Institute For Public Policy and Social Research
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE CORRELATES OF STATE POLICY PROJECT
Updates in Versions 2.4 & 2.4.1

Changes in these Updates

- This update increases the number of citations for variables in CSPP from approximately 30% to *100%*. Both plain text and BibTeX citations are available. We expect to continue to provide complete citation coverage moving forward. Please contact us if your work is not properly attributed. The R package and web application can both export plain text and BibTeX citations for the specific variables that you use.

- This update includes 184 new variables from thirteen primary sources.

- The data now include observations up to 2020 (starting in 1900).

- We fixed various issues with the codebook.

- We rewound the 2.3 update to the `firms` variable because the new data overlapped the existing variable, but the values did not match. We sourced the existing `firms` variable from Stateminder (now defunct) and will keep it in the CSPP dataset for completeness. However, we provide a new variable called `firms_susb` that also represents a count of firms by states, but with data we downloaded directly from the Census website.

Resources

- The data is available to download here: http://ippsr.msu.edu/public-policy/correlates-state-policy

- We created an accompanying R package and web application to simplify the use of this data. Both tools allow users to easily access, search (by keyword or category), subset, and visualize the data. They can both also export plain text and BibTeX, citations for the specific variables that you use.

Primary Sources for New Variables

Below we list the primary sources for variables included in versions 2.4 and 2.4.1 of the Correlates dataset. The sources are for 2.4 unless indicated otherwise.

- v2.4.1: Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach."State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455.
- v2.4.1: Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ
- McQueen, S. (2021) "Pipeline or Pipedream: Gender Balance Legislation's Effect on Women's Presence in State Government," State Politics & Policy Quarterly. Cambridge University Press, 21(3), pp. 243–265. doi: 10.1017/spq.2020.8.

- Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247.
- Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
- Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
- "Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35."
- Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2
- Smith, Candis Watts, Rebecca J. Kreitzer, and Feiya Suo. 2020. "The dynamics of racial resentment across the 50 US states." Perspectives on Politics 18(2): 527-538.
- Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350.
- Tran, Andrew B. 2021. "Absolute Number of Unaccompanied Minor Immigrants Released by State". Accessed at: https://github.com/wpinvestigative/unaccompanied_minors/blob/main/output_data/states_children_percapita.csv
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
- U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB). Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/econ/susb/susb-historical.html

New Variables

Variable	Years	Description	Source(s) and Notes
genderballeg	1983-2016	Indicates (0/1) if the state has passed gender balance legislation within that particular year.	McQueen, S. (2021) "Pipeline or Pipedream: Gender Balance Legislation's Effect on Women's Presence in State Government," State Politics & Policy Quarterly. Cambridge University Press, 21(3), pp. 243–265. doi: 10.1017/spq.2020.8.
genderballegMap	1983-2016	Indicates (0/1) if the state has ever passed gender balance legislation, regardless of year	McQueen, S. (2021) "Pipeline or Pipedream: Gender Balance Legislation's Effect on Women's Presence in State Government," State Politics & Policy Quarterly. Cambridge University Press, 21(3), pp. 243–265. doi: 10.1017/spq.2020.8.
InitialCOVI	1996-2020	The cost of voting index value	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
InitialRank	1996-2020	the interval measure of the original index values. This ranking allows for comparison of a state across election years. Lower numbers indicate a lower cost and higher numbers indicate a higher cost	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
FinalCOVI	1996-2020	Modification of the calculation of earlier measures (1996-2016) to include some new policy considerations included in the 2020 Index. These revised COVI values are based on considerations not included in the original Election Law Journal publication (2018). The Final COVI values are improved.	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
FinalRank	1996-2020	Ranking of states, in each election cycle, based on the revised COVI values.	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
COVIDCOVI	2020	The adoption of temporary election policies for the 2020 election cycle that took place during the COVID-19 pandemic	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
COVIDRank	2020	Ranking of states for the 2020 election based on the COVIDCOVI values.	Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. "Cost of voting in the American states." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?fbclid=IwAR2DHCyTKBbYC_zbAe6m0uIQrj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBynaNI-4
womenlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctwomenleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of members who are women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
blacklead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are black (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378

pctblackleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of members who are black (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
latinolead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are Latino (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctlatinoleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of members who are Latino (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
workerlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are workers (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
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number_leaders_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Count of total leadership positions in chamber (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctdwomen_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Democratic leaders who are women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctdblack_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Democratic leaders who are black (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctdlatino_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Democratic leaders who are Latino (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctdworker_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Democratic leaders who are workers (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
dleaders_sthous e	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	count of Democratic leadership positions (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctrwomen_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Republican leaders who are women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctrblack_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Republican leaders who are black (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctrlatino_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Republican leaders who are Latino (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
pctrworker_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of Republican leaders who are workers (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
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whitewomenlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are white women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
blackmenlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are black men (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
blackwomenlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percent of leaders who are black women (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_womenlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are women from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_blacklead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are black from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_latinolead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are Latino from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_workerlead_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are workers from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_pctwomenleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in members who are women from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_pctblackleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in members who are black from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_pctlatinoleg_sthouse	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in members who are Latino from previous term to observed term (house)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
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delta_womenlead_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are women from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_blacklead_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are black from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_latinolead_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are Latino from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_workerlead_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in leaders who are workers from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_pctwomenleg_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in members who are women from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
delta_pctblackleg_stsenate	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms)	Percentage point change in members who are black from previous term to observed term (senate)	Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark. 2020. "Diversity in Party Leadership in State Legislatures." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 20 (1): 81–107. doi: 10.1177/1532440019885378
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masseconlib_est	1936-2014	Estimate of mass economic liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding taxes, social welfare, and labor regulation. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
masssociallib_e st	1936-2014	Estimate of mass social liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women's rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
policysociallib_est	1936-2014	Estimate of social policy liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women's rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.

policyeconlib_e st	1936-2014	Estimate of economic policy liberalism of state residents. Constructed using a series of public opinion survey questions regarding alcohol, abortion, gay rights, women's rights, school prayer, and cultural (but not racial) issues. Measure is weighted by the proportion of Democratic, Republican, and Independent identifiers	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
policyeconlib_s e	1936-2014	SE of policyeconlib_est (estimate of economic policy liberalism of state residents)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
masssociallib_s e	1936-2014	SE of masssociallib_est (estimate of mass social liberalism of state residents)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
masseconlib_se	1936-2014	SE of masseconlib_est (estimate of mass economic liberalism of state residents)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
policysociallib _se	1936-2014	SE of policysociallib_est (estimate of social policy liberalism of state residents)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
dempid_est	1936-2014	Estimated proportion of Democratic identifiers in the public	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
dempid_se	1936-2014	SE of dempid_se (estimated proportion of Democratic identifiers in the public)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
reppid_est	1936-2014	Estimated proportion of Republican identifiers in the public	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
reppid_se	1936-2014	SE of reppid_est (estimated proportion of Republican identifiers in the public)	Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "Policy preferences and policy change: Dynamic responsiveness in the American states, 1936–2014." American Political Science Review. 112(2): 249-266.
dirdem	1903-2016	Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state allows direct or indirect citizen initiatives	Ballotpedia. 2016. "Forms of Direct Democracy in the American States." Accessed on August 8, 2016 at https://ballotpedia.org/Forms_of_direct_democracy_in_the_American_states. Waters, M. Dane. 2003. Initiative and Referendum Almanac. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press. Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). 2016. Ballot Measures Database. Accessed at: http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx.
popref	1903-2016	Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits citizens to repeal policies adopted by elected officials	Ballotpedia. 2016. "Forms of Direct Democracy in the American States." Accessed on August 8, 2016 at https://ballotpedia.org/Forms_of_direct_democracy_in_the_American_states. Waters, M. Dane. 2003. Initiative and Referendum Almanac. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press. Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). 2016. Ballot Measures Database. Accessed at: http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx.

