SETUPS Exercise 1 Due: January 29

Submit electronic copy to D2L dropbox by 3:15 on January 29 to receive credit. Bring printed copy to class on January 29.

The main web address for the SETUPS website at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SETUPS/

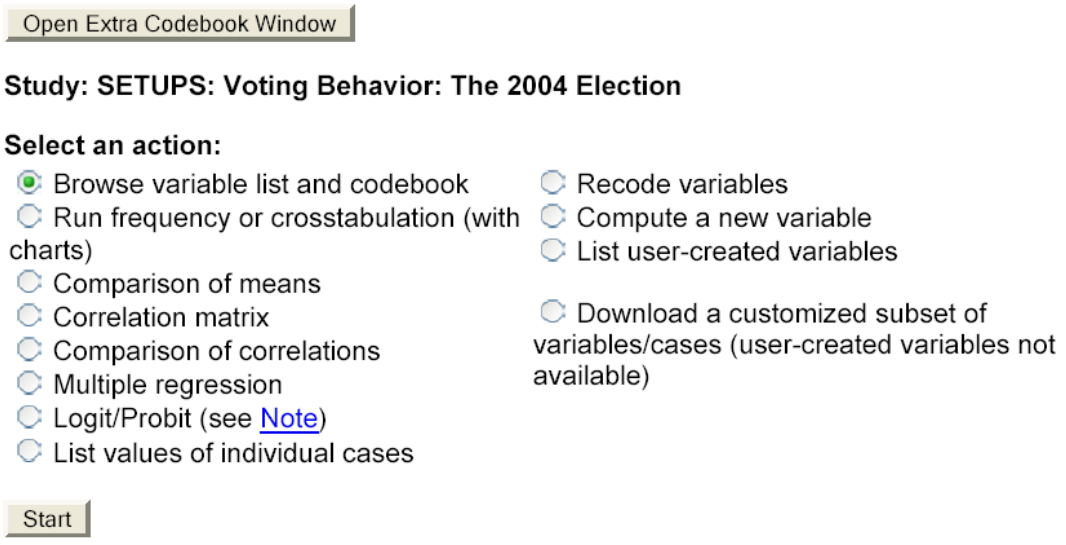
At some point, you will be asked to log in. Use your University of Arizona e-mail address as your login and then makeup a password. Write down this password to use in future assignments. Also at some point you will be asked to check off a user agreement. Do so.

You will need a Codebook to complete the exercises and your term paper. Click on "The Codebook." On the right-hand side of the screen is a place to open up a pdf version of the codebook.

After printing the codebook or saving it on your computer, proceed to do the analysis.

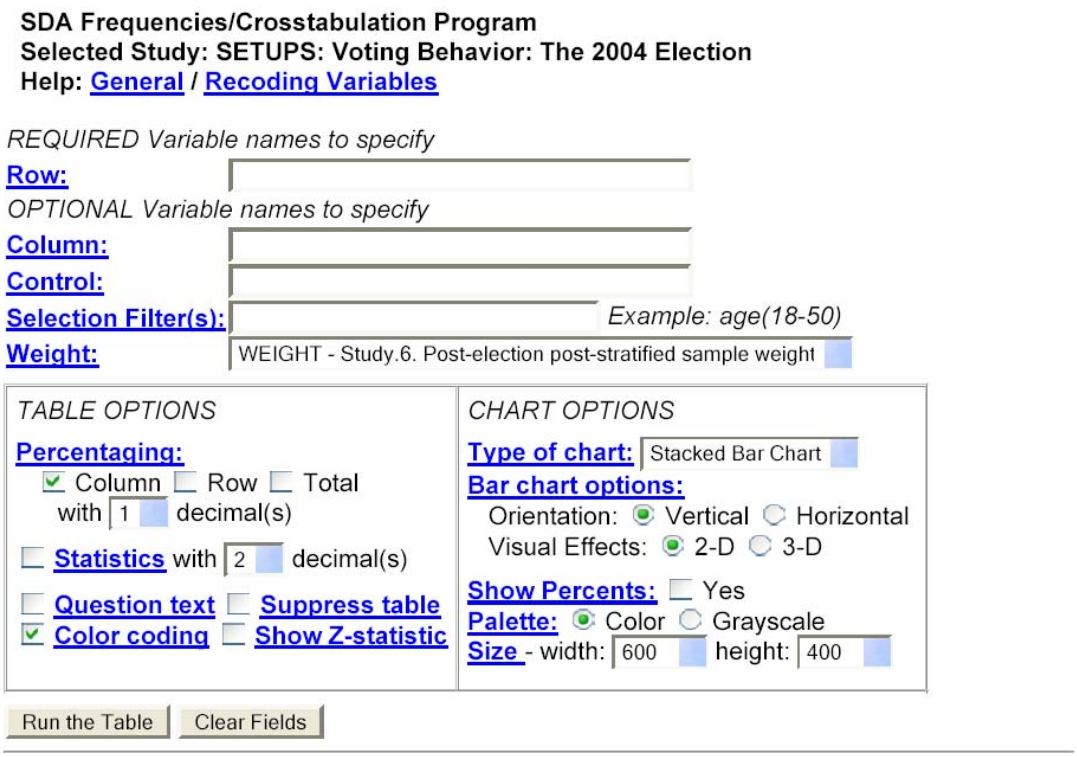
Click on "Analysis Exercises" then
Click on "Exercise 1"
Click on "Create Table 1A"

