Codebook for: How Terrorism Does (and Does Not) Affect Citizens' Political Attitudes: A Meta-Analysis

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Var.	Variable (Var.) Label	Notes
R1	Report ID	Identification number of the report
R2	Author	Name of authors (up until three authors). Use the following convention: * Author1 * Author1 & Author2 * Author1, Author2 & Author3 * Author1 et al. (for more than three authors)
R3	Year	Publication year of the report
R4	Type Report	Type of the report. Use the following convention: * 1 = Journal article * 2 = Book or book chapter * 3 = PhD or Master thesis * 4 = Conference paper * 5 = Other (incl. unpublished datasets)
R5	Impact Factor	If the report is a journal article, Note the impact factor of the journal of one year before the publication year. Enter 0 if journal does not have an impact factor.
R6A-C	Theory_1/2/3	Enter the main theory/theories used to ground the analyses, up to three theories. NA if no specific theory is mentioned.
R7	Hypotheses	This indicates whether one or more clear hypothesis/-es were formulated in the article. (Note: Hypothesis should concern the relationship of this meta-analysis) * 0 = No * 1 = Yes, explicitly stated hypothesis * 2 = More or less implicit hypothesis/-es
R8	Definition	This indicates whether a clear and explicit definition of terrorism war formulated in the article. * 1 = Yes * 0 = No

S1	Sample/study ID: per study	Identification number of the sample(s)/studies within the report. (Note: Each time another sample is used, enter a new ID_S)
S2	Sample/study ID: unique	Unique code to indicate each unique sample. (Note: Entered automatically via = ID_R + ID_S)

S3	Preregistration	This indicates whether the study was preregistered or not
		
		   * 1 = Yes
		
		   * 0 = No

S4	Type Study	Type of the study. Use the following convention:
		
		   * 1 = Experiment
		
		   * 2 = Natural experiment
		
		   * 3 = Correlational
		
		   * 4 = Longitudinal/panel study

S5	Country of study	Country where the sample was taken from.
S6	Study year	Year the actual study was conducted, if reported. For natural experiments: year of the attack studied.
S7	Sample size	Number of respondents in sample (as given in the sample description). The Effective Sample Size (ESS) used in the analyses is calculated via the Effect Size function in R.

S8	General population	This indicates whether the general population was sampled via a random sampling procedure, or not.
		
		   * 2 = Convenience sample but on a more general population than students (e.g., online opt-in panels like MTurk, snowball sampling, social media sampling)
		
		   * 1 = Yes, random sample on general population
		
		   * 0 = No (predominantly student samples. See next variable if not student sample)

S9	Student population	This indicates whether a student population was used, or not.
		
		   * 1 = Yes
		
		   * 0 = No

S10	Sample Exact	Short explanation of the exact sample used

S11	NR/AT Bias	This indicates whether non-response or attrition bias was addressed in the study or not.
		
		   * 1 = Yes
		
		   * 0 = No

S12	NR/AT Percentage	If non-response or attrition was addressed, add exact percentage (i.e., response rate)
S13	Age Mean	Mean age in the sample or subsample

S14	Age Standard Deviation	Standard deviation of mean age in the sample or subsample
S15	Age Range	Range of age in the sample
S16	Gender	Percentage of females in the sample
S17	Liberals Percentage	Percentage of liberals in the sample
S18	Liberals Mean	Mean political ideology (liberalism/democrat vs. conservatism/republican) in the sample
S19	Liberals Standard Deviation	Standard deviation political ideology (liberalism/democrat vs. conservatism/republican) in the sample
S20	Liberals Range	Range of political ideology (liberalism/democrat vs. conservatism/republican) in the sample
S21	Liberals	Mean on the ideology scale divided by number of scale points
S22	Liberals Category	Proportion of liberals in the sample * 1 = Liberal majority sample (>= 50% Democrats or >= 0,40 on S21) * 2 = Liberal minority sample (< 50% Democrats or < 0,40 on S21) * 3 = Mixed sample (including probability-based samples like ANES, ESS, WVS unless reported otherwise) * 4 = Cannot tell
S23	Whites Percentage	Percentage of Whites in the sample
S24	Muslims Percentage	Percentage of Muslims in the sample
S25	Ethnicity Category	Proportion of minorities in the sample (based on S23) * 1 = > 75% Minority * 2 = > 75% Majority (e.g., whites in the U.S.) * 3 = Mixed (none more than 75%; or well-known probability surveys like ANES, ESS, WVS unless otherwise stated) * 4 = Cannot tell
IV1	Independent Variable (IV) ID	Identification number of the independent variable used within the study
IV2	Exact Independent Variable (IV)	Independent variable written in full
IV3	IV Code	Type of the independent variable. Use the following convention: * 1 = Attack (i.e., pre- versus post-attack, exposed versus non-exposed, proximity, attacks in district/town/city/year) * 2 = News report about an attack * 3 = Manipulated threat - personal