constlegref	1903-2016	Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits legislature to refer constitutional language to voters	Ballotpedia. 2016. "Forms of Direct Democracy in the American States." Accessed on August 8, 2016 at https://ballotpedia.org/Forms_of_direct_democracy_in_the_American_states. Waters, M. Dane. 2003. Initiative and Referendum Almanac. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press. Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). 2016. Ballot Measures Database. Accessed at: http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx.
statlegref	1903-2016	Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits legislature to refer statutory language to voters	Ballotpedia. 2016. "Forms of Direct Democracy in the American States." Accessed on August 8, 2016 at https://ballotpedia.org/Forms_of_direct_democracy_in_the_American_states. Waters, M. Dane. 2003. Initiative and Referendum Almanac. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press. Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). 2016. Ballot Measures Database. Accessed at: http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx.
amendcomplex	1990-2015	Aggregate measure which captures Constitutional Amendment complexity by state, with higher scores indicating greater obstacles to amending the state constitution, where citizens allowed to place constitutional amendment on ballot=1, legislature required to place constitutional amendment on ballot by simple vote=2, legislature required to place constitutional amendment on ballot by multiple legislative session votes=3, supermajority of voter approval of ballot in order to be passed and added to state constitution=4. (NOTE: Tennessee is the only state that requires voter supermajorities and multiple legislative sessions to place constitutional amendment on the ballot and be passed).	Lupia, Arthur, Yanna Krupnikov, Adam Seth Levine, Spencer Piston, and Alexander Von Hagen- Jamar. 2010. "Why State Constitutions Differ in Their Treatment of Same-Sex Marriage." The Journal of Politics 72 (4): 1222–35.
seatbeltlaw	1985-2010	Presence of a law that requires safety belt use in motor vehicles ii) Coding: 0=no law present that year; 1=law applies to front seat passengers only; 2= law applies to all passengers in all seats	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Williams, Allan F., and Adrian K. Lund. 1986. "Seat belt use laws and occupant crash protection in the United States." American Journal of Public Health. 76(12): 1438-1442. Cohen, Alma, and Liran Einav. 2003. "The effects of mandatory seat belt laws on driving behavior and traffic fatalities." Review of Economics and Statistics 85(4): 828-843.
primaryenforce	1985-2010	Primary enforcement of seatbelt law which allows a police officer to stop and ticket a driver if s/he observes a violation.	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Insurance Institute for Highway Safety - Highway Loss Data Institute. Safety Belt and Child Restrain Laws. Available from: http://www.iihs.org/laws/SafetyBeltUse.aspx. Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2

sbmaxfine	1985-2010	Maximum fine for seatbelt nonuse (1st offense). Coding: Dollar value for driver (not passenger); 0=no law in that year	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Insurance Institute for Highway Safety - Highway Loss Data Institute. Safety Belt and Child Restrain Laws. Available from: http://www.iihs.org/laws/SafetyBeltUse.aspx. Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2
slrural	1980-2010	Speed limit for passenger vehicles on rural interstates. Coding: Numerical speed limit (in MPH)	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Insurance Institute for Highway Safety - Highway Loss Data Institute. Laws and Regulations. February 2010. Available from: http://www.iihs.org/laws/default.aspx. Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2
beertaxrate	1980-2010	State excise tax on packaged beer by volume	Silver & Macinko (2013), from the Beer Institute, Brewers' Almanac, 2012: Washington, DC. Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2
baclimits	1980-2010	Blood alcohol concentration limits for adult drivers (21 years and older) of motor vehicles	Silver & Macinko (2013), from NIAA and Wagenaar et al. (2007) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Wagenaar, Alexander C., Mildred M. Maldonado-Molina, Linan Ma, Amy L. Tobler, and Kelli A. Komro. 2007. "Effects of legal BAC limits on fatal crash involvement: analyses of 28 states from 1976 through 2002." Journal of Safety Research 38(5): 493-499. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Limits: Adult Operators Noncommercial Motor Vehicles. Available from: http://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/Blood_Alcohol_Concentration_Limits_Adult_Ĉ oncommercial_Motor_Vehicles.html.
postconvictdays	1980-2010	Length of license suspension in days for first-time DUI offenders-postconviction Total number of days; 0 = no law	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Wagenaar & Maldonado-Molina (2007) and NHTSA Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Wagenaar, A.C. and M.M. Maldonado-Molina. 2007. Effects of Drivers' License Suspension Policies on Alcohol-Related Crash Involvement: Long-Term Follow-Up in Forty-Six States. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research. 31(8): 1399-1406. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Alcohol-Highway Safety Digest Topics: Administrative Licensing Actions. Various Years; Available from: http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/NHTSA_Alcohol-Highway_Safety_Digest_Topics.html.

