

Accounting for Temporal Trends in Party Affect: Negativity versus Neutrality

Supplemental Appendix

This appendix is not intended for publication. It presents auxiliary results discussed in the paper but not fully reported for reasons of parsimony. It will be made available to interested readers (via web posting or upon request).

The results in Tables SA1-SA8 and Figure SA1 are referenced in the “Feeling Thermometer Measures of Party Affect” subsection of the “Empirical Results” section. Table SA1 reports an analysis of party affect measured with the feeling thermometer question about “political parties in general.” The evidence of a negative trend in party affect among the subpopulation with a negative or neutral rating (0-50) is consistent with the negativity argument and contrary to the neutrality argument. Table SA2 presents an alternative distribution of party-affect categories based on a more inclusive coding of partisans (as described in the table’s notes). Tables SA3 and SA4 replicate Tables 3 and 4, respectively, using the party-affect categories reported in Table SA2. Table SA5 presents an alternative distribution of party-affect categories based on a more inclusive coding of indifferent (as described in the table’s notes). Tables SA6 and SA7 replicate Tables 3 and 4, respectively, using the party-affect categories reported in Table SA5. As discussed in the paper, Tables SA2-SA7 demonstrate that the evidence supporting the negativity theory against the neutrality theory is generally robust to changes in the coding scheme used to define the party-affect categories. Table SA8 reports the re-estimation of the model from Table 4 but includes the squared trend variable to test for possible partisan resurgence. Figure SA1 graphs the cumulative predicted probabilities from the model in Table SA8, analogous to Figure 2.

The results in Tables SA9-SA14 are referenced in the “Likes-Dislikes Measures of Party Affect” subsection of the “Empirical Results” section. Table SA9 presents the distribution of respondents across party affect categories, now defined with the likes-dislikes measure. Table SA10 re-estimates Table 6 with *Trend52 Squared* included, adopting a model specification analogous to the one used in Table 5, which investigates partisan resurgence in party affect. Table SA11 replicates the model in Table 4 using the likes-dislikes measures of party affect. Table SA12 re-estimates Table SA11 with *Trend52 Squared* included, which allows for partisan resurgence in the distribution of party affect categories. The coefficients in Table SA12 are used to construct Figure 3. Table SA13 presents an alternative distribution of party-affect categories that differentiates among indifferents based on their sophistication (as reflected by their responses to the likes-dislikes questions about the Democratic and Republican parties). Table SA14 replicates Table SA12 using the party-affect categories reported in Table SA13, demonstrating that the positive trend in the percentage of indifferents is restricted to respondents who mentioned no likes or dislikes for either party. As noted in the paper, the results in Tables SA9-SA14 are discussed but not fully reported in the text for space reasons.

Table SA15 summarizes the core results of an auxiliary analysis of the absolute value of the difference in party affect, measured both with feeling thermometer evaluations and likes minus dislikes. As discussed in the paper, this analysis investigates the possibility of negativity-driven polarization. The trend coefficients from the models estimated for the entire time period should be positive and significant if the negative trends in Tables 3 and 6 are attributable to negativity-driven polarization. Similarly, the trend coefficients from the models estimated for the 1980-2004 period should be positive and significant if negativity-driven polarization accounts for the evidence of partisan resurgence in Tables 5 and SA12. Finally, Table SA16

reports descriptive statistics. Before presenting the auxiliary tables, we explicitly define the party affect categories and variables used in our analysis.

Affect Categories

Optimists: Respondents were categorized as “optimists” if they gave feeling thermometer ratings greater than 50 for one party and 50 or greater for the other party. For the likes-dislikes measure, “optimists” stated more likes than dislikes for both parties.

Pessimists: Respondents were categorized as “pessimists” if they gave feeling thermometer ratings less than 50 for one party and 50 or smaller for the other party. For the likes-dislikes measure, “pessimists” stated more dislikes than likes for both parties.

