THE CORRELATES OF STATE POLICY PROJECT
Updates in Version 2.4

Version 2.4 Update

• This update increases the number of citations for variables in CSPP from approximately 30% to 100%. Both plain text and \texttt{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 \texttt{R} package and web application can both export plain text and \texttt{BibTeX} citations for the specific variables that you use.

• This update includes 139 new variables from eleven 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 \texttt{firms} variable because the new data overlapped the existing variable, but the values did not match. We sourced the existing \texttt{firms} variable from Stateminder (now defunct) and will keep it in the CSPP dataset for completeness. However, we provide a new variable called \texttt{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: \url{http://ippsr.msu.edu/public-policy/correlates-state-policy}

• We created an accompanying \texttt{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 \texttt{BibTeX}, citations for the specific variables that you use.

Version 2.4 New Variable Primary Sources


# New Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s) and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InitialRank</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Li, Quan, Michael J. Pomante, and Scot Schraufnagel. 2018. &quot;Cost of voting in the American states.&quot; Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 17(3): 234-247. <a href="https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?bclid=1wAR2DHcyTkBbYc_zhAe6m0uIqRj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBYnaNI4">https://sites.google.com/view/michaeljpomante/cost-of-voting-index?bclid=1wAR2DHcyTkBbYc_zhAe6m0uIqRj6_Y4r8ARHTEN_OW3MGBYnaNI4</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>whitewomenlead_sthouse</td>
<td>Percent of leaders who are white women (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_womenlead_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in leaders who are women from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_blacklead_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in leaders who are black from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_latinolead_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in leaders who are Latino from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_workerlead_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in leaders who are workers from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_pctwomenleg_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in members who are women from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_pctblackleg_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in members who are black from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_pctlatinoleg_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in members who are Latino from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_pctworkerleg_sthouse</td>
<td>Percentage point change in members who are workers from previous term to observed term (house)</td>
<td>Hansen, Eric R., and Christopher J. Clark.</td>
<td>2003-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table provides a list of terms related to the analysis of leadership and membership in state legislatures, including the percentage of leaders, members, and workers by race, gender, and ethnic group over different time periods from 2003 to 2020. The data is sourced from Hansen and Clark's work.
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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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

delta_pctlatinoleg_stsenate 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms) Percentage point change in members who are Latino from previous term to observed term (senate)

delta_pctworkerleg_stsenate 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2020 (terms) Percentage point change in members who are workers from previous term to observed term (senate)

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

masssociallib_est 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

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


policyeconlib_est 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.

policyeconlib_se 1936-2014 | SE of policyeconlib_est (estimate of economic policy liberalism of state residents)

masssociallib_se 1936-2014 | SE of masssociallib_est (estimate of mass social liberalism of state residents)

masseconlib_se 1936-2014 | SE of masseconlib_est (estimate of mass economic liberalism of state residents)

policysociallib_se 1936-2014 | SE of policysociallib_est (estimate of social policy liberalism of state residents)

dempid_est 1936-2014 | Estimated proportion of Democratic identifiers in the public

dempid_se 1936-2014 | SE of dempid_se (estimated proportion of Democratic identifiers in the public)

reppid_est 1936-2014 | Estimated proportion of Republican identifiers in the public

reppid_se 1936-2014 | SE of reppid_est (estimated proportion of Republican identifiers in the public)

dirdem 1903-2016 | Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state allows direct or indirect citizen initiatives

popref 1903-2016 | Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits citizens to repeal policies adopted by elected officials
constlegref 1903-2016 Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits legislature to refer constitutional language to voters


statlegref 1903-2016 Dichotomous. Equals 1 if state permits legislature to refer statutory language to voters


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).


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


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.


sbmaxfine 1985-2010 Maximum fine for seatbelt nonuse (1st offense). Coding: Dollar value for driver (not passenger); 0 = no law in that year


beertaxrate 1980-2010 State excise tax on packaged beer by volume

Silver & Macinko (2013), from the Beer Institute, Brewers' Almanac. 2012: Washington, DC.


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)


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


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


The minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) in each state, in years; 0 = no minimum legal drinking age defined.


The maximum age for which the BAC limit applies. This is necessary because some BAC limits apply to minors


Blood alcohol concentration limits for underage drivers (21 years and younger) of motor vehicles when there was a zero tolerance law in effect


Days of license suspension or revocation after 1st Conviction

alcoholtaxnominal 1980-2010 Alcohol Tax Collected (Nominal), per year per state

alcoholconsumption 1980-2010 Annual alcohol consumption in gallons of ethanol

helmetlaw 1980-2010 Presence of any law that requires motorcycle helmet use (for all or some riders)

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
hospitalbed 1980-1997, 2000-2008 Total number of hospital beds by state


American Hospital Association, AHA Hospital Statistics Various 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)


percentuninsured 1987-2010 Percentage of people (under age 65) not covered by health insurance by state


totalhealthexpstate 1980-2009 Total Health expenditures by State of provider

Silver & Macinko (2013), from Kaiser Family Foundation


mileage 1980-2010  Miles of highway in the state


mvregistration 1980-2010  Number of motor vehicle registrations for automobiles, trucks and buses

Silver & Macinko (2013), from Census Bureau and FHA (2012)


vmt 1980-2010  Total annual vehicle miles of travel per state

Silver & Macinko (2013), from FHA


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


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)


drunken 1991-2009 Number of drunkenness arrests


liqrlaws 1991-2009 Number of liquor law arrests


ssphh2010per 1995-2015 Same-sex partner households 2010 Census


gayempondisc 1995-2015 Gay inclusive employment nondiscrimination law

sphh2varying2per 1995-2015 Percentage same-sex partner households
Taylor et al. (2019), from the Census

percentlgbtcomp2per 1995-2015 Percentage LGBT population
Taylor et al. (2019), from Gates (2017) and Gates & Newport (2013)

evangldsper 1995-2015 Evangelical percentage plus LDS percentage
Taylor et al. (2019), from the Pew Research Center (2014)

gayempdiff 1995-2015 Diffusion variable gay employment nondiscrimination law
Taylor et al. (2019), from Human Rights Campaign’s 2015 State Equality Index


Taylor et al. (2019), from Bureau of Economic Analysis

jobslax 1995-2015 Support for nondiscrimination
Taylor et al. (2019), from Lax & Phillips (2009)

directdem 1995-2015 State ballot initiative for statutes
Taylor et al. (2019), from Ballotpedia (2018)
minor_migrant_alone2015-2020 Absolute number of unaccompanied minor migrants released

Tran (2021), from Department of Health & Human Services

pop_under_72months2012-2018 The total population of children under 72 months of age


nochildren_tested_72months2018 The total number of children under 72 months of age that have been tested


pctchildren_tested_72months2018 The total percentage of children under 72 months of age that have been tested


nochildren_bll_5 2012-2018 The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 5 micrograms and above.


pctchildren_bll_5 2012-2018 The percent of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 5 micrograms and above.


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)


pctchildren_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)


nochildren_bll_5to9 2012-2018 The number of children that have blood lead levels (BLL) of 5 to 9 micrograms. SD - indicates data are suppressed when the cell count is less than six (<6)


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)


nochildren_bll15to19 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)


nochildren_bll20to24 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)


nochildren_bll25to44 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)

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)

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.