Register

Study Information

Title:
Provide the working title of your study. It may be the same title that you submit for publication of your final manuscript, but this is not a requirement.

Anxious Voters in the 2016 U.S. Election: An Analysis of How They Decided from the ERPC2016

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Research Questions:
Please list each research question included in this study.

How did anxiety influence voters' decisions in the 2016 presidential election?

Hypotheses:
For each of the research questions listed in the previous section, provide one or multiple specific and testable hypotheses. Please state if the hypotheses are directional or non-directional. If directional, state the direction. A predicted effect may also be appropriate here.

When voters are more anxious about their own party's candidate, the effect of partisanship on vote choice will weaken relative to less anxious voters. That is, there will be a negative interaction effect between anxiety and partisanship in predicting vote choice. The baseline effect of partisanship on vote choice for a non-anxious voter ought to be positive, with partisans tending to choose their own party's candidate, but this effect will be dampened among anxious voters.

Additionally, voters who are anxious about their own party's candidate will put greater weight on candidate issue positions and evaluation of candidate personal qualities in their vote choice than less anxious voters. In other words there will be positive interaction effects between anxiety and issue similarity as well as anxiety and evaluation of candidate personal qualities.

Variables

Measured variables:
Describe each variable that you will use in your analysis. This will include outcome measures as well as any predictors or covariates.

Outcome measure: presidential vote choice (postvote_presvtwho) recoded 1=Trump, 0=Clinton. All other responses will be deleted.

Predictors:
* Partisanship on a 7-point scale from 0 (Strong Democrat) to 6 (Strong Republican). Independents who do not lean towards either party will be excluded. (Listed variables in the codebook are ptyid_rptyid, ptyid_strptyid, and ptyid_leanpty. In the 2012 study, these variables were combined into a 7-point scale named pid_x, which I will use if available.)
* Candidate personal qualities: I will record counts of the number of items stated as "likes" and "dislikes" for each candidate. Eight variables are needed here. Four simply record whether the respondent had anything to say on the subject (candlike_likedpc, candlike_likerpc, candlike_disldpc, and candlike_dislrpc), so these allow coding counts of 0. The other four are a text list of what was said (candlike_likewhatdpc, candlike_likewhatrpc, candlike_dislwhatdpc, and candlike_dislwhatrpc), which I can count using text delimiters in R.
* Issue proximity: I will record the sum of the absolute differences between respondent self-placement on six issues, and respondent placement of each candidate on the issue. For each issue, I include the difference from Clinton minus the difference from Trump. The six issues and three corresponding variables for each are the spending-services scale (spsrvpr_ssself, spsrvpr_ssdpc, and spsrvpr_ssrpc), defense spending (defsppr_self, defsppr_dpc, and defsppr_rpc), health insurance provision (inspre_self, inspre_dpc,and inspre_rpc), the guaranteed job and standard of living scale (guarpr_self, guarpr_dpc, and guarpr_rpc), aid to blacks (aidblack_self, aidblack_dpc, and aidblack_rpc), and the environment-jobs scale (envjob_self, envjob_dpc, and envjob_rpc).
* Emotion towards candidate: I will construct a measurement model of anxiety the respondent feels towards the candidate of his or her own party. This will

be based on a factor analysis of five variables for each candidate. Each variable uses two measures: one for whether the respondent feels the emotion at all (if not, they will be coded "never" on the continuum) and the other for how often they feel the emotion if they do feel it (forming a 5-point scale). For Hillary Clinton the variables are how often the respondent feels angry (candaff_angdpc and candaff_angdpcoft), hopeful (candaff_hpdpc and candaff_hpdpcoft), afraid (candaff_afrdpc and candaff_afrdpcoft), proud (candaff_prddpc and candaff_prddpcoft), and disgusted (candaff_disgdpc and candaff_disgdpcoft) about Clinton. For Donald Trump, we again have how often the respondent feels angry (candaff_angrpc and candaff_angrpcoft), hopeful (candaff_hprpc and candaff_hprpcoft), afraid (candaff_afrrpc and candaff_afrrpcoft), proud (candaff_prdrpc and candaff_prdrpcoft) and disgusted (candaff_disgdpc and candaff_disgdpcoft) about Trump.

Indices:

If any measurements are going to be combined into an index (or even a mean), what measures will you use and how will they be combined? Include either a formula or a precise description of your method. If your are using a more complicated statistical method to combine measures (e.g. a factor analysis), you can note that here, but describe the exact method in the analysis plan section.