Partisans: Respondents were categorized as “partisans” if they gave feeling thermometer scores of greater than 50 to one party and less than 50 to the other party. For the likes-dislikes measure, “partisans” stated more likes than dislikes about one party and more dislikes than likes about the other party.

Indifferents: Respondents were categorized as “indifferents” if they gave feeling thermometer ratings equal to 50 for both parties. For the likes-dislikes measure, “indifferents” stated as many likes as dislikes about each party.

Dependent Variables

Mean Party Affect: Mean of feeling thermometer scores for the Democratic and Republican parties, ranging from 0=cold to 97=warm (the 97-100 range was collapsed to 97 in many surveys). Prior to 1978, the feeling thermometer questions referenced “Democrats” and “Republicans” rather than the parties, so we used these scores for 1964-1976. However, the correlations between the two sets of scores for the two ANES studies in which both sets were asked (i.e., 1980 and 1982) are quite strong at .705 for Democrats and .680 for Republicans.

Mean Likes-Dislikes Party Affect is the mean of the number of likes minus the number of dislikes for the Democratic and Republican parties.

Explanatory Variables

Trend64: Number of years since 1964, ranging from 0 for 1964 to 40 for 2004.

Trend52: Number of years since 1952, ranging from 0 for 1952 to 52 for 2004.

Strength PID: Strength of party identification measured by folding the PID scale so that 0=Independent, 1=Leaner, 2= Weak partisan, 3=Strong partisan.

Education: Highest level of education coded as follows: 0=grade school or less, 1=high school, 2=some college, and 3=college or advanced degree.

Income: Family income coded according to the following ANES scale: 0=0-16th percentile, 1=17-33rd percentile, 2=34-67th percentile, 3=68-95th percentile, 4= 96-100th percentile.

Black: Binary indicator of race coded 1 if respondent is black.

Female: Binary indicator of gender coded 1 for women respondents.

Age: Age of respondent in years.

South: Binary indicator coded 1 if respondent resides in one of the southern states: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, or VA.

Table SA1: Regression Models of Affect for Political Parties, 1980-2000

	Model 1 Individuals with a response of 51-97	Model 2 Individuals with a response of 0-50
Trend64	-.1546*** (.0212)	-.1212*** (.0269)
Strength PID	1.331*** (.151)	.661*** (.182)
Education	-.690*** (.167)	-.867*** (.208)
Income	-.539*** (.142)	.093 (.178)
Black	2.25*** (.42)	.06 (.63)
Female	-.77** (.28)	.22 (.35)
Age	.0445*** (.0082)	-.0190 (.0107)
South	1.45*** (.31)	.99** (.38)
Constant	70.40*** (.79)	44.31*** (.95)
N	6343	7380
Adjusted R-squared	.048	.008
F-statistic for model	39.1***	9.0***

Notes: Least squares coefficients are reported with Huber-White robust standard errors in parentheses Includes respondents from 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1996, and 2000 surveys.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

Table SA2: Distribution of Respondents across Party Affect Categories Using Alternative Partisan Coding, 1964-2004

	Pessimists	Partisans	Optimists	Indifferents	N
1964	0.5	53.1	34.8	11.6	1528
1966	0.5	43.6	42.7	13.3	1272
1968	1.5	46.7	36.5	15.3	1498
1970	1.7	44.3	38.5	15.5	1451
1972	1.0	35.4	48.7	14.9	2058
1974	1.6	36.3	43.4	18.7	1486
1976	1.3	41.0	34.3	23.3	1782
1978	2.4	48.2	29.5	20.0	2023
1980	3.8	51.0	33.2	12.0	1509
1982	2.1	58.6	27.6	11.8	1344
1984	1.6	53.6	31.7	13.1	2127
1986	2.5	53.8	32.0	11.8	2050
1988	1.8	59.1	27.1	12.0	1921
1990	4.3	48.8	31.2	15.6	1849
1992	5.3	61.5	23.0	10.2	2378
1994	4.4	61.2	22.6	11.8	1754
1996	4.1	63.8	24.0	8.1	1677
1998	6.3	65.0	20.6	8.1	1242
2000	4.7	64.0	21.5	9.8	1731
2004	3.8	66.1	20.7	9.3	1172
Total N	940	17815	10551	4546	33852