minfinelaw	1980-2002, 2004-2010	Presence of a law that sets a mandatory minimum fine for first-time DUI offenders. 0 = license sanction is discretionary; 1 = license sanction is mandatory	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Wagenaar et al. (2007) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Wagenaar, Alexander C., Mildred M. Maldonado-Molina, Linan Ma, Amy L. Tobler, and Kelli A. Komro. 2007. "Effects of legal BAC limits on fatal crash involvement: analyses of 28 states from 1976 through 2002." Journal of Safety Research 38(5): 493-499.
mldage	1980-2010	The minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) in each state, in years; 0 = no minimum legal drinking age defined.	Silver & Macinko (2013), from NHTSA (2013) and O'Malley & Wagenaar (1991) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 O'Malley, Patrick M., and Alexander C. Wagenaar. 1991. "Effects of minimum drinking age laws on alcohol use, related behaviors and traffic crash involvement among American youth: 1976-1987." Journal of studies on Alcohol 52(5): 478-491. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles). Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) Web site. Available from: http://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/Blood_Alcohol_Concentration_Limits_Youth_ ators__of__Noncommercial__Motor__Vehicles.html.
zerotoleranceag e	1980-2010	The maximum age for which the BAC limit applies. This is necessary because some BAC limits apply to minors	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Wagenaar et al. (2001) and Hingson et al. (1994) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Wagenaar, A., P. O'Malley, and C. LaFond. 2001. "Lowered legal blood alcohol limits for young drivers: effects on drinking, driving, and driving-after-drinking behaviors in 30 states." American Journal of Public Health. 91(5): 801-804.
zerotolerancela wbac	1980-2010	Blood alcohol concentration limits for underage drivers (21 years and younger) of motor vehicles when there was a zero tolerance law in effect	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Wagenaar et al. (2001) and Hingson et al. (1994) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 Wagenaar, A., P. O'Malley, and C. LaFond. 2001. "Lowered legal blood alcohol limits for young drivers: effects on drinking, driving, and driving-after-drinking behaviors in 30 states." American Journal of Public Health. 91(5): 801-804.
licactdy	1985-2003	Days of license suspension or revocation after 1st Conviction	Silver & Macinko (2013), from NIAAA (2004) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA.

alcoholtaxnominal	1980-2010	Alcohol Tax Collected (Nominal), per year per state	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA.
alcoholconsumption	1980-2010	Annual alcohol consumption in gallons of ethanol	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. LaVallee, R. and H.-y. Yi, Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1977-2010, N. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Editor 2012.
helmetlaw	1980-2010	Presence of any law that requires motorcycle helmet use (for all or some riders)	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety - Highway Loss Data Institute. Motorcycle and Bicycle Helmet Use Laws. Available from: http://www.iihs.org/laws/HelmetUseCurrent.aspx.
tobaccotaxnominal	1980-2010	Tobacco Tax Collected (Nominal), per year per state	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. U.S. Census Bureau, Data Base on Historical Tax Collections: "STC_Historical_DB" Fiscal Years 1951-2010, U.S. Department of Commerce - Economics and Statistics Administration, Editor 2011
pershealthex	1980-2009	Total personal healthcare expenditure from all payers	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Health Expenditures by State of Provider, 1980-2009. 2007 [cited 2008; Available from: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/05a_NationalHealthAccounts ccountsProvider.asp#TopOfPage.