		* 4 = Manipulated threat - national
		* 5 = Another terrorism-related experimental stimulus
		* 6 = Self-reported direct exposure to terrorism (e.g., witnessed an attack, being injured themselves)
		* 7 = Self-reported indirect exposure to terrorism (via friends and family)
		* 8 = Self-reported media exposure to terrorism
		* 9 = Concern/threat/likelihood for terrorism (cognitive) - personal
		* 10 = Concern/threat/likelihood for terrorism (cognitive) - national or local
		* 11 = Fear/anxiety for terrorism (affective)
		* 12 = Anger/hostility for terrorism (affective)
		* 13 = General emotional arousal (i.e., combination of various emotional reactions)
		* 14 = PTSD and psychosocial distress
		* 15 = Loss of resources (e.g., property damage, economic losses, etc.) because of terrorism
		* 16 = Other
IV4	IV Quality	Quality of the independent variable * 1 = Yes: Random assignment, matching procedures, or high reliability multi-item scale (alpha > .70) * 0 = No: No random assignment, matching procedure, or a single-item variable/low reliability scale
IV5	Attack	Indicates whether the measurement/manipulation used in the study refers to a specific attack that happened in the past. * 1 = Yes * 0 = No
IV6	Exact Attack	If an attack was mentioned, indicate which attack was referred to in the study.
IV7	Attack Type	This indicates whether the measurement/manipulation used in the study refers to an ideology. (Note: This is possible without referring to a specific attack). * 0 = No reference to an attack/ideology * 1 = Islamist * 2 = Extreme right * 3 = Extreme left * 4 = Single issue

		* 5 = State terror
		* 6 = Other; unclear; mixed
IV8	Distance	Indicates whether the attack/threat under investigation happened in the sample city/country of the respondents, or not.
		* 0 = No reference to an attack/place indication
		* 1 = Different country
		* 2 = Same country
		* 3 = Same city
IV9	Casualties	Number of casualties in the attack under investigation
IV10	Casualties Category	Casualties
		* 2 = More than 100
		* 1 = More than 10
		* 0 = Less than 10
		* -99 = Not applicable
IV11	Domestic Terrorism	Domestic vs. Transnational Terrorism (as classified by GTD, if unclear)
		* 1 = Domestic
		* 0 = Transnational
		* -99 = Not applicable
IV12	Control Condition	Information about the control condition, if experimental design
		* 1 = Threatening but non-terrorism control group
		* 0 = Pure/neutral control group
		* -99 = Not applicable (no experimental design)
IV13	IV_2	Moderator variable (second independent variable) as addressed in the primary study.
DV1	Dependent Variable (DV) ID	Identification number of the dependent variable used within the study
DV2	Exact DV	Dependent variable written in full
DV3	DV Time	Time (in days) between measurement IV and DV (if simultaneous, enter 0; if unclear, enter 1; if multiple time points, enter last one)
DV4	Time Category	Time between measurement IV and DV categorized

		* 0 = Simultaneously
		* 1 = Within the same week
		* 2 = Within the same month
		* 3 = Within the same half-year
		* 4 = More than half-a-year in between measurement IV and DV
DV5	DV Code: Political or Outgroup Attitudes as Outcome	Type of social cohesion outcome variable * 1 = Political outcome variable * 2 = Outgroup outcome variable * 3 = Combination (e.g., anti-immigrant policies, racial profiling policies, civil liberties restrictions/exclusion of groups)
DV6	Alpha	Reliability coefficient of outcome measure, if reported.
DV7	DV Quality	Quality of the dependent variable * 1 = Single-item * 2 = Multi-item scale with two items or three or more items with unreported or low reliability (alpha < .70) * 3 = Multi-item scale with three or more items with high reliability (alpha > .70)

