INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (IPPSR)
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

¹THE CORRELATES OF STATE POLICY PROJECT
— VARIABLE CODEBOOK —

VERSION

1.10

ABOUT THE CORRELATES OF STATE POLICY PROJECT

The Correlates of State Policy Project, an initiative of the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research (IPPSR) at Michigan State University, aims to compile, disseminate, and encourage the use of quantitative data relevant to U.S. state policy research, tracking differences across and change over time the 50 states. In keeping with the mission of IPPSR, this Project documents, updates, and distributes various datasets germane to research on pressing public policy issues. IPPSR is committed to research transparency, replication, and data reliability. These cross-state and cross-time datasets are free and publicly available for academics, policy analysts, students, policymakers, and the research community. We welcome notification of any errors, comments, and contributions of additional datasets.

ABOUT THE DATASETS AND VARIABLES

The Correlates of State Policy Project includes more than seven-hundred variables, with observations across the U.S. 50 states and time (1900 – 2016). These variables represent policy outputs or political, social, or economic factors that may influence policy differences across the states. The codebook includes the variable name, a short description of the variable, the variable time frame, a longer description of the variable, and the variable source(s) and notes.

NOTES AND SUGGESTED CITATION

This aggregated data set is only possible because many scholars and students have spent tireless hours creating, collecting, cleaning, and making data publically available. Variable names, descriptions, dates, and notes are generally copied directly from the source. For complete information about the variable, how it was collected or calculated, see the original source. Attribution for a variable should be given to the named source(s). However, we would also appreciate recognition. A suggested citation follows:

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VARIABLE TABLE OF CONTENTS

VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE CATEGORIES

I. POLICY OUTPUTS

(policy liberalism; policy innovativeness; policy priorities; year of statehood; when states adopted policies on abortion, criminal justice, drugs and alcohol, education, environment, gambling, gay rights, governmental issues, gun control, immigration, labor rights, licensing, miscellaneous regulations, racial discrimination, taxes, transportation, welfare and health care, women's rights, among others)

II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(motor vehicle theft rate and totals, property crime rate and totals, robbery crime rate and totals, murder crime rate and totals, violent crime rate and totals, gun background checks)

III. DEMOGRAPHIC

(state population, population density, population under 5 years old, population between 5 and 17 years old, population between 18 – 24 years old, population between 25 – 44 years old, population between 45 – 64 years old, population over 65 years old, population over 85 years old, female population, male population, religion, ethnicity, number of licensed drivers, abortion rate, divorce rate, birthrate, number of new immigrants receiving green cards, number of new refugees, political knowledge, social capital)

IV. ECONOMIC AND FISCAL

(personal income, disposable personal income, state minimum wage, per capital income, state consumer price index, regional / national consumer price index, housing price index, gross state product, total state debt, total state revenue, general state revenue, state tax revenue, total expenditures, fiscal year, legislative operating expenditures, legislative construction expenses, legislative capital expenditures, legislative equipment expenditures, legislative total expenditures, budget surplus estimates, total debt outstanding as percent of GDP, total revenue outstanding as percent of GDP, general revenue as percent of GDP, tax revenue as percent of GDP, total expenditures as percent of GDP, general expenditures as percent of GDP, budget surplus as percent of GDP, total debt outstanding as percent of personal income, total revenue as percent of personal income, general revenue as percent of personal income, tax revenue as percent of personal income, total expenditures as percent of personal income, general expenditures as percent of personal income, budget surplus as percent of personal income, percent change in real per capita income, state tax capacity, state tax effort index, regulatory freedom, economic freedom, fiscal freedom, personal freedom, overall freedom scores and rankings, gun control freedom, alcohol freedom, marijuana and salvia freedom, travel freedom, gambling freedom, civil liberties freedom, education freedom, asset-forfeiture freedom, victimless crime freedom, marriage freedom, campaign finance freedom, tobacco freedom, land-use freedom, labor market freedom, health insurance freedom, cable and telecommunications freedom, occupational licensing freedom, tort freedom, tax freedom, state assets, state liabilities, unfunded pension and other employee benefit liabilities, cash solvency index, long-run solvency index, budget solvency index, service level solvency index, trust fund solvency index, fiscal

condition index, women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings, value of agricultural sector, unemployment rate, tax revenue from corporations, number of patents, median household income, lottery ticket sales, lottery prize amounts, lottery administrative costs, income per capita, gross state product per capita, gross state product total, direct governmental farm payments, food stamp benefits, poverty rate, AFDC/TANF recepients, AFDC/TANF caseloads, foodstamps/SNAP recepients, foodstamps/SNAP caseloads, social service participation, welfare spending, number of business firms, number of bankruptcy filings, among others)

V.   EDUCATION

(state education spending, percent of state population with a high school diploma, average school attendance rate, average daily school attendance rate, percent dropout rate, instruction expenses as percent of total education expenditures, instruction expenses per student, pupil to teacher ratio, total education expenses, total number of enrolled students, fourth grade math scores, fourth grade reading scores, among others)

VI.   ELECTION

(number of votes in general election, voting eligible population turnout rate, total population eligible to vote, number of felons ineligible to vote, state electoral competitiveness measures, proportion of state senate seats up for election, proportion of state house seats up for election, proportion of democratic state senators, proportion of two-party vote for Democratic gubernatorial candidate, party control of state government, Ranney measures of electoral competitiveness, average winning percent and margins by winning candidate, percent of "safe" seats, Holbrook and Van Dunk measures of electoral competitiveness, Shufeldt and Flavin's measures of electoral competitiveness, election contributions, campaign finance regulation, among others)

VII.   ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

(commercial sector energy consumption, commercial sector energy consumption per capita, residential sector energy price, total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels, among others)

VIII.   GOVERNMENT (GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE, STATE HIGH COURT)

(election years, governor names, gubernatorial changes, prior public service of governor, state term limits, female governor, party of the governor, lame duck governor, midterm penalty, open seat, number of local governments, state house ideological median, state senate ideological median, state House Democratic Party ideological median, state House Republican Party ideological median, state Senate Democratic Party ideological median, state Senate Republican Party ideological median, distance between party medians in state House, distance between party medians in state Senate, average ideological distance between any two members in state House, average ideological distance between any two members in state Senate, Democratic Party heterogeneity in State House, Democratic Party heterogeneity in state Senate, Republican Party heterogeneity in State House, Republican Party heterogeneity in state Senate, chamber ideological heterogeneity, state

legislative professionalism, percent of state legislators that are female, ADA/COPE measure of state government ideology, Nominate measure of state government ideology, state high court professionalism, corruption, among others)

IX.   HEALTH

(total state population with government insurance, total state population without government insurance, total population with private health insurance, health spending per capita, infant mortality rate, medicaid enrollment and spending, among others)

X.   INTEREST GROUP

(state interest group density, number of state education interest groups, number of agriculture and fisheries interest groups, number of banking and real-estate interest groups, number of insurance interest groups, number of manufacturing interest groups, number of construction and housing interest groups, number of legal and courts interest groups, number of small business and retail interest groups, number of health care interest groups, number of civil rights and minority issue interest groups, number of hotel and restaurant interest groups, number of environmental protection interest groups, number of churches and religious organizations, number of welfare interest groups, number of commercial resource development interest groups, number of good governance interest groups, number of women's issues interest groups, number of utilities and energy interest groups, number of tax and government regulations interest groups, number of media and communication interest groups, number of transportation and transit interest groups, number of intergovernmental relations interest groups, number of police and fire interest groups, number of sports and entertainment interest groups, number of service firms interest groups, number of military and veterans interest groups, number of unclassified interest groups, union density, among others)

XI.   PUBLIC OPINION, PARTISANSHIP, IDEOLOGY

(Berry et al. citizen ideology measure; Erickson, Wright and McIver (EWM) party identification score, EWM weighted state ideology score, EWM state party identification score, EWM state ideology score, Stimson's policy mood, among others)

XII.   NOTES

I. POLICY OUTPUTS

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
pollib_median	State Policy Liberalism Score – Median	1936 – 2014	Relying on a dynamic latent-variable model to model 148 policies collected over eight decades, the authors produce a yearly measure of the policy liberalism of U.S. states.	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB
pollib_lower	State Policy Liberalism Score – Lower Bounds	1936 – 2014	Relying on a dynamic latent-variable model to model 148 policies collected over eight decades, the authors produce a yearly measure of the policy liberalism of U.S. states.	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB
pollib_upper	State Policy Liberalism Score – Upper Bounds	1936 – 2014	Relying on a dynamic latent-variable model to model 148 policies collected over eight decades, the authors produce a yearly measure of the policy liberalism of U.S. states.	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB
pollib_sd	State Policy Liberalism Score – Standard Deviation	1936 – 2014	Relying on a dynamic latent-variable model to model 148 policies collected over eight decades, the authors produce a yearly measure of the policy liberalism of U.S. states.	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZXZMJB
st_ec	Mean Economic Liberalism- All Survey Respondents	2000	Mean Mass Economic Liberalism Score	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
st_soc	Mean Social Liberalism- All Survey Respondents	2000	Mean Mass Social Liberalism Score	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
avgec_low	Mean Economic Liberalism- Low Income Respondents	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for Low Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.

avgsoc_low	Mean Social Liberalism- Low Income Respondents	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for Low Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
avgec_mid	Mean Economic Liberalism- Mid Income Respondents	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for Middle Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
avgsoc_mid	Mean Social Liberalism- Mid Income Respondents	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for Middle Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
avgec_high	Mean Economic Liberalism- High Income Respondents	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for High Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
avsoc_high	Mean Social Liberalism- High Income Respondents	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for High Income Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vst_ec	Mean Economic Liberalism- All Voters	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vst_soc	Mean Social Liberalism- All Voters	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vavgec_low	Mean Economic Liberalism- Low Income Voters	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for Low Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vavgsoc_low	Mean Social Liberalism- Low Income Voters	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for Low Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vavgec_mid	Mean Economic Liberalism- Mid Income Voters	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for Middle Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vavgsoc_mid	Mean Social Liberalism- Mid Income Voters	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for Middle Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
vavgec_high	Mean Economic Liberalism- High Income Voters	2000	Mean Economic Liberalism Score for High Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
vavgsoc_high	Mean Social Liberalism- High Income Voters	2000	Mean Social Liberalism Score for High Income Voting Citizens	Rigby, Elizabeth and Gerald C. Wright. 2013. "Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3): 552-565.
innovatescore_boehmkeskinner	Policy Innovativeness Score	1913 – 2010	Policy Innovativeness Score (i.e., the adoption of new policies sooner than other states) for each state for each year based upon 180 policies passed at the state-level from 1913 – 2010. The higher the score indicates a state is more innovative. Coverage for Alaska and Hawaii begin after 1959.	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
policypriorityscore	State Policy Priority Score	1982 – 2005	The variable assigns a yearly score to each state which summarizes the degree to which that state's governmental spending is devoted to policies that provide collective goods (e.g., education and highways) rather than particularized benefits (e.g., health care and welfare).	Jacoby, William G., and Saundra K. Schneider. 2008. "A New Measure of Policy Spending Priorities in the American States." Political Analysis 17 (1): 1–24. Notes: Priority score (Score showing the degree to which state policy spending is devoted to collective goods policies, rather than particularized benefits policies. Values are set to a mean of zero; units are proportions; the difference between any two values shows the difference in spending allocated to collective goods).
yrstatehd	Year Gained Statehood	1913 – 2010	The Year the State gained Statehood	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
Abortion Policies				
w_ec_access	Access for contraceptives	1974-2014	Can pharmacies dispense emergency contraception without a prescription?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
abortion_consent _1973_1991	Forced counseling before abortions	1973-1991	Does the state mandate counseling before an abortion (pre-*Casey*)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
abortion_consent _1992_2014	Forced counseling before abortions	1992-2014	Does the state mandate counseling before an abortion (post-*Casey*)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
abortion_reform_ preroe	Legal Abortion Pre-Roe	1967-1973	Did the state allow abortion before Roe v. Wade?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

w_abortion_parental_notice_1983_2014	Parental Notification/Consent Required	1983-2014	Does the state require parental notification or consent prior to a minor obtaining an abortion?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
abortion_partial_birth	Partial Birth Abortion Ban	1997-2007	Does the state ban late-term or partial birth abortions?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
abortion_medicaid	Medicaid for Abortion	1981-2014	Does the state's Medicaid system pay for abortions?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
aborparc	One-parent Consent for Abortion by a Minor	1981 – 1999	Did State adopt One-parent Consent for Abortion by a Minor?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
aborparn	One-parent Notification for Abortion by a Minor	1981 – 2000	Did State adopt One-parent Notification for Abortion by a Minor?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
aborpreroe	Abortion pre-Roe	1966 – 1972	Did State adopt Abortion pre-Roe?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Criminal Justice Policies

drugs_boehmke_statrapage	Age Span Provisions for Statutory Rape	1950-1998	Does a state adopt an age span provision into its statutory rape law which effectively decriminalizes sexual activity between similar-aged teens?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
death_penalty	Death Penalty	1936-2014	Has the state abolished the death penalty?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_animal_cruelty_felony	Animal Cruelty	1936-2014	Has the state made aggravated animal cruelty a first- or second-offense felony?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
broadcom	State Law Requiring Broad Community Notification of Sex Offenders	1990 – 1997	Did State adopt State Law Requiring Broad Community Notification of Sex Offenders?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Cappun	Capital Punishment	1972 – 1982	Did State adopt Capital Punishment?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Childabu	Child Abuse Reporting Legislation	1963 – 1967	Did State adopt Child Abuse Reporting Legislation?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
civinjaut	Civil Injunction Authority	1998 – 2001	Did State adopt Civil Injunction Authority?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Correct	Strategic Planning for Corrections	1970 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Corrections?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
cyberstalk	Cyberstalking Definition and Penalty	1998 – 2001	Did State adopt Cyberstalking Definition and Penalty?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Harass	Harassment Crime	1998 – 2001	Did State adopt Harassment Crime?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
hatecrime	State Hate Crime Laws	1978 – 1994	Did State adopt State Hate Crime Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Idtheft	ID Theft Protection	1996 – 2001	Did State adopt ID Theft Protection?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
indorgris	State Law Requiring Notification to Individuals/Organizations at Risk (Sex Offender Policy)	1994 – 1997	Did State adopt State Law Requiring Notification to Individuals/Organizations at Risk (Sex Offender Policy)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Juvisup	Juveniles Supervision Compact	1951 – 1966	Did State adopt Juveniles Supervision Compact?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
parolesup	Parolees/Probationers Supervision	1931 – 1985	Did State adopt Parolees/Probationers Supervision?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Postdna	Post-Conviction DNA Motions	1997 – 2005	Did State adopt Post-Conviction DNA Motions?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
sexreginfo	Access to Sex Offender Registries	1991 – 1997	Did State adopt Access to Sex Offender Registries?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Stalkdef	Stalking Definition and Penalty	1998 – 2001	Did State adopt Stalking Definition and Penalty?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
statrapage	Age Span Provisions for Statutory Rape	1950 – 1998	Did State adopt Age Span Provisions for Statutory Rape?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Strikes	Felony Sentencing Guidelines for Three Strikes	1993 – 1995	Did State adopt Felony Sentencing Guidelines for Three Strikes?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Viccomp	Victims' Compensation	1965 – 1988	Did State adopt Victims' Compensation?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
vicrtsamd	Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment	1982 – 1999	Did State adopt Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Drug &Alcohol Policies				
drugs_boehmke_kegreg	Beer Keg Registration Requirement	1978-2013	Does the state require the registration upon purchase of a beer keg?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_marijuana_decriminalization	Decriminalization of Marijuana Possession	1973-2014	Is marijuana possession a criminal act?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_medical_marijuana	Medical Marijuana	1996-2014	Is it legal to use marijuana for medical purposes?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_boehmke_mlda21	Minimum Legal Drinking Age 21	1936-1985	Does the state have a minimum legal drinking age of 21?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_smoking_ban_workplaces	Smoking ban – workplaces	1995-2014	Does the state ban smoking in all workplaces?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_smoking_ban_restaurants	Smoking ban – restaurants	1995-2014	Does the state ban smoking in restaurants?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
drugs_boehmke_zerotol	Zero Tolerance for Underage Drinking	1983-1995	Does the state have a Zero Tolerance law for blood alcohol levels <0.02 for individuals under age 21?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
alcbevcon	Alcoholic Beverage Control	1926 – 1980	Did State adopt Alcoholic Beverage Control?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Alctreat	Alcoholic Treatment Agency	1943 – 2002	Did State adopt Alcoholic Treatment Agency?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
dui08	.08 per se penalty for DUI	1983 – 2001	Did State adopt.08 per se penalty for DUI?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Kegreg	Beer Keg Registration Requirement	1978 – 1999	Did State adopt Beer Keg Registration Requirement?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Medmar	Symbolic Medical Marijuana Policy	1978 – 2008	Did State adopt Symbolic Medical Marijuana Policy?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Methpre	Restrictions on OTC Medications with Methamphetamine Precursors	1996 – 2005	Did State adopt Restrictions on OTC Medications with Methamphetamine Precursors?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
mlda21	Minimum Legal Drinking Age 21	1933 – 1988	Did State adopt Minimum Legal Drinking Age 21?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
pdrugmon	Prescription Drug Monitoring	1940 – 1999	Did State adopt Prescription Drug Monitoring?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
smokeban	Statewide Smoking Ban	1995 – 2009	Did State adopt Statewide Smoking Ban?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Zerotol	Zero Tolerance (<.02 BAC) for Underage Drinking	1983 – 1998	Did State adopt Zero Tolerance (<.02 BAC) for Underage Drinking?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Education Policies				
w_education_bib lereading	Allow Ten Commandments in Schools	1936-2013	Does the state allow the Ten Commandments to be posted in educational institutions?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
education_corpor al_punishment_b an	Ban on Corporal Punishment in Schools	1970-2014	Does the state ban corporal punishment in schools?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_education_exp enditures_per_pu pil	Education Spending Per Pupil	1936-2009	What is the per capita spending on public education per pupil based on daily average attendance?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_education_mo ment_of_silence	Moment of Silence Required	1957-2014	Does the state have a mandatory moment of silence period at the beginning of each school day?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

z_education_higher_edu_spending	Per Student Spending on Higher Ed.	1988-2013	What is the per student subsidy for higher education?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
education_teacher_cert_hs	Teacher Degree Required - High School	1936-1963	In what year does the state require high school teachers to hold a degree?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
education_teacher_cert_elementary	Teacher Degree Required – Elementary	1936-1969	In what year does the state require elementary school teachers to hold a degree?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
education_schoolfordeaf	School for Deaf	1936-1950	School for Deaf	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
education_librarysystem	State Library System	1980-1948	State Library System	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Arts	Council on the Arts	1936 – 1980	Did State adopt Council on the Arts?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
chartersch	Charter Schools	1991 – 1996	Did State adopt Charter Schools?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
education	Strategic Planning for Education	1970 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Education?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Edutv	Educational Television	1951 – 1966	Did State adopt Educational Television?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Hsexit	High School Exit Exams	1976 – 1999	Did State adopt High School Exit Exams?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
schoolchoi	School Choice	1987 – 1992	Did State adopt School Choice?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
teacelm	Teacher Certification – Elementary	1930 – 1957	Did State adopt Teacher Certification – Elementary?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Environmental Policies				
environment_air_pollution_control	Air Pollution Control Acts (Pre-CAA)	1947-1967	Does the state have an air pollution control act (Pre-Clean Air Act)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environment_bottlebill	Bottle Bill	1970-2014	Does the state require a deposit on bottles paid by the consumer and refunded when the consumer recycles?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

environment_ca_car_emissions_standards	CA Car Emissions Standard	2003-2012	Does the state adopt California's Car emissions standards (which are more stringent than the federal level)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environment_electronic_waste	Electronic Waste Recycling Program	2000-2014	Does the state have a recycling program for electronic waste?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_environment_endangered_species	Endangered Species Act	1969-2014	Does the state have an endangered species act?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environment_state_nepas	Environmental Protection Act	1969-2014	Does the state have its own version of the federal National Environmental Policy Act?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environment_ghg_cap	Greenhouse Gas Cap	2006-2014	Does the state have a binding cap on greenhouse gas emissions in the utility sector?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environment_publicbenefit_funds	Public Benefit Fund	1996-2014	Does the state have a public benefit fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_environment_solar_taxcredit	Solar Tax Credit	1975-2014	Does the state have a tax credit for residential solar installations?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
environ	Strategic Planning for Environmental Protection	1978 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Environmental Protection?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
natreso	Strategic Planning for Natural Resources	1975 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Natural Resources?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
renewport	State Renewable Portfolio Standards	1991 – 2004	Did State adopt State Renewable Portfolio Standards?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Soil	Soil Conservation Districts	1937 – 1974	Did State adopt Soil Conservation Districts?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Gambling Policies				
gambling_casinos	Casinos Allowed	1977-2012	Does the state allow casinos?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

gambling_lottery _adoption	Lottery Allowed	1964-2014	Does the state have a lottery?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
indgaming	State allows Tribal Gaming	1990 – 1995	Did State adopt State allows Tribal Gaming?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Lott	Lottery	1964 – 1993	Did State adopt Lottery?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Gay Rights Policies

w_gayrights_pub lic_accomodatio ns	Ban on Disc. Against Gays In Public Accomm.	1989-2014	Does the state ban discrimination against gays by public accomodations?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_gayrights_civil unions_marriage	Civil Unions and Gay Marriage	2000-2012	Does the state allow civil unions or gay marriage (ordinal)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_gayrights_em ployment_discri mination	Employment Disc. Protections for Gays	1982-2014	Does the state forbid employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or sexual identity?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
gayrights_hatecri mes	Hate Crimes Ban – Gays	1999-2014	Are hate crimes explicity illegal in the state?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
gayrights_ban_so domy	Sodomy Ban	1962-2003	Does the state forbid sodomy?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
gaymarban	Constitutional Amendment Banning Gay Marriage	1994 – 2008	Did State adopt Constitutional Amendment Banning Gay Marriage?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
giexorder	Gender Identity Executive Order	1960-2013	Does State have Executive Order Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity	Sellers, Mitchell D. "Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption" Journal of Public Policy: 1-25
gilaw	Gender Identity Law	1960-2013	Does State have a Law Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity	Sellers, Mitchell D. "Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption" Journal of Public Policy: 1-25
soexorder	Sexual Orientation Executive Order	1960-2013	Does State have Executive Order Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation	Sellers, Mitchell D. "Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption" Journal of Public Policy: 1-25
solaw	Sexual Orientation Law	1960-2013	Does State have a Law Prohibiting Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation	Sellers, Mitchell D. "Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption" Journal of Public Policy: 1-25

Governmental Policies

Absvot	Unrestricted Absentee Voting	1960 – 2003	Did State adopt Unrestricted Absentee Voting?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Adcom	Advertising Commissions	1925 – 1939	Did State adopt Advertising Commissions?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Citzon	Zoning in Cities - Enabling Legislation	1913 – 1957	Did State adopt Zoning in Cities - Enabling Legislation?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
cogrowman	Planning Laws Requiring Loc/Reg Planners to Coordinate Growth Management Plan Developments	1961 – 1998	Did State adopt Planning Laws Requiring Loc/Reg Planners to Coordinate Growth Management Plan Developments?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Crtadm	Court Administrators	1937 – 1965	Did State adopt Court Administrators?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Earlvot	In-Person Early Voting	1970 – 2002	Did State adopt In-Person Early Voting?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
econdev	Strategic Planning for Economic Development	1981 – 1992	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Economic Development?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
enterzone	State Enterprise Zones	1981 – 1992	Did State adopt State Enterprise Zones?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
humrel	Human Relations Commission	1945 – 1993	Did State adopt Human Relations Commission?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Legpre	Legislative Pre-Planning Agency	1933 – 1972	Did State adopt Legislative Pre-Planning Agency?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
missplan	Missouri Plan	1940 – 1976	Did State adopt Missouri Plan?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
motorvoter	Voter Registration with Driver's License Renewal	1976 – 1995	Did State adopt Voter Registration with Driver's License Renewal?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
norealid	State Policy to Refuse to Comply with 2005 Federal Real ID Act	2007 – 2009	Did State adopt State Policy to Refuse to Comply with 2005 Federal Real ID Act?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
pldvpag	Planning/Development Agency	1935 – 1978	Did State adopt Planning/Development Agency?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

pubcamfun	Public Campaign Funding	1973 – 1987	Did State adopt Public Campaign Funding?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Shield	Protections Against Compelling Reporters to Disclose Sources in Court	1935 – 2009	Did State adopt Protections Against Compelling Reporters to Disclose Sources in Court?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Stplnb	State Planning Board	1933 – 1959	Did State adopt State Planning Board?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
termlim	Legislative Term Limits	1990 – 2000	Did State adopt Legislative Term Limits?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
urbrenen	Urban Renewal – Enabling	1941 – 1952	Did State adopt Urban Renewal – Enabling?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Gun Control Policies				
guncontrol_assaultweapon_ban	Assault Weapon Ban	1989-2014	Are assault weapons banned in the state?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_guncontrol_bc_dealers	Background check gun purchases from dealers	1936-1993	Does the state require a background check on gun purchases from dealers? 1 if background check required for handguns; 2 if required for rifles/long guns	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_guncontrol_bc_privatesales	Background check for private sales	1936-2014	Does the state require a background check on privately-sold guns? 1 if background check required for handguns; 2 if required for rifles/long guns	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
guncontrol_licenses_dealers	Gun Dealer Licenses	1936-2014	Does the state have any license requirements for manufacturers or dealrs?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_guncontrol_waitingperiod	Gun Purchases - Waiting Period	1936-2014	Does the state have a waiting period for gun purchases? 1 if waiting period required for handgun or assault weapon purchases; 2 if required for all gun sales	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
guncontrol_opencarry	Open Carry Law for Guns	1961-2014	Is there an open carry law for guns?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

guncontrol_satnightspecial_ban	Saturday Night Special	1974-2013	Does the state ban ``Saturday Night Special'' handguns?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
guncontrol_stand_your_ground	Stand your ground law	1993-2014	Does the state have a ``stand your ground'' law?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_guncontrol_registration_requirement	Gun Registration	1936-2014	Does the state have registration requirement for guns? 1 if registration required for handguns; 2 if required for rifles/long guns	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
bradycamp	Child Access to Guns Protection Law	1989 – 2000	Did State adopt Child Access to Guns Protection Law	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Immigration Policies

immigration_english_language	English is official language	1970-2014	Is English the state's official language?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
immigration_instate_tuition_illegallimmigrants	Instate tuition for Immigrants	2001-2014	Does the state allow in-state tuition for illegal immigrants?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

Labor Rights Policies

labor_age_discrimination	Age discrimination ban	1936-1999	Does the state ban age discrimination?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_antiinjunction_laws	Anti-Injunction Act	1936-1966	Does the state have an anti-injunction law?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_collective_bargaining_state employees	Collective Bargaining - State Employees	1966-1996	Does the state have collective bargaining rights for state government employees?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_collective_bargaining_teachers	Collective Bargaining – Teachers	1960-1996	Does the state have collective bargaining rights for local teachers?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_labor_state_ada	Disability Discrimination Ban	1965-1990	Does the state ban discrimination against disabled people?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_merit_system	Merit System for State Employees	1936-1953	Does the state have a merit system for state employees?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

labor_minwage_abovefed	Minimum Wage above Federal Level	1968-2012	Is the state's minimum wage above the federal level?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_minimum wage_men	Minimum Wage for Men	1944-1968	Does the state have a minimum wage for men?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_minimum wage_women_an ymajorindustry	Minimum Wage for Women	1936-1980	Does the state have a minimum wage for women?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_prevailing_wage_laws	Prevailing Wage Law	1936-2014	Does the state have prevailing wage laws?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_right_to_w ork	Right to Work law	1944-2014	Is the state a right-to-work state?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_state_retire ment_system	State Pension System Established	1936-1960	Does the state have a pension system?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_state_disab ility_insurance	Temporary Disability Insurance	1945-2014	Does the state have a temporary disability insurance program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_labor_unemplo yment_compensa tion	Unemployment Compensation	1937-2014	What is the maximum weekly amount of unemployment benefits?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
labor_workers_c ompensation	Workers Compensation	1936-1947	Has the state established workers compensation?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_labor_childlab or_workpermitag e	Child Labor (14-15)	1936-1939	Does the state require employment certificates for child labor (14 and 15)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_labor_childlab or_ageleaveschoo	Child Labor Drop Out Age	1935	What is the age minors can drop out of school (14 – 18)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_labor_relation s_acts	Labor Relations Acts	1937-1966	Does the state have a Labor Relations Act?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Antiinj	Anti-Injunction Laws	1913 – 1939	Did State adopt Anti-Injunction Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
fairemp	Fair Employment Laws	1945 – 1964	Did State adopt Fair Employment Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

fairtrade	Fair Trade Laws	1931 – 1969	Did State adopt Fair Trade Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
miglab	Migratory Labor Committee	1943 – 1960	Did State adopt Migratory Labor Committee?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
minwage	Minimum Wage Law	1915 – 1965	Did State adopt Minimum Wage Law?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Sals	Seasonal Agricultural Labor Standards	1945 – 1965	Did State adopt Seasonal Agricultural Labor Standards?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Licensing Policies

licenses_chiropractors	Chiropractor Licensing	1936-1951	Chiropractor Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_dentists	Dentist Licensing	1936-1951	Dentist Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_architects	Architect Licening	1936-1951	Architect Licening	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_beauticians	Beautician Licensing	1936-1951	Beautician Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_pharmacists	Pharmacist Licensing	1936-1951	Pharmacist Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_engineers	Engineer Licensing	1936-1951	Engineer Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_nurses	Nurse Licensing	1936-1951	Nurse Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_accountants	Accountant Licensing	1936-1951	Accountant Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
licenses_real_estate	Real Estate Licensing	1936-1951	Real Estate Licensing	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
beaulic	Beauticians Licensing	1914 – 1980	Did State adopt Beauticians Licensing?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Intbar	Integrated Bar	1921 – 1956	Did State adopt Integrated Bar?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Realest	Real Estate Brokers Licensing	1917 – 1964	Did State adopt Real Estate Brokers Licensing?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Miscellaneous Regulatatory Policies

regulation_sedition_laws	Anti-sedition laws	1936-1955	Does the state have anti-sedition laws?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_forced_sterlizations	Forced sterilizations	1945-1974	Does the state have a forced sterlization program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_boehmke_grandvist	Grandparents' Visitation Rights	1964-1987	Does the state have a law guaranteeing grandparents' visitation rights?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_hate_crimes	Hate Crimes Ban	1981-2014	Are hate crimes explicity illegal in the state?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_housing_enabling_federal_aid	Urban Housing - Enabling Federal Aid	1936-1953	Does the state have a law enabling federal housing aid?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_housing_directstateaid	Urban Housing - Direct State Aid	1939-1951	Does the state provide direct aid for urban housing?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_boehmke_livingwill	Living Wills	1976-1992	Does the state have a law permitting individuals control over the use of heroic medical treatment in th event of a terminal illness?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_pain_suffering_limits	Pain and Suffering Limits in Lawsuits	1975-2012	Are there limits on damages for pain and suffering in lawsuits?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_physician_suicide	Physician-assisted suicide	1998-2014	Does the state allow physician-assisted suicide?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_boehmke_cogrowman	Planning Laws Required for Local Gov.	1961-2007	Does a state have a law authorizing or requiring growth-management planning?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_boehmke_shield	Protections Against Compelling	1936-2013	Does the state have a Shield Law protecting them from revealing their sources?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

	Reporters to Disclose Sources			
regulation_rent_control	Rent Control Prohibition	1950-2014	Does state prohibit the passage of rent control laws in its cities or municipalities?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_rfra	Religious Freedom Restoration Act	1993-2014	Did the state pass the Religious Freedom Restoration Act?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulations_state_debt_limitations	State Debt Limitation	1936-1966	Does the state constitution restrict state debt issuance?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulations_homerule	Municipal Home Rule	1936-1961	Enables cities to adopt a home rule charter that acts as the city's basic governing document over local issues.	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulations_lemonlaw	Lemon Laws	1970-2014	Did the state pass a law protecting consumers who purchase automobiles which fail after repeated repairs?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_utility_jurisdiction	Utility Regulation	1936-1960	State Commission with rate-setting authority over electricity utilities	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Bottle	Bottle Deposit Law	1971 – 2002	Did State adopt Bottle Deposit Law?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
ccreceipt	Restrictions on Displaying Credit Card Numbers on Sales Receipts	1999 – 2008	Did State adopt Restrictions on Displaying Credit Card Numbers on Sales Receipts?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
credfreez	Limits Credit Agencies from Issuing a Credit Report without Consumer Consent	2001 – 2006	Did State adopt Limits Credit Agencies from Issuing a Credit Report without Consumer Consent?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
elecdereg	Electricity Deregulation	1996 – 1999	Did State adopt Electricity Deregulation?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
grandvist	Grandparents' Visitation Rights	1964 – 1987	Did State adopt Grandparents' Visitation Rights?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Lemon	Lemon Laws	1982 – 1984	Did State adopt Lemon Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
livingwill	Living Wills	1976 – 1986	Did State adopt Living Wills?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
pestcomp	Interstate Pest Control Compact	1968 – 2009	Did State adopt Interstate Pest Control Compact?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
retainag	Retainers Agreement	1957 – 1965	Did State adopt Retainers Agreement?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Racial Discrimination Policies				
race_school_segregation	Requires segregation in schools	1936-1953	Does the state require segregation in public schools?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
race_interracial_marriage_banned	Ban on Interracial Marriage	1936-1967	Does the state have a law banning interracial marriages?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_race_disc_public_accommodations2	Banning discrimination in public accom.	1964-2010	Does the state pass a law (with adminstrative enforcement) banning discrimination in public accomodations (post-CRA)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_race_disc_public_accommodations1	Banning discrimination in public accom. (pre-CRA)	1936-1963	Does the state pass a law (with adminstrative enforcement) banning discrimination in public accomodations (pre-CRA)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
race_fair_employment_commissions	Fair Employment Laws	1945-1964	Does the state have a fair employment law?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
race_fair_employment_commissions_post1964	Fair Employment Laws (post-1964)	1965-2014	Does the state have a fair employment law? (post-1964)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
w_race_fair_housing_private	Fair Housing - Private Housing	1959-1968	Does the state ban discrimination in private housing?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
race_boehmke_fhpub	Fair Housing - Public Housing	1937-1965	Does the state ban discrimination in public housing?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

race_boehmke_fhurb	Fair Housing - Urban Renewal Areas	1945-1964	Does the state have urban renewal areas?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Fhpriv	Fair Housing - Private Housing	1959 – 1965	Did State adopt Fair Housing - Private Housing?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Fhpub	Fair Housing - Public Housing	1937 – 1961	Did State adopt Fair Housing - Public Housing?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Fhurb	Fair Housing - Urban Renewal Areas	1945 – 1963	Did State adopt Fair Housing - Urban Renewal Areas?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Segoss	Provisions by the States Maintaining Segregated Educational Systems for Out-Of-State Study by African-Americans	1927 – 1943	Did State adopt Provisions by the States Maintaining Segregated Educational Systems for Out-Of-State Study by African-Americans?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Tax Policies				
cig_taxes_binary	Cigarette Tax	1936-1946	Does the state have a cigarette tax?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_cigarette_taxes	Cigarette Tax Rate	1947-2014	What is the state's tax on a pack of cigarettes?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
earned_income_taxcredit	Earned Income Tax Credit	1988-2014	Does the state have an earned income tax credit?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
income_taxes	Income Tax	1936-2014	Does the state have an income tax?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_tax_rate_rich	Income tax rate – wealthy	1977-2012	What is the state individual income tax rate for an individual that makes more than 1.5 million real dollars?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
sales_taxes_binary_pre1946	Sales Tax	1936-1945	Does the state have a sales tax?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

x_sales_taxes	Sales tax Rate	1946-2014	What is the sales tax rate?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_tax_burden	Tax Burden	1977-2010	What is the state's tax burden (per capita taxes/per capita income)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_top_corporateincometaxrate	Top Corporate tax rate	1941-2014	What is the top corporate tax rate?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
corporate_incometax	Corporate Income Tax	1936-1940	Is there a corporate income tax?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
estate_tax	Estate Tax	2009-2014	Is there a state estate tax?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Cigtax	Cigarette Tax	1921 – 1964	Did State adopt d Cigarette Tax?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Gastax	State Gas Tax	1919 – 1929	Did State adopt State Gas Tax?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Inctax	State Income Tax	1916 – 1937	Did State adopt State Income Tax?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Lien	Lien Statutes	1995 – 1999	Did State adopt Lien Statutes?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
revenue	Strategic Planning for Revenue	1981 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Revenue?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Tels	Tax and Expenditure Limits	1976 – 1994	Did State adopt Tax and Expenditure Limits?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Transportation Policies

transportation_controlledaccesshighways	Controlled Access Highways	1937-1946	Controlled Access Highways	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_bicycle_helmets	Bicycle Helmets Required	1985-2014	Does the state require that people use helmets while on bicycles?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_mandatory_seatbelts	Mandatory Seat Belts	1984-2014	Does the state require the usage of seat belts (either primary or secondary enforcement)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

regulation_motorcycle_helmets	Motorcycle helmets required	1967-2014	Does the state require the usage of helments by people on motorcycles?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
regulation_mandatory_car_insurance	Mandatory Car Insurance	1945-1986	Does the state require drivers to obtain car insurance?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
autosaf	Automobile Safety Compact	1959 – 1971	Did State adopt Automobile Safety Compact?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
childseat	Child Seatbelt Requirement	1981 – 1984	Did State adopt Child Seatbelt Requirement?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
conacchwy	Controlled Access Highways	1937 – 1960	Did State adopt Controlled Access Highways?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Gdl	State Graduated Driver's Licensing Program	1996 – 2009	Did State adopt State Graduated Driver's Licensing Program?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
kidhelmet	Mandatory Bicycle Helmets for Minors	1992 – 2007	Did State adopt Mandatory Bicycle Helmets for Minors?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
motorhelm	Motorcycle Helmet Requirement	1967 – 1985	Did State adopt Motorcycle Helmet Requirement?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
primseat	Primary Seat Belt Laws	1984 – 2004	Did State adopt Primary Seat Belt Laws?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
prkagcit	Parking Agency - Enabling Act for Cities	1919 – 1970	Did State adopt Parking Agency - Enabling Act for Cities?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
transport	Strategic Planning for Transportation	1974 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Transportation?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Welfare and Health Care Policies				
z_ssi_afdc_families_payments	AFDC - Benefits for Average Family	1936-1992	What is the average level of benefits per family under the Aid for Families with Dependent Children program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
afdc_up	AFDC-UP Policy	1961-1990	What is the average level of benefits under the Aid for Families with Dependent Children program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_blind_payments	Aid to Blind - Payments per Recipient	1936-1965	What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

z_ssi_disabled_payments	Aid to Disabled - Payments per Recipient	1951-1965	What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_blind_payments_post1965	Aid to Blind - Payments per Recipient	1966-1972	What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled? (post-1965)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_disabled_payments_post1965	Aid to Disabled - Payments per Recipient	1966-1972	What is the average monthly payment per recipient for the permanently blind or disabled? (post-1965)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_chip_children	CHIP - Eligibility Level for Children	1988-2012	What is the CHIP eligibility level for children?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_chip_infants	CHIP - Eligibility Level for Infants	1998-2012	What is the CHIP eligibility level for infants?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_ga_payments_per_case	General Assistance Payments Per Case	1937-1963	What is the average monthly payment per case for general assistance (an early form of welfare)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_ga_payments_per_recipient	General Assistance Payments Per Recipient	1964-1980	What is the average monthly payment per recipient for general assistance (an early form of welfare)?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_chip_pregnantwomen	CHIP - Eligibility Level for Pregnant Women	1998-2012	What is the CHIP eligibility level for pregnant women?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
x_chip_pregnantwomen_prebba	Medicaid - Eligibility for Pregnant Women	1990-1997	What is the Medicaid eligibility level for pregnant women?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_old_age_payments	Old Age Assistance - Payments per Recipient	1936-1965	What is the average monthly payment per recipient per recipient for old age assistance?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_ssi_old_age_payments_post1965	Old Age Assistance - Payments per Recipient	1965-1972	What is the average monthly payment per recipient per recipient for old age assistance? (post-1965)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
boehmke_snrpresc	Senior Prescription Drugs	1975-2001	Does the state provide pharmaceutical coverage or assistance for seniors who do not qualify for Medicaid?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.

medicaid_steadoption	State Adoption of Medicaid	1966-1983	Does the state have a Medicaid program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_tanf_payments perfamily	TANF - Average Payments per Family	2006-2010	What is the average monthly level of benefits per family under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_tanf_initialelig	TANF - Initial Eligibility Level	1996-2013	What is the initial eligibility level for benefits for a family of three under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families Program?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
z_tanf_maxpayment	TANF - Max Payments	1990-2013	What is the maximum level of benefis under the Temporary Aid for Needy Families program for a family of three with no income?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
Adc	Aid to Dependent Children (Social Sec.)	1936 – 1955	Did State adopt Aid to Dependent Children (Social Sec.)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Aging	Strategic Planning for Aging	1974 – 199	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Aging?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
aidperm	Aid to Permanently/Totally Disabled	1950 – 1969	Did State adopt Aid to Permanently/Totally Disabled?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Banfaninc	Ban on Financial Incentives for Doctors to Perform Less Costly Procedures/Prescribe Less Costly Drugs	1996 – 2001	Did State adopt Ban on Financial Incentives for Doctors to Perform Less Costly Procedures/Prescribe Less Costly Drugs?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
bangag	Prohibits Agreements that Limits a Doctor's Ability to Inform Patients of All	1975 – 1996	Did State adopt Prohibits Agreements that Limits a Doctor's Ability to Inform Patients of All Treatment Options?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

	Treatment Options			
Blind	Aid to the Blind (Social Security)	1936 – 1982	Did State adopt Aid to the Blind (Social Security)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
colcanscr	Colorectal Cancer Screening	1991 – 2007	Did State adopt Colorectal Cancer Screening?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
comage	Committee on the Aged	1945 – 2003	Did State adopt Committee on the Aged?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
contrains	Insurers That Cover Prescription Drugs Cannot Exclude FDA-Approved Contraceptives	1996 – 2007	Did State adopt Insurers That Cover Prescription Drugs Cannot Exclude FDA-Approved Contraceptives?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
famcap	Family Cap Exemptions	1992 – 1998	Did State adopt Family Cap Exemptions?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Health	Strategic Planning for Health Services	1985 – 1991	Did State adopt Strategic Planning for Health Services?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
higissue	Guaranteed Issue of Health Insurance	1990 – 1994	Did State adopt Guaranteed Issue of Health Insurance?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
higrenew	Guaranteed Renewal of Health Insurance	1990 – 1995	Did State adopt Guaranteed Renewal of Health Insurance?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

Hiport	Health Insurance Portability	1990 – 1995	Did State adopt Health Insurance Portability?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
hiprecon	Health Insurance Preexisting Conditions Limits	1990 – 1994	Did State adopt Health Insurance Preexisting Conditions Limits?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
hmomod1	Health Maintenance Organization Model Act (First)	1973 – 1988	Did State adopt Health Maintenance Organization Model Act (First)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
hmomod2	Health Maintenance Organization Model Act (Second)	1989 – 1995	Did State adopt Health Maintenance Organization Model Act (Second)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Idas	Individual Development Accounts	1993 – 2001	Did State adopt Individual Development Accounts?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
infanthear	Newborn Hearing Screening	1990 – 2008	Did State adopt Newborn Hearing Screening?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
kinship	Kinship Care Program	1998 – 2006	Did State adopt Kinship Care Program?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
mailreg	Malpractice Reforms	1972 – 1995	Did State adopt Malpractice Reforms?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
manclin	Mandated Coverage of Clinical Trials	1994 – 2008	Did State adopt Mandated Coverage of Clinical Trials?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

mntlhlth	Mental Health Standards Committee	1955 – 1987	Did State adopt Mental Health Standards Committee?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Msas	Medical Savings Accounts	1993 – 1997	Did State adopt Medical Savings Accounts?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
oldagea	Old Age Assistance (Social Security)	1936 – 1938	Did State adopt Old Age Assistance (Social Security)?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
pubhouen	Public Housing – Enabling	1933 – 1950	Did State adopt Public Housing – Enabling?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
recipsup	Reciprocal Support Law	1934 – 1959	Did State adopt Reciprocal Support Law?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
rightdie	Right to Die	1976 – 1988	Did State adopt Right to Die?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Sdce	Dependent Coverage Expansion Insurance for Young Adults	1994 – 2008	Did State adopt Dependent Coverage Expansion Insurance for Young Adults?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
snrpresc	Senior Prescription Drugs	1975 – 2001	Did State adopt Senior Prescription Drugs?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
timelim	Time Limits on Welfare Benefits	1993 – 1996	Did State adopt Time Limits on Welfare Benefits?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
Womens' Rights Policies				

genderrights_gender_equal_pay	Equal Pay For Females	1936-1972	Does the state have a law providing for equal pay for women working in the same job?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_era_ratification	Equal Right Amendment Ratified	1972-2014	Has the state ratified the Equal Rights Amendment?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_jury_service	Jury Service for Women	1936-1967	Can women serve on juries?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_state_eras	State Equal Rights Law	1971-2014	Has the state passed a state-level equivalent to the Equal Rights Amendment?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_gender_discrimination_laws	Gender Discrimination Laws	1961-1964	Does the state ban hiring discrimination on the basis of gender?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_gender_discrimination_laws_post1964	Gender Discrimination Laws (post-1964)	1965-2014	Does the state ban hiring discrimination on the basis of gender? (post-1964)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
genderrights_nofault_divorce	No Fault Divorce	1966-2014	Do states have a no-fault divorce policy?	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. "The Dynamics of State Policy Liberalism, 1936–2014." *American Journal of Political Science*, September. doi: 10.1111/ajps.12219.
equalpay	Equal Pay For Females	1919 – 1966	Did State adopt Equal Pay For Females?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
offwmh	Special Agent/Office for Women's Health	1993 – 2009	Did State adopt Special Agent/Office for Women's Health?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.
pubbrefeed	Allowance of Breastfeeding in Public	1993 – 2008	Did State adopt Allowance of Breastfeeding in Public?	Boehmke, Frederick J., and Paul Skinner. 2012. "State Policy Innovativeness Revisited." State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 12(3):303-29.

