Codebook
Replication Data for: "The Consequences of Partisanship in Economic Perceptions"*

*Enns, Peter K., Paul M. Kellstedt, and Gregory E. McAvoy. 2012. "The Consequences of Partisanship in Economic Perceptions." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 76(2): 287-310. Please contact Peter Enns (pe52@cornell.edu) with any questions.

If you utilize these data, we suggest you cite:

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Figure 1 and Corresponding Statistical Tests

Data: `EKM_POQ_Fig1.dta`

These data are from the American National Election Study Cumulative Data File (Sapiro & the National Election Studies 2004).

unem: A dichotomous variable to indicate whether respondents thought unemployment was the most important national problem.

inflation: A dichotomous variable to indicate whether respondents thought inflation was the most important national problem.

recession: A dichotomous variable to indicate whether respondents thought recession was the most important national problem.

economics: A dichotomous variable to indicate whether respondents thought the economy was the most important national problem.

dem_rep: 1=strong democrat or weak democrat, 2=strong republican or week republican

Do File: `fig1,etc.do`

This do file does 3 things.

1. Cleans and codes the necessary variables from the ANES Cumulative Data File (Note, these commands are commented out, because the data in EKM_POQ_Fig1.dta have already been recoded).
2. Replicates Figure 1 from the text (Note, the actual figure in the text was made in Excel, not Stata).
3. Tests the equivalence across partisan groups, as reported in the text.

Figures 2 & 3, Tables 1 & 2

Note: The analysis in reported in Table 1 controls for the index of coincident indicators. This index, which is published by the Conference Board, offers abroad-based measure of

current economic conditions. Unfortunately, these data are proprietary and the Conference Board does not allow the posting of these data. For those interested in fully replicating our Table 1 results, the data can be purchased for a nominal fee here: `http://www.conference-board.org/data/datasearch.cfm?cid=1`. The results for all other analyses presented in the paper are fully replicable.

Data: `EKM_POQ_rep_public.dta`

sca: The University of Michigan's Monthly Index of Consumer Sentiment.

rateecon: The percent of respondents who rate the economy favorably. As described in the text (Enns, Kellstedt & McAvoy 2012, 293-294), this measure utilizes survey data from three different questions about economic ratings. See Enns, Kellstedt & McAvoy (2012, 306-308) for exact question wording, survey house, and survey dates.

dem: The percent of Democrats who rate the economy favorably.

ind: The percent of Independents who rate the economy favorably.

rep: The percent of Republicans who rate the economy favorably.

fact1: The common variation among Democratic economic approval, Independent economic approval, and Republican economic approval. As described in Enns, Kellstedt & McAvoy (2012, 302), we follow Kellstedt, McAvoy & Stimson (1995) and estimate a common-factor model to obtain the common variance across these three series.

ecappr: The percent of respondents who approve of the president's handling of the economy.

unem: The civilian unemployment rate. Data come from Bureau of Labor Statistics, accessed through the Federal Reserve Economic Data (`http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/`).

cpi: The Consumer Price Index, annualized monthly change. Data come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, accessed through the Federal Reserve Economic Data (`http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/`).

good: The number of articles in the *New York Times* articles with *"good"* economic news. The database of media stories used for this content analysis involved the use and updating of the media data used in (De Boef & Kellstedt 2004). In that paper, De Boef

and Kellstedt retrieve and analyze the full text of all articles in Section A of the New York Times that have U.S. Economy as a subject heading. Because the series from that paper ends in December of 2001, we update the database from Nexis using identical search procedures, which yield an additional 872 stories between January 2002 and May 2007. The dictionary of ideas and words to transform the raw text into references to good news and bad news about the economy is quite straightforward, and is identical to that used in De Boef and Kellstedt (2004).

bad: The number of articles in the *New York Times* articles with *"bad"* economic news. The database of media stories used for this content analysis involved the use and updating of the media data used in (De Boef & Kellstedt 2004). In that paper, De Boef and Kellstedt retrieve and analyze the full text of all articles in Section A of the New York Times that have U.S. Economy as a subject heading. Because the series from that paper ends in December of 2001, we update the database from Nexis using identical search procedures, which yield an additional 872 stories between January 2002 and May 2007. The dictionary of ideas and words to transform the raw text into references to good news and bad news about the economy is quite straightforward, and is identical to that used in De Boef and Kellstedt (2004).

mydate: Indicates the month and year, ranging from January 1985 (1985m1) to November 2007 (2007m11).

gbush: A dichotomous variable to indicate the presidency of George H.W. Bush (1=Bush was president, 0 otherwise).

clinton: A dichotomous variable to indicate the presidency of William Clinton (1=Clinton was president, 0 otherwise).

gwbush: A dichotomous variable to indicate the presidency of George W. Bush (1=Bush was president, 0 otherwise).

The analyses control for numerous salient events which may influence evaluations of the president. These events are listed below.

iraq: A dichotomous variable to indicate the onset of the First Gulf War (1=August 1990, 0 otherwise).

okbomb: A dichotomous variable to indicate the Oklahoma City Bombing (1=April 1995, 0 otherwise).

travelg: A dichotomous variable to indicate the White House travel controversy, "travelgate" (1=May 1993, 0 otherwise).

fedshut: A dichotomous variable to indicate federal government shutdown during the Clinton presidency (1=November and December 1995, 0 otherwise).

impeach: A dichotomous variable to indicate the impeachment process of President Clinton, starting with Monica Lewinsky's grand jury testimony and ending with the House of Representatives impeachment vote. (1=August, September, October, November, December 1998, 0 otherwise).

lewinsky: A dichotomous variable to indicate the month when news organizations first reported of a sexual relationship between President Clinton and Monica Lewinsky 1=January 1998, 0 otherwise).

sep: A dichotomous variable to indicate the spike in approval that President Bush received following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. This indicator covers several months, because Bush's approval remained at 80 percent approval into March 2002 (1=September, October, November, December 2001, January, February, March 2002=1, 0 otherwise).

iraqinv: A dichotomous variable to indicate the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003 (1=March, April, May 2003=1, 0 otherwise).

iraqwar: A count variable to represent the ongoing conflict in Iraq. The variable is coded 1 for June 2003 (the first month after our iraqinv variable ends) and 54 for November 2001 (the last month in our dataset).

Do File: `EKM_POQ_repdata_pub.do`

This do file replicates Figures 2 and 3, Tables 1 and 2, and all results reported in the supplementary appendix.

Note: Because the index of coincident indicators data are proprietary, Table 1 cannot be replicated exactly. As noted in the do file, to approximate the results in Table 1, omit `d.coinind l.coinind` from the Table 1 code.

Table 1 & 2 LRMs

The Long Run Multipliers reported in Tables 1 and 2 are based on a Bewley Transformation, as described in De Boef & Keele (2008). The Excel files, Table 1 LRMs.xls and Table 2 LRMs.xls calculate these LRMS.

References

De Boef, Suzanna & Luke Keele. 2008. "Taking Time Seriously." *American Journal of Political Science* 52(1):184–200.

De Boef, Suzanna & Paul M. Kellstedt. 2004. "The Political (and Economic) Origins of Consumer Confidence." *American Journal of Political Science* 48:633–649.

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Sapiro, Virginia, Steven J. Rosenstone & the National Election Studies. 2004. "American National Election Studies Cumulative Data File, 1948-2004 [Computer File]." ICPSR08475-v13. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Political Studies [producer], 2004. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor].