CODEBOOK: The Public's Increasing Punitiveness and Its Influence on Mass Incarceration in the United States

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Abstract

This Codebook describes the variables necessary to replicate the analyses in:

> Enns, Peter K. 2014. "The Public's Increasing Punitiveness and Its Influence on Mass Incarceration in the United States." *American Journal of Political Science*.

If you utilize these data, in addition to citing Enns (2014*a*), please cite the original sources of the data as appropriate.

The data and replication files are available for download at `http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/Enns` and `http://thedata.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/ajps`.

Variables

1. **year:** Ranges from 1952 to 2010.

2. **incarrate:** The rate (per 100,000) of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online*. Table 6.28.2010. (`http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282010.csv`).

3. **punitiveness:** A measure of the public's support for being tough on crime, based on 33 different survey questions asked 381 times. See Enns (2014*a*) and Enns (2014*b*) for a full discussion of this measure.

4. **crimerate:** A composite measure of the violent and property crime rate. The data used to generate this measure come from Table 3.106.2010 of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online* (http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t31062010.csv) and from Tables 2/1 and 2/15 in the 1973 Office of Management and Budget Social Indicators. See Enns (2014*a*) for a full discussion of this measure.

5. **drugmortrate:** A measure of illegal drug use based on the drug mortality rate. The data used to generate the annual rate of drug mortalities come from the Center for Disease Control Compressed Mortality Database (`http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html`) and the Vital Statistics of the United States (`http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm`). The drug mortality rate is calculated based on the adult population, ages 14 to 65. The population data come from the U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003 (`http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/hist_stats.html`) and the U.S. Census Bureau Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age (`http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/population/estimates_and_projections_by_age_sex_raceethnicity.html`). See Enns (2014*b*) for a full discussion of this measure.

6. **inequality:** A measure of inequality based on the family income share received by the top 5% of income earners divided by the share received by the bottom quintile. The data come from Table F-2 of the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements (`http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/families/index.html`).

7. **repstrength:** A summary measure of Republican strength based on whether the president is a Republican or Democrat and the proportion of Republicans in Congress. The measure codes Republican presidents as 1 (and Democratic presidents as 0) and then adds this number to the proportion of Republicans (among Republicans and Democrats) in the House and the Senate. House and Senate data come from `http://history.house.gov/Institution/Party-Divisions/Party-Divisions/` and `http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/history/one_item_and_teasers/partydiv.htm`, respectively.

8. **conghear_crime:** The percent of congressional hearings devoted to criminal issues. The congressional hearings data come from the Policy Agendas Project (`http://www.policyagendas.org/`). To limit the focus to congressional hearings on crimi-

nal issues, I used the general topic "Law, Crime, and Family Issues" but excluded the subtopic "Family Issues."[1]

9. **rephmaj:** The proportion of Republicans in the U.S. House (out of Democrats and Republicans). Data come from `http://history.house.gov/Institution/Party-Divisions/Party-Divisions/`.

10. **repsenmaj:** The proportion of Republicans in the U.S. Senate (out of Democrats and Republicans). Data come from `http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/history/one_item_and_teasers/partydiv.htm`.

References

Enns, Peter K. 2014*a*. "The Public's Increasing Punitiveness and Its Influence on Mass Incarceration in the United States." *American Journal of Political Science* .

Enns, Peter K. 2014*b*. "Supplementary/Online Appendix for: The Public's Increasing Punitiveness and Its Influence on Mass Incarceration in the United States." *American Journal of Political Science* .

[1]The data were originally collected by Frank R. Baumgartner and Bryan D. Jones, with the support of National Science Foundation (NSF) grant number SBR 9320922, and were distributed through the Department of Government at the University of Texas at Austin and/or the Department of Political Science at Penn State University. Neither NSF nor the original collectors of the data bear any responsibility for the analysis reported here.