II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
gunbckcheck	Firearm Background Checks (Total Number)	1999 – 2012	Number of Firearm Background Checks conducted by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System per year by state. ***Data for 2012 are only January – September.	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2012. "NICS Firearm Background Checks." http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
cartheftrate	Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	1960 – 2009	Estimated motor vehicle theft rate by state: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated motor vehicle theft rate by state." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/RunCrimeTrendsInOneVar.cfm Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: [i]
carthefttotal	Motor Vehicle Theft Total	1960 – 2009	Estimated motor vehicle theft total by state: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated motor vehicle theft total by state." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/RunCrimeTrendsInOneVar.cfm Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: [ii]
murderrate	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate	1960 – 2009	Estimated murder rate by state. Criminal homicide - a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. "Estimated Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVariables=Y&CFID=159590918&CFTOKEN=e80fd58bf8b74f14-0EC58551-DB0E-7F2F-7E397835B5EA380B Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

				Notes: The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence. [iii]
murdertotal	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Total	1960 – 2009	Estimated murder total by state. Criminal homicide - a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. "Estimated Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Totals." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVariables=Y&CFID=159590918&CFTOKEN=e80fd58bf8b74f14-0EC58551-DB0E-7F2F-7E397835B5EA380B

Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

Notes: The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence. [iv] |
| **propcrimerate** | Property Crime Rate | 1960 – 2009 | Estimated property crime rate by state. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded. | U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated property crime rate by state." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVariables=Y&CFID=159590918&CFTOKEN=e80fd58bf8b74f14-0EC58551-DB0E-7F2F-7E397835B5EA380B

Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

Notes:[v] |
| **propcrimetotal** | Property Crime Total | 1960 – 2009 | Estimated property crime total by state. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, | U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated property crime total by state." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVa |

			leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.	riables=Y&CFID=159590918&CFTOKEN=e80fd58bf8b74f14-0EC58551-DB0E-7F2F-7E397835B5EA380B Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes:[vi]
raperate	Rape Rate	1960 – 2009	Estimated rape rate by state. Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used - victim under age of consent) are excluded.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated Forcible Rape Rate." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVariables=Y&CFID=159595739&CFTOKEN=4739e5432b539b65-10283A37-D8DF-1979-E46A4853B2BB136F Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes:[vii]
rapetotal	Rape Total	1960 – 2009	Estimated rape total by state. Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used - victim under age of consent) are excluded.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated Forcible Rape Total." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/TrendsInOneVar.cfm?NoVariables=Y&CFID=159595739&CFTOKEN=4739e5432b539b65-10283A37-D8DF-1979-E46A4853B2BB136F Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes:[viii]
robrate	Robbery Rate	1960 – 2010	Estimated robbery rate by state. The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Number of robbery offenses per 100,000 people.	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports. "Estimated robberies per 100,000 people." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/RunCrimeTrendsInOneVar.cfm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
vcrimerate	Violent Crime Rate	1960 – 2009	Estimated violent crime rate by state. Violent crimes include murder and	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated Violent Crime Rate." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StatebyState.cfm.

			nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.	Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. See source organization for state-specific notes.
vcrimetotal	Violent Crime Total	1960 – 2009	Estimated violent crime total by state. Violent crimes include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.	U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online. "Estimated Violent Crime Total." http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StatebyState.cfm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. See source organization for state-specific notes.

III.   DEMOGRAPHIC

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
poptotal	Population Total	1900 – 2008	Total population per state	U.S. Census Bureau. http://www.census.gov/. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
popdensity	Population Density	1975 – 1999	Population in 1000s divided by Land area in square miles (excludes water). Number of People per Square Mile of Land Area	Original Data Source: http://www.ipsr.ku.edu/SPPQ/datasets.shtml (data from The Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau). No data was available for the District of Columbia. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
Popfemale	Female Population	1994 – 2010	The number of residents who are female. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
Popmale	Male Population	1994 – 2010	The number of residents who are male. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
popunder5	Population under 5 years old	1994 – 2010	The number of residents under the age of five in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
pop5to17	Population from 5 years old to 17 years old	1994 – 2010	The number of residents between the ages of 5 and 17 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
pop18to24	Population from 18 years old to 24 years old	1994 – 2010	The number of residents between the ages of 18 and 24 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php

				Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
pop25to44	Population from 25 years old to 44 years old	1994 – 2010	The number of residents between the ages of 25 and 44 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
pop45to64	Population from 45 years old to 64 years old	1994 – 2010	The number of residents between the ages of 45 and 64 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
popover65	Population from 65 years old and older	1994 – 2010	The number of residents over the age of 65 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
popover85	Population from 85 years old and older	1995 – 2010	The number of residents over the age of 85 in a state. ***Data for 2001 are unavailable.	CQ Press. "State Stats: Population under 5 years old." http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/index.php Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
evangelical_pop	Evangelical Population	1975-2013	Percentage of evangelical residents in a state	Sellers, Mitchell D. "Gubernatorial Use of Executive Orders: Unilateral Action and Policy Adoption" *Journal of Public Policy: 1-25*
nonwhite	Nonwhite Population	1974-2011	Proportion of the population that is nonwhite	Kelly, Nathan J., and Christopher Witko. 2014. "Government Ideology and Unemployment in the U.S. States." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(4):* 389-413
licdrivers	Licensed Drivers	1994 – 2010	Number of people with state issued drivers' licenses.	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. Highway Statistics. http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics.cfm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
abortionrate	Abortion Rate	1975 – 1996	Abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44. For an explanation of why data is problematic after 2000/2001 see source, The Allan Guttmacher Institute. ***Data for 1993, 1994, 1995 are unavailable.	Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

divorcerate	Divorce Rate	1975 – 2004	Provisional counts of divorces by state of occurrence per 1,000 total population. ***Data for 1996 are unavailable.	National Center for Health Statistics. "Divorce Rates by State." http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
birthrate	Birth Rate	1991 – 2008	Children per woman (total fertility) with projections; births per 1,000 women aged 15–44	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. VitalStats. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstats/VitalStats_Births.htm Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
newimmig	New Immigrant Green Card Holders	1988 – 2011	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by State of Residence: Fiscal Years 1988 to 2011. The fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. A permanent resident is defined as a Green Card holder who has been granted lawful authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. As proof of that status, a person is granted a permanent resident card, commonly called a "Green Card."	U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by State of Residence: Fiscal Years 1988 to 2011." https://www.dhs.gov/publication/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2011-legal-permanent-residents. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: To obtain permanent resident status, most individuals are sponsored by a family member or employer in the United States. Other individuals may become permanent residents through refugee or asylee status or other humanitarian programs. In some cases, people may be eligible to file for themselves.
refugeetotal	Refugee Total	2000 – 2012	Number of refugees arriving per state per fiscal year. The fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Office of Refugee Resettlement. "Refugee Arrival Data." http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/refugee-arrival-data. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: To be eligible for refugee status, an applicant must meet the definition of a refugee set forth in 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: a person who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
know_gov	Knowledge of Governor	2007	Percent of population who can correctly name their Governor.	Jaeger, William P., Jeffrey Lyons, and Jennifer Wolak. 2016. "Political Knowledge and Policy Representation in the States." *American Politics Research*: 1-32 Source: Pew Research Center. 2007. "Public Knowledge of Current Affairs Little Changed by News and Information Revolutions."

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
know_govparty	Knowledge of Governor's Party	2006-2007	Percent of population who can correctly name the party of their Governor.	Jaeger, William P., Jeffrey Lyons, and Jennifer Wolak. 2016. "Political Knowledge and Policy Representation in the States." *American Politics Research*: 1-32 Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cces/home
partisan_knowledge_scale	Partisan Knowledge Scale	2007	Number of items correct on Cooperative Congressional Election Study's partisan knowledge scale	Jaeger, William P., Jeffrey Lyons, and Jennifer Wolak. 2016. "Political Knowledge and Policy Representation in the States." *American Politics Research*: 1-32 Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study. http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cces/home
soc_capital	Social Capital	1986-2009	Hawes et al. Measure of Social Capital	Hawes, Daniel P., Rene R. Rocha, and Kenneth J. Meier. 2013. "Social Capital in the Fifty States: Measuring State---Level Social Capital 1986---2004." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 13(1): 121-138.
soc_capital_ma	Moving Average Weighted Social Capital	1984-2011	Hawes et al. Weighted Moving Average Measure of Social Capital	Hawes, Daniel P., Rene R. Rocha, and Kenneth J. Meier. 2013. "Social Capital in the Fifty States: Measuring State---Level Social Capital 1986---2004." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 13(1): 121-138.

IV.   ECONOMIC AND FISCAL

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes

region	U.S. Region	1929 – 2012	If state is located in South (1), West (2), Midwest (3), Northeast (4).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: The codes do not reflect the numeric codes used by the Census
is_a_state	State Dummy	1929 – 2012	1 = is a state. 0 = DC and national data.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
odd_even_year	Odd/Even Election Year Dummy	1929 – 2016	1 = state is an odd-year election state, 2 = state is an even-year election state, 3 = Louisiana. Years available: 1929q1 to 2016q4	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
personal_income 1000s	Total Personal Income in State	1948 – 2012	Combines the variables personal_income1000s_quar (when is_a_quarter=1) and personal_income1000s_annual (when quar=2.5).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
pop_annual	Total State Population	1929 – 2012	Total population in the state, measured annually.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (2012): http://www.bizjournals.com/bizjournals/on-numbers/scott-thomas/2012/06/californias-population-passes-38.html?appSession=10897383915145&RecordID=&PageID=2&PrevPageID=&cpipage=3&CPISortType=&CPIorderBy
disposable_personal_income1000s_annual	Total State Disposable Personal Income	1948 – 2011	Total disposable personal income in the state, measured annually.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: http://www.bea.gov/. Then click on "state and local area personal income" under "regional." Then under "data" click on "state annual personal income and employment." Then, under "Annual State Personal Income and Employment" click "Personal income, per capita personal income, disposable personal income, and population (SA1-3, SA51-53)." Then click on Table ID "SA51-53 Disposable Personal Income Summary." This yields both personal income ($1,000s), population (persons), and per capita personal income (dollars) (the latter was a perfect function of the two former (after rounding) so wasn't retained).
statemin	State Minimum Wage	1980-2014	State minimum wage in dollars.	Tax Policy Center, A Joint Project of the Urban Institute & Brookings Institution. http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxfacts/Content/PDF/state_min_wage.pdf

				Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
incshare_top10	Top 10% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 10% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."
incshare_top5	Top 5% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 5% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."
incshare_top1	Top 1% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 1% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."
incshare_top05	Top 0.5% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 0.5% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."
incshare_top01	Top 0.1% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 0.1% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."
incshare_top001	Top 0.01% Share of Income	1917-2013	Share of total income earned by the top 0.01% of earners	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html For methodology see: Frank, Mark, Estelle Sommeiller, Mark Price, and Emmanuel Saez. 2015 "Frank-Sommeiller-Price Series for Top Income Shares by US States since 1917."

gini_coef	Gini Coefficient	1917-2013	State income inequality measured by Gini Coefficient	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html
atkin_index	Atkinson Index	1917-2013	State income inequality measured by Atkinson Index	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html
theil_index	Theil Index	1917-2013	State income inequality measured by Theil Index	Frank, Mark W. "U.S. State-Level Income Inequality Data." http://www.shsu.edu/eco_mwf/inequality.html
pop_growth	Population Growth by State	1930 – 2012	For Q=2.5, this is the amount that last year's annual population has to be multiplied by to get this year's population. Computed by:{ [pop_annual (time t) - pop_annual (time t-1)] / pop_annual (time t-1) } + 1	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes:[ix]
pop_quar	Estimates of State Population by Quarter	1929 – 2012	Estimate of state population in the quarter. For quarters, this is computed by multiplying last quarter's amount (or Q2.5's amount for Q3) by pop_growth. For Q=2.5, this is equal to "pop_annual."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
pc_inc_ann	Per Capital Annual Income	1929 – 2011	Per capita income, annual data ($1s). Calculated by: (personal_income1000s_annual*1000)/ pop_annual	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
state_cpi_bfh	State Consumer Price Index	1960 – 2007	Berry, Fording and Hanson state and year specific consumer price index, measured in July. Only when quar=2.5	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: http://www.uky.edu/~rford/replicationdata.html
regional_cpi_bls_quar	Regional / National Consumer Price Index	1929 – 2012	Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for Nation and the State's Region. Not seasonally adjusted. When "is_a_quarter"=1, this is quarterly data, when quar=2.5, this is monthly data aggregated to the calendar year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: aggregated from monthly data from the variable "cpi_bls_quar_interpolated" from the file BLS_Regional_CPI_2012_06_04.xls. Before that ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt for the national CPI data and http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=cu for the regional CPI data
nat_cpi_bls_quar	National Consumer Price Index	1929 – 2012	National consumer price index for the year, same value for all states within a quarter. This took the monthly data posted on the Bureau of Labor Statistics	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			Web site, and averaged them within quarters, and applied them to all the states (not just to stateno=0, like in regional_cpi_bls_quar above) when "is_a_quarter"=1. The months were averaged across a calendar year when quar=2.5.	Source: the variable "cpi_bls_quar_interpolated" (although none of the national data were interpolated) from the file BLS_Regional_CPI_2012_06_04.xls. Before that ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt
housing_prices_quar	Quarterly Housing Price Index	1975 – 2012	When "is_a_quarter"=1, this represents quarterly housing price index (1980q1=1 for all states). All-transaction index estimated using sales prices and appraisal data. Data isn't seasonally adjusted. When quar=2.5, this represents the average from the same indicator for the four quarters of the calendar year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source for quarterly data: Federal Housing Finance Agency. http://www.fhfa.gov/Default.aspx?Page=87. "States through 2012q1 (not seasonally adjusted) [CSV]." Note: In the original source, 1980q1=100, and so was divided by 100 here. In the original source, all states are given a score of "100" in 1980q1, so apparently the index isn't comparable across states.
state_cpi_bfh_est	State Consumer Price Index	1960 – 2010	Berry, Fording and Hanson (2000) state and year specific consumer price index, measured in July, with estimated values for 2008 through 2010 by Klarner 2013.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (1960 – 2007): Source: Berry, William D., Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 2000. "An Annual Cost of Living Index for the American States, 1960-95," *The Journal of Politics*, 60(2): 550-67. Link: https://rcfording.wordpress.com/datasets/ or http://www.uky.edu/~rford/replicationdata.html The Berry, Fording, and Hanson (2000) dataset contains a yearly state cost of living index for the 48 continental states, for years 1960 - 2007, derived from state median housing values, per capita income, and population.
bfh_cpi_multiplier	Change in State Consumer Price Index	1960 – 2010	Change between years was established with the following formula. {[State_cpi_bfh_est (time t) - State_cpi_bfh_est (time t-1)] / State_cpi_bfh_est (time t-1)}+1	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes on construction of variable: [x]
state_cpi_bfh_est_quar	Change in State Consumer Price Index by Quarter	1960 – 2010	Puts interpolated values into quarters. Multiplies the last period's state_cpi with bfh_cpi_multiplier.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
inc_multiplier	Imputed Quarterly Income	1929 – 1948	Amount last period has to be multiplied by to get the next period. The purpose of	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			this variable is to impute quarterly income before such data were available.	Notes on construction of variable:[xi]
personal_income 1000s_b	Personal Income	1929 – 2012	Personal income in $1,000s. For Q=2.5, it's equal to personal_income1000s_Annual. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, and years 1948q1 to 2011q4, it's equal to personal_income1000s_quar. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, and years 1929q3 to 1947q4, it's equal to the "last value" (q2.5 in the same year for q3, or the last quarter for other quarters) times the growth rate given in inc_multiplier.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
personal_income 1000s_b_exists	Personal Income Dummy	1929 – 2012	Dummy: 1 = there is a value for "Personal_income1000s_b." Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
real_inc1000s_quar	Real Personal Income	1960 – 2012	Real personal income (in 2007 dollars, 1,000s), deflated with Berry, Fording and Hanson cost of living index. Computed by: personal_income1000s_b / state_cpi_bfh_est_quar	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
real_inc1000s_quar_exists	Real Personal Income Dummy	1960 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = there is a value for "real_inc1000s_quar." Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
real_pc_inc_quar	Real Per Capita Personal Income	1960 – 2010	Real per capita personal income (in 2007 dollars), deflated with Berry, Fording and Hanson cost of living index. ***Not in $1,000s, but in $1s.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
real_pc_inc_quar _exists	Real Per Capita Personal Income Dummy	1960 – 2010	1 = real_pc_inc_quar has a non-missing case. Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
real_pc_inc_quar _exists2	Real Per Capita Personal Income 2nd Dummy	1960 - 2010	2 = real_pc_inc_quar has a non-missing case and is the earliest time a case appears for that state (or the nation). If q=2.5, this is the first time a case appears for cases with q=2.5 for that state. If "is_a_quarter"=1, this is the first time a case appears for cases with is_a_quarter=1 for that state. 1 =	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			real_pc_inc_q has a non-missing case. Blank = else.	
pc_inc_quar	Personal Income Per Capita by Quarter	1929 – 2012	Personal income per capita ($1s). Note: not in $1,000s, but in $1s. Computed by: (Personal_income1000s*1000) / pop_quar	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
pc_inc_quar_exists	Personal Income Per Capita by Quarter Dummy	1929 – 2012	1 = pc_inc has a non-missing case. Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_naics_ann	Gross State Product by NAICS	1997 – 2010	Gross state product, NAICS system of classification (millions of current dollars). quar=2.5 only	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: http://www.bea.gov/regional/gsp/
gsp_naics_ann_exists	Gross State Product by NAICS Dummy	1997 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = gsp_NAICS_ann exists, 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_naics_ann_exists2	Gross State Product by NAICS 2nd Dummy	1997 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = gsp_NAICS_ann exists (for the both quar=2.5 and for all quarters between the middle of the year that gsp_NAICS_ann exists for.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Note: In other words, since gsp_NAICS_ann exists for 1997 to 2010, this is coded "1" for 1997q3 to 2010q2), blank = else.
gsp_sic_ann	Gross State Product by SIC	1963 – 1997	Gross state product, SIC system of classification (millions of current dollars). Note: Figures for SIC and NAICS coexist for 1997	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: http://www.bea.gov/regional/gsp/
gsp_sic_ann_exists	Gross State Product by SIC Dummy	1963 – 1997	Dummy: 1 = gsp_SIC_ann exists (quar=2.5 only), 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_sic_ann_exists2	Gross State Product by SIC 2nd Dummy	1963 – 1997	Dummy: 1 = gsp_SIC_ann exists (for the both quar=2.5 and for all quarters between the middle of the year that gsp_SIC_ann exists for.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Note: In other words, since gsp_SIC_ann exists for 1997 to 2010, this is coded "1" for 1997q3 to 2010q2), blank = else.
gsp_naics_ann_multiplier	Gross State Product by NAICS Multiplier	1997 – 2010	For Q=2.5: amount that last year's figure needs to be multiplied by to equal this year's figure. For Q=1, 2, 3 or 4: figure in Q=2.5, but altered as follows. Q3 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/8)}$. Q4 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$. Q1 from the year of Q2.5 gets a	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			^(1/4). Q2 from the year of Q2.5 gets a ^(1/4)	
gsp_sic_ann_mul tiplier	Gross State Product by SIC Multiplier	1963 – 1997	For Q=2.5: amount that last year's figure needs to be multiplied by to equal this year's figure. For Q=1, 2, 3 or 4: figure in Q=2.5, but altered as follows. Q3 from the year before Q2.5 gets a ^(1/8). Q4 from the year before Q2.5 gets a ^(1/4). Q1 from the year of Q2.5 gets a ^(1/4). Q2 from the year of Q2.5 gets a ^(1/4)	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_naics_q	Gross State Product by NAICS in Millions of Current Dollars	1997 – 2010	Millions of current dollars. For Q=2.5, this equals gsp_naics_ann or gsp_sic_ann as appropriate. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, it equals the figure from the last quarter (or Q=2.5, for Q=3), times the multipliers gsp_naics_ann_multiplier or gsp_sics_ann_multiplier above as appropriate. Note: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_sic_q	Gross State Product by SIC in Millions of Current Dollars	1963 – 1997	Millions of current dollars. For Q=2.5, this equals gsp_naics_ann or gsp_sic_ann as appropriate. For Qs=1, 2, 3 and 4, it equals the figure from the last quarter (or Q=2.5, for Q=3), times the multipliers gsp_naics_ann_multiplier or gsp_sics_ann_multiplier above as appropriate. Note: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gsp_q	Gross State Product Combined in Millions of Current Dollars	1963 – 2010	Millions of current dollars. Uses gsp_naics_q for 1997q2.5 to 2010. Uses gsp_sic_q for up to 1996q2.5. For 1996q3 to 1997q2, it connects the values between 1996q2.5 and 1997q2.5 with the multiplier. For the following three states only, 2010q2.5 was put into 2010q3: AL, MI, and TX.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

gov_fin_fy	Fiscal Year of Quarter	1942 – 2010	Fiscal year that the quarter in question belongs to (when is_a_quarter=1) or simply the fiscal year in question when quar=2.5. Only observed when the six state government finances variables below are observed when is_a_quarter=1, but is always observed within the available time period when quar=2.5. Most states are available annually starting in 1950, and biennially for 1942, 1944, 1946, and 1948. See the variable state_gov_finance_exists for quarters and years of coverage for each state.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: [xii]
budg_lag_from_fy_end	Budget Finance Lag from Fiscal year End	1942 – 2010	0 = last quarter of the fiscal year the budget finance data is for. 1 = second to last quarter of fiscal year. 2 = third to last quarter of fiscal year. 3 = first quarter of fiscal year. Only has values when is_a_quarter=1. Most states are available annually starting in 1950, and biennially for 1942, 1944, 1946, and 1948. See the variable state_gov_finance_exists for quarters and years of coverage for each state.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
total_debt_outstanding	Total State Debt Outstanding	1942 – 2010	Total State Debt Outstanding. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
total_revenue	Total State Revenue	1942 – 2010	Total State Revenue. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

				Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
general_revenue	General State Revenue	1942 – 2010	General State Revenue. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
Taxes	State Tax Revenue	1942 – 2010	State Tax Revenue. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
total_expenditure	Total State Expenditures	1942 – 2010	Total State Expenditures. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

				Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
general_expenditure	General State Expenditures	1942 – 2010	General State Expenditures. All state government finance data are in $1,000s of current dollars.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source: Figures exactly as they appear in the Census database file State_Govt_Finances for 1942 – 2006. For 2007 – 2010: http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note for data put into quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4: although these data were put into quarters, they were not divided by 4. There are always four cases that have the same exact numbers. These sets of four are within the same state fiscal year. Note for data put into quarter 2.5: data for the fiscal year that matches the year of the case is put into 2.5. For example, Indiana's FY1986 (which goes from July 1st 1985, to June 30th, 1986) is put into 1986q2.5.
state_gov_finance_exists	State Government Finance Variables Dummy	1942 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = all six of the state government finance variables listed above are observed. Blank = not observed. Note: if one of the state government finances variables is observed, the other five are also.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
spending_stfunds_perincome	State Spending Over Total State Personal Income	1993-2012	Spending from State funds as a share of State personal income	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis*. Source: US Census Annual Survey of State Government Finances & US BEA Regional Economic Accounts
spending_fedfunds_perincome	Federal Spending Over Total State Personal Income	1993-2012	Spending from Federal funds as a share of State personal income	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis*. Source: US Census Annual Survey of State Government Finances & US BEA Regional Economic Accounts
employ_pop	Rolling Employment to Population Ratio	2008-2015	Ratio of employed people among civilian, noninstitutionalized 25 to 54 year olds (Annualized average of four quarters)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis*. Source: Current Population Survey:BLS/Census Bureau

change_proptax	Change in Property Tax Revenue from the Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in prorerty tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_bustax_o ther	Change in Other Business Taxes and Fees Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in revenue from other business taxes and fees (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_utiltax	Change in Public Utility Tax Revenues from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in utility tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_amustax	Change in Amusement Tax Revenues from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in amusement tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_docstock tax	Change in Document & Stock Transfers Tax Revenues from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change document and stock transfer revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_corptax	Change in Corporate Income Tax Revenues from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in corporate income tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_corplicre v	Change in Corporate Licenses Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in corporate license revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_salestax	Change in Sales Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in sales tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_incomet ax	Change in Personal Income Tax Revenue	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in personal income tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections

	from Previous Year			
change_sevtax	Change in Severance Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in severance tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_fueltax	Change in Fuel Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in fuel tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_tobtax	Change in Tobaccco Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in tobacco tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_vehtax	Change in Motor Vehicles Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in motor vehicle tax revenu (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
change_stincome tax	Change in Personal State Income Tax Revenue from Previous Year	1995-2014	Year over year percentage change in personal state income tax revenue (note controlled for impact of tax policy)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
wine_tax	Wine Tax Rate	2009-2013	State tax on wine in dollars per gallon Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Wine Taxes in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*
wine_tax_rank	Ranking of Wine Tax Rate	2009-2013	Ranking of wine tax rate amongst the states Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Wine Taxes in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*
spirit_tax	Spirit Tax Rate	2007, 2009-2013	State tax on spirits in dollars per gallon Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011; 2010 data coded on 9/1/2010	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Taxes on Distilled Spirits in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*
spirit_tax_rank	Ranking of Spirit Tax Rate	2007, 2009-2013	Ranking of spirit tax rate amongst the states Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011; 2010 data coded on 9/1/2010	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Taxes on Distilled Spirits in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*

beer_tax	Beer Tax Rate	2009-2013	State tax on beer in dollars per gallon Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Beer Taxes in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*
beer_tax_rank	Ranking of Beer Tax Rate	2009-2013	Ranking of beer tax rate amongst the states Note: 2012 data coded on 9/1/2011	Tax Foundation. "How High Are Beer Taxes in Your State?" *Center for State Tax Policy.*
fedshare_rev	Federal Share of State Revenue	2000-2014	Federal revenue as a share of total State revenue	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Census: State Govt Tax Collections
med_spending_own	Medicaid Spending Divided By Own-Source Revenue	2000-2014	State funded medicaid spending as a share of own-source revenue (general revenue-federal funds)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Census: Annual Survey of State Govt Finances
dayreserve_genfund	Days' worth of General Fund expenditures in reserve	2000-2015	State reserves as a share of daily general expenditures	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: The Fiscal Survey of States: National Association of State Budget Offices
endingbal_rainyday	Ending balance plus Rainy Day Funds	2000-2015	Sum of general fund ending balances plus rainy day fund ending balances (in millions)	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: The Fiscal Survey of States: National Association of State Budget Offices
res_genfund	Reserves as a percent of General Fund expenditures	2000-2015	reserves/General Fund Expenditures	Pew Charitable Trusts, 2016. *Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis.* Source: The Fiscal Survey of States: National Association of State Budget Offices
fy_end_month	Month in which Fiscal Year Ends	1942 – 2010	Number of month that the state fiscal year ends in.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
fy_end_day	Day in which Fiscal Year Ends	1942 – 2010	Day of the month that the state fiscal year ends in.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
fy_end_quar	Quarter in which Fiscal Year Ends	1942 – 2010	Last quarter of the state fiscal year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
non_june_30_fy_end_date	Non June 30th Fiscal Year End Date	1942 – 2010	1 = state fiscal year doesn't end on June 30th, 0 = state fiscal year ends on June 30th. blank = non-observed.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

legislative_current_op_exp	Legislative Operating Expenditures	2006 – 2010	State legislature's current operating expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note: when legislative_current_op_exp was non-zero, I pasted in "0" into the other variables if there was no data there.
legislative_construction_exp	Legislative Construction Expenditures	2006 – 2010	State legislature's construction expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/
legislative_other_capital_exp	Legislative Other Capital Expenditures	2006 – 2010	State legislature's other capital expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/
legislative_equipment_exp	Legislative Equipment Expenditures	2006 – 2010	State legislature's equipment expenditures. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/ Note: legislative_equipment_exp is often the same figure as legislative_other_capital_exp. When they differ, legislative_other_capital_exp is always larger.
legislative_total_exp1	Legislature Total Expenditures	1950 – 2005	Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current $1s). Note: the four component parts of legislative expenditure are 1) current operations, legislative services (code E26), 2) construction, legislative (code F26), 3) other capital outlay, legislative (code G26), and 4) equipment only, legislative (code K26).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy1951-fy2006: State Government Finances file. Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters. Timing of variable: data put into the four quarters of the fiscal year the data are from. The data aren't divided by four, even though they're put into quarters.
legislative_total_exp1_exists	Legislature Total Expenditures Dummy	1950 – 2005	1 = Legislative_Total_Exp has a non-missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = Legislative_Total_Exp has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1

legislative_total_exp1_note	Notes about Legislature Total Expenditures	1950 – 2005	Notes about Legislative_Total_Exp.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
legislative_total_exp2	Legislature Total Expenditures in Current Dollars	2006 – 2010	Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current $1s). Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy2006 to fy2010): http://www.census.gov/govs/state/
legislative_total_exp2_exists	Legislature Total Expenditures in Current Dollars Dummy	2006 – 2010	1 = Legislative_Total_Exp2 has a non-missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = Legislative_Total_Exp has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
legislative_total_exp	Legislature Total Expenditures in Current Dollars Complete	1950 – 2010	Total amount of money spent on the legislature (current $1s). Note: these are annual amounts put into quarters.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source (fy1951-fy2005): legislative_total_exp1; Source (fy2006-fy2010): legislative_total_exp2
legislative_total_exp_exists	Legislature Total Expenditures in Current Dollars Complete Dummy	1950 – 2010	1 = Legislative_Total_Exp has a non-missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. 0 = Legislative_Total_Exp has a missing value, and it is one of the cases that state_gov_finance_exists=1 for. Blank = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1
budget_surplus	Budget Surplus Estimate	1942 – 2010	Computed by: General_revenue – general_expenditure. Note: this is not a good measure of a state's budget surplus in one year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen budget_surplus= general_revenue- general_expenditure
total_debt_outstanding_gsp	Total Debt Outstanding as Pct. of GSP	1942 – 2010	Total debt Outstanding as a percent of gross state product.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_debt_outstanding_gsp= (total_debt_outstanding/(gsp_q*1000))*100
total_revenue_gsp	Total Revenue as Pct of GSP	1942 – 2010	Total Revenue as percent of gross state product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_revenue_gsp= (total_revenue/(gsp_q*1000))*100

general_revenue_gsp	General Revenue as Pct. Of GSP	1942 – 2010	General Revenue as percent of gross state product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_revenue_gsp= (general_revenue/(gsp_q*1000))*100
taxes_gsp	Tax Revenue as Pct. Of GSP	1942 – 2010	Tax Revenue as percent of gross state product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen taxes_gsp= (taxes/(gsp_q*1000))*100
total_expenditure_gsp	Total Expenditures as Pct. Of GSP	1942 – 2010	Total Expenditures as percent of gross state product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_expenditure_gsp= (total_expenditure/(gsp_q*1000))*100
general_expenditure_gsp	General Expenditures as Pct. Of GSP	1942 – 2010	General Expenditures as percent of Gross State Product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_expenditure_gsp= (general_expenditure/(gsp_q*1000))*100
budget_surplus_gsp	Budget Surplus as Pct. Of GSP	1942 – 2010	Budget Surplus as Percent of Gross State Product	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen budget_surplus_gsp= (budget_surplus/(gsp_q*1000))*100
total_debt_outstanding_inc	Total Debt Outstanding as Pct. of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	Total debt Outstanding as a percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_debt_outstanding_inc= (total_debt_outstanding/personal_income1000s_b)*100
total_revenue_inc	Total Revenue as Pct of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	Total Revenue as percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_revenue_inc= (total_revenue/personal_income1000s_b)*100
general_revenue_inc	General Revenue as Pct. Of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	General Revenue as percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_revenue_inc= (general_revenue/personal_income1000s_b)*100

taxes_inc	Tax Revenue as Pct. Of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	Tax Revenue as percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen taxes_inc= (taxes/personal_income1000s_b)*100
total_expenditure _inc	Total Expenditures as Pct. Of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	Total Expenditures as percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen total_expenditure_inc= (total_expenditure/personal_income1000s_b)*100
general_expendit ure_inc	General Expenditures as Pct. Of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	General Expenditures as percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen general_expenditure_inc= (general_expenditure/personal_income1000s_b)*100
budget_surplus_i nc	Budget Surplus as Pct. Of Personal Income	1941 – 2009	Budget Surplus as Percent of Personal Income.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen budget_surplus_inc= (budget_surplus/personal_income1000s_b)*100
real_leg_tot_exp	Legislature Total Expenditures Adjusted by 1st Cost of Living Indicator	1960 – 2010	Total expenditures on the legislature deflated by the Berry, Fording and Hansen state and year specific cost of living indicator.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen real_leg_tot_exp=legislative_total_exp / state_cpi_bfh_est_quar
real2_leg_tot_exp	Legislature Total Expenditures Adjusted by 2nd Cost of Living Indicator	1960 – 2010	Total expenditures on the legislature deflated by the national level cost of living indicator	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen real2_leg_tot_exp=legislative_total_exp / nat_cpi_bls_quar
real2_inc_quar	Real Personal Income (in $1000 current dollars), Deflated by CPI	1960 – 2010	Real personal income, in 1,000s of current dollars, deflated with the national CPI (1982-1984$s, 1,000s).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen real2_inc_quar= personal_income1000s_b / nat_cpi_bls_quar

real2_pc_inc_quar	Real Personal Income Deflated by CPI	1960 – 2010	Real per capita personal income, deflated with the national CPI (1982-1984$s, 1,000s).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Economic Data", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20404, Harvard Dataverse, V1 STATA CODE: gen real2_pc_inc_quar= real2_inc_quar/pop_quar
Taxcapacityindex	State Tax Capacity Index	1960 – 1991	Estimate of State Values on the ACIR's (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) tax capacity index.	Berry, William D. and Richard C. Fording. 1997. "Measuring State Tax Capacity and Effort," *Social Science Quarterly*, 78:158-66. Link: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/1124?q=Richard+Fording&permit%5B0%5D=AVAILABLE
taxeffortindex	State Tax Effort Index	1960 – 1991	Estimate of State Values on the ACIR's (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) tax effort index.	Berry, William D. and Richard C. Fording. 1997. "Measuring State Tax Capacity and Effort," *Social Science Quarterly*, 78:158-66. Link: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/1124?q=Richard+Fording&permit%5B0%5D=AVAILABLE
Regfree	Regulatory Freedom	2001 – 2011	The regulatory policy dimension consists of the following categories: Freedom from Tort Abuse (11.5%), Property Right Protection (7.6%), Health Insurance Freedom (5.4%), Labor Market Freedom (3.8%), Occupational Licensing Freedom (1.7%), Miscellaneous Regulatory Freedom (1.3%), and Cable and Telecom Freedom (0.8%).	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Regrank	Regulatory Freedom State Ranking	2001 – 2011	State Rankings of Regulatory Freedom Scores	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

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Econfree	Economic Freedom	2001 – 2011	Economic freedom is calculated as the sum of the fiscal and regulatory policy indices.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Econrank	Economic Freedom State Ranking	2001 – 2011	State Rankings of Economic Freedom Scores	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Fiscfree	Fiscal Freedom	2001 – 2011	The fiscal policy dimension consists of the following categories: Tax Burden (28.6%), Government Employment (2.8%), Government Spending (1.9%), Government Debt (1.2%), and Fiscal Decentralization (0.9%).	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Fiscrank	Fiscal Freedom State Ranking	2001 – 2011	State Rankings of Fiscal Freedom Scores.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Persfree	Personal Freedom	2001 – 2011	Personal freedom dimension consists of the following categories: Victimless Crime Freedom (9.8%), Gun Control Freedom (6.6%), Tobacco Freedom (4.1%), Alcohol Freedom (2.8%), Marriage Freedom (2.1%), Marijuana and Salvia Freedom (2.1%), Gambling Freedom (2.0%), Education Policy (1.9%), Civil Liberties (0.6%), Travel Freedom (0.5%), Asset Forfeiture Freedom (0.1%), and Campaign Finance Freedom (0.02%).	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

Persrank	Personal Freedom State Ranking	2001 – 2011	State Rankings of Personal Freedom Scores	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Freedom	Overall Freedom (Aggregate Measure)	2001 – 2011	The overall freedom ranking is determined by combining scores for fiscal, regulatory, and personal freedom.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Ranking	Overall Freedom State Ranking (Aggregate Ranking)	2001 – 2011	State Rankings of Overall Freedom Scores	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Gunfree	Gun Control Freedom	2001 – 2011	Gun control measures the direct costs of gun laws to gun owners and dealers as evidenced in sales, price, and ownership figures, as well as original analysis about how concealed-carry restrictions and costs are associated with the number of people who seek permits in each state.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
alcfree	Alcohol Freedom	2001 – 2011	The category contains the following variables to capture Alcohol Freedom: Alcohol distribution, Beer taxes, Blue laws, Happy hour laws, Keg regulations, Spirit taxes, Mandatory server training, and Wine taxes. Alcohol distribution system makes up 1.2 percent of the whole index on its own.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
mjfree	Marijuana and Salvia Freedom	2001 – 2011	These scores combine multiple marijuana policy variables— decriminalization and legalization of the first offense of "low-level" marijuana possession, misdemeanor status for "high-level" possession or "low-level" cultivation or sale, mandatory minimum	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			sentences for "low-level" cultivation or sale, the logarithm of the maximum possible prison term for a single marijuana offense. Using principal component analysis yields a sensible index of marijuana policies.	
autofree	Travel Freedom	2001 – 2011	Seat belt laws and mandatory uninsured/underinsured motorist coverage are the two most important variables in the travel category, based on estimated costs in terms of tickets and uncompensated premiums to drivers who do not prefer to perform such activities. After that come motorcycle helmet laws, bicycle helmet laws, bans on driving while using a cell phone, open container laws, and sobriety checkpoints, in that order.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
gamfree	Gambling Freedom	2001 – 2011	This category is dominated by an estimate of the loss to consumers because of gambling restrictions. The category also includes measures for whether social gaming is legal, whether "aggravated gambling" is a felony or misdemeanor, and whether there is an express ban on online gaming. The category contains the following variables: Gambling felony, Gaming revenues, Internet gaming prohibition, Social gaming exception	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Malafree	Malaprohibia and Civil Liberties Freedom	2001 – 2011	The civil liberties category is a grab bag of mostly unrelated policies, including raw milk laws, fireworks laws, prostitution laws, physician-assisted suicide laws, religious freedom restoration acts, rules on taking DNA samples from criminal suspects, trans-fat bans, and laws that can be used to prosecute people who audiorecord public officials in the performance of their duties. The category contains the	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			following variables: DNA taken from arrestees, Fireworks laws, Physician-assisted suicide legal, Prostitution legal, Raw milk sales legal, Two-party consent for recording, Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and Trans-fat bans.	
Edufree	Education Freedom	2001 – 2011	Within education policy, mandatory licensure of private school teachers appears to be the most destructive regulation, and it alone constitutes slightly more than half of the overall educational freedom weight. Other variables are years of mandatory schooling, extent of private school curriculum control, tax credits and deductions for private or home schools (for parents or as contributions to scholarship funds), mandatory government approval of new private schools, home school curriculum control, standardized testing or other evaluation requirements for home schools, extent of home school recordkeeping requirements, teacher qualifications for home schools, an index of home school notification requirements, mandatory kindergarten attendance, the existence of a statute explicitly permitting homeschooling, and mandatory registration of private schools.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Forfree	Asset Forfeiture Freedom	2001 – 2011	The calculation for the ease of civil asset forfeiture is based on results reported in the Institute for Justice study Policing for Profit. This index basically reflects the extent to which a state's tight asset forfeiture rules encourage revenue-sharing with the Department of Justice. Tight rules are indeed better, since the government should not take private property simply because it was allegedly	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			used in a crime or allegedly constitutes proceeds of a crime, unless the owner of the property is found culpable in a court of law and the seizure is used to compensate victims. But as the Institute for Justice study found, tight rules simply encourage forfeiture by the federal government.	
Vcfree	Victimless Crime Freedom	2001 – 2011	The most heavily weighted category in the personal freedom dimension—after direct victim costs have been calculated and constitutional factors taken into account—is the law enforcement statistics category, which consists of data on incarceration rates adjusted for violent and property crime rates, non-drug victimless crimes arrests, and the drug enforcement rate. This category is worth over one-quarter of the personal freedom index.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
marrfree	Marriage Freedom	2001 – 2011	Almost all the weight of the marriage freedom category is tied to the availability of same-sex partnerships, both civil unions and marriage. The remainder is tied to waiting periods and blood test requirements. States that prohibit same-sex couples from entering private contracts that provide the benefits of marriage (whether termed "marriages" or "civil unions") take away an important contract right from these couples. The category contains the following variables: Blood test requirement, Same-sex partnerships, and Total waiting period.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
elecfree	Campaign Finance Freedom	2001 – 2011	The campaign finance policy category covers public financing of campaigns and contribution limits (individuals to candidates, individuals to parties, an index of individuals to PACs and PACs to candidates, and an index of individuals	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			to PACs and PACs to parties). While these policies receive "constitutional weights" boosting them by a factor of 10 because of their First Amendment implications, they receive low weights even so because there is not much evidence that contribution limits reduce private actors' involvement in politics, unless the limits are extremely low (and Vermont's extremely low limits were struck down by the US Supreme Court in 2006).	
Tobfree	Tobacco Freedom	2001 – 2011	Tobacco freedom includes taxes on tobacco, smoking bans, Internet sales bans, and vending machine regulations. The freedom index also takes into account taxes paid by smokers, which are excluded from the taxation category used in the fiscal policy dimension, as well as the deadweight costs of the taxes.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Landfree	Land-Use Freedom	2001 – 2011	The property rights category includes eminent domain reform and land-use regulations. Almost all its weight comes from two variables: local rent control laws and an index of residential land-use regulations. The remainder takes into account whether compensation or an economic assessment is required before a regulatory taking, an index of eminent domain reform, and whether free speech is mandated on private property. The category contains the following variables: Local rent control, Regulatory taking restrictions, Mandated free speech on private property, Wharton Residential Land Use, and Eminent domain index.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

Labfree	Labor Market Freedom	2001 – 2011	Right-to-work laws make up more than half of the labor regulation category and nearly 2 percent of the entire freedom index. They are valued at over $10 billion a year. Other policy variables in this category, in descending order of importance, are short-term disability insurance requirements (costs being lower labor productivity and administrative expenses for businesses), policies dealing with workers' compensation (funding mechanisms and mandated coverages), state minimum wage laws (figures adjusted for median private wages), requirements for employer verification of legal resident status, mandated paid family leave, and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment (or employer-provided insurance) between smokers and non-smokers.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
healthfree	Health Insurance Freedom	2001 – 2011	Health insurance includes state-level health insurance mandates, small group rate review, guaranteed issue regulations, individual market community rating, mandated direct access to providers, individual market rate review, and a host of lower-impact regulations on managed care organizations (HMOs). State-level health insurance mandates, the second most significant variable in this category at 1.7 percent of the freedom index, impose direct costs of nearly $9 billion a year.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
Utilfree	Cable and Telecom Freedom	2001 – 2011	Telecommunications deregulation accounts for roughly two-thirds of the weight for this category, and the remainder is accounted for by statewide cable franchising, which eases the entry of telecom firms into the video cable market. Telecommunications	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			deregulation accounts for roughly two-thirds of the weight for this category, and the remainder is accounted for by statewide cable franchising, which eases the entry of telecom firms into the video cable market.	
Occfree	Occupational Licensing Freedom	2001 – 2011	Almost two-thirds of the occupational freedom category's weight is made up of two variables: a measure of occupational licensing extent and the sum total of education and experience requirements for all included occupations. Rounding out the category are regulations that limit the practice of nurses and nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and dental hygienists. The category contains the following variables: Dental hygienist independent practice, Education and experience requirements, Employment-weighted licensure, Exam requirements, Fees for licensed occupations, Nurse licensure compact membership, Nurse practitioner independent practice, and Physician assistant prescribing authority.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
tortfree	Tort Freedom	2001 – 2011	The liability system is a ranking of state tort systems based on a survey of business owners and managers. This is what the US Chamber of Commerce calls a state's "lawsuit climate." It captures risks and costs that businesses must pass on to consumers as higher prices.	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.
miscregfree	Miscelleanous Regulation Freedom	2001 – 2011	Miscellaneous regulations include certificate of need (CON) requirements for hospitals, state auto insurance rate filing requirements, state homeowners' insurance rate filing requirements, membership in the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Compact, and state rate classification prohibitions for some classes of insurance. CON regulations	Mercatus Center. 2016. "Freedom in the 50 States." Arlington, VA: George Mason University. http://freedominthe50states.org/about.

			land their first-place slot based on the over $3 billion in extra costs they impose on hospitals, customers, and potential market entrants. The category contains the following variables: Certificate of need for hospitals, Rate filing requirements: homeowners' insurance, Interstate insurance product regulations compact, Rate filing requirements: personal auto insurance, and Rate classification prohibitions.	
efna_index	Economic Freedom Index	1981-2013	Economic freedom index measures overall level of economic freedom based on government spending, taxes, and labor market freedom	Stansel, Dean, José Torra, and Fred McMahon. 2015. "Economic Freedom of North America." Vancouver, BC: Fraiser Institute.
C_CE_I	Cash + Cash Equivalents + Investments (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Cash + Cash Equivalents + Investments (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
C_CE_I_R	Cash + Cash Equivalents + Investments + Receivables (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Cash + Cash Equivalents + Investments + Receivables (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Current_Assets	Total Current Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Total Current Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

Current_Liabilities	Current Liabilities (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Current Liabilities (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Noncurrent_Liabilities	Noncurrent Liabilities (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Noncurrent Liabilities (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Unrestricted	Unrestricted Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Unrestricted Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Net_Assets	Net Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Net Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Restricted	Restricted Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Restricted Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Net_Assets	Net Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Net Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

Total_Net Assets	Total Net Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Total Net Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Assets	Total Assets (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Total Assets (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Liabilities	Total Liabilities (in thousands $)	2014	A State's Total Liabilities (in thousands $)	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Taxes	Total Taxes	2014	A State's Total Taxes	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Revenue_mercatus	Total Revenue	2014	A State's Total Revenue	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Total_Expenses	Total Expenses	2014	A State's Total Expenses	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

NonCurrent_Liability	Non-Current Liabilities	2014	A State's Non-Current Liabilities	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Change_in_Net_Assets	Change in Net Assets	2014	A State's Change in Net Assets	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
UAAL_pension	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability for Pension	2014	A State's Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability for Pensions	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
UAAL_OPEB	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability for Other Post-Employment Benefits	2014	A State's Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability for Other Post-Employment Benefits	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Primary_gov_debt	Primary Government Debt	2014	A State's Primary Government Debt	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Cash_ratio	Cash Ratio	2014	A State's Cash Ratio: (Cash + Cash Equivalents + Investments)/current liabilities Higher ratio indicates greater cash solvency	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

quick_ratio	Quick Ratio	2014	A State's Quick Ratio: (Cash + cash equivalents + investments + receivables)/ current liabilities Higher ratio indicates greater cash solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
current_ratio	Current Ratio	2014	A state's Current Ratio: (Current assets/current liabilities) Higher ratio indicates greater solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
op_ratio	Operating Ratio	2014	A state's operating ratio: Total revenues/total expenses One or greater indicates budget solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
surplus_percap	Surplus or deficit per capita	2014	A state's Surplus or deficit per capita: Change in net assets/population Positive ratio indicates budget solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
net_asst_rat	Net Asset Ratio	2014	A state's Net Asset Ratio: Restricted and unrestricted net assets/total assets Higher ratio indicates stronger long-run solvency	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
long_term_liab	Long-term Liability Ratio	2014	A state's long-term liability ratio: Long-term (noncurrent) liabilities/ total assets Lower value indicates greater long-run solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

lt_percapita	Long-term Liability per Capita	2014	A state's long-term liability per capita: Long-term (noncurrent) liabilities/ Population Lower value indicates greater long-run solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
tax_income_ratio	Tax to Income Ratio	2014	A state's tax to income ratio: Total taxes/ state personal income Higher value indicates lower service-level solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
rev_income_ratio	Revenue to income ratio	2014	A state's revenue to income ratio: Total revenues/state personal Income Higher value indicates lower service-level solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
exp_income_ratio	Expenses to income ratio	2014	A state's Expenses to income ratio: Total expenses/state personal Income Higher value indicates lower service-level solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Primary debt_income ratio	Debt to income ratio	2014	A state's debt to income ratio: Total primary government debt/ state personal income Higher value indicates lower trust fund solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

pension_income ratio	Unfunded pension to income ratio	2014	A state's unfunded pension to income ratio: Unfunded pension liability/state personal income Higher value indicates lower trust fund solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
OPEB_income ratio	OPEB to income ratio	2014	A state's other post-employment benefits to income ratio: OPEB/state personal income Higher value indicates lower trust fund solvency.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Cash_Index	Cash Solvency	2014	A state's standardized cash solvency index	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
LR_SolvencyIndex	Long Run Solvency	2014	A state's standardized long run solvency index	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Budgt_Solv	Budget Solvency	2014	A state's standardized budget solvency index	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Ser._Lvl._Solv.	Service Level Solvency	2014	A state's standardized service level solvency index	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.

Trust_Fund_Solv.	Trust Fund Solvency	2014	A state's standardized trust fund solvency index	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
Fisc_cond_w_trust_fund	Fiscal Condition with Trust Fund Solvency	2014	A state's standardized fiscal condition index, weighted by 35% cash index, 35% budget index, 10% Long Run index, 10% Service Level index, and 10% Trust fund index.	Norcross, Eileen and Olivia Gonzalez. 2016. "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition." 2016 edition. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Norcross-Fiscal-Rankings-2-v2_1.pdf.
pctwomenearn	Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's	2002 – 2011	Percent of women's median weekly earnings as a percent of men's (all races). Data calculated from median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016. "Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's Earnings." Accessed at: http://www.bls.gov/cps/earnings.htm#demographics. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: In general, the sampling error for the state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates; thus, comparisons of state estimates should be made with caution. Data measure usual hourly and weekly earnings of wage and salary workers. All self-employed persons are excluded, regardless of whether their businesses are incorporated. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. The earnings data are collected from one-fourth of the CPS total sample of approximately 60,000 households.
valueofagsect	Value Added to U.S. Economy by Agricultural Sector	1950 – 2011	Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors-of-production, regardless of ownership. (Thousands of Dollars)	Economic Research Service/USDA. 2011. "Value Added to the U.S. Economy by the agricultural sector via the production of goods and services 1949-2011." Accessed at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/farm-income-and-wealth-statistics.aspx. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
unemployment	Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population	1975 - 2004	Unemployment rate, measured as percentage of states labor force that it is out of work. Geographical Profile of Employment and Unemployment.	Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2012. "Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey." Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

employed	Employed Population (Total Number)	1980-2015	Total number of people employed within the State.	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
unemployed	Unemployed Population (Total Number)	1980-2015	Total number of people unemployed within the State.	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
taxrevcorporate	Tax Revenue, Corporate Net Income	1946 – 2011	Taxes on net income of corporations and unincorporated businesses (when taxed separately from individual income). Includes distinctively imposed net income taxes on special kinds of corporations (e.g., financial institutions). Measured in Thousands of Dollars. Sum of tax revenue from corporate net income.	U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. "State Government Tax Collections." Accessed at: http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/historical_data.html. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
patents	Number of Patents Granted	1998 – 2011	This variable displays the number of U.S. patents distributed by U.S. state and by calendar year of grant, and it counts documents of utility patents (i.e. patents for invention) granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. 2012. "Number of Patents Granted as Distributed by Year of Patent Grant, Breakout by U.S. State and Foreign Country of Origin." Accessed at: http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/cst_utl.htm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: The origin of a patent is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor. A patent is a document, issued by an authorized governmental agency, granting the right to exclude anyone else from the production or use of a specific new device, or process for a stated number of years. The grant is issued to the inventor after an examination that focuses on both the novelty and potential utility of the item. Pre-1998 data is omitted due to aggregation of years between 1963-1998 in the report.

hincomemed	Median Household Income	1984 – 2011	The median of all household incomes in a state. 2011 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars	U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. "Median Household Income by State - Single-Year Estimates." Accessed at: http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income.html. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
lotticksales	Lottery Ticket Sales	1992 – 2002	Lottery ticket sales for instant tickets, three-digit, four-digit, lotto and other tickets (excluding commissions). (in thousands)	U.S. Census Bureau. 2009. "Lottery Sales—Type of Game and Use of Proceeds." Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: Data from Census is actually originally from TLF Publications, Inc., Boyds, MD, 2009 World Lottery Almanac (copyright).

lotprize	Lottery Prize Amounts Awarded	1992 – 2002	Lottery Prize Amounts Awarded (in thousands)	U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. "Lottery Prize Amounts Awarded." Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
lotadmincosts	Lottery Administration Costs	1992 – 1999	Lottery Administration Costs (in thousands)	U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. "Lottery Prize Amounts Awarded." Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
incomepcap	Income per Capita	1929 – 2010	Per capita personal income is the income that is received by persons from all sources. Total personal income divided by total midyear population.	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. "SA1-3 Personal income summary." Accessed at: http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: This measure of income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates.
gsppcap	Gross State Product Per Capita	1987 – 2010	Per capita GDP by state is the state counterpart of the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP) divided by the residents of the state. Current dollars per state resident. Per capita GDP by state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all the industries in a state divided by the population of the state.	US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2012. "NAICS Per Capita GDP by state/SIC Per Capita GDP by state." Accessed at: http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: There is a discontinuity in the GDP-by-state time series at 1997, where the data change from SIC industry definitions to NAICS industry definitions. This discontinuity results from many sources, including differences in source data and different estimation methodologies. In addition, the NAICS-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) while the SIC-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic income (GDI). This data discontinuity may affect both the levels and the growth

				rates of the GDP-by-state estimates. NAICS industry defined data was used for 1997.
gsptotal	Gross State Product Total	1963 – 2010	GDP by state is the state counterpart of the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP). GDP by state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all the industries in a state. (in millions of current dollars)	US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2012. "NAICS Per Capita GDP by state/SIC Per Capita GDP by state." Accessed at: http://www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: There is a discontinuity in the GDP-by-state time series at 1997, where the data change from SIC industry definitions to NAICS industry definitions. This discontinuity results from many sources, including differences in source data and different estimation methodologies. In addition, the NAICS-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) while the SIC-based GDP-by-state estimates are consistent with U.S. gross domestic income (GDI). This data discontinuity may affect both the levels and the growth rates of the GDP-by-state estimates. NAICS industry defined data was used for 1997.
farmpayment	Government Direct Farm Payments	1949 – 2011	Aggregate sum of direct paymets from programs in respective years by the Government to farmers. Thousands of dollars	Economic Research Service/USDA. 2012. "Government payments, by program and State, 1990-2011." http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/farm-income-and-wealth-statistics.aspx. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
povrate	State Poverty Rate	1980-2014	Estimated percent of individuals living in poverty. Note: The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data

marginallyfoodin secure	Marginally Food Insecure	2001-2015	Proportion of individuals deemed marginally food insecure (i.e. answer "yes" to at least one question from the Core Food Security Model, Current Population Survey)	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
foodinsecure	Food Insecure	2001-2015	Proportion of individuals deemed food insecure (i.e. answer "yes" to at least three questions from the Core Food Security Model, Current Population Survey)	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
verylowfoodsecur e	Very Low Food Insecure	2001-2015	Proportion of individuals deemed very low food insecure (i.e. answer "yes" to at least eight questions from the Core Food Security Model, Current Population Survey)	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
foodstampben	Food Stamp Benefits	2002 – 2011	Average Monthly Food Stamp Benefits Per Person in a Fiscal Year. Food stamps are defined as a federal entitlement program providing credit to purchase food items for people earning less than 130% of the Federal poverty line. The Federal Fiscal Year runs from October 1 through September 30. (Avg. Dollars Per Participant). The number of persons participating is reported monthly. Annual averages are the sums divided by twelve.	Kaiser Family Organization. 2016. "Average Monthly Food Stamp Benefits per Participant." Accessed at: http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/avg-monthly-food-stamp-benefits/. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: In 2008, the "Food Stamp" program was re-named SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The name change reflects the program's focus on nutrition and putting healthy food within reach for low income households. 2011 data are preliminary. Generally SNAP households must have monthly gross income less than 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines ($2,422 for a family of four in fiscal year 2012), monthly net income less than 100 percent of the poverty guidelines, and assets of less than $2,000. SNAP clients can buy all foods carrying a nutrition facts label and intended to be eaten at home. Some items, such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, vitamins or medicines and pet foods are not allowed.

afdc_rep	AFDC/TANF Recipients	1980-2014	Average Monthly Number of Total Recipients of AFDC/TANF within a year.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/caseload-data-2014 Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
afdc_case	AFDC/TANF Caseloads	1980-2014	Average Monthly Number of Total Family Caseloads for AFDC/TANF within a year.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/caseload-data-2014 Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
afdccases_childonly	AFDC/TANF Child-Only Caseloads	1985-2015	Average Monthly Number of Total No-Parent (child-only) Caseloads for AFDC/TANF within a year.	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
foodstamp_rep	Food Stamp/SNAP Recipients	1980-2014	Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP within a year.	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
foodstamp_case	Food Stamp/SNAP Caseloads	1980-2014	Average Monthly Number of Total Caseloads for Food Stamps/SNAP within a year.	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap Provided by UKCPR: The University of Kentucky's Center for Poverty Research. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
wicparticipation	WIC Participation	1989-2015	Total participation in the Women, Infants, and Children Program	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data

nslp_free	NSLP Free Participation	1989-2015	Participation in the National School Lunch Program, Free	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
nslp_reduced	NSLP Reduced Participation	1989-2015	Participation in the National School Lunch Program, Reduced	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
nslp_total	Total NSLP Participation	1989-2015	Total Participation in the National School Lunch Program	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
sbp_free	SBP Free Participation	1989-2015	Participation in the School Breakfast Program, Free	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
sbp_reduced	SBP Reduced Participation	1989-2015	Participation in the School Breakfast Program, Reduced	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
sbp_total	Total SBP Participation	1989-2015	Total Participation in the School Breakfast Program	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data

welfare_spending _percap	Welfare Spending	1976-2006	Total State Welfare Spending Per Capita	Hayes, Thomas J., and D. Xavier Medina Vidal. 2015. "Fiscal Policy and Economic Inequality in the U.S. States: Taxing and Spending from 1976 to 2006." *Political Research Quarterly 68(2):* 392-407
ssistate	Maximum SSI State Benefits	1980-2011	Maximum amount of SSI benefits from State	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
ssitotal	Total SSI Benefits	1980-2011	Maximum total SSI benefits (State plus Federal)	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
ssirecipients_tota l	Total Number of SSI Recipients	1990-2015	Number of persons receiving federally administered Social Security Income (SSI) payments	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
ssirecipients_age d	Number of Aged SSI Recipients	1990-2014	Number of persons receiving federally administered Social Security Income (SSI) payments under aged enrollment category	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
ssirecipients_blin d	Number of Blind SSI Recipients	1990-2014	Number of persons receiving federally administered Social Security Income (SSI) payments under blind enrollment category	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data

ssirecipients_disabled	Number of Disabled SSI Recipients	1990-2014	Number of persons receiving federally administered Social Security Income (SSI) payments under disabled enrollment category	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
cash_assist_percap	Cash Assistance Spending	1976-2006	Total State Cash Assistance Spending Per Capita	Hayes, Thomas J., and D. Xavier Medina Vidal. 2015. "Fiscal Policy and Economic Inequality in the U.S. States: Taxing and Spending from 1976 to 2006." *Political Research Quarterly 68(2):* 392-407
unemploy_comp_percap	Unemployment Compensation Spending	1976-2006	Total State Unemployment Compensation Spending Per Capita	Hayes, Thomas J., and D. Xavier Medina Vidal. 2015. "Fiscal Policy and Economic Inequality in the U.S. States: Taxing and Spending from 1976 to 2006." *Political Research Quarterly 68(2):* 392-407
workerscompensation	Workers' Compensation	1980-2015	Total State Workers' Compenation Spending in Thousands	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
stateeitcrate	State EITC Rate	1980-2015	State Earned Income Tax Credit, as a percentage of Federal Credit	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
Firms	Number of Firms	1988 – 2010	Number of Firms. A firm is a business organization consisting of one or more domestic establishments in the same state and industry that were specified under common ownership or control. The firm and the establishment are the same for single-establishment firms. For each multi-establishment firm, establishments in the same industry	US Census Bureau- Statistics of US Businesses. 2012. "SUSB totals for U.S. & states." http://www.census.gov/econ/susb/historical_data.html. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
			within a state will be counted as one firm- the firm employment and annual payroll are summed from the associated establishments.	
bankrupt	Number of Bankruptcy Filings in State	1999 – 2009	This variable displays the total number of bankruptcy case filings in each state for calendar years 1999 - 2009. The value in each year is calculated by taking the sum of bankruptcy cases that were filed in each state.	The United States Department of Justice. 2012. "Total Case Filings, Calendar Years 1999-2009." Accessed at: https://www.justice.gov/ust/bankruptcy-data-statistics/bankruptcy-statistics/state-charts. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Note: Source of filing data is the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The substantial decrease in 2006 across all states is mainly due to the introduction of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005.

V. EDUCATION

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
educspend	State Education Spending	1975 – 2001	Total spending on elementary and secondary education in $1000s of current dollars	Digest of Education Statistics. "Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1969-70 through 2007-08." http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d10/tables/dt10_185.asp Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

hsdiploma	High School Diploma	1975 – 2006	Raw percent; measures percent of population that has a high school diploma or higher, National Center for Education Statistics. State Comparisons of Education Statistics. This is a cross sectional variable reflecting the 1990 decennial census.	Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
edattendrate	Average School Attendance Rate	1986 – 2009	Average daily attendance as defined by state law or as defined by NCES divided by the total number of students in a state who are enrolled in public school. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986 – 1987.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Average Daily Attendance (State-Fin.); Total Students (State)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
Eddayattendrate	Average Daily School Attendance Total	1986 – 2009	Average daily attendance as defined by state law or as defined by NCES Raw Score. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986 – 1987.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Average Daily Attendance (State-Fin.); Total Students (State)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
eddropoutrate	Percent School Dropout Rate 9th – 12th Grade	2001 – 2009	The count of grade dropouts divided by the enrollment base for the grade, 9th – 12th Grade.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Total Dropout Rate - 9 - 12th grade (State)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
edinstruct_pct_expend	Instruction as Percentage of Educational Expenditures	1987 – 2009	The percentage of current educational expenditures that is spent on instruction. Instruction expenditures are for services and materials directly related to classroom instruction and the interaction between teachers and students. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1987 is for the school year 1987 – 1988.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Instruction as Percentage of Current Expenditures (State-Fin.)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
edinstruct_expend_pstud	Educational Instruction Expenditure Per Student	1986 – 2008	Dollars spent on instruction per student enrolled (as of Fall semester). Instruction expenditures are for services and materials directly related to classroom instruction and the interaction between teachers and students. Year recorded is the start of the school year, so 1986 is for the school year 1986 – 1987.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Instruction Expenditures Per Student (State-Fin.)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
Pupilteachratio	Pupil to Teacher Ratio	1987 – 2010	Pupils enrolled per teacher	National Center for Education Statistics. "Pupil/Teacher Ratio (State)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
edtotalexpend	Total Education Expenditures	1989 – 2009	Total dollars spent on educational expenditures, including state support expenditures for private school students and interest on long-term debt	National Center for Education Statistics. "Total Expenditures (State-Fin.)" http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
enrollstudents	Total Enrolled Students	1987 – 2010	The total number of students in a state who are enrolled in public school.	National Center for Education Statistics. "Total Students (State)." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
mathscore4th	Fourth Grade Math Scores	1992 – 2011	Composite scale score on mathematics portion of National Assessment of Educational Progress exam. Not all years between 1992 – 2011 have scores	National Center for Education Statistics. "Mathematics - 4th Grade - Composite Scale." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
Readscore4th	Fourth Grade Reading Score	1992 – 2011	Composite scale score on reading portion of National Assessment of Educational Progress exam. Not all years between 1992 – 2011 have scores	National Center for Education Statistics. "Reading - 4th Grade - Composite Scale." http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

VI. ELECTION

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
noofvotes	Number of Votes in General Election	1980 – 2010	Traditional reported number of people who voted in a given general election. Note: No data available for votes cast in Louisiana for highest office in 1982.	McDonald, Michael P. United States Election Project. Turnout 1980 – 2012. http://www.electproject.org/

				Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes:[xiii]
Vepvotingrate	VEP Highest Office Voting Turnout Rate	1980 – 2012	Voting-Eligible Population Turnout Rate for Highest Office Elections. Proportion of the votes cast for highest office to the voting-eligible population total.	McDonald, Michael P. United States Election Project. Turnout 1980 – 2012. http://www.electproject.org/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: VEP Highest Office Turnout Rate = (Voted for Highest Office)/(Voting-Eligible Population Total) (recommended statistic). The Vote for Highest Office is the traditional reported number of people who voted in a given election. In presidential election years, the vote for highest office is simply the presidential vote. In a non-presidential election year the vote for highest office is the largest vote total for a statewide office such as governor or US Senator. When no statewide office is on the ballot, the sum of the congressional races is used instead. In 2006, the methodology was changed slightly to use the sum of the congressional races if they exceeded a statewide office, as occurred with Indiana's uncompetitive US Senate race.
Vep	Voting Eligible Population	1980 – 2010	Total population that is eligible to vote	McDonald, Michael P. United States Election Project. Turnout 1980 – 2012. http://www.electproject.org/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
nofelons	Number of Felons Ineligible to Vote	1980 – 2010	The total number of felons who are ineligible to vote.	McDonald, Michael P. United States Election Project. Turnout 1980 – 2012. http://www.electproject.org/ Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: The number of ineligible felons depends on state law. Some states permanently disfranchise felons and a few let even prisoners vote. Statistics drawn from various Department of Justice reports which detail the prison, probation, and parole population of the United States are matched with these state laws to estimate the number of ineligible felons. The Department of Justice Bureau, Office of Justice Statistics releases numbers from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 for a given year. Author uses the most approximate Jan. 1 values, where available, since these include revised Dec. 31 data from the

| | | | | previous year. Author assumes all Prisoners and Parolees are felons, and half of Probationers are felons (this estimate is drawn from DOJ reports; starting in 2011, DOJ reports the number of persons on probation who are felons). A blank or zero indicates the category of felons is allowed to vote in that state. For the United States totals, author includes persons in the Federal corrections system. |

- **State Electoral Competitiveness (1938 – 2010)**

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
elect_year	Election Year	1938 – 2010	Calendar year that the election was in, or years after the election year but before the calendar year of the next election.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_prop_up	Proportion of State Senate Seats up for Election	1938 – 2010	Proportion of state senate seats up in this year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_prop_up	Proportion of State House Seats up for Election	1938 – 2010	Proportion of state house seats up in this year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney1_sen_dem_prop	Proportion of Democratic State Senators	1938 – 2010	Proportion of state senators who are Democrats. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney2_hs_dem_prop	Proportion of Democratic State House Members	1938 – 2010	Proportion of state house members who are Democrats. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney3_gub_prop	Proportion of Two-Party Vote for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate	1938 – 2010	Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate got in the last election. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co.

				Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control	Party Control of State Government	1938 – 2010	0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5=neither. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_alt	Democratic Control of State Government	1938 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Note: this is the annual measure the moving averages were computed from. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn't.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney1_sen_dem_prop_4yr	Proportion of Democratic State Senators – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	Proportion of state senators who are Democrats. Four Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney2_hs_dem_prop_4yr	Proportion of Democratic State House Members – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	Proportion of state house members who are Democrats. Four Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney3_gub_prop_4yr	Proportion of Two-Party Vote for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate got in the last election. Four Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney4_control_4yr	Party Control of State Government – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5=neither. Four Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_alt_4yr	Democratic Control of State Government – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Four Year Moving Average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn't.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney1_sen_dem_prop_6yr	Proportion of Democratic State Senators – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	Proportion of state senators who are Democrats. Six Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney2_hs_dem_prop_6yr	Proportion of Democratic State House Members – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	Proportion of state house members who are Democrats. Six Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney3_gub_prop_6yr	Proportion of Two-Party Vote for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate got in the last election. Six Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_6yr	Party Control of State Government – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5=neither. Six Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney4_control_alt_6yr	Democratic Control of State Government – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Six Year Moving Average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn't.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney1_sen_dem_prop_8yr	Proportion of Democratic State Senators – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	Proportion of state senators who are Democrats. Eight Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney2_hs_dem__prop_8yr	Proportion of Democratic State House Members – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	Proportion of state house members who are Democrats. Eight Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney3_gub_prop_8yr	Proportion of Two-Party Vote for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate got in the last election. Eight Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_8yr	Party Control of State Government – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5=neither. Eight Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_alt_8yr	Democratic Control of State Government – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Eight Year Moving Average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn't.	
ranney1_sen_dem_prop_10yr	Proportion of Democratic State Senators – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	Proportion of state senators who are Democrats. Ten Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney2_hs_dem_prop_10yr	Proportion of Democratic State House Members – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	Proportion of state house members who are Democrats. Ten Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney3_gub_prop_10yr	Proportion of Two-Party Vote for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	Proportion of the two-party vote that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate got in the last election. Ten Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_10yr	Party Control of State Government – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	0 = unified Republican control, 1 = unified Democratic control, .5=neither. Ten Year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney4_control_alt_10yr	Democratic Control of State Government – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = unified Democratic control, 0 = else. Ten Year Moving Average. Note: this is the way dimension #4 of the Ranney index has been measured in the past. This method could be very problematic. The underlying assumption of this method is that unified Democratic control is important, but that the difference between unified Republican control and split control isn't.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney_4yrs	Four-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Government	1941 – 2010	Four-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (not the alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_6yrs	Six-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Government	1943 – 2010	Six-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (not the alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_8yrs	Eight-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Government	1945 – 2010	Eight-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (not the alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_10yrs	Ten-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Government	1947 – 2010	Ten-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (not the alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_alt_4yrs	Four-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Alt. Government	1941 – 2010	Four-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

ranney_alt_6yrs	Six-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Alt. Government	1943 – 2010	Six-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_alt_8yrs	Eight-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Alt. Government	1945 – 2010	Eight-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
ranney_alt_10yrs	Ten-Year Moving Average of Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Gub., and Alt. Government	1947 – 2010	Ten-Year Moving Average of variables for Proportion of Democratic Control in State Senate, House, Governor's Office, and overall Government (alternative measure).	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
folded_ranney_4yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 4yr. Moving Average	1941 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Four-Year Moving Average. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_4yrs=1-(abs(ranney_4yrs-.5))
folded_ranney_6yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 6yr. Moving Average	1943 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Six-Year Moving Average. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_6yrs=1-(abs(ranney_6yrs-.5))

folded_ranney_8yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 8yr. Moving Average	1945 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Eight-Year Moving Average. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_8yrs=1-(abs(ranney_8yrs-.5))
folded_ranney_10yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 10yr. Moving Average	1947 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Ten-Year Moving Average. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_10yrs=1-(abs(ranney_10yrs-.5))
folded_ranney_alt_4yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 4yr. Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure	1941 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Four-Year Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_alt_4yrs=1-(abs(ranney_4yrs_alt-.5))
folded_ranney_alt_6yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 6yr. Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure	1943 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Six-Year Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_alt_6yrs=1-(abs(ranney_6yrs_alt-.5))
folded_ranney_alt_8yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 8yr. Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure	1945 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Eight-Year Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_alt_8yrs=1-(abs(ranney_8yrs_alt-.5))

folded_ranney_alt_10yrs	Ranney Measure of Electoral Competitiveness – 10yr. Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure	1947 – 2010	Ranney measures of competitiveness. Ten-Year Moving Average using Alt. State Gov. Measure. Varies between .5 and 1, higher values representing higher levels of competitiveness.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Stata Code: gen folded_ranney_alt_10yrs=1-(abs(ranney_10yrs_alt-.5))
hvd1_winper_4yr	Average Pct. Winning Candidates Received in Election – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Average percent that winning candidates got in this year's election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Four Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber's seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don't like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd2_winmargin_4yr	Average Winning Margin by Which Candidates Won Election – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Four Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd3_uncont_4yr	Percent Uncontested Seats in an	1973 – 2010	Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Four Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co.

