Codebook for Replication data for Pierce et al., "Is there Linkage Between State Citizen Civility & State Legislative Civility?"

Updated 6/25/24

Variable name in the text	**Variable name in "Pierce et al. replication data.dta"**	**Sources and notes**
Legislative civility	Civiltyindex	Values reflect the extent to which it is perceived that state legislators behave in a civil manner towards each other as reported by respondents to the National Survey of State Legislative Lobbyists. Specifically, the measure is derived from four items from the survey: (1) the legislature's quality of deliberation; (2) the prevailing level of civility in state legislative operations; (3) the general level of civility in their state; and (4) the general level of civility among state legislators across the nation. Higher values reflect higher degrees of reported legislator civility.
Citizen civility	citizen_civil	Values reflect the extent to which it is perceived by respondents to the NSSL that a state's citizens are civil. We calculated the percentage of the NSSLL survey respondents who ranked their own state citizens as being "civil" or "very civil."
Citizen sociability	factor1	Individual state scores were derived from the first factor in the factor analysis presented in Table 1. Higher scores on this measure reflect less rudeness and more happiness in each state.
%Rude drivers state score	perc_rude_drivers	https://insurify.com/insights/states-with-the-rudest-drivers/ (accessed 10/6/22) Data were collected by *Insurify* which is car insurance comparison website from over 2 million insurance applications. Drivers who indicated they had any of the following driving infractions were classified as being "rude drivers": failure to yield violations (failure to yield the right of way, failure to yield to a pedestrian), failure to stop violations (failure to stop for a red light, school bus, or stop sign), improper backing, passing where prohibited, tailgating, street racing, and hit-and-runs. Values were then

Variable name in the text	Variable name in "Pierce et al. replication data.dta"	Sources and notes
		tabulated to generate the percentage of individuals in each state classified as "rude drivers."
Unfriendly state rank	unfriendly_rank	https://web.archive.org/web/20190823043611/https://bigseventravel.com/2019/08/the-50-friendliest-states-in-america/ (accessed 10/27/22). Data were collected from the website *Big 7 Travel* via polling of its readers. Participants in the poll reported on their experiences in services rendered in the major cities of each state focusing on the friendliness of service providers.
Rude customer service state rank	rude_cust_rank	https://bestlifeonline.com/rudest-state-in-america/ (accessed 10/6/22). Data were collected from *LivePerson*, an online customer service chat service. Individuals who cursed during the chat were classified as rude customers. Values were then generated to create a rank for each state.
Emotional happiness state rank	happy_emo	https://wallethub.com/edu/happiest-states/6959 (accessed 10/6/22) The measure is based on Sharecare's Community Well-Being Index, defined as a compilation of survey-based data on adults' sense of purposefulness, described as "Liking what you do each day and being motivated to achieve your goals." The index is derived from the measures of self-reported effects of disease on personal happiness, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), the prevalence of adult depression, social well-being, alcohol abuse, adequate sleep rates, feelings of being active and productive, the number of days being mentally unhealthy, and exposure to food insecurity. Many items relate to data collected in periodic community health surveys developed by public health researchers.
Happy in work state rank	happy_work	https://wallethub.com/edu/happiest-states/6959 (accessed 10/6/22) Scores were derived from Gallup's "State of the States" poll and measures the share of state residents who reported worrying about money every day for seven days prior to polling. The state score also includes the use of measures of the states' unemployment

Variable name in the text	Variable name in "Pierce et al. replication data.dta"	Sources and notes
		rates from *Monster* and *Brandwatch's Job Happiness Report*. Each state received a ratio score which was derived from the number of people who love their jobs / number of people who hate their jobs. It also includes the number of hours individuals work, the proportion of households earning more than $75,000 per annum, and the proportion of state residents who worry about money, state income growth and median credit scores.
Happy in community state rank	happy_comm	https://wallethub.com/edu/happiest-states/6959 (accessed 10/6/22) Scores were derived from the state's volunteer rate, days of fair weather, amount of leisure time spent each day, divorce rate, and safety (absence of harmful preventable accidents).
Legislative polarization	Polarization	Shor, Boris, 2020, "Aggregate State Legislator Shor-McCarty Ideology Data, July 2020 update", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/AP54NE, Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:PPNnE2bgMV3PZ8nP1fJtxg== [fileUNF] (accessed 8/11/22). Values reflect the ideological distance between the median ideological score for members of both political parties in each legislative chamber for each state, summed across the two chambers in the state. Higher scores reflect greater ideological polarization in the two legislative chambers in the state. Data are for 2018.
Economic inequality	economicinequality	Kettler, Jaclyn J.; Fowler, Luke; Witt, Stephanie L., 2021, "Replication Data for: Is It Us? Is It Them? Or Is It This Place? Predicting Civility in State Legislatures", https://doi.org/10.15139/S3/MEGLGH, UNC Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:vRS1ExdJt2vcZYyT556eCw== [fileUNF] (accessed 2/21/22). Values reflect the Gini coefficient for each state in as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.
Term Limits	term_limits_di	National Conference of State Legislatures. 2015. *The Term Limited States*. Available at https://www.ncsl.org/research/about-state-legislatures/chart-of-term-limits-states.aspx (accessed 1/28/20).

Variable name in the text	**Variable name in "Pierce et al. replication data.dta"**	**Sources and notes**
		This is a dichotomous variable with "1" indicating some sort of term limit imposed on legislators (either as consecutive years of service or as a lifetime ban after serving a total number of years) and "0" indicated the presence of no term limits for legislators.
%Minority population	st_perc_min	KFF. 2022. *Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity*. Available at https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/distribution-by-raceethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D (accessed 10/6/22). Values are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008-2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.
Republican Control	Repub_Control	National Conference of State Legislatures. 2019. *2018 State & Legislative Partisan Composition*. Available at http://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/Elections/Legis_Control_011018_26973.pdf (accessed 12/19/19). This is a dichotomous variable with "1" indicating Republican control of both chambers of the legislature and the governor's office and "0" indicating at least one institution controlled by Democrats.
Traditionalistic political culture	Elaz_Trad	Elazar, Daniel J. 1984. *American Federalism: A View from the States*. New York: Harper and Row.
Moralistic political culture	Elaz_Moral	Elazar, Daniel J. 1984. *American Federalism: A View from the States*. New York: Harper and Row.
Legislative professionalization	mds1	Bowen, Daniel, and, Zachary. Greene. 2014, "Legislative Professionalism Component Scores, V1.1.1", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/27595, Harvard Dataverse, V3, UNF:6:ytWAFEgnSWO4LazQsoDY2Q== [fileUNF] (accessed 2/24/22).

Variable name in the text	Variable name in "Pierce et al. replication data.dta"	Sources and notes
		Data are from 2014, the most recent year available and reflect Bowen and Green's (2014) variable "mds1."