numbers indicate more votes for the Democrat.	W3PCS100 – W3PCS200
Migration Data³		
W3PCM101	International migration ratio for 7/1/2000 to 7/1/2001	INTLMIG01 / TOTPOP
W3PCM102	International migration ratio for 7/1/2001 to 7/1/2002	INTLMIG02 / TOTPOP
W3PCM201	Internal migration ratio for 7/1/2000 to 7/1/2001	INTMIG01 / TOTPOP
W3PCM202	Internal migration ratio for 7/1/2001 to 7/1/2002	INTMIG02 / TOTPOP
W3PCM304	The number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses	POPLOSS04
W3PCM404	The number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to in-migration	RETIREMENT04
Turnout Rates		
W3PCB100	Proportion of ballots cast within the total population, 2000	BALCAST / TOTPOP
W3PCB200	Proportion of ballots cast among those registered, 2000	BALCAST / TOTREG
W3PCB300	Proportion of ballots cast among voting age citizens, 2000	BALCAST / VACIT
W3PCB400	Proportion of ballots cast within the voting age population, 2000	BALCAST / VAPOP
Urbanicity		
W3PCU103	ERS Urban Influence Code. County-level urban influence categories that capture differences in economic opportunities, 2003	URBANINF03
W3PCU203	ERS Rural-Urban Continuum. Classification distinguishing metropolitan counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by the degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas, 2003	RURALURBAN03

³ The migration variables constructed for the Political Context Database resemble Migration Effectiveness Ratios.

By convention, effectiveness ratios and indices are expressed as percentages. In the case of area- or stream-specific ratios, the MER will assume values between -100 and [+ or -]100, while the use of absolute values constrains the systemwide MEI to bounds between zero and 100. In each case, high (negative or positive) values indicate that net migration is an efficient mechanism for population redistribution, generating a large net effect for the given volume of movement. Conversely, values closer to zero denote that interarea flows are more closely balanced leading to comparatively little [redistribution]. In the case of the MER, the sign of the ratio is consistent with the direction of the net migration balance.

(Source: Net migration and migration effectiveness: a comparison between Australia and the United Kingdom, 1976-96. *Journal of Population Research*, May 01, 2000, Stillwell, John; Bell, Martin; Blake, Marcus; Duke-Williams, Oliver; Rees, Phil.)

Voter Presence⁴		
W3PCV100	Proportion of the voting aged population within the total population, 2000	VAPOP / TOTPOP
W3PCV200	Proportion of the voting aged citizens within the total population, 2000	VACIT / TOTPOP
W3PCR100	Proportion of those registered to vote within the total population, 2000	TOTREG / TOTPOP
W3PCR200	Proportion of those registered Democrat among those registered to vote, 2000	REGDEM / TOTREG
W3PCR300	Proportion of those registered Republican among those registered to vote, 2000	REGREP / TOTREG
W3PCR400	Proportion of those registered Independent among those registered to vote, 2000 ⁵	REGIND / TOTREG
W3PCR500	<p>Political Competition equals the difference between the proportion of voters registered with the Democratic party and the proportion of voters registered with the Republican party.</p> <p>Note that this measure differs from the competitiveness scores constructed for election results. The election results use the differences in proportion of votes cast for each of the two main party candidates where the denominator is the total number of votes cast. The registration competitiveness scores are limited to counts of people registered with Democratic or Republican parties.</p>	$\frac{REGDEM - REGREP}{REGDEM + REGREP}$
Voter Registration Law⁶		
W3PCA196	The number of days prior to the election required for a voter to register for an upcoming election, 1996	ANVRACD
W3PCA296	When absentee ballots are due, 1996	ANVRAAD
W3PCA396	The restrictiveness of the eligibility for absentee voting, 1996	ANVRAAE

⁴ The summation of some proportions occasionally exceeds 1, due to data collection discrepancies across the various data sources compiled to create the Electoral Atlas. For instance, Census 2000 measures of total population count were collected differently from measures of voters registered Democrat, Republican, and Independent.

⁵ The political party of Independent may be defined differently by state and, therefore, does not necessarily include all other parties, such as the Green Party or Reform Party. In order to estimate the presence of voters registered with non-major parties within a county, the user may consider subtracting the summation of Democratic and Republican registration proportions from 1.