	Election – 4yr. Moving Average			Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute "3" to the denominator, and "1" to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd4_safeseat_4yr	Pct. Of "Safe" Seats – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Percent of seats that are "safe" (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). "Safe" is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Four Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered "safe" when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
unusable_seats_4yr_per	Pct. Of Seats Useable for Other Measures – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are "useable" for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Four-year Moving Average. "Not useable" includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don't put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive Statistics for Variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.
hvd1_winper_6yr	Average Pct. Winning Candidates Received in Election – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Average percent that winning candidates got in this year's election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Six Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber's seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held

				last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don't like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd2_winmargin _6yr	Average Winning Margin by Which Candidates Won Election – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Six Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd3_uncont_6yr	Percent Uncontested Seats in an Election – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Six year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute "3" to the denominator, and "1" to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd4_safeseat_6y r	Pct. Of "Safe" Seats – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Percent of seats that are "safe" (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). "Safe" is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Six year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered "safe" when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed

				as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
unusable_seats_6yr_per	Pct. Of Seats Useable for Other Measures – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are "useable" for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure – Six year Moving Average. "Not useable" includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don't put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive Statistics for Variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.
hvd1_winper_8yr	Average Pct. Winning Candidates Received in Election – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Average percent that winning candidates got in this year's election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Eight Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber's seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don't like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd2_winmargin_8yr	Average Winning Margin by Which Candidates Won Election – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Eight Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

				Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd3_uncont_8yr	Percent Uncontested Seats in an Election – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Eight year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute "3" to the denominator, and "1" to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd4_safeseat_8yr	Pct. Of "Safe" Seats – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Percent of seats that are "safe" (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). "Safe" is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Eight year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered "safe" when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
unusable_seats_8yr_per	Pct. Of Seats Useable for Other Measures – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are "useable" for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure – Eight year Moving Average. "Not useable" includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don't put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive Statistics for Variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.

hvd1_winper_10yr	Average Pct. Winning Candidates Received in Election – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Average percent that winning candidates got in this year's election (of the total vote), and in the elections whose values were put in the three calendar years prior to that. Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Ten Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: for an even-year, in an even-year election state with all of a chamber's seats up, this would give one-fourth weight to the current election, one-half weight to the last election, and one-fourth weight to the second to last election. For an odd year in such a state, half weight would be given to the election held last year, and half weight would be given to the election before that. WARNING: users can drop the even years in even year states if they don't like the one-fourth/one-half/one-fourth weighting referred to above. For states with four year election cycles, like Alabama, users might consider only keeping the values from three years after the calendar year of the election. Candidates in FFA-MMDs have their % multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd2_winmargin_10yr	Average Winning Margin by Which Candidates Won Election – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Average percent margin (of the total vote) by which winning candidates win (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Average weighted by the number of seats up in each election in the chamber-year. Ten Year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, this is compared to the loser with the largest % of the vote. In FFA-MMDs, this margin is multiplied by the number of seats in the FFA-MMD. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
hvd3_uncont_10yr	Percent Uncontested Seats in an Election – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Percent of seats that are uncontested (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). Ten year Moving Average	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This takes under-contested seats in FFA-MMDs into account. For example, a three seat FFA-MMD with two Democrats and three Republicans would contribute "3" to the denominator, and "1" to the numerator of this variable. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.

hvd4_safeseat_10yr	Pct. Of "Safe" Seats – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Percent of seats that are "safe" (in this election or the elections that were put into the last three calendar years). "Safe" is considered a winning margin of 10% or more. Ten year Moving Average.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For FFA-MMDs, a winner is considered "safe" when their margin times the number of seats is greater than 10%. For FFA-MMDs, margin is computed as above. After computing this quantity for both chambers, those two quantities are averaged.
unusable_seats_10yr_per	Pct. Of Seats Useable for Other Measures – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Percent of seats in this year and the three years prior to that are "useable" for the Holbrook and Van Dunk measure – Ten year Moving Average. "Not useable" includes such things as missing vote returns (but not in uncontested elections in states that don't put such elections on the ballot), missing party codes, or elections that only report the winner and information about the existence of other candidates is unknown.	Ranney, Austin. 1976. "Parties in State Politics." In *Politics in the American States, 3rd ed.*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: Descriptive Statistics for Variable: 89.0% of state-years have 0% unusable seats, 98.7% have 5% or less unusable seats, 99.2% of state-years have 10% or less unusable seats, eight state-years have between 10 and 20% unusable seats, and eight more state-years have more than 20% unusable seats. The worst state-year has 49.8% of its seats with missing information.
hvd_4yr	Holbrook and Van Dunk Competitiveness Measure – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Measure of Electoral Competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 Minus averages Pct. Of votes Winning Candidate Received, Winning Margin, Pct. Uncontested Seats, and Pct. Safe Seats over 4 yr. Moving Average.	Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 1993. "Electoral Competition in the American States." *The American Political Science Review*, 87(4): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from "100") to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.
hvd_6yr	Holbrook and Van Dunk Competitiveness Measure – 6yr. Moving Average	1975 – 2010	Measure of Electoral Competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 Minus averages Pct. Of votes Winning Candidate Received, Winning Margin,	Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 1993. "Electoral Competition in the American States." *The American Political Science Review*, 87(4): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			Pct. Uncontested Seats, and Pct. Safe Seats over 4 yr. Moving Average.	Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from "100") to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.
hvd_8yr	Holbrook and Van Dunk Competitiveness Measure – 8yr. Moving Average	1977 – 2010	Measure of Electoral Competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 Minus averages Pct. Of votes Winning Candidate Received, Winning Margin, Pct. Uncontested Seats, and Pct. Safe Seats over 4 yr. Moving Average.	Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 1993. "Electoral Competition in the American States." *The American Political Science Review*, 87(4): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from "100") to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.
hvd_10yr	Holbrook and Van Dunk Competitiveness Measure – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Measure of Electoral Competitiveness by Holbrook and Van Dunk that is 100 Minus Averages of Pct. Of votes Winning Candidate Received, Winning Margin, Pct. Uncontested Seats, and Pct. Safe Seats over 4 yr. Moving Average.	Holbrook, Thomas M., and Emily Van Dunk. 1993. "Electoral Competition in the American States." *The American Political Science Review*, 87(4): 955–62. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: For the Holbrook and Van Dunk data, the data were first worked on with the state-chamber-year as the unit of analysis. Running averages of the four dimensions were created that were weighted by the number of seats up in each chamber (running averages of four, six, eight and ten years). The four dimensions were then averaged (and subtracted from "100") to make the Holbrook and Van Dunk indicator for a chamber-year. The values from the two chambers were then averaged.
sf_hvd_4yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's H&VD Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Shufeldt and Flavin's four year Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Observed for: 391 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

sf_ranney_4yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's Ranney Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 4yr. Moving Average	1973 – 2010	Shufeld and Flavin's four year folded Ranney Index. Observed for: 400 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sf_hvd_8yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's H&VD Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 8yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Shufeldt and Flavin's eight year Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Observed for: 247 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sf_ranney_8yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's Ranney Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 8yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Shufeld and Flavin's eight year folded Ranney Index. Observed for: 200 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sf_hvd_10yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's H&VD Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 4yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Shufeldt and Flavin's ten year Holbrook and Van Dunk measure. Observed for: 148 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sf_ranney_10yr	Shufeldt and Flavin's Ranney Electoral Competitiveness Measure – 10yr. Moving Average	1979 – 2010	Shufeld and Flavin's ten year folded Ranney Index. Observed for: 150 cases.	Shufeldt, Gregory, and Patrick Flavin. 2012. "Two Distinct Concepts: Party Competition in Government and Electoral Competition in the American States." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 12(3):330-342. Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Other Scholars' Competitiveness Measures", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/22519, Harvard Dataverse, V1

- **State Electoral Contributions**

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
gov_contrib	Contributions to Governor's Race	1990-2016	Total contributions for candidates in the state Gubernatorial election	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org

house_contrib	Contributions to State House/Assembly Races	1990-2016	Total contributions for candidates in the state House or Assembly elections	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
senate_contrib	Contributions to State Senate Races	1990-2016	Total contributions for candidates in the state Senate elections	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
court_contrib	Contributions to State Supreme Court Races	1988-2016	Total contributions for candidates in the state Supreme Court elections	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
ballot_contrib	Contribution to Ballot Measure Committees	2002-2016	Total contributions for all ballot measure committees in the state	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
dem_contrib	Contributions to the State Democratic Party	1996-2016	Total contributions for the state Democratic party	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
rep_contrib	Contributions to the State Republican Party	1996-2016	Total contributions for the state Republican party	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
nonindiv_contrib	Contributions from Non-individuals	1989-2016	Total contributions to State candidates from non-individuals (e.g. labor unions, parties and candidates, business, PACs, etc.)	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_to_incumbs	Contributions to State Incumbents	1986-2016	Total contributions to all Incumbent candidates running for State offices	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_to_dems	Contributions to state Democratic candidates	1988-2016	Total contributions to all Democratic candidates running for State offices	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrive_to_reps	Contributions to state Republican candidates	1988-2016	Total contributions to all Republican candidates running for State offices	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_to_thirdparty	Contributions to state third party candidates	1990-2016	Total contributions to all Third Party candidates running for State offices	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org

contrib_agri	Contributions from the Agricultural Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the agricultural sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_candidates	Contributions from other Political Candidates	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from other candidates	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_comm_elec	Contributions from the Communications and Electronics Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the communications and electronics sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_construction	Contributions from the Construction Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the construction sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_defense	Contributions from the Defense Sector	1990-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the defense sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_energy_natres	Contributions from the Energy and Natural Resources Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the energy and natural resources sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_gov_ed_other	Contributions from the Government Agencies, Education, and Other Sectors	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in government agencies, education, and other sectors	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_health	Contributions from the Health Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the health sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org

contrib_ideo_sin giss	Contributions from the Ideology/Single Issue Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the ideology and single issue sectors	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_labor	Contributions from the Labor Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the labor sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_lawyer_l obby	Contributions from the Lawyer and Lobbyist Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the lawyer and lobbyist	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_transp	Contributions from the Transportation Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the transportation sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_unitemiz ed	Contributions from Unitemized Contributors	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from unitemized contributors	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_fin_ins_r ealestate	Contributions from the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the finance, insurance, real estate sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_public_s ubsidy	Contributions from Public Subsidies	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from public subsidies	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_business	Contributions from the General Business Sector	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from contributors in the general business sector	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org
contrib_party	Contributions from the Party	1989-2016	Total contributions to State Office candidates from political parties	*National Institute on Money in State Politics.* 2016. Helena, Montana. Followthemoney.org

- Electoral Finance Regulations

overall_fin_reg	Overall Campaign Finance Stringency	1992-2012	An overall index measuring level of stringency in campaign finance regulations	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
disclosure_fin_reg	Campaign Finance Disclosure Stringency	1992-2012	An index measuring level of stringency in campaign finance disclosure regulation. Coded as the total number of the following provions enacted: 1) Aggregate expenditure reporting; 2) Aggregate contributions reporting; 3) Itemization of some categories of expenditures; 4) Itemization of some categories of contributions; 5) Itemization of expenditures over $50; 6) Itemization of contributions over $50; 7) Requirement of final report within one month of an election; and 8) Requirement of reports on at least a quarterly basis.	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
public_fin_reg	Public Campaign Finance Stringency	1992-2012	An index measuring level of public campaign financing and stringency of expenditure limit regulations. Coded as the total number of the following provions enacted: 1) Total expenditure limit; 2) Check-off on tax return form for contribution to pu 3) Independent revenue source for public financing; 4) Public financing of statewide campaigns; 5) Public financing of state legislative campaigns; 6) Public financing of political parties; and 7) Equal distribution of public funds between candida	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY

			parties.	
contrib_fin_reg	Campaign Contribution Stringency	1992-2012	An index measuring stringency of campaign contribution regulations. Coded as the total number of the following provions enacted: 1) Contribution limits on individuals; 2) Prohibition of direct corporate contributions; 3) Prohibition of direct labor union contributions; 4) Limits on corporate contributions (direct or PACs); 5) Limits on labor union contributions (direct or PACs); 6) Limits on candidate self-financing; and 7) Limits on candidate family contributions	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
indlimit	Limit on Individual Campaign Contributions	1992-2010	Does a limit on individual campaign contributions exist? 1=yes; 0=no	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
famlimit	Limit on Family Campaign Contributions	1992-2010	Does a limit on family campaign contributions exist? 1=yes; 0=no	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
candlimit	Limit on Candidate Self-Contributions	1992-2010	Does a limit on self-campaign contributions exist? 1=yes; 0=no	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY
corplimits	Limit on Corporate Campaign Controibutions	1992-2010	Does a limit on corporate campaign contributions exist? 1=yes; 0=no	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY

unionlimits	Limit on Union Campaign Controibutions	1992-2010	Does a limit on union campaign contributions exist? 1=yes; 0=no	Kulesza, Christopher; Witko, Christopher; Waltenburg, Eric. 2015. "State Campaign Finance Regulatory Stringency Index, 1992-2012." *Harvard Dataverse*, V1. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/NLDUOY

VII. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
bus_energy_consum	Commercial Sector Energy Consumption	1960 – 2009	Total energy consumption for the commercial end-use sector is the sum of all energy sources consumed by the sector. (Trillion BTU)	U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Commercial Sector Energy Consumption Estimates, Selected Years, 1960-2010." http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/data.cfm?incfile=/state/seds/sep_use/com/use_com_IL.html&sid=IL. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: Total net energy consumption is calculated by adding coal, natural gas, all petroleum products, fuel ethanol, geothermal energy and heat pumps, hydroelectricity, wood, waste, electricity and supplemental gaseous fuels consumed by the commercial sector. [xiv]
bus_energy_consum_pc	Commercial Sector Energy Consumption Per Capita	1960 – 2009	Total energy consumption for the commercial end-use sector per capita is the sum of all energy sources consumed by the sector divided by the total population. (Trillion BTU)	U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Commercial Sector Energy Consumption Estimates, Selected Years, 1960-2010." http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/data.cfm?incfile=/state/seds/sep_use/com/use_com_IL.html&sid=IL. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: Total net energy consumption is calculated by adding coal, natural gas, all petroleum products, fuel ethanol, geothermal energy and heat pumps, hydroelectricity, wood, waste, electricity and supplemental gaseous fuels consumed by the commercial sector. [xv]

res_energy_price	Residential Sector Energy Price	1970 – 2010	The variable is the state-level total energy average price estimator that considers the ratio of the money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy and the use of energy as a source of heat or power. See calculation method and notes for additional information. (Dollars per Million BTUs)	U.S. Energy Information Administration. "State Energy Data System -Prices & Expenditures , Prices 1970-2010." http://www.eia.gov/beta/state/seds/seds-data-complete.cfm?sid=US#Prices & Expenditures Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: Total energy average price is derived by dividing the total energy total expenditures in the residential sector by the total energy consumed by the residential sector, across each state, and multiplying the result by a thousand. Data is adjusted for process fuel, intermediate products, and fuels with no direct cost. Residential sector is defined as an energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Energy is defined as the capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy).
co2emissions	Total CO2 emissions from fossil-fuels (metric tons)	1960 – 2001	Original data was only the amount of Carbon (C) and calculation has been done to convert Carbon into Carbon Dioxide (CO2): To convert to carbon dioxide, multiply by 44/12 (= 3.67).	CDIAC (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center). Estimates of Annual Fossil-Fuel CO2 Emitted for Each State in the U.S.A. and the District of Columbia for Each Year from 1960 through 2001 - Blasing, T.J., C.T. Broniak, and G. Marland, 2004. Estimates of Annual Fossil-Fuel CO2 Emitted for Each State in the U.S.A. and the District of Columbia for Each Year from 1960 through 2001. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, TN, U.S.A. doi 10.3334/CDIAC/00003. http://cdiac.ornl.gov/ftp/trends/emis_mon/stateemis/percapbystate.csv Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/

VIII. GOVERNMENT (GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE, STATE HIGH COURT)

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
integrity	State Government Integrity	2015	Letter grade for state government integrity, an overall index of thirteen measures of accountability and transparency.	The Center for Public Integrity, 2015. "State Integrity 2015." https://www.publicintegrity.org/2015/11/03/18822/how-does-your-state-rank-integrity
prez_election_year	Presidential Election Year Dummy	1925 – 2016	Dummy: 1 = presidential election year. 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
weird5	Evened Numbered Year Biennium Dummy	1925 – 2016	Dummy variable: one of the five states that had their bienniums start in even numbered years for some part of the period. This includes KY after it switched to even yeared elections for the state legislature.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
weird5_b	Evened Numbered Year Biennium Dummy – No KY	1925 – 2016	Dummy variable: one of the five states that had their bienniums start in even numbered years for some part of the period. This doesn't include KY after it switched to even yeared elections for the state legislature.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
biennium	First Year of the Biennium	1925 – 2016	First year of the biennium a year belongs to. Bienniums are thought to start in the year after an election in (often) even numbered years. For example, 1971-1972 is the biennium in OR after the 1970 election. Then "1971" would appear in both 1971 and 1972 for OR. This includes KY after it switched to	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			even year elections for the state legislature.	
biennium_b	First Year of the Biennium – No KY	1925 – 2016	First year of the biennium a year belongs to. Bienniums are thought to start in the year after an election in (often) even numbered years. For example, 1971-1972 is the biennium in OR after the 1970 election. Then "1971" would appear in both 1971 and 1972 for OR. This considers KY a "normal state" after it switched to even year elections for the state legislature.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
biennium_first_year	Biennium First Year Dummy	1925 – 2016	Dummy variable: first year of a biennium. Note: these bienniums are set up in a way that defines the year after the election as the first year of the biennium. This is based off of biennium, not biennium_b.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
biennium_second_year	Biennium Second Year Dummy	1925 – 2016	Dummy variable: second year of a biennium. Note: these bienniums are set up in a way that defines the year after the election as the first year of the biennium. This is based off of biennium, not biennium_b.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname1	Governor Name 1	1925 – 2016	Governor's name from first source	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname1_sour	Governor Name Source 1	1925 – 2016	Source of information in govname1, and other notes about when governors assumed office.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname1_date	Governor Name Source 1 Date	1925 – 2016	Date of source for govname1.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname2	Governor Name 2	1925 – 2016	Governor's name from first source	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname2_sour	Governor Name Source 2	1925 – 2016	Source of information in govname2, and other notes about when governors assumed office.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

govname2_date	Governor Name Source 2 Date	1925 – 2016	Date of source for govname2.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govname2_notes	Governor Name Source Notes	1925 – 2016	Notes about govname from source2.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gub_election	Gubernatorial Election Year Dummy	1936 – 2015	Dummy: 1 = gubernatorial election in that year. Blank = none. This puts the election year into the calendar year it was held in.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gub_election_reg ime	Calendar Year for Next Gubernatorial Election	1936 – 2015	Calendar year in which the next gubernatorial election will be held. In an election year, this variable will be equal to "year."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_date	Date of Gubernatorial Change for "Non-Standard" Departures	1936 – 2010	Date of mid-year change in governors, if the governor left office at a "non-standard" time, except for LA. "Non-standard" means because of death, resignation, or impeachment.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_month	Month of Gubernatorial Change	1936 – 2010	Number of month in the year from gov_midyear_change_date.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_day	Day of Gubernatorial Change	1936 – 2010	Day of the month from gov_midyear_change_date.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_ordinal_day	Day of Year of Gubernatorial Change	1936 – 2010	Day of the year from gov_midyear_change_date.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_a	Dummy for Gubernatorial Change for "Non-Standard" Departures	1936 – 2010	1 = gov_midyear_change_date has a date in it, blank = doesn't.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
budget_pass2011 _04_20	Budget Passed Dummy	1958 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = budget passed in this year.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
when_leg_met20 11_04_13	Dates Legislature Met	Various	Dates legislature met. Only input if mid-year change in governor. Incomplete.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_cha nge_b	Gubernatorial Mid-Year Change	1961 – 2010	1 = governor changes mid-year. Mid-year for this variable means that the	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

	before Election Dummy		governor came in before the November election, or when a November election could have been in the case of a non-election year. Note non-standard election dates for Louisiana, and how these influence decisions specified in gov_midyear_change_b_note. 0 = else.	
gov_midyear_change_b_note	Gubernatorial Mid-Year Change before Election Notes	1961 – 2010	Note about gov_midyear_change_b	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
new_gov_b	New Governor (Non-Incumbent) Dummy	1961 – 2011	A new governor has come into office starting in the year marked with a one. This is marked "1" in the year after a November election (i.e., if a new governor was elected in 1984, 1985 is coded "1"). If there was a mid-year switch, the year of the switch is coded with a "1," except if the switch comes after election time (early November), in which case this variable is coded "1" in the next calendar year. If a new governor comes into office that year, they are still coded as new even if they were a past governor.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
past_gov	Past Governor Variable	1961 – 2010	Governor has served in the past, with someone serving in between. 1= served once in the past with someone else in between. Only coded for the first year of a gubernatorial administration (i.e., new_gov_b=1). 2 = served twice in the past with two periods in between. Only coded for the first year of a gubernatorial administration (i.e., new_gov_b=1). 3 = judgment call, see note in past_gov_note. Blank = either missing, or didn't serve in the past.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
past_gov_note	Past Governor Notes	1961 – 2010	Note about past_gov.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

gov_midyear_change_c	Gubernatorial Change before Budget Passed	1961 – 2010	1 = governor changes mid-year, from the perspective of the budget. If the new governor comes in before the budget is passed, then this gets a "1," "0" if after the budget is passed. If the governor comes in very early in the year, before the session starts, or if only a few days were held, this gets a score of "0." 0 = else. 2 = missing data. Note: this variable is identical to gov_midyear_change_b, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because of when the budget passes. Explanations for these changes can be found in the variable gov_midyear_change_c_note.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_midyear_change_c_note	Gubernatorial Change before Budget Passed Notes	1961 – 2010	Note about gov_midyear_change_c	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
new_gov_c	New Governor before Budget Passed Dummy	1961 – 2010	Note: this variable is identical to new_gov_b, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because of mid-year changes in the governor in light of when the budget passes. If a budget didn't pass in the first year that a governor came in, the case in the next year is coded "1" instead. 2 = missing data	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
new_gov_d	New Governor (Non-Incumbent) before Budget Dummy (Modified for past serving Govs.)	1961 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = new governor this year. Cases where an incoming governor served in the past aren't included in scores of "1." 0 = else. Note: this variable is identical to new_gov_c, but altered from 1 to 0 when appropriate because the new governor has served in the past. 2 = missing data	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
fracleg_old_variable	Fraction of Days Legislature Met	Various	Fraction of days when the legislature was in session that the governor serving in the earlier part of the year was in office. Incomplete variable	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

