

# Article coding data sheets: Measuring the effects of publication bias in political science

March 9, 2016

## Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1024-1

1. Is this an empirical article?

Yes.

2. Collect basic information about the article.

(a) In which journal is the article published?

APSR

(b) In what year is the article published?

2008

(c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?

i. Vol. 102

ii. No. 4

(d) Who is the author(s) of the article?

i. Voeten

(e) What is the title of the article?

The Impartiality of International Judges: Evidence from the European Court of Human Rights

3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.

(a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?

Yes (p. 428).

i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).

(b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. proportion other judges pro-government
  - ii. As expected, the vote choices of non-nationals had a strong and significant effect on the likelihood that judges favor their governments. As the proportion of judges on the panel who find in favor of the government increases, the likelihood of the national judge finding in favor of a violation also increases.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 3.138.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
 

There is no description of the standard errors.

  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 10.12.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 947.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 12.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080398.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. GEE population-averaged model with a probit link (p. 426).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1024-2

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carrubba et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Judicial Behavior under Political Constraints: Evidence from the European Court of Justice.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This measure is central to coding the key independent variables used to test the hypotheses (p. 440).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Net weighted observations for plaintiff.
    - ii. Model 1 is consistent with the first hypothesis: the probability of a ruling for the plaintiff increases with the net number of weighted observations for the plaintiff. That is, as the likelihood rises that a coalition of member states could form to override a ruling in favor of the defendant, the Court is more likely to rule for the plaintiff (p. 442).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.18.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.33.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3176.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 2.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080350.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Robust standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1024-3

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tavits
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Role of Parties' Past Behavior in Coalition Formation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variable – Defector – is also dichotomous (p. 498).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Defector.
    - ii. The variable capturing whether a given party has defected with regards to any of the current coalition partners.defector.is negatively and significantly related to the probability of that party being included in the coalition (p. 500).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.631
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.141.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 893.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 29.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.

- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080362.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Robust standard errors; Fixed effects for 18 countries and cubic splines included in counting the number of independent variables

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1024-4

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Desposato and Scheiner.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Governmental Centralization and Party Affiliation: Legislator Strategies in Brazil and Japan.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We focus on two core independent variables: links to national-level leaders and links to subnational-level leaders (p. 516).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Subnational Pork Governor’s Coalition (Model 1)
    - ii. Both sets of results match our expectations. For state legislators, state coalitions figure prominently in party affiliation decisions; thus the coefficient on Governor’s Coalition is consistently positive and significant (p. 518).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.07.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.10.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1,422.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 7.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080374.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1024-4

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Desposato and Scheiner.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Governmental Centralization and Party Affiliation: Legislator Strategies in Brazil and Japan.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We focus on two core independent variables: links to national-level leaders and links to subnational-level leaders (p. 516).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Subnational Pork Govenor’s Coalition (Model 5)
  - ii. Table 3 shows results for national and subnational models of party affiliation. For national data, the results are consistent with our predictions. There is no evidence that subnational political actors affect party choice for national legislators; The estimated coefficient on Governor’s Coalition is small and not statistically significant (see Table 3, Model 5) (p. 519).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.08
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.37.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 267.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 6.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
- i. 0

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080374.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-1

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berrebi and Klor.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Are Voters Sensitive to Terrorism? Direct Evidence from the Israeli Electorate.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This subsection presents several robustness tests performed to the main results presented in Table 5. These tests show that the effect of terrorism on the voters’ preferences documented in Table 5 is robust to alternative specifications of the main variables used in the analysis, as well as to excluding outlier observations from the data sample (p. 293).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Locality’s Fatalities within 3 Months of the Elections
  - ii. Table 5 displays the estimation of the effects of terror fatalities on the preferences of the electorate as specified in model (1) (p. 287).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.0021.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 3.21.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 640.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080246.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:APSR1023-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Smith and Fridkin.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Delegating Direct Democracy: Interparty Legislative Competition and the Adoption of the Initiative in the American States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. majority party surplus
    - ii. It is clear from Model 1A that majority party surplus was a key factor in a state legislature’s decision not to devolve institutional power (p. 342).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Majority party surplus
    - ii. It is clear from Model 1A that majority party surplus was a key factor in a state legislature’s decision not to devolve institutional power. For every one percentage point increase in majority party surplus, the likelihood of legislative referral, ceteris paribus, decreases by nearly three percentage points (p. 342).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.972.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.011
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 789.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 11.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080258.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bailey and Maltzman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does Legal Doctrine Matter? Unpacking Law and Policy Preferences on the U.S. Supreme Court.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These possibilities should not obscure the central finding: the attitudinal model is too restrictive (p. 382).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Blackmun (estimates for each justice vary; we record one estimate that is presented first).
    - ii. The results in Table 2 establish, most importantly, that the inclusion of separation-of-powers-related variables does not change our conclusions about the effect of law. First, the pattern of statistical significance for the precedent and speech variables is unchanged (p. 381).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.43.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080283.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Missing information

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Clarke and Stone.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Democracy and the Logic of Political Survival.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These key findings include the results on government expenditures and economic growth in chapter 4 and the results on core public goods in chapter 5. These important results are overturned because these tests involve dependent variables that are correlated with democracy and thus are most strongly affected by omitted variable bias (p. 390).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Winning coalition size (W)
    - ii. In the second column, we report results from a corrected regression in which we replaced the residuals of democracy and  $\ln(\text{GDP})$  used by Bueno de Mesquita et al. (2003) with the actual variables. The results no longer support the selectorate theory. The coefficient on W changes sign..larger coalitions are associated with lower levels of expenditures..and it is statistically significant ( $p = 0.01$ ) (p. 388).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -4.47.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.74.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2373
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 4.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080131.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Clarke and Stone.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Democracy and the Logic of Political Survival.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These key findings include the results on government expenditures and economic growth in chapter 4 and the results on core public goods in chapter 5. These important results are overturned because these tests involve dependent variables that are correlated with democracy and thus are most strongly affected by omitted variable bias (p. 390).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Winning coalition size (W)
    - ii. When we substitute the actual variables for the residuals used by the authors, the estimated coefficient on W changes sign (p. 389).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -2.58.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.51.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3942
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 4.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 2.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080131.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Morrow et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Retesting Selectorate Theory: Separating the Effects of W from Other Elements of Democracy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Aspects of democracy not contained in the selectorate theory explain less of the variance than does the theory’s core factor, namely, winning coalition size, for 25 of the 31 public goods and private benefits (p. 393).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Winning coalition size
    - ii. Aspects of democracy not contained in the selectorate theory explain less of the variance than does the theory’s core factor, namely, winning coalition size, for 25 of the 31 public goods and private benefits (p. 393).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -2.31.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 2.71.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 4.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080295.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1023-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Morrow et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Retesting Selectorate Theory: Separating the Effects of W from Other Elements of Democracy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Aspects of democracy not contained in the selectorate theory explain less of the variance than does the theory’s core factor, namely, winning coalition size, for 25 of the 31 public goods and private benefits (p. 393).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Winning coalition size
    - ii. Aspects of democracy not contained in the selectorate theory explain less of the variance than does the theory’s core factor, namely, winning coalition size, for 25 of the 31 public goods and private benefits (p. 393).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 5.07.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.71.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 4.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080295.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Nichter.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Vote Buying or Turnout Buying? Machine Politics and the Secret Ballot.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Although the two strategies coexist, empirical tests suggest that Argentine survey data in Stokes 2005 are more consistent with turnout buying (p. 19).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Peronist Sympathizer
  - ii. The variable Peronist Sympathizer refers to respondents who identify the Peronist party as their favorite party without prompting in an open-ended question. Given that the Peronist party is “by far the most active in distributing private rewards” (322), these results suggest that machine supporters are most frequently targeted for rewards—as expected with turnout buying (pp. 26-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.55.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.22.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1618.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
- i. 1.

- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080106.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Social Pressure and Voter Turnout: Evidence from a Large-Scale Field Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Substantially higher turnout was observed among those who received mailings promising to publicize their turnout to their household or their neighbors. These findings demonstrate the profound importance of social pressure as an inducement to political participation (p. 33).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Neighbors treatment
    - ii. The results are remarkably robust, with scarcely any movement even in the third decimal place. The average effect of the Civic Duty mailing is a 1.8 percentage-point increase in turnout, suggesting that priming civic duty has a measurable but not large effect on turnout. The Hawthorne mailing’s effect is 2.5 percentage points. Mailings that list the household’s own voting record increase turnout by 4.8 percentage points, and including the voting behavior of neighbors raises the effect to 8.1 percentage points (p. 39).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.081.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.003.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 344,084.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305540808009X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Nickerson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Is Voting Contagious? Evidence from Two Field Experiments.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Both experiments find that 60% of the propensity to vote is passed onto the other member of the household. This finding suggests a mechanism by which civic participation norms are adopted and couples grow more similar over time (p. 49).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Estimated treatment effect (secondary)
  - ii. Given that identical protocols were used and the settings were very similar, results the two experimental results can be pooled together to estimate a secondary effect of 5.8%, which surpasses the 0.05 threshold using a one-tailed test (p. 54).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.06.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.029.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 956.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080039.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gibson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Challenges to the Impartiality of State Supreme Courts: Legitimacy Theory and “New-Style” Judicial Campaigns.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The survey data indicate that campaign contributions and attack ads do indeed lead to a diminution of legitimacy, in courts just as in legislatures. However, policy pronouncements, even those promising to make decisions in certain ways, have no impact whatsoever on the legitimacy of courts and judges (p. 59).
    - iii. Coder’s note: there are two main independent variables, so I also rely on the 3-(d) to pick single independent variable.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- Yes.
  - Perhaps the single most important finding of this article is that candidates for judicial office can engage in policy debates with their opponents without undermining the legitimacy of courts and judges (p. 72).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Policy commitments: policy views
  - In contrast to the findings on campaign contributions, policy commitments have no impact whatsoever on the legitimacy of the Supreme Court, even while having a positive influence on the legitimacy of the state legislature (p. 69).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.03.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 983.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.
  - Coder’s note: the dependent variable (legitimacy factor) ranges from 0 to 1, but the author uses OLS model.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080015.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gibson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Challenges to the Impartiality of State Supreme Courts: Legitimacy Theory and “New-Style” Judicial Campaigns.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The survey data indicate that campaign contributions and attack ads do indeed lead to a diminution of legitimacy, in courts just as in legislatures. However, policy pronouncements, even those promising to make decisions in certain ways, have no impact whatsoever on the legitimacy of courts and judges (p. 59).
    - iii. Coder’s note: there are two main independent variables, so I also rely on the 3-(d) to pick single independent variable.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Perhaps the single most important finding of this article is that candidates for judicial office can engage in policy debates with their opponents without undermining the legitimacy of courts and judges (p. 72).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Policy commitments: policy views
  - ii. In contrast to the findings on campaign contributions, policy commitments have no impact whatsoever on the legitimacy of the Supreme Court, even while having a positive influence on the legitimacy of the state legislature (p. 69).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.05
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 983.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
  - ii. Coder’s note: the dependent variable (legitimacy factor) ranges from 0 to 1, but the author uses OLS model.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080015.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-5

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Braumoeller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Systemic Politics and the Origins of Great Power Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The inclusion of dyad fixed effects (column 4) produced no substantive change in the results..indeed, the coefficient on the main variables of interest maintained their signs and became substantially larger in magnitude (p. 86).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. The triple interaction of predicted values of the lagged level of activity and the lagged value of alliance portfolio similarity
    - ii. The data could hardly be less ambiguous: all three of the higher order coefficients that are relevant to both models have the sign predicted by the deterrence model, not by the spiral model (p. 85).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -10.257.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 4.429.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 980.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 6.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080088.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gartner.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Multiple Effects of Casualties on Public Support for War: An Experimental Approach.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results of hazard and ordered logit analyses of almost 3,000 subjects support a rational expectations theory linking recent casualties, casualty trends, and their interaction to wartime approval. I also examine the effects of the probability of victory, information levels, and individual characteristics on the support for war, and contrast results from representative and convenience samples (p. 95).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. curvilinear increasing (another operationalization of casualty trends is linear increasing).
    - ii. The results support all three hypotheses. The patterns with increasing casualty trends, Curvilinear Increasing and Linear Increasing, decrease the likelihood of continuing the intervention (H1) (p. 102).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.247.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. 2.96.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 239.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 13.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080027.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ross.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Oil, Islam, and Women.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The analysis can tell us if the key variables in the model..oil, female work patterns, and female political empowerment..are statistically correlated. (...) My independent variable is Oil Rents Per Capita, which is a country’s total rents from oil and gas divided by its midyear population (p. 111).
    - iii. Coder’s note: female work patterns and female political empowerment are dependent variables.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Oil rents per capita.
    - ii. Oil Rents has a large, negative impact on Female Labor Force Participation. In the first-differences estimations (Table 1), increases in Oil Rents in a given year are consistently linked to decreases in Female Labor Force Participation the following year. Oil Rents is highly significant when tested with the full set of countries (column 2) (p. 113).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.026.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. -4.02.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 5234.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080040.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. first-difference analysis; AR1 process included.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1021-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ross.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Oil, Islam, and Women.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The analysis can tell us if the key variables in the model..oil, female work patterns, and female political empowerment..are statistically correlated. (...) My independent variable is Oil Rents Per Capita, which is a country’s total rents from oil and gas divided by its midyear population (p. 111).
    - iii. Coder’s note: female work patterns and female political empowerment are dependent variables.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Oil rents per capita.
    - ii. In cross-national regressions, Oil Rents is negatively correlated with all three measures of female political representation. (...) The association between Oil Rents and Female Seats is robust: it is unaffected by the exclusion of the two most influential cases, and by the inclusion of the regional dummies (p. 114).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.218.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. -3.32.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 160.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080040.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1022-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Svolik.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Authoritarian Reversals and Democratic Consolidation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Specifically, economic development affects consolidation, and therefore whether a democracy faces a risk of a reversal, but it does not help us explain when a reversal might occur in transitional democracies. Instead, I find that the eventual timing of reversals is associated only with economic recessions. (...) find that both a military past and presidential executive have a large, negative, and independent effect on a democracy’s susceptibility to reversals..that is, on a democracy’s chances of being consolidated rather than transitional. (p. 155).
    - iii. Coder’s note: The title of this section is “main findings and their contribution to existing research.” There are at least three important independent variables in this paper. I record the results regarding economic development in this data set, assuming that the three are equally important.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Reversal timing model: GDP per capita
  - ii. I find that the level of economic development determines the extent to which a democracy is susceptible to the risk of a reversal, but the eventual timing of a reversal is only associated with economic recessions. This can be seen by comparing the statistical significance of the coefficients on GDP per capita and GDP growth in the first and third column of Table 2 (p. 160).
  - iii. Coder’s note: I assume that GDP per capita is the direct operationalization of the level of economic development. The GDP growth variable is the operationalization of economic recessions, which is one feature of economic conditions (p. 159).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.093.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.078.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 3402.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

(m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

i. 3.

(n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080143.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. Split-population survival model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1022-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Svolik.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Authoritarian Reversals and Democratic Consolidation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Specifically, economic development affects consolidation, and therefore whether a democracy faces a risk of a reversal, but it does not help us explain when a reversal might occur in transitional democracies. Instead, I find that the eventual timing of reversals is associated only with economic recessions. (...) find that both a military past and presidential executive have a large, negative, and independent effect on a democracy’s susceptibility to reversals..that is, on a democracy’s chances of being consolidated rather than transitional. (p. 155).
    - iii. Coder’s note: The title of this section is “main findings and their contribution to existing research.” There are at least three important independent variables in this paper. I record the results regarding economic development in this data set, assuming that the three are equally important.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Consolidation status model: GDP per capita
  - ii. I find that the level of economic development determines the extent to which a democracy is susceptible to the risk of a reversal, but the eventual timing of a reversal is only associated with economic recessions. This can be seen by comparing the statistical significance of the coefficients on GDP per capita and GDP growth in the first and third column of Table 2 (p. 160).
  - iii. Coder’s note: I assume that GDP per capita is the direct operationalization of the level of economic development. The GDP growth variable is the operationalization of economic recessions, which is one feature of economic conditions (p. 159).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 2.121.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.586.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 3402.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 7.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 2.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080143.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Split-population survival model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1022-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huber and Martinez-Gallardo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Replacing Cabinet Ministers: Patterns of Ministerial Stability in Parliamentary Democracies.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our data show that this stability is only loosely related to the stability of cabinets, making it impossible to rely primarily on arguments about cabinet duration to explain patterns of individual stability. (...) The institutional powers of ministers, coalition attributes, and party-specific variables should affect the uncertainty that party leaders have about which individuals will be successful ministers, on one hand, and the ability of party leaders to replace unsuccessful ministers, on the other (p. 169).

- iii. Coder's note: There are many explanatory variables associated with the above sentences, I focus on the arguments with regards to cabinet stability. I also rely on the 3-(d) coding rule.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. We also find that variables from theories of cabinet stability are of limited importance to helping us understand individual turnover, particularly turnover that occurs between government terminations. Two variables that are central to this literature, minority government and the ideological heterogeneity of cabinets, do influence turnover in the expected direction, particularly when we pool all types of failures. But other variables that influence cabinet duration systematically, like investiture votes and the effective number of parties, have no effect on individual turnover. In particular, we find that ministers in coalition governments are less likely to be replaced than ministers from single-party majority governments, which is not what we would expect from the cabinet duration literature but is consistent with arguments we have made about the constraints coalitions impose on party leaders who want to change their cabinet (pp. 178-9).
  - iii. Coder's note: There are still many explanatory variables in this context. Considering the argument that cabinet stability is loosely related to individual stability, I decide to code the relationship between coalition governments (regardless of being minority or majority) and individual stability.
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. All coalitions
  - ii. However, majority coalition governments, which typically have shorter cabinet duration than single-party majority governments, have individual ministers who last longer in office than do ministers in single-party majority governments. Although unexpected from the perspective of cabinet stability, this finding about coalitions is precisely what we would expect if coalition governments make it difficult for party leaders to respond to incentives to replace ministers who perform poorly (pp. 175-6). (...) Column 4 examines ministers who fail at the time of a government termination, and column 5 examines ministers who fail between government terminations. Consistent with the moral hazard and adverse selection arguments, in both specifications, coalitions have more stable ministers than single-party governments, both at the time of government terminations and between the births and deaths of governments (p. 178).

- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.58.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.11.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 787.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1 (ministrerial duration in weeks).
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305540808012X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Martin and Swank.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Political Origins of Coordinated Capitalism: Business Organizations, Party Systems, and State Structure in the Age of Innocence.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, our core hypothesis is that features of business organization are deeply influenced by the degree of proportionality and multiparty representation: these electoral arrangements influence the incentives of both employers and party activists in the organization of business coordination (p. 184).
    - iii. Coder’s note: There are many hypotheses on the origins and development of employers’ organization as depicted in Table 2. According to Table 2, the first set of hypotheses are not about political factors, but I code the third set of hypothesis, party and state structure variables, as the key independent variable. It is because of the above sentences and their appearance in the abstract.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. We hypothesize that proportional, multiparty systems tend to enable employers' associations to develop into social corporatist organizations, whereas nonproportional, two-party systems are conducive to the formation of pluralist associations. Moreover, we suggest that federalism tends to reinforce incentives for pluralist organization. (...) Our statistical analysis suggests that proportional, multiparty systems foster, and federalism works against, social corporatist business organization; employers' organization is also greater where the mobilization of labor, traditions of coordination, and economic development are higher (p. 181).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Proportionality of electoral system
  - ii. The proportionality of the electoral system (ordinal measure) is significantly related ( $p < .01$ ) to the degree of employer organization. The substantive magnitude of this effect ( $\beta = 1.9$ ) is also large: an increase from minimal to moderate, or moderate to high proportionality is associated with an increase of roughly 2.0 on our scale of employer organization (recall the range of this variable is 3.0 to 9.0).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.9195.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.3191.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 36.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055408080155.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. panel-corrected standard errors; 3 time period dummies included.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2008.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 102.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ansolabehere et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Strength of Issues: Using Multiple Measures to Gauge Preference Stability, Ideological Constraint, and Issue Voting.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, we show that averaging a large number of survey items on the same broadly defined issue area—for example, government involvement in the economy, or moral issues – eliminates a large amount of measurement error and reveals issue preferences that are well structured and stable. This stability increases steadily as the number of survey items increases and can approach that of party identification. Second, we show that once measurement error has been reduced through the use of multiple measures, issue preferences have much greater explanatory power in models of presidential vote choice, again approaching that of party identification (p. 215).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. economic issues scale
  - ii. When we combine the individual items to construct issue scales, however, the picture changes dramatically. Issue preferences suddenly appear to have much larger and more robust effects on the vote. In both analyses, the coefficients on the “economic issues” and “moral issues” scales are large and statistically significant at the .01 level. In the 1996 ANES, the coefficient on the Economic Issue Scale is more than twice as large as the largest coefficient on any of the individual economic issue items (p. 226-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.52.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.09.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 995.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 4.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055408080210.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ziblatt.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Shaping Democratic Practice and the Causes of Electoral Fraud: The Case of Nineteenth-Century Germany.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This variable is statistically significant but does not affect the main findings above (p. 10). (...) The main empirical finding is that election fraud and flawed elections are more likely when elections are introduced into settings marked by high levels of landholding inequality (p. 18).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. landholding inequality using farm data (Gini coefficient)
  - ii. Table 1 reports the findings for a pooled analysis that covers the entire time period and every electoral constituency in Germany, excluding the most highly urbanized districts – those above the 90th percentile in urbanization (i.e., with fewer than 11.7% of the population employed in the agricultural sector) – because our main independent variable (landholding inequality using farm data) is more likely a valid measure of economic inequality in rural areas. In Model 1 of Table 1, I include a measure of landholding inequality (Gini coefficient) with only the main control variables – competition, turnout, economic development, population, and religion. (...) Most importantly for this paper, the level of landholding inequality of a district significantly increases the probability of electoral fraud in a electoral constituency (pp. 10-1).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.092.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.385.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 4272.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055409090042.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. coefficient and standard error multiplied by  $10^6$  for readability (Table 1).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1031-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bhavnani.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Electoral Quotas Work after They Are Withdrawn? Evidence from a Natural Experiment in India.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The first row reveals the main result of this article: although approximately 21.6% of wards that were reserved for women in 1997 but were open in 2002 (treatment wards) were won by women, only 3.7% of wards that were open in 1997 and 2002 (control wards) were won by women. Women’s chances of winning ward elections are therefore more than quintupled by the 1997 reservations. The increase in the chances of a woman winning an election is statistically significant at the 1% level (p. 28).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. reserved in 1997, open in 2002.
  - ii. The first row reveals the main result of this article: although approximately 21.6% of wards that were reserved for women in 1997 but were open in 2002 (treatment wards) were won by women, only 3.7% of wards that were open in 1997 and 2002 (control wards) were won by women. Women’s chances of winning ward elections are therefore more than quintupled by the 1997 reservations. The increase in the chances of a woman winning an election is statistically significant at the 1% level (p. 28).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 17.9.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090029.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. one-side difference in proportions and means tests.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:APSR1031-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hajnal.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Loses in American Democracy? A Count of Votes Demonstrates the Limited Representation of African Americans.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For any election, I count up how many voters from each demographic group vote for a candidate that loses. After comparing this new measure to its alternatives, I use data from the entire series of Voter News Service exit polls and a sample of mayoral elections to determine which kinds of voters end up losers. I find that across the range of American elections, African Americans are consistently more likely than other groups to end up losers, raising questions about equity in American democracy (p. 37).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. respondent characteristics: black.
  - ii. The results are consistent and clear. Even after controlling for political views and party identification, African American voters are significantly more likely than whites to end up on the losing side of democracy for every type of election (p. 46).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.17.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2183.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090078.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:APSR1031-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hajnal.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Loses in American Democracy? A Count of Votes Demonstrates the Limited Representation of African Americans.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For any election, I count up how many voters from each demographic group vote for a candidate that loses. After comparing this new measure to its alternatives, I use data from the entire series of Voter News Service exit polls and a sample of mayoral elections to determine which kinds of voters end up losers. I find that across the range of American elections, African Americans are consistently more likely than other groups to end up losers, raising questions about equity in American democracy (p. 37).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. respondent characteristics: black.
  - ii. The results are consistent and clear. Even after controlling for political views and party identification, African American voters are significantly more likely than whites to end up on the losing side of democracy for every type of election (p. 46).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.45.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2183.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 16.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090078.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS  
Article ID:APSR1031-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?

(a) Yes.

2. Collect basic information about the article.

(a) In which journal is the article published?

i. APSR.

(b) In what year is the article published?

i. 2009.

(c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?

i. 103.

ii. 1.

(d) Who is the author(s) of the article?

i. Hajnal.

(e) What is the title of the article?

i. Who Loses in American Democracy? A Count of Votes Demonstrates the Limited Representation of African Americans.

3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.

(a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?

i. No.

(b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?

i. No.

(c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

i. Yes.

ii. For any election, I count up how many voters from each demographic group vote for a candidate that loses. After comparing this new measure to its alternatives, I use data from the entire series of Voter News Service exit polls and a sample of mayoral elections to determine which kinds of voters end up losers. I find that across the range of American elections, African Americans are consistently more likely than other groups to end up losers, raising questions about equity in American democracy (p. 37).

(d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. respondent characteristics: black.
    - ii. The results are consistent and clear. Even after controlling for political views and party identification, African American voters are significantly more likely than whites to end up on the losing side of democracy for every type of election (p. 46).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.20.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.03.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2183.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 16.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 3.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090078.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS  
Article ID: APSR1031-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hajnal.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Loses in American Democracy? A Count of Votes Demonstrates the Limited Representation of African Americans.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For any election, I count up how many voters from each demographic group vote for a candidate that loses. After comparing this new measure to its alternatives, I use data from the entire series of Voter News Service exit polls and a sample of mayoral elections to determine which kinds of voters end up losers. I find that across the range of American elections, African Americans are consistently more likely than other groups to end up losers, raising questions about equity in American democracy (p. 37).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. respondent characteristics: black.
    - ii. The results are consistent and clear. Even after controlling for political views and party identification, African American voters are significantly more likely than whites to end up on the losing side of democracy for every type of election (p. 46).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.12.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.04.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2183.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 12.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 4.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090078.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1031-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Jessee.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Spatial Voting in the 2004 Presidential Election.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Based on the analysis of this joint scaling, this article reports three main findings. The first is that the majority of citizens do have ideologically organized preferences on the types of proposals voted on in the U.S. Senate. This finding stands apart from other work on public opinion, which has generally measured mass attitudes by means of highly simplified or symbolic representations of public policy controversies. Second, I find that most voters rely heavily on candidate policy positions, as measured by the candidates’ actual political behavior, in choosing between Bush and Kerry. Third, I find that the behavior of some but not all voters is in close accord with the foundational axioms of the basic spatial voting model. Specifically, I find that the point at which independent voters switch from being more likely to vote for Kerry to being more likely to vote for Bush is located almost exactly at the midpoint between the two candidates’ positions. This is almost as true for low information independents as for those with higher information levels. Democratic and Republican voters, however, display systematic biases toward candidates of their own party above and beyond their relative ideological proximity to

Bush and Kerry. The behavior of partisans converges toward the assumptions of unbiased spatial voting as information levels increase, but even the most informed partisans show significant biases by the spatial standard. On the whole, these results provide the strongest and most direct evidence to date on whether voters in real world elections do in fact adhere to the basic precepts of the spatial voting model (p. 59).

- iii. Coder's note: There are three main findings. In order to single out one, I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
- (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Using a novel survey design, this article obtains estimates of voter ideology on the same scale as candidate positions. The results of this scaling demonstrate that voters possess meaningful ideologies and, furthermore, that these beliefs are strongly related to the sorts of policy proposals considered in Congress. (...) Although the choices of independent voters are shown to be largely consistent with the assumptions of spatial voting theory, the decision rules used by partisans differ strongly from what unbiased spatial voting would imply. Although partisans do converge toward the behavior of independents, and hence toward the assumptions of spatial voting theory, as information levels increase, we see that even highly informed partisans show significant differences from what would be implied by unbiased spatial voting theory (p. 59).
  - iii. Coder's note: The abstract seems to put more emphasis on the vote choice of partisans so I code the coefficient of respondent ideal point for Democrats and for Republicans.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. respondent ideal point.

- ii. The first thing to notice is that, consistent with the first requirement for spatial voting, the coefficients on respondent ideal point are all positive and substantively large with probability well more than 95% for each party identification grouping (p. 72).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 3.42.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S000305540909008X.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Bayesian analysis: asymmetric posterior density regions.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1031-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Jesse.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Spatial Voting in the 2004 Presidential Election.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Based on the analysis of this joint scaling, this article reports three main findings. The first is that the majority of citizens do have ideologically organized preferences on the types of proposals voted on in the U.S. Senate. This finding stands apart from other work on public opinion, which has generally measured mass attitudes by means of highly simplified or symbolic representations of public policy controversies. Second, I find that most voters rely heavily on candidate policy positions, as measured by the candidates’ actual political behavior, in choosing between Bush and Kerry. Third, I find that the behavior of some but not all voters is in close accord with the foundational axioms of the basic spatial voting model. Specifically, I find that the point at which independent voters switch from being more likely to vote for Kerry to being more likely to vote for Bush is located almost exactly at the midpoint between the two candidates’ positions. This is almost as true for low information independents as for those with higher information levels. Democratic and Republican voters, however, display systematic biases toward candidates of their own party above and beyond their relative ideological proximity to

Bush and Kerry. The behavior of partisans converges toward the assumptions of unbiased spatial voting as information levels increase, but even the most informed partisans show significant biases by the spatial standard. On the whole, these results provide the strongest and most direct evidence to date on whether voters in real world elections do in fact adhere to the basic precepts of the spatial voting model (p. 59).

- iii. Coder's note: There are three main findings. In order to single out one, I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
- (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Using a novel survey design, this article obtains estimates of voter ideology on the same scale as candidate positions. The results of this scaling demonstrate that voters possess meaningful ideologies and, furthermore, that these beliefs are strongly related to the sorts of policy proposals considered in Congress. (...) Although the choices of independent voters are shown to be largely consistent with the assumptions of spatial voting theory, the decision rules used by partisans differ strongly from what unbiased spatial voting would imply. Although partisans do converge toward the behavior of independents, and hence toward the assumptions of spatial voting theory, as information levels increase, we see that even highly informed partisans show significant differences from what would be implied by unbiased spatial voting theory (p. 59).
  - iii. Coder's note: The abstract seems to put more emphasis on the vote choice of partisans so I code the coefficient of respondent ideal point for Democrats and for Republicans.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. respondent ideal point.

- ii. The first thing to notice is that, consistent with the first requirement for spatial voting, the coefficients on respondent ideal point are all positive and substantively large with probability well more than 95% for each party identification grouping (p. 72).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 2.57.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 2.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S000305540909008X.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Bayesian analysis: asymmetric posterior density regions.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tomz and Van Houweling.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Electoral Implications of Candidate Ambiguity.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our data show that, on average, ambiguity does not repel and may, in fact, attract voters. In nonpartisan settings, voters who have neutral or positive attitudes toward risk, or who feel uncertain about their own policy preferences, tend to embrace ambiguity. In partisan settings, voters respond even more positively to ambiguity; they optimistically perceive the locations of ambiguous candidates from their own party without pessimistically perceiving the locations of vague candidates from the opposition. We further find, through analysis of two additional new data sets, that candidates often take—and voters frequently perceive—ambiguous positions like the ones in our experiments (p. 83).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. unbranded candidates: partisan respondents
  - ii. First, there is little evidence of general optimism. Independent voters believed that unbranded candidates were only 0.01 scale points closer and that branded candidates were only 0.05 scale points closer than an unbiased estimate would suggest. These levels of optimism were statistically indistinguishable from zero (p. 93).
  - iii. Coder’s note: I choose to record the bias for partisan respondents given that the findings for both independent respondents and partisan respondents are not substantively different.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.06
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.045
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 316.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090066.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tomz and Van Houweling.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Electoral Implications of Candidate Ambiguity.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our data show that, on average, ambiguity does not repel and may, in fact, attract voters. In nonpartisan settings, voters who have neutral or positive attitudes toward risk, or who feel uncertain about their own policy preferences, tend to embrace ambiguity. In partisan settings, voters respond even more positively to ambiguity; they optimistically perceive the locations of ambiguous candidates from their own party without pessimistically perceiving the locations of vague candidates from the opposition. We further find, through analysis of two additional new data sets, that candidates often take—and voters frequently perceive—ambiguous positions like the ones in our experiments (p. 83).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. party branded candidates: party matched respondents
  - ii. Second, we find strong evidence of partisan optimism. Democrats and Republicans perceived ambiguous candidates from their own party as 0.32 scale steps closer to themselves than to the midpoint of the vague interval (p. 93).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.32.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.055.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 142.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090066.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1031-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Keefer and Khemani.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Do Legislators Pass on Pork? The Role of Political Parties in Determining Legislator Effort.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Section 4 describes the data and specifications we use to examine cross-constituency variation in spending from 1999 onward, and Sections 5 and 6 present themain results and a discussion of robustness (p. 100).
    - iii. Coder’s note: The above sentence does not specify particular hypothesis, so I also rely on the 3-(b) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. When state fixed effects are excluded from the specifications reported in Tables 4 and 5, estimates of the coefficient on the key variable of interest here, PartyStronghold, are unaffected (p. 108).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. PartyStronghold (whether voters in the constituency are strongly attached to the party (p. 103)).
  - ii. Table 2 presents estimates of specification (1) that make three different assumptions about the distribution of errors across constituencies within a state. In all of them, the party stronghold variable is a significant determinant of variation in spending (p. 105).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.07.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 483
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 31.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090054.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 27 states.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1031-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kroenig.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Exporting the Bomb: Why States Provide Sensitive Nuclear Assistance.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I then repeated the parametric analysis, using ReLogit. The core findings were unaltered. (...) Again, I repeated the parametric analysis, and the key results were not affected (p. 121).
    - iii. Coder’s note: The above sentences do not specify main hypothesis, so I also rely on the 3-(b) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I performed three separate matching analyses with each of the three key independent variables (relative power, enemy, superpower pact), taking a turn as the treatment (p. 121).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that these three key independent variables are equally important, I record the coefficient of relative power only.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. relative power.
  - ii. Turning first to the bivariate models, we see that the relationship between relative power and sensitive nuclear assistance is negative and statistically significant in both models. Next, an examination of the multivariate regressions reveals a similar pattern. Again, the sign on the coefficient is negative and statistically significant in each and every model.<sup>29</sup> There is strong empirical support for the causal significance of the relative power differential between the nuclear supplier and the nuclear recipient for understanding sensitive nuclear assistance (p. 122).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 25.301
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 11.307.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 81952.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 18.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090017.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. robust standard errors; clustering by dyad.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1032-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Shayo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. A Model of Social Identity with an Application to Political Economy: Nation, Class, and Redistribution.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I first provide the intuition for the main result stated hereafter. Because the poor are the majority and because they vote sincerely, the equilibrium tax rate is the tax rate most preferred by the poor (p. 153). (...) The following proposition summarizes the main results (Coder’s note: Proposition 2 follows) (p. 155). The main finding at this stage is that in industrialized democracies, national identification tends to be associated with reduced support for redistribution (for a given income) (p. 158). Again, the main finding at this point is the overall correlation between national identification and redistribution (p. 165).
    - iii. Coder’s note: It seems that I can reduce the main results into two relationships: (1) the relationship between national identification and one’s wealth (2) the relationship between national identification and redistribution. Reading the sentences above, I decide to record the second relationship.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Austria 90: very proud.
  - ii. Furthermore, people who profess to be “very proud” of being members of their nation appear to support redistribution significantly less than people who profess to be “not proud” or “not at all proud,” controlling for income and schooling (p. 160).
  - iii. Coder’s note: A separate OLS regression is conducted for each survey.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.638.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.318.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1323.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1. (Coder's note: dependent variable ranges from 1 to 10, which is discrete, but OLS model is conducted for the analysis).
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090194.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1032-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Feddersen et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Moral Bias in Large Elections: Theory and Experimental Evidence.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our approach allows us to directly manipulate pivot probability, the key causal variable in our theory, as a treatment variable, and thus ensure that it is independent of individual tendencies to weigh ethical considerations versus selfish payoffs in making decisions (p. 180).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Pivot probability.
    - ii. Consistent with Hypothesis 3 and the preference effect, a decline in pivot probability does make a vote for the ethical alternative more likely conditional on turnout. The result is highly significant with a Z score of 5.96 (p. 186).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 5.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 3.287.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.454.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 674
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 63.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090224.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. 59 fixed effects.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1032-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Brown and Mobarak.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Transforming Power of Democracy: Regime Type and the Distribution of Electricity.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main finding is that in poor countries movements toward democracy are associated with an increase in the residential sector’s share of electricity consumption and a decrease in industry’s (p. 193). Our main result (that democratization is associated with greater electricity allocation to residences as opposed to industry) continues to hold under these alternative criteria (p. 207).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. democracy indicator
    - ii. The signs on the coefficients indicate that democratization increases the residential sector’s share of consumption relative to industry and that the size of the effect varies across countries at different income levels (p. 200).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2a.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.282
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. 2.182.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 733.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 67.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090200.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 56 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1032-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Blattman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. From Violence to Voting: War and Political Participation in Uganda.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Survey data suggest that abduction leads to substantial increases in voting and community leadership, largely due to elevated levels of violence witnessed. Meanwhile, abduction and violence do not appear to affect nonpolitical participation (p. 231).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Abduction.
    - ii. To begin, abduction leads to an 11.0 percentage point increase in the probability a youth older than 18 voted in the 2005 referendum (Column 2), significant at the 1% level. Because just 40% of eligible nonabducted youth voted (Column 1), this ATE represents a 27% increase in voter turnout (Column 3) (p. 235).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.11.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.036.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090212.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1032-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Denisova et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Wants To Revise Privatization? The Complementarity of Market Skills and Institutions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Nevertheless, we also added variables for gross domestic product (GDP) growth from 1999 to 2006 and current levels of inequality to our estimations, but these variables were not significantly related to support for revising privatization and did not influence our main results (p. 299).
    - iii. Coder’s note: For more information, I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We show that democracy and good governance complement market skills in transition economies. Under autocracy and weak governance institutions, there is no significant difference in support for revising privatization between high- and low-skilled respondents. As the level of democracy and the quality of governance increases, the difference in the level of support for revising privatization between the high and low skilled grows dramatically (p. 284).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Entrepreneur×Democracy index
  - ii. The results are consistent with the view that both democracy and good governance institutions complement private returns to skill from economic reform. In regressions for all our measures of institutions without exception, the coefficients on the interaction terms between the relevant institution, on the one hand, and the dummy variables for entrepreneur and for professional or top manager, on the other hand, are negative and statistically significant. Therefore, as democratic institutions grow stronger and governance improves, the difference in the support for revising privatization between groups with high market skills and low market skills increases: those with market skills become stronger opponents of the revision of privatization relative to those without market skills (p. 293).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.0433.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0120.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 22457.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 26.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055409090248.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Trejo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Religious Competition and Ethnic Mobilization in Latin America: Why the Catholic Church Promotes Indigenous Movements in Mexico.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Unlike prevalent explanations that account for the social activism of religious authorities in terms of religious doctrines, radical theological transformations, or conflict between church and state, the main proposition I make and test in this article is that religious competition between mainline Protestant churches and the Catholic Church in heavily indigenous municipalities led Catholic bishops and priests to become active promoters of indigenous communal organizations, social movements, and ethnic identities (p. 324).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. religions competition.
  - ii. Results across models show that religious competition is a strong predictor of indigenous mobilization. Model 1 suggests that, all else being equal, for every additional effective religion that entered Mexico’s indigenous municipalities, indigenous protest would increase by 96.2% (IRR = 1.962). This means that, relative to a Catholic monopoly, protest would nearly double in a municipality experiencing a Christian duopoly (with Protestants controlling one half of the market and Catholics the other half) (p. 331).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.674.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.090.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 21576.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990025.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. negative binomial regression, random effects model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Druckman et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Campaign Communications in U.S. Congressional Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our hypotheses involve two key explanatory variables: candidate status and competition (p. 350).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that these two explanatory variables are equally important, I code the first variable (candidate status).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. challenger.
    - ii. The first column of Table 3 confirms our central prediction. challengers engage in significantly more risky behavior than incumbents (p. 352).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.37.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.15.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 692.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 22.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.

- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990037.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lax and Phillips.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Gay Rights in the States: Public Opinion and Policy Responsiveness.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find a high degree of responsiveness, controlling for interest group pressure and the ideology of voters and elected officials. Policy salience strongly increases the influence of policy-specific opinion (directly and relative to general voter ideology). There is, however, a surprising amount of noncongruence for some policies, even clear supermajority support seems insufficient for adoption. When noncongruent, policy tends to be more conservative than desired by voters; that is, there is little progay policy bias. We find little to no evidence that state political institutions affect policy responsiveness or congruence (p. 367).