Your screen should look like this. We will call this the "main menu screen"



Select "Run frequency or crosstabulation (with charts)" and click "Start."

You will see the following screen, which we will call the "command menu screen."



Look in your codebook to find the variable number for ideology. You should see that it is listed as V068. Enter V068 in the row column in above screen. Under type of chart, use the scroll down button to find "bar chart." Click "run the table."

You will now have a screen that presents you with the raw number and percentage in each of the 7 categories of ideology. You also will see a bar chart that represents these frequencies.

Look first at the Frequency Distribution listing. From the upper left hand corner, it tells you the "cells contain" and indicates that the first number in each cell is the column percent and the second number is "N of cases." The "N of cases" is the raw number of people in the survey who gave each answer. The column percent takes these raw numbers and divides them by the total number of people who gave answers to this question. Thus, the 25 people who answered "very liberal" divided by the total number of people who answered this question (811) gives a percentage of 3.1.

Fill in the following chart with the numbers on screen. Also calculate the cumulative percent by adding the total from the previous percent columns.

	N of cases	Percent	Cumulative percent (hint: you need to add this column yourself)
Very liberal	25	3.1	3.1
Liberal	89	10.9	14 (hint: 3.1 + 10.9 = 14)
Slightly liberal	84	10.4	24.4
Moderate			
Slightly conservative			
Conservative			
Very Conservative			
Column Total	811	100	100

Which one of the seven categories has the most respondents (that is the category with the largest number under the "N of cases" column heading)? _____
What is the percent of respondents in this category? _____
The category with the most respondents is called the **modal** category.

You can use the cumulative percentage column to find the **median** category. The median category is the response that falls in the middle of the distribution. If there were lots of categories and only one respondent in each category, the median category would be the individual who falls exactly in the middle of the ranking – there would be as many people ranked above as below this individual. With a limited number of categories and many respondents, there will be many people in each of the categories. So the median category has approximately the same number of people above as below it. To identify the median category, select the category where the cumulative percentage first exceeds 50%.

Which of the seven categories is the median category? _____

Now look at the bar chart.

The bar that is the highest will be the modal category.

What category is the modal category according to the bar chart? _____
Is this the same as the modal category based on the frequency distribution? Yes / No

Look at the shape of the bar chart.