fracleg_old_variable_note	Note for Fraction of Days Legislature Met	Various	Note about why fracleg got the value that it did. Incomplete variable	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_served	Number of Years Served by Governor	1959 – 2010	Number of years that the governor has served. The variable indicates their experience at the beginning of the year. If a governor came back to office, their counter began where it left off before. If someone came in mid-year (not in Jan or Dec) the governor that was in office when the budget passed was used for the figure. If someone came in at some fraction of the year (i.e. July 1st) they were given the credit of a fraction of their experience (i.e. .5) in the next year they served.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
budgets_overseen	Number of Budgets Overseen by Governor	1959 – 2010	Number of budgets that the governor has overseen. If a governor leaves and comes back, the budgets they oversaw in the past are also counted. In the first year they oversee a budget, they get a code of "0."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_served_budgets_overseen_notes	Notes about Number of Budgets Overseen by Governor	1959 – 2010	Notes about the number of years served and budgets_overseen.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
term_length	Term Length	1956 – 2004	Number of years in governor's term (means that in that year the governor is having that type of term, in length).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_left_in_term	Years Left in Governor's Term	1956 – 2004	Number of years left in the governor's term.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
limit_exists	Dummy for Gubernatorial Term Limit	1960 – 2009	A gubernatorial term limit exists by law at this time, no matter how many terms the present governor has served. 1 = yes. 0 = no.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
limit_type	Type of Term Limit	1959 – 2009	Type of term limit. 0 = there is no term limit. 1 = there is a one term limit. 2 = there is a two term limit. 3 = there is a	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

			three term limit. This is from the data file "GovTermLimits."	Sources for 1997 to 2002; Book of the States, used further research (noted in source file file) in the case of ID and MA because they had changes to their laws.
term_limit_length_uncertainty	Term Limit Uncertainty Dummy	1959 – 2009	0 = term limit is known because it was looked up from documents, etc. 1 = assumption was made that term limit in an earlier year was the same as the earliest year term limit law was known. Note: I did check to see if there were inconsistencies between the coding of "term_length" and which governors were in office (for example, if there was a two term governor in a state I coded as having a one-term term limit).	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_left_before_limit	Years Left Before Governor's Term Limit	1960 -2010	Number of years left before the governor's term limit. This takes into account how state's individually deal with partial terms, governor's that come back after taking time off, and transition rules. The numerous sources for this information is in the codebook "GovTermLimits-Notes" under variable trli0005.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Note: Could not always find out if a state had transition rules that applied to the sitting governor. In these cases, author merely assumed that a governor who was sitting in a state with a one term term limit when a constitutional amendment passed creating a two term term limit would be eligible for a second term. If a governor was sitting in a state with no term limits, when a constitutional amendment passed that created a two term term limit author assumed that the counter would start when the constitutional amendment passed. Some of the state specific notes for this variable may not appear below, but in the document "GovTermLimits-PrimaryDocuments." If the term limit in NC in 1997 was an absolute limit, then James B. Hunt could have never served a second time. Therefore, the limit is on consecutive terms, and his clock starts from the beginning.
years_left_before_limit_note	Years Left before Governor's Term Limit Notes	1960 – 2010	Notes about term limits. Grandfather clauses and other information.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_left_before_limit_uncertai	Uncertainty around Years Left before Governor's Term Limit	1960 -2010	1 = some uncertainty about the number of years left before a term limit because I'm unsure of how partial terms count towards the limit.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
lame_duck_last_term	Last Term for Governor	1960 – 2010	Governor is in the last term before his term limit, i.e. he or she is a lame duck. 1 = governor is a lame duck. 0 = governor is not a lame duck.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

lame_duck_last_year	Last Year of Term for Governor	1960 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = governor is in their last year before a term limit. 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
lame_duck_last_2nd_to_last_year	Second to Last Year of Term for Governor	1960 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = governor is in their second to last year before a term limit. 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
lame_duck_notes	Notes about Lame Duck	1960 – 2010	Notes about why the Lame_Duck variables were coded the way they were.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
femgov	Female Governor	1956 – 2006	Dummy: 1 = female, 0 = male. This was coded based on the first name of the governor. If there was doubt, an internet search was done to ascertain their gender. One source: http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/Governors1920.htm	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
femgov_notes	Notes about Coding of Female Governor	1968 – 2007	Note about the coding of "femgov."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
stateleg	Governor served in Legislature Dummy	1971 – 2006	Dummy: Member served in the state legislature. 1 = yes, 0 = no. A search was done through supplement #1 to the Book of states 12 years before their arrival to the governor's office. They may have been in the state legislature before that time, but they would receive a score of "0" if so. For consistency, when governors were found in state legislatures before the twelve year cutoff, and not after, they did not receive a code of "1."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
stateleg_sour	Source of Legislative Info about Governor	1971 – 2006	Source for stateleg	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
congmem	Governor Served in US House or Senate	1971 – 2006	Dummy: Members served in the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate. 1 = yes, 0 = no. No time cutoff for this variable.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Source was often http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp.

congmem_sour	Source of Congressional Info about Governor	1971 – 2006	Source for "congmem."	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
stateleg_congmem_notes	Notes about Legislative or Congressional info on Gov.	1971 – 2006	Notes about stateleg or cong	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
legexper	Governor served in state legislature or US Congress	1971 – 2006	Dummy: 1 = members served in either the state legislature or U.S. Congress. 0 = else. Computed from stateleg and cong. Gives fractions sometimes when there was a mid-year switch in governor.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
party_midyear_change	State Year with Governors from Different Parties	1961 – 2010	Year had governors of two different parties in it. A year doesn't include normal transitions (that obviously are rarely on January 1st), or abnormal transition that occur early in the year. If it happened late enough in the year (after a November election would have been), that's not considered a mid-year change. Dummy variable: 1 = yes, blank = no. This variable appears to be incomplete.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
party_midyear_change_direction	Direction of Governor Party Change	1961 – 2010	-1 = change was from Democrat to Republican. 1 = change was from Republican to Democrat. blank = no change.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govparty_a	Party of Governor	1937 – 2011	Party of the governor; 0 = Republican, 1 = Democrat, .5 = non-major party governor. When the party of the governor changes mid-year (eight cases), the fraction of the year with a Democratic governor is put in as a value.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1 Notes: This is govparty from StateElections_PartisanBalance1937to2011_2011_03_22.xls. However, years are put in "government style." For example, if a Democrat replaces a Republican in the 1988 election, "R" goes into 1988, and "D" goes into 1989. Source 1937 to 1958; Congressional Quarterly. 1998. Gubernatorial Elections, 1787-1997. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc. Source 1959 to 2009: Klarner, state partisan balance, for_use file.Source. 2010: Directory I, 2009. Source 2011: http://www.ballotpedia.org/wiki/index.php/2010_gubernatorial_electoral_results

party_midbiennium_change	Biennium with Two Different Parties Dummy	1925 – 2011	Biennium had governors of two different parties in it. Dummy variable: 1 = yes, blank = no.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
party_midbiennium_change_direction	Direction of Change of Party in Biennium	1925 – 2011	-1 = change was from Democrat to Republican. 1 = change was from Republican to Democrat. blank = no change. This is put into the year of the biennium that saw the change if this is a mid-year change also. This is put into both years of the biennium if the change took place from the first year of the biennium to the second.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govparty_b	Party of Governor for Governor if Mid-Year Switch	1937 – 2011	This is the same as govparty_a, except that when there is a mid-year switch in the party of the governor, the party of the governor during the November election is used.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govparty_b_2	Party of Governor for Governor if Mid-Year Switch Recoded	1937 – 2011	Same as govparty_b, except recoded. Democrat = 1, Republican = -1, non-major party governor = 0.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
state_midterm_penalty	Midterm Penalty	1937 – 2011	0 = gubernatorial election in that year, or no gubernatorial election, and a non-major party governor in office during the election. 1 = no gubernatorial election, and a Democratic governor in office. -1 = no gubernatorial election, and a Republican governor in office. Same as govparty_b_2, except recoded "0" when gub_election=1.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
govparty_c	Party of Governor when Budget Passed	1937 – 2011	Party of the governor; 0 = Republican, 1 = Democrat, .5 = non-major party governor. When the party of the governor changes mid-year, the party of the governor when the budget passed was used. When there was no budget passed, the party of the governor during the November election (or when the election would have been held) was used.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

gov_non_maj_pty	Governor Isn't from Major Party	1937 – 2011	1 = governor isn't a Democrat or a Republican. 0 = governor is a Democrat or is a Republican.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gub_party_change	Party Change of Governor	1937 – 2011	Dummy: 1 = party of the governor has changed since the beginning of last year. 0 = hasn't.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_pty_change_since_last_budget	Party Change of Governor since Budget Passed	1937 – 2011	1 = governor changed from R to D since last time a budget was passed. -1 = governor changed from D to R since last time a budget was passed. 0 = no change. -.5 and .5 = some change to or from a non-major party governor. Blank = no budget was passed in that year. Computed by: sorted by Budget_Pass2011_04_13, then stateno, then year. Then differenced gov_party_c.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
gov_pty_change_since_lst_budget2	Party Change of Governor since Budget Passed Dummy	1960 – 2011	Dummy: 1 = party of the governor changed since the last time a budget was passed. 0 = budget passed that year, and there was no change.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
years_since_other_party	Years Since other Party in Governorship	1937 – 2010	Years since other party variable. A count variable saying 1) how many years the Democrats have been in power (expressed by a positive number) or 2) how many years the Republicans have been in power (multiplied by -1). For years between 1936 and the first time after that year there was a switch in the party of the governor, the count is from the year 1936. When there has been an independent, zeros are entered. Based off of Gov_party_c	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1
open_bcs_term_limit	Open Seat due to Term Limit	1937 – 2010	Dummy: 1 = seat is open because of a term limit, and a Democrat was in office immediately beforehand. -1 = seat is open because of a term limit, and a Republican was in office immediately beforehand. 0 = else.	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "Governors Dataset", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20408, Harvard Dataverse, V1

sen_elections_this_year	State Senate Elections This Year?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= 19% or more of Seats up, 0= Fewer than 19% up	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_dem_in_sess	Number of Democratic State Senators	1937-2011	Total Number of Democrats in the State Senate this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_rep_in_sess	Number of Republican State Senators	1937-2011	Total Number of Republicans in the State Senate this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_ind_in_sess	Number of Non-major Party State Senators	1937-2011	Total Number of Non-Demorats or Republicans in the State Senate this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_vac_in_sess	Number of Vacant Senate Seats	1937-2011	Number of Vacant Seats in the State Senate this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_tot_in_sess	Total Number of state Senators	1937-2011	Total Number of state Senators this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_cont_alt	Party in Control of State Senate	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Democrats, 0= Republicans, .5= Split	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_elections_this_year	State House Elections This Year?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= 19% or more of Seats up, 0= Fewer than 19% up	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_dem_in_sess	Number of Democratic State Representatives	1937-2011	Total Number of Democrats in the State House this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_rep_in_sess	Number of Republican State Representatives	1937-2011	Total Number of Republicans in the State House this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_ind_in_sess	Number of Non-major Party State Representatives	1937-2011	Total Number of Non-Democrats or Republicans in the State House this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_vac_in_sess	Number of Vacant House Seats	1937-2011	Number of Vacant Seats in the State House this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_tot_in_sess	Total Number of state Representatives	1937-2011	Total Number of state House Members this Session	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1

hs_cont_alt	Party in Control of State Senate	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Democrats, 0= Republicans, .5= Tie	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
veto_override_pr op	Threshhold for a Veto Override	1937-2011	Proportion of Legislators Needed to Override Governor Veto	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
veto_override_pr op_elected	Who does Override Proportion Pertain to?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Elected Senators, 0= Present Senators	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
leg_cont	Democrats' Power of the legislature	1937-2011	1= Democrats Control Both Chambers; 0= Democrats Control Neither Chamber; .5= Democrats Control One Chamber, .25= Demcorats Split Control of One Chamber, .75= Democrats Control One Chamber and Split Control of the Other	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
split_leg	Is there a Split Legislature	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Chamber are Not Controlled by Same Party, 0= Else	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
divided_gov	Is there Divided Government?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Two Chambers of Legislature and Governorship are not all Controlled by Same Pary, 0= Same Party Controls All Three Institutions	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_dem_prop_a ll	Proportion of Democrats in the Senate	1937-2011	Proportion of State Senate Seats Held by Democrats	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
sen_rep_prop_all	Proportion of Republicans in the Senate	1937-2011	Proportion of State Senate Seats Held by Republicans	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_dem_prop_all	Proportion of Democrats in the House	1937-2011	Proportion of State House Seats Held by Democrats	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
hs_rep_prop_all	Proportion of Republicans in the House	1937-2011	Proportion of State House Seats Held by Republicans	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
per_leg_of_govs_ pty	Percent of Legislatures from Governor's Party	1937-2011	Percent of Legislature Across the Two Chambers that are of the Same Party as the Governor	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1

dem_veto_proof	Do Democrats Have Enough Members in Both Chambers to Override a Governor's Veto?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= yes, 0= no	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
rep_veto_proof	Do Republicans Have Enough Members in Both Chambers to Override a Governor's Veto?	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= yes, 0=no	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
dem_unified	Is there a Unified Democratic Government	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Democrats control both Legislative Chambers and Governorship, 0= else	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
rep_unified	Is there a Unified Republican Government	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Republicans control both Legislative Chambers and Governorship, 0= else	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
rep_unified	Is there a Unified Republican Government	1937-2011	Dummy: 1= Republicans control both Legislative Chambers and Governorship, 0= else	Klarner, Carl, 2013, "State Partisan Balance Data, 1937 - 2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20403, Harvard Dataverse, V1
acounty	Number of county governments	1977-2015	Total number of county level governments in state (carry-forward imputation between censuses)	Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger (2008). "U.S. State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 309-26.
amuni	Number of municipal governments	1977-2015	Total number of municipal level governments in state (carry-forward imputation between censuses)	Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger (2008). "U.S. State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 309-26.
atown	Number of township governments	1977-2015	Total number of township level governments in state (carry-forward imputation between censuses)	Sorens, Jason, Fait Muedini, and William P. Ruger (2008). "U.S. State and Local Public Policies in 2006: A New Database." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 309-26.

- **Ideology Scores for State Legislatures and Legislators (1993 – 2014)**

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes

hou_chamber	State House Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State House Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_chamber	State Senate Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State Senate Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_dem	State House Democratic Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State House Democratic Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_rep	State House Republican Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State House Republican Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_majority	State House Majority Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State House Majority Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_dem	State Senate Democratic Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State Senate Democratic Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_rep	State Senate Republican Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State Senate Republican Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_majority	State Senate Majority Party Ideological Median	1993 – 2014	State Senate Majority Party Ideological Median. Scale is -1 (Liberal) to +1 (Conservative).	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
h_diffs	Distance Between Party Medians in State House	1993 – 2014	Distance Between Party Medians in State House. The authors preferred measure of polarization.	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
s_diffs	Distance between Party Medians in State Senate	1993 – 2014	Distance between Party Medians in State Senate. The authors preferred measure of polarization.	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
h_distance	Average Ideological Distance between any Two	1993 – 2014	Average Ideological Distance between any Two Members in State House. This is an alternative, party-free, measure of polarization.	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/

	Members in State House			
s_distance	Average Ideological Distance between any Two Members in State Senate	1993 – 2014	Average Ideological Distance between any Two Members in State Senate. This is an alternative, party-free, measure of polarization.	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
h_dem_sd	Democratic Party Heterogeneity in State House	1993 – 2014	Democratic Party Heterogeneity in State House	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
s_dem_sd	Democratic Party Heterogeneity in State Senate	1993 – 2014	Democratic Party Heterogeneity in State Senate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
h_rep_sd	Republican Party Heterogeneity in State House	1993 – 2014	Republican Party Heterogeneity in State House	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
s_rep_sd	Republican Party Heterogeneity in State Senate	1993 – 2014	Republican Party Heterogeneity in State Senate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
h_chamber_sd	State House Ideological Heterogeneity	1993 – 2014	State House Ideological Heterogeneity	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
s_chamber_sd	State Senate Ideological Heterogeneity	1993 – 2014	State Senate Ideological Heterogeneity	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_dem_error	Democratic Party State House Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	Democratic Party State House Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_chamber_error	State House Chamber Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	State House Chamber Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
hou_rep_error	Republican Party State House Ideological	1993 – 2014	Republican Party State House Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/

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Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
	Median Error Estimate			
hou_majority_error	State House Majority Party Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	State House Majority Party Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_dem_error	Democratic Party State Senate Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	Democratic Party State Senate Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_chamber_error	State Senate Chamber Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	State Senate Chamber Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_rep_error	Republican Party State Senate Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	Republican Party State Senate Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/
sen_majority_error	State Senate Majority Party Ideological Median Error Estimate	1993 – 2014	State Senate Majority Party Ideological Median Error Estimate	Shor, Boris and Nolan McCarty. 2011. "The Ideological Mapping of American Legislatures." *The American Political Science Review*, 105(3): 530 – 551. Links: http://americanlegislatures.com/ and http://americanlegislatures.com/data/

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
legprofscore	State Legislative Professionalism	1979, 1996, 2003.	State Legislative Professionalization (Member Pay, Days in Session, and Staff per Legislator Compared to Congress)	Squire, Peverill. 1992. "Legislative Professionalization and Membership Diversity in State Legislatures." *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 17:69-79. Squire, Peverill. 2007. "Measuring Legislative Professionalism: The Squire Index Revisited." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, 7(21): 1-27.

				Notes: The measure for 1996 (with a slight revision for Nevada) is from Squire (2000). The member pay and days in session data for the 1979 and 2003 measures are calculated from the appropriate volumes of the Book of the States. The staff data for state legislators is from the National Conference of State Legislatures, "Size of State Legislative Staff: 1979, 1988, 1996, and 2003," May 6, 2004. Congressional data are taken from Dwyer (2004), Congressional Quarterly (1993), and Ornstein, Mann, and Malbin (2000).
sess_length	Session Length	1973-2014	Length of Regular Session of Congress. Note: Year coded as the first year of the biennium session.	Bowen, Daniel C. and Zachary Greene. 2014. "Should We Measure Professionalism with an Index? A Note on Theory and Practice in State Legislative Professionalism Research." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(3):277–296.
leg_realsalary	Legislator Salary	1973-2014	Real Legislator salary in 2010 dollars. Note: Year coded as the first year of the biennium session.	Bowen, Daniel C. and Zachary Greene. 2014. "Should We Measure Professionalism with an Index? A Note on Theory and Practice in State Legislative Professionalism Research." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(3):277–296.
leg_expend	Legislator Expenditures	1973-2014	Real expenditures per Legislature in thousands of 2010 dollars. Note: Year coded as the first year of the biennium session.	Bowen, Daniel C. and Zachary Greene. 2014. "Should We Measure Professionalism with an Index? A Note on Theory and Practice in State Legislative Professionalism Research." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(3):277–296.
bowen_legprof_firstdim	First Dimension Professionalism Score	1973-2014	Predicted Value of the first dimension multidimensional scaling legislative professionalism score. Note: Year coded as the first year of the biennium session.	Bowen, Daniel C. and Zachary Greene. 2014. "Should We Measure Professionalism with an Index? A Note on Theory and Practice in State Legislative Professionalism Research." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(3):277–296.
bowen_legprof_seconddim	Second Dimension Professionalism Score	1973-2014	Predicted Value of the second dimension multidimensional scaling legislative professionalism score. Note: Year coded as the first year of the biennium session..	Bowen, Daniel C. and Zachary Greene. 2014. "Should We Measure Professionalism with an Index? A Note on Theory and Practice in State Legislative Professionalism Research." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(3):277–296.
pctfemaleleg	Percent of State Legislatures that are Female	1987 – 2006	Percentage of state legislators who are women, by state.	Center for American Women and Politics. Women in State Legislatures: 2006. www.cawp.rutgers.edu/Facts/StLegHistory/stleg06.pdf. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
inst6013_adacope	ADA / COPE Measure of State Government Ideology	1960 – 2013	This was the authors' original measure of state government ideology. The construction of this indicator was described in their 1998 AJPS article	Berry, William D., Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 1998. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the American States, 1960-93." *American Journal of Political Science*, 42:327-48.

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
			(Berry, Ringquist, Fording and Hanson 1998).	
inst6014_nom	Nominate Measure of State Government Ideology	1960 – 2014	This was the authors' second measure of state government ideology. Instead of relying on ADA and COPE scores to construct a measure, the authors rely on "Common-Space" congressional ideology scores to construct their measure of state party ideology (available at: http://voteview.com/basic.htm).	Berry, William D., Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 1998. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the American States, 1960-93." *American Journal of Political Science*, 42:327-48. Berry, William D., Richard C. Fording, Evan J. Ringquist, Russell L. Hanson and Carl Klarner. 2010. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the American States: A Re-appraisal." *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 10: 117-35.
speaker_power	State Speaker of the House Power	1981-2009	Index of State Speaker of the House power. Year is coded for the beginning of the Legislative Term. Note: All sessions begin in odd-years except for Mississippi, Louisiana, New Jersey, Virginia, and Kentucky (until 1982), who have even-year start dates.	Mooney, Christopher Z.2013. "Measuring State House Speakers' Formal Powers, 1981–2010." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 13(2): 262-273

- State High Court Professionalism

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
stctprof_rank	State Court Professionalism Rank	2004	State Court Professionalism Rank from Salary, Docket Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprof_score	State Court Professionalism Score	2004	State Court Professionalism Score from Salary, Docket Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprofprem_rank	State Court Professionalism Rank using Salary Premium	2004	State Court Professionalism Rank from Premium Salary, Docket Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprofprem_score	State Court Professionalism Score using Salary Premium	2004	State Court Professionalism Score from Premium Salary, Docket Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.

stctprofdisc_rank	State Court Professionalism using Discretionary Rank	2004	State Court Professionalism Rank from Salary, Discretionary Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprofdisc_score	State Court Professionalism using Discretionary Score Score	2004	State Court Professionalism Score from Salary, Discretionary Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprofpremdisc_rank	State Court Professionalism using Salary Premium and Discretionary Score Rank	2004	State Court Professionalism Rank from Premium Salary, Discretionary Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.
stctprofpremdisc_score	State Court Professionalism using Salary Premium and Discretionary Score Score	2004	State Court Professionalism Score from Premium Salary, Discretionary Score, and Staff	Squire, Peverill. 2008. "Measuring the Professionalization of U. S. State Courts of Last Resort." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 8 (3): 223–38.

- Corruption

corruption_convict	Corruption Convictions	1976-2011	Convictions relating to corruption ("criminal abuses of pubic trust by government officials")	Melki, Mickael and Andrew Pickering. 2016. "Polarization and Corruption in America." *Univesity of York Discussion Papers*

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Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
Popgovhealthins	Total Pop. (in thous) with Government Health Insurance	1999 – 2011	Number of people, in thousands that have government health insurance. Government health insurance includes plans funded by governments at the federal, state, or local level. People as of March of the following year. The major categories of government health insurance are Medicare, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), military health care, State-specific plans and Indian Health Service (IHS).	United States Census Bureau. "Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011." http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/historical/HIB_tables.html. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. People as of March of the following year. This survey's estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).
popnohealthins	Total Pop. (in thous) with No Health Insurance	1999 – 2011	Numbers of people, in thousands, with no health insurance. They report not having either private insurance provided through an employer, union, or purchased from a private insurance company, or government insurance funded at the state, federal, or local level. People as of March of the following year.	United States Census Bureau. "Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011." http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/historical/HIB_tables.html. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. This survey's estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).
lowincchildren_number	Number of Low Income Uninsured Children	1999-2015	Number of uninsured children below 200% of the poverty line	University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research. 2016. "UKCPR National Welfare Data, 1980-2015." Gatton College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. http://www.ukcpr.org/data
Popprivhealthins	Total Pop. (in thous) with	1999 – 2011	Numbers of people, in thousands, with private health insurance. Private health insurance is coverage by a health plan	United States Census Bureau. "Table HIB-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State All People: 1999 to 2011." http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/historical/HIB_tables.html.