- iii. Coder's note: Assuming that these above findings are equally important, I code the first finding.
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Policy-specific opinion.
    - ii. There is again a very strong relationship between policy and policy-specific opinion, independent of other influences (p. 376).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 6.10.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.51.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 384.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 14.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990050.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Healy and Malhotra.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Myopic Voters and Natural Disaster Policy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our central finding is that voters offer scant incentive to presidents to pursue cost-effective preparedness spending, but do encourage them to send in the cavalry after damage has been done and lives have been lost (p. 388).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that relief spending and preparedness spending are equally important, I code the former.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. relief spending measure
    - ii. Consistent with the figures, the results for spending in the first two columns indicate that increases in relief spending significantly predict increases in the incumbent party’s vote share ( $p = .003$  in column (1),  $p = .001$  in column (2)), whereas preparedness spending has no significant effect, and the point estimates are close to zero (p. 399).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 5.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.454.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.133.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 12447.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3162.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990104.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 3,141 counties and 17 years (1988-2004).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber and Huber.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Partisanship and Economic Behavior: Do Partisan Differences in Economic Forecasts Predict Real Economic Behavior?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Consumption change following a presidential election is correlated with a county’s partisan complexion, a result consistent with partisans acting outside the domain of politics in accordance with the opinions they express in surveys (p. 407).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. partisanship×election outcome.
  - ii. The models test our core prediction that if the presidential election affects expected income, there will be a change in consumption immediately following the election. Column (1) estimates the effect of the presidential election outcome on the change in consumption from the 3rd quarter of the election year to the 1st quarter of the year following the presidential election using the model (1) specification with county and state-year fixed effects. Confirming our prediction, the interaction between county partisanship and the presidential election outcome is positive and statistically significant (p value < .05, one-tailed test) (p. 415).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.03.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.015.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 5426.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990098.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. missing information: the number of counties and state-year dummy variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bartels.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Constraining Capacity of Legal Doctrine on the U.S. Supreme Court.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key independent variables of interest are justices’ ideological preferences (IDEO), the categories of free expression regulations prescribed certain legal (or jurisprudential) categories, and the indicator for whether a case came before or after the Grayned doctrine (G) was instituted (p. 480).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the 3-(c) rule to single out one key independent variable.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. I use a multilevel modeling framework to test the hypotheses within the context of the Grayned doctrine in free expression law. The results show that strict scrutiny, which Grayned applied to contentbased regulations of expression, significantly constrains ideological voting, whereas intermediate scrutiny (applied to content-neutral regulations) and the low scrutiny categories each promote high levels of ideological voting (p. 474).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Ideological voting equation: content based.
  - ii. The competing theoretical frameworks described in this article posit that, after the Grayned doctrine was instituted, ideological voting in free expression law should differ across legal rules. Post-Grayned results from the ideological voting equation in Table 2 show that, first, the effect of the content-based dummy is negative and statistically significant. Substantively, this means that after the Grayned doctrine was instituted, cases involving content-based regulations elicited a significantly lower magnitude of ideological voting than cases involving content-neutral regulations (pp. 486-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -2.69.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.25.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 4985.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990049.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1033-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Schleiter and Morgan-Jones.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Constitutional Power and Competing Risks: Monarchs, Presidents, Prime Ministers, and the Termination of East and West European Cabinets.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our results demonstrate that constitutional constraints on governments and presidential influence on cabinet termination are much more common than has previously been understood and have powerful effects on the hazard profiles of governments (p. 496).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Premier initiates dissolution (>250 & <1050 days)
  - ii. The results of the best-fit model of the dissolution hazard (1b) are essentially the same as those of the full dissolution model 1a and indicate that placing the initiative to dissolve in the hands of the prime minister (H1) has, as expected, a large and significant effect in raising a government’s risk of termination by early assembly elections after its first 250 days in office (by a factor of 2.46) (pp. 506-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.46.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 2.26.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 542.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990062.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. semiparametric Cox proportional hazards model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Eggers and Hainmueller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. MPs for Sale? Returns to Office in Postwar British Politics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Applying both matching and a regression discontinuity design to compare Members of Parliament (MPs) with parliamentary candidates who narrowly lost, we find that serving in office almost doubled the wealth of Conservative MPs, but had no discernible financial benefits for Labour MPs (p. 513).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Effect of serving: Conservative Party
  - ii. The upper panel in Table 3 displays our effect estimates. The first column presents the results from a simple OLS regression (with robust standard errors) of wealth on the treatment indicator, including all covariates. (...) Across specifications, we find a robust and substantial impact of serving on wealth at the time of death. We estimate that serving in Parliament increased wealth at death by between 71% and 155%, depending on the specification. For all specifications, we soundly reject the null hypothesis of no effect at conventional levels (p. 521).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.54.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.2.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 223.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 23.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990190.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Eggers and Hainmueller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. MPs for Sale? Returns to Office in Postwar British Politics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Applying both matching and a regression discontinuity design to compare Members of Parliament (MPs) with parliamentary candidates who narrowly lost, we find that serving in office almost doubled the wealth of Conservative MPs, but had no discernible financial benefits for Labour MPs (p. 513).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Effect of serving: Labour Party
  - ii. The lower panel in Table 3 presents the matchingbased effect estimates for Labour candidates. Consistent with the distributional box plots shown previously, we find no effect of serving on wealth at death. The point estimates across all models are close to zero. Although this null finding is not very precisely estimated, the difference between the effect for Conservative and Labour MPs is clear: in an OLS regression pooling the two parties, the p value on the test that the coefficient is the same for the two parties is .05 (pp. 521-3).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.16.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.12.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 204.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 23.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990190.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gordon.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Assessing Partisan Bias in Federal Public Corruption Prosecutions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Consequently, the model anticipates that in the presence of partisan bias, sentences of prosecuted opponents will tend to be lower than those of co-partisans. Employing newly collected data on public corruption prosecutions, I find evidence of partisan bias under both Bush (II) and Clinton Justice Departments. However, additional evidence suggests that these results may understate the extent of bias under Bush, while overstating it under Clinton (p. 534).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Exact matching: differences in differences.
  - ii. Table 3 displays estimates for the average effect of being a Republican defendant compared to a Democrat using regression and matching approaches.<sup>24</sup> Estimates from all three approaches confirm the descriptive results described previously. Pooling over public officials and private citizens, we continue to observe higher sentences for Republicans than Democrats under Bush and lower sentences for Republicans under Clinton, as well as large and highly significant DiD estimates. The most substantial departures from the descriptive results occur in the exact matching estimates, which boost the estimated treatment effect of being a Republican under Bush to more than 27 months (p. 545-6).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 33.07.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 6.09.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 105.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990207.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. matching model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tavits and Letki.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Left Is Right: Party Ideology and Policy in Post-Communist Europe.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variable is Cabinet ideology, where higher values indicate a more right wing cabinet (p. 561).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. cabinet ideology.
    - ii. Table 2 presents three separate models considering (1) total government spending, (2) health, and (3) education spending, respectively. The partisan composition of the cabinet has considerable influence on spending in all models. Specifically, the more left wing the cabinet, the lower the total spending and social spending on health and education (p. 562).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.101.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.038.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 145.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 24.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990220.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 13 countries; panel-corrected standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tavits and Letki.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Left Is Right: Party Ideology and Policy in Post-Communist Europe.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variable is Cabinet ideology, where higher values indicate a more right wing cabinet (p. 561).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. cabinet ideology.
    - ii. Table 2 presents three separate models considering (1) total government spending, (2) health, and (3) education spending, respectively. The partisan composition of the cabinet has considerable influence on spending in all models. Specifically, the more left wing the cabinet, the lower the total spending and social spending on health and education (p. 562).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.014.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.007.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 132.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 24.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990220.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 13 countries; panel-corrected standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tavits and Letki.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Left Is Right: Party Ideology and Policy in Post-Communist Europe.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variable is Cabinet ideology, where higher values indicate a more right wing cabinet (p. 561).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. cabinet ideology.
    - ii. Table 2 presents three separate models considering (1) total government spending, (2) health, and (3) education spending, respectively. The partisan composition of the cabinet has considerable influence on spending in all models. Specifically, the more left wing the cabinet, the lower the total spending and social spending on health and education (p. 562).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.021.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.004.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 123.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 24.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 3.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990220.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 13 countries; panel-corrected standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Franchino and Høyland.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Legislative Involvement in Parliamentary Systems: Opportunities, Conflict, and Institutional Constraints.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To emphasize the substantive effects rather than merely their statistical significance, we focus our discussion on the marginal effects of the interactions between the key variables of interest. Figure 1 (left panel) presents the estimated marginal effect of implementing a Council rather than a Commission directive on the likelihood of legislative involvement, as conflict varies across the observable range of values (p. 615).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Conflict.
  - ii. Table 3 presents the results. We find support for both hypotheses. Parliamentary involvement increases with conflict between the responsible minister and coalition partners. The effect increases with discretion over implementation (p. 615).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 6.074.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.194.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 6089.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 26.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990177.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Paluck and Green.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Deference, Dissent, and Dispute Resolution: An Experimental Intervention Using Mass Media to Change Norms and Behavior in Rwanda.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Although the radio program had little effect on many kinds of beliefs and attitudes, it had a substantial impact on listeners’ willingness to express dissent and the ways they resolved communal problems (p. 622).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Reconciliation program.
    - ii. The results show that reconciliation listeners were .26 to .29 probits more likely than health listeners to indicate that they should speak up. These estimates are statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ) regardless of model specification, including the most conservative specification, a linear model using the research site as the unit of analysis ( $\beta = 1.70$ ,  $se = .63$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $N = 14$ ) (p. 629).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.288.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.058.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 556.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 11.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990128.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Egorov et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Why Resource-poor Dictators Allow Freer Media: A Theory and Evidence from Panel Data.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In Table 1, we report the results from the fixed effects regressions. Controlling for the level of development (proxied by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity) and democracy level, media freedom is negatively correlated with oil reserves. This correlation is stronger in the less democratic countries (p. 657).
    - iii. Coder’s note: the title of this section is “Main Results.”
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To check the main testable prediction that oil abundance has an adverse effect on media freedom in nondemocracies, we use data on natural resources, levels of democracy, media freedom, and economic performance (p. 655).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Log oil reserves
  - ii. In the regressions in column (1), we control for the interaction term between democracy and oil abundance. The coefficient on oil reserves is negative and significant, and the coefficient on the interaction term is positive and significant. The less developed the democracy, the stronger the negative effect of oil reserves on media freedom (p. 657).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -2.14.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2057.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 166.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990219.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 147 countries and 15 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1034-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2009.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 103.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Greenhill et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Trade-based Diffusion of Labor Rights: A Panel Study, 1986–2002.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. However, this does not lead to any notable changes in the estimated effect of our key independent variables, Bilateral Trade Context: Law and Bilateral Trade Context: Practices (p. 677).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that both are equally important, I code the results associated with the Bilateral Trade Context: Law variable.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Bilateral trade context: law.
    - ii. Table 2 reports the results for the Labor Laws dependent variable. Our key independent variable, Bilateral Trade Context: Laws, has a positive and highly statistically significant relationship with collective labor rights in all three models. The positive relationship indicates that high labor standards found among a country’s export destinations are associated with improvements in the labor laws of the exporting country in subsequent years (p. 678).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.2.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.064.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1424.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990116.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. random effects model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lyall.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Are Coethnics More Effective Counterinsurgents? Evidence from the Second Chechen War.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Next, I present the main findings from comparison of matched Russian-only, Chechen-only, and joint operations for the 2000–5 time period (p. 2).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the 3-(c) rule to figure out the content of the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Evidence suggests that the intensity and timing of insurgent attacks are conditional on who “swept” a particular village. For example, attacks decreased by about 40% after pro-Russian Chechen sweeps relative to similar Russian-only operations. These changes are difficult to reconcile with notions of Chechen solidarity or different tactical choices. Instead, evidence, albeit tentative, points toward the existence of a wartime “coethnicity advantage.” Chechen soldiers, enmeshed in dense intraethnic networks, are better positioned to identify insurgents within the population and to issue credible threats against civilians for noncooperation (p. 1).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Treatment (whether a sweep operation was conducted by Russian or Chechen military units (p. 5)).
  - ii. Table 4 reports ordinary least squares (OLS) regression estimates of Treatment’s effects both alone (Model 1) and with all 16 covariates added as control variables (Model 2). In each case, the decrease in mean attacks when shifting from Russian- to Chechen-staffed sweeps is substantively large and statistically significant at the  $p=.0001$  level (p. 9).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.221.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.231.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 290.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990323.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. matching model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hopkins.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Politicized Places: Explaining Where and When Immigrants Provoke Local Opposition.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The left side of Figure 3 presents the resulting predicted probabilities from separate models, given a shift in the key independent variable from its 5th to its 95th percentile. That independent variable is the change in the county’s percent immigrant from 1990 to 2000 (p. 51).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Interaction between immigration’s salience and local immigrant inflows.
    - ii. Table 1’s first row presents the estimated interaction effect, along with the p value that the interaction is zero ( $p = .01$ ). There is a strong negative interaction between salience and residence in a changing county. When immigration is a high-profile issue nationally, living in a changing local context is more strongly related to anti-immigration attitudes (p. 48).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -1.08.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.44.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. missing.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. missing.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990360.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. 47 degrees of freedom for the sparse model (p. 48).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hainmueller and Hiscox.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Attitudes toward Highly Skilled and Low-skilled Immigration: Evidence from a Survey Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Two main findings emerge from the data. First, the relationship between natives’ income levels and attitudes toward highly skilled immigration is quite similar in high– and low– fiscal exposure states. (...) Second, the relationship between natives’ income levels and attitudes toward low-skilled immigration does vary dramatically between high– and low– fiscal exposure states (p. 73).
    - iii. Coder’s note: It is hard to figure out one specific relationship, so I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. The labor market competition model predicts that natives will be most opposed to immigrants who have skill levels similar to their own. We find instead that both low-skilled and highly skilled natives strongly prefer highly skilled immigrants over low-skilled immigrants, and this preference is not decreasing in natives' skill levels. The fiscal burden model anticipates that rich natives oppose low-skilled immigration more than poor natives, and that this gap is larger in states with greater fiscal exposure (in terms of immigrant access to public services). We find instead that rich and poor natives are equally opposed to low-skilled immigration in general (p. 61).
  - iii. Coder's note: Assuming that both are equally important, I code the first relationship.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction between HSKFRAME and EDUCATION
  - ii. The next three models implement our main experimental tests. To identify the premium attached to highly skilled relative to low-skilled immigrants, we use PROIMIG as our dependent variable and regress it on the indicator HSKFRAME that denotes whether a respondent received the frame about highly skilled immigrants rather than the question about low-skilled immigrants. Results are shown in column three. The high-skill frame indicator enters positive and highly significant, indicating that on average highly skilled immigrants are strongly preferred to low-skilled immigrants. Column four includes the interaction of HSKFRAME with respondents' skill level, measured by EDUCATION. The interaction term enters with the expected negative sign, but it is statistically insignificant and the point estimate is very small in substantive terms. This result suggests that, in contrast to expectations based on the labor market competition model, the premium attached to highly skilled immigration does not vary significantly with respondents' skill level (p. 70).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.07.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?

- i. 0.07.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1589.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 13.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990372.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR104-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Mondak et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Personality and Civic Engagement: An Integrative Framework for the Study of Trait Effects on Political Behavior.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Inclusion of data from Uruguay and Venezuela serves two purposes. First, we can determine whether any of our core findings from the United States replicate in other national contexts. Toward this end, our first dependent variable is a four-category indicator drawn from an item that asks about attendance at partisan political meetings (0=respondent never attends partisan political meetings to 3=respondent attends such meetings at least weekly) (p. 101). Based on findings from the United States, our expectation for this variable would be a strong positive effect of extraversion and a moderate positive effect of openness to experience (p. 102).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Primary tests of our hypotheses draw on data from a 2006 U.S. survey, with supplemental tests introducing data from Uruguay and Venezuela. Empirical analyses not only provide evidence of the value of research on personality and politics, but also signal some of the hurdles that must be overcome for inquiry in this area to be most fruitful (p. 85).
  - iii. Coder's note: Because the abstract does not single out one key independent variable, I assume that those personal traits variables are equally important. Therefore, I code the result associated with the first trait, openness to experience.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. openness to experience.
  - ii. Results are largely consistent with those reported in prior studies of the Big Five and political participation (e.g., Gerber et al. 2009; Mondak and Halperin 2008; Vecchione and Caprara 2009). Specifically, the finding of significant positive effects for all openness coefficients maps well to patterns in prior studies, as does the mix of insignificant and significant negative effects for conscientiousness, the mix of insignificant and significant positive effects for extraversion, and the null results for agreeableness (p. 93).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.26.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.45.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1062.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990359.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Personality and Political Attitudes: Relationships across Issue Domains and Political Contexts.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our primary independent variables of interest are measures of Big Five personality dimensions (p. 118).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that these five dimensions are equally important, I code the result that appears first: the coefficient of conscientiousness.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Conscientiousness.
    - ii. Consistent with previous work, we find that Conscientiousness is associated with holding conservative opinions. Importantly, as predicted, this relationship extends to both economic and social policy opinions (p. 120).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.858.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.1.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 12472.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 2.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 19.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000031.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for nine battleground and early primary states.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gamm and Kousser.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Broad Bills or Particularistic Policy? Historical Patterns in American State Legislatures.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Table B1 reports the results of these models, which are consistent with our primary findings in their direction and statistical significance, although they are of higher magnitude (p. 167).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. It excludes observations from the nonpartisan legislatures in which we cannot measure the majority party’s margin of control, one of our key independent variables (p. 162).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We find that, consistent with our predictions, politicians are more likely to craft policies targeted to a particular local interest when a legislature is dominated by one party or when it pays its members relatively high salaries (p. 151).
  - iii. Coder's note: Assuming that both independent variables are equally important, I code the result associated with the first variable.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Majority party margin.
  - ii. The findings in Table 3 provide support for three of our hypotheses, which hold up through a number of robustness checks.<sup>15</sup> The first statistically significant and substantively important effect is that of party competition. Hypothesis H1 states that when the majority party's margin of control is larger, the lack of competition should cause politics to devolve into factionalism, with little emphasis on statewide policy making, resulting in more district bills. Our analysis shows that legislatures dominated by one party indeed produce far more particularistic policies and far fewer statewide bills. Both effects are clearly significant (p. 163).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.08.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 85.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 26.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S000305540999030X.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 13 states and 7 sessions.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1041-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ahlquist.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Building Strategic Capacity: The Political Underpinnings of Coordinated Wage Bargaining.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. From a theoretical standpoint, the key covariate measures the degree of inequality of union membership across unions affiliated to the largest union confederation (p. 177).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I argue formally that more unequally distributed resources across unions should inhibit the centralization of strike powers in union federations. Using membership as a proxy for union resources, I find empirical evidence for this hypothesis in a panel of 15 OECD democracies, 1950–2000. I then show that the centralization of strike powers is a strong predictor of coordinated bargaining (p. 171).

- iii. Coder's note: Considering the 3-(b) rule and the 3-(c) rule together, I code the relationship between the degree of inequality of union membership and the centralization of strike powers.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i.  $\eta^2$  (the variance in log membership)
  - ii. In all specifications the coefficients on the theoretically relevant variables are negative, as expected, and distinguishable from 0 at standard significance levels (p. 179).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -10.02.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 4.44.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 686.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055409990384.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Olken.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We have verified that controlling for these two variables does not affect the main results (p. 249). This section discusses the main findings. The first subsection presents results on the impact of the plebiscites on the type and location of projects selected. The second shows the effect of the plebiscites on subjective measures of satisfaction with the project. The third subsection examines the degree to which the satisfaction results are caused by changes in the project choices induced by the plebiscite or caused by the plebiscite process itself. The fourth examines heterogeneity in the treatment effects on satisfaction. The fifth subsection discusses the impact of the plebiscites on informal discussions about the project and on citizen knowledge about the outcomes of the political process. The sixth examines the impact of the treatment on direct transfers to voters and lobbying behavior (p. 251).
    - iii. Coder’s note: There are many main findings. Therefore, I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.

- (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Plebiscites resulted in dramatically higher satisfaction among villagers, increased knowledge about the project, greater perceived benefits, and higher reported willingness to contribute. Changing the political mechanism had much smaller effects on the actual projects selected, with some evidence that plebiscites resulted in projects chosen by women being located in poorer areas. The results suggest that direct participation in political decision making can substantially increase satisfaction and legitimacy (p. 243).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Plebiscite dummy variable.
  - ii. As seen in Table 7, the plebiscite process resulted in greater villager satisfaction across a wide variety of measures. In the plebiscite villages, villagers were more likely to report that the project was chosen in accordance with their wishes and was more likely to benefit them personally, and that they were more likely to use the project (p. 258).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 7.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.059.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.025.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 245.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000079.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hansford and Gomez.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Estimating the Electoral Effects of Voter Turnout.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Nonetheless, when these clustered standard errors are estimated, they are substantially larger than the robust standard errors that do not cluster on state-elections, and these larger standard errors would cause us to fail to reject the null hypotheses for all key independent variables in the model (and all but two of the election dummy variables) (p. 282). Because our dependent variable and key independent variable are predicted values, traditional standard errors cannot be used (Pagan 1984) (p. 284).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Instrumented turnout.
  - ii. The second column of results in Table 1 presents the estimates for our fixed effects IV model.<sup>26</sup> An initial examination of these IV coefficient estimates and their standard errors reveals three tentative conclusions (p. 277).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.405.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.242.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 27401.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000109.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for counties and for election years; not enough information of the number of counties.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kam et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Ministerial Selection and Intraparty Organization in the Contemporary British Parliament.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main result is that ideal points of ministerial appointees for both the Labour and Conservative parties in the contemporary British Parliament are significantly closer to their respective parties’ uncovered sets than those of their nonministerial colleagues (p. 290).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Average distance to party uncovered set.
    - ii. The second specification in Table 1 shows the relationship between cabinet appointment and the MP’s proximity to their party’s UCS and leader conditional on their distance from the Commons UCS and a set of parliamentary term dummies. The coefficients on both the MP’s distance to the partyUC-Sand the party leader are both negative, but only the former is statistically significant at conventional one-tailed levels.
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -4.308.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 2.421.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3251.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 16.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000080.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Singer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Migrant Remittances and Exchange Rate Regimes in the Developing World.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Data on the key explanatory variable, inward remittances as a share of GDP, are newly available from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (various years) (p. 314).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Remittances/GDP (lagged)
    - ii. The results from Models 1 and 2 support the hypothesis that inward remittances are associated with fixed exchange rate regimes in developing countries. The coefficient for remittances is negative and statistically significant (Recall that lower values of the dependent variable imply greater degrees of exchange rate fixity.) (p. 316).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.415.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.151.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 824.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 15.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000110.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Layman et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Activists and Conflict Extension in American Party Politics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using cross-sectional and panel surveys of national convention delegates, we find clear evidence for conflict extension among party activists, evidence tentatively suggesting a leading role for activists in partisan conflict extension more generally, and strong support for our argument about change among continuing activists. Issue conversion among activists has contributed substantially to conflict extension and party commitment has played a key role in motivating that conversion (p. 324).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I focus on the last sentence and code the result of the first relationship.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. 1992 social welfare-2000 social welfare.
  - ii. The unstandardized stability coefficients (the regression coefficients found on the diagonal of the first four rows of the table) are all .38 or greater and are all highly statistically significant ( $p < .0001$ ). We also see evidence of activists bringing their attitudes into line with their views on other issue agendas or with their ideological identifications (p. 339).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.39.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 722.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541000016X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR10426.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kreuzer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Historical Knowledge and Quantitative Analysis: The Case of the Origins of Proportional Representation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article makes this argument by means of an examination of the qualitative evidence underlying the important quantitative arguments about the origins of electoral systems advanced by Carles Boix and by Thomas Cusack, Torben Iversen, and David Soskice. The article explores how their respective attention to historical knowledge affects the quality of their data, the plausibility of their hypotheses, and, ultimately, the robustness of their statistical findings (p. 369).

- iii. Coder's note: From the sentences above, I code the replication result of the work of Boix.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Threat.
  - ii. Table 4 specifies different models to evaluate the extent to which changes in Boix's election years and sampling bias his results. Model 1 replicates his original result using ethnic fragmentation index as a control variable. (...) The consistent results of Models 1, 3, and 4 suggest that Boix's model is quite robust (p. 379).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.134.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.049
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 22.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 5.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000122.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. The standard error of the threat variable in Table 4 is written as 0.49. It seems to be a typo of 0.049, considering its statistical significance.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1042-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Boix.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Electoral Markets, Party Strategies, and Proportional Representation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I then apply some of those considerations to examine two key “moments” in the theory (and history) of institutional choice that I first presented in Boix (1999): the underlying conditions that shaped the interests of different parties toward proportional representation, and the process through which those interests were translated into actual legislative decisions (p. 404).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Party vulnerable to socialist entry.
    - ii. Table 2 reports two estimations: the first is based on nonsocialist parties, and the second adds socialist parties [coded in their position following Penadés’ (2008) classification]. Party preferences are certainly shaped by the strategic model that I elaborated (p. 410).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 2.079.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.554.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 85.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 6.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 5.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000146.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kalyvas and Barcells.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. International System and Technologies of Rebellion: How the End of the Cold War Shaped Internal Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the next section, we present the main empirical findings of the literature and stress the inconclusive and contradictory views about the effect of the end of the Cold War on internal conflict. In the subsequent sections, we discuss the three technologies of rebellion, show how the Cold War is connected to civil war onset via these technologies of rebellion, and derive empirical predictions about the impact of the end of the Cold War, which we proceed to test in the penultimate section (p. 416).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main explanatory variable is a dummy differentiating the two periods under consideration (Post 1990), which we expect to be positively associated with conventional and SNC civil wars, and negatively associated with irregular civil wars (p. 423-4).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Post 1990.
  - ii. The results of model 1 reveal a strong and significant robust effect of the end of the Cold War (proxied with Post 1990) on technologies of rebellion, in the expected direction—showing that the descriptive patterns are robust to a multivariate regression specification (p. 426).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.422.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.49.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 137.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055410000286.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Debs and Goemans.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Regime Type, the Fate of Leaders, and War.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key variable of interest is the function  $\text{Pr}(., ., .)$ , which tells us how the outcome of international bargaining affects a leader’s survival (p. 438).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the following rules in order to identify the main variable of interest.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The less the outcome of international interaction affects a leader’s tenure and the less punitive are the consequences of losing office, the more a leader is willing to make concessions to strike a peaceful bargain. We demonstrate that our theory successfully predicts war involvement among nondemocratic regime types (p. 430).

- iii. Coder's note: I also rely on the following rules in order to identify the main variable of interest.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. In this article, we explore the relationship between regime type, the fate of leaders and war. We focus on two hitherto unexplored attributes of regime type, the cost of replacing leaders and the consequences of losing office. Building on these assumptions, we explain the conflict propensity of a broad array of regime types (p. 442).
  - iii. Coder's note: I also rely on the following rules in order to identify the main variable of interest.
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Conjecture 1. The average probability of the outbreak of war should be significantly lower for civilian dictators than for military dictators and monarchs (p. 440).
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Civilian
  - ii. We test this prediction in Table 5, where we focus on the outbreak of war which is coded as 1 if a leader launched a challenge or became a target that year and 0 otherwise. The results from Table 5 show that civilian autocrats are indeed significantly less likely to become involved in war than military autocrats ( $p < .074$ , two-tailed test) (p. 441).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.351.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.196.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 4040.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 16.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000195.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Malesky and Schuler.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Nodding or Needling: Analyzing Delegate Responsiveness in an Authoritarian Parliament.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that some delegates exhibit behavior consistent with cooptation theory by actively participating in sessions, demonstrating criticism of authorities, and responding to the needs of local constituents. Such responsiveness, however, is parameterized by regime rules for nominating, electing, and assigning parliamentary responsibilities to individual delegates (p. 482).
    - iii. Coder’s note: Assuming that the above variables are equally important, I rely on the rule 3-(e).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- Yes.
  - H1: Central nominees should exhibit less criticism of central officials and policy than locally nominated delegates (p. 491).
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Central-nominated candidate
  - The first thing to notice is that both centrally nominated and full-time variables are significant and in the hypothesized directions (H1 and H2). Centrally nominated delegates speak about 0.6 fewer times and ask 0.7 fewer questions than locally nominated delegates. Fulltime delegates average about one more speech and one more question than their part-time counterparts (p. 494).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.618.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.246.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 492.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000250.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Martin and Stevenson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Conditional Impact of Incumbency on Government Formation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Perhaps most important, we found that the termination and electoral circumstances incumbent coalitions face in coalition bargaining have a strong impact on their chances of staying in office. One popular “knock” against multiparty government is that, because power sharing makes it difficult for voters to hold incumbents accountable and because of the closed-door nature of coalition negotiations, it is possible for incumbent governments to return to office, regardless of whether they were successful in managing their internal conflicts and irrespective of the verdict of the electorate (Gallagher, Laver, and Mair 2005, 383–84; Powell 2000, 11–12). Our main findings bear quite clearly on such concerns. Incumbent governments whose members have demonstrated a capacity to govern together without public conflict are likely to remain in office (p. 517).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the 3-(c) rule.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Using a comprehensive new data set on coalition bargaining in Europe, we show that coalitions, in general, are more likely to form if the parties comprising them have worked together in the recent past, and that incumbent coalitions are more likely to re-form if partners have not experienced a severe public conflict while in office together or suffered a recent setback at the polls. The incumbency advantage disappears completely if partners have become mired in conflict or have lost legislative seats (even after accounting for the impact of seat share on coalition size). Moreover, in certain circumstances, institutional rules that grant incumbents an advantage in coalition bargaining greatly enhance their ability to remain in office (p. 503).
  - iii. Coder's note: Assuming that these findings are equally important, I code the relationship mentioned in the first sentence.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Familiarity.
  - ii. Beginning with the impact of partner familiarity, we find empirical support for the expectation that potential coalition partners that have worked together in the past (especially in the more recent past) prefer to govern together again. Familiarity has a clear, positive influence on the chances that a given cabinet will form (p. 514).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.325.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.714.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?

- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 256.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 22.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 6.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000213.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. conditional logit model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bafumi and Herron.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Leapfrog Representation and Extremism: A Study of American Voters and Their Members in Congress.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. As is seen shortly, our key results highlight gaps between voters and their representatives in Congress (p. 527). Our first key result pertains to micro-level representation (i.e., the relationship between voters and the House members and senators who represent them) (p. 528).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. 109th Congress: Democrat.
  - ii. We thus see from the arguments described previously and from Table 4 that members of Congress are politically extreme compared to state and district median voters and even to partisan medians. The similarity between the House and the Senate here suggests that districting is not the cause of political extremism in Congress insofar as both the House and Senate contain extreme members, yet only one chamber is regularly redistricted (p. 530).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.68.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2216.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. Record 1 if the test is one-tailed.
  - ii. Record 2 if the test is two-tailed.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000316.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Distance only; no formal test.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lindqvist and Östling.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Polarization and the Size of Government.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main result from our tests of theoretical mechanisms is that polarization is more strongly related to the size of government in countries with fragmented party structures (pp. 558-9).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. political polarization: strong democracies
  - ii. The results from regression (1) for the three different specifications (basic, short, and long) tested on the three samples (all countries, weak and strong democracies) are shown in Table 4. Political polarization has a negative and statistically significant relationship with government consumption in the specifications with controls for the mean response and exogenous set of control variables, but the size of the coefficients and significance levels are reduced in the specification with the endogenous set of control variables. However, the results depend entirely on the level of democratic development. When the sample is restricted to strong democracies, the estimated effect of polarization on government consumption is statistically significant and robust to the different sets of control variables, whereas it is close to zero and statistically insignificant for the weak democracies.<sup>18</sup> The strength of the association between polarization and public spending is substantial in strong democracies. For example, an increase in our polarization measure with respect to the GOV question by one standard deviation predicts a decrease in government consumption as a share of total consumption by 4.0 percentage points. The corresponding estimate varies between 2.0 and 6.1 percentage points for the other questions (p. 549).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -8.06.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 3.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 25.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000262.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Neblo et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who wants to Deliberate – And Why?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using two large national samples investigating people’s hypothetical willingness to deliberate and their actual participation in response to a real invitation to deliberate with their member of Congress, we find that (1) willingness to deliberate in the United States is much more widespread than expected, and (2) it is precisely those people less likely to participate in traditional partisan politics who are most interested in deliberative participation. They are attracted to such participation as a partial alternative to “politics as usual” (p. 566).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Our findings suggest that willingness to deliberate is much higher than research in political behavior might suggest, and that those most willing to deliberate are precisely those turned off by standard partisan and interest group politics. (...) Far from rendering deliberative democratic reforms ridiculous or perverse on their own terms, these findings suggest that the deliberative approach represents opportunities for practical reform quite congruent with the aspirations of normative political theorists and average citizens alike (p. 582).
  - iii. Coder's note: I focus on the second relationship given the implication of the finding. I find the second relationship more directly related to the implication.
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Age.
  - ii. See Table 1. Younger people, racial minorities,<sup>23</sup> and lower-income people expressed significantly more willingness to deliberate, all of which are reversals from traditional participation patterns. Women, less partisan people, and non-churchgoers were also slightly more likely to want to deliberate, although not to a statistically significant degree. On these criteria, it would appear that the kinds of people attracted to the deliberative opportunities offered are fairly distinct from those drawn to partisan politics and interest group liberalism. These results are consistent with deliberative democracy's claim to provide an outlet for those frustrated with status quo politics (p. 573).
  - iii. Coder's note: I record the first independent variable that appears in the result section.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.008.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.002.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2242.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 23 .

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000298.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Leblang.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Familiarity Breeds Investment: Diaspora Networks and International Investment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes (p. 590).
    - ii. Coder’s note: one sub-section of the empirical findings section is titled as “Central Results.”
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our key independent variable – that of migrant networks – measures the stock (or total number) of migrants from country d residing in country s (p. 589).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i.  $\log(\text{migrant stock from } d \text{ in } s)$ : the size of the migrant stock from the destination residing in the source country (pp. 590-1).
  - ii. In column 2, we add our measure of diaspora networks—the size of the migrant stock from the destination residing in the source country. Consistent with our hypotheses, we find that migrant networks have a positive and statistically significant effect on portfolio investment. (...) If investment follows trade and not migration, then inclusion of this variable should render migrant stock statistically insignificant—or at least decrease its substantive impact. Consequently, in column 5, we include a measure of bilateral trade. Trade has a negative effect on bilateral investment, indicating that these flows are substitutes rather than complements, and its inclusion does not decrease the statistical or substantive importance of migrant networks (p. 590).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.209.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.0596.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 4980.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055410000201.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. origin and destination dummy variables; no information of number of the number of these dummy variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1043-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Iversen and Soskice.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Real Exchange Rates and Competitiveness: The Political Economy of Skill Formation, Wage Compression, and Electoral Systems.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key result that spending on training is higher under PR also follows if we assume that the formateur is randomly chosen (p. 611).
    - iii. Coder’s note: To my knowledge, this sentence is from the formal theory part, which is not directly tested in the empirical part. I rely on the 3-(c) rule to gather more information.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We argue that union centralization is necessary for wage restraint and training on a large scale, but this in turn requires a political coalition that subsidizes such training. When both are present, wage restraint generates external competitiveness, whereas wage compression pushes up sheltered prices and hence the real exchange rate, and vice versa. We test the argument on data on export performance and real exchange rates (p. 601).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. PR\*Centralization
    - ii. It turns out that PR always improves export performance, but that the effect is magnified by centralized bargaining. Thus, if the bargaining system is centralized (measured as one standard deviation above the mean), then the predicted effect of PR is about 60% above the effect if the bargaining system is decentralized. In terms of the model, we would interpret this difference as reflecting the difficulty of governments in PR systems to raise competitiveness without the support of a bargaining system that facilitates cooperation among skilled unions. It is also noteworthy that whereas centralization improves export performance in a PR system by as much as 30% (comparing a system that is one standard deviation above the mean to one that is one standard deviation below), it reduces performance in a majoritarian system by roughly the same amount (in each case, the predicted export performance of the comparison “group”—either PR with decentralization or SMD with centralization—is about 1). In terms of our argument (and the theoretical predictions in Table 1), centralization hurts export performance if skill formation is privately financed because wage compression undermines individual incentives to invest in skills (pp. 618-9).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.47.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.18.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?

- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 364.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000304.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed year effects not shown (from 1972 to 2000).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1044-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Stasavage.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Distance Mattered: Geographic Scale and the Development of European Representative Assemblies.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. If the coefficient 2 is statistically significant, then this could be consistent with the interpretation that my main results might exhibit a bias due to reverse causality (p. 641).
    - iii. Coder’s note: This sentence does not specify what those main results are, so I also rely on the other rules.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The alternative procedure of first differencing the data removes this polity fixed effect, but at the potential cost of reducing the degree of variation in my key variables of interest (p. 637).
    - iii. Coder’s note: This sentence does not specify what those main results are, either.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. I test several relevant hypotheses using an original data set that provides the first broad view of European representative institutions in the medieval and early modern eras. I combine this with a geographic information system data set of state boundaries and populations in Europe between 1250 and 1750. The results suggest a strong effect of geographic scale on the format of political representation (p. 625).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i.  $\ln(\text{Area})$
  - ii. Considering first the specifications using log area, we can see that the coefficient on this variable is negative and statistically significant in the base specification in column 1. In terms of predicted probabilities, if we consider the base specification in the first column of Table 3, then a polity at the 25th percentile of the scale distribution (a polity of approximately thirty thousand square kilometers) would be estimated to have a 0.42 chance of having an assembly that exercised a control right over expenditure (p. 633-4).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.02.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.27.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 229.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000444.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Heteroskedastic consistent standard errors clustered to allow arbitrary within-country correlation. Estimates include a cubic function of time, but time coefficients are not reported (p. 634).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSE1044-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Baldwin and Huber.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Economic versus Cultural Differences: Forms of Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main empirical tests follow. We first treat each country as a unit of analysis and use ordinary least squares (OLS) models to test the relationships between each measure and public goods provision. The results show that only BGI has a robust relationship. Between-group economic differences, however, can be caused by policies related to public goods. We therefore also estimate models aimed at exploring whether BGI has a causal effect on public goods provision (p. 645).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. BGI (between group inequality).
  - ii. Model 12 in Table 7 presents the results when model 9 is reestimated using the recalculated measures of BGI in Africa. The results are very consistent with those in model 9: BGI has a negative coefficient that is precisely measured. ELF continues to be insignificant (and has the wrong sign). There is no significant relationship between inequality and public goods. The results from the previous models were therefore not driven by the potential endogeneity between the BGI measure in Africa and the measure of public goods (p. 658).
  - iii. Coder’s note: “Model 12” seems a typo of “Model 13.”
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 7.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.243.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.012.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 45.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. If so, record the DOI of the article.

ii. If not, leave blank.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. robust standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1044-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Affiliation, Partisanship, and Political Beliefs: A Field Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We then employ this randomly induced partisanship to test key theoretical arguments about the role of partisanship in shaping political opinions and behaviors. We find that in addition to heightened partisan identities, treatment group members were increasingly partisan in their voting choices and evaluations of partisan figures and institutions (pp. 721-2).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Sent mail.
  - ii. In column (3) we include a series of pretreatment survey measures, which other than interest in the primary are scaled to reflect the alignment of those responses with the respondent’s pretreatment latent partisanship. (Higher values indicate that a respondent’s presurvey opinions coincided more with his or her latent partisanship. So, for example, the variable “Presurvey 2000 vote aligned with presurvey latent partisanship” is coded 1 for latent Democrats [Republicans] who reported voting for Gore [Bush] in 2000, and 0 for all others.) In this specification we find that the mailing increased self-reported party identification by a similar estimate of 7.3% ( $p < .05$ , one-tailed test) (p. 730).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.073.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 418.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 20.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
  - ii. If not, leave blank.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Robust standard errors (Huber/White).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1044-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Macdonald.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Limitation Riders and Congressional Influence over Bureaucratic Policy Decisions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In addition, the analysis presented in Table 5 provides evidence to the effect that the relationship between the key independent variables is not confounded by an inability to control for temporal effects (p. 778).
    - iii. Coder’s note: This sentence does not specify what the main relationship is, so I also rely on 3-(c) rules.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. No.
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. No.
  - ii. Coder's note: To my knowledge, it does not summarize the finding of the article.
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. To assess the first hypothesis, I include a dummy variable for divided government equal to 1 when there is split control of the U.S. House and the presidency; 0, otherwise. This variable will be positively and significantly related to the number of limitation riders, according to the first hypothesis (p. 775).
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Divided government.
  - ii. Table 3 presents the estimates from the models of the number of limitation riders affecting policy in the appropriations jurisdictions and all limitation riders in the jurisdictions. In model 1, as is the case with all models presented in Table 3, the statistically significant log likelihood allows for the rejection of the null hypothesis that the independent variables jointly equal zero. Supporting the theory on limitation riders developed previously, the coefficient for divided government in model 1 of Table 3 is positively and significantly related to the number of limitation riders affecting policy (p. 777).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.111.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.041.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 551.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000432.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1044-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berry et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The President and the Distribution of Federal Spending.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main predictions concern the average difference between allocations for members of the president’s party and members of the opposition (p. 787).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main variable of interest is Pit, which is a dummy variable equal to one if the district’s representative is of the same party as the president (p. 789).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. President’s party.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results of our fixed effects models of high-variation program spending. Models (1) through (3) are at the district level, whereas models (4) through (6) represent comparable specifications at the county level. In models (1) and (4), we include a dummy variable for members of the president’s party with no other control variables except for the year and district or county fixed effects. This simple model indicates that a district or county receives about 4% more federal spending when its representative is in the same party as the president (pp. 790-1).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.043.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.018.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 63696.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 13.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000377.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. dummies for individual committee positions included but not reported (p. 791); not enough information of the number of individual committee positions.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1044-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 104.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Weaver and Lerman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Consequences of the Carceral State.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In fact, our findings challenge a centerpiece of political participation orthodoxy? that individual resources such as time, knowledge, and money are the strongest predictors of participation. Instead, we find that the effect of exposure to criminal justice dwarfs some of even the most important predictors in the resource models of participation (...) In short, our findings point to a distinctive political orientation that is held by a sizable and growing “custodial population.” Our central conclusion is that the carceral state has emerged as an important force in shaping American mass politics (p. 818).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. being stopped and questioned (one of criminal justice interventions)
  - ii. In both the Add Health and the Fragile Families data, the substantial impact of custodial status on political outcomes remains even after accounting for differences in SES and demographic factors. The left side of Table 2 shows the results from the Add Health data. Involvement with criminal justice significantly depressed a person’s trust in government, independent of propensity for criminal behavior and other factors. More important, damage to trust grew with increasing severity of the interaction (with the exception that being stopped by the police had a relatively larger effect than being arrested, holding all else constant). Specifically, being stopped and questioned by the police is associated with a 3% decrease in trust in the government, being arrested is associated with a 2% decline, a court conviction is associated with a 4% decline in trust, being incarcerated is associated with a decline of 9%, and having been incarcerated for 1 year or more was associated with a decline of 11% net of other factors (p. 825).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.140.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.025.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 13692.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. missing.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000456.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. not enough information of the number of control variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Haber and Menaldo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Natural Resources Fuel Authoritarianism? A Reappraisal of the Resource Curse
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We test to see if there is a long-run relationship between resource reliance and regime type within countries over time, both on a country-by-country basis and across several different panels. We find that increases in resource reliance are not associated with authoritarianism. In fact, in many specifications we generate results that suggest a resource blessing (p. 1).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Total oil income long-run multiplier (LRM)
  - ii. Given that there are grounds to think that there is a long-run relationship between Total Oil Income and Polity, we want to know the direction and significance of that relationship. Table 5, Column 1, presents the results of the ECM regression with all control variables on this global panel – and the results are inconsistent with the resource curse hypothesis.<sup>9</sup> Instead of the negative sign on the LRM predicted by the resource curse, the LRM is positive and significant at the 1% level (p. 19).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.634.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 3.06.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 10195.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 89.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000584.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 53 countries and 27 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kung and Chen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Tragedy of the Nomenklatura: Career Incentives and Political Radicalism during China's Great Leap Famine.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Key Independent Variables. To test our hypothesis, namely, that alternate members (AMs) of the Central Committee behaved more radically than did full members (FMs), our key explanatory variable is the provincial leader's party rank in the Central Committee (p. 33).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Party rank (AM)
  - ii. The effect of the individual characteristics of provincial leaders on procurement is reported in model 1 of Table 5, whereas we defer the results of controlling for “personality” to model 2. The results in model 1 show that party rank (AM) remains significant at the 5% level with the inclusion of age and tenure of party membership, and that its magnitude is similar to those in the previous baseline estimations (in particular, models 1, 3, 5, and 6 of Table 4). To the extent that the years of party membership are positively correlated with party rank, it is reasonable to expect that the less experienced tended to be more radical. Age, however, is not significant (p. 39).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.793.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.276.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 196.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000626.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Galasso and Mannicini.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Competing on Good Politicians.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that parties compete by selecting and allocating good politicians to the most contestable districts. Empirical evidence on Italian members of parliament confirms this prediction: politicians with higher ex ante quality, measured by years of schooling, previous market income, and local government experience, are more likely to run in contestable districts.
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. years of schooling (one indicator of “high ex ante quality”)
  - ii. The results show that more years of schooling, past local government experience, and higher preelection income increase the probability of running for election in a contestable (nonsafe) district. In other words, the harsher is political competition, the higher is the probability that political parties rely on high-valence candidates. These are defined as politicians with higher educational attainments or private income – both proxies for market skills – or politicians who proved their political ability in subsequent rounds of local elections, which can be seen as “filters” for politicians’ quality in a federal system (see Cooter 2002; Myerson 2006). (...) From a quantitative point of view, the estimates in Table 6, using for example the *Safel* indicator in the subsample without incumbents, suggest that two more years of schooling – equal to one standard deviation – increase the probability of running in a contestable district by 5.2 percentage points (i.e., by about 7% with respect to the average) (p. 89).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 6.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.026.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.01.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 896.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 23.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055410000535.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Galasso and Mannicini.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Competing on Good Politicians.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that parties compete by selecting and allocating good politicians to the most contestable districts. Empirical evidence on Italian members of parliament confirms this prediction: politicians with higher ex ante quality, measured by years of schooling, previous market income, and local government experience, are more likely to run in contestable districts.
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. years of schooling (one indicator of “high ex ante quality”)
  - ii. The results show that more years of schooling, past local government experience, and higher preelection income increase the probability of running for election in a contestable (nonsafe) district. In other words, the harsher is political competition, the higher is the probability that political parties rely on high-valence candidates. These are defined as politicians with higher educational attainments or private income – both proxies for market skills – or politicians who proved their political ability in subsequent rounds of local elections, which can be seen as “filters” for politicians’ quality in a federal system (see Cooter 2002; Myerson 2006). (...) From a quantitative point of view, the estimates in Table 6, using for example the *Safel* indicator in the subsample without incumbents, suggest that two more years of schooling – equal to one standard deviation – increase the probability of running in a contestable district by 5.2 percentage points (i.e., by about 7% with respect to the average) (p. 89).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 6.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.505.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.241.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 896.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 23.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 2.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055410000535.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Brady and McNulty.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Turning Out to Vote: The Costs of Finding and Getting to the Polling Place.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Both transportation and search costs caused these changes. Although there is no evidence that the Los Angeles Registrar of Voters changed more polling locations for those registered with one party than for those registered with another, the changing of polling places still had a small partisan effect because those registered as Democrats were more sensitive to changes in costs than those registered as Republicans (p. 115).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Democrats: voted at the polling place
  - ii. In Table 5, we estimate the increase in the nonvoting rate from the changing of polling places separately by party registration (Democratic, Republican, and Neither) and polling place in 2002. The rates are estimated after matching on age and 2002 distance to the polling place. We find that the increase in nonvoting rates for Democrats is higher than for Republicans for those who voted at the polling place (PP) in 2002 (2.88% to 1.90%) and for those who did not vote (NV) in 2002 (1.73% and 1.56%) (p. 127).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.0288.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 614480.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. Record 1 if the test is one-tailed.
  - ii. Record 2 if the test is two-tailed.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000596.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. How Large and Long-lasting Are the Persuasive Effects of Televised Campaign Ads? Results from a Randomized Field Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. There are two main results. First, across a range of model specifications, television campaign advertisements have a large and statistically significant effect on voter preferences. Second, and perhaps most surprising, the effects of the advertisements dissipate rapidly (p. 135).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. TV gross ratings points (in 1,000s)
    - ii. As can be seen in column (2), the magnitude and statistical significance of the TV and radio coefficients remain largely unchanged when one introduces controls for the airing of opposing ads or the partisan composition of the sample (p. 144).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 5.12.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.52.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 72.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 25.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541000047X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 18 media markets, two controls for Strayhorn UV and radio, one control for voter partisanship, and fixed effects for 4 strata.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Richman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Parties, Pivots, and Policy: The Status Quo Test.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variables in the analysis are the predicted final status quo locations from each model as described previously and in Equations (1) through (4) of Appendix A (p. 160).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Pivotal politics.
  - ii. Table 3 reports the results of a linear regression model with panel corrected standard errors.<sup>18</sup> The dependent variable is the status quo estimate at the end of a session of Congress. Equations (1) through (4) test each model separately. The key independent variable in each equation is the predicted final status quo location derived from that model. Predicted locations are regressed on actual final locations while controlling for the effect of inflation within the gridlock interval or blackout zone. The simple median model proves to be the weakest. Although the median model coefficient is statistically significant in Table 3 ( $p < .05$ ), the R<sup>2</sup> of only 0.05 suggests that it accounts for a relatively small portion of the variance in status quo locations. Although simple, this model is apparently too simple to explain status quo locations with much accuracy. The predictions of the pivotal politics model are substantially more accurate [Equation (2)]. The pivotal politics location prediction is statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ) with the expected sign. The associated R<sup>2</sup> is 0.35. Thus, adding pivotal politics dramatically improves on the predictions that can be made using the median model. The estimated coefficient of 0.85 is not statistically distinguishable from the theoretically expected value of 1. Clearly, pivotal politics outperforms the median model (pp. 160-1).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.85.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.11.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 120.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055410000638.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1051-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Margalit.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Costly Jobs: Trade-related Layoffs, Government Compensation, and Voting in U.S. Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. A central finding of this article is that trade-related job losses, predominantly those resulting from offshoring, have a significant negative effect on support for the incumbent that is above and beyond the “generic” electoral effect associated with local reduction in employment.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The percentage of workforce applied to TAA.
  - ii. To examine the sensitivity of the findings, Table 2 shows the results from estimating a number of different specifications. In the first column, I estimate Equation (1) without controls. (...) Finally, to examine whether a longer-term trend of decline in counties?support for the Republicans accounts for the observed effects, column (6) also includes a control for the voting trend in the preceding election cycle (between 1996 and 2000). Controlling for this trend onlymarginally decreases the estimated effect of traderelated job losses, which remains negative and highly significant (p. 174).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.091.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.033.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 3054.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 61.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541000050X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. two income controls, 3 demographic controls, and state fixed effects.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1052-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Erikson and Stoker.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Caught in the Draft: The Effects of Vietnam Draft Lottery Status on Political Attitudes.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Males holding low lottery numbers became more antiwar, more liberal, and more Democratic in their voting compared to those whose high numbers protected them from the draft. They were also more likely than those with safe numbers to abandon the party identification that they had held as teenagers. Trace effects are found in reinterviews from the 1990s. Draft number effects exceed those for preadult party identification and are not mediated by military service. The results show how profoundly political attitudes can be transformed when public policies directly affect citizens’ lives (p. 221).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Lottery number.
  - ii. The results of Table 1 fulfill our expectations. For the college bound, the Dove–Hawk index of Vietnam attitudes shows a positive coefficient that is statistically significant beyond the 0.01 level. For the non–college bound, the coefficients are small, actually negative, and insignificant. Null results are uniformly evident for the placebo tests involving women. The positive coefficients for the college bound were 0.24 in the bivariate case and 0.22 with controls. The implication is that the difference between holding the lowest and highest lottery number is about 20% to 25% along the Dove–Hawk continuum. Thus, we see a major attitudinal shift lasting as long as 3+ years (from late 1969 to 1973) in attitudes toward the war, with individual fates determined by the luck of the draw (p. 226).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.22.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.08.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 254.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000141.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1052-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lassen and Serritzlew.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Jurisdiction Size and Local Democracy: Evidence on Internal Political Efficacy from Large-scale Municipal Reform.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Based on survey data collected before and after the reform, we find, using various difference-in-difference and matching estimators, that jurisdiction size has a causal and sizeable detrimental effect on citizens’ internal political efficacy (p. 238).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Amalgamated municipality.
  - ii. Table 4 shows results from the matching analysis for IPE-Complex (second column) and IPE-Niemi (third column) following the template from Table 3. The average effect for IPE-Complex equals  $-1.0$ , which is significant at the 1% level and almost three times the estimate from the full-sample, regression-based result reported in Table 3. Here, the categorical treatment suggests larger differences across categories: The largest effect, which is estimated with considerable precision, is for individuals from small prereform municipalities. The pattern is generally the same as in the regression-based analysis, with smaller and less precisely estimated effects for citizens living in municipalities with little change ex post, as their prereform municipality remained the larger one (p. 252).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i.  $-1.00$ .
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i.  $0.30$ .
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1532.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541100013X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. matching model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1052-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Cunningham.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Divide and Conquer or Divide and Concede: How Do States Respond to Internally Divided Separatists?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, I ran the models with lagged measures of the key independent variables (the unitary dummy and the logged number of factions) to exclude factions that emerged at the time concessions occur. The size, direction, and significance of the coefficients were similar to the initial models (p. 288).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Using new data on the structure of self-determination movements and the concessions they receive, I evaluate whether states respond to internally divided movements by trying to “divide and conquer” or “divide and concede.” Consistent with the latter approach, I find that internally divided movements receive concessions at a much higher rate than unitary ones and that the more divided the movement is the more likely it is to receive concessions. Yet, concessions to unitary movements appear to work better to settle these disputes. This suggests that states use concessions not only as a tool to resolve disputes, but also as part of the bargaining process (p. 275).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Unitary movement.
  - ii. Table 1 reports the results of four logit models on the concessions variable using the two measures of movement structure: unitary movement dummy and the logged number of SD factions. Models 1 and 3 are the core models, including only variables related to the independent and dependent variables. Models 2 and 4 include the additional controls for relative power, likelihood and ease of insurgency, and additional state characteristics. The coefficient on the unitary movement dummy is negative and statistically significant in models 1 and 2. Unitary SD movements are less likely to get concessions from the state than divided ones; yet, there is also a lot of variation in structure for nonunitary movements for which this does not account (p. 286).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.45.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.3.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1570.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000013.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1052-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lupu and Pontusson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Structure of Inequality and the Politics of Redistribution.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Mindful of this concern, we emphasize that our measures of the structure of earnings inequality (as well as our other independent variables) temporally precede our measures of the dependent variables, that our statistical models include a lagged dependent variable, and that our main findings hold up with fixed-effects specifications that focus on withincountry variation (p. 332).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also rely on the following rules because the above sentence does not provide enough information of the core causal relationship.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our theory posits that middle-income voters will be inclined to ally with low-income voters and support redistributive policies when the distance between the middle and the poor is small relative to the distance between the middle and the rich. We test this proposition with data from 15 to 18 advanced democracies and find that both redistribution and nonelderly social spending increase as the dispersion of earnings in the upper half of the distribution increases relative to the dispersion of earnings in the lower half of the distribution. In addition, we present survey evidence on preferences for redistribution among middle-income voters that is consistent with our theory and regression results indicating that left parties are more likely to participate in government when the structure of inequality is characterized by skew (p. 316).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Skew.
    - ii. As noted previously, 90–50 and 50–10 ratios are closely correlated in our data ( $r = 0.71$ ). Combining the 90–50 and 50–10 ratio into a single measure of skew eliminates the problem of multicollinearity and also allows us to control for the level of overall earnings inequality by including the 90–10 ratio in the analysis. Table 2 also reports the results of estimating 4 models with this specification. Consistent with our expectations, models 5 to 8 indicate that skew is significantly associated with more redistribution. The fixed-effects models strongly suggest that our theory of how the structure of inequality matters to the politics of redistribution is relevant for explaining not only cross-national variation, but also within-country temporal variation in redistribution (p. 326).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 10.17.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 3.673.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?

- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 68.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000128.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1052-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huth et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does International Law Promote the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes? Evidence from the Study of Territorial Conflicts since 1945.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To answer these questions, we argue that when the legal principles relevant to the dispute are unambiguous and clearly favor one side, a law-based focal point will emerge. This focal point, in turn, facilitates the settlement process by helping leaders overcome distribution problems, a central obstacle in reaching a final agreement. We find strong and consistent empirical support for our hypotheses regarding international law and peaceful dispute resolution (p. 415).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Challenger strong legal claims.
  - ii. Overall, we find strong support for our international law hypotheses across the three equations we test. In the first stage (Table 2), we find statistically significant relationships for two of the three pairwise comparisons. Specifically, as expected (H1), challenger states with strong legal claims are more likely to pursue negotiations over maintaining the status quo. These same states are also more likely to open negotiations rather than threaten force (pp. 429-30).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.63.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.237.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 3840.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000062.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Croco.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Decider's Dilemma: Leader Culpability, War Outcomes, and Domestic Punishment.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For example, if the sample only includes leaders who were in power when the war began, testing hypotheses regarding culpability becomes impossible because the key independent variable is a constant (p. 465). (...) Although an examination of the raw data lends support to these claims (see Table 2), to test the hypotheses more precisely I use two multivariate models with a leader's culpability as the key independent variable (p. 468).
    - iii. Coder's note: I utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the relationship more clearly.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Using a data set created specifically for this study, I find that culpable leaders are more likely than nonculpable ones to achieve favorable war outcomes. I also find that domestic audiences will be willing to punish culpable leaders who lose, yet spare nonculpable leaders who do the same. Taken together, my findings underscore the need to appreciate more fully the role individual leaders play in bringing their states to war (p. 457).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Culpable leader.
  - ii. The results of the test for Hypothesis 1 are presented in Table 3, Model 1. The positive and significant coefficient for the culpability variable in Model 1 provides strong support for Hypothesis 1; culpable leaders are more likely to achieve favorable outcomes than their nonculpable counterparts (the model’s baseline). The strength of the culpability finding, even in the presence of many of the literature’s standard predictors of war outcomes, lends credence to the idea that culpable leaders do not achieve their victories solely by selecting their wars strategically or by targeting weak opponents (p. 469).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.854.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.355.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 259.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.

(m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

i. 3.

(n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055411000219.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Cederman et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Horizontal Inequalities and Ethnonationalist Civil War: A Global Comparison.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Table 2 presents the main results. Our starting point is Model 1, which subjects the inequality hypothesis H1 to a first test based on the lineq2 variable (p. 487).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. inequality (lineq2).
    - ii. The result is both substantively and statistically significant, suggesting that groups with wealth levels far from the country average are indeed more likely to experience civil war (p. 487).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.6661.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.2402.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 6438.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000207.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bullock.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Elite Influence on Public Opinion in an Informed Electorate.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Figure 1 presents the main results. As expected, Democrats were more supportive of liberal policy changes when Democratic legislators supported them (mean attitude rating = 5.15) and less supportive when Democratic legislators opposed them ( $M = 4.64$ ); the difference is significant at  $p = .004$ , one-tailed. (Because there are clear expectations about the directions of cue effects, significance tests for such effects are one-tailed unless otherwise noted) (p. 500).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding of this article.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. People rarely possess even amodicum of information about policies; but when they do, their attitudes seem to be affected at least as much by that information as by cues from party elites. The experiments also measure the extent to which people think about policy. Contrary to many accounts, they suggest that party cues do not inhibit such thinking. This is not cause for unbridled optimism about citizens' ability to make good decisions, but it is reason to be more sanguine about their ability to use information about policy when they have it (p. 496).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. party-cue treatment
  - ii. Figure 1 presents the main results. As expected, Democrats were more supportive of liberal policy changes when Democratic legislators supported them (mean attitude rating = 5.15) and less supportive when Democratic legislators opposed them ( $M = 4.64$ ); the difference is significant at  $p = .004$ , one-tailed. (Because there are clear expectations about the directions of cue effects, significance tests for such effects are one-tailed unless otherwise noted) (p. 500).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Figure 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.51.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. 2.66.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 557.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000165.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Besley and Reynal-Querol.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Democracies Select More Educated Leaders?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Figure 1 previews our core finding by showing the proportion of highly educated leaders (measured by whether the leader has a graduate qualification) in the world, beginning in 1874, differentiated by whether a country is classified as autocratic or democratic according to the Polity IV data set. This figure shows that the proportion of highly educated leaders is consistently higher in democracies than in autocracies over the entire sample period. We will demonstrate in the paper that this finding is robust to a wide range of empirical methods, specifications, choices of subsamples, controls, and ways of measuring education and democracy (p. 552).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Democracy
  - ii. The core results are in Table 1. In column (1), we look at the relationship between having a leader with a graduate qualification and democracy, controlling only for income per capita and country and year fixed effects. There is a positive and significant correlation between democracy at the time of selection and having a highly educated leader, with a democracy being 22% more likely to have an educated leader than an autocracy. The correlation between having a leader with a graduate degree and GDP per capita is not significant (p. 555).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.22.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.05.
  - ii. Coder’s note: I suspect that 0.5 is a typo of 0.05, considering that the result is statistically significant at 1% level.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1146.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
    - ii. If not, leave blank.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Folke et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Patronage and Elections in U.S. States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main dependent variables are election outcomes: party control of state legislative houses and party control of various statewide executive offices.<sup>6</sup> Data on the share of seats won by each party in each state legislature are from Dubin (2007). Data on the share of statewide offices won by each party are from a variety of sources. The main independent variables are dummy variables indicating which party controls each legislative chamber, and a dummy variable indicating which states have adopted general civil service reforms and which have not (p. 568).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Patronage dummy variable (Full controls, state and year FE/Full Sample)
  - ii. In virtually all cases, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy is statistically significant and substantively large, with the point estimates ranging from about 0.16 to about 0.34 in the bottom panel. Note also that in all columns, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy falls as the threshold used to define close races increases – i.e., as increasingly lopsided cases are added. (...) Overall, then, the results in Table 1 are consistent with the hypothesis that parties were able to use patronage to help win elections. As expected, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy is largest when comparing cases where state legislative election outcomes are close (p. 575).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.552
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.149.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 974.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 159.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055411000256.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for states and 110 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Folke et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Patronage and Elections in U.S. States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main dependent variables are election outcomes: party control of state legislative houses and party control of various statewide executive offices.<sup>6</sup> Data on the share of seats won by each party in each state legislature are from Dubin (2007). Data on the share of statewide offices won by each party are from a variety of sources. The main independent variables are dummy variables indicating which party controls each legislative chamber, and a dummy variable indicating which states have adopted general civil service reforms and which have not (p. 568).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Patronage dummy variable (Full controls, state and year FE/Full Sample)
  - ii. In virtually all cases, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy is statistically significant and substantively large, with the point estimates ranging from about 0.16 to about 0.34 in the bottom panel. Note also that in all columns, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy falls as the threshold used to define close races increases – i.e., as increasingly lopsided cases are added. (...) Overall, then, the results in Table 1 are consistent with the hypothesis that parties were able to use patronage to help win elections. As expected, the estimated coefficient on Patronage Dummy is largest when comparing cases where state legislative election outcomes are close (p. 575).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.213
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.119.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 974.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

i. 159.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 2.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055411000256.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for states and 110 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Fukumoto and Horiuchi.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Making Outsiders? Votes Count: Detecting Electoral Fraud through a Natural Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that whether or not a municipal election was held in April 2003 can be regarded as an “as-if” randomly assigned treatment. A differences-in-differences analysis of municipality – month panel data shows that the increase in the new population just prior to April 2003 is significantly larger in treatment municipalities (with an election) than in control ones (without an election). The estimated effects are decisive enough to change the electoral results when the election is competitive.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. legislative and executive treatment
  - ii. These results are consistent with Hypothesis 2. Overall, the estimates largely support the validity of our two hypotheses. The differentiated legislative and executive treatment effects tend to be significant in January 2003 and 2004, as summarized in Table 2 (p. 596).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.092.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.020.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2441.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000268.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. not certain; not enough information of the number of control variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1053-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hughes.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Intersectionality, Quotas, and Minority Women's Political Representation Worldwide.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, I draw on theories of intersectionality to conduct the first worldwide analysis of the effects of gender and minority quotas on minority women's representation in national legislatures. Using hierarchical linear modeling, I analyze how quotas influence the election of women from more than 300 racial, ethnic, and religious groups across 81 countries. I find that policies designed to promote the political representation of women and minority groups interact to produce diverse but predictable outcomes for minority women (p. 604).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. H1: Gender quotas will increase minority women’s representation in national legislatures, but to a lesser extent than for majority women.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. party gender \* majority
  - ii. Model 2 tests whether the effects of gender quotas on women’s political representation vary by majority/ minority status. The interaction terms suggest that both national and party gender quotas significantly increase majority women’s representation to a greater degree than for minority women, 4.9% and 7.0%, respectively, providing support for Hypothesis 1. Yet, also as expected, national gender quotas appear to benefit minority women to a greater extent than do party gender quotas. National gender quotas increase the legislative representation of women from minority groups by 1.7%, on average, whereas party gender quotas have no significant effects on minority women’s political representation (p. 612).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 7.01.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 2.20.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 328.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000293.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. hierarchical linear model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1054-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Evans.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Expertise and Scale of Conflict: Governments as Advocates in American Indian Politics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Although some Native American tribes have transformed their fortunes with highly profitable casinos, most continue to face stark disadvantages. Some tribal governments, despite limited opportunities prevail locally by cultivating policy and political expertise. This analysis demonstrates that such expertise can be developed, even when resources are scarce (p. 663).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Tribe with institutionalized government and developed economy.
    - ii. Table 3 presents analyses of tribal success or failure in the 529 interactions with county boards in my dataset. The three models show that all types of tribes with some sort of endowment were more successful than tribes with both less economic development and less government institutionalization; the effects are statistically significant. Consistently, tribes with both government institutionalization and economic development fared the best (p. 674).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.47.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.31.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 529
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000347.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1054-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gordon.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Politicizing Agency Spending Authority: Lessons from a Bush-era Scandal.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The fact that my central findings appear to stem from larger-thanexpected average PBS awards in prioritized districts, and not more awards to those districts, is consistent with the notion that a politically efficient allocation must take account of the fixed costs associated with expenditure vehicles (p. 730). (...) I now turn to my main results. Table 2 displays difference-in-differences estimates of the effect of the Political Affairs briefing on GSA contracting (p. 723).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main relationship.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. I find that vendors in prioritized Republican districts experienced unusually large new contract actions from the GSA's Public Buildings Service following the presentation relative to unmentioned districts, a discrepancy that disappeared once the Washington Post broke the story. Contracts supervised by the agency's Federal Acquisition Service, by contrast, were largely unresponsive to the briefing and media scrutiny. My findings suggest that the extent to which executives succeed in politicizing discretionary allocation decisions depends upon key features of the implementing agency's tasks and its informational environment.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Building contract dollars obligated: all defense.
  - ii. Turning to the building contracts, more pronounced and significant effects appear for defense districts. Vendors in Republican districts labeled vulnerable experienced contracts an estimated 272% larger than those in their unmentioned counterparts. The effect restricting the treatment to priority defense was slightly smaller (224%), but highly statistically significant ( $p = 0.002$ , one-tailed). The estimated effect of secondary defense status on public buildings obligations was larger still, but that effect is estimated with less precision ( $p = 0.12$ , one-tailed) (p. 724).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.314.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.699.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 830.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000438.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. difference-in-differences estimates.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1054-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Imai et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Unpacking the Black Box of Causality: Learning about Causal Mechanisms from Experimental and Observational Studies.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We make three contributions to improve research on causal mechanisms. First, we present a minimum set of assumptions required under standard designs of experimental and observational studies and develop a general algorithm for estimating causal mediation effects. Second, we provide a method for assessing the sensitivity of conclusions to potential violations of a key assumption. Third, we offer alternative research designs for identifying causal mechanisms under weaker assumptions. The proposed approach is illustrated using media framing experiments and incumbency advantage studies (p. 765).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. anxiety about immigration.
  - ii. For example, we find that on average the treatment increased the probability that a subject preferred less immigration by 0.105 (with a 95% confidence interval of [0.048, 0.170]) because of heightened anxiety. Because the total causal effect of the Hispanic/cost treatment was 0.195 ([0.067, 0.324]) and the direct effect was 0.090 ([−0.021, 0.209]), we can conclude that about 54% of the total effect was mediated through the anxiety mechanism. In contrast, the product-of-coefficients method overestimates the increase in the probability of preferring less immigration due to the anxiety pathway (0.347 as opposed to 0.105) (p. 776).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.105.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.061.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 280.
  - ii. Coder’s note: This number is from Table 1 (p. 970) of Brader, Valentino, and Suhay 2008.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 4.
  - ii. Coder's note: This number is from Table 1 (p. 970) of Brader, Valentino, and Suhay 2008.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 3.
  - ii. Coder's note: This is a replication of Brader, Valentino, and Suhay 2008.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000414.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1054-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Petrova.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Newspapers and Parties: How Advertising Revenues Created an Independent Press.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Throughout the article, I used advertising rate adjusted by circulation as the key independent variable (p. 804).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding of this article.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Using data on nineteenth-century American newspapers, I show that places with higher advertising revenues were likelier to have newspapers that were independent of political parties. Similar results hold when local advertising rates are instrumented by regulations on outdoor advertising and newspaper distribution. In addition, newly created newspapers were more likely to enter the market as independents in places with higher advertising rates. I also exploit the precise timing of major changes in advertising rates to identify how advertising revenues affected the entry of new newspapers. Finally, I demonstrate that economic development, and concomitant higher advertising revenue, is not the only reason that an independent press expands; political factors also played a role (p. 790).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. local circulation-adjusted advertising rate.
  - ii. Table 1 contains the results of the estimation of Equation (1). The significant coefficient for A in column (1) implies that a single-tandard deviation increase in the local profitability of advertising made local newspapers 2.4 percentage points (p.p.) more likely to be independent in a given year. This effect seems small, but if multiplied over time as local advertising rates grow, it can explain a significant part of the massive transformation of newspapers in the United States in 1870-1920 from mainly partisan to mainly independent (p. 796).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.0770.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0371.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?

- i. 24168.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1610.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000360.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 1599 counties and 6 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1054-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 105.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Boix.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Democracy, Development, and the International System.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The exercise yields three main findings: that development matters for democratization; that this relation seems to be causal; and that the size (and statistical significance) of the income effect partly varies over time and is particularly weaker during the postwar period.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. democracy (t-1).
  - ii. To test the effects of development on democracy, I first regress the level of democracy on income, employing the universe of sovereign countries from 1820 (that is, a time where there were hardly any democracies) to 2000 (Table 1, columns (1) to (3)). The estimation procedure is based on a standard pooled OLS regression in which the value of democracy is regressed on the lagged values of democracy and per capita income and includes a full set of country dummies (to control for country-specific traits) as well as year dummies (to capture any common shocks to all countries). (...) The coefficient of per capita income is statistically significant in the sample that includes all of the country-years of the two first waves of democratization (columns (1) through (3)) (p. 816).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.66.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.037.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2170.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 335.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055411000402.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects with country dummies, time dummies, and robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Charney and English.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Candidate Genes and Political Behavior.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We critically examine the candidate gene association study methodology by considering, as a representative example, the recent study by Fowler and Dawes according to which “two genes predict voter turnout.” In addition to demonstrating, on the basis of the data set employed by Fowler and Dawes, that two genes do not predict voter turnout, we consider a number of difficulties, both methodological and genetic, that beset the use of gene association studies, both candidate and genome-wide, in the social and behavioral sciences (p. 1).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. the interaction of 5-HTT and church attendance
  - ii. Accordingly, for our analysis, we randomly sampled one individual from each family ID to construct a subset of unrelated individuals. We did so 500 times to create 500 different subsets. We analyzed each of these subsets using logistic regression with FD’s controls and then averaged the 500 results to arrive at an estimate of the true odds ratio. The results are presented in Table 1, columns F-J. In brief, restricting analysis to unrelated individuals yields results that are not significant at the .05 level in any of the models (p. 10).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.13.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 0.025.
  - ii. Coder’s note: the p-value is 0.49.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1354.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 1.

ii. Coder's note: This is a replication of Fowler and Dawes 2008.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055411000554.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Freeman and Quinn.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Economic Origins of Democracy Reconsidered.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key results are embodied in the coefficients in rows 4-7 of Table 1. The coefficient in row 6 for Model 1.3 (GINI\*CAPITAL) is positive and statistically significant. This indicates that, for autocracies, the combination of a large Gini (more inequality) and larger value of CAPITAL (more financial openness) produces *a greater propensity* for democratization in the next five-year period (p. 69).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction between income inequality and financial openness
  - ii. The key results are embodied in the coefficients in rows 4-7 of Table 1. The coefficient in row 6 for Model 1.3 (GINI\*CAPITAL) is positive and statistically significant. This indicates that, for autocracies, the combination of a large Gini (more inequality) and larger value of CAPITAL (more financial openness) produces *a greater propensity* for democratization in the next five-year period (p. 69).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.002.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.001.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 175.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000505.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Scheve and Stasavage.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Democracy, War, and Wealth: Lessons from Two Centuries of Inheritance Taxation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our goal is to understand why, if inheritance taxes are often very old taxes, the implementation of inheritance tax rates significant enough to affect wealth inequality is a much more recent phenomenon. We hypothesize alternatively that significant taxation of inherited wealth depended on (1) the extension of the suffrage and (2) political conditions created by mass mobilization for war. Using a difference-in-differences framework for identification, we find little evidence for the suffrage hypothesis but very strong evidence for the mass mobilization hypothesis (p. 81).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. war mobilization.
  - ii. In contrast, the estimates in Table 2 are consistent with a substantively and statistically significant positive effect of warmobilization on the top rate of inheritance tax. Across all 10 specifications reported, the coefficient estimate for the variable War Mobilization t-1 is positive and statistically significant. In the fixed-effects specifications for the five-year panels, the coefficient estimates range between 18.468 and 23.017 with relatively small standard errors (pp. 93-4).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 23.017.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 6.197.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 544.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 56.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000517.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 19 country codes and for 37 time periods.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Canes-Wrone and Park.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Electoral Business Cycles in OECD Countries.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We have therefore conducted the tests of Tables 2 and 3 excluding Norway, and all of the main findings hold (p. 113).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the relationship.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We develop a theory that predicts that a substantial portion of the economy experiences a real decline in the preelection period if the election is associated with sufficient policy uncertainty. In particular, policy uncertainty induces private actors to postpone investments with high costs of reversal. The resulting declines, which are called reverse electoral business cycles, require

sufficient levels of polarization between major parties and electoral competitiveness. To test these predictions, we examine quarterly data on private fixed investment in ten OECD countries between 1975 and 2006. The results show that reverse electoral business cycles exist and as expected, depend on electoral competitiveness and partisan polarization. Moreover, simply by removing private fixed investment from gross domestic product, we uncover evidence of opportunistic cycles (p. 103).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. the interaction between above average polarization and preelection quarter.
  - ii. Consider first the results regarding the Polarization Prediction. Regardless of the specification, the coefficient on the interaction between the preelection quarter and above average polarization is significantly negative ( $p < .05$ , two-tailed). If polarization is higher than average, private fixed investment growth drops between two and three percentage points in the quarter before the election. In comparison, the coefficient on the interaction between below-average polarization and the preelection quarter is not significant at any conventional level. As expected, a preelection decline in irreversible investment exists but only when the parties hold sufficiently disparate positions (p. 113).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -2.590.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.029.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 936.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 45.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000529.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 10 countries and 32 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ahmad.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Perils of Unearned Foreign Income: Aid, Remittances, and Government Survival.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The core finding that aid and remittances lower the probability of government turnover in more autocratic countries is robust to a number of specification checks (outliers, omitted variables, exclusion of fixed effects) (p. 156).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main model.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Unearned foreign income received in more autocratic countries reduces the likelihood of government turnover, regime collapse, and outbreaks of major political discontent. To allay potential concerns with endogeneity, I harness a natural experiment of oil price-driven aid and remittance flows to poor, non-oil producing Muslim autocracies. The instrumental variables results confirm the baseline finding that authoritarian governments can harness unearned foreign income to prolong their rule. Finally, I provide evidence of the underlying causal mechanisms that governments in autocracies use aid and remittances inflows to reduce their expenditures on welfare goods to fund patronage (p. 146).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction between autocracy and aid and remittances
    - ii. Table 6 provides strong evidence supporting the relationship between aid, unearned foreign income, and autocracy given by Equation (8). Controlling for a country’s underlying level of autocracy and average income, the effect of aid raises a government’s provision of welfare goods. The interaction of autocracy and unearned foreign income has a negative ( $=-7.11$ ) and statistically significant effect on a government’s allocation of welfare. This negative effect implies that unearned foreign income received in more autocratic polities has a greater effect in reducing a government’s share of expenditures on welfare payments (p. 163).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 6.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -7.105.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 3.708.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 315.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055411000475.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Stone Sweet and Brunell.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The European Court of Justice, State Noncompliance, and the Politics of Override.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. On the basis of analysis of the same data, we demonstrate that the threat of override is not credible and that the legal system is activated, rather than paralyzed, by noncompliance. Moreover, when member state governments did move to nullify the effects of controversial ECJ rulings, they failed to constrain the court, which continued down paths cleared by the prior rulings. Finally, in a head-to-head showdown between intergovernmentalism and neofunctionalism, the latter wins in a landslide (p. 204).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Commission plaintiff, member states plaintiff.
  - ii. The commission and the MSGs may take one of three different positions: in favor of the plaintiff, in favor of the defendant, or remaining neutral. Because there are nine possible combinations, we created a series of dummy variables for eight of these nine combinations (the excluded category containing those cases on which both the commission and the MSGs are neutral toward the preferred disposition of the case). For a neofunctionalist-based approach to prevail, the coefficients must take on positive values when the commission favors the plaintiff (the dependent variable takes on the value of 1 when the ECJ finds in favor of the plaintiff, and 0 when it finds for the defendant), and negative values when the commission favors the defendant. As Table 1 shows, both conditions are met (p. 211).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.131.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.138.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2048.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 2.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000019.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1061-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carruba et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Understanding the Role of the European Court of Justice in European Integration.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We respectfully disagree with Stone Sweet and Brunell regarding both their conclusions about our theoretical arguments and what the empirical evidence demonstrates. We use this response to clarify our argument and to draw a clearer contrast between our and their perspective on the role the ECJ plays in European integration. Finally, we reevaluate their neofunctionalist hypotheses. Ultimately, we do not find support in the data for Stone Sweet and Brunell’s empirical claims (p. 214).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Net weighted observations for plaintiff.
  - ii. We make two points. First, in CGH (2008), our operationalization of government observations followed the logic of our theories. We measured the impact of both MSG support and opposition to litigant governments in the “net weighted observations for the plaintiff” and in the unweighted net measure used in the supplemental analyses presented in the Appendix of CGH (2008).<sup>12</sup> Thus, we captured net support for a particular litigant’s position. The more net support for a position, the more credible the threat to a ruling against that position, and therefore the more likely the court is to defer to that position (p. 218).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.18.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.33.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 3176.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 2.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055412000020.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Blaydes and Linzer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Elite Competition, Religiosity, and Anti-Americanism in the Islamic World.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The intensity of political competition along religious-secular lines – the key explanatory variable that we propose – explains a substantively large amount of the cross-country variation in anti-American sentiment across the Islamic world (p. 240).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Reformer-Islamist struggle.
  - ii. At the country level, the effect of secular– Islamist conflict on levels of anti-Americanism is even more pronounced. Anti-Americanism is much more widespread in countries with higher perceived levels of struggle between secular and Islamist elites, as well as in countries with lower overall levels of religiosity among the Muslim population (Figure 2) (p. 234).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.52.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.21.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 21.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 4.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
- i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000135.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. hierarchical linear model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Woodberry.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Missionary Roots of Liberal Democracy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Statistically, the historic prevalence of Protestant missionaries explains about half the variation in democracy in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania and removes the impact of most variables that dominate current statistical research about democracy. The association between Protestant missions and democracy is consistent in different continents and subsamples, and it is robust to more than 50 controls and to instrumental variable analyses (p. 244).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Years exposure to Protestant missions.
    - ii. Model 2 adds three variables related to Protestant missions, and all three strongly predict democracy. This consistent association strengthens the plausibility of causality. Each variable comes from different sources and is unlikely to share measurement error. Reverse causation is also unlikely given the dearth of democracy in the sample before 1923 (p. 259).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.13.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.05.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 142.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 16.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000093.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Franck and Rainer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does the Leader's Ethnicity Matter? Ethnic Favoritism, Education, and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the next subsection, we discuss the main findings of this historical review (p. 311).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. CoethnicLeaderest is our main independent variable: It measures for all the members of ethnic cluster  $e$  in survey  $s$  born in year  $t$  the share of years when they were aged 6 to 13 that coincided with the rule of a leader who belonged to their ethnic cluster (p. 300).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our results indicate that the effects of ethnic favoritism are large and widespread, thus providing support for ethnicity-based explanations of Africa's underdevelopment. We also conduct a cross-country analysis of ethnic favoritism in Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism is less prevalent in countries with one dominant religion. In addition, our evidence suggests that stronger fiscal capacity may have enabled African leaders to provide more ethnic favors in education but not in infant mortality. Finally, political factors, linguistic differences, and patterns of ethnic segregation are found to be poor predictors of ethnic favoritism (p. 294).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. coethnic leader.
  - ii. In Table 1 we estimate the average effect of ethnic favoritism on primary school attendance [column (1)], primary school completion [column (2)] and infant mortality [column (3)] in our sample of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism has a statistically significant impact on all these outcomes (p. 301).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.0225.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0048.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1133245.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. missing information.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000172.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for survey-year of birth, survey-ethnic cluster, and survey-ethnic cluster specific time trends; no information of the number of clusters.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Franck and Rainer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does the Leader's Ethnicity Matter? Ethnic Favoritism, Education, and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the next subsection, we discuss the main findings of this historical review (p. 311).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. CoethnicLeaderest is our main independent variable: It measures for all the members of ethnic cluster  $e$  in survey  $s$  born in year  $t$  the share of years when they were aged 6 to 13 that coincided with the rule of a leader who belonged to their ethnic cluster (p. 300).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our results indicate that the effects of ethnic favoritism are large and widespread, thus providing support for ethnicity-based explanations of Africa's underdevelopment. We also conduct a cross-country analysis of ethnic favoritism in Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism is less prevalent in countries with one dominant religion. In addition, our evidence suggests that stronger fiscal capacity may have enabled African leaders to provide more ethnic favors in education but not in infant mortality. Finally, political factors, linguistic differences, and patterns of ethnic segregation are found to be poor predictors of ethnic favoritism (p. 294).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. coethnic leader.
  - ii. In Table 1 we estimate the average effect of ethnic favoritism on primary school attendance [column (1)], primary school completion [column (2)] and infant mortality [column (3)] in our sample of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism has a statistically significant impact on all these outcomes (p. 301).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.0180.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0058.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 919613.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. missing information.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 2.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000172.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for survey-year of birth, survey-ethnic cluster, and survey-ethnic cluster specific time trends; no information of the number of clusters.

Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS  
Article ID: APSR1062-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Franck and Rainer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does the Leader's Ethnicity Matter? Ethnic Favoritism, Education, and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the next subsection, we discuss the main findings of this historical review (p. 311).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. CoethnicLeaderest is our main independent variable: It measures for all the members of ethnic cluster  $e$  in survey  $s$  born in year  $t$  the share of years when they were aged 6 to 13 that coincided with the rule of a leader who belonged to their ethnic cluster (p. 300).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our results indicate that the effects of ethnic favoritism are large and widespread, thus providing support for ethnicity-based explanations of Africa's underdevelopment. We also conduct a cross-country analysis of ethnic favoritism in Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism is less prevalent in countries with one dominant religion. In addition, our evidence suggests that stronger fiscal capacity may have enabled African leaders to provide more ethnic favors in education but not in infant mortality. Finally, political factors, linguistic differences, and patterns of ethnic segregation are found to be poor predictors of ethnic favoritism (p. 294).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. coethnic leader.
  - ii. In Table 1 we estimate the average effect of ethnic favoritism on primary school attendance [column (1)], primary school completion [column (2)] and infant mortality [column (3)] in our sample of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. We find that ethnic favoritism has a statistically significant impact on all these outcomes (p. 301).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.0037.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0016.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1173710.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. missing information.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 3.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000172.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for survey-year of birth, survey-ethnic cluster, and survey-ethnic cluster specific time trends; no information of the number of clusters.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Weeks.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Strongmen and Straw Men: Authoritarian Regimes and the Initiation of International Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The findings indicate that, despite the conventional focus on differences between democracies and nondemocracies, substantial variation in conflict initiation occurs among authoritarian regimes. Moreover, civilian regimes with powerful elite audiences are no more belligerent overall than democracies (p. 326).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Machine.
  - ii. The results support these predictions. The crosssectional results are shown in Columns 1 and 2 of Table 1. I begin by estimating an extremely parsimonious model in which the only control variables other than regime type are each side’s raw military capabilities and major power status, both of which affect a regime’s ability to project power. In these models, as well as the subsequent model that controls for additional covariates, the coefficients on junta, boss, and strongman are positive and significant at the .05 level or greater. Machines, in contrast, are not more likely to initiate conflicts than democracies; indeed in the crosssectional model controlling for the full set of covariates, machines are slightly less likely to initiate conflicts than democracies, although this result does not hold in all of the analyses (pp. 338-9).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.166.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.1.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 901540.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 13.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055412000111.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kriner and Reeves.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Influence of Federal Spending on Presidential Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our independent variable of interest is the percentage change in federal grant spending in a county over the year preceding the presidential election contest. We operationalize the dependent variable as the change in two-party vote share in a county for several reasons (p. 351). (...) Measures of federal grant spending, our key independent variable, come from the Consolidated Federal Funds Reports (CFFR) (p. 352).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. percentage change in grants.
    - ii. The first column in Table 1 presents the bivariate results for our base model of all counties in all presidential elections from 1988 to 2008. Consistent with our theory that voters will reward presidents for increases in federal largesse in their local communities, the coefficient for the change in federal grant spending in the county is positive and highly statistically significant (p. 354).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.860.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.117.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 18464.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3116.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000159.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 3109 counties and 7 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Rehm et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Insecure Alliances: Risk, Inequality, and Support for the Welfare State.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our key independent variable is the correlation of household income and the risk of unemployment within a nation: The more correlated the two are, the more contested unemployment insurance will be (p. 394).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the correlation of income and risk.
    - ii. Our argument is about the distribution of risk, not its level. Although a higher level of risk raises the value of social insurance to some citizens, it also raises the average cost. The net effect is therefore ambiguous. Despite this ambiguity, however, controlling for levels of risk makes sense, and Models 2 in Table 3 all include economy-wide unemployment as a control. As Model 2 shows, the correlation between risk levels and public support is positive (Blekesaune and Quadagno 2003) (p. 397).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.663.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.152.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 13.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000147.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Battaglini et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Legislative Bargaining and the Dynamics of Public Investment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, we notice that adding these new variables does not change the main result from Table 5: The coefficients on EU(status quo) and EU(proposal) still have the correct (opposite) signs, are not significantly different from each other, and are highly significant (p. 421).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the rule 3-(c) to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We show that the efficiency of the public policy is increasing in  $q$  because higher  $q$  leads to higher investment in the public good and less pork. We examine the theoretical equilibrium predictions by conducting a laboratory experiment with five-person committees that compares three alternative voting rules: unanimity ( $q=5$ ), majority ( $q=3$ ), and dictatorship ( $q=1$ ) (p. 407).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. D vs. U.
  - ii. According to t-tests, the average stock of public good is significantly lower in D than in U in every single period. This difference is statistically significant at the 1% level ( $p\text{-value} < 0.01$ ) in every period. The stock of public good is larger in M than in D and larger in U than in M in every single period. These differences are statistically significant for periods 1 through 6. The lack of statistical significance for the later rounds is due to the small sample size for the M treatment. Not only are the differences statistically significant but they are also large in magnitude. The median stock of public good is two times greater in the U treatment than in the D treatment, averaged across all 13 rounds for which we have data (20.1 in D vs. 31.7 in M vs. 39.8 in U). The differences between the three voting rules are relatively small in the initial round, but they increase sharply as more rounds are played. By round 10, the differences are very large (12.5 vs. 30.3 vs. 63.1) (p. 415).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 9 and 10 (online appendix).
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 36.6 (10th round: U (58.75)-D (22.15)).
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. 3.12.

- ii. Coder's note: calculated from the information that  $n=18$  and p-value is 0.0059.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 18.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000160.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. see online appendix; corrigendum in APSR 106 (4).

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1062-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Druckman et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. A Source of Bias in Public Opinion Stability.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our results dramatically deviate from extant understandings of over-time communication effects. Allowing individuals to choose information themselves—a common situation on many political issues—leads to the preeminence of early frames and the rejection of later frames. Instead of opinion decay, we find dogmatic adherence to opinions formed in response to the first frame to which participants were exposed (i.e., staunch opinion stability). The effects match those that occur when early frames are repeated multiple times. The results suggest that opinion stability may often reflect biased information seeking (p. 430).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. t1 Pro-t4 Con Information choice.
  - ii. In Table 3, we present a regression of t4 effectiveness on a dummy variable for each experimental condition, excluding the control group. The results show that in every case where individuals received a single directional t1 frame and were in a repetition or information search condition, they evaluated the t4 frame as significantly less effective (than the control group) (p. 441).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.50.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.22.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 541.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000123.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hariri.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Autocratic Legacy of Early Statehood.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. From the State Antiquity Index, I constructed the main independent variable, early state development, as the index value up to the year 1500 (p. 475).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Early state development.
  - ii. The model in column (6) includes population density in 1500. Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson et al. (2002) found that territories with relatively high population densities in 1500 are less economically developed today because they experienced an extractive form of colonial rule. Although early state development and early population density are clearly related, the specification is not gravely plagued by collinearity. As shown, the coefficient on early state development remains sizable and significant while population density is indistinguishable from zero (p. 479).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -4.44.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 2.12.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 107.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 7.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055412000238.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Karpowitz et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Gender Inequality in Deliberative Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We test this hypothesis and various alternatives, using experimental data with many groups and links between individuals?attitudes and speech.We find a substantial gender gap in voice and authority, but as hypothesized, it disappears under unanimous rule and few women, or under majority rule and many women. Deliberative design can avoid inequality by fitting institutional procedure to the social context of the situation (p. 533).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Number of women.
  - ii. In Table 5, we test our interaction hypothesis using the same group-level OLS models we used to test the Gender Gap in Speech Participation, this time with the Gender Gap in Influence as the dependent variable (the average number of influence votes in the group for men minus the average number of votes in the group for women, scaled -4 to 4). Model 1 tests our hypothesized interaction effect, and Model 2 adds controls for alternative explanations. The results offer evidence that the gap in influence narrows as the number of women increases under majority rule, in line with both our hypothesis and the gender role hypothesis, but expands significantly in groups with more women under unanimous rule (p. 542).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.364.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.195.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 64.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000329.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. controls for outlier and location, which are dummy variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Htun and Weldon.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Civic Origins of Progressive Policy Change: Combating Violence against Women in Global Perspective, 1975-2005.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using an original dataset of social movements and VAW policies in 70 countries over four decades, we show that feminist mobilization in civil society – not intra-legislative political phenomena such as leftist parties or women in government or economic factors like national wealth – accounts for variation in policy development. In addition, we demonstrate that autonomous movements produce an enduring impact on VAW policy through the institutionalization of feminist ideas in international norms (p. 548).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Strong autonomous feminist movement.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results of analysis of the pooled data across all cross-sections. Table 2 presents analyses of the individual cross-sections in particular years. **Strong Autonomous Feminist Movement.** As expected in Hypothesis 1, analysis of the panel data presented in Tables 1 and 2 shows that a strong, autonomous feminist movement is both substantively and statistically significant as a predictor of government action to redress violence against women across all models (in Model 8 it is significant as part of an interaction term) (p. 560).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.61.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.2.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 236.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000226.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. linear cross-sectional time-series.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0334.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00317.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38102.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0165.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00279.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38322.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0424.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00456.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38346.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 3.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0204.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00327.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38283.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 4.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0294.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00443.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38166.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 5.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0143.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00221.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38215.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 6.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bateson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crime Victimization and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. These questions are the basis for this article’s key independent variable: reported crime victimization (Victim) (p. 573). (...) Reported crime victimization within the past 12 months is the key independent variable, and all the regressions include the same control variables and specifications as described in Equation (1) and Table 4 (p. 579).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. crime victimization in Latin America and Caribbean.
    - ii. Table 4 reports the victimization coefficients from ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions for each region. In a strikingly consistent finding, the coefficients on victimization are all positive and statistically significant (p. 575).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0172.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00344.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 38177.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 7.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000299.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 24 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Shami.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Collective Action, Clientelism, and Connectivity.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a natural experiment found in the construction of a motorway, the article finds that clientelist relationships do not, in and by themselves, block peasant collective action. Rather, it is the interaction between clientelism and isolation that empowers patrons to block community-based projects (p. 588).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Household resides in an isolated landlord-dominated village.
    - ii. Tables 5 and 5a show that households in isolated landlord-dominated villages have a 17% (0.03+0.01-.21) lower chance of engaging in collective action when compared to those living in connected peasant-based villages. This result is significant at the 5% level (p. 604).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 5.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.21.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.1.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 383.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 7.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055412000251.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carrubba and Clark.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Rule Creation in a Political Hierarchy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, we develop and test a principalagent model of law (rule) creation in a judicial hierarchy. The model yields new insights about the relationship among various features of the judicial hierarchy that run against many existing perceptions. For example, we find a non-monotonic relationship between the divergence in upper and lower court preferences over rules and the likelihood of review and reversal by the Supreme Court. The empirical evidence supports these derived relationships (p. 622).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. ideological distance between the Supreme Court and the lower court.
    - ii. Our empirical analysis results are consistent with our theoretical predictions. Consider the review parameters (the  $\beta$ 's). The negative estimate of  $\beta_1$  and the positive estimate of  $\beta_2$  indicate that the probability of review is a non-monotonic function of distance<sub>*i*</sub>; as expected, the probability of review initially decreases and then increases as the courts become more ideologically divergent (p. 636).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -1.4.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.7.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 7166.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541200024X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carrubba and Clark.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Rule Creation in a Political Hierarchy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, we develop and test a principalagent model of law (rule) creation in a judicial hierarchy. The model yields new insights about the relationship among various features of the judicial hierarchy that run against many existing perceptions. For example, we find a non-monotonic relationship between the divergence in upper and lower court preferences over rules and the likelihood of review and reversal by the Supreme Court. The empirical evidence supports these derived relationships (p. 622).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. ideological distance between the Supreme Court and the lower court.
    - ii. Consider next our estimates of the reversal parameters (the  $\gamma$ 's). Again, we find support for our hypothesis: The positive estimated coefficient associated with distance<sub>i</sub> and the negative estimated coefficient associated with distance<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup> together indicate a pattern whereby the probability of reversal initially increases as the courts become more divergent and then decreases (p. 636).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.9.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.3.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 7166.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541200024X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1063-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kayser and Peress.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Benchmarking across Borders: Electoral Accountability and the Necessity of Comparison.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We present evidence that economic news is “pre-benchmarked,” suggesting one possible mechanism for our main finding (p. 663). (...) Our main results are not altered—we find strong evidence for benchmarking (p. 669). (...) As we can see, the main results of the article are robust to increasing the number of controls we include in the model. The coefficients on the economic variables do not change much in magnitude, and their statistical significance is not affected (p. 679).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main independent variables are growth in real GDP, unemployment rate, and versions of these variables decomposed into local and global components (p. 667).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Growth.
  - ii. Table 1 adds more variables and explores this relationship further. Column (1) employs nondecomposed growth and unemployment as independent variables to replicate a common economic voting model without benchmarking. The results, in line with expectations from the literature, indicate that growth increases and unemployment decreases the vote share of the leader’s party, although the coefficient for unemployment is not statistically significant (p. 668).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.604.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.267.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 213.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055412000275.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Wright.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Unemployment and the Democratic Electoral Advantage.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Other things being equal, higher unemployment increases the vote shares of Democratic candidates. The effect is greatest when Republicans are the incumbent party, but Democrats benefit from unemployment even when they are in control. The explanation for these findings is that unemployment is a partisan issue for voters, not a valence issue, and that the Democratic Party “owns” unemployment. When unemployment is high or rising, Democratic candidates can successfully convince voters that they are the party best able to solve the problem (p. 685).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. unemployment rate.
  - ii. In general, the positive and significant sign of the October county-level unemployment coefficient indicates quite clearly that higher county-level unemployment favors candidates of the Democratic Party. Other things being equal, the higher the county-level unemployment rate in October of the presidential election year, the higher the county-level percentage of the two-party vote for the Democratic candidate (p. 694).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.176.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.086.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 12444.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 61.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000330.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 4 election years and states.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Grimmer et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. How Words and Money Cultivate a Personal Vote: The Effect of Legislator Credit Claiming on Constituent Credit Allocation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. But contrary to expectations from other studies, constituents are more responsive to the total number of messages sent rather than the amount claimed. Our results have broad implications for political representation, the personal vote, and the study of U.S. Congressional elections (p. 703).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Five messages \$176,000.
  - ii. In this condition subjects received messages from legislators claiming credit for 100 times the money as the amount claimed in the small award, high frequency condition. This pattern is replicated when subjects were asked to assess their representative’s effectiveness at passing legislation that benefits the district. The right-hand column in Table 5 shows that small award, high frequency subjects evaluated their representative’s legislative effectiveness substantially higher than subjects assigned to the large award, low frequency condition (0.30 unit increase, 95% confidence interval [0.03, 0.56]).(p. 714).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 4.72.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.1.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 462.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
  - ii. If not, leave blank.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Sources of Bias in Retrospective Decision Making: Experimental Evidence on Voters' Limitations in Controlling Incumbents.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Nonetheless, our key results are an important contribution: Citizens deviate from optimal retrospection even in an experimental setting that promotes optimal retrospective behavior without distractions or confounders (p. 739).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction between InformedLater and overall performance.
    - ii. Theoretically, however, we are more interested in whether the effect of the average and end-round performance varies with when a participant became aware of the upcoming election. In this specification, these coefficients are in the predicted direction but not statistically significant. The coefficient ( $b_4$ ) on the interaction between InformedLater and overall performance is -0.047, but is not statistically significant ( $p < .30$ , one-tailed) (p. 729).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.047.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.089.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 623.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000391
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Sources of Bias in Retrospective Decision Making: Experimental Evidence on Voters' Limitations in Controlling Incumbents.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Nonetheless, our key results are an important contribution: Citizens deviate from optimal retrospection even in an experimental setting that promotes optimal retrospective behavior without distractions or confounders (p. 739).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction between InformedLater and overall performance.
    - ii. In all six models in Table 2, the coefficients are in the predicted direction—the hedonic prime seems to increase the weight given to later round performance and decrease the weight given to overall average performance—but indications of statistical significance are mixed. Per the column (1) and (4) specifications, for example, the hedonic prime decreases the effect of whether the cumulative average is above 1200 by about half, with a one-sided p-value less than .10 in column (1) and .09 in column (4) (p. 736).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.105.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.081.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1024.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000391
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Brollo and Nannicini.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Tying Your Enemy's Hands in Close Races: The Politics of Federal Transfers in Brazil.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We identify the effect of political alignment on federal transfers to municipal governments in Brazil, and find that – in preelection years – municipalities in which the mayor is affiliated with the coalition (and especially with the political party) of the Brazilian president receive approximately one-third larger discretionary transfers for infrastructures (p. 742).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. President’s coalition (last two-year transfers; spline polynomial)
    - ii. In the two-candidate sample (panel A), according to the baseline estimation with spline polynomial, being affiliated with the coalition of the president increases per-capita infrastructure transfers by approximately 36.9% (pp. 751-2).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 6.789.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 3.095.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 5723.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 15.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000433.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. the list of control variables is depicted in Table 1.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Brollo and Nannicini.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Tying Your Enemy's Hands in Close Races: The Politics of Federal Transfers in Brazil.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We identify the effect of political alignment on federal transfers to municipal governments in Brazil, and find that – in preelection years – municipalities in which the mayor is affiliated with the coalition (and especially with the political party) of the Brazilian president receive approximately one-third larger discretionary transfers for infrastructures (p. 742).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. President’s coalition (first two-year transfers; spline polynomial)
    - ii. Table 4 also confirms that no effect exists of political alignment on the infrastructure transfers received in the first two years of the municipal term. Consistent with the aggregate evidence discussed in the section devoted to the data description, no evidence exists of opportunistic transfers in proximity to federal elections (pp. 751-2).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -1.756.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 4.442.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 5606.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 15.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000433.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. the list of control variables is depicted in Table 1.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Malesky, Schuler and Tran.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Adverse Effects of Sunshine: A Field Experiment on Legislative Transparency in an Authoritarian Assembly.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Such interventions, however, are at odds with an emerging literature that argues that authoritarian parliaments primarily serve the role of co-optation and limited power sharing, where complaints can be raised in a manner that does not threaten regime stability. We argue that under these conditions, transparency may have perverse effects, and we test this theory with a randomized experiment on delegate behavior in query sessions in Vietnam, a single-party authoritarian regime. We find no evidence of a direct effect of the transparency treatment on delegate performance; however, further analysis reveals that delegates subjected to high treatment intensity demonstrate