Notes: Cell entries are percentages. The classification scheme used to produce this distribution differs in two ways from the one used in the main analysis (see Table 2). First, respondents who feel negative toward one party and neutral toward the other party are coded as Partisans rather than as Pessimists. Second, respondents who feel positive toward one party and neutral toward the other party are coded as Partisans rather than as Optimists.

Table SA3: Regression Models of Mean Party Affect Using Alternative Partisan Coding of Party Affect Categories

	Model 1 Optimists	Model 2 Partisans	Model 3 Pessimists
Trend64	-.1512*** (.0085)	-.1671*** (.0065)	.0223 (.0487)
Strength PID	1.773*** (.098)	1.293*** (.079)	1.992*** (.502)
Education	-1.310*** (.106)	-1.243*** (.082)	1.973*** (.559)
Income	-.541*** (.089)	-.168* (.070)	1.086* (.470)
Black	2.42*** (.29)	.32 (.25)	-5.10** (1.67)
Female	.60*** (.18)	1.09*** (.14)	2.23* (.92)
Age	.0545*** (.0053)	.0130** (.0042)	-.0063 (.0297)
South	.72*** (.19)	1.15*** (.16)	-.07 (1.07)
Constant	72.32*** (.42)	56.82*** (.34)	17.67*** (2.21)
N	10551	17815	940
Adjusted R-squared	.134	.097	.059
F-statistic for model	224.6***	239.9***	9.1***

Notes: Least squares coefficients are reported with Huber-White robust standard errors in parentheses. Party affect categories are same as those used in Table SA2.

***p < .001; **p < .01; *p < .05 (two-tailed test)

Table SA4: MNL Model of Party Affect Categories Using Alternative Partisan Coding

	Pessimists	Indifferents	Optimists
Trend64	.0281*** (.0033)	-.0271*** (.0017)	-.0324*** (.0012)
Strength PID	-1.160*** (.038)	-1.228*** (.020)	-.462*** (.014)
Education	.154*** (.041)	-.256*** (.023)	-.094*** (.015)
Income	-.051 (.035)	-.0007 (.018)	-.0072 (.013)
Black	-.17 (.12)	-.75*** (.07)	-.07 (.04)
Female	-.27*** (.07)	.05 (.04)	.13*** (.03)
Age	.0015 (.0021)	-.0096*** (.0012)	.0069*** (.0008)
South	-.16 (.08)	.001 (.04)	.14*** (.03)
Constant	-1.76*** (.15)	1.91*** (.08)	.71*** (.06)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table SA2 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for Indifferents, and 3 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 33852

Wald chi-square statistic: 5920.4***

% Predicted Correctly = 56.2%

% Modal Category (Partisans) = 52.6%

% Error Reduction = 7.5%

Table SA5: Distribution of Respondents across Party Affect Categories Using Alternative Indifferent Coding, 1964-2004

	Pessimists	Partisans	Optimists	Indifferents	N
1964	1.4	27.5	59.4	11.7	1528
1966	1.2	20.3	65.3	13.3	1272
1968	2.9	22.2	59.3	15.6	1498
1970	3.3	21.0	60.2	15.5	1451
1972	2.3	20.3	62.5	15.0	2058
1974	2.6	20.5	57.9	18.9	1486
1976	3.1	22.1	51.2	23.5	1782
1978	3.9	27.2	48.3	20.7	2023
1980	5.3	34.9	47.3	12.5	1509
1982	4.0	41.1	42.6	12.3	1344
1984	2.2	36.8	47.9	13.1	2127
1986	4.3	35.5	48.4	11.8	2050
1988	3.7	36.4	47.7	12.2	1921
1990	6.5	31.6	46.0	15.9	1849
1992	9.2	43.4	36.8	10.6	2378
1994	6.6	43.9	37.2	12.3	1754
1996	5.2	50.1	36.2	8.4	1677
1998	9.2	46.5	35.2	9.1	1242
2000	7.1	44.8	37.1	11.0	1731
2004	5.8	50.1	34.6	9.5	1172
Total N	1533	11439	16223	4657	33852