Where are the most respondents located? _____
Where are the fewest respondents located? _____

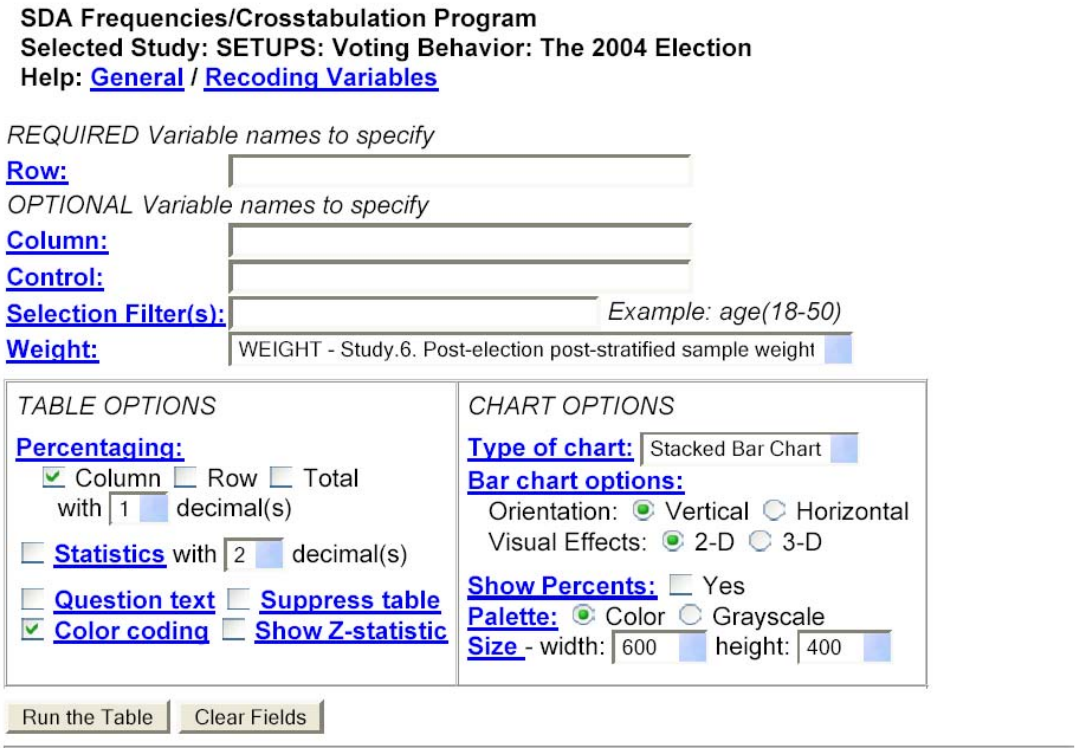
Is the distribution symmetrical? That is, are there approximately the same number of respondents on the left-hand side as on the right-hand side of the chart? _____

Draw a curved line over the distribution. Make the curve as "straight" as possible by getting close to but not being exactly on top of each of the bar columns. What does this curved line look like?

Now we will look at the distribution for partisanship. Look in the codebook for the variable number for Party Identification.

The variable number for Party Identification is __V_____

Use the "back key" to return to the command screen.



Fill in the variable number for party identification in the row space and choose bar chart from the type of chart space. Click "run the table."

Fill in the following chart

	N of cases	Percent	Cumulative percent
Strong Democrat	168	16.1	16.1
Weak Democrat	156	14.9	31
Independent Democrat			
Independent			
Independent Republican			
Weak Republican			
Strong Republican			
Column Total	1049	100	100

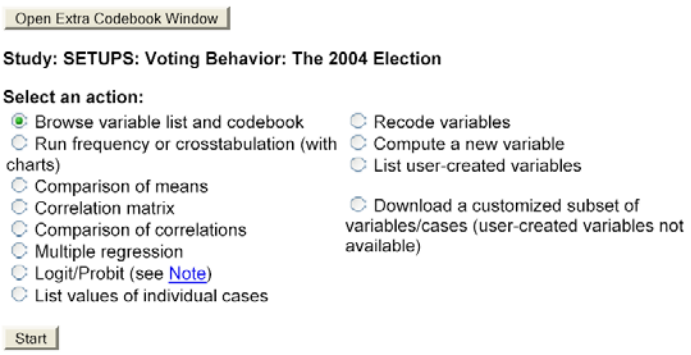
What category is the modal category? _____ (Hint: sometimes there are two modal categories)
What category is the median category? _____
Did more people give an answer to the question on ideology or the question on party identification? _____

Now look at the bar chart.