OA1	Outgroup Attitudes (OA) Category	Category of the dependent (outgroup) variable
		    * 1 = Affective attitudes (i.e., positive or negative emotions/feelings toward the out-group, such as hatred/disgust/fear/anxiety or liking/warmth/sympathy/happiness)
		    * 2 = Cognitive attitudes (i.e., beliefs, stereotypes, evaluations, opinions, or thoughts about the out-group, including outgroup threat measures)
		    * 3 = Behavioral attitudes (i.e., actual, intended, and self-reported actions toward the out-group or members thereof, such as helping, harming, social distance, avoidance)
		    * 4 = Political attitudes (i.e., support for policies commonly associated with prejudice, such as immigration or confirmative action policies)
		    * 5 = Other (i.e., mixture of or unclear attitudes, including outgroup trust)

OA2	OA Target	The target group of the outgroup attitudes * 1 = Members of other racial and ethnic groups * 2 = Immigrants, refugees, and foreign nationals * 3 = Members of other religious groups (including Arabs) * 4 = LGBTQ and women

		* 5 = Other or mixed
OA3	OA Similarity	Does the outgroup display similarities with the perpetrator of the attack? * 2 = Yes, a lot (e.g., Muslims/Arabs as target group, and reference to Islamist terrorist attack as DV) * 1 = Yes, a little bit (e.g., Immigrants/refugees as target group, and reference Islamist terrorist attack as DV) * 0 = No (e.g., no reference to Muslims/immigrants/Arabs, and/or no reference to ideology)
PA1	Political Attitudes (PA)	Category of the independent variable (different, more appropriate, categorization) * 1 = Nationalism, patriotism, national pride, national identification, system justification * 2 = Political and institutional trust (both national and international) * 3 = Political participation, incl. voter turnout * 4 = Rally around a leader/politician * 5 = RWA or other measures of authoritarianism/cultural conservatism * 6 = SDO or other measures of socio-economic conservatism * 7 = General measures of political ideology * 8 = Support for hawkish/military policies (as opposed to diplomatic solutions, such as support for peace agreements or compromises, etc.) * 9 = Support for policies related to civil liberties/privacy/torture * 10 = Support for policies pertaining an outgroup (e.g., immigration policies) * 11 = Other (unclear, mixed, etc.) * 99 = Outgroup attitudes (without political component)
PA2	Politician's name	If politician, enter last name
PA3	Incumbent	If politician, indicate whether he is the incumbent president (1) or not (0)
PA4	Republican	If politician, indicate whether (s)he is part of the republican party (1) or not (0)
PA5	Gender	If politician, indicate whether it is a male (0) or female (1) politician
T1	Effect Size (ES) ID	Identification number of the effect size within the study
T2	Place Information	Exact place where the information on the effect sizes was found
T3	Test Statistic	Original test statistic used to calculate the effect size (based on information indicated in T2)
T4	Estimate	Original value of the test statistic

T5	sd	Standard deviation
T6	n	Total sample size
T7	m_c	Mean outcome variable (in control group). (Note: Original control and Treatment groups might need to be switched to reflect the relationship between terrorism and attitudes in the correct direction)
T8	sd_c	Standard deviation (in control group).
T9	n_c	Sample size (of control group)
T10	m_t	Mean outcome variable (in treatment group). (Note: Original control and Treatment groups might need to be switched to reflect the relationship between terrorism and attitudes in the correct direction)
T11	sd_t	Standard deviation (in treatment group).
T12	n_t	Sample size (of treatment group)
T13	corT1T2	Correlation between value at T1 and T2, in case of panel study.
T14	Direction	Direction of the relationship between terrorism and social cohesion * Negative = breakdown of social cohesion * Positive = stimulation of social cohesion
T15	Regression	Dummy to indicate whether a standardized regression coefficient was used to calculate the common effect size * 0 = No regression coefficient used (or regression without any control variables) * 1 = Standardized regression coefficient used, controlled for socio-demographics * 2 = Standardized regression coefficient used, controlled for socio-demographics and other covariates
corr	Correlation	Pearson correlation coefficient
v	Variance	Variance of Pearson correlation coefficient
se	SE	Standard error of Pearson correlation coefficient
corr_f	Fisher	Fisher's Z transformed correlation coefficient
v_f	Variance_F	Variance of Fisher's Z transformed correlation coefficient
se_f	SE_F	Standard error of Fisher's Z transformed correlation coefficient
ess	ESS	Effective sample size used
power	power	Post-hoc power calculation
id	ID_ES_Unique	Identification number of the effect sizes

Note: **Blank cells are treated as missing values. The last 9 variables are not coded but calculated via a function in R (see 01-effect-sizes.R script).**