⁶ 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 Add Health Political Context Database. The appendix is ordered alphabetically by source. Essential notes are presented along with a complete list of original 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 consists of the source variable name or assigned reference name and the 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 name, as it originally appeared in the source, 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 one 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 2004 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 2001, presidential election results by county for the period 1992 to 2004, and senatorial election results by county for the period 1992 to 2000.

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

Note that gubernatorial races are held every year, with most states hold races in even years when there is not a concurrent presidential election. The Political Context Database reports the results of the most recently held gubernatorial race that occurred during the particular wave of interest. Variable names indicate the most recent race possible for the entire U.S. during that wave, 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, Wave II spans 1995 to 1996, while Wave III covers 1998 to 2001⁷.

Reference Name	Description
DEMGUB98	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1998.
REPGUB98	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1998.
DEMGUB99	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1999.
REPGUB99	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 1999.

⁷ Due to the obfuscation of the gubernatorial race years by wave, it was decided that data after 2001 should not be included, since Wave III interviews did not continue past April 2002 and inclusion of subsequent gubernatorial election data in the span of races would deny researchers the option of excluding these results that occur after the Add Health In-Home interview date.

DEMGUB00	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 2000.
REPGUB00	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 2000.
DEMGUB01	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the county, 2001.
REPGUB01	The percent of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate in the county, 2001.

Presidential Election Results

Reference Name	Description
DEMPRE00	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate in the county, 2000.
REPPRE00	The percent of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate in the county, 2000.
DEMPRE04	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate in the county, 2004.
REPPRE04	The percent of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate in the county, 2004.

Senatorial Election Results

Reference Name	Description:
DEMSEN98	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate in the county, 1998.
REPSSEN98	The percent of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate in the county, 1998.
DEMSEN00	The percent of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate in the county, 2000.
REPSSEN00	The percent of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate in the county, 2000.

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.

Reference Name:	Description:
ANVRACD	The number of days prior to the election required for a voter to register for an upcoming election, after the National Voter Registration Act's compliance deadline (1995-1996). Measured in days.
ANVRAAD	When absentee ballots are due, after the National Voter Registration Act's compliance deadline (1995-1996). <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Before election day2. On election day3. After election day
ANVRAAE	The restrictiveness of the eligibility for absentee voting, after the National Voter Registration Act's compliance deadline (1995-1996). <ol style="list-style-type: none">0. Single category (military/overseas or disabled)1. Temporarily out of jurisdiction2. Multiple categories of eligibility3. Everyone

Dave Leip's Electoral Atlas

Started after the 1992 election, the Electoral Atlas provides information covering the electoral college, historical election results dating to 1789, political discussion boards, and aggregated data files. Pertinent to this project, Leip has compiled detailed registration and turnout results by state and county for purchase⁸.

The Add Health Political Context Database incorporates Electoral Atlas data regarding voter registration and turnout for the 2000 elections. This information was originally presented in spreadsheets with separate worksheets presenting data at the county-level, state-level, and town-level. Leip used a variety of primary sources to compile this atlas. Variables instrumental in the construction of the various voter registration proportions and voter turnout proportions available in the Political Context Database appear in the following table.

Reference Name:	Variable Description:
TOTPOP	The total population of the county in 2000
VAPOP	The total voting age population in the county in 2000
VACIT	The total voting age citizen population in the county in 2000
TOTREG	The total number of registered voters in the county in 2000
BALCAST	The total number of ballots cast in the 2000 election
TURNOUT	The turnout percentage of the total population in the county in the 2000 election
REGDEM	Total Democratic Voter Registration (includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MD, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, SD, WV, and WY; the remaining states do not have voter registration by party) in 2000
REGREP	Total Republican Voter Registration by Party (includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MD, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, SD, WV, and WY; the remaining states do not have voter registration by party) in 2000
REGIND	Total Independent Voter Registration (includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MD, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, SD, WV, and WY; the remaining states do not have voter registration by party) in 2000 ⁹

⁸ To view a complete list of purchasable data visit: http://uselectionatlas.org/BOTTOM/store_data.php.

⁹ This source variable measured the total number of voters registered as "Independent." The category does not necessarily include other political parties, such as the Green or Reform parties. Other parties may have been listed in the source separately. As a consequence, users are encouraged to consider the limitations of this variable's inclusivity when assessing the presence of non-major parties in a county.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Resource Study #20660 “County Characteristics 2000-2007”

The Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Resource (ICPSR) Study #20660, “County Characteristics 2000-2007,” contains variables that define certain county characteristics in order to facilitate research in contextual influences at the county-level. The variables in the file are derived from various data sources prepared by federal government agencies, including the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Department of Energy, the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Health Resources and Services Administration, as well as other government agencies and private organizations¹⁰. The specific data sources that supplied the various variables incorporated into the Add Health Political Context Database receive additional attention below.

Economic Type Data

Certain of these data were collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS). The ERS is the primary source for economic information and research within the USDA, and provides research support for public and private decision-making regarding economic and policy issues that fall within the USDA’s domain, such as food, farming, natural resources and rural development¹¹.

This ICPSR Study, “The County Characteristics 2000-2007,” included data compiled by ERS that covered county typology codes, urban influence, and rural-urban continuum codes. These measures capture differences in economic and social characteristics that are useful to policymakers when considering economic dependence and type.

The descriptions of the variables below are provided by “The County Characteristics 2000-2007” codebook, which is available to users who have access to ICPSR data¹².

Source Name	Variable Description
ECONTYPE04	<p>2004 ERS Economic Type (six non-overlapping categories of economic dependence):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming-dependent: Either 15 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors' earnings derived from farming during 1998-2000 or 15 percent or more of employed residents worked in farm occupations in 2000 2. Mining-dependent: 15 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors' earnings derived from mining during 1998-2000. 3. Manufacturing-dependent: 25 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors' earnings derived from manufacturing during 1998-2000. 4. Federal/State government-dependent: 15 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors' earnings derived from Federal and State government during 1998-2000. 5. Services-dependent: 45 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors' earnings derived from services (categories of retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services) during 1998-2000. 6. Non-specialized: did not meet the dependence threshold for any one of the above industries. <p>(Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)</p>

¹⁰ For more information regarding this study, view: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/files/ICPSR/org/publications/bulletin/2008-Q3.pdf>.

¹¹ For additional information about ERS, visit: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/AboutERS/>.

¹² Users lacking ICPSR access can find alternative description sources at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/>, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/UrbanInf/>, and <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rurality/ruralurbcon/>.

HOUSESTRS 04	Thirty percent or more of households had one or more of these housing conditions in 2000: lacked complete plumbing, lacked complete kitchen, paid 30 percent or more of income for owner costs or rent, or had more than 1 person per room. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)
PERSTPOV04	Twenty percent or more of residents were poor as measured by each of the last 4 censuses, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)
POPLOSS04	The number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)
NONMETREC 04	A classification using a combination of factors, including share of employment or share of earnings in recreation-related industries in 1999, share of seasonal or occasional use housing units in 2000, and per capita receipts from motels and hotels in 1997. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)
RETIREMENT 04	The number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to in-migration. (Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/Typology/)

URBANINF03	<p>A set of county-level urban influence categories that capture some differences in economic opportunities. The 3,141 counties in the United States are divided into 12 groups: metro counties are divided into two groups according to population size—those in "large" areas with at least one million residents and those in "small" areas with fewer than one million residents. Nonmetropolitan micropolitan (micro) counties are divided into three groups according to their adjacency to metro areas: adjacent to a large metro area, adjacent to a small metro area, and not adjacent to a metro area. Nonmetropolitan nonmicropolitan (noncore) counties are divided into seven groups by their adjacency to metro or micro areas and whether or not they have a town or Census-defined place of at least 2,500 residents. (More information available from ICPSR study)</p> <p>Metropolitan counties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large metro area of 1 or more million residents 2. Small metro area of less than 1 million residents <p>Nonmetropolitan counties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Micropolitan area adjacent to large metro area 4. Noncore adjacent to large metro area 5. Micropolitan area adjacent to small metro area 6. Noncore adjacent to small metro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents 7. Noncore adjacent to small metro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents 8. Micropolitan area not adjacent to a metro area 9. Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents 10. Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents 11. Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents 12. Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents <p>(Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/rurality/UrbanInf/)</p>
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RURALURBAN03	<p>A classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area or areas. The metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six nonmetro groupings, resulting in a nine-part county codification.</p> <p>Metro counties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Counties in metro areas of 1 million or more population 2. Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population 3. Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population <p>Nonmetro counties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area 5. Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area 6. Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area 7. Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area 8. Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area 9. Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area <p>(Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rurality/ruralurbcon/)</p>
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Mobility Data