robust evidence of curtailed participation and damaged reelection prospects. These results make us cautious about the export of transparency without electoral sanctioning (p. 762).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Treated: transparency.
  - ii. The coefficient on Model 1 for each dependent variable shows the average effect of this treatment, taking into account the diverse responses of the delegates. In sum, the general equilibrium effect of the transparency treatment is strongly negative (p. 780).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 7.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.095.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.052.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 461.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000408.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1064-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 106.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Jha and Wilkinson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Does Combat Experience Foster Organizational Skill? Evidence from Ethnic Cleansing during the Partition of South Asia.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We will then provide an intuitive theoretical framework, and present the empirical strategy and the main results. Following further tests and robustness checks, we will compare the effect of combat experience on ethnic cleansing and explicit violence in a single area: the Punjab (p. 886).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. During the Partition of South Asia, we find that ethnically mixed districts whose veterans were exposed to greater combat exhibited greater co-ethnic immigration and minority ethnic cleansing, with minority out-migration achieved with lower loss-of-life. Further, where ethnic groups had been in complementary economic roles or the minority received greater combat experience, there was less ethnic cleansing (p. 883).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. average combat months, 1940-45.
  - ii. Table 4 (Cols 1–3) examines the determinants of the change in the proportion of religious minorities in 1951. Districts that raised units with an extra month of average combat experience in World War II reduced the proportion of religious minorities in their population in 1951 by around 1.38 percentage points, comparing districts across provinces (Col 1), and close to 0.72 percentage points on average, comparing districts within the same province (Cols 2 and 3) (p. 894).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.375.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.445.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 284.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 15.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S000305541200041X.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1071-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Blaydes and Chaney.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Feudal Revolution and Europe's Rise: Political Divergence of the Christian West and the Muslim World before 1500 CE.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that forms of executive constraint that emerged under feudal institutions in Western Europe were associated with increased political stability and find empirical support for this argument (p. 16).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of century dummy variable and the percentage of a polity’s landmass that belonged to the Carolingian Empire in the year 800 CE.
    - ii. We provide our estimates of  $\hat{\alpha}_c$  in column (1) of Table 2. These estimates show that during the first two complete centuries following the reign of Charlemagne, rulers in the successor polities of the Carolingian Empire remained in power for longer than other rulers in Western Europe. Around the year 1100 CE, however, durations converge across Western Europe. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that the increase in ruler stability originated within the boundaries of the Carolingian Empire spreading to the rest of Western Europe by approximately 1100 CE (p. 26-7).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 9.30.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 4.06.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1272.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000561.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1071-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Margalit.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Explaining Social Policy Preferences: Evidence from the Great Recession.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding of the analysis is that voters’ preferences regarding welfare policy are strongly affected by changes in their own economic circumstances. In particular, the loss of employment is found to have a major effect, increasing the average probability of support for greater welfare spending by between 22 and 25 percentage points (p. 81).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. lost job.
    - ii. Table 3 presents the results of this estimation. The specification presented in the first column estimates the impact of a loss of a job on the probability of support for increased welfare assistance. It indicates that an individual who recently lost a job is expected to experience, on average, a shift equivalent to about 9.5 points (on a 100 point scale) from their prior stance in the direction of greater support for welfare spending (p. 90).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.095.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.025.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 4584.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 14.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000603.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for survey years: 4 surveys.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1071-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Margalit.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Explaining Social Policy Preferences: Evidence from the Great Recession.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding of the analysis is that voters’ preferences regarding welfare policy are strongly affected by changes in their own economic circumstances. In particular, the loss of employment is found to have a major effect, increasing the average probability of support for greater welfare spending by between 22 and 25 percentage points (p. 81).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. lost job.
  - ii. Table 4 presents the estimated marginal effects.<sup>31</sup> The results reveal empirical patterns similar to those obtained from the previous estimation. Most notably, the loss of a job is again associated with a sizable and statistically significant effect: an increase of about 24 percentage points in the likelihood of becoming a supporter of greater welfare spending (p. 91).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.239.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.073.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 4584.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000603.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for survey years: 4 surveys.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1071-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hainmueller and Hangartner.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Gets a Swiss Passport? A Natural Experiment in Immigrant Discrimination.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We conducted various additional checks that further support the robustness of our main findings (results are reported in Appendix B) (p. 176). (...) Hence, our main findings may generalize to the country as a whole, or at least to the German-speaking regions (p. 185).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We show that naturalization decisions vary dramatically with immigrants' attributes, which we collect from official applicant descriptions that voters received before each referendum. Country of origin determines naturalization success more than any other applicant characteristic, including language skills, integration status, and economic credential (p. 159).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. country of origin: (former) Yugoslavia.
  - ii. Model 1 in Table 3 presents the regression results. To facilitate the interpretation, Figure 2 plots the marginal effects with 95% confidence intervals. The applicant's country of origin has the most important impact on the outcome of naturalization referendums. Holding other characteristics constant, the proportion of "no" votes for applicants from (the former) Yugoslavia is about 15 percentage points higher (t value > 14.5) than for observably similar applicants from richer northern and western European countries (the reference category) (p. 170).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 14.59.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.00.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2429.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 75.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000494.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for municipalities: 44 municipalities.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1071-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Press et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Atomic Aversion: Experimental Evidence on Taboos, Traditions, and the Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that the public has only a weak aversion to using nuclear weapons and that this aversion has few characteristics of an “unthinkable” behavior or taboo. Instead, public attitudes about whether to use nuclear weapons are driven largely by consequentialist considerations of military utility (p. 188).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. approve of nuclear strike.
    - ii. Figure 1b shows the fraction of respondents who said they would “approve” of the nuclear option. Even though nuclear weapons promised no additional increment of effectiveness in this scenario and even though 80% of respondents preferred the conventional option, roughly half of respondents said they would approve of a U.S. nuclear strike in this situation. Indeed, there was no statistically significant difference between the number of subjects who approved of using nuclear weapons and the number who disapproved (p. 197).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Figure 1B.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 47.9.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 157.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000597.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Record any relevant information, including: identifying models which are not a simple regression; which elements above are missing in the article; if there is a corrigendum of the article; etc.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Pierskalla and Hollenbach.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Technology and Collective Action: The Effect of Cell Phone Coverage on Political Violence in Africa.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using log transformed population counts instead of the original counts has no implication for the effect of population on conflict, but does weaken our main findings for cell phone coverage somewhat (p. 214). (...) Overall, our matching-based estimates are very similar in magnitude to our original estimates and confirm the main finding (p. 218).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) and the 3-(c) rules to figure out the main relationship.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main independent variable of interest is generated in a similar manner. For each grid cell an indicator for cell phone coverage is created that takes the value of 1 if cell phone coverage existed in 2007 and 0 otherwise (p. 213).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. In this paper, we investigate the impact of cell phone technology on violent collective action. We contend that the availability of cell phones as a communication technology allows political groups to overcome collective action problems more easily and improve ingroup cooperation, and coordination. Utilizing novel, spatially disaggregated data on cell phone coverage and the location of organized violent events in Africa, we are able to show that the availability of cell phone coverage significantly and substantially increases the probability of violent conflict (p. 207).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. cell phone coverage.
  - ii. Across all models which include our measure of cell phone coverage, the cell phone coverage indicator is estimated to increase the probability of conflict and is precisely estimated—statistically significant below the 1% or even the 0.1% level. Even when controlling for the country level of cell phone coverage and only exploiting within country variation, as in the mixed effects logit model, or including country fixed effects, we always find a clear positive effect (p. 216).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.39.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. 2.798.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 9343.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000075.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Reynolds.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Representation and Rights: The Impact of LGBT Legislators in Comparative Perspective.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article draws on that literature and extends the analysis to LGBT communities. It finds that the presence of even a small number of openly gay legislators is associated significantly with the future passage of enhanced gay rights, even after including controls for social values, democracy, government ideology, and electoral system design (p. 259).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. presence of an LGBT MP: 2011
    - ii. In all specifications (bar one) and time periods, having open gay, lesbian, bisexual, and/or transgender MPs is statistically significant and powerful in explaining the variation in national law on sexual orientation issues. This remains true when one controls for other plausible explanations (p. 268).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.687.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.471.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 66.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000051.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Petersen and Aarøe.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Politics in the Mind's Eye: Imagination as a Link between Social and Political Cognition.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Having established our key independent variable (i.e., the S-IM scale) and our individual differences approach to studying how decoupled cognition shapes public opinion, we then investigated how these differences influence the use of social cognition during political opinion formation (p. 279).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of laziness and imagination.
    - ii. As can be observed from the findings in Table 2, the predictions were generally supported in both the United States and Denmark. In the United States, feelings of anger toward welfare recipients were driven by a highly significant two-way interaction between individual differences in imagination and the stereotype that welfare recipients are lazy ( $b=0.56$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). As imagination increases, perceiving welfare recipients as lazy (equaling a high score on the stereotype measure) generates higher levels of anger (p. 283).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.56.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.17.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1009.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000026.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Petersen and Aarøe.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Politics in the Mind's Eye: Imagination as a Link between Social and Political Cognition.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Having established our key independent variable (i.e., the S-IM scale) and our individual differences approach to studying how decoupled cognition shapes public opinion, we then investigated how these differences influence the use of social cognition during political opinion formation (p. 279).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of laziness and imagination.
    - ii. In the case of compassion, the prediction was supported at conventional levels of significance in both the United States ( $b = -0.34$ ,  $p = 0.023$ ) and Denmark ( $b = -0.47$ ,  $p = 0.023$ ). Thus, among people high in imagination, the stereotype that welfare recipients are making an effort (equaling a low score on the stereotype measure) leads to greater levels of compassion in both the United States and Denmark. (p. 283).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.34.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.15.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1009.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000026.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Petersen and Aarøe.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Politics in the Mind's Eye: Imagination as a Link between Social and Political Cognition.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Having established our key independent variable (i.e., the S-IM scale) and our individual differences approach to studying how decoupled cognition shapes public opinion, we then investigated how these differences influence the use of social cognition during political opinion formation (p. 279).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of laziness and imagination.
    - ii. Across all models, there are no significant interaction effects with the alternative unintelligence stereotype, nor are there any interaction effects on the alternative emotion of concern (p. 283).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.21.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.16.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1009.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 3.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000026.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ichino and Nathan.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Crossing the Line: Local Ethnic Geography and Voting in Ghana.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We focus on vote choice. We estimate a series of logistic regressions with reported support for the NPP or NDC candidate as the outcome and the spatially weighted population shares of the Akan and Ewe ethnic groups in a 30-km-radius area around the respondent as the main explanatory variables (p. 352).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the percentage of Akan in 30km (spatially weighted).
    - ii. In column 2, however, we show that, consistent with our theory, NPP vote share is increasing in the spatially weighted population share of Akans in the area surrounding a polling station, even after controlling for each polling station’s own ethnic composition (p. 351).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.316.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.082.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1590.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 6.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055412000664.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Fowler and Dawes.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. In Defense of Genopolitics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Here, we address the critique first by conducting a replication study using an independent sample of 9,300 subjects. This study replicates the gene-environment interaction of the 5HTT gene variant with church attendance, but not the association with MAOA (p. 362).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of 5HTT and church attendance.
    - ii. Using the same mixed-effects model reported in Fowler and Dawes (2008) on individuals who were not previously genotyped, Table 2 shows that the association between self-reported voting and the interaction of 5HTT and church attendance remained significant in the new sample (that is, excluding all individuals who were in the previously reported model) (p. 365).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.19.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.07.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 9266.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 1.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1017/S0003055413000063.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Deppe et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Candidate Genes and Voter Turnout: Further Evidence on the Role of 5-HTTLPR.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Reanalysis of the Fowler and Dawes data by Charney and English, based on four critiques of candidate gene studies, led to the conclusion that neither polymorphism is related to variations in turnout. We add to this empirical debate by conducting an independent test using an original dataset containing 5-HTT data and two separate participation variables: self-reported participation and actual voting records. Our results confirm the original conclusions by Fowler and Dawes on 5-HTT, but also support several of the critiques suggested by Charney and English (p. 375).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. the interaction of 5HTT and church attendance.
  - ii. This model’s results contain good news for Fowler and Dawes. Even with a completely different dataset and an improved measure of political participation, we found, as they did, that the 5-HTTLPR genotype interacts with church attendance to predict political participation. As was expected, the control variables of age, income, and education were also strongly significant (p. 378).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.427.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.213.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 333.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 1.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000087.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: APSR1072-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. APSR.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 107.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Charney and English.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Genopolitics and the Science of Genetics.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that this finding is likely driven by population stratification and omitted variable bias. We then explain why, from the standpoints of genetics, neuroscience, and evolutionary biology, genopolitics is a fundamentally misguided undertaking; we also respond to FD’s charge that some of our previous statements concerning genetics are “highly misleading,” “extremely disingenuous,” and “even incorrect” (p. 382).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. the interaction of 5-HTT and church attendance.
    - ii. Table 4, column 1, shows that when we include these additional factors as controls, using a number of variables available in the Add Health data, FD’s result is no longer significant (coef = .12, p = .14; variable definitions are contained in the supplemental Online Appendix) (p. 386).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.12.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.08.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 9066.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 21.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 1.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1017/S0003055413000099.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berry et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. After Enactment: The Lives and Deaths of Federal Programs.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The core findings remain intact when we focus on just the House or the Senate (p. 9).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Building on this third group of studies, we offer a general account of programmatic growth, decline, restructuring, and death – one that focuses on coalition change as the key explanatory variable (p. 3).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. majority party seat gains.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results. We model program mutation and death together in the first model and then death independently in a second model. As explained above, mutation identifies any substantive change in a program (including a split, consolidation, or transfer), whereas death refers to the subset of cases where a program actually ceased to exist. We find evidence that changes in partisan coalitions do affect program durability; moreover, and as we anticipated, the effects are asymmetric. Seat losses by the enacting majority party increase the hazard in models that set the threshold for a spell’s termination at mutation (model 1) and death (model 2), while seat gains sharply decrease the hazards (p. 10).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -15.93.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 5.15.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 19169.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 18.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00414.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berry et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. After Enactment: The Lives and Deaths of Federal Programs.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The core findings remain intact when we focus on just the House or the Senate (p. 9).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Building on this third group of studies, we offer a general account of programmatic growth, decline, restructuring, and death – one that focuses on coalition change as the key explanatory variable (p. 3).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. majority party seat gains.
    - ii. The results, by and large, mirror those observed in the mutation and death models. As before, losses in congressional seats for the enacting majority correlate with spending decreases, and gains correlate with increases (p. 11).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 5.68.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.14.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 17988.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 19.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00414.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:AJPS0541-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hibbs and Piculescu.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Tax Toleration and Tax Compliance: How Government Affects the Propensity of Firms to Enter the Unofficial Economy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Some key predictions of the model concerning the determinants of firms’ tax toleration and tax compliance receive broad support from empirical analyses of enterprise-level data from the World Bank’s World Business Environment Surveys (p. 18).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. category 10,  $B_{ij} = 4.0$ .
    - ii. Model (1) pertains to the determinants of Tax Toleration  $t_{ij}$  summarized by equation (15) and the top-left part of (16). All determinants of  $t_{ij}$  in the regression are highly significant statistically and have signs consistent with the underlying theoretical model, apart from log Payroll Tax Rate which is correctly signed but has a p-value of only 0.2. More important, the substantive effects implied by the ordered logit regression coefficients are large. Institutional Services  $B$  exerts the biggest influence on Tax Toleration (p. 29).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 2.88.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.482.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3686.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00415.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:AJPS0541-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carroll and Kim.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Government and the “Cohesive Power of Public Plunder.”
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Members running unopposed do not have values on this measure. Excluding this variable, and including those observations, does not affect the main results presented here (p. 39).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our principal independent variable is the extent to which a majority party legislator suffers “policy losses” in the legislative process. We operationalize policy losses using roll rates on final passage votes developed by Cox and McCubbins (2002, 2005) for all members serving full terms during this period (p. 39).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. roll rate.
  - ii. These results show support for our principal expectation that among majority party members, a larger share of distributive benefits is allocated to those who lose most on final passage votes. That is, in all models, the amount of distributive benefits allocated is positively correlated with the roll rate of the representative (p. 40).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.194.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.53.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1456.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00416.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID:AJPS0541-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carroll and Kim.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Government and the “Cohesive Power of Public Plunder.”
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Members running unopposed do not have values on this measure. Excluding this variable, and including those observations, does not affect the main results presented here (p. 39).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our principal independent variable is the extent to which a majority party legislator suffers “policy losses” in the legislative process. We operationalize policy losses using roll rates on final passage votes developed by Cox and McCubbins (2002, 2005) for all members serving full terms during this period (p. 39).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. roll rate.
  - ii. These results show support for our principal expectation that among majority party members, a larger share of distributive benefits is allocated to those who lose most on final passage votes. That is, in all models, the amount of distributive benefits allocated is positively correlated with the roll rate of the representative (p. 40).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.915.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.69.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1456.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00416.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Mukherjee and Singer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. International Institutions and Domestic Compensation: The IMF and the Politics of Capital Account Liberalization.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Results from the system-GMM model that include all the variables in the outcome equation listed earlier (not reported to save space) confirm our main findings (pp. 56-7).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The first independent variable, IMF Loan, is operationalized as the IMF’s loan amount as a percent of the borrowing country’s GDP. Data for this variable come from World Bank (2006, 2007) and IMF (2004, 2006, 2007) and include each of the eight types of IMF programs listed above. The second independent variable is the level of welfare spending, Welfare, which we operationalize as government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of GDP. Data for this variable come from World Bank (2007) and IMF (2007) (p. 51).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. We argue that IMF stabilization programs provide a window of opportunity for governments to initiate financial reforms, but that policymakers are more likely to seize this opportunity when welfare expenditures are high. Large loans from the IMF shield policy makers from the costs of financial reform, while welfare expenditures provide credibility to the government's ex ante promises of compensation to individuals who are harmed by the reforms. We test this hypothesis on data for 87 countries from 1975 to 2002. We employ a spatial autoregressive error sample selection model which accounts for the nonrandom participation of countries in IMF programs as well as the processes of international policy diffusion. The results provide strong support for the interactive effect of IMF programs and domestic welfare expenditures on financial liberalization (p. 45).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of IMF loan and Welfare.
  - ii. The estimates from the augmented outcome equation are reported in Table 3 for the full (model 3) and developing countries sample (model 4). Our main results remain robust (p. 56).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.114.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.036.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?

- i. 1488.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 104.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00417.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 87 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Reed and Chiba.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Decomposing the Relationship Between Contiguity and Militarized Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. It provides powerful empirical evidence for the claim that although neighbors are more likely to experience conflict because of ex ante differences in observable variables such as economic interdependence, alliance membership, joint democracy, and the balance of military capabilities, most conflicts between neighbors occur because of differences in how neighbors and nonneighbors respond to the observable variables (p. 61).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Difference attributable to behavior.
  - ii. Perhaps the most important point learned from these results is that not only do neighbors differ from nonneighbors in the observable variables, but also neighbors respond differently from nonneighbors to the same values of observable variables. Shifts in the relative capabilities toward parity are much more likely to result in neighbors responding with conflict. Likewise, neighbors respond to a history of conflict more aggressively than do nonneighbors. This decomposition shows that states watch their neighbors carefully and respond to changes in strategic dyadic variables locally while they are relatively unresponsive to changes in the same variables far from home (p. 71).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.0480.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 444487.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00418.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. nonlinear decomposition; three cubic splines.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Cho and Gimpel.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Rough Terrain: Spatial Variation in Campaign Contributing and Volunteerism.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. While these forms of participation are predictably associated with the political and socioeconomic characteristics of the precincts in which the participants reside, we find that these statistical relationships are spatially nonstationary. High-income neighborhoods, for example, are associated with stronger effects on participation at some locations more than at others. By using geographically weighted regression (GWR) to specify local regression parameters, we are able to capture the heterogeneity of contextual processes that generate the geographically uneven flow of volunteers and contributors into a political campaign (p. 74).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. population density.
  - ii. The OLS results indicate both similarities and differences in the geography of donor and volunteer emergence. For example, donors and volunteers emerge in larger numbers in more densely populated areas, in higher income precincts, in precincts that have had more competitive elections, where there are younger voters, as well as in areas with highly active Republican primary voters (p. 80).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.0166.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0020.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 8390.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00419.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Golder and Stramski.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Ideological Congruence and Electoral Institutions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our new measure is the direct counterpart for congruence of the voteseat disproportionality measures so heavily used in comparative studies of representation. Using particularly appropriate data from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, we find that governments in proportional democracies are not substantively more congruent than those in majoritarian democracies. Proportional democracies are, however, characterized by more representative legislatures (p. 90).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. electoral system disproportionality.
  - ii. For the same reasons as with our earlier analysis, we now report the coefficient on Gallagher’s continuous measure of electoral system disproportionality from a bivariate regression where CONGRUENCE (MANY-TO-MANY) is the dependent variable in Table 4. In contrast to the results in Table 3 where we employed a majoritarianproportional dichotomy, the results here clearly indicate that increasing a continuous measure of electoral system disproportionality substantively reduces the level of ideological congruence between citizens and their legislators, i.e., the coefficient on DISPROPORTIONALITY is positive, highly significant, and substantively meaningful. Put differently, the results showthat countries where the electoral system accurately translates votes into legislative seatswill also be characterized by a more accurate translation of citizen preferences into legislative seats (pp. 103-4).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.32.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.80.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 37.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00420.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Marschall et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The New Racial Calculus: Electoral Institutions and Black Representation in Local Legislatures.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Second, unlike nearly all studies that couple static cross-sectional designs with samples drawn on the basis of one of the key independent variables, the size of the black population (see Table 1), we rely on panel data and do not employ a black population threshold or ceiling requirement when samplinh (p. 108).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We find that while the size of the black population and electoral arrangements matter more than ever, especially for overcoming the representational hurdle, the extent to which the black population is concentrated is also strongly associated with black council representation. Further, whereas black resources and opportunities to build “rainbow” coalitions with Latinos or liberal whites are marginally if at all related to black legislative representation, we find that legislative size is an underappreciated mechanism by which to increase representation, particularly in at-large systems, and is perhaps the best predictor of moving towards additional representation (p. 107).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the percentage of black VAP.
  - ii. Results from the first stage (logit estimation) indicate that the primary mechanism by which blacks overcome the representational hurdle in local legislatures is the relative size of the black population (see Table 2). This finding holds regardless of electoral methods or legislative context. The coefficients for black VAP are uniformly positive and significant across each of the four models (p. 115).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.094.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.029.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 307.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 13.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00421.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber and Huber.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Partisanship, Political Control, and Economic Assessments.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that there are large and statistically significant partisan differences in how economic assessments and behavioral intentions are revised immediately following the Democratic takeover of Congress. We conclude that this pattern of partisan response suggests partisan differences in perceptions of the economic competence of the parties, rather than alternative mechanisms (p. 153).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. party identification.
    - ii. In this case, this shift in partisanship is predicted to increase the probability of offering either optimistic response by 8 percentage points (or by about 12.4% relative to the baseline prediction), and the 95% confidence interval of this prediction is 2.1 to 13.6%. Overall, then, these results suggest that Democrats (Republicans) reacted to learning that Democrats would control the U.S. Congress by increasing (decreasing) their optimism about their household’s future earnings (p. 161).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3A.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.227.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.025.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1576.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00424.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Sondheimer and Green.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Using Experiments to Estimate the Effects of Education on Voter Turnout.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We track the children in these experiments over the long term, examining their voting rates as adults. In all three studies, we find that exogenously induced changes in high school graduation rates have powerful effects on voter turnout rates. These results imply that the correlation between education and turnout is indeed causal (p. 174).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. high school graduate.
  - ii. Table 5 reports the results of bivariate probit regressions applied to each dataset. The estimates of most interest are those in the middle of the table, indicating the local average treatment effect of high school graduation on voter turnout. In all three datasets, this coefficient is positive and large, although it achieves statistical significance only in the STAR study. (...) Since none of the estimates is significantly different from one another, it makes sense to pool the results together. In order to calculate the pooled estimate, we follow standard meta-analytic practice and computed a precision-weighted average, that is, an average in which each estimate is weighted by the inverse of its squared standard error. The resulting estimate is 1.40 with a standard error of 0.54, which implies a z-ratio of 2.59 ( $p = .005$ ) (p. 184).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Page 184.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.40.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.54.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 992.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00425.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Goldstone et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. A Global Model for Forecasting Political Instability.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This new measure of regime type emerges as the most powerful predictor of instability onsets, leading us to conclude that political institutions, properly specified, and not economic conditions, demography, or geography, are the most important predictors of the onset of political instability (p. 190).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. regime type: partial autocracy.
  - ii. Our model substantially outperforms the variables in the Fearon and Laitin model. While the difference in percentage accuracy may seem modest, the difference in cases accurately identified is not small. In forecasting adverse regime changes, across the three different case-control data sets the Fearon/Laitin model missed on average 10 problem cases and 31 control cases, while our model missed on average only six problems and 18 controls. In forecasting civil wars, the Fearon/Laitin model missed on average 19 problem cases and 56 control cases, while our model missed on average 12 problems and 37 controls. For all instability events, the Fearon/Laitin model misclassified on average 32 problem cases and 95 controls, while our model on average misclassified 21 problem cases and 60 controls. In sum, our model performed about a third better on forecasting civil wars and for the combined problem set, and missed 40% fewer cases among the adverse regime changes (p. 204).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 2.03.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 115335.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00426.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. missing information about the standard errors.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0541-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berry et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Testing for Interaction in Binary Logit and Probit Models: Is a Product Term Essential?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that a statistically significant product term is neither necessary nor sufficient for variables to interact meaningfully in influencing  $\Pr(Y)$ . Indeed, even when a logit or probit model contains no product term, the effect of one variable on  $\Pr(Y)$  may be strongly related to the value of another. We present a strategy for testing for interaction in a BDV model, including guidance on when to include a product term (p. 248).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. second difference.
    - ii. This second difference is also statistically significant at the .05 level (with a 95% confidence interval of [0.008, 0.011]), but its magnitude is small. Indeed, 9?1 years of schooling (education = 4) seems to be a critical threshold: above this point, as education rises there is a steady and substantial decline in the impact of closing date on the probability of voting; below this point, the consequences of lowering closing date from its mean to zero is nearly constant, always increasing the probability of voting by an amount between 0.068 and 0.077 (p. 265).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Page 265.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.009.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.001.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 99676.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 6.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2009.00429.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lubell et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Collaborative Institutions in an Ecology of Games.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To test the IRC and EG predictions, we estimate regression models with individual-level cooperative attitudes and behaviors as the dependent variables and measures of participation in the collaborative institutions and other policy games as the main independent variables. Interaction effects between collaborative policy participation and traditional policy participation are the main theoretical focus of these models, because they show how the marginal effect of participation in the collaborative institution is conditional on participation in the other games. The standard IRC hypothesis predicts a positive interaction, while the EG hypothesis predicts a negative interaction (p. 294).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of traditional policy processes and collaborative institution.
  - ii. Most importantly, the Table 3 models contain an interaction term between traditional and collaborative institution participation in order to estimate any positive or negative feedback. With the interaction term included, the slope coefficients for traditional and collaborative institution participation should be interpreted as the marginal effect of participation in that particular institution when participation in the other institution is zero. The results confirm that both types of institutions have some positive influence on cooperation (p. 296).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -2.82.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 1.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 752.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 15.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00431.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Chen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Effect of Electoral Geography on Pork Barreling in Bicameral Legislatures.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. All three comparative static results are presented here because the empirical tests in this article use all three measurements of district fragmentation in order to demonstrate the robustness of this article’s main finding (p. 309). (...) The main empirical finding is that Senators from highly fragmented districts bring home less pork (p. 316).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. district fragmentation.
  - ii. The first three columns of Table 1 estimate equations (9?1). All three models demonstrate the significantly negative relationship between district fragmentation and pork spending predicted by the three comparative statics from Proposition 1 (p. 311).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.61.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.26.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 62.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00432.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Jones.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Partisan Polarization and Congressional Accountability in House Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main finding is that all of the key significant relationships found in Table 1, Model 2 continue to hold true even after adding new data from six earlier election (p. 336).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the following rules to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key independent variable in the analysis is the public’s evaluation of congressional job performance: Congressional approval (p. 326).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Analysis of House reelection races across the last several decades produces important findings: (1) low congressional approval ratings generally reduce the electoral margins of majority party incumbents and increase margins for minority party incumbents; (2) partisan polarization in the House increases the magnitude of this partisan differential, mainly through increased electoral accountability among majority party incumbents; (3) these electoral effects of congressional performance ratings hold largely irrespective of a member's individual party loyalty or seat safety (p. 324).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction between congressional approval and the average party unity.
  - ii. Of greater interest than the average effects is the question of whether these effects have varied systematically over time as a function of changing levels of aggregate partisan polarization and/or across members as a function of individual disloyalty. Model 2 in Table 1 investigates these questions by adding to the model the interactive party unity and member disloyalty variables described in the data section. In testing the conditional effects of aggregate polarization on vote margin, the key variable of interest is the interaction between congressional approval and the average party unity found in the incumbent's party during each Congress. I begin by focusing on the majority party. Based on the work of Fiorina (1980) and others, I hypothesized that majority party members would face greater accountability for congressional performance as the party became more cohesive. Consistent with this hypothesis, the positive and significant coefficient for this interactive term among majority party incumbents demonstrates that as the majority party has grown more and more cohesive, congressional approval has had a greater positive effect on the electoral margins of its incumbents' *i*th high congressional approval being even more helpful to majority members and low approval being even more harmful (pp. 329-30).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.0226.

- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.0044.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2597.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 18.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00433.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lazarus.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Giving the People What They Want? The Distribution of Earmarks in the U.S. House of Representatives.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using earmarks appearing in the fiscal year 2008 Appropriations bills, I search for both chamber-based and demand-side determinants of the distribution of earmarks. I find that both types of factors are significantly related to the number of earmarks that a House member receives. This result indicates that even while earmarking, members of Congress are at least minimally responsive to voter preferences and calls into question whether earmarks should be treated as an outlier within the universe of spending allocation mechanisms (p. 338).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. NOMINATE.
  - ii. Looking first at the earmarks model, results support the notion that both intrachamber and local variables influence the distribution of earmarks. Several chamber variables are significantly related to the number of earmarks received, though three clearly have the largest impact. One of these is NOMINATE—a one standard deviation decrease in NOMINATE score is associated with the receipt of just over five additional earmarks (p. 344).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.760.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.184.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 435.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00434.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Primo and Snyder.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Strength, the Personal Vote, and Government Spending.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We estimate that spending in states with strong party organizations is at least 4% smaller than in states where parties are weak. We also find evidence that strong party states receive less federal aid than states with weak organizations, and we theorize that this is because members of Congress from strong party states feel less compelled to secure aid than members from weak party states (p. 354).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. party organization.
  - ii. Table 5 shows that states with strong party organizations spend at least 4% less than those states with weak party organizations.<sup>31</sup> This negative relationship is robust to state fixed effects, as column (5) of the table shows. (Full results are available in Table 6.) When we omit the federal aid variable in the full analysis with state fixed effects, the effect increases to 9%. Including the federal aid variable sharply reduces the estimated impact of party organizational strength in part because aid is itself affected negatively by party strength (p. 364).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 6.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.22.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.079.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2024.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 56.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00435.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 46 states.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS542-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Stone and Simas.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Candidate Valence and Ideological Positions in U.S. House Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The principal independent variables of interest are relative campaign- and character-valence scores, computed as the difference between the ratings of the incumbent and challenger in the district. As noted, both of these measures reflect an incumbent advantage over challengers, with incumbents enjoying an especially large and consistent advantage over challengers in their campaign skills and resources (p. 377).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out dependent variable.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our design enables us to distinguish between campaign and character dimensions of candidate valence and to place candidates and districts on the same ideological scale. Incumbents with a personal-character advantage are closer ideologically to their district preferences, while disadvantaged challengers take more extreme policy positions. Contrary to conventional wisdom, challengers can reap electoral rewards by taking more extreme positions relative to their districts (p. 371).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. incumbent’s character-valence advantage.
  - ii. Table 2 presents the relevant analysis. The baseline analysis (equation 1) includes the two relative candidate valence measures, along with the party of the incumbent. It shows that relative campaign valence does not affect how close incumbents or challengers are to their districts’ ideological preferences. Instead, the greater the incumbent’s character advantage over her challenger, the closer the incumbent was to district preferences (p. 378).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.242.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.094.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 75.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 6.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00436.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Boyd et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Untangling the Causal Effects of Sex on Judging.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Applying matching methods to 13 areas of law, we observe consistent gender effects in only one – sex discrimination. For these disputes, the probability of a judge deciding in favor of the party alleging discrimination decreases by about 10 percentage points when the judge is a male. Likewise, when a woman serves on a panel with men, the men are significantly more likely to rule in favor of the rights litigant (p. 389).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. female judge.
    - ii. One exception to this general finding of “no difference” emerges, however, and it tends to support informational approaches while discounting organizational theories: female and male judges differ significantly in their treatment of Title VII sex discrimination suits. On average, the probability of female judges voting in favor of the plaintiff in a sex discrimination case is around 0.10 higher than it is for male judges – a difference with meaning, as Figure 5 indicates.
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Figure 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. Record the estimate size in the results table.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 590.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00437.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. missing information of the estimate; matching model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Owens.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Separation of Powers and Supreme Court Agenda Setting.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. My dependent variable, Justice Vote, measures whether a justice voted to grant (1) or deny (0) review to a petition (or appeal) during the Court’s final agenda vote. In total, justices cast 4,878 agenda votes, of which 4,065 were usable votes.<sup>18</sup> I rely on four main independent variables of interest that are summarized in Table 3 below. Sophisticated Deny receives a value of 1 if the justice sincerely would like to grant review (because she is closer to the Court median than to the status quo), but because of SOP influence is expected to vote to deny; 0 otherwise. Sophisticated Grant receives a value of 1 if the justice sincerely should deny review on policy grounds (because she is closer to the status quo than to the Court median), but because of SOP influence, should vote to grant; 0 otherwise.<sup>19</sup> These two variables are then compared, respectively, against justices expected to cast Sincere Grant votes and Sincere Deny votes (p. 422).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. sophisticated deny.
  - ii. The first numerical column in Table 2 shows the results of the Sophisticated Deny justices under the chamber median model of legislative decision making. The key variable of interest in this column is Sophisticated Deny, which compares justices expected to deny review (because of legislative preferences) to the baseline category Sincere Grant. If justices play the SOPgame, the coefficient on Sophisticated Deny should be negative and statistically significant, telling us that these justices are less likely to vote to grant review than their Sincere Grant colleagues. The coefficient, while negative, does not approach conventional levels of statistical significance (p. 423).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.096.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.097.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 2054.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00438.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Nie et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The World Wide Web and the U.S. Political News Market.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Generally speaking, we find that consumers of generally left-of-center (right-of-center) cable news sources who combine their cable news viewing with online sources are more liberal (conservative) than those who do not. We also find that those who use online news content are more likely than those who consume only television news content to be interested in niche political issues (p. 428).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Internet news users.
  - ii. One issue in using these data is that the sampling scheme used in administering surveys can potentially cause certain groups to be over- or under-represented in the sample. We correct for this potential sample composition problem in our analyses by using rim weights to adjust our sample composition to match that of the national population. To verify that our correction did not drive the results, we also present in Appendix A the results of these analyses when using unweighted sample means and running OLS regressions with all available demographic variables as controls (p. 433).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table A1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.92.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 17503.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00439.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. MacKuen et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Civic Engagements: Resolute Partisanship or Reflective Deliberation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that the type of citizenship practiced depends on the engagement of the emotions of anxiety and aversion. Recurring conflict with familiar foes over familiar issues evokes aversion. These angry reactions prepare people for the defense of convictions, solidarity with allies, and opposition to accommodation. Unfamiliar circumstances generate anxiety. Rather than defend priors, this anxiety promotes the consideration of opposing viewpoints and a willingness to compromise. In this way, emotions help people negotiate politics and regulate the kinds of citizenship they practice (p. 440).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. anxiety.
  - ii. In the first column of Table 4, we show compromise as a function of the three emotions: anxiety, enthusiasm, and aversion. Then, to illuminate the mechanisms by which anxiety encourages compromise, we consider whether cooperation is solely a product of the emotions raised, or a reflection of kinds of information pursued within the web environment (p. 451).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.64.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.63.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 103.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00440.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Conrad and Moore.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. What Stops the Torture?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that some liberal democratic institutions change the probability that leaders support the creation of institutions that discourage jailers and interrogators from engaging in torture, thus increasing the probability of a state terminating its use of torture. These relationships are strongly conditioned by the presence of violent dissent; states rarely terminate the use of torture when they face a threat. Once campaigns of violent dissent stop, however, states with popular suffrage and a free press are considerably more likely to terminate their use of torture. Also given the end of violent dissent, the greater the number of veto points in government, the lower the likelihood that a state terminates its use of torture (p. 459).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. voice.
  - ii. Table 1 provides results from the competing risk discrete time duration model. We discuss the substantive effects below, but begin by observing that the results provide considerable support for our hypotheses: all three democratic institutions exhibit the expected effects and the estimate for our proxy variable for Inquisitorial Criminal Justice system is signed as expected (pp. 469-70).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 3.939.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 1.965.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 252.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00441.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. competing risk discrete time duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Pickering and Kisangani.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. *Diversionary Despots? Comparing Autocracies? Propensities to Use and to Benefit from Military Force.*
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Although our results provide only partial support for political incentive theory, they demonstrate the utility of using properly identified reciprocal models and of analyzing refined conceptualizations of autocratic regimes. We find that certain types of autocracies are more prone to use diversionary force and to benefit from it than others (p. 477).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Elite unrest<sub>t</sub>.
    - ii. Table 2 displays the results for the dependent variable military intervention (equation 1). The first column provides results for all autocracies included in Geddes’ (1999) collection, both pure forms and hybrids. The outcomes correspond with conventional views of autocratic diversion as well as political incentive theory. Autocratic leaders, like their democratic counterparts, are more prone to use force abroad when unrest emerges among elites than when it surfaces among the masses (see Morgan and Bickers 1992) (p. 486).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.0521.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.0268.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1444.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 13.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00442.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. dynamic GMM model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Eifert et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Competition and Ethnic Identification in Africa.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main finding is that the increasing salience of ethnic identification that occurs in proximity to competitive presidential elections corresponds with a decreasing salience of class/occupational identities (p. 495).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. electoral proximity: ethnicity.
    - ii. Reading across the first row of Table 4 allows us to discover which identity dimensions lose salience as elections come closer. More than half of the increased salience of ethnicity comes from substitution away from class/occupation identities, though some of it appears to come from the gender and “other” categories (p. 504).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 4.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.02.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.002.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 35505.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00443.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. not enough information of the number of country fixed effects, individual-level covariates, trend and survey round controls.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0542-14.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Mattes and Savun.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Information, Agreement Design, and the Durability of Civil War Settlements.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that significant uncertainty regarding military capabilities may persist after fighting ends and that this uncertainty may lead to the breakdown of peace. However, carefully designed peace agreements can guard against renewed civil war by calling for international monitoring, making the belligerents submit military information to third parties, and providing for verification of this information. Our empirical analysis of 51 civil war settlements between 1945 and 2005 shows that these provisions significantly reduce the risk of new civil war (p. 511).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. uncertainty-reducing provisions.
  - ii. Table 2 shows that the coefficient estimate of uncertainty-reducing provisions is negative and statistically significant, implying that the inclusion of uncertainty-reducing provisions increases the durability of peace after civil war. The more uncertainty-reducing provisions are included in the civil war agreement, the lower the hazard of renewed warfare (pp. 520-1).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.611.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.216.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 51.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00444.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ansolabehere and Jones.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Constituents' Responses to Congressional Roll-Call Voting.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The independent variable of interest is Perceived Agreement across a set of roll-call votes. Perceived Agreement on any given bill is a trichotomy that equals +1 for agreement, -1 for disagreement, and 0 for neither. (...) The dependent variables are approval of the job the legislator is doing and propensity to vote for the legislator. Job Approval is measured by the standard question, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way [name] handles his/her job as a member of Congress?" The variable takes five values: +1 for "Strongly Approve," +0.5 for "Somewhat Approve," 0 for "Neither," -0.5 for "Somewhat Disapprove," and -1 for "Strongly Disapprove." Respondents who said "Not sure" were coded as 0 (p. 589).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. roll-call agreement : average.
  - ii. Across all the models, respondents’ perceived agreement with the legislators’ roll-call voting records strongly predicts the respondents’ level of approval of the MC’s performance in office and vote for their Representative during the election (p. 590).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.38.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.03.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1115.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00448.x
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ansolabehere and Jones.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Constituents' Responses to Congressional Roll-Call Voting.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The independent variable of interest is Perceived Agreement across a set of roll-call votes. Perceived Agreement on any given bill is a trichotomy that equals +1 for agreement, -1 for disagreement, and 0 for neither. (...) The dependent variables are approval of the job the legislator is doing and propensity to vote for the legislator. Job Approval is measured by the standard question, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way [name] handles his/her job as a member of Congress?" The variable takes five values: +1 for "Strongly Approve," +0.5 for "Somewhat Approve," 0 for "Neither," -0.5 for "Somewhat Disapprove," and -1 for "Strongly Disapprove." Respondents who said "Not sure" were coded as 0 (p. 589).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. roll-call agreement : average.
  - ii. Across all the models, respondents’ perceived agreement with the legislators’ roll-call voting records strongly predicts the respondents’ level of approval of the MC’s performance in office and vote for their Representative during the election (p. 590).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.53.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 842.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00448.x
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ansolabehere and Jones.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Constituents' Responses to Congressional Roll-Call Voting.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The independent variable of interest is Perceived Agreement across a set of roll-call votes. Perceived Agreement on any given bill is a trichotomy that equals +1 for agreement, -1 for disagreement, and 0 for neither. (...) The dependent variables are approval of the job the legislator is doing and propensity to vote for the legislator. Job Approval is measured by the standard question, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way [name] handles his/her job as a member of Congress?" The variable takes five values: +1 for "Strongly Approve," +0.5 for "Somewhat Approve," 0 for "Neither," -0.5 for "Somewhat Disapprove," and -1 for "Strongly Disapprove." Respondents who said "Not sure" were coded as 0 (p. 589).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. roll-call agreement : average.
  - ii. Across all the models, respondents’ perceived agreement with the legislators’ roll-call voting records strongly predicts the respondents’ level of approval of the MC’s performance in office and vote for their Representative during the election (p. 590).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.29.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.03.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 747.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 3.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00448.x
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carson et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Electoral Costs of Party Loyalty in Congress.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key result from the four models is that party unity has a significant negative impact on an incumbent’s vote share (p. 608). These results help explain our main finding: legislators pay an electoral price for party loyalty in legislative voting, but party unity is partially a function of legislators’ strategic calculations (p. 614).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The independent variable we are most interested in for our analysis is the level of party unity for the incumbent legislator (p. 605).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Specifically, we estimate the effects of each legislator’s party unity – the tendency of a member to vote with his or her party on salient issues that divide the two major parties – on vote margin when running for reelection. Our results suggest that party loyalty on divisive votes can indeed be a liability for incumbent House members. In fact, we find that voters are not punishing elected representatives for being too ideological; they are punishing them for being too partisan.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. party unity
  - ii. The key result from the four models is that party unity has a significant negative impact on an incumbent’s vote share. Over the 1956-2004 period, and holding all other variables constant, voters consistently punish legislators for voting too often with their party. In Model 1, a 50-point increase in a member’s party unity score will cost an incumbent nearly 5% of the vote share in the subsequent election – a loss equal to that of a quality challenger entering the race (p. 608).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -9.55.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.82.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. -11.66.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 6669.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

- i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

- i. 1.

- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

- i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00449.x.

- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

- i. 2SLS.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Wedeking.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Supreme Court Litigants and Strategic Framing.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. There are two dichotomous dependent variables: (1) whether petitioners chose an alternative frame; and (2) whether respondents chose an alternative frame, coded as “1” if the petitioner/respondent used an alternative frame, “0” otherwise. The main explanatory variable for petitioners is whether the lower court uses a prevailing frame (coded “1”) or an alternative frame (coded as “0”). For the respondent, the main explanatory variables are how the lower court frames the case and whether the petitioner uses a different frame from the lower court, coded as “1” if it uses a different frame than the lower court, “0” otherwise (p. 623). (...) The three main explanatory variables are the framing variables and originate from the analysis above (p. 625).

- iii. Coder's note: Both analyses are considered as main findings and I code the latter. From the first analysis, the authors draw two hypotheses: "For this reason, I hypothesize: petitioners are more likely to win cases when they use a different frame from the lower court. (...) Thus, I hypothesize: petitioners are less likely to win cases when lower courts use a prevailing frame" (p. 624). Therefore, I consider the latter finding as more appropriate one to code.
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. No.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. lower court uses prevailing frame.
  - ii. Shifting the focus to a comparison of the two estimated models, all three framing variables are significant. The direction of the significant coefficients can, partly, shed light on what type of effect each actor has on the success of the petitioner. If the lower court uses a prevailing frame, the petitioner is less likely to receive a favorable outcome. If the petitioner is able to reframe the case, or shift the conflict onto another dimension as Riker (1996) suggests, then the likelihood of a favorable outcome increases. If the respondent uses an alternative frame, however, the likelihood of an ideologically favorable outcome for the petitioner is reduced. For the control variables, the difference in amicus support, difference in attorney experience, and difference in party status emerge as statistically significant and are positively signed (p. 627).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -1.05.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.549.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.

- ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 110.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00450.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Berardo and Scholz.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Self-Organizing Policy Networks: Risk, Partner Selection, and Cooperation in Estuaries.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. A stochastic actor-based model for network evolution estimated with survey data from 1999 and 2001 in 10 U.S. estuaries finds that actors do tend to select popular actors as partners, which presumably creates a centralized bridging structure capable of efficient information transmission for coordinating policies even without any government mandate. Actors also seek reciprocal bonding relationships supportive of small joint projects and quickly learn whether or not to trust their partners (p. 632).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. low-risk coordination: popularity of alter.
  - ii. Table 1 portray a network process that involves both bridging and bonding social capital. The significance of popular alters indicates the value of bridging capital, while the significance of reciprocity and of similarity on trust in the trusting equation indicates the value for bonding capital. **Bridging Social Capital** The significant coefficient for popular alters confirms the importance of central coordinators as a source of bridging capital suggested in Figure 1. The coefficient of 0.21 shows that each additional incoming link increases the odds to choose that partner by a factor of  $e^{0.21} = 1.23$  (pp. 642-3).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.21.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 20.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00451.x

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. Network analysis: SIENA.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gilardi.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Learns from What in Policy Diffusion Processes?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This is because one of the key independent variables, namely the electoral performance of the incumbent party in country<sub>j</sub>, is of course not measured yearly but only when an election is held (details shortly) (p. 654). (...) The three main independent variables are partisanship in country<sub>i</sub> and political and policy outcomes in country<sub>j</sub> (p. 655).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. partisanship<sub>*i*</sub>
    - ii. The results of the statistical analysis are displayed in Table 1. The first model includes only the main variables of interest, namely government partisanship in country<sub>*i*</sub> and policy and political outcomes in country<sub>*j*</sub>. Right governments are more likely to imitate cuts in benefits, while policy and political outcomes in other countries do not appear to matter (p. 656).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.136.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.069.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3332.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 16.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00452.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Sauermann and Kaiser.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Taking Others into Account: Self-Interest and Fairness in Majority Decision Making.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find strong evidence that self-interest and fairness motivate human behavior in majority decisions (p. 667).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. fixed part: stability217.
    - ii. Table 3 reports regression results of the competing theories of individual behavior. We discuss two regression models for each theory. The first comprises only the variables describing the characteristics of the payout tables relevant for the given theory. The second model adds the individual characteristics of the committee members as independent variables. We begin our discussion of the regression results with the ERC model. The results are largely in accordance with our hypotheses. All significant coefficients of the dummy variables are negative. (...) Compared to the first model, the inclusion of individual characteristics of the committee members in the second model hardly affects the coefficients of the stability dummies (p. 677).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -1.51.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.42.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00453.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. missing information: the number of observations.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dancey and Goren.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Identification, Issue Attitudes, and the Dynamics of Political Debate.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Drawing on data from the Vanderbilt Television News Archives and the 1992-93-94-96 NES panel, we demonstrate that when partisan debate on an important issue receives extensive media coverage, partisanship systematically affects – and is affected by – issue attitudes. When the issue is not being contested, dynamic updating between party ties and issue attitudes ceases (p. 686).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. structural coefficients: health care->party ID.
  - ii. In these models, 1 and 3 represent the stability coefficients for latent partisanship and latent issue preferences, respectively. They function as relevant controls in the models and will not be discussed in our results (p. 692). Table 2 presents the estimates for the relationship between partisanship and health care attitudes. Our hypothesis is that positive and statistically significant coefficients will obtain in the first wave only and that these coefficients will differ significantly from their time<sub>2</sub> counterparts. The estimates reveal that party identification and health care attitudes are positively related (holding lagged values constant) in 1992–94 but not in 1994–96 (p. 693).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.14.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. 2.66
  - ii. Coder’s note: this is a t-value.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 462.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 4.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00454.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dancey and Goren.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Identification, Issue Attitudes, and the Dynamics of Political Debate.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Drawing on data from the Vanderbilt Television News Archives and the 1992-93-94-96 NES panel, we demonstrate that when partisan debate on an important issue receives extensive media coverage, partisanship systematically affects – and is affected by – issue attitudes. When the issue is not being contested, dynamic updating between party ties and issue attitudes ceases (p. 686).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. structural coefficients: health care->party ID.
  - ii. In these models, 1 and 3 represent the stability coefficients for latent partisanship and latent issue preferences, respectively. They function as relevant controls in the models and will not be discussed in our results (p. 692). Table 2 presents the estimates for the relationship between partisanship and health care attitudes. Our hypothesis is that positive and statistically significant coefficients will obtain in the first wave only and that these coefficients will differ significantly from their time<sub>2</sub> counterparts. The estimates reveal that party identification and health care attitudes are positively related (holding lagged values constant) in 1992–94 but not in 1994–96 (p. 693).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.02.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. missing.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 462.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 4.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00454.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Großer and Schram.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Public Opinion Polls, Voter Turnout, and Welfare: An Experimental Study.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find higher overall turnout rates when polls inform the electorate about the levels of support for the candidates than when polls are prohibited. Distinguishing between allied and floating voters, our data show that this increase in turnout is entirely due to floating voters. When polls indicate equal levels of support for the candidates, turnout is high and welfare is low (compared to the situation without polls). In contrast, when polls reveal more unequal levels of support, turnout is lower with than without this information, while the effect of polls on welfare is nonnegative. Finally, many of our results are well predicted by quantal response (logit) equilibrium (p. 700).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the absolute difference in the levels of support between the two groups, minority.
  - ii. Table 2 helps us distinguish between various effects of poll releases on voter turnout. First, consider electorates with only floating voters. As already shown in Figure 3, turnout in IF increases in the level of disagreement (measured by  $-LS_{<, fl i, t}$  and  $-LS_{>, fl i, t}$ ). The coefficients  $-0.20$  and  $-0.13$  are both negative and highly significant and indicate that the minority responds more strongly to differences in support than the majority (see the left panel in Figure 3) (p. 709).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i.  $-0.2$ .
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i.  $-13.78$ .
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1200.
  - ii. Coder’s note: There are 12 voters and the number of round is 100 (p. 704).
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00455.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gehlbach et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Businessman Candidates.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The model produces two key results. First, businessmen are less likely to run for elected office if institutions that hold elected officials accountable to voters are strong. (...) Second, when campaign promises are not binding (i.e., when democratic institutions are weak), businessman candidates are less likely when the returns to businessmen from policy influence are especially high (p. 720).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- the interaction of media freedom and log extraction share.
  - Consistent with the model’s prediction, the estimated effect of the interaction between media freedom and government transparency on the one hand, and log percentage of employment in extraction on the other, is always positive and is statistically significant in all but one specification (columns 5–8). Only in regions with relatively low media freedom and government transparency (where businessman candidates generally are more frequent) does resource abundance lead to a decrease in the probability of serious businessman candidates (p. 730).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.004.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.002.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 219.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 24.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00456.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 15 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Helmke.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Origins of Institutional Crises in Latin America.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Starting with the article’s main empirical results, there is consistent support for the theoretical propositions regarding the Aggressor’s initial decision to launch an attack. Using two different statistical methods, I showed that deviations from the status quo are influenced by a combination of the stakes of the game, the Target’s public support, and the Aggressor’s expectations of success. Yet, less intuitively, I also found that branches that are targeted generally preferred to fight regardless of the costs attached to resistance or expectations about success. This, in turn, led me to speculate that if branches with less legitimacy were themselves more prone to initiate crises, then resistance on the part of the Target would be virtually costless once threats are made (p. 748-9).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. stakes.
  - ii. Unlike standard regression tables, all of the columns in Table 2 are estimated simultaneously as part of a unified model. Thus, SQ serves as the baseline for interpreting the Aggressor’s utility to threatening, UA (Fight) in column 2. SQR serves as the baseline for the Target’s utility for Resisting, UT (Fight), in column 3. The non-status quo outcomes serve as the baseline for the control variables in column 1. Here, we see in a more nuanced way the relationships suggested by the logit model. Starting with the Aggressor, each and every coefficient associated with the strategic model performs in the expected direction. The variables for Stakes and T\_Legitimacy remain significant at the level of .10 or greater (p. 746).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.1.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.05.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 918.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00457.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0543-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hatemi et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Not by Twins Alone: Using the Extended Family Design to Investigate Genetic Influence on Political Beliefs.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding of the table is that heritability estimates for political and social attitudes persist even when extended family data rather than twin only data are used, when maximum-likelihood estimates rather than simple polychoric correlation transformations are employed, when mate assortment is acknowledged, and when repeated soundings are included for reliability (p. 808).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. additive genetic: Liberalism-Conservatism.
  - ii. Table 3 also includes estimates for a composite attitude index labeled Liberalism-Conservatism (made up of all the items in the Wilson-Patterson Inventory) as well as for party identification. For the overall index of Liberalism-Conservatism, genetics accounts for approximately .34 of the variance in females and over half (.58) of the variance in males, while twin-specific environment and vertical cultural transmission (parental influence) account for less?16 in females and just .03 in males.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.577.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

- i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00461.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kanthak and Krause.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Valuing Diversity in Political Organizations: Gender and Token Minorities in the U.S. House of Representatives.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results obtain strong, albeit not uniform, support for the theory, demonstrating that the gender gap in colleague valuations declines as preference divergence increases in all but one instance. In contrast to conventional wisdom, the theory and evidence indicate that women serving in the U.S. House of Representatives receive less support from men colleagues as their ranks increase (p. 839).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i.  $2(1-PD)*Group\ Size (-)$
  - ii. Statistical testing of the theoretical model reveals that the typical full preference divergence (PD) effect exerts a negative, significant impact on men donors’ likelihood of making a donation to both women colleagues (Between-Group Model: Decision eq.  $-1.52 + -0.96 = -2.48$ ;  $\chi^2(1) = 7.26$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ) and men colleagues (Within-Group Model: Decision eq.  $0.001 + -0.93 = -0.929$ ;  $\chi^2(1) = 9.89$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ). Consistent with the theory, both results indicate that as gender group size and preference divergence increase, men donors value colleagues from both gender groups less, supporting H2.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.9585.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.6833.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 15363.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 20.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00467.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kelly and Enns.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Inequality and the Dynamics of Public Opinion: The Self-Reinforcing Link Between Economic Inequality and Mass Preferences.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Utilizing theoretical insights from comparative political economy and time-series data from 1952 to 2006, supplemented with cross-sectional analysis where appropriate, we show that economic inequality is, in fact, self-reinforcing, but that this is fully consistent with the idea that government tends to respond equally to rich and poor in its policy enactments (p. 855).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Income Inequality<sub>*t*-1</sub>
    - ii. The third model replicates the analysis in Model 2 while controlling for inflation and unemployment as indicators of absolute economic conditions. While economic conditions did not matter in Model 1, we want to be confident that our result in Model 2 linking inequality to public opinion is not simply capturing an effect of general economic conditions. The third model shows that the results discussed above are robust. In fact, the coefficient estimates from Model 2 and Model 3 are almost identical (pp. 864-5).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -18
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 9.44.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 54.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00472.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Clark and Lauderdale.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Locating Supreme Court Opinions in Doctrine Space.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find empirical support for theoretical models that predict the majority opinion will fall at the ideal point of the median member of the majority coalition (p. 871).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. coalition median
  - ii. In Table 1, we present linear models for estimated opinion location as a function of various theoretically relevant estimated ideal points, using the posterior variance of the estimates to identify a model that takes into account measurement uncertainty. (...) We see in Table 1 and in the right-hand panels in Figure 3 that the coalition median is by far the strongest predictor of opinion location. Among the search and seizure cases, 30% of the majority opinions have estimated locations that are statistically distinguishable from the coalition median's ideal point. Among the freedom of religion cases, only 18% of the opinions are statistically distinguishable from the coalition median. In the linear model of opinion location as a function of coalition median, the residual error is substantially lower than under the other two models, though the coefficient on the majority median's ideal point falls short of the theoretically predicted value of 1. These results represent evidence in support of the coalition median model, at least relative to the median justice and author monopoly models (pp. 885-6).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.76.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.08.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 240.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00470.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Westerland et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Strategic Defiance and Compliance in the U.S. Courts of Appeals.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Table 1 lists the key independent variables suggested by the principal-agent framework, as well as the measures and sources of data used (p. 896).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the rule 3-(c) to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. When the contemporary Supreme Court is ideologically estranged from the enacting Supreme Court, lower courts treat precedent much more harshly. Controlling for the ideological distance between the enacting and contemporary Supreme Courts, the preferences of the contemporary lower court itself are unrelated to its behavior. Hence, hierarchical control appears strong and effective. At the same time, however, a lower court’s previous treatments of precedent strongly influence its later treatments.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- the distance between the contemporary Supreme Court and the enacting Supreme Court
  - The results are displayed in Table 3. Expectation 1 addressed the impact of high court horizontal relations on lower court behavior: if the Contemporary Supreme Court is increasingly estranged from an Enacting Supreme Court, the Contemporary Lower Court’s behavior should increasingly reflect that estrangement. In other words, increased distance between the Contemporary High Court and the Enacting Supreme Court should translate into a reduced likelihood by the lower court of favorable treatments for the Enacting Court’s precedents. As shown by the first variable in Table 3, the distance between the Contemporary and Enacting Supreme Courts is statistically significant and displays the expected sign.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.635.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.141.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 10198.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00465.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Crow.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Deciding to Provide: Local Decisions on Providing Social Welfare.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article finds evidence that, while local expenditures are largely driven by fiscal capacity and federal and state assistance, local decisions on providing social welfare functions and participating in intergovernmental revenues are primarily affected by degree of capital mobility and by local political factors. Consequently, local governments exercise much greater autonomy over social welfare policymaking than fiscal federalism suggests (p. 906).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Redistributive capacity: service differentiation.
    - ii. Consequently, the main set of factors driving local social welfare provision decisions is the economic capacity of the community to sustain social welfare spending in the long run and, more recently, the state’s social welfare arrangements and relationship with municipalities. Interestingly, the community’s fiscal capacity, whether measured by home values or per capita income, seems to have little effect (p. 916).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.00132.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.000461.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 4155.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 20.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00464.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lowery et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Unpacking LogM: Toward a More General Theory of Party System Density.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key independent variable is district magnitude (M), the number of legislators elected from the median legislator’s district. A second independent variable is the effective number of ethnic groups (ENETH), which also interacts with M (p. 926).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. district magnitude (M).
    - ii. In effect, the response function highlights the portion of explained variance from the basic model associated with M while the residuals associated with the cases around the line are the unique effects of the effective number of ethnic groups (ENETH).<sup>12</sup> M dominates the results and has a strong concave relationship with the dependent variable. Substantively, this means that electoral rules have a more telling impact on party density than ethnic cleavages (but see Clark and Golder 2006) (p. 928).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.157.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.131.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 49.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00469.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bueno de Mesquita and Smith.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Leader Survival, Revolutions, and the Nature of Government Finance.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Tests of leader survival indicate that revolutionary threats increase the likelihood of deposition for nondemocratic leaders. Leaders with access to resources such as foreign aid or natural resource rents are best equipped to survive these threats and avoid the occurrence of these threats in the first place (p. 936).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. growing threat:  $\Delta$ mass.
    - ii. An increase in the level of mass political events increases the risk of deposition for small-coalition leaders, but not large-coalition leaders. Across Models 2 through 5, a one standard deviation increase in the level of mass movements over the previous three years increases the risk of deposition for a small-coalition leader by about 20-30% (although the effect is not statistically significant in Model 5). However, a rising level of mass political activities has no effect on the tenure of large-coalition leaders: the sum of the coefficient estimates for  $\Delta$ mass and its interaction with W is indistinguishable from zero. As the theory predicts, mass political events do not greatly increase the danger faced by large-coalition leaders.
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.262.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.123.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2105.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 12.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00463.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gibler and Tir.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Settled Borders and Regime Type: Democratic Transitions as Consequences of Peaceful Territorial Transfers.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our findings support the expectations that peaceful territorial transfers remove active and latent territorial threat and lead to demilitarization and democratization. Importantly, peaceful territorial transfers are not endogenous to regime type. Our study therefore supports an alternative explanation for the democratic peace: both democracy and peace may be a function of settling territorial threats (p. 951).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. peaceful transfer.
    - ii. The results in Model 2 confirm our expectation since peaceful transfers decrease the level of militarization in the state. Smaller militaries should correlate with reduced roles for the military, and if our theory is correct, should also encourage liberalization and democratic competition within the state (p. 962).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.058.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.022.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 5507.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00473.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gibler and Tir.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Settled Borders and Regime Type: Democratic Transitions as Consequences of Peaceful Territorial Transfers.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our findings support the expectations that peaceful territorial transfers remove active and latent territorial threat and lead to demilitarization and democratization. Importantly, peaceful territorial transfers are not endogenous to regime type. Our study therefore supports an alternative explanation for the democratic peace: both democracy and peace may be a function of settling territorial threats (p. 951).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. peaceful transfer.
    - ii. As the results in Table 3 demonstrate, peaceful territorial transfers have a statistically significant and positive effect on the likelihood of a state becoming democratic following the transfer. This finding supports the key expectation of our argument that settling the border removes an important threat to the state and leads to domestic liberalization and eventual democracy (p. 962).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.443.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.185.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 4662.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00473.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0544-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 54.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carter.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Strategy of Territorial Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The empirical analysis suggests that when territory is strategically located, target states are more likely to consolidate their position, while challenger states are less likely to escalate militarily. Furthermore, when the presence of territorial characteristics such as strategic location makes consolidation an effective strategy, target states are increasingly likely to consolidate as they face stronger opponents (p. 969).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. strategic location.
  - ii. Strategically located territory has a negative and significant effect on challenger utilities for both violent outcomes. This finding indicates that when the target’s strategic consolidation decision is modeled, challengers do not seem to pursue strategically located territory more vigorously, which is the opposite effect found by Huth (1996) and Huth and Allee (2002). Neither Huth (1996), Huth and Allee (2002), nor any other work that examines territorial disputes models the strategic choices available to the target to use territory to improve its military standing (p. 981).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.203.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.223.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 8328.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00471.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Calvo and Sagarzazu.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Legislator Success in Committee: Gatekeeping Authority and the Loss of Majority Control.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a dataset that includes all the bills proposed to the Argentine House in the last 25 years, we estimate success in committee in majority- and plurality-led congresses. We provide extensive evidence that the loss of majority control reduces the importance of the median voter of the plurality party while improving the success of the median committee voter.
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. distance to median of majority party in committee.
    - ii. As is it possible to observe, ideological proximity to the median voter of the majority party is of the utmost importance for majority-chaired committees in majority-led congresses. As majority control is lost, however, the benefit to members of the majority party becomes less pronounced (p. 10).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.791.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.091.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 27635.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 12.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00476.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Calvo and Hellwig.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Centripetal and Centrifugal Incentives under Different Electoral Systems.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find centripetal effects only for parties that are favorably biased by electoral rules. By contrast, smaller parties see their vote share decline and are pushed toward more extreme equilibrium positions (p. 27).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. mechanical parameters of electoral rules ( $\rho$ ).
    - ii. Results show estimates for  $\rho$  and  $\beta_2$  are positive and statistically significant, meaning that nonproportional rules provide center-clustering incentives. The interactive term, however, shows these parameters only affect parties which are favorably biased in terms of seats and votes. Most parties (80% in our sample) are biased against in seats. For these parties, increases in the mechanical and psychological properties of majoritarian rules produce centrifugal effects (p. 38).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.112.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.006.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2370.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 18.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.

- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00482.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 13 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Campbell et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Party Faithful: Partisan Images, Candidate Religion, and the Electoral Impact of Party Identification.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using survey experiments which vary a hypothetical candidate’s religious affiliation, we find strong evidence that candidates’ religions can affect partisan voting. Identifying a candidate as an evangelical (a group viewed as Republican) increases Republican support for, and Democratic opposition to, the candidate, while identifying the candidate as a Catholic (a group lacking a clear partisan profile) has no bearing on partisan voting. Importantly, the conditional effect of candidate religion on partisan voting requires the group to have a salient partisan image and holds with controls for respondents’ own religious affiliations and ideologies (p. 42).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of party identification and candidate religion treatment.
  - ii. In addition, there is still considerable evidence in these models of candidate religion significantly affecting partisan voting even when we account for the influence of ideology, respondent religion, and their interactions with our treatment variables. In the six models in which the interaction between party identification and the treatment variable was statistically significant in our models without controls – all of the models except for those with a Democratic candidate – the interaction term coefficients all remain statistically significant in the models with the controls. In fact, in the models for candidates with Republican issue profiles, the coefficients on the interaction terms actually grow larger with controls (p. 55).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.69.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.80.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 778.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00474.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Campbell et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Party Faithful: Partisan Images, Candidate Religion, and the Electoral Impact of Party Identification.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using survey experiments which vary a hypothetical candidate’s religious affiliation, we find strong evidence that candidates’ religions can affect partisan voting. Identifying a candidate as an evangelical (a group viewed as Republican) increases Republican support for, and Democratic opposition to, the candidate, while identifying the candidate as a Catholic (a group lacking a clear partisan profile) has no bearing on partisan voting. Importantly, the conditional effect of candidate religion on partisan voting requires the group to have a salient partisan image and holds with controls for respondents’ own religious affiliations and ideologies (p. 42).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of party identification and candidate religion treatment.
  - ii. In addition, there is still considerable evidence in these models of candidate religion significantly affecting partisan voting even when we account for the influence of ideology, respondent religion, and their interactions with our treatment variables. In the six models in which the interaction between party identification and the treatment variable was statistically significant in our models without controls – all of the models except for those with a Democratic candidate – the interaction term coefficients all remain statistically significant in the models with the controls. In fact, in the models for candidates with Republican issue profiles, the coefficients on the interaction terms actually grow larger with controls (p. 55).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.66.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.65.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 778.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 2.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00474.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Fox and Lawless.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Gendered Perceptions and Political Candidacies: A Central Barrier to Women's Equality in Electoral Politics.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Two central findings emerge from the multivariate analysis. First, the models demonstrate that respondents' perceptions of their skills, traits, and ability to campaign are central to explaining the gender gap in self-efficacy. (...) Second, women and men employ the same calculus and weigh perceptions similarly when arriving at their levels of self-efficacy (p. 67).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our findings reveal that, despite comparable credentials, backgrounds, and experiences, accomplished women are substantially less likely than similarly situated men to perceive themselves as qualified to seek office. Importantly, women and men rely on the same factors when evaluating themselves as candidates, but women are less likely than men to believe they meet these criteria. Not only are women more likely than men to doubt that they have skills and traits necessary for electoral politics, but they are also more likely to doubt their abilities to engage in campaign mechanics (p. 59).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Perceptions of skills and traits: political skills index.
  - ii. Because of gender differences on each of these perceptual measures, women’s levels of self-efficacy are lower than a simple comparison of predicted probabilities might suggest. This becomes clear when we embed within the calculations the statistically significant gender differences in the perceptions variables. (...) Together, the results provide strong support for the **Gendered Perceptions Hypothesis** (p. 69).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.31.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1653.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00484.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Casillas et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. How Public Opinion Constrains the U.S. Supreme Court.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results suggest that the influence of public opinion on Supreme Court decisions is real, substantively important, and most pronounced in nonsalient cases (p. 74).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i.  $\Delta$  Public mood.
    - ii. The data illustrate that, even after controlling for the influence of social forces, public mood has both a significant short- and long-run influence on the Court's decisions. The significant short-term effect suggests that as prevailing public sentiment shifts in a liberal direction, the Court responds by issuing a greater proportion of liberal judgments at term  $t$ .
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.59.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.78.
  - (j) What is the  $z$ -value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a  $z$ -value is present, record the  $z$ -value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no  $z$ -value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 45.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 9.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00485.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Segal et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Congress, the Supreme Court, and Judicial Review: Testing a Constitutional Separation of Powers Model.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that the Court does not appear to consider the likelihood of override in constitutional cases, but it does back away from striking laws when it is ideologically distant from Congress (p. 89).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Predicted support of pivot.
    - ii. We find that the Senate Filibuster Model fits the data the best. As a result, we interpret only the effects of the Senate Filibuster Model (Column 2) below. (...) While the Court’s own preferences clearly matter, the results indicate that the Court’s strategic calculations regarding a legislative response do not extend to a nuanced evaluation of the likelihood that the sitting Congress and President will overturn the Court’s decision. The variable measuring the predicted support of the pivotal lawmaker does not achieve conventional levels of statistical significance, and the sign on the coefficient is in the wrong direction (p. 99).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 4.135.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.537.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 174.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00480.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Rubenzer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Campaign Contributions and U.S. Foreign Policy Outcomes: An Analysis of Cuban American Interests.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The dependent variable in the Cuban embargo analysis is the vote of each member of the House of Representatives on each of the amendments. I code “yea” votes as 1 and “nay” votes as 0. As a result, I expect the coefficient for pro-embargo PAC contributions to be negative. (...) The most important independent variable in the Cuban embargo analysis is the change in campaign contributions from pro-embargo PACs over time (p. 110).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Pro-embargo PAC change.
  - ii. Logistic regression results for the 2005 version of the Davis Amendment, which would have eliminated federal funding for the 2004 revisions to the Cuba travel ban, suggest that pro-embargo PAC contributions had a significant impact on the propensity of Representatives to vote in favor of maintaining that portion of the embargo. As the Cuban diaspora increased its contributions from one election cycle to the next, Representatives became more likely to oppose the 2005 version of the Davis Amendment. The impact holds true even when one controls for the individual Representative’s vote on the identical piece of legislation in 2004. The variable measuring the combined impact of PAC and individual contributions is also statistically significant and in the anticipated direction. Overall, these results lend support to Hypothesis 1 (p. 111).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.665.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.852.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 357.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00483.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Rubenzer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Campaign Contributions and U.S. Foreign Policy Outcomes: An Analysis of Cuban American Interests.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The dependent variable in the Cuban embargo analysis is the vote of each member of the House of Representatives on each of the amendments. I code “yea” votes as 1 and “nay” votes as 0. As a result, I expect the coefficient for pro-embargo PAC contributions to be negative. (...) The most important independent variable in the Cuban embargo analysis is the change in campaign contributions from pro-embargo PACs over time (p. 110).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Pro-embargo PAC change.
  - ii. Logistic regression results for the 2005 version of the Davis Amendment, which would have eliminated federal funding for the 2004 revisions to the Cuba travel ban, suggest that pro-embargo PAC contributions had a significant impact on the propensity of Representatives to vote in favor of maintaining that portion of the embargo. As the Cuban diaspora increased its contributions from one election cycle to the next, Representatives became more likely to oppose the 2005 version of the Davis Amendment. The impact holds true even when one controls for the individual Representative’s vote on the identical piece of legislation in 2004. The variable measuring the combined impact of PAC and individual contributions is also statistically significant and in the anticipated direction. Overall, these results lend support to Hypothesis 1 (p. 111).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.272.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.150.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 361.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00483.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0551-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2010.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Whitten and Williams.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Battered Guns and Welfare Hawks: The Politics of Defense Spending in Advanced Industrial Democracies.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using pooled time-series data from 19 advanced democracies in the post-world War II period, we find that government ideology, measured as welfare and international positions, interacts with the international security environment to affect defense spending (p. 117).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Government welfare position.
  - ii. The inferences from these three simulations of military spending patterns differ substantially from what we would have concluded had we relied on a onedimensional ideological measure (see Table 4). When using a left-right scale, government ideology has only a modest impact on military spending, with left governments having a slight tendency to outspend right governments. In addition, there is no interaction between government ideology and conflict involvement in the determination of military spending, because the model lacks a theoretical foundation for such an argument. By specifying government ideology as a two-dimensional concept, we find a more sophisticated pattern to government spending that fits our theoretical expectations. During times of peace, domestic concerns will dominate: governments that favor generous welfare policies will outspend governments with more austere preferences, and hawkish governments will also outspend dovish governments. Involvement in low-level conflicts increases the differences between hawks and doves and mutes the effects of government welfare positions, causing hawks substantially to outspend doves on the military. Influences on military spending come from both domestic and international pressures, but previous theories have ignored their interactive influence on government decisions. Ultimately, this has limited these theories’ abilities to explain military spending patterns (p. 132).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.007.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0025.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 776.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00479.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kocher et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Aerial Bombing and Counterinsurgency in the Vietnam War.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. It also collected no information on key independent variables (p. 207).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using data disaggregated to the level of the smallest population unit and measured at multiple points in time, this article examines the effect of aerial bombardment on the pattern of local control in the Vietnam War. A variety of estimation methods, including instrumental variables and genetic matching, show that bombing civilians systematically shifted control in favor of the Viet Cong insurgents (p. 201).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Bombed (count).
  - In all models, the effect of bombing on insurgent control is positive, and this coefficient is very precisely estimated. These results mirror those from the ordered logits above, with the caveat that since we have modeled the dependent variable as a continuous rather than ordinal variable, the coefficients have different substantive interpretations. As expected, our index of insurgent control in September is strongly related to insurgent control in December, and Model 5F shows that insurgent control in September is a strong predictor of changes in control in December. Finally, Model 5G controls not only for prior levels of local control, but also for the prior changes in local control. Each model confirms that our results do not depend on how we model insurgent control or how we proxy the dependent variable (p. 214).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 1.248.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.209.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 9707.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00498.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. IV-2SLS model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Nielsen et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Foreign Aid Shocks as a Cause of Violent Armed Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our primary empirical results appear in Table 1 (p. 225).
    - iii. Coder’s rule: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using AidData’s comprehensive dataset of bilateral and multilateral aid from 1981 to 2005, we evaluate the effects of foreign aid on violent armed conflict. In addition to rare-event logit analysis, we employ matching methods to account for the possibility that aid donors anticipate conflict. The results show that negative aid shocks significantly increase the probability of armed conflict onset (p. 219).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Aid shock.
  - ii. Our primary empirical results appear in Table 1. In Model 1, we find strong support for our hypothesis that aid shocks are correlated with an increased risk of armed conflict ( $b=0.91$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). Substantively, if the average country were to experience an aid shock with other factors remaining constant, the risk of violent conflict more than doubles, from 2.1% to 5.0% (p. 225).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.911.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.277.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 139.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 25.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00492.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. cubic splines included.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Savun and Tirone.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Foreign Aid, Democratization, and Civil Conflict: How Does Democracy Aid Affect Civil Conflict?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We ran a series of additional tests to assess the robustness of the main results presented in Table 1 (p. 241).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We argue that one of the key factors that “shelters” some democratizing states from domestic political violence is the receipt of democracy aid. Democratizing states that receive high levels of democracy assistance are less likely to experience civil conflict than countries that receive little or no external democracy assistance. (...) Using an instrumental variables approach that accounts for potential endogeneity problems in aid allocation, we find empirical support for our argument. We conclude that there is a potential path to democracy that ameliorates the perils of democratization, and democracy assistance programs can play a significant positive role in this process (p. 223).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Democracy aid.
    - ii. The results of the above analysis suggest that the instrumented Democracy Aid satisfies the criteria for a good instrument. However, as our hypothesis directly addresses the conditional nature of the relationship between democracy aid and democratization, we also present an instrumented interaction term. The second-stage results of this procedure are presented in Model 4. As in Model 1, the sign on the interaction term is negative and statistically significant, in line with our hypothesis (pp. 240-1).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.00004.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.00002.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 1478.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00501.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dafoe.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Statistical Critiques of the Democratic Peace: Caveat Emptor.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Gartzke’s claim that capitalist dynamics explain away the democratic peace relies on results problematically driven by (1) the censoring from the sample of observations containing certain communist countries or occurring before 1966, (2) the inclusion of regional controls, and (3) a misspecification of temporal controls. Analysis of these issues contributes to broader methodological debates and reveals novel characteristics of the democratic peace. Gartzke and other critics have contributed valuably to the study of IR; however, the democratic peace remains one of the most robust empirical associations in IR (p. 247).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Democracy: Low.
  - A few things are worth noting from this figure: (1) Holding the sample constant, variables for capital openness and development (contrast Models G and 0) make virtually no difference to the estimated association between DemocracyLow and peace. (2) Gartzke’s finding of an insignificant association between DemocracyLow and peace is fragile: it only arises for MIDs if all three specification issues are present, and for fatal MIDs and wars if the sample is censored and at least one other issue is present. (3) The estimated democracy-peace association is substantial. For Models A+B+C, a one s.d. increase in DemocracyLow is associated with a 13%, 10%, and 26% reduction in the predicted probability of MIDs, fatal MIDs, and war, respectively (p. 258).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 7.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.095.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.015.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 171509.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00487.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. not enough information of the number of control variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Morey.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When War Brings Peace: A Dynamic Model of the Rivalry Process.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The primary independent variable in this study is Concentration. A measure of concentration should distinguish between long conflicts with low costs and short conflicts with high costs (p. 269).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).

- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Concentration.
  - The results in Table 1 provide strong evidence that concentrated conflicts lead to rivalry termination (H1). The first column includes all rivalries while the second column excludes isolated rivalries. Finally, column 3 excludes rivalries with the five most concentrated conflicts to ensure the results presented are not the function of a few extreme cases.<sup>10</sup> Looking at Table 1, Concentration is positive and significant in all models. As the concentration of conflict rises, the probability of rivalry termination increases. Moving Concentration from its minimum to maximum value increases the odds of rivalry termination by 91%, controlling for the influence of the other variables (using the results in column 1). This is a large shift in the likelihood of termination and is comparable in magnitude to the effect of the Second World War (p. 270).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.006.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- 3.410.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 8608.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00488.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Duration model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Madonna.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Winning Coalition Formation in the U.S. Senate: The Effects of Legislative Decision Rules and Agenda Change.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Finally, the key independent variable is a simple dummy variable coded 1 if the enactment passed prior to the introduction of Rule XXII in the 65th Congress, and 0 otherwise. Following Krehbiel (1998) and Wawro and Schickler (2004, 2006), interactive dummy variables specifying the presence of a new presidential regime before and after the 65th Congress are also included. A negative and significant coefficient on the interactive variables suggests that coalitions were generally smaller when the veto pivot was less of a threat. Voice-voted legislation is treated as missing data. The results are presented in Table 3 (p. 284).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. I find that the aggregate size of winning coalitions is highly responsive to the underlying legislative agenda, the size of the Senate's majority party, and the manner in which researchers treat unrecorded votes. Further, my findings suggest that any connection between changes in the Senate's voting rules and the size of winning coalitions is spurious (p. 276).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Tariff legislation.
  - ii. The results presented in Table 4 suggest that issue content plays an important role in shaping winning coalitions. As expected, the tariff dummy is significant and negative in all three models. This conforms to the theoretical discussion stressing the zero-sum nature of tariff legislation. Tariff legislation needed to be crafted to fit narrow coalitions due to the particularized policy costs. Further, the tariff's linkage to federal revenue in the 19th century ensured that the issue would frequently be on the agenda (p. 285).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.25.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 384.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 2.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00491.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Fridkin and Kenney.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Variability in Citizens' Reactions to Different Types of Negative Campaigns.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Specifically, we expect that the relevance of the message combined with the message's civility will influence evaluations of the candidates. In addition, we expect that the influence of the negative messages on citizens' assessments of candidates will depend on people's tolerance for negative campaigning. With the important independent variables in place, we focus on developing several key dependent variables that capture citizens' evaluations of the candidates seeking U.S. Senate seats in 2006 (p. 316).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Relevance/Incivility.
  - ii. The MLM/MLE results predicting evaluations of the incumbents and challengers are presented in Table 3. The findings demonstrate that the relevance and civility of the political advertisements perform precisely as expected. Overall, in each of the eight equations, the measure tapping the relevance and civility of political advertising is statistically significant and is signed in the hypothesized direction. In each case, as relevance and incivility of the advertisements increase, people’s evaluations of the targeted candidates decline. This finding is consistent regardless of whether respondents are evaluating the candidates in terms of (1) personality traits, (2) affective impressions, (3) issue competence, or (4) overall impressions. (...) In addition, the influence of the relevance and civility measure is more powerful in the challenger models than in the incumbent models, according to the parameter estimates. This indicates that the content and tone of incumbents’ advertising is more effective at lowering evaluations of the challengers than vice versa. For example, in the model predicting respondents’ assessments of candidates’ personality traits, the parameter estimate for the relevance and civility variable is  $-.76$  in the challenger model and  $-.42$  in the incumbent model (p. 317).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i.  $-0.76$ .
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i.  $0.39$ .
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 374.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 6.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00494.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber and Hopkins.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Mayors Matter: Estimating the Impact of Mayoral Partisanship on City Policy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We now summarize the results of a series of robustness checks which further probe our main findings and help to rule out the possibility that our results are artifacts of any particular empirical approach (p. 336).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Using regression discontinuity design, we find that cities that elect a Democratic mayor spend a smaller share of their budget on public safety, a policy area where local discretion is high, than otherwise similar cities that elect a Republican or an Independent. We find no differences on tax policy, social policy, and other areas that are characterized by significant overlapping authority. These results suggest that models of national policymaking are only partially applicable to U.S. cities. They also have implications for political accountability: mayors may not be able to influence the full range of policies that are nominally local responsibilities.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Democrat wins.
  - ii. The first model indicates that all else equal, a city where the Democrat just wins the mayoralty should expect its spending on police to drop by 2.3 percentage points three fiscal years later. This result is statistically significant, with a 95% confidence interval that runs from 0.5 percentage points to 4.0 percentage points. It is substantively large as well, as it reflects a spending shift of 1.2 standard deviations in terms of the dependent variable (p. 333).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.023.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.009.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 134.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 13.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00499.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gasper and Reeves.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Make It Rain? Retrospection and the Attentive Electorate in the Context of Natural Disasters.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that electorates punish presidents and governors for severe weather damage. However, we find that these effects are dwarfed by the response of attentive electorates to the actions of their officials. When the president rejects a request by the governor for federal assistance, the president is punished and the governor is rewarded at the polls. The electorate is able to separate random events from governmental responses and attribute actions based on the defined roles of these two politicians (p. 340).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Weather damage.
  - Table 2 presents the results for the model of incumbent presidential vote share. Column 1 of Table 2 models vote share as a function of the vote share in the previous two presidential elections and logged weather damage per 10,000 voters. Like the results for gubernatorial elections in Table 1, presidents are punished for severe weather damage. For example, \$20,000 in weather damage in a county of 10,000 voters would result in a modest decrease of a quarter point in the two-party popular vote. This finding also holds even when accounting for a federal response to weather damage. In all specifications of the model we find evidence supporting a responsive electorate and our retrospective of outcomes hypothesis. Even though electorates reward politicians for taking action, they also punish the incumbent for so-called acts of God.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.025.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.009.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 29746.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3115.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00503.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 3102 counties and 9 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hyde.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Catch Us If You Can: Election Monitoring and International Norm Diffusion.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Motivated by the case of election observation, I argue that international norms can be generated through a diffusely motivated signaling process. Responding to increased benefits associated with being democratic, international election observation was initiated by democratizing governments as a signal of a government’s commitment to democracy. Increased democracy-contingent benefits gave other “true-democrats” the incentive to invite observers, resulting in a widespread belief that all true-democrats invite election monitors. Consequently, not inviting observers became an unambiguous signal that a government was not democratizing, giving even pseudo-democrats reason to invite observers and risk a negative report (p. 356).

- ii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(e) rule to choose the main finding.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. Yes.
  - ii. The first hypothesis is that if a government's commitment to democracy or autocracy is not well established, the incumbent should be more likely to invite observers. Conversely, if a government's commitment to democracy (or lack thereof) is unquestioned, the incumbent should be less likely to invite observers (p. 361).
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Uncertain type.
  - ii. Following the first and second hypotheses, governments should be most likely to invite observers when their regime type is uncertain and when they can gain democracy-contingent benefits. As Model 1 shows, between 1960 and 1990, U.S. allies are significantly more likely to invite observers, as are those with uncertain type, those which allow opposition competition, and those who invited observers previously (p. 363).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.39.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.43.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 809.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00508.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Adams et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Is Anybody Listening? Evidence That Voters Do Not Respond to European Parties' Policy Statements During Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our key independent variables are [Party  $j$ 's stated Left-Right shift ( $t$ )], which denotes the shift in the CMP's Left-Right coding of party  $j$ 's election manifesto between the current and the previous election, and [Party  $j$ 's stated Left-Right shift ( $t-1$ )], which denotes the shift in the CMP's coding of party  $j$ 's manifesto between the previous election and the election before that. We include this latter variable to control for the possibility that significant time lags intervene before citizens process parties' policy statements (see, e.g., Adams and Somer-Topcu 2009; Erikson, MacKuen, and Stimpson 2002) (p. 373).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. We report pooled, time-series analyses of election survey data from several European polities, which suggest that voters do not systematically adjust their perceptions of parties' positions in response to shifts in parties' policy statements during election campaigns. We also find no evidence that voters adjust their Left-Right positions or their partisan loyalties in response to shifts in parties' campaign-based policy statements. By contrast, we find that voters do respond to their subjective perceptions of the parties' positions. Our findings have important implications for party policy strategies and for political representation (p. 370).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Party  $j$ 's stated Left-Right shift ( $t$ ).
  - ii. To the extent that voters' perceptions of parties' Left-Right positions respond to the actual policy statements the parties publish in their policy manifestos, we would expect positive and statistically significant coefficient estimates on the [Party  $j$ 's stated Left-Right shift ( $t$ )] variable, which would indicate that voters adjust their perceptions contemporaneously with parties' stated Left-Right shifts – and possibly on the [Party  $j$ 's stated Left-Right shift ( $t-1$ )] variable, which would denote time lags before voters update their perceptions of party positions. However, the coefficient estimates reported in column 1 of Table 2 are small and statistically insignificant, and thus they do not support these expectations. (...) Furthermore, when we reestimate the parameters of the model while including country-specific intercepts to control for unobserved, country-specific factors that influence voters' perceptions, the parameter estimates (reported in column 2 of Table 2) support the same substantive conclusions. Thus, we find no evidence that voters systematically update their perceptions of parties' Left-Right positions in response to the actual policy statements that parties present in their manifestos (p. 375).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.047.

- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.089.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 97.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00489.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carey and Hix.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Electoral Sweet Spot: Low-Magnitude Proportional Electoral Systems.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key result from these specifications is that there is no measurable cost,? in terms of disproportionality or voter-government distance, to moving from high-magnitude systems down even as far as to those with median districts in the fourto six-seat range (p. 395).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I think here they are referring to the key result to this particular specification. Therefore, I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Electoral systems that use low-magnitude multimember districts produce disproportionality indices almost on par with those of pure PR systems while limiting party system fragmentation and producing simpler government coalitions (p. 383).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. median district magnitude.
  - ii. Table 1 shows the results from the models of representation. The negative coefficient on the district magnitude variable in the linear specification in Model 1 confirms that larger districts are associated with less disproportionality. Legal threshold has no measurable effect in this model, while mixed-member parallel systems appear to increase disproportionality. Model 2, by comparison, estimates a diminishing returns effect by including the inverse magnitude variable. Note that the R-squared improves by about a third, from .43 to .56, and that the scope of the coefficient on the raw magnitude drops when the inverse magnitude term is included. In this specification the estimated effect of legal threshold is also to increase disproportionality, as expected, while the sign on the mixed-member parallel dummy flips, suggesting that these systems mitigate disproportionality relative to single-tier systems (p. 390).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.01.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.003.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 609.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00495.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carey and Hix.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Electoral Sweet Spot: Low-Magnitude Proportional Electoral Systems.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key result from these specifications is that there is no measurable cost,? in terms of disproportionality or voter-government distance, to moving from high-magnitude systems down even as far as to those with median districts in the fourto six-seat range (p. 395).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I think here they are referring to the key result to this particular specification. Therefore, I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Electoral systems that use low-magnitude multimember districts produce disproportionality indices almost on par with those of pure PR systems while limiting party system fragmentation and producing simpler government coalitions (p. 383).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. median district magnitude.
  - ii. The effect of district magnitude on our second quality-of-representation variable, Voter-government distance, is similar to that on disproportionality. Note that distance and disproportionality are correlated at only .16, so these are not merely picking up the same effect. Model 5, the linear specification using pooled data, shows no measurable impact of magnitude, legal threshold, nor mixed parallel systems on Voter-government distance. Model 6, however, confirms that there is a strong diminishing returns effect of magnitude on disproportionality, and again explains a third more variance in voter-government distance than the linear model. With the improved specification, mixed-member parallel systems are also associated with a stronger mapping between the median voter on a left-right spectrum and the pivotal party in government.(p. 391).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.02.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.02.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 310.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 2.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00495.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Greene.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Campaign Persuasion and Nascent Partisanship in Mexico's New Democracy.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I vary these parameters by examining a new democracy where voters' weaker partisan attachments and lower levels of political information magnify the effects of candidates' asymmetric media investments to create large persuasion effects. The findings have implications for the generalizability of campaign effects theory to new democracies, the development of mass partisanship, candidate advertising strategies, and the specific outcome of Mexico's hotly contested 2006 presidential election. Data come primarily from the Mexico 2006 Panel Study (p. 398).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. campaign reception, Oct-May.
  - ii. First, consistent with Proposition 2, Calderón’s massmedia dominance should have persuaded many voters to increase their evaluations of his competence and decrease evaluations of López Obrador, conditional on their reception of campaign messages. I refer to this as the campaign reception effect, which can be demonstrated with a straightforward regression model (p. 408). (...) I ran OLS regression models of candidate competence ratings on five multiply imputed data sets that were created to account for missing data. Results appear in Table 4. The fairly low continuity coefficients for both candidates’ October competence ratings indicate that, consistent with Proposition 1, inertia only weakly anchored voters’ assessments during the campaigns. As a result, competence ratings shifted in response to campaign reception (p. 410).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.204.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.103.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1593.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 20.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00497.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0552-14.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Finkel and Smith.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Civic Education, Political Discussion, and the Social Transmission of Democratic Knowledge and Values in a New Democracy: Kenya 2002.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Civic education first affected the knowledge, values, and participatory inclinations of individuals directly exposed to the Kenyan National Civic Education Programme (NCEP). These individuals became opinion leaders, communicating these new orientations to others within their social networks. Individuals who discussed others’ civic education experiences then showed significant growth in democratic knowledge and values, in many instances more than individuals with direct exposure to the program. We find further evidence of a “compensation effect” such that the impact of civic education and post-civic education discussion was greater among Kenyans with less education and with lower levels of social integration (p. 417).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Civic education exposure.
  - Direct exposure to civic education itself remains statistically significant in all models in column (a), with these effects supplemented by significant secondary effects of political discussion in all models aside from political participation. The more individuals engage in discussion of civic education workshops that others attended, the greater the change in knowledge, tolerance, and national versus tribal identity over time. (...) The pattern of effects in Table 4 confirms the notion that both civic education exposure and post-civic education discussion have robust and independent effects on important variables related to Kenyan democratic political culture, effects that obtain in the context of strenuous controls for the selection biases that confound causal inference in nonexperimental research (pp. 428-9).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.093.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.022.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 4593.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00493.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Butler and Broockman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Politicians Racially Discriminate Against Constituents? A Field Experiment on State Legislators.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In all cases these interaction terms are insignificant while our main findings continue to strongly hold.
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In an email sent to each legislator, we randomized whether a putatively black or white alias was used and whether the email signaled the sender’s partisan preference. Overall, we find that putatively black requests receive fewer replies. We explore two potential explanations for this discrimination: strategic partisan behavior and the legislators’ own race. We find that the

putatively black alias continues to be differentially treated even when the emails signal partisanship, indicating that strategic considerations cannot completely explain the observed differential treatment. Further analysis reveals that white legislators of both parties exhibit similar levels of discrimination against the black alias. Minority legislators do the opposite, responding more frequently to the black alias (p. 463).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. DeShawn treatment.
  - ii. Table 1 shows these differences and the overall rates of reply for each of our experimental groups. Among the emails that did not signal partisanship, legislators responded to 60.5% of the emails sent from the Jake alias but only 55.3% of those from the DeShawn alias, a statistically significant difference of 5.1 percentage points ( $p = 0.04$ ). The OLS regression results in Table A1 in the appendix show that this result is robust to controlling for a number of legislator, district, and state characteristics (see column 1 of Table A1). (Researchers interested in the other determinants of legislative responsiveness may also be interested in the coefficient values in Table A1, though with the usual caveats applied to these nonrandomized characteristics (p. 468).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.051.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. -2.05.
  - ii. Coder’s note: This value is calculated from the information that the p-value is 0.04, given our sample size of 1,618.

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1618.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
  - ii. If not, leave blank.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Anzia and Berry.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Jackie (and Jill) Robinson Effect: Why Do Congresswomen Outperform Congressmen?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that when either or both forms of sex-based selection are present, the women who are elected to office will perform better, on average, than their male counterparts. We test this central implication of our theory by studying the relative success of men and women in delivering federal spending to their districts and in sponsoring legislation. Analyzing changes within districts over time, we find that congresswomen secure roughly 9% more spending from federal discretionary programs than congressmen. Women also sponsor and cosponsor significantly more bills than their male colleagues (p. 478).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Female.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results of our fixed effects models of high-variation program spending. Model (1) includes district characteristics, legislator characteristics, and district and year fixed effects, as described above. The main result is clear: within districts over time, roughly 9% more federal spending is brought home when there is a woman representing the district in Congress than when the same district is represented by a man (p. 484).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.091.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.043.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 9067.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 770.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00512.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 733 districts and 21 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Harbridge and Malhotra.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Electoral Incentives and Partisan Conflict in Congress: Evidence from Survey Experiments.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main independent variable was a dummy indicating whether respondents were assigned to the condition presenting Congress as bipartisan, with the partisan presentation as the baseline (p. 501). (...) The main independent variable was a dummy indicating whether respondents were assigned to the condition showing bipartisan voting behavior, with the party line voting blurb as the baseline (p. 504).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We find that party conflict reduces confidence in Congress among citizens across the partisan spectrum. However, there exists heterogeneity by strength of party identification with respect to evaluations of members. Independents and weak partisans are more supportive of members who espouse a bipartisan image, whereas strong partisans are less supportive. People with strong attachments to a political party disavow conflict in the aggregate but approve of individual members behaving in a partisan manner. This pattern helps us understand why members in safely partisan districts engage in partisan conflict even though partisanship damages the collective reputation of the institution (p. 494).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Bipartisan version.
    - ii. As shown in the first column of Table 2, the treatment information showing that 80% of passed legislation has bipartisan support significantly increases confidence in Congress as compared to information showing a much lower rate of bipartisanship on introduced legislation ( $t = .031$ ,  $p = .021$ , two-tailed) (p. 502).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.03.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.01.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 987.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00517.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hetherington and Suhay.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Authoritarianism, Threat, and Americans?Support for theWar on Terror.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our key independent variables are the four-item authoritarianism battery and the threat measure. To understand the effect of perceived threat on the predictive power of authoritarianism, we include an interaction term between threat and authoritarianism. We expect authoritarianism and threat to carry positive signs: the most authoritarian (when threat = 0) and the most threatened (when authoritarianism = 0) will be more likely to restrict civil liberties and more supportive of the use of force. However, we expect the interaction term to carry a negative sign: as perceived threat increases, those “high” and “low” in authoritarianism should adopt increasingly similar positions on civil liberties and the use of force. Our theoretical framework also suggests that the effect of threat will be largest on the less authoritarian and smallest on the more authoritarian; in other words, the negative interaction will mainly be driven by changing preferences in response to threat among those low in authoritarianism (pp. 552-3).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Authoritarianism.
  - ii. The results for the six civil liberties items appear in the first six columns of Table 2. For all six models, the so-called “main effect” of authoritarianism (the effect of authoritarianism when threat is zero) is positive and statistically significant. Among those who say they “are not worried at all” that they will be personally affected by terrorism, the more authoritarian are more likely to support wiretaps, video camera surveillance, media censorship, torture, and national ID cards and to oppose criticizing the president (p. 553).
  - iii. Coder’s note: Considering that these six models are equally important, I code the result of the model that uses OLS (National ID Card).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.214.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.044.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1422.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00514.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS05523-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Rudolph.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Dynamics of Ambivalence.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Finally, I discuss the main findings of the analysis and consider their implications (p. 562).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Consistent with a motivational account, the results indicate that partisan reasoning contributes to the diminution of ambivalence over time. Consistent with an informational account, the results suggest that exposure to heterogeneous information heightens ambivalence. Ambivalence is least likely to decline among people who are exposed to cross-cutting information, politically sophisticated individuals with weak partisan attachments, and, during the general election phase of the campaign, those who live in homogenous areas with little political competition (p. 561).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Partisan strength.
  - ii. As shown in the first data column of Table 2, the coefficient for partisan strength is, as expected, both negatively signed and statistically significant. Consistent with the motivational thesis, this result implies that stronger partisans become less conflicted in their views over time and, as a result, exhibit less candidate ambivalence (p. 568).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.28.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.08.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 915.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00505.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lenz and Lawson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Looking the Part: Television Leads Less Informed Citizens to Vote Based on Candidates' Appearance.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using individual-level voting models, this table shows two key findings for gubernatorial and Senate races. First, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing (High TV) slightly exacerbates the effect of appearance on voting (Col. 1-2 and 5-6). Second, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing especially exacerbates the appearance effect among low-knowledge individuals (Col. 3-4 and 7-8). It shows both findings without attitudinal control variables and with these variables. The coefficients showing these findings are highlighted with boxes (p. 578).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of low knowledge, appearance, and high TV.
  - ii. Using individual-level voting models, this table shows two key findings for gubernatorial and Senate races. First, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing (High TV) slightly exacerbates the effect of appearance on voting (Col. 1-2 and 5-6). Second, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing especially exacerbates the appearance effect among low-knowledge individuals (Col. 3-4 and 7-8). It shows both findings without attitudinal control variables and with these variables. The coefficients showing these findings are highlighted with boxes (p. 578).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.2.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.07.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 10273.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00511.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lenz and Lawson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Looking the Part: Television Leads Less Informed Citizens to Vote Based on Candidates' Appearance.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using individual-level voting models, this table shows two key findings for gubernatorial and Senate races. First, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing (High TV) slightly exacerbates the effect of appearance on voting (Col. 1-2 and 5-6). Second, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing especially exacerbates the appearance effect among low-knowledge individuals (Col. 3-4 and 7-8). It shows both findings without attitudinal control variables and with these variables. The coefficients showing these findings are highlighted with boxes (p. 578).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of low knowledge, appearance, and high TV.
  - ii. Using individual-level voting models, this table shows two key findings for gubernatorial and Senate races. First, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing (High TV) slightly exacerbates the effect of appearance on voting (Col. 1-2 and 5-6). Second, it shows that above-the-median TV viewing especially exacerbates the appearance effect among low-knowledge individuals (Col. 3-4 and 7-8). It shows both findings without attitudinal control variables and with these variables. The coefficients showing these findings are highlighted with boxes (p. 578).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.17.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.05.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 9980.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00511.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Treisman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Presidential Popularity in a Hybrid Regime: Russia under Yeltsin and Putin.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using time-series data, I examine the determinants of presidential approval in Russia since 1991, a period in which leaders’ ratings swung between extremes. I find that Yeltsin’s and Putin’s ratings were, in fact, closely linked to public perceptions of economic performance, which, in turn, reflected objective economic indicators. Although media manipulation, wars, terrorist attacks, and other events also mattered, Putin’s unprecedented popularity and the decline in Yeltsin’s are well explained by the contrasting economic circumstances over which each presided (p. 590).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The perception of current economy.
  - ii. Under Putin, the evidence suggests a long-run relationship between economic expectations and presidential approval, with about one-third of any divergence eliminated each period (coefficient of  $-.32$  in column 7). I also found evidence of short-run effects, although the correlations among variables make it hard to say which matters more. Current economic assessments and expectations are both significant if entered alone (columns 1 and 3), but statistical significance falls if more than one is included at one time. Again, the strongest short-run effects are of perceptions of the current economy. As expected, Putin’s monetization of benefits cost him several percentage points even after taking into account the impact of the reform on perceptions of family finances (p. 601).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.33.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.16.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 47.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00500.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Davis and Meunier.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Business as Usual? Economic Responses to Political Tensions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding that there has been no substantial economic fallout from political tensions challenges the realist hypothesis about the primacy of politics and the liberal hypothesis about the mobilization of economic actors (p. 642).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Looking at two major economies, we show that negative events have not hurt U.S. or Japanese trade or investment flows. We then examine specific incidents of tensions in U.S.-French and Sino-Japanese relations over the past decade – two case pairs that allow us to compare varying levels of political tension given high existing economic interdependence and different alliance relations. Aggregate economic flows and high salience sectors like wine and autos are unaffected by the deterioration of political relations (p. 628).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Political tension.
  - ii. The results in Table 1 indicate that there is no significant relationship between negative events and economic relations. In none of the U.S. models do political tensions measured by the negative events score of the dyad or hostile events as proportion of total events reach standard significance levels, and the sign is in the wrong direction for the models that do not include country fixed effects (p. 633).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.084.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.049.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 8522.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 71.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00507.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. quarter fixed effects: 60 categories.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lipsmeyer and Zhu.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Immigration, Globalization, and Unemployment Benefits in Developed EU States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Focusing on states in the European Union, we present a theoretical model that illustrates the interactive relationships between immigration, EU labor market integration, and domestic institutions. Our findings highlight how immigration in conjunction with domestic political institutions affects unemployment provisions, while labor market integrative forces remain in the background (p. 647).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(d) rule to figure out the main finding more clearly.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. Our empirical findings in this article provide some support for our argument that, depending on domestic political institutions, increased immigration can instead cause an increase in unemployment entitlements. The political mechanisms that support more generous unemployment provisions hinge on the interactive relationships among economic forces and various institutional arrangements. Interestingly, however, our results point to globalization playing less of a role than previous research would have us expect (p. 660).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i.  $\Delta \text{Immigration} \times \text{Left Seats}_{t-1}$
  - ii. Beginning with government institutions, Figure 4 shows the results from scenarios illustrating the differences in benefit levels between low and high levels of left parliamentary seats (10th and 90th percentiles – 8% and 56%) when allowing the change in immigration rates to vary across its observed range of values. We can see how these political scenarios lead to different benefit outcomes. First, when comparing the right and left graphs, there is no discernible statistical difference between the two scenarios, because the confidence intervals for the two left party scenarios overlap as change in immigration moves from lower to higher levels. Secondly, when looking within each figure, there are statistically significant differences in the level of benefits as the change in immigration varies but only when left parties control a majority of parliamentary seats (the right figure). The confidence intervals for the scenario in the right figure do not overlap when comparing them at the lower and higher levels of immigration change. This same relationship does not hold for the figure on the left, when left party seats are at a low level. Therefore, larger changes in immigration combined with strong left party support in parliament lead to more generous unemployment provisions, offering support for Hypothesis 2a. But we find no corresponding relationship when left parties control only 28% of parliamentary seats (p. 655).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.004.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?

- i. 0.002.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 496.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 26.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00509.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 15 countries.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Robertson and Teitelbaum.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Foreign Direct Investment, Regime Type, and Labor Protest in Developing Countries.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that FDI produces social tensions and opportunities for protest that can result in higher levels of industrial conflict. However, the effect of FDI is moderated by regime type. While democracies tend to have higher levels of protest overall, they are better able than authoritarian regimes to cope with the strains arising from FDI (p. 665).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of Log of FDI Flows<sub>t-1</sub> and Polity2 Index<sub>t-1</sub>.
  - ii. However, according to our argument, Model 1 is misspecified, since it does not include the interactive effects that we have claimed for democracy and FDI. Theoretically, we would expect the effect of FDI on protest to be conditioned by the level of democracy, both through democratic procedures and through the extension of civil rights. Models 2 and 3 show the results when the interaction of democracy and investment is included. In Model 2 we use the Polity2 measure of democracy to capture the effects of democratic procedures. As expected, the interaction effect is significant and negative. While FDI leads to higher levels of protest, the effect decreases as a country becomes more democratic (p. 672).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.0324.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.00877.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2348.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00510.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Linos.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Diffusion through Democracy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Experimental individual-level data from the field of family policy illustrates that even U.S. voters shift positions substantially when informed about UN recommendations and foreign countries’ choices. However, voters receive limited information about international developments, biased towards the policy choices of large and proximate countries. Aggregate data on the family policy choices of OECD countries show how voters’ limited information about international models shapes government decisions: governments are disproportionately likely to mimic countries whose news citizens follow, and international organizations are most influential in countries with internationally oriented citizens (p. 678).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Imitation of countries in media.
  - ii. The discussion below is based primarily on the final specifications containing all relevant domestic and international variables, Model VIII, but also highlights any differences between specifications. The theoretical discussion presents three mechanisms of cross-national diffusion: governments may imitate trade competitors, governments may imitate top performers, and governments may imitate countries whose news citizens follow. The results show that only the last mechanism shapes family policy development. (...) The results support the hypothesis that governments imitate countries that are covered disproportionately in the news. As described above, foreign newspaper sales are used as spatial weights to characterize media relationships between country pairs; the regressions then test whether the policy choices of countries covered in the media are imitated disproportionately in countries receiving these news sources (p. 691).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.099.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.059.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 413.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 34.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00513.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 25 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0553-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gibler and Randazzo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Testing the Effects of Independent Judiciaries on the Likelihood of Democratic Backsliding.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a dataset of judicial constraints across 163 different countries from 1960 to 2000, we find that established independent judiciaries prevent regime changes toward authoritarianism across all types of states. Established courts are also capable of thwarting regime collapses in nondemocracies. These results provide some of the first large-n evidence confirming the ability of the judiciary to maintain regime stability. Unfortunately, however, the beneficial effects of court systems seem to take time to develop. The evidence indicates that newly formed courts are positively associated with regime collapses in both democracies and nondemocracies (p. 696).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Presence of independent judiciary: established.
  - The second model adds our two independent variables of interest and the control for legislature-derived constraints to the baseline model. The variable for established independent judiciaries (institutions that have existed for three or more years) is associated with a substantial decrease in the number of negative political changes. Both legislatures and new judiciaries have no effect in this model. There is only one change from the baseline controls of the original model due to the addition of the constraints variables: state wealth no longer encourages stability. Wealth and legislative constraints are highly correlated, but estimating the model with each variable added separately does not change the reported results for the other variables listed in column 2 (p. 705).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 1.883.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.63.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 3882.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00504.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hamman et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. An Experimental Investigation of Electoral Delegation and the Provision of Public Goods.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Despite the incentives an elected leader has to free ride or impose majority tyranny, our experiment demonstrates that electoral delegation results in full provision of the public good. Analysis of the experimental data suggests that the result is primarily due to electoral selection: groups elect prosocial leaders and replace those who do not implement full contribution outcomes. However, we also observe outcomes in which a minimum winning coalition exploits the contributions of the remaining players. A second experiment demonstrates that when electoral delegation must be endogenously implemented, individuals voluntarily cede authority to an elected agent only when preplay communication is permitted (p. 737).

- iii. Coder's note: Considering that these two main findings are equally important, I code the latter.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of endogenous delegation and communication.
  - ii. Controlling for group-level heterogeneity (Part 1 contributions and random effects), we find that endogenous delegation alone has no significant effect on group-level allocations to the public good. However, the initial effect of endogenous delegation with communication is large and statistically significant and is statistically indistinguishable from the effect of communication on voluntary contributions. The rate of decline in contributions under endogenous delegation with communication, however, is slower (and statistically distinguishable) than the rate of decline with communication alone (p. 746).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.26.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.11.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 370.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00531.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. random effects model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ryan.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Social Networks as a Shortcut to Correct Voting.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results suggest that social communication is a useful information shortcut for uninformed independents, but not uninformed partisans. Informed individuals incorporate biased social messages into their candidate evaluations, which results in higher levels of incorrect voting in certain types of networks (p. 752).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Treatment (receiving social information).
    - ii. The results support the uninformed are aided hypothesis (H2), but only for independents. As the left panel in Figure 1B shows, 46% of uninformed independents vote correctly in the control group. The percent of uninformed independents who vote correctly rises to 69% in the treatment group. A t-test comparing those percentages shows a statistically significant difference ( $t = 3.45$ ;  $p = .002$ ) (p. 759).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Figure 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.23.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
    - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. 3.45.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 45.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00528.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bertelli and Grose.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Lengthened Shadow of Another Institution? Ideal Point Estimates for the Executive Branch and Congress.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our dependent variable is the natural logarithm of Discretionary budget authority in fiscal year  $t$  between 1991 and 2004, and the key independent variables are based on the preference estimates presented earlier (p. 776).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We construct the first statistical portrait of executive branch ideology by estimating ideal points for members of Congress, presidents, and the heads of cabinet-level departments between 1991 and 2004 in a Bayesian framework. We empirically assess claims about the composition of the president's administrative team and the influence of institutions on the ideology of principal executive decision makers. We also test an important claim regarding the trade-off between ideological congruence and budgetary authority to demonstrate the utility of our estimates for other scholars (p. 766).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. House median ideal point.
  - ii. The results present a different portrait of ideological relationships in the executive branch than conventional scholarly wisdom suggests. Strikingly, the president's ideal point exhibits the smallest weight in determining secretary ideology. In Model 1, the House median ideal point has the largest weight, more than three times that of the president, while the combined weights of Senate and House influence are over five times that of the president alone. These relative weights are robust to the specification in Model 2. However, the lack of statistical significance of the Senate median in Model 3 (in contrast to Model 2) may suggest the relative importance of the Senate at the time of appointments (p. 773).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.530.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.132.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?

- i. 89.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00527.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Snyder and Ting.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Electoral Selection with Parties and Primaries.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the third section, we derive the main result of the model, which follows directly from the preceding logic. If the voter (or equivalently, the electoral district) is relatively extreme in the sense of having an unambiguous favorite party, then primaries do not threaten that party’s electoral prospects. (...) By contrast, when the voter is moderate, primaries are more likely to reveal information that causes her to vote against the favored party’s candidate (p. 782).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our main theoretical result is that while primaries raise the expected quality of a party's candidates, they may hurt the ex ante preferred party in a competitive electorate by increasing the chances of revealing the opposing party's candidates as superior. Thus, primaries are adopted in relatively extreme districts where a clear favorite party exists. An empirical analysis of the adoption of direct primaries and the competitiveness of primary elections across U.S. states supports these predictions (p. 781).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Democrats favored.
  - ii. The main hypothesis is that competition should be highest in the primaries of the favored party, in states that have a favored party. The estimates in Table 3 imply that this is the case. For Democrats, the coefficients on Democrats Favored are positive and statistically significant, and also larger than the coefficients on Competitive State (p. 792).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.304.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.036.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 7511.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 86.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. If the article is an original analysis, record 0.
    - ii. If the article is a replication of a pre-existing work, assign an integer group number bigger than 0 identical to the original work and other replications.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. If only one dependent variable is specified, record 1.
    - ii. If more than one dependent variable is specified, record information for each model (using the questions above) and assign an integer number for each model.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
    - ii. If not, leave blank.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. year fixed effects for 1926-2008.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Krupnikov.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Does Negativity Demobilize? Tracing the Conditional Effect of Negative Campaigning on Voter Turnout.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Taken together, both tests reinforce that negativity can only demobilize when two conditions are met: (1) a person is exposed to negativity after selecting a preferred candidate and (2) the negativity is about this selected candidate (p. 796).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. late negativity: liked candidate.
  - ii. The results of estimating Model 3 show that only late negativity about a person’s preferred candidate has a statistically significant, negative effect on turnout. Negativity about the other candidate, however, has a null effect on a person’s likelihood of turnout. As predicted, it is not negativity in general that has an effect on turnout – but negativity under two specific conditions: (1) negativity after a selection and (2) negativity about an individual’s selected candidate. All results are shown in Table 2 (p. 804).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.646.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.837.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 775.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 28.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00522.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hopkins.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Translating into Votes: The Electoral Impacts of Spanish-Language Ballots.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. But the critical finding is the interaction of neighborhood English proficiency and Section 203 coverage ( $\beta = .19$ ,  $SE = 0.07$ , two-sided  $p$ -value = 0.006) (p. 825). (...) The core finding is further reinforced by using two types of matching to pre-process the data and improve the balance across key covariates, as described in Appendix C (p. 826).
    - ii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Analyses of two different data sets – the Latino National Survey and California 1998 primary election returns – how that Spanish-language assistance increased turnout for citizens who speak little English. The California results also demonstrate that election procedures can influence outcomes, as support for ending bilingual education dropped markedly in heavily Spanish-speaking neighborhoods with Spanish language assistance (p. 813).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of English-language ability and respondents in counties triggering the numerical threshold.
  - ii. At the same time, the results on the left side of Figure 1 indicate that English-language ability is a significant positive predictor of turnout, even conditional on a host of other demographics. To explore the impact of language further, we removed those respondents who opted to answer the survey in English, leaving us with 1,510 Spanish-speaking citizens. We then estimated a logit-model similar to that above but including interaction terms between English-language ability and the two indicators for crossing the Section 203 thresholds. The right side of Figure 1 presents the fitted model, again representing the coefficients with dots and the 95% confidence intervals with lines. Both interactions are negative. The interaction for respondents in counties triggering the numerical threshold is statistically significant ( $\beta = -0.32$ ,  $SE = 0.16$ ), and the interaction for counties triggering the percentage threshold is nearly so ( $\beta = -0.24$ ,  $SE = 0.15$ ). As English-language skills improve, the impact of Spanish-language assistance declines (pp. 819-20).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Figure 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.32.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.16.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1510.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00534.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hayes and Guardino.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Influence of Foreign Voices on U.S. Public Opinion.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our key finding – that foreign sources in the news moved public opinion – was unchanged (p. 840).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that some rank-and-file Democrats and independents expressed opposition because of the widely reported antiwar positions staked out by foreign, not domestic, elites. Merging a large-scale content analysis of news coverage with public opinion surveys from August 2002 through March 2003, we show that Democrats and independents – especially those with high levels of political awareness – responded to dissenting arguments articulated in the mass media by foreign officials (p. 830).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of democrat, high education, and foreign opposition.
  - ii. The results, depicted in Table 2, support our expectations. College-educated Democrats and independents were the individuals most likely to oppose the invasion of Iraq as criticism from abroad grew louder in the U.S. news media. The negative and significant coefficient for Democrat  $\times$  High Education  $\times$  Foreign Opposition indicates that as the amount of foreign criticism in the mass media increased, highly educated Democrats became significantly more opposed to the war, compared to Republicans and to their less politically aware Democratic counterparts. The same story is told by the significant effect for Independent  $\times$  High Education  $\times$  Foreign Opposition. This is precisely the pattern that our argument anticipated: the citizens who were most likely to be exposed to and to comprehend foreign dissent – and who held predispositions making them receptive to those arguments – were those whose opinions appeared to move in response (p. 842).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.38.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.2.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

(m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

i. 3.

(n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00523.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bechtel and Hainmueller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. How Lasting Is Voter Gratitude? An Analysis of the Short- and Long-Term Electoral Returns to Beneficial Policy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In order to avoid potential posttreatment bias, we present the main results with and without including our timevarying covariates (which may be affected by the treatment) (p. 856).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We estimate that the flood response increased vote shares for the incumbent party by 7 percentage points in affected areas in the 2002 election. Twenty-five percent of this short-term reward carried over to the 2005 election before the gains vanished in the 2009 election. We conclude that, given favorable circumstances, policy makers can generate voter gratitude that persists longer than scholarship has acknowledged so far, and elaborate on the implications for theories of electoral behavior, democratic accountability, and public policy (p. 851).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Flooded.
    - ii. Given the assumption of shortsighted voters and the fact that the 2005 election occurred three years after the flood, we would not expect to see lasting rewards for the SPD in affected areas. In contrast to this expectation, we find significant and robust long-term rewards. Model 5 in Table 1 shows the estimates from the benchmark fixed-effects specification. We find that the SPD PR vote share increases by about 2 percentage points on average in directly affected districts. This indicates that about 25% of the short-term electoral gain generated by the SPD’s flood response carries over to the 2005 election (pp. 858-9).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.99.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.47.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 598.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 329.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. If the article is an original analysis, record 0.
    - ii. If the article is a replication of a pre-existing work, assign an integer group number bigger than 0 identical to the original work and other replications.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. If only one dependent variable is specified, record 1.
    - ii. If more than one dependent variable is specified, record information for each model (using the questions above) and assign an integer number for each model.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00533.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 328 districts.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Boas and Hidalgo.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Controlling the Airwaves: Incumbency Advantage and Community Radio in Brazil.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, we use data on community radio license applications in Brazil to identify both the causal effect of incumbency on politicians’ ability to control the media and the causal effect of media control on their future electoral prospects. Using a regression discontinuity design, we compare city council candidates who barely won or barely lost an election, showing that incumbency more than doubles the probability of an application’s approval by the Ministry of Communications. Next, using genetic matching, we compare candidates who acquired community radio licenses before an election to similar politicians who did not, showing that a radio station substantially increases one’s vote share and probability of victory (p. 868).

- iii. Coder's note: Considering that both findings are equally important, I code the latter result.
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Candidates whose licenses are approved before the campaign.
  - ii. According to our analysis, acquiring a community radio license prior to a municipal election campaign substantially boosts a candidate's vote share and probability of victory. Estimates of the AIT for both of these outcomes can be found in Table 4. Candidates whose licenses are approved before the campaign can expect to see their share of the valid vote increase by .39 percentage points (statistically significant at the 5% level), and their probability of being elected goes up by .068 (statistically significant at the 10% level). While these estimates might seem small in absolute terms, they are quite large when one considers how few votes city councilmembers normally receive and how unlikely they are to get elected (p. 881).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.39.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.17.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 622.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 0.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00532.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Matching model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Nepal et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. More Inequality, More Killings: The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The dependent variable is the total number of people killed during that period by Maoist rebels in each of 3,857 villages. Inequality is measured by the Gini, the Esteban- Ray polarization index, and four other between-groups indexes. Using models with district fixed effects, and instrumenting for endogeneity of the inequality measures, we find strong evidence that greater inequality escalated killings by Maoists. Poverty did not necessarily increase violence. Education moderated the effect of inequality on killing, while predominance of farmers and of Nepali speakers exacerbated it. We find evidence that more killings occurred in populous villages, lending support to the idea that violence was directed at expanding the Maoist franchise by demonstrating that opposition to the monarchy and elites in power was possible to achieve (p. 885).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Gini index.
  - ii. The left part of Table 2 experiments with a sparse specification that includes only the fixed effects plus poverty (as our hypotheses demand), and another that includes log population, so that we may explore the idea of Maoist expansion of their franchise. The fixed effects capture only 15% to 23% of the total variation in  $\ln(\text{KILLINGS})$ , indicating the considerable within-district variation in the data. The OLS estimate of 1.947 on GINI indicates that an increase of 0.04 in GINI (one standard deviation change) causes a 7.7% increase in expected Maoist killings, or a total of 202 additional deaths over the eight-year period (p. 894).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.947.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.224.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 3587.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 76.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00529.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for 75 districts.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Weber.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Exit, Voice, and Cyclicity: A Micrologic of Midterm Effects in European Parliament Elections.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I aim to exploit the integrative capacity of this general framework in a model of typical “midterm” effects occurring through the electoral cycle. The model unites such diverse phenomena as antigovernment swings, declining turnout, protest voting, conversion, and alienation. An empirical test with comparative survey data from elections to the European Parliament reveals that the role of strategic voting in the form of voice is limited. Instead, processes of de- and realignment in the form of exit dominate a picture of European Parliament elections beyond the widespread conception of “second-order” irrelevance. More generally, the “cyclical” view on voting behavior suggests systematic links between short-run midterm effects and long-run electoral change (p. 906).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. -0.57.
  - ii. The effects on core voting are interpreted most easily. Core voting is least likely at midterm and most likely around national elections. The effect is stronger for the government (and barely significant for the opposition) and thus accounts for cyclical losses in EP elections (p. 915). (...) The model achieves remarkable performance with regard to the determinants of sincere behavior. Exit in the form of conversion and alienation follows the electoral cycle and reacts to the incentives postulated by the EVL framework. In contrast, the effects on voice in the form of protest voting initially do not contribute much to our insights into the dynamics of EP elections (p. 918).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.57.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.19.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 169505.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00535.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tavits.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Power within Parties: The Strength of the Local Party and MP Independence in Postcommunist Europe.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This study argues that organizationally stronger local party branches are more powerful within the party than organizationally weaker branches: they can better perform the tasks central to the party, which include communication with, and mobilization of, voters. I further argue that this subunit power should be manifested in the parliamentary behavior and status of MPs: those from districts where the local party organization is strong are more likely (1) to behave independently in parliament and break party unity and (2) to hold leadership positions in parliamentary committees (p. 922).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Subunit organizational strength.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results of the 12 analyses using ordinary least squares regression. The table is arranged with independent variables in columns and different analyses in rows. The strength of the local party organization is positively and significantly associated with the frequency of defections in 8 out of the 12 models. MPs from districts where the local party organization has strong grassroots presence behave more independently in parliament than their copartisans from districts where the local party organization is weak (p. 929).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.935.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.297.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 216.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00520.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Fixed effects for 7 parties.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0554-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 55.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Glasgow et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who “Wins”? Determining the Party of the Prime Minister.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Contrary to conventional wisdom, we find that the largest party is often disadvantaged when it comes to PM party choice, that some presidents play an influential role in choosing the PM, and that the value of being the incumbent depends on one’s performance in office and how the previous government ended (p. 936).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Largest party.
    - ii. The fact that the mean coefficient on Largest Party is positive and statistically significant in all six models shown in Table 1 but insignificant in all six models in Table 2 indicates that there is a largest party bonus on average in Western Europe but not in Eastern Europe. Note, though, that the standard deviation of the random coefficient on Largest Party is always large relative to its mean and statistically significant. This indicates that the advantage enjoyed by the largest party when seeking the primeministership varies considerably from one selection opportunity to another.
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.86.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 2.09.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 2039.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 10.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00524.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Petersen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Social Welfare as Small-Scale Help: Evolutionary Psychology and the Deservingness Heuristic.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The present article provides evidence supporting a different view: that the deservingness heuristic is rooted in psychological categories that evolved over the course of human evolution to regulate small-scale exchanges of help. To test predictions made on the basis of this view, a method designed to measure social categorization is embedded in nationally representative surveys conducted in different countries. Across the national- and individual-level differences that extant research has used to explain the heuristic, people categorize welfare recipients on the basis of whether they are lazy or unlucky. This mode of categorization furthermore induces people to think about large-scale welfare politics as its presumed ancestral equivalent: small-scale help giving (p. 1).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Treatment: presence of effort cues.
  - ii. The right side of panels A and B in Figure 2 reports the categorization results obtained in the treatment condition of the studies (“Treatment Condition”). In this second condition, the individuals presented to the subjects varied not only in terms of whether they received social welfare or small-scale help from a friend but also in the effort they exerted towards alleviating their own need. In the treatment condition, in other words, subjects were presented with information that should activate the presumed evolved categories of “cheater” and “reciprocator.” The first prediction entails subjects picking up this information and categorizing the individuals on the basis of their respective efforts. The black bars in Figure 2 show that this is the case. In both the U.S. and Danish experiments, the subjects confuse individuals low in effort with each other (“cheaters”) and individuals high in effort with each other (“reciprocators”) (United States:  $r = .31$ ,  $p < .001$ ; Denmark:  $r = .41$ ,  $p < .001$ ) (p. 9).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Figure 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.31.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. 8.71.
  - ii. Coder’s note: This is a t-value of difference to 0.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 709.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 1.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
    - ii. If not, leave blank.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Results in the online appendix.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carpenter et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Complications of Controlling Agency Time Discretion: FDA Review Deadlines and Postmarket Drug Safety.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, the FDA case offers important variation on our primary explanatory variable: deadlines (p. 102).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a unique and rich dataset of FDA drug approvals that allows us to examine decision timing and quality, we find that this administrative tool induces a piling of decisions before deadlines, and that these “just-before-deadline” approvals are linked with higher rates of postmarket safety problems (market withdrawals, severe safety warnings, safety alerts). Examination of data from FDA advisory committees suggests that the deadlines may impede quality by impairing late-stage deliberation and agency risk communication (p. 98).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. the drug received approval within the two months before the deadline time.
  - ii. We report generalized linear model results for all NMEs approved between 1993 and 2007 in Table 3. Our measure of the deadline-induced change in FDA approval behavior – approval within two months of the deadline time – is positively and significantly related to new blackbox warnings, safety-based withdrawals, and safety alerts, and positively though not significantly related to dosageform discontinuations (p. 108).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.18.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.5.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 337.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00544.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hayes and McKee.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Intersection of Redistricting, Race, and Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. The dependent variable is our measure of roll-off. One of the key independent variables is a dummy, coded 1 for precincts that are redrawn. The models also include a dummy for open seats, making same-incumbent precincts the reference category (p. 121).
    - ii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Building on this nascent literature and work on black political participation, we show that redistricting’s negative effects on participation – measured by voter roll-off in U.S. House elections – are generally strongest among African Americans, but that black voters can be mobilized when they are redrawn into a black representative’s congressional district (p. 115).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction of redrawn and % Black VAP.
  - ii. In the third column, we test whether redistricting has a differential effect on participation according to the racial composition of a precinct. To do so, we interacted the dummy for redrawn with each of the racial composition variables. If redistricting has stronger suppressive effects on the participation levels of blacks, the interaction between those two variables will be positive and significant. The interactions between Redrawn and the Hispanic and other ethnic group populations are included as points of comparison. As hypothesized, we find that as the size of the black population in a redrawn precinct increases, so does the roll-off rate. We find no similar effects for Hispanics and members of other ethnic groups (p. 123).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.061.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.027.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 65082.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 73.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00546.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for 55 state-election years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Reingold and Smith.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Welfare Policymaking and Intersections of Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in U.S. State Legislatures.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key independent variables for the intersectional models are factor scores of the legislative incorporation of women of color, other “white” women, and men of color (p. 140).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Focusing on state welfare reform in the mid-1990s, we test hypotheses derived from two alternative approaches to incorporating gender into the study of representation and welfare policymaking. An additive approach, which assumes gender and race/ethnicity are distinct and independent, suggests that female state legislators – regardless of race/ethnicity – will mitigate the more restrictive and punitive aspects of welfare reform, much like their African American and Latino counterparts do. In contrast, an intersectional approach, which highlights the overlapping and interdependent nature of gender and race/ethnicity, suggests that legislative women of color will have the strongest countervailing effect on state welfare reform – stronger than that of other women or men of color. Our empirical analyses suggest an intersectional approach yields a more accurate understanding of gender, race/ethnicity, and welfare politics in the states (p. 131).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Legislative incorporation: women of color.
  - ii. The results of Model 9 confirm our suspicion that, given the uncertainty surrounding the implementation of domestic violence waivers in the early years of TANF, women of color may have been particularly reluctant to entrust such initiatives to the states. Thus, contrary to our general expectations, the presence and power of women of color is negatively associated with having domestic violence time limit waivers in 1998. Equivalence tests show that the coefficient for women of color is significantly different from that of other legislative women ( $\chi^2$  statistic= 4.84,  $p < 0.028$ ), while the impact of women of color is not different from that of men of color ( $\chi^2$  statistic = 1.00,  $p < 0.318$ ). Figure 1d illustrates that as the women-of-color factor score increases from one standard deviation below the mean to one above, the predicted likelihood of having domestic violence time limit waivers decreases from 0.78 to 0.28. Interestingly, in Model 10, women of color and white women seem to have opposite effects on the initial adjustment from AFDC to TANF cash benefits; benefits appear to increase when women of color are present and powerful, and decrease when white women are more fully incorporated (p. 142). (...) In sum, our intersectional analyses indicate that in the formative years of TANF policymaking, legislative women of color did play a distinct role. Our results also demonstrate that the additive model may sometimes

obscure the impact of race, ethnicity, and gender as they interact to affect state politics and policymaking. Intersectional models such as ours appear more adept at capturing such complex and contingent relationships (McCall 2005) (p. 143).

- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.048.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.028.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 49.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00569.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lax and Philips.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Democratic Deficit in the States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For responsiveness, the dependent variable is an indicator for whether each state policy is liberal, and a key independent variable can be an interaction between a predictor and an opinion (p. 160).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that policy is highly responsive to policy-specific opinion, even controlling for other influences. But we also uncover a striking “democratic deficit”: policy is congruent with majority will only half the time. The analysis considers the influence of institutions, salience, partisan control of government, and interest groups on the magnitude and ideological direction of this democratic deficit. We find the largest influences to be legislative

professionalization, term limits, and issue salience. Partisanship and interest groups affect the ideological balance of incongruence more than the aggregate degree thereof. Finally, policy is overresponsive to ideology and party – leading policy to be polarized relative to state electorates (p. 148).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Voter preferences: opinion.
  - ii. The basic relationship between policy and opinion is very clear: states with a higher level of policy support are far more likely to have the policy. All responsive models show that policy-specific opinion has a significant and strong effect on policy adoption independent of elected elites, voter ideology (liberalism), and other factors; all congruence models show the strong impact of majority size. The average effect of policy-specific opinion is over twice that of diffuse voter ideology. The latter still has a substantively and statistically significant effect on policy and congruence (p. 160).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.6.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.7.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1950.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 22.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00537.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Condra and Shapiro.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Takes the Blame? The Strategic Effects of Collateral Damage.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our core results are presented in Table 1 (p. 175).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Can civilians caught in civil wars reward and punish armed actors for their behavior? If so, do armed actors reap strategic benefits from treating civilians well and pay for treating them poorly? Using precise geo-coded data on violence in Iraq from 2004 through 2009, we show that both sides are punished for the collateral damage they inflict. Coalition killings of civilians predict higher levels of insurgent violence and insurgent killings predict less violence in subsequent periods (p. 167).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Coalition killings (lagged difference).
  - ii. Table 1 shows that Coalition-caused civilian casualties in  $t - 1$  are positively associated with incidents of insurgent violence in period  $t$  and insurgent-caused civilian casualties are associated with less violence in the subsequent period. But is this effect causal? We believe the balance of the evidence suggests it is. As a first cut, the results do not change if we control for a broad range of potential confounding factors (pp. 175-6).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.00270.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0013.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 26416.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00542.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for sect-half-year, 5 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Girod.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Effective Foreign Aid Following CivilWar: The Nonstrategic-Desperation Hypothesis.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. When does aid foster development after civil war? A testable model is needed to account for the uneven outcomes in postconflict development. This article proposes and empirically tests the novel nonstrategic-desperation hypothesis, an explanation based on the varied incentives that fragile postconflict governments face when confronted with donor development goals. Paradoxically, incentives to meet development goals only exist when donors have little strategic interest in the recipients and when recipients lack income from resource rents and are therefore desperate for income. Ten-year data on infant mortality changes following civil wars ending 1970-96 and a variety of robustness checks support the hypothesis (p. 188).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Aid.
  - ii. The nonstrategic-desperation hypothesis can be tested directly by including a three-way interaction of aid, strategic importance, and resource rents in models predicting percent change in infant mortality. Using this multiplicative interaction approach, the hypothesis is only supported if the aid term is negative and the three-way interaction is positive. Model 1 in Table 2 introduces the *aid \* stratimp \* resrents* interaction. Because the three-way interaction reports individual independent variable predictions indexed at zero for each of the remaining interaction variables, aid is expected to have a significant negative slope, indicating that aid reduces infant mortality when resource rents and strategic importance are both low (both equal zero). The significant negative coefficient for aid on the first line of Model 1 in Table 2 supports the hypothesis in the full sample of cease fires (pp. 195-6).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.402.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.179.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1885.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00552.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gonzalez-Ocantos et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Vote Buying and Social Desirability Bias: Experimental Evidence from Nicaragua.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Theoretically, one of the most important findings in Model 6 is that doubt about the secrecy of the ballot is a very strong predictor of vote buying; on average over 32% of those who think that their vote can be monitored or express doubts about ballot secrecy received a gift or favor (p. 214).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our list experiment estimated that 24% of registered voters in Nicaragua were offered a gift or service in exchange for votes, whereas only 2% reported the behavior when asked directly. This detected social desirability bias is non-random and analysis based on traditional obtrusive measures of vote buying is unreliable. We also provide systematic evidence that shows the importance of monitoring strategies by parties in determining who is targeted for vote buying (p. 202).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Estimated % receiving gifts.
  - ii. The mean number of electoral activities reported by respondents in the control group with only four options is 2.06, while the mean in the treatment group where subjects had the added choice of “receiving a gift or favor” is 2.31. Random assignment ensures that the difference is due to respondents reporting vote buying. Thus, the estimated percentage of respondents receiving gifts during the election according to the list experiment is 24% (s.e. = 5.5 percentage points) (p. 210).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 24.34.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 5.53.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 995.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00540.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0561-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Imai and Tingley.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. A Statistical Method for Empirical Testing of Competing Theories.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Empirical testing of competing theories lies at the heart of social science research. We demonstrate that a well-known class of statistical models, called finite mixture models, provides an effective way of rival theory testing. In the proposed framework, each observation is assumed to be generated either from a statistical model implied by one of the competing theories or more generally from a weighted combination of multiple statistical models under consideration. Researchers can then estimate the probability that a specific observation is consistent with each rival theory. By modeling this probability with covariates, one can also explore the conditions under which a particular theory applies (p. 218).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Stolper-Samuelson: farm.
  - ii. The table shows that for the mixture modeling approach, all estimated coefficients of the two models have expected signs and are statistically significant. For example, the estimated coefficient for the farm variable is negative, implying that states with high levels of agricultural production are more likely to oppose protectionism as expected under the Stolper-Samuelson model. In contrast, in the “garbage-can” regression the coefficients are considerably smaller and their standard errors are larger (relative to the size of the coefficients) (p. 231).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -1.33.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.29.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 7.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00555.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Arceneaux.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Cognitive Biases and the Strength of Political Arguments.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, I consider whether cognitive biases influence the perceived strength of political arguments, making some arguments more persuasive than others. Lessons from neurobiology and recent political psychology research on emotion lead to the expectation that individuals are more likely to be persuaded by political arguments that evoke loss aversion via a fearful response – even in the face of a counterargument. Evidence from two experiments corroborates this expectation (p. 271).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Bias-congruent argument.
    - ii. However, once the conditional effect of anxiety is taken into account (see column 2 of Table 1), the results support the bias-matching thesis. The interaction between anxiety and the competitive argument condition suggests, as expected, that the effectiveness of the biascongruent argument depends on subjects’ emotional reaction to the message ( $p = 0.033$ , one-tailed test) ( $p = .276$ ).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.560.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.374.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 208.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00573.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Banks and Valentino.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Emotional Substrates of White Racial Attitudes.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding bears repeating. When our subjects experienced anger – even when triggered by a completely nonpolitical, nonracial induction task – those high in SR came to oppose affirmative action and other racial policies. The survey results parallel this finding: the association between anger and SR was as large and significant as expected (p. 295).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our theory suggests that whereas disgust once accompanied ideas about “biologically inferior” groups, anger has become fused to conservative ideas about race in the contemporary period. As a result, anger now serves as the primary emotional trigger of whites’ negative racial attitudes. We experimentally induce disgust, anger, or fear using an apolitical task and find anger is uniquely powerful at boosting opposition to racially redistributive policies among white racial conservatives. Nonracial attitudes such as ideology and small government preference are not activated by any of these negative emotions (p. 286).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. the interaction of anger and symbolic racism.
  - ii. Column 1 of Table 2 shows evidence consistent with these predictions. The interaction between anger and SR is in the expected direction and is substantively large. Neither fear nor disgust significantly boosts SR’s impact on racial policy opinions (p. 290). (...) Column 4 shows that SR still interacts only with anger while disgust now interacts significantly only with OFR. In other words, anger significantly moved opinions among those high in SR, while disgust moved those high in OFR (p. 293).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.29.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 163.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 17.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00561.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Mitchell.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. It's About Time: The Lifespan of Information Effects in a Multiweek Campaign.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key findings are best appreciated by differentiating among three factors: persistent information exposure (in this case, partisanship), transient exposure to new information (whether about issues or candidate character), and past information exposure (whether incorporated in judgment via memory or an on-line tabulation). Among these three factors, candidate evaluation was found to be driven overwhelmingly by the first and second (p. 309).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Against the backdrop of partisanship, empirical tests assess the ability of transient exposure to issue and character information to produce effects that endure beyond the moment the information is encountered either via memory-based or on-line processes. Findings reveal a remarkably limited role for enduring information effects and suggest a “rapid displacement” model of information processing where new information quickly displaces the accumulated stockpile of old information (p. 298).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. character.
  - ii. Following Panel B of Figure 3, the large coefficients in Table 1 for transient information exposure involving character and issue information –  $Issue_t$  and  $Character_t$  – well as for persistent information exposure, Partisanship, were to be expected (p. 307).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.38.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.15.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 910.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00549.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hetherington and Husser.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. How Trust Matters: The Changing Political Relevance of Political Trust.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We demonstrate that such changes in issue salience alter the policy preferences that political trust shapes. Specifically, we show that trust did not affect attitudes about the race-targeted programs in 2004 as it usually does, but instead affected a range of foreign policy and national defense preferences (p. 312).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction of political trust and defense salience.
  - ii. The results of the defense spending analysis appear across three columns in Table 4 and are graphed in Figure 1. The first column includes the results of the reduced form model. The second column includes moral traditionalism, which was missing from the 1980, 1982, and 1984 studies, and the third column includes both moral traditionalism and isolationism. Regardless of specification, the results follow the same pattern. The interaction between trust and defense salience carries a positive sign and is statistically significant. The sign on political trust is negative, which might seem anomalous at first, but is, in fact, meaningless because this coefficient reflects the effect of trust when defense salience equals zero, which never occurs in practice. The main effect for the salience of national defense is positive, which is consistent with previous scholarship (Herrmann, Tetlock, and Visser 1999), but not statistically significant (p. 320).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 5.521.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 2.066.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 16086.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00548.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kam and Kinder.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Ethnocentrism as a Short-Term Force in the 2008 American Presidential Election.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The effect of ethnocentrism was significant and substantial, and it appeared over and above the effects due to partisanship, economic conditions, policy stances, political engagement, and several varieties of conservatism. Two features of Obama were primarily responsible for triggering ethnocentrism in 2008: his race and his imagined Muslim faith. As such, we demonstrate that ethnocentrism was much more important in 2008 than in the four presidential elections immediately preceding 2008, and we show that it was much more important in the actual contest between Senator McCain and Senator Obama than in a hypothetical contest between Senator McCain and Senator Clinton (p. 326).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Ethnocentrism.
  - This strong connection between ethnocentrism and opposition to Obama, appearing in two independent tests, also shows up across alternative specifications and alternative measures. These additional tests, all based on the 2008 ANES, appear in Table 2. The first column presents results from a simple replication of the vote model, but with vote replaced by the thermometer score rating of Obama. (We carry out these additional tests with the thermometer rating because it offers a more sensitive measure than vote.) As the first column shows, ethnocentrism has a large negative effect on Obama’s rating, as expected (p. 330).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 27.14.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 5.11.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 936.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00564.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Clinton et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Separated Powers in the United States: The Ideology of Agencies, Presidents, and Congress.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We present a method for measuring agency ideology that yields ideal point estimates of individual bureaucrats and agencies that are directly comparable with those of other political actors. These estimates produce insights into the nature of the bureaucratic state and provide traction on a host of questions about American politics. We discuss what these estimates reveal about the political environment of bureaucracy and their potential for testing theories of political institutions. We demonstrate their utility by testing key propositions from Gaillard and Patty’s (2007) influential model of political control and endogenous expertise development (p. 341).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Agency-floor distance  $|X_A - X_H|$ .
  - ii. Table 2 reports the results of the statistical model using the three measures of agency policy preferences. The substantive effects are nearly identical, and the estimates are consistent with the predictions of Gailmard and Patty (2007); the distance between the floor and the agency is correlated with fewer words – and therefore presumably more discretion – up to a certain point, but discretion decreases as the distance between agency and the pivotal floor actor in Congress gets very large (as evidenced by the positive coefficients for Squared agencyfloor distance in the models) (p. 351).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -14.31.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 6.77.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 207.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00559.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Engstrom.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Rise and Decline of Turnout in Congressional Elections: Electoral Institutions, Competition, and Strategic Mobilization.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This alternative model produced no impact on the key results of interest (p. 381).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a newly constructed dataset of district-level turnout results for the U.S. House from 1840 to 1940, I find that electoral institutions and political competition jointly provided incentives, and by the turn-of-the-century disincentives, for political leaders to mobilize the electorate. The results demonstrate that changes in electoral institutions and varying levels of political competition help explain congressional turnout across districts and over time (p. 373).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Mobilizing votes: office bloc ballot.
  - ii. Turning first to the results for the secret ballot, we see a significant negative coefficient for both formats of the Australian ballot (Table 1, Column1). That the Australian ballot drove down turnout meshes with previous research (Cox and Kousser 1981; Heckelman 1995). What is new and of particular importance, however, is the significant difference between the office bloc and party column ballots. The office bloc reduced turnout by 8.56%, while the party column reduced turnout by a smaller 3.72%. This difference was significant ( $p < .01$ ). These results suggest that the impact of the ballot on mobilization was driven not just by secrecy but also by the expected levels of party loyalty in the voting booth (p. 381).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -8.56.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.71.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 14077.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