I will create three indices as part of this analysis:
* Index of issue proximity: For the six issues for which respondents place themselves and the two candidates (services-spending, defense spending, health insurance, jobs/standard of living, assistance to blacks, and environment/jobs) and overall index of proximity will be constructed with absolute values of differences. This variable will be coded so that higher values mean a closer position to Trump and lower values mean a closer value to Clinton. The formula for each of the six issues is: |Clinton-Self| - |Trump-Self|. The scores for each of the six issues are summed-up to create one total measure. Afterwards, this variable will be normed so that it's minimum is 0 and its maximum is 1.
* Index of candidate personal qualities: Respondents are asked if there is anything they like and anything they dislike about Clinton and Trump, each. The data will include a list of everything the respondent said. Using R's "strsplit" command, I will count the number of comments they made in each category. With these counts, I will construct an overall index of candidate personal qualities, such that higher values indicate a more favorable balance towards Trump and lower values indicate a more favorable balance towards Clinton. The formula for this is: TrumpLikes + ClintonDislikes - TrumpDislikes + ClintonLikes. Afterwards, this variable will be normed so that it's minimum is 0 and its maximum is 1.
* Anxiety towards candidate of own party: Respondents are asked of each candidate whether and how often they feel five emotions towards the candidate (angry, hopeful, afraid, proud, and disgusted). For each respondent, the emotions the respondent feels towards the candidate of his or her own party will be used in a confirmatory factor analysis. Treating "angry" as an anchor variable to set the scale, I will construct a latent measure of anxiety towards the candidate of the respondent's own party.

Analysis Plan

Statistical models:

What statistical model will you use to test each hypothesis? Please include the type of model (e.g. ANOVA, multiple regression, SEM, etc.) and the specification of the model (this includes each variable that will be used as a predictor, outcome, or covariate). Please specify any interactions that will be tested and remember that any test not included here must be noted as an exploratory test in your final article.

I will estimate a Bayesian logistic regression that includes a measurement model for a latent variable. I describe the two components in turn:
(1) The first portion will simply be a logistic regression that models the probability of voting for Donald Trump relative to Hillary Clinton. The predictors of this model will be a constant, party identification, an issue proximity scale, a candidate personal quality scale, anxiety towards the candidate of one's own party, the interaction between partisanship and anxiety, the interaction between issue proximity and anxiety, and the interaction between candidate personal qualities and anxiety. I'll note that partisanship, issue proximity, and candidate personal qualities are all constructed so that higher values correspond to values that are more theoretically favorable to Trump, so for a respondent at the typical level of anxiety we would expect positive effects of these variables.
(2) The second portion is the measurement model of anxiety towards the candidate of the respondent's own party. For this, measures of how often the respondent feels angry, hopeful, afraid, proud, and disgusted towards his or her own party's candidate are each a function of the latent variable of anxiety. The variable "angry" is treated as an anchor variable that should have a positive factor loading with anxiety. Both prongs of this model are estimated simultaneously, with the latent value of anxiety going directly into the logistic regression model. By estimating simultaneously as part of a greater system, the uncertainty in the underlying variable of anxiety is accounted for in the logistic regression model.

Transformations:

If you plan on transforming, centering, recoding the data, or will require a coding scheme for categorical variables, please describe that process.

Partisanship on a 7-point scale, the final index of issue proximity, and the final candidate personal quality index all will be normed so that the minimum is 0 and the maximum is 1. For partisanship, independents who do not lean towards one party or the other have to be left out of the analysis because the key interactive variable is anxiety towards the candidate of one's own party--yet these respondents do not identify with a party in any way.

Additionally, all five emotion variables will be reversed in coding values so that higher values will mean the respondent reports feeling the emotion more frequently (as opposed to the default coding of less frequently). On the emotion variables, respondents who say "no" to an initial question of whether they ever feel a certain emotion will be recoded as saying "never" on the continuum of how often they feel an emotion. The emotion variables also will be normed so that the minimum is 0 and the maximum is 1.

Finally, presidential vote choice will be recoded so that 1=Trump and 0=Clinton. All other responses will be discarded.

Follow-up analyses:
If not specified previously, will you be conducting any confirmatory analyses to follow up on effects in your statistical model, such as subgroup analyses, pairwise or complex contrasts, or follow-up tests from interactions? Remember that any analyses not specified in this research plan must be noted as exploratory.

After the model estimation, I will construct the marginal effects of partisanship, issue proximity, and candidate personal preferences on the predicted probability of vote choice. These effects will be illustrated for voters who are at the minimum, mean, and maximum levels of anxiety.

