

The Political Consequences of State Pride

Supplementary appendix

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Appendix: Question wordings, 2020 Cooperative Election Study

State pride

“How proud are you to be a resident of the state of [respondent’s state of residence]?”

- Extremely proud, Very proud, Moderately proud, Only a little proud, Not at all proud

National pride

“How proud are you to be an American?”

- Extremely proud, Very proud, Moderately proud, Only a little proud, Not at all proud

Support for state government spending ($\alpha = 0.73$)

“State legislatures must make choices when making spending decisions on important state programs. How would you like your legislature to spend money on each of the five areas below?”

- Welfare, health care, education, transportation and infrastructure, and law enforcement.
- Greatly increase, Slightly increase, Maintain, Slightly decrease, Greatly decrease

Support for policy devolution

“States should be given more responsibility for programs currently managed and funded by the federal government.”

- Strongly agree, Agree, Somewhat agree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat disagree, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Preference for limited government ($\alpha = 0.84$)

Measured as the average of three items, each assessed on a five-point scale with the labels at the end points.

- Which comes closer to your own opinion?
 - The less government the better.
 - There are more things that government should be doing.
- Which comes closer to your own opinion?
 - We need a strong government to handle today’s complex economic problems.
 - The free market can handle these problems without the government being involved.
- Which comes closer to your own opinion?
 - The main reason government has become bigger over the years is because it has gotten involved in things that people should do for themselves.
 - Government has become bigger because the problems we face have become bigger.

State identity

Now we want you to think about your own personal identity, that is, the various ways that you define yourself as a person. How important are each of these characteristics to your own personal identity?

- The state you live in.
- Extremely important, very important, moderately important, somewhat important, not too important, and not important at all.

Approval of state government ($\alpha = 0.67$)

Do you approve of the way each is doing their job... The Governor of [state]; [Name of state legislature]

- Strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove.
- Those who answer “not sure” are put at the midpoint to create a five-point scale.

Table A1: Correlation Table

	Support for state spending	Support for devolution	State pride	National pride	State identity centrality	Approval of state government	Own-party control of state government	Partisanship
Support for state spending	1.00							
Support for devolution	-0.10	1.00						
State pride	0.13	0.16	1.00					
National pride	-0.10	0.22	0.34	1.00				
State identity centrality	0.17	0.11	0.48	0.23	1.00			
Approval of state government	0.09	0.10	0.43	0.01	0.21	1.00		
Own-party control of state government	-0.01	0.05	0.28	0.01	0.16	0.49	1.00	
Partisanship	-0.37	0.21	0.04	0.44	0.02	-0.08	0.05	1.00
Limited government	-0.45	0.29	0.02	0.38	-0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.62
Political interest	0.00	-0.07	0.05	0.07	0.04	-0.03	-0.01	-0.07
Education	-0.09	-0.10	-0.12	-0.13	-0.20	0.00	0.01	-0.17
Black	0.18	0.02	0.05	-0.05	0.07	0.02	-0.05	-0.27
Latino	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.04	-0.06
Female	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.05	0.07	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Age	-0.04	0.04	0.10	0.32	0.12	-0.05	-0.04	0.15

	Limited government	Political interest	Education	Black	Latino	Female	Age
Limited government	1.00						
Political interest	0.00	1.00					
Education	-0.08	0.23	1.00				
Black	-0.15	-0.12	-0.02	1.00			
Latino	-0.03	-0.10	-0.03	-0.11	1.00		
Female	-0.08	-0.11	-0.05	0.06	-0.02	1.00	
Age	0.15	0.26	-0.07	0.00	-0.13	0.04	1.00