Mobility measures found in the ICPSR study, "County Characteristics 2000-2007," originate from the U.S. Census. The Add Health Political Context Database constructed international migration ratios and internal migration ratios from some of the mobility indicators provided by the ICPSR study.

International Migration

In order to approximate a county's net international migration, the Political Context Database created international migration ratios based on ICPSR's measures of net international migration. The U.S. Census Bureau defines net international migration as:

any movement across U.S. borders. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates net international migration as: (1) net migration of the foreign born, (2) net movement from Puerto Rico, (3) net movement of the U.S. Armed Forces, and (4) emigration of the native born. The largest component, net migration of the foreign born, includes lawful permanent residents (immigrants), temporary migrants (such as students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and people illegally present in the United States.

(Source: <http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/terms/states.html>)

Source Name:	Variable Description:
INTLMIG01	Net international migration between 7/1/00 to 7/1/01
INTLMIG02	Net international migration between 7/1/01 and 7/1/02

Internal Migration

To establish a county's net internal migration, the Political Context Database created internal migration ratios based on ICPSR's measures of net internal migration. The U.S. Census Bureau defines net internal migration as:

the difference between domestic in-migration to an area and domestic out-migration from the same area during a time period. Domestic in- and out-migration consist of moves where both the origin and the destination are within the United States (excluding Puerto Rico.)
(Source: <http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/terms/states.html>)

Source Name:	Variable Description:
INTMIG01	Net internal migration between 7/1/00 to 7/1/01
INTMIG02	Net internal migration between 7/1/01 to 7/1/02

U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000

County-level measures of commute time for the year 2000 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:
P026003	Worked in county of residence, 2000
P026004	Worked outside county of residence, 2000
P026005	Worked outside state of residence, 2000
P031003	Worked less than 5 minutes from home, 2000
P031004	Worked 5 to 9 minutes from home, 2000
P031005	Worked 10 to 14 minutes from home, 2000
P031006	Worked 15 to 19 minutes from home, 2000
P031007	Worked 20 to 24 minutes from home, 2000
P031008	Worked 25 to 29 minutes from home, 2000
P031009	Worked 30 to 34 minutes from home, 2000
P031010	Worked 35 to 39 minutes from home, 2000
P031011	Worked 40 to 44 minutes from home, 2000
P031012	Worked 45 to 59 minutes from home, 2000
P031013	Worked 60 to 89 minutes from home, 2000
P031014	Worked 90 or more minutes from home, 2000

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.

W3POLCON: Wave III Political Context Database

Wave III Political Context Database

Number of observations: 15,197

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	
15187	100%	Values omitted	
1	0%	99886993	
1	0%	99886994	

1	0%	99886995	
1	0%	99886996	
1	0%	99886999	

W3PCA196		Num	The number of days prior to the election required for a voter to register for an upcoming election, post NVRA
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
357	2%	0	
314	2%	10	
380	3%	15	
536	4%	20	
1382	9%	25	
11896	78%	30	
24	0%	97	Legitimate skip
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCA296		Num	When absentee ballots are due, post NVRA
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
2464	16%	1	Before election day
11581	76%	2	On election day

844	6%	3	After election day
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCA396		Num	The restrictiveness of the eligibility for absentee voting, post NVRA
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1040	7%	0	Single category
1275	8%	1	Temporarily out of jurisdiction
12550	83%	2	Multiple categories of eligibility
24	0%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCB100		Num	Proportion of ballots cast within the total population NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.17	
35	0%	0.19	
2	0%	0.20	
77	1%	0.21	
4	0%	0.22	