Inference criteria:
What criteria will you use to make inferences? Please describe the information you will use (e.g. p-values, Bayes factors, specific model fit indices) as well as cut-off criterion where appropriate. Will you be using one- or two-tailed tests for each of your analyses? If you are comparing multiple conditions or testing multiple hypotheses, will you account for this?

I will construct 90% credible intervals using the 5th and 95th percentiles of my MCMC posterior samples.

Data exclusion:
How will you determine what data or samples, if any, to exclude from your analyses? How will outliers be handled?

I will exclude true independents from this analysis, because I need to be able to identify which presidential candidate is the voter's "own party" presidential candidate. Independents who lean towards one party will be included in the analysis (with the candidate of the party they lean towards treated as the "own party" candidate). I also will exclude respondents who did not report voting for either Trump or Clinton.

Missing data:
How will you deal with incomplete or missing data?

Listwise deletion.

Exploratory analysis:
If you plan to explore your data set to look for unexpected differences or relationships, you may describe those tests here. An exploratory test is any test where a prediction is not made up front, or there are multiple possible tests that you are going to use. A statistically significant finding in an exploratory test is a great way to form a new confirmatory hypothesis, which could be registered at a later time.

I would like to estimate a pooled measurement model of voter anxiety towards candidates in the 2012 and 2016 ANES. I expect that anxiety is generally higher in the 2016 election. The 2012 ANES has one fewer emotion variable than 2016 does. (2012 does not ask if respondents felt "disgusted.") Hence, any analysis comparing the two studies would have to use an abbreviated measurement model.

Other

Other:
If there is any additional information that you feel needs to be included in your preregistration, please enter it here.

