Codebook for "Perceptions of Partisanship in Local American Politics"
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id: survey unique identifier

wave: survey wave (1 = April 2022 wave; 2 = June 2023 wave)

weight: survey weight (based on city-level Census data)

duration: length of survey in seconds

citycode: location of survey respondent
14 = Buffalo; 19 = Philadelphia; 28 = Charlotte; 32 = Jacksonville; 38 = Memphis; 40 = Louisville; 43 = Columbus; 46 = Indianapolis; 53 = Milwaukee; 60 = Chicago; 67 = Wichita; 68 = Omaha; 70 = New Orleans; 74 = Tulsa; 78 = Austin; 80 = Colorado Springs; 85 = Tucson; 89 = Las Vegas; 92 = San Diego; 97 = Portland

philly_error: data can't be used due to programming error[1]

zip: postal code at R's residence

age: R's age

income4: R's household income level
0 = Less than 25K; 1 = 25-50K; 2 = 50-100K; 3 = 100K+

educ4: R's level of education
0 = HS or Less; 1 = Some college; 2 = College degree; 3 = Graduate degree

female: dummy: is R female?

urban: R's place type
0 = Rural; 1 = Suburban; 2 = Urban

pid7: 7-point party id scale (note: not asked in Wave 1)
0 = Strong Democrat; 1 = Weak Democrat; 2 = Independent, leans Democrat; 3 = Pure independent; 4 = Independent, leans Republican; 5 = Weak Republican; 6 = Strong Republican

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[1] Error in political knowledge response options identified while study was in the field; responses completed prior to this correction retained in dataset but not usable. Although this study does not use political knowledge questions, these observations excluded so that Philadelphia observations are not disproportionately large compared to other cities.

pid3: partisans plus party-adjacent ideologues (Wave 1 only)
0 = Democrat or [extremely] liberal independent; 1 = Republican or [extremely] conservative independent; 2 = All other Independent/others

pid3a: 3-category partisanship variable[2]
0 = Democrat; 1 = Republican; 2 = Independent

ideol: R's ideological self-identification (7-pt scale)
0 = Extremely liberal; 1 = Liberal; 2 = Slightly liberal; 3 = Moderate; 4 = Slightly conservative; 5 = Conservative; 6 = Extremely conservative

ethnicity: R's racial and ethnic self-identification
1 = Asian-American; 2 = Black; 3 = Hispanic; 4 = White; 5 = Other

homeown: dummy: does R own their home?

lived_res: how long has R lived in current residence?
0 = Less than one year; 1 = 1-5 years; 2 = 5-10 years; 3 = More than 10 years

lived_city: how long has R lived in city?
0 = Less than one year; 1 = 1-5 years; 2 = 5-10 years; 3 = More than 10 years

soc_usewe: R agreement that they use 'we' when discussing city
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Neutral; 3 = Agree; 4 = Strongly agree

soc_moveout: R agreement that they would like to move out of city
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Neutral; 3 = Agree; 4 = Strongly agree

soc_belong: R agreement that they feel they belong in city
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Neutral; 3 = Agree; 4 = Strongly agree

mun_id: municipal identity scale (sum of soc_usewe, soc_moveout, soc_belong)

mc_loctv: # of days per week R consumes local TV

mc_locpaper: # of days per week R consumes local newspaper

mc_cable: # of days per week R consumes cable TV

mc_natpaper: # of days per week R consumes national newspaper

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[2] Note: In Wave 1, this question is based on Lucid pre-screener question; in Wave 2, this is recode from pid7 question asked on survey proper.

loc_media: diff b/w local and national media consumption (sum of mc_loctv and mc_locpaper minus sum of mc_cable and mc_natpaper)

polknow_search: R likely searched on knowledge questions (correctly answered catch question, but not formatted in way flagged by filter)

eff_care: does R believe local gov cares what people like R think?
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Agree; 3 = Strongly agree

eff_resp: does R believe local gov is responsive to city?
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Agree; 3 = Strongly agree

eff_voice: does R believe they have voice in local gov decisions?
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Agree; 3 = Strongly agree

ext_eff: index of external efficacy (sum of eff_care, eff_resp, and eff_voice)

trust_loc: does R trust local govt to do what is right?
0 = Not at all; 1 = A little; 2 = Somewhat; 3 = A lot

partisan_loc: does R believe local politics is less partisan than national politics?
0 = Strongly disagree; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Agree; 3 = Strongly agree

partisan_loc_d: binary version of partisan_loc (0 = Disagree; 1 = Agree)

partisan_loc2: does R believe national or local politics is more partisan?
0 = Local politics much more partisan; 1 = Local politics somewhat more partisan; 2 = They are equally partisan; 3 = National politics somewhat more partisan; 4 = National politics much more partisan

partisan_loc3: does R believe national or local politics is more divisive?
0 = Local politics much more divisive; 1 = Local politics somewhat more divisive; 2 = They are equally divisive; 3 = National politics somewhat more divisive; 4 = National politics much more divisive

mayor_council: dummy: does city have mayor-council form of government?

np_elecs: dummy: does city have nonpartisan elections?

np_elecs2: alternative version of np_elecs

biden_pct: citywide Biden vote estimate (Warshaw and Tausanovitch 2022)

biden16_pct: citywide 2016 Democratic vote estimate (Warshaw and Tausanovitch 2022)

zcta_herf: racial diversity Herfindahl index in ZCTA (ACS 2020 5-year estimates)

References (including data in ancillary datasets)

Anzia, Sarah F. 2022. *Local Interests: Politics, Policy, and Interest Groups in US City Governments*. University of Chicago Press.

Silver, Nate. 2015. “The Most Diverse Cities Are Often the Most Segregated.” *Five Thirty Eight,* May 1.

Warshaw, Christopher, and Chris Tausanovitch. 2022. “Subnational Ideology and Presidential Vote Estimates.” https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/BQKU4M.