hospitalbed	1980-1997, 2000-2008	Total number of hospital beds by state	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. American Hospital Association, AHA Hospital StatisticsVarious Years, Chicago.
totaluninsured	1987-2010	Number of people (under age 65) not covered by health insurance by state	Silver & Macinko (2013), from the Census Bureau (2006, 2011) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Health Insurance Tables 1987-2005. 2006. Available from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/hlthin05/hihistt6.html. U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Health Insurance Tables 1999-2010. 2011. Available from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/historical/HIB_tables.html.
percentuninsure d	1987-2010	Percentage of people (under age 65) not covered by health insurance by state	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Health Insurance Tables 1987-2005. 2006. Available from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/hlthin05/hihistt6.html. U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Health Insurance Tables 1999-2010. 2011. Available from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/data/historical/HIB_tables.html.
totalhealthexps tate	1980-2009	Total Health expenditures by State of provider	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Kaiser Family Foundation Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. Kaiser Family Foundation, Health Expenditure by State of Provider, in Statehealthfacts.org1980- 2009.

mileage	1980-2010	Miles of highway in the state	Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980-2011, Available at: http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/: Washington, DC. Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics 2010, in Highway Statistics Series2012, Office of Highway Policy Information,: Washington, DC.
mvregistration	1980-2010	Number of motor vehicle registrations for automobiles, trucks and buses	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Census Bureau and FHA (2012) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980-2011, Available at: http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/: Washington, DC. Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics 2010, in Highway Statistics Series2012, Office of Highway Policy Information,: Washington, DC.
vmt	1980-2010	Total annual vehicle miles of travel per state	Silver & Macinko (2013), from FHA Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. Federal Highway Administration, Publications and Products - Office of Highway Policy Information, U.S. Department of Transportation, Editor Various Years.
A15_24_pop	1980-2009	Population between the ages of 15 and 24 per state (coding: number of people, in thousands)	Silver & Macinko (2013), from NCI Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. National Cancer Institute, State-Level Population Files, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results, Editor 2010.

black_pop	1980-2009	Population indicating census category as black or African-American per state (coding: number of people, in thousands)	Silver & Macinko (2013), from NCI Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. National Cancer Institute, State-Level Population Files, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results, Editor 2010.
drunken	1991-2009	Number of drunkenness arrests	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports. Available at: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm, various years: Washington, DC.
liqrlaws	1991-2009	Number of liquor law arrests	Silver & Macinko (2013), from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Macinko, James, Diana Silver, Jin Y. Bae, Geronimo Jimenez, Maggie Paul, and Ashley Mueller. The State Health Policy Research Dataset (SHEPRD): 1980-2010. ICPSR34789-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-12-16. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34789.v2 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Statewide Availability Data System II: 1933 - 2003, 2004, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center: Berkeley, CA. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports. Available at: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm, various years: Washington, DC.
resent_score	1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016.	Racial resentment score (0 to 1 scale) generated using ANES survey data	Smith et al. (2019) using ANES data Smith, Candis Watts, Rebecca J. Kreitzer, and Feiya Suo. 2020. "The dynamics of racial resentment across the 50 US states." Perspectives on Politics 18(2): 527-538. American National Election Studies, University of Michigan, and Stanford University. 2017. ANES 2016 Time Series Study. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor]. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36824.v2
ssphh2010per	1995-2015	Same-sex partner households 2010 Census	Taylor et al. (2019), from the 2010 Census Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350.
gayempnondisc	1995-2015	Gay inclusive employment nondiscrimination law	Taylor et al. (2019), from the National Gay and Lesbian Taskforce (2014) Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. 2014. "State Nondiscrimination Laws in the U.S." https://web.archive.org/web/20180310192030/http://www.thetaskforce.org/static_ l/downloads/reports/issue_maps/non_discrimination_5_14_new.pdf.