Below I paste R code where I cleaned the 2012 ANES in the same way I intend to clean the 2016 ANES.
+ + + + + + +

```
#clean up
rm(list=ls())

#load packages
library(XLConnect)
library(foreign)
library(car)

#front matter
setwd("/Volumes/MONOGAN/psrsd/anxiety2016/data")

###OPEN ENDED RESPONSE MANAGEMENT###
text=readWorksheetFromFile("anes2012TS_openends.xlsx",sheet=1,header=TRUE)
#names(text)
#head(text)
```

```
#tail(text)
#text=subset(text.0,select=c(caseid,candlik_likewhatdpc))

##Democratic likes##
#examine, recode empty observations
text$candlik_likewhatdpc[1:6]
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_likewhatdpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]
text$candlik_likewhatdpc[text$candlik_likewhatdpc=="-1 Inapplicable"]=NA
text$candlik_likewhatdpc[text$candlik_likewhatdpc=="-7 Refused"]=NA
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_likewhatdpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]

#eliminate final statement of "no" further comment and other common problems
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern="no",replacement="",ignore.case=TRUE,x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)

#cut spaces, and turn verious delimiters into comma delimiters
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern=" ",replacement="",x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern="//",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern="[\\]",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern="-/-",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)
text$candlik_likewhatdpc=gsub(pattern=";",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatdpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc)

#check for empty strings, turn to missing
text$candlik_likewhatdpc[text$candlik_likewhatdpc ==""]=NA

#split the string
candlik_likewhatdpc.list=strsplit(text$candlik_likewhatdpc,split=","); head(candlik_likewhatdpc.list,13)

#count the number of comments, record in the data
count=as.numeric(lapply(candlik_likewhatdpc.list,length));count[1:13];length(count)
empty=as.numeric(lapply(lapply(candlik_likewhatdpc.list,'[[',1),is.na));empty[1:13];length(empty)
text$dem.like=count-empty
head(text$candlik_likewhatdpc);head(text$dem.like)
tail(text$candlik_likewhatdpc);tail(text$dem.like)

##Democratic dislikes##
#examine, recode empty observations
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc[1:6]
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc[text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=="-1 Inapplicable"]=NA
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc[text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=="-7 Refused"]=NA
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]

#eliminate final statement of "no" further comment and other common problems
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern="no",replacement="",ignore.case=TRUE,x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)

#cut spaces, and turn verious delimiters into comma delimiters
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern=" ",replacement="",x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern="//",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern="[\\]",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern="-/-",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc=gsub(pattern=";",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatdpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc)

#check for empty strings, turn to missing
text$candlik_dislwhatdpc[text$candlik_dislwhatdpc ==""]=NA

#split the string
candlik_dislwhatdpc.list=strsplit(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc,split=","); head(candlik_dislwhatdpc.list,13)

#count the number of comments, record in the data
count=as.numeric(lapply(candlik_dislwhatdpc.list,length));count[1:13];length(count)
empty=as.numeric(lapply(lapply(candlik_dislwhatdpc.list,'[[',1),is.na));empty[1:13];length(empty)
text$dem.dislike=count-empty
head(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc);head(text$dem.dislike)
tail(text$candlik_dislwhatdpc);tail(text$dem.dislike)

##Republican likes##
#examine, recode empty observations
text$candlik_likewhatrpc[1:6]
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_likewhatrpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]
text$candlik_likewhatrpc[text$candlik_likewhatrpc=="-1 Inapplicable"]=NA
text$candlik_likewhatrpc[text$candlik_likewhatrpc=="-7 Refused"]=NA
```

```
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_likewhatrpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]

#eliminate final statement of "no" further comment and other common problems
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern="no",replacement="",ignore.case=TRUE,x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)

#cut spaces, and turn verious delimiters into comma delimiters
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern=" ",replacement="",x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern="//",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern="[\\]",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern="-/-",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)
text$candlik_likewhatrpc=gsub(pattern=";",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_likewhatrpc); head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc)

#check for empty strings, turn to missing
text$candlik_likewhatrpc[text$candlik_likewhatrpc ==""]=NA

#split the string
candlik_likewhatrpc.list=strsplit(text$candlik_likewhatrpc,split=","); head(candlik_likewhatrpc.list,13)

#count the number of comments, record in the data
count=as.numeric(lapply(candlik_likewhatrpc.list,length));count[1:13];length(count)
empty=as.numeric(lapply(lapply(candlik_likewhatrpc.list,'[[',1),is.na));empty[1:13];length(empty)
text$rep.like=count-empty
head(text$candlik_likewhatrpc);head(text$rep.like)
tail(text$candlik_likewhatrpc);tail(text$rep.like)

##Republican dislikes##
#examine, recode empty observations
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc[1:6]
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc[text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=="-1 Inapplicable"]=NA
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc[text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=="-7 Refused"]=NA
rev(sort(table(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc,useNA="always")))[1:20]

#eliminate final statement of "no" further comment and other common problems
