Appendix to
"Campaign War Chests and Challenger Quality in Senate Elections"

Jay Goodliffe
Brigham Young University

Data Sources

Much of the data is similar to Squire (1989, 1991) and Lublin (1994b), so those articles may also be consulted for coding. I did not recode the Squire and Lublin data; I added other years using their coding schemes, and other variables using my own.

Information on challenger quality and other challenger characteristics, incumbent tenure, and number of congressional districts was culled from various editions of *Politics in America*, *The Almanac of American Politics*, various issues of *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, D.C.'s Political Report (www.dcpoliticalreport.com), and Our Campaigns (www.ourcampaigns.org). Information on the high profile pool ("out"-party, statewide elected officials and U.S. House members) was also taken from these sources as well as the Council of State Governments' *State Leadership Directory*.

Incumbent's two-party vote share was taken from FEC records (www.fec.gov/elections.html) and The Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives (clerk.house.gov/members/election_information/elections.php). Primary election results came from various editions of *America Votes*.

Ideological distance followed Abramowitz's (1988) coding. State ideology for the contiguous 48 states came from Gerald Wright's data archive (php.indiana.edu/~wright1), described in Erikson, Wright, and McIver (1993). It is measured as the difference in the unweighted percentage of respondents who describe themselves as conservative and liberal, and is calculated for each year and normalized by subtracting the states' mean score. Senators'

ideology is calculated as ACU/(ADA+ACU), and then normalized by subtracting the Senate mean score. ADA and ACU scores came from data on their websites (www.adaction.org and www.conservative.org, respectively). Ideological distance is the absolute difference between the (normalized) state ideology and the (normalized) senator's ideology. State partisanship also came from Wright's data archive, described in Erikson, Wright, and McIver (1993), and is calculated for each year. State partisanship is measured as the difference in the unweighted percentage of respondents who identify themselves as Democrats and Republicans.

Information on incumbent and challenger campaign finances and parties comes from FEC information, gathered directly from the FEC website (www.fec.gov/finance/newftp1.htm), FEC reports, or through the ICPSR. The correction for inflation (Consumer Price Index) is at the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/cpi).

Presidential Approval came from the standard Gallup poll, available via the Roper Center (www.ropercenter.uconn.edu) and David Burbach's data archive (web.mit.edu/dburbach/www/papers/catalog.html). State and National Disposable Per Capita Income is found at the website of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), and is also corrected for inflation.

The time trend is coded 1=1952, 2=1954, and so on.

Data on state population is from the U.S. Census (www.census.gov), using the growth rate indicators to estimate for years in between censuses.