sphh2varying2per	1995-2015	Percentage same-sex partner households	Taylor et al. (2019), from the Census Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350.
percentlgbtcomp2per	1995-2015	Percentage LGBT population	Taylor et al. (2019), from Gates (2017) and Gates & Newport (2013) Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Gates, Gary. 2017. "Vermont Leads States in LGBT Identification." Gallup News, February. http://news.gallup.com/poll/203513/vermont-leads-states-lgbt-identification.aspx. Gates, Gary, and Frank Newport. 2013. "Gallup Special Report: New Estimates of the LGBT Population in the United States." The Williams Institute." http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/census-lgbt-demographics-studies/gallup-lgbt-pop-feb-2013/
evangldsper	1995-2015	Evangelical percentage plus LDS percentage	Taylor et al. (2019), from the Pew Research Center (2014) Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Pew Research Center. 2014. "Religious Landscape Study." http://www.pewforum.org/religious -landscape-study/
gayempdiff	1995-2015	Diffusion variable gay employment nondiscrimination law	Taylor et al. (2019), from Human Rights Campaign's 2015 State Equality Index Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350.
hrc2015indexgood	1995-2015	HRC State Equality Index 2015 policy count	Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Human Rights Campaign. 2016. "2015 State Equality Index." https://assets2.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/SEI-2015-FullReport.pdf
percapitaincome1995dol	1995-2015	Per capita income in 1995 dollars	Taylor et al. (2019), from Bureau of Economic Analysis Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2018. "SA1 Personal Income Summary: Personal Income, Population, per Capita Personal Income." https://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm
jobslax	1995-2015	Support for nondiscrimination	Taylor et al. (2019), from Lax & Phillips (2009) Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Lax, Jeffrey, and Justin Phillips. 2009. "Gay Rights in the States: Public Opinion and Policy Responsiveness." American Political Science Review 103 (3): 367–86.
directdem	1995-2015	State ballot initiative for statutes	Taylor et al. (2019), from Ballotpedia (2018) Taylor, Jami K., Donald P. Haider-Markel, and Benjamin Rogers. 2019. "Toward a new measure of state-level LGBT interest group strength." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 19(3): 334-350. Ballotpedia. 2018. "States." https://ballotpedia.org/States#Initiative_.26_referendum_in_the_U.S

minor_migrant_alone	2015-2020	Absolute number of unaccompanied minor migrants released	Tran (2021), from Department of Health & Human Services Tran, Andrew B. 2021. "Absolute Number of Un-accompanied Minor Immigrants Released by State". Accessed at: https://github.com/wpinvestigative/unaccompanied_minors/blob/main/output_da Department of Health & Human Services. Office of Refugee Resettlement. Accessed from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/grant-funding/unaccompanied-children-released-sponsors-state
pop_under_72months	2012-2018	The total population of children under 72 months of age	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_tested_72months	2012-2018	The total number of children under 72 months of age that have been tested	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
pctchildren_tested_72months	2012-2018	The total percentage of children under 72 months of age that have been tested	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll_5	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 5 micrograms and above.	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
pctchildren_bll_5	2012-2018	The percent of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 5 micrograms and above.	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll_10	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 10 micrograms and above. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
pcthildren_bll_10	2012-2018	The percent of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 10 micrograms and above. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll_5to9	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 5 and 9 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll10to14	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 10 and 14 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll_15to19	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 15 and 19 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bll_20to24	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 20 and 24 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
nochildren_bill_25to44	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of between 25 and 44 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm

nochildren_bill _45	2012-2018	The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 45 micrograms and above. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2021. CDC National Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance Data. Accessed at: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm
firms_susb	1988-2018	Total number of firms. A firm is a business organization consisting of one or more domestic establishments in the same geographic area 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 within a geographic area will be counted as one firm; the firm employment and annual payroll are summed from the associated establishments. NOTE: The Correlates team collected the data for this variable directly from the Census's website and prepared it for inclusion to the dataset. The data should be the same as the 'firms' variable also in the CSPP dataset, but differences exist. We sourced 'firms' from Stateminder (now defunct) and retain it in CSPP for completeness.	U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB). Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/econ/susb/susb-historical.html
prep_ks	1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999	Budget Preparation Authority. 1 = Governor, 0 = Agency under governor, 999 = State Did not Respond.	Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455. From the Book of the States
fed_ks	1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999	Governor spending federal funds without legislative approval. Can the governor spend federal funds without legislative approval? 1 = yes; 0 = no; 0.5 = partial	Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455., from NASBO
veto_ks	1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999	Gubernatorial line-item veto power. Does the governor have line-item veto power 1= yes; 0.5 = partial; 0 = no	Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455., from the Book of the States and NASBO
reorg_ks	1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999	Does the governor have the power to reorganize departments related to the budget during without legislative approval? 1= yes, 0.5 = partial, 0 = no	Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455., from NASBO
red_budg_ks	1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999	Can the governor reduce the budget without legislative approval? [Usually in case of fiscal emergency] 1= yes; 0 = no.	Krupnikov, Yanna, and Charles Shipan. "Measuring gubernatorial budgetary power: A new approach." State Politics & Policy Quarterly 12, no. 4 (2012): 438-455., from NASBO

legcount__nsen__b	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Black in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount__nsen__w	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are White in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_n	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_l	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount__nsen__e	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are East Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount__nsen__e n	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_lm	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Latino and MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_s	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are South Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_el	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_m	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_bl	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Black and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_eln	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino as well as Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount__nsen__ln	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Latino and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount__nsen__ls	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Latino and South Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_c	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Cuban in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_c l	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Cuban and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount__nsen__p	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount__nsen__p l	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Pacific Islander and Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount__sen__bl while the number that are black = legcount__sen__b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_nsen_ep	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_nsen_em	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

| legcount_nsen_bp | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are both Black and Pacific Islander in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |
| legcount_nsen_bn | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are both Black and Native American in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house)
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |

legcount__nsen__b s	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Black and South Asian in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount__nsen__b cl	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Black and Cuban as well as Latino in the state chamber that is not the senate (e.g. the house) Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

| legcount_sen_w | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are White in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |
| legcount_sen_b | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are Black in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |

legcount_sen_n	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Native American in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_sen_e	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are East Asian in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

| legcount_sen_l | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are Latino in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |
| legcount_sen_ln | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are both Latino and Native American in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |

legcount_sen_el	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_sen_c	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Cuban in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

| legcount_sen_bl | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are both Black and Latino in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |
| legcount_sen_s | 1971-2021 | Count of legislators that are South Asian in the state senate
Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need.
Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.' | Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH |

legcount_sen_p	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are Pacific Islander in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_sen_ep	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Pacific Islander in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_sen_elp	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both East Asian and Latino as well as Pacific Islander in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_sen_bn	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Black and Native American in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH

legcount_sen_m	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are MENA (Middle East and/or North African ancestry) in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH
legcount_sen_bs	1971-2021	Count of legislators that are both Black and South Asian in the state senate Note that individuals with multiple races are recorded in separate variables. For example, the count of legislators that are both Black and Latino = legcount_sen_bl while the number that are black = legcount_sen_b. You can sum these variables within houses if you need. Consistent with advice from Klarner's codebook, before creating these counts, we recode 'race' so that legislators who are coded both white and some non-white category (e.g. East Asian and white) have the 'w' (white) removed. As Klarner explains in his codebook: 'most legislators who are actually both 'w' and some other racial category are usually coded as their non-white category. This coding decision is also arguably consistent with how race is perceived in the United States.'	Klarner, Carl, 2021, "Chamber Level State Legislator Race: 1971-2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZJSHEZ, Harvard Dataverse, V1, https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZJSH