

## **CODEBOOK**

**SDA Test Data  
1,113 Cases**

<b><i>Introduction</i></b> _____	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Case Identification</i></b> _____	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b>CASEID</b> : Case ID (numeric) _____	2
<b>charid</b> : Character version of CASEID _____	2
<b><i>Attitudes About Government Spending</i></b> _____	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b>spend</b> : Military spending _____	3
<b>spend2</b> : Urban problems spending _____	3
<b>spend3</b> : Crime reduction spending _____	4
<b>spend4</b> : Welfare spending _____	4
<b><i>Experiment on Equal Opportunity</i></b> _____	<b><i>5</i></b>
<b>eqopp</b> : Eq opp for Blks/Wmen not job of govt _____	5
<b>eqrandom</b> : Random number variable for eqopp _____	5
<b><i>Political Ideology and Party</i></b> _____	<b><i>6</i></b>
<b>ideo</b> : Political ideology in general _____	6
<b>party</b> : Party identification _____	6
<b><i>Demographic Variables</i></b> _____	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b>age</b> : Age of respondent in years _____	7
<b>educ</b> : Education in years of schooling _____	7
<b>employed</b> : Employment status _____	8
<b>gender</b> : Gender of respondent _____	8
<b>income</b> : Income of household _____	9
<b>marital</b> : Marital status _____	10
<b>race</b> : Race or ethnic group _____	10
<b><i>Weight Variable</i></b> _____	<b><i>11</i></b>
<b>casewt</b> : Overall sampling weight _____	11
<b><i>Sample Design</i></b> _____	<b><i>12</i></b>
<b><i>Calculation of Weights</i></b> _____	<b><i>13</i></b>

## ***Introduction***

The SDA test data file is extracted from the 1986 Race and Politics Survey, a random-digit telephone survey of residents of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area.

The Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, conducted the survey from August through October 1986, using the CASES system for computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

Interviews were completed with 1,113 persons, and the response rate was 68.1 percent.

**Case Identification****CASEID: Case ID (numeric)**

1,113 cases (Range of valid codes: 1,003-5,855)

Data type: numeric

Record/columns: 1/5-10

**charid: Character version of CASEID**

This version of the CASEID is a character variable,  
instead of a numeric variable.

1,113 cases

Data type: character

Record/columns: 1/5-10

## Attitudes About Government Spending

### spend: Military spending

This country faces many problems, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems. For each one, please tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on them, too little money, or about the right amount.

First, how about spending on the military, armaments, and defense?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
59.7	653	1	Too much
34.9	382	3	About right
5.4	59	5	Too little
	17	8	Don't know
	2	9	Refused
-----			
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Missing-data codes: 8,9  
 Record/column: 1/40

### spend2: Urban problems spending

How about spending on solving the problems of the big cities?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
6.6	71	1	Too much
27.2	291	3	About right
66.1	706	5	Too little
	41	8	Don't know
	4	9	Refused
-----			
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Missing-data codes: 8,9  
 Record/column: 1/44

**spend3: Crime reduction spending**

How about spending on halting the rising crime rate?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
3.7	40	1	Too much
26.0	281	3	About right
70.3	758	5	Too little
	31	8	Don't know
	3	9	Refused

-----  
100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
Missing-data codes: 8,9  
Record/column: 1/48

**spend4: Welfare spending**

How about spending on welfare or public assistance for poor people?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
19.6	212	1	Too much
32.5	352	3	About right
47.9	518	5	Too little
	29	8	Don't know
	2	9	Refused

-----  
100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
Missing-data codes: 8,9  
Record/column: 1/52

## Experiment on Equal Opportunity

There were two versions of the question 'eqopp'. The content of the random number variable 'eqrandom' indicates which version of 'eqopp' each respondent was asked.

### eqopp: Eq opp for Blks/Wmen not job of govt

While equal opportunity for [black and minorities / women] to succeed is important, it's not really the government's job to guarantee it.

Would you say that you basically agree or basically disagree with that statement?

(The wording of this item depends on the random variable 'eqrandom'.)

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
48.3	525	1	Agree
51.7	562	5	Disagree
	18	8	Don't know
	8	9	Refused

-----  
100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
Missing-data codes: 8,9  
Record/column: 1/56

### eqrandom: Random number variable for eqopp

The values of this variable were generated at random.

If this variable equals 1, eqopp asks about 'blacks and minorities'.  
If this variable equals 2, eqopp asks about 'women'.

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
49.1	547	1	Blacks
50.9	566	2	Women

-----  
100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
Record/column: 1/60

## Political Ideology and Party

### ideo: Political ideology in general

In general, when it comes to politics, do you usually think of yourself as a liberal, a conservative, a moderate, or what?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
35.3	360	1	Liberal
27.1	276	3	Conservative
37.6	383	5	Moderate
	59	7	Never think of myself in those terms
	20	8	Don't know
	15	9	Refused
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Maximum code defined as valid: 5  
 Missing-data codes: 8,9  
 Record/column: 1/64

### party: Party identification

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
26.0	265	1	Republican
45.1	460	3	Democrat
28.9	295	5	Independent
	64	6	No preference
	9	7	Other
	3	8	Don't know
	17	9	Refused
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Maximum code defined as valid: 5  
 Missing-data codes: 8,9  
 Record/column: 1/68



## Demographic Variables

### age: Age of respondent in years

How old were you on your last birthday?

1,113 cases (Range of valid codes: 18-97)

Data type: numeric

Missing-data code: 99

Record/columns: 1/3-4

### educ: Education in years of schooling

What is the highest grade of school or year of college you COMPLETED?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.2	2	0	
0.3	3	2	
0.2	2	3	
0.4	4	4	
0.4	4	5	
0.4	4	6	
0.3	3	7	
1.2	13	8	thru 8th
1.0	11	9	
1.5	17	10	
1.1	12	11	
19.7	217	12	HS grad
8.4	92	13	
16.8	185	14	
7.7	85	15	
21.0	231	16	Col grad
19.5	215	17	
	13	99	Refused
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric

Maximum code defined as valid: 17

Missing-data code: 99

Record/columns: 1/19-20

**employed: Employment status**

We'd like to know if you are now employed full-time, employed part-time, on temporary layoff, unemployed and looking for work, retired, a student, (a housewife), or what?

IF R ASKS: By full-time, we mean 35 or more hours per week.

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
59.8	658	10	Fulltime
9.0	99	15	Parttime
0.5	6	20	Laidoff
2.8	31	40	Unemployed
11.5	126	50	Retired
0.6	7	60	Permanently disabled
0.5	6	65	Temporarily disabled
6.4	70	70	Keep house
8.5	93	80	Student
0.4	4	90	Other
	13	99	Refused
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Missing-data code: 99  
 Record/columns: 1/23-24

**gender: Gender of respondent**

CODE OR ASK AS NEEDED: What sex are you?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
46.5	517	1	Male
53.5	596	2	Female
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Record/column: 1/28

**income:** Income of household

(This is the income summary variable, giving household income range, determined from a series of questions about whether income is above or below certain figures.  
The range '15-25' means, for example, that household income is above \$15,000 but less than \$25,000.)

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
13.3	137	1	< 15
2.1	22	2	15
13.1	135	3	15- 25
1.7	17	4	25
15.0	154	5	25- 35
4.0	41	6	35
7.8	80	7	35- 40
1.9	20	8	40
11.7	120	9	40- 50
2.0	21	10	50
27.5	283	11	50+
	5	81	
	1	82	
	5	83	
	7	88	Don't know
	1	91	
	13	92	
	1	94	
	50	99	Refused
-----	-----		
100.0	1,113	cases	

Data type: numeric  
 Maximum code defined as valid: 11  
 Missing-data codes: 88,99  
 Record/columns: 1/31-32

**marital: Marital status**

Are you now married, or are you living with someone in a marriage-like relationship, widowed, divorced, or have you never been married?

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
44.2	486	1	Married
7.1	78	2	Like married
6.6	73	3	Widowed
3.4	37	4	Separated
12.6	138	5	Divorced
26.1	287	6	Never married
	1	8	Don't know
	13	9	Refused

-----  
 100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
 Missing-data codes: 8,9  
 Record/column: 1/36

**race: Race or ethnic group**

What race or ethnic group do you consider yourself?

(If necessary: We mean white, black, Asian, Mexican-American Native American, or what?)

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
71.6	794	1	White
13.4	149	2	Black
5.5	61	3	Hispanic
0.4	4	4	Native American
6.6	73	5	Asian
1.4	16	6	Filipino
0.5	5	7	Volunteered: Jewish
0.6	7	8	Other
	4	99	Refused

-----  
 100.0 1,113 cases

Data type: numeric  
 Missing-data codes: 88,99  
 Record/columns: 1/71-72

<b><i>Weight Variable</i></b>
-------------------------------

<b>casewt: Overall sampling weight</b>
--

(Overall sampling weight. This weight adjusts for sampling stratum, number of adults in the selected household, and the number of telephone lines into the selected household. The weight is scaled so that the total number of weighted cases equals the number of unweighted cases -- 1113.)

%	N	VALUE	LABEL
0.2	2	0.107	
0.4	4	0.160	
0.2	2	0.214	
12.1	135	0.321	
0.4	5	0.428	
1.0	11	0.481	
34.6	385	0.641	
0.3	3	0.802	
4.7	52	0.962	
0.1	1	1.069	
0.1	1	1.123	
34.9	388	1.283	
0.4	5	1.604	
7.5	84	1.924	
2.9	32	2.566	
0.3	3	3.207	
-----			
100.0	1,113		cases

Data type: numeric  
 Decimals: 3  
 Record/columns: 1/11-16

## ***Sample Design***

The Race and Politics survey was a random-digit telephone survey of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older living in the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area. Operationally, the sampling frame include all telephone numbers within the 415 area code. In 1986 this area code included the counties of San Francisco, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa, and San Mateo.

Telephone numbers identified on the Bellcore tape as being from the cities of Oakland and Richmond were sampled at twice the rate as telephone numbers in the rest of the Bay Area. Those cities have a relatively high proportion of black residents, and the purpose of oversampling those cities was to increase the proportion of blacks in the sample. The sampling weight adjusts for this oversampling of those two cities.

Within each selected household all adults over the age of 18 were enumerated. One of the enumerated adults was selected at random to be interviewed for this study. Many calls were made in order to interview the one selected person in each sampled household. No substitutions were allowed. Interviews were completed with 1,113 persons. The response rate was 68.1 percent.

## ***Calculation of Weights***

The data file includes a variable 'casewt', which adjusts for unequal probabilities of selection between respondents. There are three components to this weight variable:

- (1) Since residents of Oakland and Richmond were oversampled by a factor of two, the weight for respondents from those cities included a factor to adjust for that oversampling. If  $S$  is the stratum factor,  $S$  is .5 for respondents from Oakland and Richmond; otherwise,  $S$  is 1.
- (2) Since only one adult was selected from each household, the probability of selection of each adult is  $1/P$ , where  $P$  is the number of adult persons in the household. The corresponding weight factor for each respondent, consequently, is  $P$ .
- (3) Those households with more than one telephone line have a greater chance of being selected. The probability is proportional to  $T$ , where  $T$  is the number of lines. The corresponding weight factor is  $1/T$ .

The sampling weight for each case on the data file (casewt) is  $k*S*P/T$ , where  $k$  is a constant to scale the weight so that the weighted number of cases equals the unweighted number of cases (1,113).