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern="no",replacement="",ignore.case=TRUE,x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)

#cut spaces, and turn verious delimiters into comma delimiters
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern=" ",replacement="",x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern="//",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern="[\\]",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern="-/-",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc=gsub(pattern=";",replacement=",",x=text$candlik_dislwhatrpc); head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc)

#check for empty strings, turn to missing
text$candlik_dislwhatrpc[text$candlik_dislwhatrpc ==""]=NA

#split the string
candlik_dislwhatrpc.list=strsplit(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc,split=","); head(candlik_dislwhatrpc.list,13)

#count the number of comments, record in the data
count=as.numeric(lapply(candlik_dislwhatrpc.list,length));count[1:13];length(count)
empty=as.numeric(lapply(lapply(candlik_dislwhatrpc.list,'[[',1),is.na));empty[1:13];length(empty)
text$rep.dislike=count-empty
head(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc);head(text$rep.dislike)
tail(text$candlik_dislwhatrpc);tail(text$rep.dislike)

##Create the end count file##
text.count=subset(text,select=c(caseid,dem.like,dem.dislike,rep.like,rep.dislike))
write.csv(text.count,"textCount.csv",row.names=F)


###QUANTITATIVE RESPONSE MANAGEMENT###
#load data
anes.0=read.dta("anes_timeseries_2012_Stata12.dta",convert.factors=F)

#subset
anes.1=subset(anes.0,select=c(version,caseid,postvote_presvtwho,candaff_angdpc,candaff_angdpcoft,candaff_hpdpc,candaff_hpdpcoft,candaff_afrdpc,candaff_afrdpcoft,candaff_prddpc,candaff_prddpcoft,candaff_angrpc,candaff_angrpcoft,candaff_hprpc,candaff_hprpcoft,candaff_afrrpc,candaff_afrrpcoft,candaff_prdrpc,candaff_prdrpcoft,pid_x,spsrvpr_ssself,spsrvpr_ssdpc,spsrvpr_ssrpc,defsppr_self,defsppr_dpc,defsppr_rpc,inspre_self,inspre_dpc,inspre_rpc,guarpr_self,guarpr_dpc,guarpr_rpc,aidblack_self,aidblack_dpc,aidblack_rpc,envjob_self,envjob_dpc,envjob_rpc,candlik_likedpc,candlik_dislpc,candlik_likerpc,candlik_dislrpc))
```

```
#merge
anes=merge(x=anes.1,y=text.count,by='caseid')

#test text variables, all entries should be 0
table(anes$dem.like[anes$candlik_likedpc!=1])
table(anes$dem.dislike[anes$candlik_disldpc!=1])
table(anes$rep.like[anes$candlik_likerpc!=1])
table(anes$rep.dislike[anes$candlik_dislrpc!=1])

#clean vote choice variable, subset to those who voted for D (coded #1) or R (coded #2)
#also, eliminate true independents (pid_x==4)
anes$postvote_presvtwho[anes$postvote_presvtwho%in%c(-9,-7,-6,-1,5)]=NA
anes=subset(anes,subset=!is.na(postvote_presvtwho) &amp;amp; pid_x!=4)

#data cleaning, any negative number is out, as these are all missing data codes
anes[anes&amp;lt;0]=NA
#summary(anes)
#table(anes&amp;lt;0)

#voted for candidate of own party, or of Republican
anes$own=as.numeric(anes$postvote_presvtwho==2 &amp;amp; anes$pid_x&amp;gt;4 | anes$postvote_presvtwho==1 &amp;amp; anes$pid_x&amp;lt;4)
anes$vote.rep=anes$postvote_presvtwho-1

#rescale partisanship
anes$pid_x =(anes$pid_x-min(anes$pid_x,na.rm=T))/(max(anes$pid_x,na.rm=T)-min(anes$pid_x,na.rm=T))

#issue advantage measure
anes$issues=abs(anes$spsrvpr_ssdpc-anes$spsrvpr_ssself)-abs(anes$spsrvpr_ssrpc-anes$spsrvpr_ssself)+abs(anes$defsppr_dpc-anes$defsppr_self)-
abs(anes$defsppr_rpc-anes$defsppr_self)+abs(anes$inspre_dpc-anes$inspre_self)-abs(anes$inspre_rpc-anes$inspre_self)+abs(anes$guarpr_dpc-
anes$guarpr_self)-abs(anes$guarpr_rpc-anes$guarpr_self)+abs(anes$aidblack_dpc-anes$aidblack_self)-abs(anes$aidblack_rpc-
anes$aidblack_self)+abs(anes$envjob_dpc-anes$envjob_self)-abs(anes$envjob_rpc-anes$envjob_self)
anes$issues =(anes$issues-min(anes$issues,na.rm=T))/(max(anes$issues,na.rm=T)-min(anes$issues,na.rm=T))

#candidate personal quality measure
anes$personal=anes$rep.like+anes$dem.dislike-anes$rep.dislike-anes$dem.like
anes$personal=(anes$personal-min(anes$personal,na.rm=T))/(max(anes$personal,na.rm=T)-min(anes$personal,na.rm=T))

#recode anxiety variables for those saying "no" to an emotion
anes$candaff_angdpcoft[anes$candaff_angdpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_hpdpcoft[anes$candaff_hpdpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_afrdpcoft[anes$candaff_afrdpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_prddpcoft[anes$candaff_prddpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_angrpcoft[anes$candaff_angrpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_hprpcoft[anes$candaff_hprpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_afrrpcoft[anes$candaff_afrrpc==2]=5
anes$candaff_prdrpcoft[anes$candaff_prdrpc==2]=5

#reverse coding so that higher values mean more of the emotion
anes$candaff_angdpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_angdpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_hpdpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_hpdpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_afrdpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_afrdpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_prddpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_prddpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_angrpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_angrpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_hprpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_hprpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_afrrpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_afrrpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4
anes$candaff_prdrpcoft=(recode(anes$candaff_prdrpcoft,'1=5;2=4;3=3;4=2;5=1')-1)/4

#candidate own emotions
anes$democrat=as.numeric(anes$pid_x&amp;lt;4)
anes$ang.own=ifelse(anes$democrat==1,anes$candaff_angdpcoft,anes$candaff_angrpcoft)
anes$hp.own=ifelse(anes$democrat==1,anes$candaff_hpdpcoft,anes$candaff_hprpcoft)
anes$afr.own=ifelse(anes$democrat==1,anes$candaff_afrdpcoft,anes$candaff_afrrpcoft)
anes$prd.own=ifelse(anes$democrat==1,anes$candaff_prddpcoft,anes$candaff_prdrpcoft)


###Write Data###
anes=na.omit(subset(anes,select=c(caseid,vote.rep,pid_x,issues,personal,ang.own,hp.own,afr.own,prd.own)))
summary(anes); dim(anes)
write.table(anes,"anes12.txt",row.names=F)
```

Continue editing (/project/8qscr/drafts/582165acb83f6900427b98cc/) Register

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