13544	89%	.23-.54	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
7	0%	0.55	
1	0%	0.57	
6	0%	0.58	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
1209	8%	9	Data not available

W3PCB200		Num	Proportion of ballots cast among those registered NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
3	0%	0.12	
13	0%	0.43	
12	0%	0.44	
7	0%	0.45	
6	0%	0.46	
13572	89%	.47-.93	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.99	
9	0%	1.21	
24	0%	7	Legitimate skip

308	2%	8	Geocode missing
1242	8%	9	Data not available

W3PCB300		Num	Proportion of ballots cast among voting age citizens NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.26	
2	0%	0.28	
18	0%	0.29	
35	0%	0.33	
1	0%	0.34	
13610	90%	.35-.75	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
2	0%	0.76	
2	0%	0.77	
6	0%	0.80	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
1209	8%	9	Data not available

W3PCB400		Num	Proportion of ballots cast within the voting age population NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
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Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.25	
34	0%	0.26	
2	0%	0.27	
19	0%	0.28	
58	0%	0.30	
13552	89%	.31-.73	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
3	0%	0.74	
2	0%	0.76	
6	0%	0.79	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
1209	8%	9	Data not available

W3PCV100		Num	Proportion of the voting aged population within the total population NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.64	
4	0%	0.65	
20	0%	0.66	

2	0%	0.67	
68	0%	0.68	
14760	97%	.690-.84	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.85	
26	0%	0.86	
2	0%	0.89	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCV200		Num	Proportion of the voting aged citizens within the total population NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1880	12%	0.52	
1	0%	0.53	
8	0%	0.54	
16	0%	0.55	
172	1%	0.56	
12800	84%	.570-.8	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.81	

4	0%	0.83	
2	0%	0.88	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCR100		Num	Proportion of those registered to vote within the total population NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	0.09	
4	0%	0.26	
34	0%	0.31	
2	0%	0.33	
62	0%	0.35	
14348	94%	.37-.92	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.97	
3	0%	1.73	
24	0%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
407	3%	9	Data not available

W3PCR200		Num	Proportion of those registered Democrat among those registered to vote NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
123	1%	0.12	
5	0%	0.13	
6	0%	0.14	
3	0%	0.15	
7	0%	0.16	
8058	53%	.17-.85	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.88	
1	0%	0.92	
6352	42%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
333	2%	9	Data not available

W3PCR300		Num	Proportion of those registered Republican among those registered to vote NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.06	

21	0%	0.07	
15	0%	0.08	
34	0%	0.09	
267	2%	0.10	
7737	51%	.11-.79	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
4	0%	0.84	
125	1%	0.86	
6352	42%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
333	2%	9	Data not available

W3PCR400		Num	Proportion of those registered Independent among those registered to vote NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.03	
117	1%	0.04	
5	0%	0.05	
6	0%	0.06	
137	1%	0.07	

5986	39%	.08-.61	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.62	
2	0%	0.63	
6352	42%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
2282	15%	9	Data not available

W3PCR500		Num	Political Competition. The difference in the number of voters registered with the Democratic party and the number of voters registered with the Republican party, divided by the total number of voters registered with the two parties. NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
123	1%	-0.747	
2	0%	-0.744	
4	0%	-0.711	
1	0%	-0.672	
1	0%	-0.562	
8071	53%	-.544-.822	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.824	
1	0%	0.879	

6352	42%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
333	2%	9	Data not available

W3PCC100		Num	Proportion working outside the county of residence NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
54	0%	0.011	
3	0%	0.015	
267	2%	0.017	
42	0%	0.018	
7	0%	0.020	
14511	95%	.023- .725	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.726	
2	0%	0.748	
1	0%	0.779	
1	0%	0.862	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCC200		Num	Median travel time to work, 2000
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
5	0%	2	Worked 5 to 9 minutes from home
770	5%	3	Worked 10 to 14 minutes from home
3686	24%	4	Worked 15 to 19 minutes from home
6727	44%	5	Worked 20 to 24 minutes from home
2	0%	5.5	Between categories: worked 20 to 24 minutes from home and worked 25 to 29 minutes from home
2538	17%	6	Worked 25 to 29 minutes from home
846	6%	7	Worked 30 to 34 minutes from home
168	1%	8	Worked 35 to 39 minutes from home
147	1%	9	Worked 40 to 44 minutes from home
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCE104		Num	ERS Economic Type
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
117	1%	1	Farming-dependent
243	2%	2	Mining-dependent
3261	21%	3	Manufacturing-dependent