Notes: Cell entries are percentages. The classification scheme used to produce this distribution differs from the one used in the main analysis (see Table 2) in that Indifferents are defined as a more inclusive category. Specifically, respondents were classified as Indifferents if they had feeling thermometer scores of 45-55 (inclusive) for both parties. The classification scheme is the same, however, for respondents who had feeling thermometer scores of 45-55 for one party but feeling thermometer scores outside this range for the other party.

Table SA6: Regression Models of Mean Party Affect Using Alternative Indifferent Coding of Party Affect Categories

	Model 1 Optimists	Model 2 Partisans	Model 3 Pessimists
Trend64	-.1481*** (.0071)	-.1111*** (.0069)	-.0713* (.0343)
Strength PID	1.219*** (.084)	1.104*** (.081)	2.233*** (.379)
Education	-.752*** (.092)	-.365*** (.083)	.951* (.408)
Income	-.402*** (.076)	.027 (.071)	.872* (.352)
Black	2.36*** (.23)	-.80** (.24)	-4.14*** (1.24)
Female	.51*** (.15)	.70*** (.14)	1.42* (.69)
Age	.0624*** (.0045)	.0012 (.0044)	-.0170 (.0222)
South	.90*** (.17)	.82*** (.16)	.44 (.78)
Constant	68.31*** (.36)	52.14*** (.36)	27.24*** (1.63)
N	16223	11439	1533
Adjusted R-squared	.089	.050	.044
F-statistic for model	217.9***	74.6***	9.3***

Notes: Least squares coefficients are reported with Huber-White robust standard errors in parentheses. Party affect categories are same as those used in Table SA5.

***p < .001; **p < .01; *p < .05 (two-tailed test)

Table SA7: MNL Model of Party Affect Categories Using Alternative Indifferent Coding

	Pessimists	Indifferents	Optimists
Trend64	.0113*** (.0027)	-.0363*** (.0018)	-.0384*** (.0012)
Strength PID	-1.123*** (.030)	-1.367*** (.022)	-.497*** (.015)
Education	-.090** (.034)	-.387*** (.024)	-.298*** (.016)
Income	-.057* (.029)	-.021 (.019)	-.033* (.013)
Black	-.09 (.10)	-.71*** (.08)	-.02 (.04)
Female	-.20*** (.06)	.09* (.04)	.19*** (.03)
Age	-.00002 (.0017)	-.0098*** (.0012)	.0044*** (.0008)
South	-.05 (.07)	.05 (.04)	.17*** (.03)
Constant	.06 (.13)	3.10*** (.09)	2.29*** (.07)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table SA5 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for Indifferents, and 3 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 33852

Wald chi-square statistic: 6812.7***

% Predicted Correctly = 55.1%

% Modal Category (Optimists) = 47.9%

% Error Reduction = 13.7%

Table SA8: MNL Model of Resurgence in Distribution of Party Affect Categories

	Pessimists	Indifferents	Optimists
Trend64	.0381*** (.0109)	-.0135* (.0067)	-.0403*** (.0045)
Trend64 Squared	-.00064** (.00024)	-.00065*** (.00017)	.00006 (.00011)
Strength PID	-1.119*** (.030)	-1.372*** (.022)	-.498*** (.015)
Education	-.095** (.033)	-.416*** (.024)	-.300*** (.016)
Income	-.050 (.028)	-.021 (.019)	-.033* (.013)
Black	-.06 (.10)	-.72*** (.08)	-.02 (.04)
Female	-.18** (.06)	.11** (.04)	.19*** (.03)
Age	.0002 (.0017)	-.0096*** (.0012)	.0043*** (.0008)
South	-.05 (.07)	.05 (.04)	.17*** (.03)
Constant	-.16 (.16)	2.98*** (.10)	2.31*** (.07)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table 2 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for Indifferents, and 3 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 33852

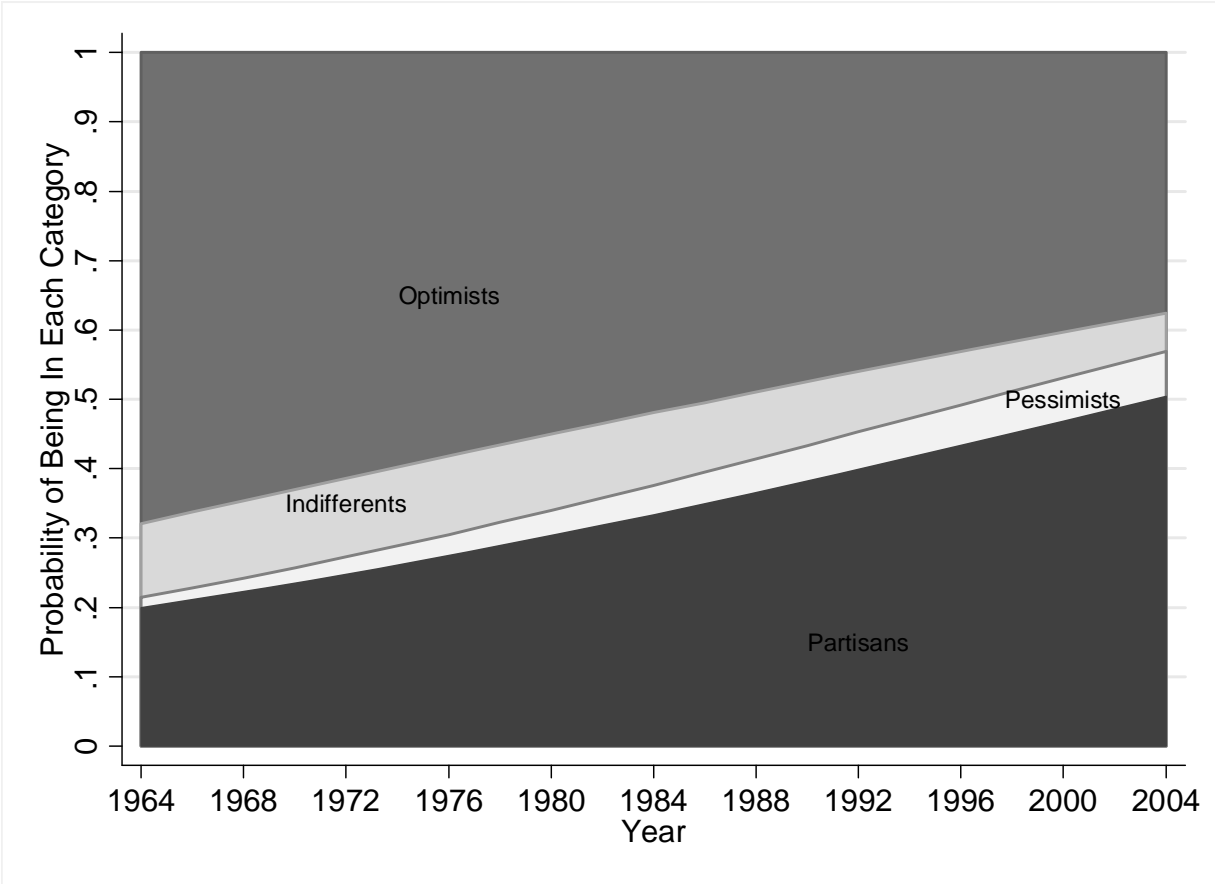
Wald chi-square statistic: 6791.0***

% Predicted Correctly = 55.1%

% Modal Category (Optimists) = 48.1%

% Error Reduction = 13.6%

Figure SA1: Predicted Temporal Change in Distribution across Party Affect Categories Accounting for Possible Resurgence, Party Feeling Thermometers



Notes: Predicted probabilities were generated with Long and Freese's (2006) SPOST commands.

Table SA9: Distribution of Respondents across Party Affect Categories Defined with Party Likes-Dislikes Measures, 1952-2004

	Pessimists	Partisans	Optimists	Indifferents	N
1952	13.3	50.1	23.6	13.0	1799
1956	11.9	40.0	32.2	15.9	1762
1958	13.9	35.7	27.0	23.4	1450
1960	9.8	42.3	30.8	17.1	1164
1964	15.6	38.4	25.7	20.2	1571
1968	23.8	37.5	21.5	17.3	1557
1972	20.5	30.3	19.3	29.9	1372
1976	19.7	31.7	17.9	30.7	2248
1978	15.7	19.3	19.2	45.8	2304
1980	13.6	27.4	22.6	36.5	1614
1982	16.6	34.5	20.4	28.5	1418
1984	10.8	31.3	22.2	35.7	2257
1986	15.2	27.6	19.8	37.4	1086
1988	11.3	34.0	24.4	30.2	2040
1990	17.5	27.1	16.1	39.2	981
1992	17.9	34.5	16.3	31.3	2485
1994	18.3	34.3	16.3	31.2	1795
1996	17.7	35.4	19.4	27.5	834
2000	13.3	35.6	25.5	25.6	1807
2004	16.4	36.2	21.3	26.1	1212
Total N	5091	11122	7197	9346	32756

Notes: Cell entries are percentages. Pessimists are respondents who have more dislikes than likes for one party and at least as many dislikes as likes for the other party. Partisans are respondents who have more likes than dislikes for one party but more dislikes than likes for the other party. Optimists are respondents who have more likes than dislikes for one party and at least as many likes as dislikes for the other party. Indifferents are respondents who had as many likes as dislikes for both parties.

Table SA10: Alternative Specification of Regression Models of Mean Likes-Dislikes Party Affect

	Model 1 Optimists	Model 2 Partisans	Model 3 Pessimists
Trend52	-.0093*** (.0018)	-.0043** (.0016)	-.0016 (.0025)
Trend52 Squared	.00021*** (.00004)	.00005 (.00003)	.00001 (.00005)
Strength PID	.038*** (.008)	.020** (.008)	.061*** (.011)
Education	.058*** (.009)	-.045*** (.008)	-.068*** (.012)
Income	.015* (.007)	-.013* (.007)	-.001 (.010)
Black	.01 (.02)	.05** (.02)	.02 (.04)
Female	-.05*** (.01)	.06*** (.01)	.10*** (.02)
Age	.0018*** (.0004)	-.0011** (.0004)	-.0026*** (.0006)
South	-.04* (.02)	-.02 (.02)	.07** (.02)
Constant	.84*** (.03)	.14*** (.03)	-1.01*** (.05)
N	7197	11122	5091
Adjusted R-squared	.023	.012	.027
F-statistic for model	17.7***	15.8***	16.6***

Notes: Least squares coefficients are reported with Huber-White robust standard errors in parentheses. Party affect categories are same as those used in Table 6. The dependent variable is the mean number of likes minus dislikes for the Democratic and Republican parties.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

Table SA11: Alternative Specification of MNL Model of Party Affect Categories Defined with Party Likes-Dislikes

	Pessimists	Indifferents	Optimists
Trend52	.0061*** (.0013)	.0268*** (.0012)	.0015 (.0011)
Strength PID	-.616*** (.019)	-.964*** (.017)	-.327*** (.018)
Education	.029 (.021)	-.518*** (.020)	-.196*** (.019)
Income	.014 (.018)	-.098*** (.016)	-.049** (.016)
Black	-.59*** (.07)	-.28*** (.05)	-.07 (.05)
Female	-.08* (.04)	.51*** (.03)	.21*** (.03)
Age	.0007 (.0011)	-.0195*** (.0010)	-.0015 (.0010)
South	.06 (.04)	.29*** (.04)	.20*** (.03)
Constant	.24** (.08)	2.23*** (.07)	.49*** (.08)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table 6 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for Indifferents, and 3 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 32756

Wald chi-square statistic: 5718.7***

% Predicted Correctly = 44.5%

% Modal Category (Partisans) = 34.0%

% Error Reduction = 15.9%

Table SA12: MNL Model of Party Affect Categories Defined with Party Likes-Dislikes

	Pessimists	Indifferents	Optimists
Trend52	.0461*** (.0043)	.1046*** (.0041)	.0133*** (.0036)
Trend52 Squared	-.00081*** (.00008)	-.00153*** (.00008)	-.00024*** (.00007)
Strength PID	-.613*** (.019)	-.962*** (.017)	-.325*** (.017)
Education	.029 (.021)	-.517*** (.020)	-.197*** (.019)
Income	.013 (.018)	-.103*** (.016)	-.048** (.016)
Black	-.59*** (.07)	-.28*** (.05)	-.08 (.05)
Female	-.09* (.04)	.50*** (.03)	.21*** (.03)
Age	.0008 (.0011)	-.0191*** (.0010)	-.0015 (.0010)
South	.07 (.04)	.29*** (.04)	.20*** (.03)
Constant	-.07 (.09)	1.55*** (.08)	.40*** (.08)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table 6 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for Indifferents, and 3 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 32756

Wald chi-square statistic: 5872.4***

% Predicted Correctly = 45.2%

% Modal Category (Partisans) = 34.0%

% Error Reduction = 17.1%

Table SA13: Distribution of Respondents across Party Affect Categories Defined with Party Likes-Dislikes that Differentiates among Indifferents, 1952-2004

	Pessimists	Partisans	Optimists	No Mentions Indifferents	Sophisticated Indifferents	N
1952	13.3	50.1	23.6	9.7	3.3	1799
1956	11.9	40.0	32.2	12.9	3.0	1762
1958	13.9	35.7	27.0	19.8	3.7	1450
1960	9.8	42.3	30.8	15.4	1.7	1164
1964	15.6	38.4	25.7	17.1	3.2	1571
1968	23.8	37.5	21.5	14.5	2.8	1557
1972	20.5	30.3	19.3	27.0	2.8	1372
1976	19.7	31.7	17.9	28.0	2.7	2248
1978	15.7	19.3	19.2	42.9	2.9	2304
1980	13.6	27.4	22.6	34.2	2.3	1614
1982	16.6	34.5	20.4	26.3	2.2	1418
1984	10.8	31.3	22.2	33.3	2.4	2257
1986	15.2	27.6	19.8	35.1	2.3	1086
1988	11.3	34.0	24.4	27.9	2.4	2040
1990	17.5	27.1	16.1	37.6	1.6	981
1992	17.9	34.5	16.3	28.9	2.4	2485
1994	18.3	34.3	16.3	28.5	2.7	1795
1996	17.7	35.4	19.4	25.2	2.3	834
2000	13.3	35.6	25.5	23.2	2.3	1807
2004	16.4	36.2	21.3	22.9	3.2	1212
Total N	5091	11122	7197	8479	867	32756

Notes: Cell entries are percentages. Pessimists, Partisans, and Optimists are defined in the same manner as in Table 6, but Indifferents are divided into “No Mentions” Indifferents who did not mention any likes or dislikes for either party, and “Sophisticated” Indifferents who had a positive but equal number of likes and dislikes for each party.