	Private Health Insurance		provided through an employer or union or purchased by an individual from a private health insurance company. People as of March of the following year.	Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in sample households. This survey's estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and each state (including the District of Columbia).
healthspendpc	Health Spending Per Capita	1991 – 2009	Health Care Expenditures per capita (in dollars), measuring spending for all privately and publicly funded personal health care services and products (hospital care, physician services, nursing home care, prescription drugs, etc.) by state of residence.	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Health Care Expenditures per Capita by State of Residence." http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/health-spending-per-capita/. Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/ Notes: Original Data Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (2011), Health Expenditures by State of Residence. Retrieved (December 2011) at http://www.cms.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/resident-state-estimates.zip.Hospital spending is included and reflects the total net revenue (gross charges less contractual adjustments, bad debts, and charity care). Costs such as insurance program administration, research, and construction expenses are not included in this total.
infantmortality	Infant Mortality Rate	1999 – 2005	Number of infant deaths per thousand live births.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Vital Stats. Fetal Death Files. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstats/VitalStats_Fetal_Deaths.htm Provided by Stateminder: A data visualization project from Georgetown University. http://stateminder.org/
med_enroll_aged	Aged Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Number of Medicaid Enrollees in the Aged Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group."
med_enroll_disab	Disability Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Number of Medicaid Enrollees in the Disability Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group."
med_enroll_adult	Adult Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Number of Medicaid Enrollees in the Adult Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group."
med_enroll_child	Child Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Number of Medicaid Enrollees in the Children Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group."

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
med_enroll_total	Total Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Total Number of Medicaid Enrollees	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Distribution of Medicaid Enrollees by Enrollment Group."
med_spend_aged	Spending on Aged Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Total Medicaid Spending on Enrollees in the Aged Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group."
med_spend_disab	Spending on Disability Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Total Medicaid Spending on Enrollees in the Disability Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group."
med_spend_adult	Spending on Adult Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Total Medicaid Spending on Enrollees in the Adult Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group."
med_spend_child	Spending on Child Medicaid Enrollees	2011	Total Medicaid Spending on Enrollees in the Children Enrollment Group	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group."
med_spend_total	Total Medicaid Spending	2011	Total Medicaid Spending	Kaiser Family Foundation. "Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Group."

X.   INTEREST GROUP

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes

igdensity	State Interest Group Density	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Measure for the number of interest groups registered within a state.	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_ed	Education State Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Education Interest Groups Registered in the State. Includes groups such as: School Districts, Principals Association, Unions, Libraries, Museums	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_ag	Agriculture and Fisheries State Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Agriculture and Fisheries Interest Groups Registered in the State. Includes Groups such as: Farm Orgs, Food Processors, Corp Farms, Seafood/Fishing Industry	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_bk	Banking, Finance, and Real Estate State Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Banking, Finance, and Real Estate Interest Groups registered in the State. Includes groups such as: Banks, Credit Unions, Investment Companies, Securities, Stocks	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_in	Insurance State Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Insurance Interest Groups registered in the State. Includes groups such as: Insurance Companies, Car Life and Home, Brokers, Associations, Underwriters	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_mf	Manufacturing Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Manufacturing Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Producers, Manufacturing Associations, Paper Mills, Chemical Companies, Technology	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_cons	Construction and Housing Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Construction and Housing Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Construction Associations, Construction Firms, Landlord Associations, Tenant Unions	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.

				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_legal	Legal Practices and Courts Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Legal Practices and Courts Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Bar Associations, Court Employees, Court Services, Law firms	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_sb	Small Business Concerns and Retailing Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Small Business and Retail interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Retail Stores and Chains, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Assoc, Distributors	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_health	Health Care Practice, Delivery, and Disease Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Health Care interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Health Professionals Associations, Hospitals and Health Systems, Health Insurers and HMOs, Mental Health, Veterinary, Pharmacists	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_cir	Civil Rights, Minority Issue Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Civil Rights and Minority Issue Interest Groups Registered in the State. Includes Groups such as: Minority groups, Gay and Lesbian issues, American Indian tribes.	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_hotel	Hotel, Restaurant, and Liquor Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Hotel, Restaurant, and Liquor Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Hotel Associations, Restaurant, Tourism, Liquor Distribution	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_env	Environmental Preservation and Conservation Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Environmental and Conservation interest groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Environmental groups, Air and Water Pollution, Solid and Water Districts	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.
				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.

ig_rel	Churches and Religious organizations Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Religious Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Churches, Catholic Conference, Denominations, Religious Based Organizations	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_welf	Human Resource Issues, Welfare Services Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Social Welfare Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Social Workers, Non-health Charities, Welfare Services, Legal Aid Societies, Consumer Groups, Animal Rights, Children's Services	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_resou	Commercial Resource Development Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Commercial Resource Development Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups dedicated to: Oil, Timber, Mining, Gold, Drilling	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_gg	Good Gov't and Policy Advocacy	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Good Governance Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: good Gov't Citizen Groups, Political Parties, Gov't Reform.	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_women	Women's Issues Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Women's Issues Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups focusing on issues such as: Abortion, Equal Rights, Domestic Abuse, Clubs.	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_util	Utilities and Energy Generations Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Utility and Energy Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Electric companies, Sewer Districts, Utility Regulation.	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_tax	Tax Issues and Government Regulations Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Tax and Gov. Regulation Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Taxpayer Groups, Home Owners, Right to Work, Tax Reform, Workers' Compensation	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31.

				Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_comm	Media and Communication Industry Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Media and Communication Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Stations, Newspapers, Associations of media outlets, Broadcasters, Internet, Publishing	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_tran	Transportation Companies, Transit Issues Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Transportation and Transit Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Trucking Companies, Transit Authorities, Airlines, Railroads	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_igr	Governments and Intergovernmental Relations Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Governmental and Intergovernmental Relations Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Local Gov't, Public Employees, Gov't officials, Municipal Associations, Port Authorities	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_polf	Police, Fire, EMS, Corrections Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Police, Fire, EMS, and Corrections Interest Groups registered in the state. Includes groups such as: Fire Departments, Volunteer Fire, EMS, Correction Workers, Private Security, Bail Agents	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_sport	Sports, Amusements, Clubs Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Sports and Amusement Park Interest Groups registered in the State. Includes groups such as: Attractions, Auto Clubs, Gun Groups, Sports Teams, Stadiums, Hunting	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_sofb	Service Other Firms Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Business Service Interest Groups registered in the State. Includes groups such as: Payroll, Public Relations, Consulting, Advertising, Architects, Temp Agencies	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.

ig_mil	Military and Veterans Interest Groups	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of Military and Veterans Interest Groups registered in the State. Includes groups such as: National Guard, Veterans Groups, Legions, VFW, Reservists	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
ig_unk	Unknown Category for State Interest Group	1980, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007	Number of State Interest Groups registered in unknown category	Gray, Virginia, and David Lowery. 1988. "Interest Group Politics and Economic Growth in the U.S. States." *The American Political Science Review*, 82(1): 109–31. Lowery, David, Virginia Gray, and John Cluverius. 2015. "Temporal Change in the Density of State Interest Communities 1980 to 2007." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 15(2): 263–86.
christright_inf	Christian Right Influence	2000, 2004	Index measuring the Influence of Christian Right Interest Groups	Conger, Kimberly H. 2010. "A Matter of Context: Christian Right Influence in U.S. State Republican Politics." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 10(3): 248-269.
union_density	Union Density	1974-2011	Proportion of (nonagricultural) workforce represented by a union	Kelly, Nathan J., and Christopher Witko. 2014. "Government Ideology and Unemployment in the U.S. States." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly 14(4):* 389-413

XI.   PUBLIC OPINION, PARTISANSHIP, IDEOLOGY

Variable Name	Variable-Short Description	Dates	Variable-Longer Description	Sources and Notes
citi6013	Citizen Ideology Measure	1960 – 2013	Measure of Citizen Ideology from Liberal to Conservative. Higher values indicate more liberal.	Berry, William D., Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 1998. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the American States, 1960-93." *American Journal of Political Science*, 42:327-48.

Wpid	Weighted State Party Identification Score	1976 – 2011	Weighted yearly measure yearly measure, giving the proportion of Democratic identifiers minus the proportion of Republican identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more Democratic state citizenry	Erikson, Robert S., Gerald C. Wright, and John P. McIver. *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion, and Policy in the American States*. Cambridge University Press, 1993. Link: http://php.indiana.edu/~wright1/
Wideo	Weighted State Ideology Score	1976 – 2011	Weighted yearly measure yearly measure, giving the proportion of liberal identifiers minus the proportion of conservative identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more liberal state citizenry	Erikson, Robert S., Gerald C. Wright, and John P. McIver. *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion, and Policy in the American States*. Cambridge University Press, 1993. Link: http://php.indiana.edu/~wright1/
Pid	State Party Identification Score	1976 – 2011	Yearly measure yearly measure, giving the proportion of Democratic identifiers minus the proportion of Republican identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more Democratic state citizenry	Erikson, Robert S., Gerald C. Wright, and John P. McIver. *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion, and Policy in the American States*. Cambridge University Press, 1993. Link: http://php.indiana.edu/~wright1/
Ideo	State Ideology Score	1976 – 2011	Yearly measure yearly measure, giving the proportion of liberal identifiers minus the proportion of conservative identifiers in each state. A positive score indicates a more liberal state citizenry	Erikson, Robert S., Gerald C. Wright, and John P. McIver. *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion, and Policy in the American States*. Cambridge University Press, 1993. Link: http://php.indiana.edu/~wright1/
Npid	Number used to construct State Party Identification Score	1976 – 2011	Number of respondents within a state-year used to create the proportion of partisan identifiers.	Erikson, Robert S., Gerald C. Wright, and John P. McIver. *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion, and Policy in the American States*. Cambridge University Press, 1993. Link: http://php.indiana.edu/~wright1/
mood	Stimson's Policy Mood	1956-2010	An over time state–level measure of Stimson's (1999) policy mood	Enns, P. K., & Koch, J. (2013). Public opinion in the U.S. states: 1956 to 2010. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *13*, 349-372.
democrat	Democratic Identifiers	1956-2010	An over time measure of the percent of Democratic identifiers in each state	Enns, P. K., & Koch, J. (2013). Public opinion in the U.S. states: 1956 to 2010. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *13*, 349-372.
republican	Republican Identifiers	1956-2010	An over time measure of the percent of Republican identifiers in each state	Enns, P. K., & Koch, J. (2013). Public opinion in the U.S. states: 1956 to 2010. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *13*, 349-372.

| **liberal** | Liberal Identifiers | 1976-2010 | An over time measure of the percent who identify as political liberals in each state | Enns, P. K., & Koch, J. (2013). Public opinion in the U.S. states: 1956 to 2010. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *13*, 349-372. |
| **conservative** | Conservative Identifiers | 1976-2010 | An over time measure of the percent who identify as political conser- vatives in each state | Enns, P. K., & Koch, J. (2013). Public opinion in the U.S. states: 1956 to 2010. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly*, *13*, 349-372. |

XII. NOTES

[i] Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

• Delaware: (Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate. The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.)

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008: (District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.)

• Florida: (Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.)

• Illinois : (The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006. For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois. For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division. For 1996-current, the state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. Valid Part I counts were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois State Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to Summary Reporting System data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois State Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.)

• Iowa: (NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.)

• Kansas: (NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1994. State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kansas, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kansas is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.)

• Kentucky: (Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage

changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kentucky, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals.)

• Maine: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.)

• Michigan: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.)

• Minnesota: (All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool.)

• Montana: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.
The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Montana, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Montana, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.)

• New Hampshire: The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.)

• Oklahoma: (For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.)

• Pennsylvania: (Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.)

• Vermont: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.)

• Wisconsin: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included.)

ii Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

• Delaware: (Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate. The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.)

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008: (District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.)

• Florida: (Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.)

• Illinois : (The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006. For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois. For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division. For 1996-current, the state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. Valid Part I counts were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois State Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to Summary Reporting System data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois State Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.)

• Iowa: (NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.)

- Kansas: (NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1994. State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kansas, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kansas is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.)
- Kentucky: (Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kentucky, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals.)
- Maine: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.)
- Michigan: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.)
- Minnesota: (All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool.)
- Montana: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Montana, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Montana, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.)
- New Hampshire: The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.)
- Oklahoma: (For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.)
- Pennsylvania: (Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.)
- Vermont: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.)
- Wisconsin: (The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received. The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included.)

iii "Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
- Delaware -
Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008 District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.

• Florida -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.

• Illinois -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006.

For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

For 1996-current, the state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. Valid Part I counts were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois State Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to Summary Reporting System data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois State Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.

• Iowa - NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

• Kansas -

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1994. State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kansas, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kansas is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

• Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kentucky, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

• Maine - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.

• Michigan - The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.

• Minnesota -

All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

• Montana -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Montana, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Montana, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

• New Hampshire -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.

• Oklahoma - For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

• Pennsylvania - Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

• Vermont - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

• Wisconsin - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

• The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included."

iv "Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

• Delaware -

Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008 District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.

• Florida -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.

• Illinois -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006.

For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

For 1996-current, the state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. Valid Part I counts were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois State Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule

could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to Summary Reporting System data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois State Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.

• Iowa - NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

• Kansas -

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1994. State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kansas, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kansas is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

• Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kentucky, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

• Maine - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.

• Michigan - The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.

• Minnesota -

All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

• Montana -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Montana, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Montana, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

• New Hampshire -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.

• Oklahoma - For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

• Pennsylvania - Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

• Vermont - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

• Wisconsin - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

• The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included."

v "Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

• Delaware -

Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008 District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.

• Florida -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.

• Illinois -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006.

For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

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• Iowa - NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

• Kansas -

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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• Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

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• Michigan - The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.

• Minnesota -

All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

• Montana -

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

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• New Hampshire -

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Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

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- Illinois -

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- Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

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• Michigan - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.

• Minnesota -

All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

• Montana -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State estimates were computed by updating the previous valid annual totals using the 1994 versus 1995 percent changes for the Mountain Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Montana is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Montana is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Montana, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Montana, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Montana is located.

• New Hampshire -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.

• Oklahoma - For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

• Pennsylvania - Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

• Vermont - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

• Wisconsin - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

• The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included."

[vii] "Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

• Delaware -

Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1998 forcible rape total for Delaware was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

• District of Columbia - 1999-2008 District of Columbia data include reports from the Zoological Police; 2002-2008 data include reports from the Metro Transit Police.

• Florida -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide an aggregated state total and data were received from 94 individual Florida agencies.

• Illinois -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006.

For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

For 1994 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Illinois totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the East North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

For 1996-current, the state UCR Program was unable to provide complete offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. Valid Part I counts were available for most of the largest cities (100,000 and over in population). For other agencies, the only available counts generated by the Illinois State Program were state totals based upon an incident-level system without indication of multiple offenses recorded within single incidents. Therefore, the UCR Hierarchy Rule could not be applied in order to convert the state's data to Summary Reporting System data. (The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident is counted.) To arrive at a comparable state estimate to be included in national compilations, the Illinois State Program's state totals (which were inflated because of the nonapplication of the Hierarchy Rule) were reduced by the proportion of multiple offenses reported within single incidents in the NIBRS database. Valid totals for the large cities were excluded from the reduction process.

• Iowa - NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Iowa in 1991. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

• Kansas -

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1993. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the West North Central Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Kansas in 1994. State totals were generated using only the valid crime rates for the West North Central Division. Within each population group, the state's offense totals were estimated based on the rate per 100,000 inhabitants within the remainder of the division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1995 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state UCR Program was able to provide valid 1994 state totals which were then updated using 1995 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Kansas state estimate was extrapolated from 1996 January-June state totals provided by the Kansas State UCR Program.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at 1998 estimates, 1997 state totals supplied by the Kansas State UCR Program were updated using 1998 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kansas, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kansas is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

• Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1996 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1995 and 1996 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1995 state total to generate the 1996 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 1999 estimate for Kentucky, the 1998 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 1999 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kentucky, the 1999 state total supplied by the state UCR Program was updated using 2000 crime trends for the division in which Kentucky is located.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

• Maine - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The Maine Department of Public Safety forwarded monthly January through October crime counts for each law enforcement contributor; since 12 months of data were not received, the national Program estimated for the missing data following standard estimation procedures to arrive at a 1999 state total.

• Michigan - The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1993 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state.

• Minnesota -

All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

• Montana -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1994 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. State totals were estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the Mountain Division were applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state totals were compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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• New Hampshire -

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.

• Oklahoma - For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

• Pennsylvania - Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

• Vermont - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

• Wisconsin - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

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[viii] "Notes: National or state offense totals are based on data from all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

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Since complete 1995 data were not available from Delaware, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.

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Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide 1985-current forcible rape figures in accordance with national UCR Program guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to the state. Rockford, Illinois, has provided valid forcible rape counts as of 2006.

For 1993 state NIBRS conversion efforts resulted in estimation for Illinois. Since valid annual totals were available for approximately 60 Illinois agencies, those counts were maintained. The counts for the remaining jurisdictions were replaced with the most recent valid annual totals or were generated using standard estimation procedures. The results of all sources were then combined to arrive at the 1993 state total for Illinois.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2000 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2000 estimate for Kansas, the 1999 state estimate was updated using 2000 crime trends for the West North Central Division.

• Kentucky -

Reporting problems at the state resulted in no usable 1988 data. The state total was estimated by updating previous valid annual totals for individual jurisdictions, subdivided by population group. Percent changes for each offense within each population group of the geographic division in which the state resides was applied to the previous valid annual totals. The state total was compiled from the sums of the population group estimates.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Kentucky is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Kentucky is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

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The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2001 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To arrive at the 2001 estimate for Kentucky, the 2000 state estimate was updated using 2001 crime trends reported for the East South Central Division.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2002 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2002 state crime count, the FBI contacted the state UCR Program, and the state agency was able to provide their latest state total, 2000. Therefore, the 2001 state estimate was updated for inclusion in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States by using the 2001 crime trends for the division in which the state is located. To derive the 2002 state estimate, the 2002 crime trends for the division were applied to the adjusted 2001 state estimate.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 2003 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. To obtain the 2003 estimate, the 2003 crime trend for the East South Central Division was applied to an adjusted 2002 state estimate. The 2002 state count was reestimated by applying the 2002 crime trend for the East South Central Division using a more current figure, 2001 state totals, provided by the state UCR Program. The adjusted 2002 estimate differs from the figure published in the 2002 edition of Crime in the United States which was originally estimated using 2002 state totals

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All agencies 1993 and 2005-Present (with the exception of Minneapolis and St. Paul) - The data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program does not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Consequently, their figures for forcible rape and violent crime (of which forcible rape is part) are not included in this tool..

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• New Hampshire -

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which New Hampshire is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which New Hampshire is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.

The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1999 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total for New Hampshire was estimated by using the 1998 figures for the 1999 nonreporting areas and applying the 2-year percent change for the New England Division.

- Oklahoma - For 1995, the increase in murders was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania - Since complete 1995 data were not available from Pennsylvania, standard estimation procedures were applied to derive the 1995 state estimate.
- Vermont - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1997 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The 1996 and 1997 percent changes within the geographic division in which Vermont is categorized were applied to the valid 1996 state total to effect the 1997 state total.
- Wisconsin - The state UCR Program was unable to provide complete 1998 offense figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The state total was estimated by using 1997 figures for the nonreporting areas and applying 1997 versus 1998 percentage changes for the division in which Wisconsin is located. The estimates for the nonreporting areas were then increased by any actual 1998 crime counts received.
- The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included."

[ix] For quarters, it is the estimated amount of population growth since the last quarter (or in the case of Q=3, since 2.5's value on July 1st).

For quarters, this is equal to 2.5's amount in the future, altered by the following amounts: $^{(1/8)}$ for Qs 3, and $^{(1/4)}$ for Qs 4, 1 and 2. Rationale: The midpoint of the year is July 1st. The midpoint of q3 is August 15th, 1.5 months later, and therefore 1/8th of a year later. The quarters that come after that have midpoints that are three months later than the last quarter's, and therefore 1/4th of the year later. Note: When I did this for 2010q3 and 2010q4, when I only had up to 2010-annual, I computed $^{(1/8)}$ 2010q2.5's amount for 2010q3 and $^{(1/4)}$ 2010q2.5's amount for 2010q4. This time around, I ran two regressions to test how effective that method of interpolation was (one regression for 2010q3 and one for 2010q4). In both, Y = pop_growth, X=pop_growth_old. For both q3 and q4, R-squared was .52 (it would be identical by design in both equations) and SSE was .00037 for q3 and .00075 for q4. Interpolating out like that into the future isn't very effective. I could build some type of prediction model utilizing quarterly total income, but I'm afraid that might build bias into the model, and I'm not willing to spend the time on this. The low R-squareds may not be that big of a deal, since population growth is fairly constant across states (SD of 1.07% in growth rates across the 50 states for one quarter of growth).

[x] Then amounts were put into the quarters as follows. Q3 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/12)}$ of the amount in the next q2.5. Q4 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the amount in the next q2.5. Q1 from the year of Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the amount in the next q2.5. Q2 from the year of Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the amount in the next q2.5. Since the annual CPI data is measured in the entire month of July, Q3 (July, August, September) is just one month different at its midpoint (July 15th versus August 15th), and Q2 is two months different (May 15th versus July 15th). The period not seen (between Q2 / May 15th and annual / July 15th) is 1/6, because it's two months. The other amounts build up from the base. Q3 of 2010 gets $^{(1/12)}$ of the amount in 2010q2.5. Q4 of 2010 gets $^{(1/4)}$ of the amount in 2010q2.5.

[xi] The growth rate is the following roots of the following formula. Computed by:{ [personal_income1000s_Annual (time t) - personal_income1000s_Annual (time t-1)] / personal_income1000s_Annual (time t-1) } + 1. Q3 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/8)}$ of the next q2.5. Q4 from the year before Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the next q2.5. Q1 from the year of Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the next q2.5. Q2 from the year of Q2.5 gets a $^{(1/4)}$ of the next q2.5. 1947q3 and 1947q4 used a somewhat different adjustment, but about the same.

[xii] Note: takes the four plus states with irregular fiscal year beginnings into account. According to the State Government Finances Database, these are the following states and fiscal years (asterisks indicate when the beginning date is also the first observed case in the database): AL (September 30: 1941*-2008); AK (March 31: 1957*-1959); DC (September 30: 1977-2007); ID (December 31: 1942* only); LA (December 31: 1941* only); MD (September 30: 1941* only); MA (September 30: 1941* only); MI (September 30: 1976 to 2008); MO (December 31: 1941* to 1943); NY (March 31: 1944 to 2008); OH (December 31: 1941* to 1947); PA (May 31: 1942* to 1961); TX (August 31: 1941* to 2008); WA (March 31: 1942* to 1953); WY (September 30: 1941* to 1952);

[xiii] The Vote for Highest Office is the traditional reported number of people who voted in a given election. In presidential election years, the vote for highest office is simply the presidential vote. In a non-presidential election year the vote for highest office is the largest vote total for a statewide office such as governor or US Senator. When no statewide office is on the ballot, the sum of the congressional races is used instead. In 2006, I changed this methodology slightly to use the sum of the congressional races if they exceeded a statewide office, as occurred with Indiana's uncompetitive US Senate race. Some people do not cast a vote, even for president. Some failures to record votes are true errors, such as unrecorded votes originating from the infamous hanging chads of the 2000 Florida election. It is important to realize that some people intentionally abstain. for example, the 2004 presidential election 3,688 Nevadans voted for "None of These Candidates" (Nevada is the only state that allows this option). Under-Votes are such blank or indecernable votes. Over-votes occur when a voter selects multiple candidates when only one is acceptable.

[xiv] Energy consumption is estimated by using data from existing surveys of energy suppliers that report consumption, sales, or distribution of energy at the State level. Net total energy consumption excludes all electrical system energy losses. Commercial sector consists of service providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations. The sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1988 and 1989 due to the expanded coverage of renewable energy sources beginning in 1989. From 1993 onward, data excludes fuel ethanol consumption.

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