2136	14%	4	Federal/State government-dependent
6530	43%	5	Services-dependent
2602	17%	6	Non-specialized
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCE204		Num	Housing stress. 30% or more households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen, paid 30% or more of income for owner costs/rent, or had more than 1 person per room
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
7834	52%	0	Not housing stress type
7055	46%	1	Housing stress type
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCE304		Num	Nonmetro recreation. The share of employment or earnings in recreation-related industries, share of seasonal or occasional use housing units, and per capita receipts from motels and hotels
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
14433	95%	0	Not nonmetro recreation type
456	3%	1	Nonmetro recreation type
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCE404		Num	Persistent Poverty. 20% or more of residents were poor in each of the last 4 censuses, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
13795	91%	0	Not persistent poverty type
1094	7%	1	Persistent poverty type
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCU103		Num	ERS Urban Influence Code. County-level urban influence categories that capture differences in economic opportunities
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
7551	50%	1	Large metro area of 1 or more million residents
4815	32%	2	Small metro area of less than 1 million residents
246	2%	3	Micropolitan area adjacent to large metro area
108	1%	4	Noncore adjacent to large metro area
969	6%	5	Micropolitan area adjacent to small metro area
226	1%	6	Noncore adjacent to small metro area and town of at least 2,500 residents
76	1%	7	Noncore adjacent to small metro area and no town of at least 2,500 residents
480	3%	8	Micropolitan area not adjacent to a metro area
58	0%	9	Noncore adjacent to micro area and town of at least 2,500 residents

17	0%	10	Noncore adjacent to micro area and no town of at least 2,500 residents
209	1%	11	Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and town of at least 2,500 residents
134	1%	12	Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and no town of at least 2,500 residents
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCU203		Num	ERS Rural-Urban Continuum. Classification distinguishing metropolitan counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by the degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
7551	50%	1	Counties in metro areas of 1 million or more population
3346	22%	2	Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population
1469	10%	3	Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population Nonmetro counties
867	6%	4	Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area
310	2%	5	Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area
675	4%	6	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
391	3%	7	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
86	1%	8	Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population,

			adjacent to a metro area
194	1%	9	Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCM101		Num	International migration effectiveness ratio, 7/1/2000 to 7/1/2001 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
15	0%	-0.220	
1	0%	-0.180	
2	0%	-0.160	
2	0%	-0.120	
1	0%	-0.110	
14418	95%	-.07- 1.61	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
4	0%	1.640	
2	0%	1.660	
3	0%	1.780	
441	3%	1.880	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCM102		Num	International migration effectiveness ratio, 7/1/2001 to 7/1/2002 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	-0.010	
340	2%	0	
180	1%	0.010	
267	2%	0.020	
485	3%	0.030	
13163	87%	.04-1.61	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
4	0%	1.650	
2	0%	1.660	
3	0%	1.780	
441	3%	1.850	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCM201		Num	Internal migration effectiveness ratio, 7/1/00 to 7/1/01 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
2	0%	-5.350	
4	0%	-4.430	

1	0%	-4	
4	0%	-3.570	
5	0%	-3.310	
14865	98%	-3.09-6.05	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	6.100	
5	0%	6.310	
1	0%	6.360	
1	0%	7.050	
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCM202		Num	Internal migration effectiveness ratio, 7/1/01 to 7/1/02 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
4	0%	-4.220	
130	1%	-3.480	
2	0%	-3.420	
2	0%	-3.270	
15	0%	-3.100	
14724	97%	-3.01-4.73	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display

1	0%	4.860	
9	0%	5	
1	0%	5.040	
1	0%	7.230	
308	2%	98	Geocode missing

W3PCM304		Num	Population loss. The number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
13560	89%	0	Not population loss type
1329	9%	1	Population loss type
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCM404		Num	Retirement Destination. The number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to in-migration
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
13928	92%	0	Not retirement destination type
961	6%	1	Retirement destination type
308	2%	8	Geocode missing

W3PCG101		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, 2001 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.085	
2	0%	0.090	
1	0%	0.094	
2	0%	0.099	
1	0%	0.112	
14462	95%	.118-.8	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
4	0%	0.822	
1	0%	0.837	
410	3%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCG201		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican gubernatorial candidate, 2001 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
5	0%	0.094	

2	0%	0.151	
26	0%	0.152	
21	0%	0.157	
2	0%	0.160	
14328	94%	.161- .845	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
82	1%	0.846	
8	0%	0.854	
410	3%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCG301		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, 2001 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
10	0%	-0.708	
82	1%	-0.699	
13	0%	-0.696	
1	0%	-0.688	
1	0%	-0.674	

14361	94%	-.673-.649	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.677	
5	0%	0.696	
410	3%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP100		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.091	
16	0%	0.137	
4	0%	0.142	
2	0%	0.144	
1	0%	0.156	
14690	97%	.168-.806	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
135	1%	0.825	
21	0%	0.852	

14	0%	0.863	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP200		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
21	0%	0.090	
14	0%	0.118	
135	1%	0.141	
43	0%	0.142	
129	1%	0.157	
14523	96%	.161- .802	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
16	0%	0.817	
2	0%	0.840	
1	0%	0.885	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP300		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.794	
2	0%	-0.696	
16	0%	-0.680	
4	0%	-0.660	
1	0%	-0.626	
14690	97%	-.618- .656	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
135	1%	0.684	
14	0%	0.745	
21	0%	0.762	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP104		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic presidential candidate, 2004 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.071	

16	0%	0.116	
1	0%	0.146	
4	0%	0.147	
2	0%	0.149	
14799	97%	.159-.821	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
14	0%	0.828	
26	0%	0.830	
21	0%	0.892	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP204		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican presidential candidate, 2004 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
21	0%	0.093	
26	0%	0.152	
14	0%	0.165	
43	0%	0.167	
135	1%	0.170	

14627	96%	.174-.844	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.850	
16	0%	0.860	
1	0%	0.919	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCP304		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates, 2004 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.848	
16	0%	-0.744	
1	0%	-0.704	
2	0%	-0.695	
4	0%	-0.683	
14799	97%	-.679-.654	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
14	0%	0.663	
26	0%	0.678	

21	0%	0.799	
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS198		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 1998 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.085	
4	0%	0.163	
1	0%	0.170	
1	0%	0.187	
1	0%	0.197	
10913	72%	.2-.837	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
131	1%	0.841	
135	1%	0.897	
3697	24%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS298		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 1998 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
135	1%	0.103	
131	1%	0.134	
1	0%	0.155	
17	0%	0.161	
7	0%	0.163	
10894	72%	.166- .801	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
1	0%	0.819	
1	0%	0.905	
3697	24%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS398		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 1998 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.820	

1	0%	-0.649	
4	0%	-0.638	
1	0%	-0.594	
6	0%	-0.580	
10908	72%	-.579- .676	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
131	1%	0.707	
135	1%	0.794	
3697	24%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS100		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Democratic senatorial candidate, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	0.125	
15	0%	0.127	
2	0%	0.144	
1	0%	0.156	
2	0%	0.157	

10682	70%	.158-.849	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
3	0%	0.857	
135	1%	0.868	
4043	27%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS200		Num	Proportion of votes cast for the Republican senatorial candidate, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
30	0%	0.092	
71	0%	0.108	
6	0%	0.119	
5	0%	0.126	
3	0%	0.129	
10932	72%	.132-.826	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
2	0%	0.833	
2	0%	0.840	

3833	25%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available

W3PCS300		Num	Difference between the proportion of votes cast for the Democratic and Republican senatorial candidates, 2000 NOTE: Smallest 5 and largest 5 values are displayed.
Frequency	Percent	Value	Label
1	0%	-0.708	
15	0%	-0.699	
2	0%	-0.696	
1	0%	-0.675	
1	0%	-0.670	
10683	70%	-.668-.711	NOTE: Range of values omitted from display
3	0%	0.728	
135	1%	0.736	
4043	27%	7	Legitimate skip
308	2%	8	Geocode missing
5	0%	9	Data not available