- i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. If so, record the DOI of the article.
    - ii. If not, leave blank.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. not enough information of the number of states for fixed effects.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Johnson et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The House as a Stepping Stone to the Senate: Why Do So Few African American House Members Run?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using an original dataset that includes all Housemembers in the 102nd through the 110th Congresses, we explore the decision of Housemembers, particularly African American House members, to run for the Senate. Despite the fact that so few African American House members have run for the Senate, our results raise doubts about the existence of direct race-based explanations. Instead, we demonstrate with mediation analysis that contextual factors linked to race, such as state population, ability to raise campaign funds, and ideological extremity, play an intervening role in the strategic decision to run (p. 387).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Campaign receipts (raw dollars).
  - ii. Race and gender perform in the expected direction, but neither variable has a statistically significant influence on the decision of a House member to seek a Senate nomination. According to these results, a black or female House member is no more or less likely to seek a Senate nomination than a white or male member, respectively. However, this does not necessarily mean member demographics fail to play a role in the decision to run. As our discussion of contextual factors explains, race may be linked to campaign finance, state size, and ideology (p. 392).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.000000628.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.000000168.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2617.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00562.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Carrubba et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Who Controls the Content of Supreme Court Opinions?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The key independent variables include a justice’s ideological distance to the coalition median, the Court’s median, and the opinion writer, and an indicator for majority and plurality opinions (p. 407).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We develop a model of judicial decision making that suggests that opinions are likely to reflect the views of the median justice in the majority coalition. This result derives from two features of judicial decision making that have received little attention in previous models. The first is that in deciding a case, justices must resolve a concrete dispute, and that they may have preferences over which party wins the specific case confronting them. The

second is that justices who are dissatisfied with an opinion are free to write concurrences (and dissents). We demonstrate that both features undermine the bargaining power of the Court's median and shift influence towards the coalition median. An empirical analysis of concurrence behavior provides significant support for the model (p. 400).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Distance to coalition median (majority case) or opinion writer (plurality case).
  - ii. In all models, we find a statistically significant relationship between the distance measures and the propensity to concur, signed in the hypothesized direction. (...) Since the models are not nested, we use the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), an approximate Bayes factor, to compare the models (Raftery 1995). The model with the lower BIC is superior. As can be seen in Table 2, our model outperforms both the median justice model and the opinion writer model (p. 408).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.324.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.017.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 17422.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00557.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kalandrakis and Spirling.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Radical Moderation: Recapturing Power in Two-Party Parliamentary Systems.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We estimate the parameters of a reputational game of political competition using data from five two-party parliamentary systems. We find that latent party preferences (and party reputations) persist with high probability across election periods, with one exception: parties with extreme preferences who find themselves out of power switch to moderation with higher probability than the equivalent estimated likelihood for parties in government (extreme or moderate) or for moderate parties in opposition. We find evidence for the presence of significant country-specific differences. We subject the model to

a battery of goodness-of-fit tests and contrast model predictions with survey and vote margin data not used for estimation. Finally, according to the estimated model parameters, Australia is less than half as likely to experience extreme policies and Australian governments can expect to win more consecutive elections in the long run as compared to their counterparts in Greece, Malta, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom (p. 413).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i.  $\pi_e^o$ : The probability that opposition parties remain extreme.
  - ii. On the other hand, the estimates reported in the third row of Table 2 corresponding to the probability that opposition parties remain extreme,  $\pi_e$ , are consistently lower. In particular, certainly for the pooled models and the model without electoral shocks, extreme parties in opposition are more likely to switch preferences to moderation (with probability  $1 - \pi_e^o$ ) than to remain extreme, with the United Kingdom being the only exception ( $1 - \pi_e^o = 0.47 < 0.53 = \pi_e^o$ ).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.27.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.13.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 70.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.
- 4. Record further information about the article.
  - (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00551.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bawn and Somer-Topcu.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Government versus Opposition at the Polls: How Governing Status Affects the Impact of Policy Positions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main findings are presented in Table 1. Each specification was run separately for parties in government and for those in opposition, with results presented in adjacent columns to facilitate comparison (p. 440). (...) It is important to consider whether our main findings – the difference between government and opposition and the positive impact of extremism – can be explained by mechanisms other than differential discounting.
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Hence, government parties do better in elections when they offset this discounting by taking relatively extreme positions. The relative absence of this discounting dynamic for opposition parties, on the other hand, means that they perform better by taking more moderate positions, as the standard Downsian model would predict (p. 433).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Relative extremism.
  - ii. The first pair of regressions (columns 1 and 2) examines the effect of Relative Extremism on vote share, controlling only for the economy, lagged vote share, and party fixed effects (not shown). Relative Extremism has large and statistically significant positive impact on the vote shares of governing parties. This effect persists when Distance from Supporters is controlled for (columns 3 and 4). Substantively, the more conservative estimate (column 3) indicates that for each 1-point shift toward a more extreme position on the 10-point left-right scale, a governing party gains an additional 5.17 percentage of votes (p. 440).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 6.05.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 1.42.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 57.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 28.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00563.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ahlquist and Wibbels.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Riding the Wave: World Trade and Factor-Based Models of Democratization.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. First, every quantitative piece we can find that links trade to democracy uses each nation’s trade volume as the key independent variable (p. 454).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Under factor-based models, changes in the world trading system will have systematic effects on regime dynamics. Trade openness determines labor’s factor income and ultimately its political power. As world trade expands and contracts, countries with similar labor endowments should experience similar regime pressures at the same time. (...) Our findings cast doubt on the utility of factor-based models of democratization, despite their importance in fueling renewed interest in the topic (p. 447).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction of relative labor endowment and world trade (% GDP).
  - ii. Looking at RLE(Model 1),GDP per capita (Model 2), world trade, and their conditional relationships, however, we find very little evidence consistent with the core empirical hypothesis. RLE is strongly negatively associated with both democratic transitions and stability,whichmirrors per capita income’s positive effects on both. This is consistent with Epstein et al. (2006): higher levels of per capita income are associated with both increased risk of democratic transition and increased likelihood of remaining a democracy, once established. The interaction term, though “significant” at the 0.05 level, buys us little (p. 459).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.01.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.01.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 8347.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00572.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0562-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lankina and Getachew.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Mission or Empire, Word or Sword? The Human Capital Legacy in Postcolonial Democratic Development.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The measure for the key independent variable in the colonial analysis is the percentage of Christians in the total population (p. 468). (...) The main independent variables in this second stage of the analysis are the overall share of literates and male and female literates (p. 469).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. Our subnational approach allows us to isolate the democracy effects of key actors operating in colonial domains – Christian missionaries – from those of colonial powers. Missionaries influenced democracy by promoting education; education promoted social inclusivity and spurred social reform movements. To make our case, we constructed colonial and postcolonial period district datasets of India and conducted panel analysis of literacy and democracy variations backed by case studies. The findings challenge the conventional wisdom of the centrality of the effects of British institutions on democracy, instead also highlighting the missionaries’ human capital legacies (p. 465).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Christianity.
    - ii. Model 1 (Table 1) shows that for every 1% increase in the share of Christians, there is a .061% increase in literacy, holding all else constant (p. 471).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.061.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.009.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 621.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00550.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Proksch and Slapin.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our main finding that, in many political systems, latent party cohesion is inversely related to party positions communicated in legislative speeches has consequences for anyone using legislative speeches to understand intraparty politics (p. 535).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. First, party rules for debates are endogenous to strategic considerations and will favor either party leadership control or backbencher MP exposure. Second, in some systems, backbenchers will receive less time on the floor as their ideological distance to the party leadership increases. This leads to speeches that do not reflect true party cohesion. Where party reputation matters less for reelection, leaders allow dissidents to express their views on the floor (p. 520).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Distance MP to Party Leadership.
  - ii. When we include the distance variable, we are able to keep around a third of MPs in the sample. The results confirm our expectation: we find that ideological distance from one’s party leadership actually has a slightly positive and significant impact on the likelihood that an MP speaks. Members at odds with their party leadership are not kept off the floor, but rather speak more frequently than members closer to their parties’ leadership (Model 3). This result is robust to the inclusion of a party dummy (p. 532).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1A.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.118.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.064.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 153.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.

(m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

i. 3.

(n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00565.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Aksoy.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Institutional Arrangements and Logrolling: Evidence from the European Union.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I find that changes on only one dimension rarely occur and have no effect on my main results (p. 549).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To systematically examine the relationship between position changes and negotiation success, i.e., Hypothesis 2, I conduct multivariate regression analysis. The dependent variable is “Negotiation Success” and the main independent variable is “Position Change” (p. 546). (...) Model I is the base model, with only my main independent variables and the control for proposal salience (p. 547). (...) The results provide considerable support for Hypothesis 2. The first two rows of Table 4 present the coefficients and standard errors for the main independent variable, “Position Change,” under unanimity (p. 548).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Position change (multidimensional, unanimity).
  - ii. To facilitate easier interpretation, I present the marginal coefficients and standard errors of “Position Change” in Table 4. The second column shows the coefficient of “Position Change” conditional on the values of the variables with which it is interacted (i.e., “Multidimensional,” “QMV”) and the third column lists the standard errors. The results provide considerable support for Hypothesis 2. The first two rows of Table 4 present the coefficients and standard errors for the main independent variable, “Position Change,” under unanimity. Specifically, the first row shows that the marginal coefficient for multidimensional unanimity proposals is positive and statistically significant. Thus, on average, position changing is affiliated with an increased level of negotiation success.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.25.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 410.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 11.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00574.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. Random effects GLS model.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ono.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Portfolio Allocation as Leadership Strategy: Intraparty Bargaining in Japan.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. By analyzing data on portfolio allocation in the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan from 1960 through 2007, this study demonstrates that, contrary to the proportionality proposition (Gamson’s Law), substantial variance exists in allocation outcomes over time because party leaders allocate cabinet portfolios among factions as a means of preventing defections and challenges from their party’s members. The resulting portfolio allocation reflects the bargaining dynamics within the party: I find that party leaders surrender more portfolios as they become more vulnerable to challenges posed by internal rivals (p. 553).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Party fragmentation.
  - ii. The second message drawn from the results in Table 3 is that the party leader’s faction takes more portfolios as the number of factions increases. The coefficient estimate of party fragmentation is positive and statistically significant. The difference between the party leader faction’s portfolio share when the number of factions is maximum and when it is minimum is about 10 percentage points, which implies that high party fragmentation provides the party leader’s faction with up to two additional portfolios. This effect is substantially large enough to conclude that the evidence supports Hypothesis 1 (p. 563).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.183.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.068.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 50.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 2 (beta MLE).
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 6.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00586.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Weitz-Shapiro.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. What Wins Votes: Why Some Politicians Opt Out of Clientelism.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I argue that the answer to this question lies in the heretofore unexamined electoral costs of clientelism: clientelism decreases support from nonpoor constituents even while it generates votes from among the poor. Taking into account these costs and other factors that shape politician incentives, I posit that the interaction between political competition and poverty will explain variation in clientelism. I test this claim using an original measure of clientelism that assesses mayoral involvement in social policy implementation in Argentine municipalities. The results of statistical analysis suggest that high levels of political competition are compatible with clientelism when poverty is also high. Only when high competition is coupled with low rates of poverty does clientelism decline (p. 568).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction of poverty and total opposition.
  - ii. The regression results reported in column 1 measure the opposition using total opposition size, whereas column 2 relies on a measure of the size of the single largest opposition. The results from the two regressions are quite similar and are largely consistent with my expectations, as I discuss below. A more crucial comparison is with column 3, which highlights the importance of including the interaction term between opposition size and poverty for the results reported here. Column 3 shows the results of the same regression reported in column 1, with the sole difference that the interaction term between poverty and legislative opposition is omitted. This serves as a test of the dominant existing explanations of clientelism, which expect a monotonic relationship between poverty or political competition on the one hand and clientelism on the other. As is clear, the results of this regression do not support these explanations. In the absence of any interaction term, we would conclude that neither poverty nor opposition presence is correlated with personalized mayoral decision making (p. 577).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 37.89.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 11.88.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 126.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.

(m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

i. 3.

(n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00578.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Baland and Robinson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Political Value of Land: Political Reform and Land Prices in Chile.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main results of our estimation are given in Table 2. The two first columns correspond exactly to the specification described in equation (8) (p. 609).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this article, we argue that when patron-client relations are grounded in economic relationships, such as between landlord and worker, we should expect clientelism to influence not just how public policy, the state, and the political system work, but also how the economy works. (...) characteristic of rural Chile at this time were patron-client relations based on the *inquilinaje* system, by which a worker, the *inquilino*, entered into a long-term, often hereditary,

employment relationship with a landlord and lived on his landlord's estate. We show that the introduction of the Australian ballot in 1958 led to a fall of about 26% in land prices in the areas where these patron-client relationships were predominant (p. 601).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Inquilinos in the agricultural labor force.
  - ii. The pattern is striking: provinces with more inquilinos in the labor force tend to exhibit significantly higher land prices before the reform. However, prices fall more in those provinces following the reform, as  $\delta_2$ , the coefficient attached to  $(\frac{I}{T})_I$  after the reform, is negative and significant (p. 609).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1239.1.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 138.5.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1117.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00585.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lü et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Inequity Aversion and the International Distribution of Trade Protection.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We propose and model one possible explanation: that individual inequity aversion leads to systematic differences in support for trade protection across industries. We conduct original survey experiments in China and the United States and provide strong evidence that individual policy opinions about sector-specific trade protection depend on the earnings of workers in the sector (p. 638).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Difference estimates: Low-Middle.
  - ii. Table 1 reports the mean estimates for each treatment category and difference-in-means estimates for each combination of treatments. These results provide substantial evidence that support for sector-specific trade barriers is influenced by the average wage of workers in the industry. For China, support for limiting the import of foreign products is 7 percentage points higher (a 16% increase) for respondents who considered protection for an industry with a low wage versus respondents who considered protection for an industry with an average wage. This difference was of a similar magnitude for respondents who considered protection for an industry with a low wage versus respondents who considered protection for an industry with a high wage. The results thus suggest for China a significant difference between respondents receiving the low-wage treatment and both the middle and high-wage treatments, but no difference between the middle and high treatments (p. 646).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.067.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.025.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1639.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00589.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tesler.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Spillover of Racialization into Health Care: How President Obama Polarized Public Opinion by Racial Attitudes and Race.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. My focal explanatory variable is Kinder and Sanders’ (1996) racial resentment scale (p. 694).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This study argues that President Obama’s strong association with an issue like health care should polarize public opinion by racial attitudes and race. Consistent with that hypothesis, racial attitudes had a significantly larger impact on health care opinions in fall 2009 than they had in cross-sectional surveys from the past two decades and in panel data collected before Obama became

the face of the policy. Moreover, the experiments embedded in one of those reinterview surveys found health care policies were significantly more racialized when attributed to President Obama than they were when these same proposals were framed as President Clinton's 1993 reform efforts. Dozens of media polls from 1993 to 1994 and from 2009 to 2010 are also pooled together to show that with African Americans overwhelmingly supportive of Obama's legislative proposals, the racial divide in health care opinions was 20 percentage points greater in 2009-10 than it was over President Clinton's plan back in 1993-94 (p. 690).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Racial resentment.
  - ii. The results from these March 2009 and September 2009 ANES panel waves are presented in Table 2. The first column of that table shows that with partisanship, ideology, limited government, and medical cost anxiety held constant, moving from least to most racially resentful decreased white support for governmental insurance by about 10% of the scale's range in March 2009 and 18% in September 2009 – a statistically significant difference ( $p = .02$ ) (p. 695).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.096.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.027.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 3233.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 11.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00577.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Juenke and Preuhs.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Irreplaceable Legislators? Rethinking Minority Representatives in the New Century.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. One of the more inconvenient problems in the study of substantive and descriptive minority representation in the United States is the extraordinary degree of multicollinearity between two key independent variables (p. 705). (...) The key independent variables are the proportion of Latinos or Blacks in a district and the racial or ethnic background of the individual legislator (p. 708). (...) The key independent variables in Tables 1 and 2 are Latino population and Black population (constituency effects), as well as the party-race/ethnicity of each member (member effects) (p. 709). (...) In Figure 3, the standardized effects of the main independent variables of interest are displayed alongside one another to provide some comparison of the relative impact of each of the factors (p. 711).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. We use state legislator ideology estimates (standardized W-nominate values) to examine whether Latino and African American legislator ideological differences can be explained away by traditional constituency characteristics like partisanship and demographics. We find instead that both Black and Latino legislators are unique “types.” Our evidence supports the theoretical presumption that there is a minority dimension to legislative voting and that it is uniquely personified by minority officeholders (p. 705).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Latino member.
  - ii. Howbig are the differences between Black and Latino representatives and the representatives who would most likely replace them (White Democrats from similar districts)? Column 4 (Majority-Minority Districts Only) displays results of models with all Democratic representatives in majority-minority districts ( $N = 679$ ), and this subsample is enlarged to include Democrats from mixed districts as well in column 5 (White Dems in “Mixed” Districts & Minority Dems). These two groupings allow for the strictest tests possible for differences between minority members and the legislators to whom they are most often compared. The differences persist and are as large as those found in the full sample; indeed, in majority-minority districts the differences are larger. These representative effects are plotted in Figure 3 in gray. Not only are Latino and African American representatives generally irreplaceable, but they are also particularly dissimilar in the legislative contexts in which they are most likely to hold office. In short, the selection process, or the types of representatives elected in near-majority or majority-minority districts matter a great deal (pp. 712-3).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.358.

- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.114.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 679.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 16.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00584.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Herrnson et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Impact of Ballot Type on Voter Errors.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This study is among the first to assess the impact of ballots on individual-level voter errors. We develop new hypotheses by bringing together theoretical insights from usability research and political science about the effects of ballots with and without a straight-party voting option. By comparing voters’ intentions to the votes they cast, we are able to create two measures of voter errors: votes unintentionally cast for the wrong candidate and unintentional undervotes. Voters generally make fewer errors of both types when using a standard office-bloc ballot than when using an office-bloc ballot with a straight-party option, with the number of wrong-candidate errors substantially exceeding the number of unintentional undervotes. Voters’ background characteristics have a significant impact on their ability to vote without error (p. 716).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Ballot (Straight-party).
  - ii. The results in Figure 1 (generated from negative binomial regressions) predict the number of wrong-candidate errors across the ballot by voter characteristics. First, as expected, voters over the age of 75 make substantially more errors on the straight-party ballot than on the standard office-bloc ballot. For example, on the opscan system the mean number of wrong-candidate errors on the standard office-bloc ballot for those aged 75 and up was 0.82, while voters of that age group are predicted to average almost 1.5 errors on the straight-party ballot. The results are similar for the touch-screen system (p. 728).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Online Appendix Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.564.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.170.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1141.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00579.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0563-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Leifeld and Schneider.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Information Exchange in Policy Networks.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(b).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Information exchange in policy networks is usually attributed to preference similarity, influence reputation, social trust, and institutional actor roles. We suggest that political opportunity structures and transaction costs play another crucial role and estimate a rich statistical network model on tie formation in the German toxic chemicals policy domain. The results indicate that the effect of preference similarity is absorbed by institutional, relational, and social opportunity structures. Political actors choose contacts who minimize transaction costs while maximizing outreach and information. We also find that different types of information exchange operate in complementary, but not necessarily congruent, ways (p. 731).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Common committees.
  - ii. If we take any other variable into account, even the positive effect of Model 1 disappears. Preference similarity is absorbed by other factors, which are captured by Models 2 and 4. Our argument is that actors use institutional, social, and relational opportunity structures to establish contacts without incurring significant transaction costs, rather than merely looking for actors who provide a good match. A test of these claims is possible when preference similarity is held constant and the additional effect of opportunity structures is estimated. All three kinds of opportunity structures, as captured by common membership in policy committees,  $C(y)$ , other social relations,  $O(y)$ , reciprocity,  $R(y)$ , and third-party influence,  $v(y, \theta_1)$ , are strong predictors of tie formation with all eight coefficients being highly significant and positive (Hypotheses 1, 2a, 2b, and 3) (p. 739).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.16.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.01.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 870.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00580.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS05563-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kellermann.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Estimating Ideal Points in the British House of Commons Using Early Day Motions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The Bayesian ideal point model for the decision to sign an EDM takes into account both policy preferences and signing costs. The estimates obtained have greater face validity than previous attempts to measure preferences in the House of Commons, recovering the expected order of parties and of members within parties. The estimates successfully predict voting behavior in the House of Commons. As with other Bayesian ideal point methods, this approach produces natural uncertainty estimates and allows for easy calculation of quantities of interest such as member ranks (p. 757).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Estimated ideal points.
  - ii. These qualitative results are confirmed by robust linear regressions within each party caucus of Labour support on estimated ideal points. Ideal points are defined as the posterior mean for each MP. The results in Table 1 show that the relationship is positive and significant for Labour MPs and negative and significant for Liberal Democrats. Among Conservative MPs, the relationship is negative as expected but not statistically significant. This is likely a function of the lower precision with which Conservative preferences are measured. Overall, however, the results suggest that the ideal point estimates are in fact measuring preferences rather than government support or some other latent characteristic of parliamentarians (p. 768).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.006.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.001.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 318.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 0.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00587.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Heikkila and Schlager.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Addressing the Issues: The Choice of Environmental Conflict-Resolution Venues in the United States/
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The hypotheses are tested on western water-resource conflicts. The capacity of venues to address the underlying conflict issues as well as how some venues tend to work in tandem are important for explaining the matching of conflict type to venue (p. 774).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Appropriation: assignment.
    - ii. The first logit model examines the likelihood of an agency addressing a conflict. It supports the first hypothesis, with the indicators for assignment problems, demandside quality, and supply-side quality all positively related to the likelihood of agencies addressing conflicts. The marginal effects analysis, shown in Table 4, reveals that of the three significant and positively related variables, assignment problems have the greatest effect. If a conflict includes an assignment problem, the probability of an agency considering the conflict increases by 57% (p. 783).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 2.851.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 1.077.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 187.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 11.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00588.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Black and Owens.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Looking Back to Move Forward: Quantifying Policy Predictions in Political Decision Making.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results we report below use a value of eight previous cases (in the issue area), but our main results are robust to alternative values (p. 810).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Policy makers constantly face uncertainty, which makes achieving their goals problematic. To overcome this uncertainty, they employ tools to drive down uncertainty and make probabilistic decisions. We provide a method for scholars to assess empirically how actors make probabilistic predictions. We focus on the interactions between the executive and judicial branches, analyzing the conditions under which justices force the United States to provide them with information (p. 802).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Merits preferred.
  - ii. Parameter estimates for our model are reported in Table 1. As our results show, we find strong evidence to support our argument that justices use the CVSG to overcome their informational limitations. Consider the internal uncertainty hypotheses, which we illustrate with two panels in Figure 3. We argued, first, that when a justice predicted with a high (or low) probability that the Court’s final decision would improve policy for her, she would be least likely to CVSG. Conversely, when a justice was unsure whether the Court’s final decision would improve policy for her, she would be the most likely to CVSG. The left panel addresses this (p. 811).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.69.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.57.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 3377.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 16.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00606.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kam.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Risk Attitudes and Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article contributes to existing explanations of political participation by proposing that citizens’ attitudes towards risk predict participation. I argue that people who are risk accepting participate in political life because politics offers novelty and excitement. Analyses of two independent Internet surveys establish a positive, significant relationship between risk attitudes and general political participation. The analyses also suggest that the relationship between risk attitudes and action varies with the political act: people who are more risk accepting are more likely to participate in general political acts, but they are no more or less likely to turn out in elections. Further analyses suggest that two key mechanisms – novelty seeking and excitement seeking – underlie the relationship between risk attitudes and political participation (p. 817).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Risk acceptance.
  - To what extent do risk attitudes predict intended participation in politics?  
To assess the relationship between risk attitudes and participation, I estimate a series of ordered probit models that include standard controls for participation: sex, age, strength of partisanship, ideology, education, household income, race, and ethnicity. The regression estimates in Table 3 show that for nearly every political act, the effect of Risk Acceptance is positive, statistically significant, and large in magnitude: the risk accepting are significantly more likely to participate in politics (p. 821).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 1.01.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.38.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 1021.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 9.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00605.x
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Disagreement and the Avoidance of Political Discussion: Aggregate Relationships and Differences across Personality Traits.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We present three main findings from these data, which add to previous work that examines the frequency with which people discuss various topics in different settings (e.g., at home, at work, or at a place of worship; see Wyatt, Katz, and Kim 2000). First, we find that, compared with six other topics (family, work, god/religion, sports, food, and entertainment), during the course of the 2008 presidential election, politics was the most talked about topic among family members and a close second to work in the nonfamily discussion network. Second, reported agreement (between the respondent and her or his frequent discussion partner) on a topic is strongly associated with how frequently a topic is discussed in both family and nonfamily networks. Third, we show that Big Five personality traits are associated with the frequency with which a topic is discussed (particularly between family members), even after controlling for the level of agreement (and demographic characteristics).

- (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Agreement on issue with family, relative to mean.
  - ii. Table 1 presents the results of model specification (1), which addresses the question of whether citizens are more likely to discuss an issue the more their views are in agreement, for the respondent’s familial (Table 1a) and nonfamilial (Table 1b) discussion partner. We find support for our expectation that, on average, people discuss a topic more frequently the more their views on that topic are in agreement with their discussion partner’s views. The relative agreement coefficient is positive and statistically significant for all seven topics in both the family and nonfamily discussion network (p. 858).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1a.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.318.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.083.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 682

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 15.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2011.00571.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Druckman and Leeper.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Learning More from Political Communication Experiments: Pretreatment and Its Effects.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central finding is that, controlling for various other determinants of casino opinions, the survey experimental frames are significant for the Nonattentive/Low NEs but are not significant for the Attentive/High NEs (p. 893).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. In this article, we explore how and when the pretreatment environment affects experimental outcomes. We present two studies – one where we control the pretreatment environment and one where it naturally occurred – to show how pretreatment effects can influence experimental outcomes. We argue that, under certain conditions, attending to pretreatment dynamics leads to novel insights, including a more accurate portrait of the pliability of the mass public and the identification of potentially two groups of citizens – that we call malleability reactive and dogmatic (p. 875).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The difference between Con social-cost frame outcome and no frame outcome.
  - ii. We see very strong survey framing effects for both issues. For example, Figure 1 shows that those exposed to the Con social-costs frame on the casino issue reported an average support score of 3.50, which is significantly lower than the 3.92 score of those not exposed to a frame ( $t_{442} = 2.87$ ;  $p \leq 0.01$ ) (p. 880).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Figure 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.42.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. 2.87.
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 443.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00582.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Jenkins and Monroe.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Buying Negative Agenda Control in the U.S. House.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that those members occupying the initial 30% of the space within the majority-party blackout zone – that space closest to the floor median – are hurt on a pure policy basis by the cartel arrangement. Second, we find that members in this “30% zone” are rewarded disproportionately by majority-party leaders (relative to members in other intervals on the same side of the floor median) via side payments in the form of campaign contributions. In addition, majority-party members within the 30% zone receive side payments commensurate with their particular policy loss (p. 897).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- F<sub>30it</sub>: majority party member<sub>i</sub>’s first-dimension DW-NOMINATE score falls between the floor median and the “30%” mark.
  - The results from the basic model (without controls) appear in column (1) of Table 3. We find that all three of our theoretical hypotheses are borne out. First, majorityparty members in the 30% zone receive significantly greater side payments than majority-party members in the most extreme interval on the same side of the policy space ( $\beta_1 > 0$ ,  $p = .005$ ), as well as the other two intervals within the majority-party blackout zone ( $\beta_1 > \beta_2$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ;  $\beta_1 > \beta_3$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). (...) In columns (4) and (5), we first add Presidential  $Vote_{it-1}$  and then  $Summed\ Expenditure_{it-1}$ . Presidential vote is negative and significant in both models ( $p < .001$  in Model 4;  $p = .002$  in Model 5), indicating that the fewer votes member  $i$ ’s party’s presidential candidate received (and, presumably, the more moderate the district is), the more member  $i$  receives in campaign dollars from leaders. When we add district-campaign expenditures in Model 5, that variable is significant ( $p < .001$ ), indicating that electoral-district expense in part drives contributions, and model fit improves considerably. However, the results associated with our three hypotheses remain unchanged with respect to their support for the predictions (p. 907).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 9286.67.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 4428.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?

- i. 699.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 12.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00593.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Folke and Snyder.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Gubernatorial Midterm Slumps.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We now turn to regressions. Table 1 presents the main results (p. 935).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) and 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. One key independent variable is the partisan division of the vote in gubernatorial elections. This is from the ICPSR and publications by the election officials of each state (p. 933).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We employ a regression discontinuity design, which allows us to rule out the hypothesis that the midterm slump simply reflects a type of “reversion to the mean” generated by simple partisan swings or the withdrawal of gubernatorial coattails or “anticipatory balancing.” Our results show that the party of the governor experiences an average seat-share loss of about 3.5 percentage points. We also find evidence suggesting that a large share of the variation in gubernatorial midterm slumps can be accounted for by (1) crude partisan balancing and (2) referendums on state economic performance, with approximately equal weight given to each (p. 931).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Democratic governor dummy (OLS: 1882-2008 all elections).
  - ii. The OLS for the full time period (see column 1) shows that there is a midterm slump for the party of the governor of almost 5 percentage points. The estimates for the RDD specifications, all in the range 3.0 to 3.9, show that this slump is mainly driven by a gubernatorial midterm party penalty. All of the estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level, except in the specification limited to the 1% window where the sample size is relatively small (p. 935).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -4.811.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.775.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 873.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
    - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00599.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. not enough information of the number of control variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Arnold and Carnes.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Holding Mayors Accountable: New York's Executives from Koch to Bloomberg.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We show that fluctuations in crime and the economy affect mayors' ratings and that black and white citizens react similarly to changing local conditions (although their initial evaluations of mayors often diverge sharply). We also show that how New Yorkers rate mayors in the polls is closely related to how they vote for mayors at the polls (p. 949).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The change in homicide incidents (second lag).
  - ii. Table 1 displays the results for our basic model (labeled equation 1). As expected, changes in mayoral approval were negatively associated with changes in crime. An increase of 20 homicide incidents (approximately one standard deviation) would reduce the mayor’s approval by nearly half a percentage point. The largest onemonth swing in the dataset – 70-incident increase in homicides – would cost the mayor nearly 2 percentage points (p. 956).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.02.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.01.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 294.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00603.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huber.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Measuring Ethnic Voting: Do Proportional Electoral Laws Politicize Ethnicity?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The central empirical finding is that contrary to commonly held beliefs, ethnicization is lower in proportional representation systems than in majoritarian ones (p. 987). (...) The central empirical finding of this article suggests that the apparent success of PR electoral laws in managing ethnic conflict likely follows a quite different logic. The Lijphart-based argument leads us to expect a stronger relationship between voting behavior and group identity in PR-type systems, but the empirical analysis here finds the opposite: there is a weaker relationship between vote choice and group identity in PR systems than in plurality ones, regardless of whether one takes a group- or party-based perspective. The main reason seems to be that while ethnic identity can be an important element of vote choice, voters have other interests or identities that are equally or more important. By allowing relatively easy party formation, PR allows parties to form that appeal on bases other than ethnic identity, with the result being that voters from the same group often

divide their support across a number of parties, often nonethnic ones. Proportional representation, then, may facilitate good governance not by giving each group its own party, but by diminishing the salience of ethnicity in elections (p. 1000).

- (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i.  $\ln(\text{average district magnitude})$ .
  - ii. I estimate the models using OLS with standard errors clustered by country. Looking across all 12 models in the table, for each measure of ethnicization and each measure of electoral law, the coefficients on the electoral law variables are always negative. (...) These regressions, then, show no evidence whatsoever that there is a positive correlation between proportional electoral laws and ethnicization. On the contrary, particularly for those measures that increase with the number of groups, PR seems associated with less ethnicization (p. 995).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.236.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.121.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.

- ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 67.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00601.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Miller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Economic Development, Violent Leader Removal, and Democratization.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main results remain significant (at the 0.05 level) for alternative windows between three and seven years. (...) GDP/capita is lagged by one year in the main results (p. 1009).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. This article argues that autocratic regime strength plays a critical mediating role in the link between economic development and democracy. Looking at 167 countries from 1875 to 2004, I find that development strengthens autocratic regimes, as indicated by a reduced likelihood of violent leader removal. Simultaneously, greater development predicts democratization, but only if a violent turnover has occurred in the recent past. Hence, development can cause democratization, but only in distinctive periods of regime vulnerability. Although development's stabilizing and democratizing forces roughly balance out within autocracies, they reinforce each other within democracies, resolving the puzzle of why economic development has a stronger effect on democratic stability than on democratization. Further, the theory extends to any variable that predicts violent leader removal and democracy following such violence, pointing to broad unexplored patterns of democratic development (p. 1002).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. The interaction of GDP/capita (ln) and irregular turnover in the past 5 years.
    - ii. Model 2, however, reveals an underlying pattern to this null result by adding Irregular Turnover (past five years) and its interaction with GDP/capita. The interaction term, which measures the effect of GDP/capita given a recent irregular turnover, is strongly significant and positive. In contrast, the coefficient on GDP/capita, which measures its effect without a recent irregular turnover, remains insignificant. Hence, development does in fact contribute to democratization, but only during periods of regime vulnerability following violent leader removal. Model 4 applies the same variables to democratic breakdown (p. 1012).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 0.856.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).

- ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. 2.61.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 6881.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 51.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00595.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 8 regions, 13 decades, 21 lagged polity, and duration cubic splines.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Miller.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Economic Development, Violent Leader Removal, and Democratization.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The main results remain significant (at the 0.05 level) for alternative windows between three and seven years. (...) GDP/capita is lagged by one year in the main results (p. 1009).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. This article argues that autocratic regime strength plays a critical mediating role in the link between economic development and democracy. Looking at 167 countries from 1875 to 2004, I find that development strengthens autocratic regimes, as indicated by a reduced likelihood of violent leader removal. Simultaneously, greater development predicts democratization, but only if a violent turnover has occurred in the recent past. Hence, development can cause democratization, but only in distinctive periods of regime vulnerability. Although development's stabilizing and democratizing forces roughly balance out within autocracies, they reinforce each other within democracies, resolving the puzzle of why economic development has a stronger effect on democratic stability than on democratization. Further, the theory extends to any variable that predicts violent leader removal and democracy following such violence, pointing to broad unexplored patterns of democratic development (p. 1002).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. The interaction of GDP/capita (ln) and irregular turnover in the past 5 years.
    - ii. Model 2, however, reveals an underlying pattern to this null result by adding Irregular Turnover (past five years) and its interaction with GDP/capita. The interaction term, which measures the effect of GDP/capita given a recent irregular turnover, is strongly significant and positive. In contrast, the coefficient on GDP/capita, which measures its effect without a recent irregular turnover, remains insignificant. Hence, development does in fact contribute to democratization, but only during periods of regime vulnerability following violent leader removal. Model 4 applies the same variables to democratic breakdown (p. 1012).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. 1.198.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).

- ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. 3.31.
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 3644.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 51.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 2.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00595.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 8 regions, 13 decades, 21 lagged polity, and duration cubic splines.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0564-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2012.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 56.
    - ii. 4.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Sinclair et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Detecting Spillover Effects: Design and Analysis of Multilevel Experiments.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article illustrates the value of one such design, a multilevel experiment in which treatments are randomly assigned to individuals and varying proportions of their neighbors. After describing the theoretical and statistical underpinnings of this design, we apply it to a large-scale voter-mobilization experiment conducted in Chicago during a special election in 2009 using social-pressure mailings that highlight individual electoral participation. We find some evidence of within-household spillovers but no evidence of spillovers across households (p. 1055).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. within household spillovers.
  - ii. Although the mailer had a clear effect on recipients, we find somewhat equivocal evidence of within household spillovers. Nickerson (2008) finds that approximately 60% of the effect of voter-mobilization messages is transmitted to those living in the same household. Considering only two- and three-person households, we estimate a precision-weighted average of the treatment effect to individuals of 3.8 with a standard error of 0.8. As applied to our data, Nickerson’s finding implies that voters who reside in the same household as treated voters should vote at a  $3.8 \times 0.60 = 2.3$  percentage point higher rate than the pure control group (which neither receives treatment nor resides in a household where others are treated). In fact, we find a pooled estimate of 1.3 percentage points with a 0.9 percentage-point standard error.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.3.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.9.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 39443.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 2.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00592.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. De La O.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Conditional Cash Transfers Affect Electoral Behavior? Evidence from a Randomized Experiment in Mexico.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article reexamines the argument that targeted programs increase pro-incumbent voting by persuading beneficiaries to cast ballots against their first partisan choice. The evidence comes from the randomized component of Progresa, the pioneering Mexican conditional cash transfer (CCT) program. Experimental data show that early enrollment in the program led to substantive increases in voter turnout and in the incumbent vote share in the 2000 presidential election. The experiment also reveals that opposition parties’ vote shares were unaffected by the program. Thus, the electoral bonus generated by CCTs may be best explained by a mobilizing rather than persuasive mechanism (p. 1).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Early treatment.
  - ii. The effect of being assigned to the early treatment group, as opposed to the late treatment group, on turnout is positive and statistically significant at the 10% level on a two-sided test. Assignment to early treatment leads to a 5 percentage point increase in turnout. Since base turnout in the late treatment group was 64%, the effect of assignment to early treatment represents a 7% increase in turnout (p. 8).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.053.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.03.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 417.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00617.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for villages.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Vernby.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Inclusion and Public Policy: Evidence from Sweden's Introduction of Noncitizen Suffrage.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this section, I report the results of my empirical analyses. First, I estimate the model described in the preceding section. These are the main results (p. 22).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Then, I go on to show that my estimates are not unduly influenced by a few particular observations and that they are robust to alternative specifications of the main independent variable, as well as the inclusion of a number of additional control variables (p. 16). (...) 9To the extent that municipality-specific factors have an impact on both spending and our main independent variable of interest, estimating a cross-sectional version model using data only on the postreform electoral term would result in biased estimates of  $\beta$  (p. 20). (...) Independent Variable. The crucial independent variable is the fraction of noncitizens in the municipal electorate. The variable Noncitizens in Electorate is created on the basis of data from the electoral register (p. 21).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Noncitizens in electorate.
  - ii. The first two columns show the results from estimating the model in equation (2) with education spending as the dependent variable. As can be seen, the coefficient estimates for the proportion of noncitizens in the 1976 electorate are positive and statistically significant in both models, although the coefficient is slightly larger in magnitude when including the control variables (p. 22).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 8.933.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 2.265.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 183.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00612.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Vernby.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Inclusion and Public Policy: Evidence from Sweden's Introduction of Noncitizen Suffrage.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In this section, I report the results of my empirical analyses. First, I estimate the model described in the preceding section. These are the main results (p. 22).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Then, I go on to show that my estimates are not unduly influenced by a few particular observations and that they are robust to alternative specifications of the main independent variable, as well as the inclusion of a number of additional control variables (p. 16). (...) 9To the extent that municipality-specific factors have an impact on both spending and our main independent variable of interest, estimating a cross-sectional version model using data only on the postreform electoral term would result in biased estimates of  $\beta$  (p. 20). (...) Independent Variable. The crucial independent variable is the fraction of noncitizens in the municipal electorate. The variable Noncitizens in Electorate is created on the basis of data from the electoral register (p. 21).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Noncitizens in electorate.
  - The first two columns show the results from estimating the model in equation (2) with education spending as the dependent variable. As can be seen, the coefficient estimates for the proportion of noncitizens in the 1976 electorate are positive and statistically significant in both models, although the coefficient is slightly larger in magnitude when including the control variables (p. 22).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 9.962.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 1.881.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 183.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 7.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00612.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Blair et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Poverty and Support for Militant Politics: Evidence from Pakistan.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Even controlling for district-level poverty, the negative treatment effect among low-income individuals remains significant, confirming that our key results on individual level income are not confounded by sociotropic variables (see Online Appendix Table 6) (p. 41).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Based on the hypotheses presented in the first section, our three key independent variables are (1) individual-level economic status, (2) district-level economic status, and (3) district-level violence (p. 36).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- The interaction of group cue and low income.
  - Accordingly, the difference between the treatment effect for the middle class and for the poor (represented by 1) is large and statistically strong (see shaded row of Table 2). Low-income Pakistanis are roughly 2 percentage points less supportive of policies endorsed by militant groups than are middle-class respondents. The leftmost part of Figure 2 depicts the treatment effects for the poor and for the middle class in the full sample and shows that mean support for militant groups is much lower among the poor than among the middle class in Pakistan as a whole. This finding is consistent in magnitude and statistical significance across a wide range of model specifications and is robust to controls for differences across provinces and demographic factors (p. 39).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.020.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.009.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 4978.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00604.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. not enough information of the number of control variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Lupu.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Party Brands and Partisanship: Theory with Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Argentina.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Figure 2 shows the main results of the information experiment, the average treatment effects (ATEs) (p. 56).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To demonstrate this, I develop a branding model of partisanship in which voters learn about party brands by observing party behavior over time and base their psychological attachment to a party on these brands. The model suggests that convergence by rival parties, making their brands less distinguishable, should weaken party attachments (p. 49).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. platform information.
  - ii. I also corroborate my results using regression analyses in which the experimental treatment is included as an independent variable with and without covariates, namely gender, age, education, political information, and province (see Tables A4 and A5 in the supporting information) (p. 54).
  - iii. Coder’s note: Considering that the results in the 2nd and 3rd columns of Table A5 are equally important, I code the result in the 2nd column.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table A5.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.763.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.292.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 394.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00615.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Whang et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Coercion, Information, and the Success of Sanction Threats.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We reran our analyses using the alternative sets of status quo observations, and our main findings remained unchanged (p. 72).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. For our main independent variables representing the concept of common interest, Sender economic dependence and Target economic dependence, we refer to the Correlates of War Project Trade Data Set, 1870-2006 (p. 73).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We focus on two different, albeit not mutually exclusive, mechanisms that can explain the success of sanction threats. The first mechanism relates to incomplete information regarding the sanctioner's determination to impose sanctions and suggests that threats help to extract concessions by revealing the sanctioner's resolve. The second mechanism underscores the direct impact of common interest between the two countries and explains the success of sanction threats by the targeted country's greater dependence on this link between the two countries and the sanctioner's ability to exploit this dependence. We test the hypotheses using a new strategic structural estimator. Our results provide no evidence in favor of the informational hypothesis, while lending robust support for the coercive hypothesis (p. 65).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Target economic dependence.
  - ii. We first turn to the results in Table 1 representing the direct effects of regressors on the payoffs. The estimation results support the coercive hypothesis: the target's economic dependence significantly increases the target's ACQ payoff at the 1% level. Since the target is better off complying with the sender's demands as the target's economy becomes more dependent on the sender, we expect that the target should be more likely to make concessions than resist. This confirms the coercive effect of sanction threats based on the potential economic damage that sanctions could cause due to a strong economic relationship between the sender and target (p. 75).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.090.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.024.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1147.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 4.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00629.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2011.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Adhikari.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Conflict-Induced Displacement, Understanding the Causes of Flight.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Using primary data collected through a public opinion survey in Nepal, I test a number of hypotheses regarding the impact of factors such as violence, economic opportunity, physical infrastructure or geographical terrain, and social networks on forced migration, providing an individual-level test of the choice-centered approach to studying forced migration. The empirical results are consistent with the major hypotheses developed in aggregate-level studies and provide better insights into the factors that affect individual-level behavior. Beyond conflict, there are a number of significant economic, social, physical, and political factors that affect individuals’ choice to flee (p. 82).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Actual violence.
  - ii. The empirical results confirm the main hypothesis – that physical threat to life is an important cause of displacement. The estimates for the coefficients of actual physical assault (ACTUAL VIOLENCE) and threat created by a violent environment in the villages (THREAT OF VIOLENCE) are both positive and significant in explaining displacement (p. 86).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.15.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.16.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1424.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 17.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00598.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Huth et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Bringing Law to the Table: Legal Claims, Focal Points, and the Settlement of Territorial Disputes Since 1945.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In our analysis of all negotiated settlements in territorial disputes from 1945 to 2000, we find strong support for the importance of international law in influencing the terms of settlements. States with a strong legal advantage are more likely to secure favorable terms, whereas states lacking a strong legal claim are more likely to receive unfavorable terms (p. 90).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Strong legal claim.
  - ii. Overall, we find statistical and substantive support for our hypotheses on international law. First, in Table 2, we find that leaders are more likely to reach a final agreement when there is an asymmetry in the strength of the disputants’ legal claims. Specifically, when the parties lack a legally based focal point, they only reach a settlement 12% of the time compared to almost 17% of the time when there is legal asymmetry. Consequently, disputes in which one party has a clear legal advantage over the other are 49% more likely to be resolved than disputes where neither party has a compelling legal claim to the contested territory (Table 3). This finding offers support for our hypothesis that a focal point based in international law facilitates the process of reaching a final agreement. In the challenger and target terms of settlement equations, we find even stronger statistical and substantive support for the effects of international law. For example, in the challenger equation (Table 4), we find that when the leader of a challenger state has strong legal claims, she is more likely to receive favorable terms of settlement (p. 99).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 4.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.647.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.943.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 78.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 5.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00607.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Tajima.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Institutional Basis of Intercommunal Order: Evidence from Indonesia's Democratic Transition.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In each of the models, although I include each of the covariates and the province dummies, I report only the coefficients of the main explanatory variables that pertain to the predictions of the theory (p. 113).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I apply an instrumental variables approach on a nationwide dataset of village-level data to show that prior exposure to military intervention, proxied by the distance to security outposts, led to Indonesia's spike in violence during its recent democratic transition (p. 104).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. distance to police posts (DP).
  - ii. In Columns 1, 4, and 5, I model the unconditional effect of DP<sub>i</sub> on communal violence and show that, consistent with Prediction 1, the coefficient on DP is negative and significant (p. 113).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.0024.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.0006.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 51913.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00631.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. fixed effects for 28 dummy variables.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Klofstad et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Disagreeing about Disagreement: How Conflict in Social Networks Affects Political Behavior.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Drawing on the 2008-2009 ANES panel study, we find evidence that different measures of disagreement have distinct effects when it comes to individuals’ preferences, patterns of engagement, and propensities to participate. We discuss the implications for the study of social influence; as interpersonal disagreement can mean different things, scholars should think carefully about how to study it and should exercise caution when making pronouncements about its empirical and democratic consequences (p. 120).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Exposed to disagreement.
  - The data in the first two columns show a negative relationship between exposure to disagreement and being certain about one’s impending vote choice for president, regardless of which measure is employed. Substantively, for example, individuals who perceived general disagreement in their social network are estimated to be 13 percentage points less likely to be “extremely” certain about their vote choice (a decrease from 72% among those who did not perceive general disagreement to 59% among those who did so) (p. 129).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 0.32.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.12.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 1225.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 13.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00620.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Krause and Douglas.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Organizational Structure and the Optimal Design of Policymaking Panels: Evidence from Consensus Group Commissions? Revenue Forecasts in the American States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This study advances the theoretical conditions in which improving collective accuracy necessitates an efficient trade-off between a panel’s size and its level of organizational diversity. This substitution effect between these organizational characteristics is empirically supported with data on official general-fund revenue forecasts made by consensus group (CG) independent commissions in the American states. Evidence of an asymmetric substitution effect is also uncovered, whereby increasing organizational diversity in

large CG commissions produces revenue forecasts that reduce collective accuracy by slightly more than three times as much compared to decreasing such diversity in small CG commissions. This study underscores the limits of organizational diversity as a mechanism for improving collective judgments when policymaking authority is diffuse among many panel members (p. 135).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of size and institutional diversity.
  - ii. The Disaggregate Diversity model analyzing the individual components of organizational diversity is suggestive of institutional diversity ( $\beta_8 > 0$ ) as serving as the critical source of the panel-size diversity trade-off. Yet, this particular inference should be interpreted with considerable caution since it is largely driven by Wyoming, which has six different institutional interests represented on its nine-member CG commission. Size×Diversity also possesses the correct sign ( $\beta_{10} > 0$ ) yet fails to obtain significance at conventional levels. Taken in tandem, these results indicate that the amalgam of these individual sources of expertise reflected in the organizational-diversity measure yields much more precise estimates of this trade-off than any single component (p. 144).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.108.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.058.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 489.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 1.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 17.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00614.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Kastellec.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Racial Diversity and Judicial Influence on Appellate Courts.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using matching methods, I show that black judges are significantly more likely than nonblack judges to support affirmative action programs. This individual-level difference translates into a substantial causal effect of adding a black judge to an otherwise all-nonblack panel. Randomly assigning a black counterjudge – a black judge sitting with two nonblack judges – to a three-judge panel of the Courts of Appeals nearly ensures that the panel will vote in favor of an affirmative action program (p. 167).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Black judge.
  - ii. In the models evaluating individual differences, the predictor of interest is black judge. For each model, the coefficient on black judge is positive and statistically different from zero, indicating that black judges are more likely than nonblack judges to vote in favor of affirmative action programs, *ceteris paribus*. This result holds in the models from the matched datasets, despite their relatively small sample sizes. Thus, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between black and nonblack judges in their individual voting in affirmative action cases (p. 177).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 2.18.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.77.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 546.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00618.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. Not enough information of the number of circuits.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-12.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Bartels and Johnston.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. On the Ideological Foundations of Supreme Court Legitimacy in the American Public.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Subjective Ideological Disagreement (Key Independent Variable) (p. 189).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We argue that subjective ideological disagreement – incongruence between one’s ideological preferences and one’s perception of the Court’s ideological tenor – must be accounted for when explaining legitimacy. Analysis of a national survey shows that subjective ideological disagreement exhibits a potent, deleterious impact on legitimacy (p. 184).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Subjective ideological disagreement.
  - ii. Importantly, the results show that subjective ideological disagreement exhibits a statistically significant and substantial impact on legitimacy orientations among American citizens, *ceteris paribus*. A joint F-test shows that the three subjective ideological disagreement coefficients are jointly statistically significant ( $F = 57.76$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Looking at the effects of the dummies, the results show that strong ideological disagreement – that is, conservatives and liberals who think the Court is liberal and conservative, respectively – significantly and sizably depresses legitimacy orientations, relative to those in ideological agreement.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.139.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.014.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 1236.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 13.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00616.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Chen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Voter Partisanship and the Effect of Distributive Spending on Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. If FEMA treats previous voters and nonvoters differently, then approved FEMA applicants may be dissimilar in political activeness to rejected applicants in the data, thus raising the possibility that this article’s main findings may not generalize to all types of voters (p. 210). (...) To address this confounding factor, I examine whether the main findings hold when comparing Democratic and Republican applicants who experienced identical identical hurricane severity (p. 211). (...) The Waiting Time variable is never a significant predictor of turnout, and its inclusion in these models does not alter the main finding that FEMA aid decreases turnout among Democrats and increases turnout among Republicans (p. 212).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. FEMA Application Approved.
  - ii. Overall, the Table 1 results corroborate the Hypothesis 1 predictions (p. 205). (...) Hypothesis 1: The delivery of disaster aid prior to the election causes an increase in turnout for an incumbent-supporting recipient but a decrease in turnout for a challenger-supporting recipient (p. 202).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.039.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.014.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 142637.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 3.

i. 86.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00613.x

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for 67 counties in Florida.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-13.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Chen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Voter Partisanship and the Effect of Distributive Spending on Political Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. If FEMA treats previous voters and nonvoters differently, then approved FEMA applicants may be dissimilar in political activeness to rejected applicants in the data, thus raising the possibility that this article’s main findings may not generalize to all types of voters (p. 210). (...) To address this confounding factor, I examine whether the main findings hold when comparing Democratic and Republican applicants who experienced identical identical hurricane severity (p. 211). (...) The Waiting Time variable is never a significant predictor of turnout, and its inclusion in these models does not alter the main finding that FEMA aid decreases turnout among Democrats and increases turnout among Republicans (p. 212).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. FEMA Application Approved.
  - ii. Overall, the Table 1 results corroborate the Hypothesis 1 predictions (p. 205). (...) Hypothesis 1: The delivery of disaster aid prior to the election causes an increase in turnout for an incumbent-supporting recipient but a decrease in turnout for a challenger-supporting recipient (p. 202).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.054.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.016.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 126115.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 86.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 2.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00613.x

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. fixed effects for 67 counties in Florida.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-14.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. McKenzie and Rouse.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Shades of Faith: Religious Foundations of Political Attitudes among African Americans, Latinos, and Whites.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To capture three dimensions of religion, we employ measures of respondents’ religious beliefs, behaviors, and affiliations (p. 224).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The findings show that conservative Christianity is consistently associated with less tolerant and less egalitarian views among whites. Religious African Americans and Latinos, however, hold more equitable opinions about disadvantaged individuals (p. 218).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Religious conservatism.
  - ii. First, in Table 2, we consider the results for respondents’ interest in overcoming discrimination against women. For blacks, religious beliefs, behaviors, and affiliations do not have a significant effect on expressed interest in policies that combat sex discrimination. However, a different pattern emerges from the data for the two other groups. Among Latinos and whites, greater religious conservatism depresses one’s interest in surmounting gender inequality. Religious affiliations also negatively influence the attitudes of Latinos and whites about women’s rights. Both Latino and white Evangelicals are less interested in overcoming gender discrimination (p. 226-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.27.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.13.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 540.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00611.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-14.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. McKenzie and Rouse.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Shades of Faith: Religious Foundations of Political Attitudes among African Americans, Latinos, and Whites.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To capture three dimensions of religion, we employ measures of respondents’ religious beliefs, behaviors, and affiliations (p. 224).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The findings show that conservative Christianity is consistently associated with less tolerant and less egalitarian views among whites. Religious African Americans and Latinos, however, hold more equitable opinions about disadvantaged individuals (p. 218).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Religious conservatism.
  - ii. First, in Table 2, we consider the results for respondents’ interest in overcoming discrimination against women. For blacks, religious beliefs, behaviors, and affiliations do not have a significant effect on expressed interest in policies that combat sex discrimination. However, a different pattern emerges from the data for the two other groups. Among Latinos and whites, greater religious conservatism depresses one’s interest in surmounting gender inequality. Religious affiliations also negatively influence the attitudes of Latinos and whites about women’s rights. Both Latino and white Evangelicals are less interested in overcoming gender discrimination (p. 226-7).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.18.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.05.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 4336.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 14.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00611.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-15.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dilliplane et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Televised Exposure to Politics: New Measures for a Fragmented Media Environment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that people can reliably report the specific television programs they watch regularly, and that these measures predict change over time in knowledge of candidate issue positions, a much higher standard of predictive validity than any other measure has met to date (p. 236).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. As shown in Table 3, the interactions consistently and significantly predict change in Knowledge of Candidate Issue Positions. Those with higher levels of stable political television exposure gain more knowledge over time than those with lower levels of exposure. Moreover, the coefficients are much larger than those in Table 2 for the very same measures, indicating stronger evidence of influence. And again, Total TV Weighted by Level of Campaign Content and Total Number of Political TV Programs are the strongest predictors (p. 242).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 1.06.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.1.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 10986.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. If the number of independent variables is present, record the number of independent variables.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00600.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. not enough information of the number of dummies for fixed effects.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0571-16.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 1.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hanmer and Kalkan.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Behind the Curve: Clarifying the Best Approach to Calculating Predicted Probabilities and Marginal Effects from Limited Dependent Variable Models.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Models designed for limited dependent variables are increasingly common in political science. Researchers estimating such models often give little attention to the coefficient estimates and instead focus on marginal effects, predicted probabilities, predicted counts, etc. Since the models are nonlinear, the estimated effects are sensitive to how one generates the predictions. The most common approach involves estimating the effect for the “average case.” But this approach creates a weaker connection between the results and the larger goals of the research enterprise and is thus less preferable than the observedvalue approach. That is, rather than seeking to understand the effect

for the average case, the goal is to obtain an estimate of the average effect in the population. In addition to the theoretical argument in favor of the observed-value approach, we illustrate via an empirical example and Monte Carlo simulations that the two approaches can produce substantively different results (p. 263).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The difference in predicted probabilities.
  - ii. For example, someone who believes the economy is much better but otherwise has the average values for all of the other variables has an 87% chance of voting for Bush. By contrast, when all of the other variables are set to their observed values, the probability of voting for Bush among those who believe the economy is much better is 64%, 23 points lower. While the differences are sometimes small, for the variables that have the strongest influence on vote choice, differences of 10 percentage points or more are common (p. 270).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. SI Section B Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.23.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. If SEs are present, record the standard errors in the results table and move to question 3(k).
  - ii. If no SEs are present, leave blank and move to question 3(j).
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. If the number of observation is present, record the number of observations.
  - ii. If there is no information, leave blank.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?

- i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 2.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00602.x.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. missing information.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Hatemi et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Fear as a Disposition and an Emotional State: A Genetic and Environmental Approach to Out-Group Political Preferences
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using a large sample of related individuals, we find that individuals with a higher degree of social fear have more negative out-group opinions, which, in this study, manifest as anti-immigration and prosegregation attitudes. We decompose the covariation between social fear and attitudes and find the principal pathway by which the two are related is through a shared genetic foundation (p. 279).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Self-report general fear.
    - ii. Concerning out-group attitudes (Figure 2), as the lifetime measure of social phobic disposition rises, it has an increasingly stronger relationship with more negative out-group positions. The confidence intervals provide reassurance that the slope is significantly different as social fear moves away from zero. The effect levels off in the middle range, but continues on a greater downward slope (toward more negative out-group positions) once social phobia is at its highest value (p. 286).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 2.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.07.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.01.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 21964.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 7.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12016.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dancey and Sheagley.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Heuristics Behaving Badly: Party Cues and Voter Knowledge.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our primary independent variable is political interest (p. 316).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that although politically interested citizens are the group most likely to know their senator’s position when she votes with the party, they are also the group most likely to incorrectly identify their senator’s position when she votes against her party. The results indicate that when heuristics “go bad,” it is the norm for the most attentive segment of the public to become the most misinformed, revealing an important drawback to heuristic use (p. 312).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Political interest.
  - ii. Our results provide additional support for our hypotheses. Consistent with prior work on political knowledge (e.g., Delli Carpini and Keeter 1996), we expect that when senators vote with their political party that higher levels of political interest will be associated with higher levels of correct knowledge relative to incorrect knowledge. (...) When senators deviate from the party line, we find that higher levels of political interest are associated with lower levels of correct knowledge relative to incorrect knowledge, which is consistent with the deviation hypothesis.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table A1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.66.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.16.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2768.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00621.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Dancey and Sheagley.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Heuristics Behaving Badly: Party Cues and Voter Knowledge.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Our primary independent variable is political interest (p. 316).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find that although politically interested citizens are the group most likely to know their senator’s position when she votes with the party, they are also the group most likely to incorrectly identify their senator’s position when she votes against her party. The results indicate that when heuristics “go bad,” it is the norm for the most attentive segment of the public to become the most misinformed, revealing an important drawback to heuristic use (p. 312).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Political interest.
  - ii. Our results provide additional support for our hypotheses. Consistent with prior work on political knowledge (e.g., Delli Carpini and Keeter 1996), we expect that when senators vote with their political party that higher levels of political interest will be associated with higher levels of correct knowledge relative to incorrect knowledge. (...) When senators deviate from the party line, we find that higher levels of political interest are associated with lower levels of correct knowledge relative to incorrect knowledge, which is consistent with the deviation hypothesis.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table A2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.58.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2768.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00621.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Volden et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. When Are Women More Effective Lawmakers Than Men?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We find strong evidence that minority party women in the U.S. House of Representatives are better able to keep their sponsored bills alive through later stages of the legislative process than are minority party men, across the 93rd-110th Congresses (1973-2008). The opposite is true for majority party women, however, who counterbalance this lack of later success by introducing more legislation. Moreover, while the legislative style of minority party women has served them well consistently across the past four decades, majority party women have become less effective as Congress has become more polarized (p. 326).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Minority party female.
  - ii. As Model 1 of Table 1 demonstrates, femalemembers do appear to be more effective than their male counterparts. In fact, being a female lawmaker translates into approximately a 10% increase in legislative effectiveness, given the mean LES value of 1.0 in each Congress. Model 2, however, suggests that this overall finding about gender andeffectiveness is driven mainly by women in the minority party. The coefficient for minority party female is positive, highly significant, and nearly double that for majority party women. Although the coefficient for majority party female fails to attain statistical significance, it is positive (p. 331).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.135.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.034.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 6154.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/ajps.12010.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. DeSante.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Working Twice as Hard to Get Half as Far: Race, Work Ethic, and America's Deserving Poor.
3. Identify and collect information about the "main finding" of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as "main finding" or "main result" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as "key independent variable" or "key finding" in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Kinder and Sanders (1996) look at racial resentment as one explanation, while Sniderman and his colleagues look to principled conservatism and authoritarianism as viable alternatives, claiming that racial resentment is merely proxying a legitimate race-neutral commitment to equality of opportunity. This article engages this debate through an experimental design which tests whether "hard work" is rewarded in a color-blind manner. The experimental design also affords scholars the opportunity to separate the effects of the two components of racial resentment: principled values and racial animus. The results show that American norms and implicit racism serve to uniquely privilege whites in a variety of ways (p. 342).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Record what the independent variable is.
  - As Table 3 shows, this question can be answered through a simple least-squares regression predicting the amount of money allocated to the deficit as a function of racial resentment, the races of the applicants applying, and the interaction of the two. (...) The results show that the effect of racial resentment is conditioned by the race of the applicants a respondent is evaluating. As seen by the large negative sign for racial resentment interacted with two white applicants (RR x WW), the presence of white applicants attenuates the effect of racial resentment on a desire for fiscal responsibility (p. 351).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 337.92.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 179.38.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 627.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- 13.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12006.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ahn et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Expertise and Bias in Political Communication Networks.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The problem is that obtaining information from individuals located beyond their own groups produces additional costs. Moreover, the availability of ideal informants varies across groups and settings, with the potential to produce (1) context-dependent patterns of informant centrality, which in turn generate (2) varying levels of polarization among groups and (3) biases in favor of some groups at the expense of others (p. 357).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Distance between Dyad Members.
  - ii. Third, Part A of Table 2 shows that participants’ prior judgments are more likely to reflect the candidates’ true positions accurately when they are based on more information. Hence, expertise is defined in terms of political skills and knowledge that are enhanced by information. Expertise is measured in terms of the consumption of information – the socially visible indicator available to other subjects for use in evaluating the expertise of potential informants. Finally, as Parts B and C of Table 2 show, informants are more likely to communicate biased information when their preferences diverge from the preferences of the recipient – the strength of the relationship between the informant’s message and the informant’s prior is less likely to be compromised when the informant and the recipient share preferences (p. 362).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2B.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.54.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 8.31.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 5328.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 3.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00625.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Newman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Acculturating Contexts and Anglo Opposition to Immigration in the United States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. A key result emerging from the research is that measures of perceived cultural threat largely outperform measures of material and economic threat (p. 375).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Adapting the “defended-neighborhoods hypothesis” regarding residential integration and black-white interracial relations to the context of immigration and intercultural relations, this article advances the acculturating-contexts hypothesis. This hypothesis argues that a large influx of an immigrant group will activate threat among white citizens when it occurs in local areas where

the immigrant group had largely been absent. This theoretical argument is explored within the context of Hispanic immigration and tested using national survey and census data. This article demonstrates that over-time growth in local Hispanic populations triggers threat and opposition to immigration among whites residing in contexts with few initial Hispanics but reduces threat and opposition to immigration among whites residing in contexts with large pre-existing Hispanic populations (p. 374).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. Table 1 lists the results for the threat perception models; the results provide strong support for the acculturating contexts hypothesis. The results in the first column reveal that a large growth in the county Hispanic population from 1990 to 2000 leads to significantly higher cultural threat perceptions among whites residing in counties with minimal Hispanic presence in 1990. In addition to being highly statistically significant, this effect is substantively large (p. 382).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.282.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.071.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 725.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.

- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 21.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00632.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. random intercepts for county and individual.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Malhotra et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Economic Explanations for Opposition to Immigration: Distinguishing between Prevalence and Conditional Impact.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We follow the method of sensitivity analysis proposed by Imbens (2003) and find that omission of an unobservable from the model is highly unlikely to account for the main finding (p. 405).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Unlike recent aggregate studies, our targeted approach reveals that the conditional impact of the relationship in the high-technology sector between economic threat and immigration attitudes is sizable. However, labor-market competition is not a prevalent source of threat and therefore is generally not detected in aggregate analyses (p. 391).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. As shown in the first column of Table 1, high technology workers exhibited 11 percentage points less support on the H-1B visa scale compared to non-technology workers, the baseline category ( $\beta = -.11, p = .004$ ). The control variables allow us to place this effect size in perspective. The effect of economic threat is about half that of education, where moving from having less than a high school diploma to having an advanced degree is associated with an increase in support for curtailing immigration by 20 percentage points. Note that education is generally considered to be the strongest predictor in previous studies of attitude toward forces of globalization (p. 404).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.11.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.04.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 980.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 1.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/ajps.12012.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. McKibben.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Effects of Structures and Power on State Bargaining Strategies.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I argue that in most international negotiations, the institutional bargaining structure will mitigate the effects of power and socialization, and drive state bargaining behavior. Factors highlighted by formal models of international bargaining should therefore best explain the variation in the strategies states adopt. I introduce empirical measures of these abstract concepts, and test their effects against those of power and socialization using an original dataset of state bargaining strategies in the European Union (EU). The results show that structural factors best explain variation in the EU states’ bargaining strategies. I conclude by highlighting the conditions under which these effects should explain state bargaining behavior in other international negotiations, and discuss the implications of this argument for the study of international bargaining (p. 411).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Record what the independent variable is.
  - The results of these tests show that the bargaining strategies adopted by the EU states are driven by the structure of the bargaining game within which they interact rather than by state power and socialization effects. When these structural factors are taken into account, measures of state power and socialization exert statistically insignificant effects on the bargaining strategies states adopt, while the structural factors themselves all exert statistically significant effects consistent with the logic of formal bargaining models. These results point against the prevailing wisdom that variation in the cooperative nature of state behavior stems from differences in their material capabilities and power. Instead, they are consistent with my argument that the effects of power and socialization will be mitigated by the incentives created by the bargaining structure (p. 423).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- 1.219.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- 0.192.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- 588.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- 3.

- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00628.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Ichino and Nathan.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Primaries Improve Electoral Performance? Clientelism and Intra-Party Conflict in Ghana.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. A theory of primaries built instead on a logic of clientelism with intra-party conflict suggests different effects of legislative primaries for ruling and opposition parties, as well as spillover effects for presidential elections. Using matching with an original dataset on Ghana, we find evidence of a primary bonus for the opposition party and a primary penalty for the ruling party in the legislative election, while legislative primaries improve performance in the presidential election in some constituencies for both parties (p. 428).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Primary elections.
  - ii. In the bottompanel of Table 1, we find clear evidence of a primary penalty for the ruling party in competitive constituencies. Primaries significantly decrease the probability that the NPP will win the parliamentary election in competitive constituencies ( $\hat{\pi}_{ATE} = -0.148$ ,  $p = 0.005$ ), while having a positive but statistically insignificant effect in stronghold constituencies, where there is little chance that an opposition party candidate could win the election ex ante.
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.0329.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.0156.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 128.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 1.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00624.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Baum.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. The Iraq Coalition of the Willing and (Politically) Able: Party Systems, the Press, and Public Influence on Foreign Policy.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I find that citizens in countries with larger numbers of parties confronted more critical and diverse coverage of Iraq, while those with more widespread access to mass media were more likely to oppose the war and their nations likely to contribute fewer troops to the Coalition (p. 442).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. PR/Parties: ENPP.
  - ii. Public Opinion and Troop Contribution Hypothesis Tests (H1-H5). My theory predicts that as the number of parties increases, greater public access to the media will be associated with increased opposition to the war (H1), while as the number of parties decreases, the relationship will weaken, and ultimately reverse, with greater media access associated with reduced public war opposition (H2). Table 1 presents a series of OLS analyses testing both hypotheses. As a robustness test, Models 1-6 in Table 1 omit all control variables, while Models 7-15 present the fully specified models. The results, though not identical, are quite similar, suggesting that the relationships reported below are not artifacts of model specification. Consequently, I proceed more confidently to interpreting the fully specified model (p. 450).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.008.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.002.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 50.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
- i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
- i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00627.x.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0572-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 2.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Fortunato and Stevenson.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Perceptions of Partisan Ideologies: The Effect of Coalition Participation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In contrast to previous work on the sources of voter perceptions of party ideology in parliamentary systems, which has asked how voters respond to changes in party manifestos (i.e., promises), we argue that in updating their perceptions, voters will give more weight to observable actions than to promises. Further, coalition participation is an easily observed party action that voters use as a heuristic to infer the direction of policy change in the absence of detailed information about parties’ legislative records. Specifically, we propose that all voters should perceive parties in coalition cabinets as more ideologically similar, but that this tendency will be muted for more politically interested voters (who have greater access to countervailing messages from parties).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Coalition partners.
  - ii. Thus, the model reported below is an error components (or “random effects” hierarchical) model that allows for two kinds of random intercepts: one for each survey and one for each dyad within a survey. This is the most general model that we could practically estimate, and while it is not perfect, it does simultaneously account for the two most problematic levels of grouping in the data. The results are given in Table 3 and are quite consistent with those in Table 2 for our covariates of interest. Coalition participation causes voters to perceive parties as more similar and this relationship is not only robust statistically, but the substantive magnitude is also large (p. 473).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.588.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.138.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 395909.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?

i. 19.

4. Record further information about the article.

(a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

i. 0.

(b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?

i. 1.

(c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?

i. 10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00623.x.

(d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?

i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-1.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Broockman.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Black Politicians Are More Intrinsically Motivated to Advance Blacks' Interests: A Field Experiment Manipulating Political Incentives.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. I also check the robustness of the results with a similar analysis based on linear regression in the supporting information by analyzing the main results in the presence of additional heterogeneous treatment effect estimates for the black population of the district, the median household incomes of blacks and whites, whether the state is in the American south, and the Squire (2007) index of state legislative professionalism. (...) Column 2 verifies this implication further by showing that the main result of the experiment continued to hold even when considering observations where the sender purported to live in a city more than 200 miles away from the legislators' districts (p. 530).
    - iii. Coder's note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f)
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(c).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. Yes.
  - ii. While nonblack legislators were markedly less likely to respond when their political incentives to do so were diminished, black legislators typically continued to respond even when doing so promised little political reward. Black legislators thus appear substantially more intrinsically motivated to advance blacks' interests. As political decisionmaking is often difficult for voters to observe, intrinsically motivated descriptive representatives play a crucial role in advancing minorities' political interests (p. 521).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as "the first hypothesis" or "H1" in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. The interaction of out-of-district email and black legislator.
  - ii. The data strongly validate this assumption: overall, legislators were 26.6 percentage points less likely to respond to emails in the out-of-district treatment ( $p < .0001$ ; all p-values two-tailed). Legislators assigned to the indistrict group responded to 55.5% of emails, whereas about half that number responded to the out-of-district emails, or only 28.9%. This number was surprisingly high and suggests that the baseline level of intrinsic motivation may not be trivial, yet it also shows that legislators are highly responsive to their electoral incentives, as expected. These results are reported in the first column of Table 2 (p. 528).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. 0.161.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.046.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).

- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 5125.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 13.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12018.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-2.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Do Perceptions of Ballot Secrecy Influence Turnout? Results from a Field Experiment.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. We present survey evidence that those who have not previously voted are particularly likely to voice doubts about the secrecy of the voting process. We then report results from a field experiment where we mailed information about protections of ballot secrecy to registered voters prior to the 2010 general election. Consistent with our survey data, we find that these letters increased turnout for registered citizens without records of previous turnout, but they did not appear to influence the behavior of citizens who had previously voted. The increase in turnout of more than three percentage points

(20%) for those without previous records of voting is notably larger than the effect of a standard get-out-the-vote mailing for this group. Overall, these results suggest that although the secret ballot is a long-standing institution in the United States, beliefs about this institution may not match the legal reality.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Treatment: SOS Secrecy (Anonymity).
  - ii. Focusing first on the results for recently registered nonvoters in column 1, we find that the secrecy interventions increased turnout by between 2.8 and 4.0 percentage points relative to turnout in the control group, with all three coefficients statistically significant at  $p < .05$ . No other treatments have statistically significant effects in this stratum, and each of the secrecy interventions has a larger effect than the effect of any of the other treatments. The results are virtually unchanged with the addition of covariates from the voter file in column 2 (p. 545).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.028.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.014.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 69488.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 8..

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12019.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-3.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Rigby and Wright.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Parties and Representation of the Poor in the American States.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using newly developed measures of state party positions, we examine whether low income preferences get incorporated in parties’ campaign appeals at this early stage in the policy making process – finding little evidence that they do. This differential responsiveness was most pronounced for Democratic parties in states with greater income inequality; it was least evident for Republicans’ social policy platforms (p. 552).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Economic issues: low income.
    - ii. Table 1 presents the results of these OLS models for both economic policy positions (top) and social policy positions (bottom). Beginning with Democratic parties, we find little alignment between party positions and the opinion of either low-income or middle-income citizens in the state. Instead, the economic platforms of Democratic parties are only aligned with the preferences of those in the top income third in the state ( $b = .53$ ,  $se = .21$ ) (p. 560).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 1.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.52.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.29.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 47.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 3.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12007.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-4.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Großer et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Quid Pro Quo Agreements: An Experimental Study.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In the experiment, successful political influence never materializes when the firm and candidates interact just once. By contrast, it yields substantially lower redistribution in about 40% of societies with finitely repeated encounters. However, investments are not always profitable, and profit sharing between the firm and candidates depends on prominent equity norms (p. 582).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).

- ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
  - (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
    - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
    - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
  - (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Change in winning tax after transfers increase.
    - ii. In all regressions, we find strong support for reciprocation by rich voters. To see this, let’s start with the case in which a previous increase in total transfers resulted in no change in tax policies. In this case, the coefficients of (vii) indicate that rich voters punish by significantly decreasing transfers ( $p \leq 0.003$ ). Compared to this baseline, if candidates manage to decrease the winning tax policy, rich voters reward them by increasing their transfer (the coefficients of (i) are significantly negative;  $p \leq 0.034$ ).
  - (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
    - i. Table 3.
  - (h) What is the size of the estimate?
    - i. -0.617.
  - (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
    - i. 0.202.
  - (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
    - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
    - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
  - (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
    - i. 221.
  - (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12015.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-5.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Gerber et al.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Homophily and Collaboration in Regional Planning Networks.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The primary independent variable is political distance. We also test and control for the effects of socioeconomic and population/growth differences and geographic distance (p. 605).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Using data from a recent survey of California planners and government officials, we develop and test hypotheses about the factors that lead local governments to collaborate within regional planning networks. We find that local governments whose constituents are similar politically, in terms of partisanship and voting behavior, are more likely to collaborate with one another in

regional planning efforts than those whose constituents are politically diverse. We conclude that political homophily reduces the transaction costs associated with institutional collective action, even in settings where we expect political considerations to be minimal (p. 598).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Political distance: party registration.
  - ii. Several notable results emerge from Table 2. First, our political distance variable is negative and significant in all models. In other words, higher levels of political distance significantly lower the probability that two jurisdictions will collaborate in a regional planning network, even after controlling for demographic, population, and geographic factors (ERG Model 3). Put differently, jurisdictions that are very different politically are less likely to collaborate, and those that are similar politically are more likely to collaborate. These results are consistent with our main hypothesis and imply a high level of political homophily in these regional planning networks (p. 607).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.016.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.009.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 102.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?

- i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 12.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12011.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-6.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Levendusky.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Why Do Partisan Media Polarize Viewers?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results from this follow-up experiment replicate the main findings discussed here, which should bolster the reader’s confidence in the results I report below (see the appendix for details) (p. 615).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The recent increase in partisan media has generated interest in whether such outlets polarize viewers. I draw on theories of motivated reasoning to explain why partisan media polarize viewers, why these programs affect some viewers much more strongly than others, and how long these effects endure. Using a

series of original experiments, I find strong support for my theoretical expectations, including the argument that these effects can still be detected several days postexposure. My results demonstrate that partisan media polarize the electorate by taking relatively extreme citizens and making them even more extreme. Though only a narrow segment of the public watches partisan media programs, partisan media's effects extend much more broadly throughout the political arena (p. 611).

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. The interaction of like-minded treatment and preference for like-minded media.
  - ii. Table 2 shows strong support for my predictions? the effect of partisan media is conditional on preferences. Like-minded media polarize viewers, but only for subjects who actually want to watch like-minded media. Likewise, cross-cutting media moderate attitudes only for those who want to watch these programs. For example, subjects who want to watch like-minded media and are assigned to watch them take positions that are 13% more extreme than those who prefer another type of media (but are assigned to see like-minded media). Preferences over media types strongly condition the effectiveness of these experimental treatments (p. 619).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.28.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.19.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 163.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 8.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/ajps.12008.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-7.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Grimmer.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Appropriators not Position Takers: The Distorting Effects of Electoral Incentives on Congressional Representation.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. This article uses new measures of home styles to demonstrate that responsiveness to constituents can have negative consequences for collective representation. The electoral connection causes marginal representatives – legislators with districts composed of the other party’s partisans – to emphasize appropriations in their home styles. But it causes aligned representatives – those with districts filled with copartisans – to build their home styles around position taking. Aggregated across representatives, this results in an artificial polarization in stated party positions: aligned representatives, who tend to be ideologically extreme, dominate policy debates.

- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Alignment (2004 vote share).
  - ii. The relationship between partisan composition of a state and home style choice is robust—even to the inclusion of variables that are also a likely consequence of the partisan characteristics of the state and therefore should technically be excluded from the model (p. 633).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. -0.68.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.27.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 301.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 1.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 11.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?

- i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12000.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-8.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Aklin and Urpelainen.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Political Competition, Path Dependence, and the Strategy of Sustainable Energy Transitions.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In section 2.5 of the supplementary appendix, we show that the main results hold for more general functional forms (p. 647). We find that our main results hold if we replace patents with this measure (p. 652).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. In these models, we regress the annual change in renewable energy capacity on all political covariates, including our key variables: partisan shifts, oil prices, and positive reinforcement (p. 653).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. Yes.

- ii. We find that political competition modifies the effect of path dependence on policy and outcomes. Specifically, while “green” governments can use positive reinforcement mechanisms to lock in policy commitments (by creating green constituencies), “brown” governments strategically underprovide public support for renewable energy (to avoid creating green constituencies). The effect of positive reinforcement also decreases with international energy prices. Our empirical analysis shows that (1) political competition conditions the policy response to exogenous shocks and market failures, while (2) governments strategically exploit path dependence for political gain (p. 643).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. Perhaps more important are our predictions regarding partisan shifts. We use dummies to capture swings of power from the left to the right, and vice versa. We find that a move rightward is followed by a drop of 0.2 to 0.24% in the share of renewables in electricity generation. The leftward swing is more pronounced and highly significant, as it leads to an increase of up to 0.3% in all models that we estimate. These observations are consistent with the hypothesis that leftist (rightist) governments engage in strategic overregulation (underregulation) (p. 656).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.219.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.1.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
- i. 520.

- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
    - i. 2.
  - (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
    - i. 1.
  - (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
    - i. 36.
4. Record further information about the article.
- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
    - i. 0.
  - (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
    - i. 1.
  - (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
    - i. 10.1111/ajps.12002.
  - (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
    - i. fixed effects for 20 years.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Cunningham.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Actor Fragmentation and CivilWar Bargaining: How Internal Divisions Generate Civil Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. I argue that more divided movements generate greater commitment and information problems, thus making civil war more likely. I test this expectation using new annual data on the internal structure of opposition movements seeking self-determination. I find that more divided movements are much more likely to experience civil war onset and incidence. This analysis suggests that the assumption that these movements are unitary has severely limited our understanding of when these disputes degenerate into civil wars (p. 659).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. Table 3 reports the results of my analyses of civil war onset and civil war incidence. As predicted in Hypothesis 1, the coefficient on the logged SD-movement-factions variable in Model 1 is positive and significant. The more divided SD movements are in a given year, the more likely a civil war onset is. Previous concessions to the movement and the country being a democracy both reduce the chance of civil war, while the existence of kin in a neighboring state increases it. The substantive effect of divisions in SD movements is large (p. 667).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 1.01.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.20.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 2625.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12003.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-9.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Cunningham.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Actor Fragmentation and CivilWar Bargaining: How Internal Divisions Generate Civil Conflict.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. No.
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
    - i. I argue that more divided movements generate greater commitment and information problems, thus making civil war more likely. I test this expectation using new annual data on the internal structure of opposition movements seeking self-determination. I find that more divided movements are much more likely to experience civil war onset and incidence. This analysis suggests that the assumption that these movements are unitary has severely limited our understanding of when these disputes degenerate into civil wars (p. 659).
  - (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?

- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
  - i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Record what the independent variable is.
  - ii. Table 3 reports the results of my analyses of civil war onset and civil war incidence. As predicted in Hypothesis 1, the coefficient on the logged SD-movement-factions variable in Model 1 is positive and significant. The more divided SD movements are in a given year, the more likely a civil war onset is. Previous concessions to the movement and the country being a democracy both reduce the chance of civil war, while the existence of kin in a neighboring state increases it. The substantive effect of divisions in SD movements is large (p. 667).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
  - i. Table 3.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.69.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.14.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 3254.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 5.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 2.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12003.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-10.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Donno.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. Elections and Democratization in Authoritarian Regimes.
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. To illustrate the core findings, Table 2 presents the predicted probability of democratization through elections in CARs and HARs, all other factors held equal (p. 711). The robustness of this article’s core findings is probed in several ways (p. 713).
    - iii. Coder’s note: I also utilize the 3-(b) and 3-(c) rule to figure out the main finding.
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The first key independent variable is an indicator for opposition coalition. (...) The second key independent variable, which captures the application of international pressure, is an indicator for pre-election conditionality, defined as the issuance of threats or promises that link punishments or rewards to the country’s electoral conduct (Donno 2013) (p. 708).
  - (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?

- i. Yes.
  - ii. I argue that presence of relatively weaker incumbents renders competitive authoritarian elections more prone to democratization, but only when domestic and international actors choose to actively pressure the regime. The effects of two forms of pressure – opposition electoral coalitions and international conditionality – are theorized. Propositions are tested using a comprehensive dataset of elections in authoritarian regimes from 1990 to 2007. Results support two core claims: that the effect of electoral pressure is conditional on the type of authoritarianism and that this greater vulnerability to pressure is the reason why competitive authoritarian elections are more likely to lead to democracy. In contrast, several alternative explanations – that differences across regime type are explained by alternation in power, better electoral conduct, or ongoing processes of liberalization – are not supported by the evidence (p. 703).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. opposition coalition.
  - ii. Models 2 and 3 resolve this puzzle. The variables for opposition coalition and international conditionality are positively signed (Model 2) but are only statistically significant when interacted with the indicator for competitive authoritarianism. Thus, opposition coalitions and international conditionality greatly increase the likelihood of democratization, but only in CARs, where governments are more vulnerable to electoral pressure. This resonates with Wright’s (2009) finding that foreign aid conditionality is more effective in regimes with larger winning coalitions (measured in part by the competitiveness of executive selection). Notably, once the interaction terms are included in the models, the constituent term for CARs becomes statistically insignificant, lending support to the claim that vulnerability to pressure is the reason why elections in CARs are more likely to lead to democracy (Hypothesis 3). Absent an opposition coalition or international conditionality, democratization in a competitive authoritarian context is no more likely than democratization in a hegemonic context (p. 711).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 1.

- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
  - i. 0.69.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
  - i. 0.09.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
  - i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.
  - ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 177.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 10.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12013.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.

# Coding Sheet for Published Articles in APSR and AJPS

Article ID: AJPS0573-11.

1. Is this an empirical article?
  - (a) Yes.
2. Collect basic information about the article.
  - (a) In which journal is the article published?
    - i. AJPS.
  - (b) In what year is the article published?
    - i. 2013.
  - (c) What is the volume number and the issue number of the journal?
    - i. 57.
    - ii. 3.
  - (d) Who is the author(s) of the article?
    - i. Weghorst and Lindberg.
  - (e) What is the title of the article?
    - i. What Drives the Swing Voter in Africa?
3. Identify and collect information about the “main finding” of the article.
  - (a) Is there a phrase such as “main finding” or “main result” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. The results did not contradict the main findings we present in this article (p. 723). The first and perhaps most important finding is that across the three specifications of the dependent variable, three out of the five measures of MP performance-based voting come out as substantially important and statistically significant (p. 726).
  - (b) Is there a phrase such as “key independent variable” or “key finding” in the article?
    - i. Yes.
    - ii. Figure 1 illustrates the impact of each of the five key independent variables on the probability of being a core voter (having a swing count of 0) across the three swing-voting measures (pp. 728-9). The main empirical interest of this article is to test whether incumbent MP performance – as distinct from clientelistic or ethnic affiliation reasons – can win over voters in one of Africa’s new democracies. The key independent variables seek to capture these performance dimensions (p. 723).

- (c) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the abstract?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(d).
- (d) Is it possible to identify sentence(s) that illustrate(s) the finding of the article in the conclusion?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise go to question 3(e).
- (e) Is there a phrase such as “the first hypothesis” or “H1” in the article?
- i. If yes, go to question 3(f).
  - ii. Otherwise leave the case and move to the next article.
- (f) What is the independent variable for the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. MP performance based voting: lawmaking.
  - ii. The first and perhaps most important finding is that across the three specifications of the dependent variable, three out of the five measures of MP performance-based voting come out as substantially important and statistically significant. The indicator for evaluation of executive oversight never approaches significance, but this is unsurprising because MPs in Ghana generally have only a small role in constraining the president. More surprising is that in the total swing model, evaluations of constituency development do not impact swing voting. For the overall total swing measure, three of the five key hypothesized effects of MP performance-based voting explain differences in propensity to swing vote: the incumbent MP’s performance as a patron delivering personal assistance, as a lawmaker, and in economic voting. Accordingly, two indicators of politicians’ performance in provision of collective goods influence voter persuadability. The negative coefficients indicate the combined effect of positive evaluations by those who voted for the MP leading to a lower expected count and negative evaluations of the incumbent by those who did not for both economic voting and lawmaking (p. 726).
- (g) Which regression table depicts the main finding determined in questions 3(a)-3(e)?
- i. Table 2.
- (h) What is the size of the estimate?
- i. -0.064.
- (i) What is the size of the standard errors?
- i. 0.008.
- (j) What is the z-value of the independent variable?
- i. If a z-value is present, record the z-value in the results table.

- ii. If there is no z-value in the table, leave blank and move to question 3(k).
- (k) What is the number of observations of the analysis?
  - i. 1268.
- (l) Does the analysis adopt an one-tailed test or a two-tailed test?
  - i. 2.
- (m) What are the characteristics of the dependent variable?
  - i. 3.
- (n) What is the number of independent variables in the analysis (excluding the intercept)?
  - i. 16.

4. Record further information about the article.

- (a) Is the article a replication of another article that was published beforehand or is published simultaneously?
  - i. 0.
- (b) Does the article contain more than one dependent variable (e.g. different operationalization of the same concept) and conduct empirical analysis multiple times?
  - i. 1.
- (c) Does the article have a digital object identifier (DOI)?
  - i. 10.1111/ajps.12022.
- (d) Is there any additional information that would help to understand the model?
  - i. No.