Table SA14: MNL Model of Distribution of Party Affect Categories (Likes-Dislikes Measure) that Distinguishes among Indifferents

	Pessimists	No Mentions Indifferents	Sophisticated Indifferents	Optimists
Trend52	.0047*** (.0043)	.1211*** (.0044)	.0120 (.0086)	.0139*** (.0012)
Trend52 Squared	-.00082*** (.00008)	-.00176*** (.00008)	-.00028 (.00017)	-.00024*** (.00007)
Strength PID	-.615*** (.019)	-1.026*** (.018)	-.472*** (.036)	-.328*** (.018)
Education	.024 (.021)	-.611*** (.021)	.053 (.043)	-.201*** (.019)
Income	.012 (.018)	-.131*** (.016)	.105** (.037)	-.050*** (.016)
Black	-.59*** (.07)	-.28*** (.05)	-.36** (.14)	-.08 (.05)
Female	-.08* (.04)	.58*** (.03)	-.02 (.07)	.21*** (.03)
Age	.0006 (.0011)	-.0216*** (.0010)	-.0017 (.0022)	-.0017 (.0010)
South	.07 (.04)	.30*** (.04)	.14 (.08)	.20*** (.03)
Constant	-.06 (.09)	1.50*** (.09)	-1.86*** (.18)	.41*** (.08)

Notes: Party affect categories are same as those used in Table SA13 with the dependent variable coded as follows: 0 for Partisans (baseline category), 1 for Pessimists, 2 for No Mentions Indifferents, 3 for Sophisticated Indifferents, and 4 for Optimists. Huber-White robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. ***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

N = 32756

Wald chi-square statistic: 6519.5***

% Predicted Correctly = 44.1%

% Modal Category (Partisans) = 34.0%

% Error Reduction = 15.4%

Table SA15: Summary of Results for Models of Absolute Difference in Party Affect

Model	Optimists	Partisans	Pessimists
<i>Feeling Thermometer, 1964-2004</i>			
Trend64	.0227* (.0098)	-.0310 (.0194)	.0367 (.0366)
<i>Feeling Thermometer, 1980-2004</i>			
Trend64	.0459* (.0203)	-.0084 (.0347)	.0843 (.0627)
<i>Likes-Dislikes, 1952-2004</i>			
Trend52	.0016 (.0008)	-.0003 (.0012)	-.00001 (.0011)
<i>Likes-Dislikes, 1980-2004</i>			
Trend52	.0031 (.0024)	.0147*** (.0035)	.0032 (.0031)

Notes: Least squares coefficients are reported with Huber-White robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable in the “Feeling Thermometer” models is absolute value of difference between feeling thermometer evaluations of Democratic and Republican parties. Dependent variable in the “Likes-Dislikes” models is absolute value of difference between likes minus dislikes values for Democratic and Republican parties. The full model specifications are the same as those used in Tables 3 and 6.

***p<.001; **p<.01; *p<.05 (two-tailed test)

Table SA16: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	N
<i>1964-2004</i>					
Mean Party Affect	59.4	14.0	0	97	33852
Trend64	19.3	11.1	0	40	33852
Trend64 Squared	494.8	441.7	0	1600	33852
Strength PID	1.83	.99	0	3	33852
Education	1.50	.93	0	3	33852
Income	1.92	1.10	0	4	33852
Black	.112	~~~	0	1	33852
Female	.551	~~~	0	1	33852
Age	45.2	17.2	17	97	33852
South	.289	~~~	0	1	33852
Absolute Difference in Affect	25.7	25.4	0	97	33852
<i>1952-2004</i>					
Mean Likes-Dislikes Party Affect	.05	.86	-5.0	4.5	32756
Trend52	26.8	14.6	0	52	32756
Trend52 Squared	932.6	754.2	0	2704	32756
Strength PID	1.83	1.00	0	3	32756
Education	1.38	.94	0	3	32756
Income	1.88	1.11	0	4	32756
Black	.110	~~~	0	1	32756
Female	.555	~~~	0	1	32756
Age	45.5	17.1	17	97	32756
South	.285	~~~	0	1	32756
Absolute Difference in Affect	1.95	2.10	0	10	32756