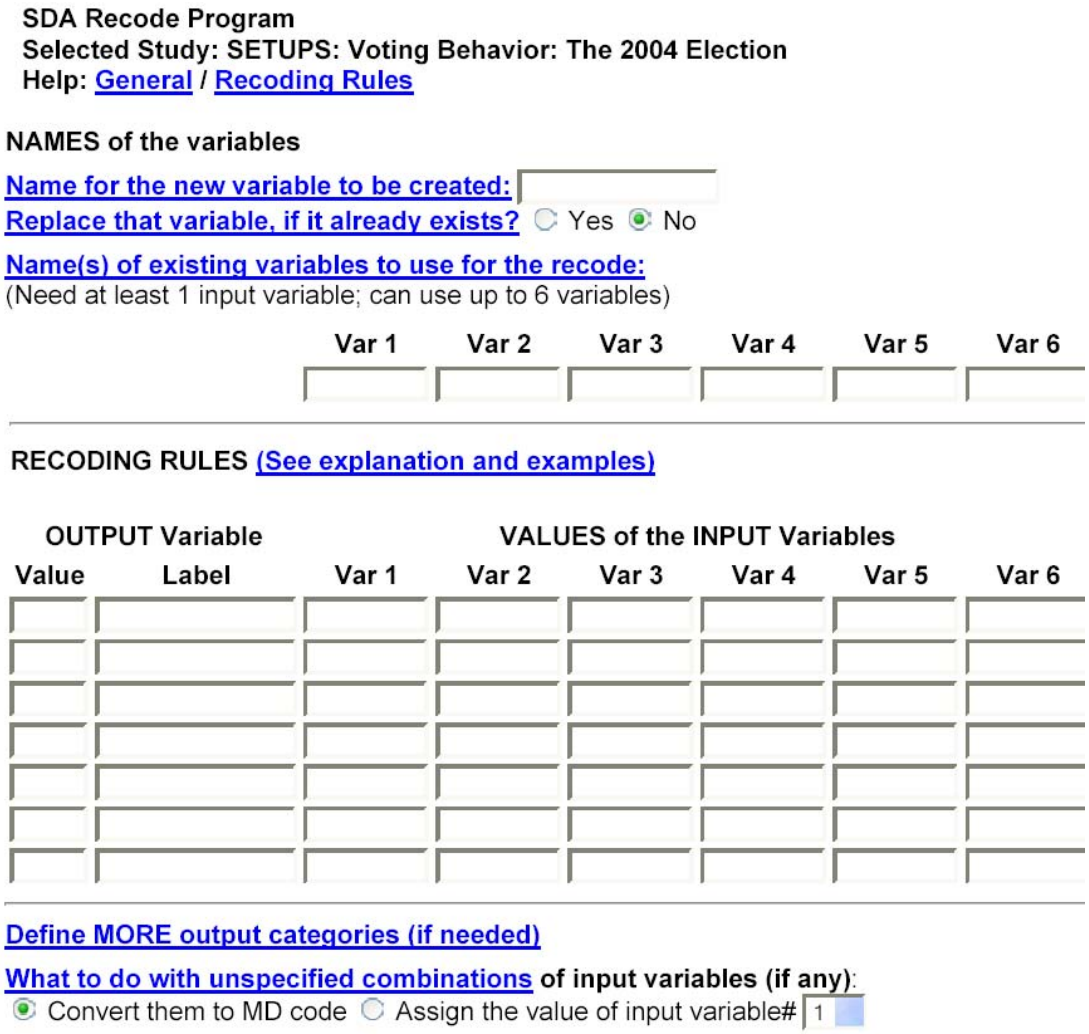
Does this bar chart have a shape similar to the bar chart from ideology? _____
How would you describe the look of the bar chart for partisanship?

So far, we have looked at the responses as people gave them. Sometimes it is easier to analyze responses if we collapse the responses into fewer categories. For example, we may think it would be beneficial to look at people as liberal, moderates and conservatives rather than for the seven categories from very liberal to very conservative. When we reduce the number of categories, this is called "recoding." To recode a variable return to the main menu screen by clicking the back key twice.

You should be back at this screen.



This time click on "recode variables," and then on "Start." You will then see the following screen.



To recode the ideology variable, type a new name in the "name for the new variable to be created." You can put any name in this block that you want, as long as it is relatively short and something that you can remember. A good piece of advice is to write this new variable name in your codebook next to the old variable that is being recoded. (The computer program does remember these new recoded variables, so you can use them again in future exercises.)

We are only going to recode one variable, so under "Var 1" enter v068 (the variable number for ideology).

There are a number of options for recoding. You could collapse very liberal, liberal and slightly liberal into one category; moderate into a second category; and slightly conservative, conservative and very conservative into a third category.

You could collapse very liberal and liberal into one category; slightly liberal, moderate and slightly conservative into a second category; and conservative and very conservative into a third category.

We will do the first option for now. You type the new value (any number will do, but we will use the easy ones of 1, 2, 3, etc), give a label to this new category, and then under "Var 1" list the categories from the original variable (here v068) that you wish to collapse in each category. Fill out the screen to look like below except that you need your own unique name under the "name for the new variable to be created," or in other words, you cannot type in x435-ideor. Make up another name.

SDA Recode Program
Selected Study: SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 2004 Election
Help: General / Recoding Rules

NAMES of the variables

Name for the new variable to be created: x435-ideor
Replace that variable, if it already exists? ○ Yes ◉ No

Name(s) of existing variables to use for the recode:
(Need at least 1 input variable; can use up to 6 variables)

Var 1	Var 2	Var 3	Var 4	Var 5	Var 6
v068					

RECODING RULES (See explanation and examples)

OUTPUT Variable		VALUES of the INPUT Variables					
Value	**Label**	**Var 1**	**Var 2**	**Var 3**	**Var 4**	**Var 5**	**Var 6**
1	liberal	1,2,3					
2	moderate	4					
3	conserv	5,6,7					

Define MORE output categories (if needed)

What to do with unspecified combinations of input variables (if any):
◉ Convert them to MD code ○ Assign the value of input variable# 1

Click "start recoding." You should see the following screen.

SDA 2.1: Recode

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 2004 Election

Created Aug 04, 2006 (Fri 06:37 PM EDT)

Variables

Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset
Output	**X435-IDEOR**		1-3		2
Input	**V068**	Ideology	1-7	9	1

Recode rules

```
Input1:  V068    label: Ideology

    Output       Input1
         1        1,2,3
         2            4
         3        5,6,7
```

Description of the derived variable

X435-IDEOR

Percent	N	Value	Label
25.8	213	**1**	liberal
31.4	259	**2**	moderate
42.7	352	**3**	conserv
	242	**.**	(No Data)
100.0	**1,066**		**Total**

Allocation of cases

Valid cases in new variable	824
Cases set to missing-data code	242
Total cases	*1,066*

Datasets

1	/SDA-SETUPS/SETUPS/04245-0001
2	/tmp/SDA-SETUPS/04245-0001

CSM, UC Berkeley

Fill in the following chart: (Skip the missing, or "No Data" cases)

	N of cases	Percent	Cumulative percent
Liberal	213	25.8	25.8
Moderate			
Conservative			
Column Total	811	100	100

What is the modal category in this chart? _____
What is the median category in this chart? _____

Do you think that this recoded chart accurately reflects the pattern in the original, unrecorded data?

Now, recode the party identification variable into three categories. Collapse categories 1, 2, and 3 into a category of "Democrats"; category 4 into a category of "independents"; and categories 5,6, and 7 into a category of "Republicans." Remember to choose a unique name for your new variable, and to write this name into your codebook for future use.

Fill out the following chart:

	N of cases	Percent	Cumulative percent
Democrat	504	48.1	48.1
Independent			
Republican			
Column Total	1049	100	100

What is the modal category in this chart? _____
What is the median category in this chart? _____

To obtain a bar chart of this new party identification variable, return to the main menu screen and click on "run frequencies or crosstabulations." Fill in your new variable name in the "row" space and select "bar chart" from the scroll down menu.

Describe the distribution that you see in this bar chart?

That's all. Close out the program.