Table A2: Correlates of State Pride and State Identification

	State pride		State identification	
Own-party control of state government	0.193*	---	0.111*	---
	(0.034)		(0.020)	
State electorate voted w/ respondent's party	---	0.224*	---	0.126*
		(0.029)		(0.019)
Partisanship	0.001	0.007	-0.004	0.000
	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Length of residency at address	-0.034	-0.036	-0.038	-0.038
	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Owns home	0.022	0.020	0.061*	0.060*
	(0.028)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.022)
Personal economic health	0.031	0.041	0.122*	0.124*
	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.053)	(0.053)
News consumption	0.190*	0.152*	0.149*	0.130*
	(0.064)	(0.059)	(0.050)	(0.047)
Education	-0.168*	-0.149*	-0.189*	-0.186*
	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.037)	(0.036)
Black	0.077	0.073*	0.028	0.032
	(0.044)	(0.037)	(0.049)	(0.046)
Latino	0.062	0.072	0.057	0.063
	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Female	0.004	0.008	0.068*	0.069*
	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Age	0.001	0.001	0.002*	0.002*
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Constant	0.497*	0.435*	0.332*	0.305*
	(0.078)	(0.079)	(0.052)	(0.052)
R ²	0.131	0.166	0.116	0.126
N	854	857	956	961

2020 Cooperative Election Study. Regression with state-clustered standard errors.
Standard errors in parentheses. * p<0.05

Table A3: State Pride and Empowering State Government, With and Without Controls for Party Context

	Support for increased state spending			Support for policy devolution		
State pride	0.058*	0.062*	0.063*	0.108*	0.106*	0.109*
	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.035)
Own-party control of state gov't	---	-0.007	-0.004	---	0.002	0.012
		(0.013)	(0.014)		(0.019)	(0.024)
Party matches state party vote	---	---	-0.004	---	---	-0.014
			(0.012)			(0.023)
Partisanship	-0.011*	-0.011*	-0.011*	0.006	0.006	0.005
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Limited government	-0.191*	-0.188*	-0.189*	0.215*	0.213*	0.212*
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Political interest	0.013	0.013	0.014	-0.033	-0.034	-0.032
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.035)
Education	-0.071*	-0.072*	-0.072*	-0.034	-0.033	-0.034
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Black	0.047	0.045	0.046	0.055*	0.055*	0.056*
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Latino	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.049	0.050	0.049
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Female	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.016	0.017	0.017
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Age	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Constant	0.756*	0.757*	0.758*	0.448*	0.450*	0.452*
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.036)
R ²	0.266	0.265	0.265	0.123	0.120	0.121
N	850	847	847	850	847	847

2020 Cooperative Election Study. Regression with state-clustered standard errors. Standard errors in parentheses. * p<0.05

Table A4: The Effects of State Pride, Controlling for National Pride

	Support for increased state spending	Support for policy devolution
State pride	0.085* (0.041)	0.050* (0.016)
National pride	0.069 (0.045)	0.039 (0.021)
Own-party control of state government	0.006 (0.020)	-0.004 (0.013)
Partisanship	0.003 (0.005)	-0.013* (0.005)
Limited government	0.203* (0.045)	-0.194* (0.029)
Political interest	-0.036 (0.036)	0.012 (0.025)
Education	-0.033 (0.037)	-0.072* (0.017)
Black	0.052* (0.024)	0.043 (0.025)
Latino	0.046 (0.031)	0.016 (0.018)
Female	0.019 (0.019)	0.009 (0.010)
Age	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Constant	0.439* (0.037)	0.751* (0.025)
R ²	0.125	0.268
N	846	846

2020 Cooperative Election Study. Regression with state-clustered standard errors. Standard errors in parentheses. * p<0.05

Table A5: The Effects of State Pride Do Not Vary with Partisan Considerations

	Support for increased state spending			Support for policy devolution		
State pride	0.081*	0.087*	0.035	0.082*	0.075	0.059*
	(0.017)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.030)
Own-party control of state government	0.038	-0.004	-0.008	-0.054	0.013	-0.001
	(0.036)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.058)	(0.024)	(0.020)
State pride × Own-party state gov't	-0.065	---	---	0.081	---	---
	(0.046)			(0.074)		
State electorate voted with R's party	---	0.034	---	---	-0.069	---
		(0.030)			(0.052)	
State pride × Own-party state vote	---	-0.059	---	---	0.083	---
		(0.041)			(0.068)	
Partisanship	-0.011*	-0.011*	-0.017*	0.005	0.005	-0.005
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.011)
State pride × partisanship	---	---	0.009	---	---	0.016
			(0.007)			(0.015)
Limited government	-0.186*	-0.186*	-0.186*	0.209*	0.209*	0.217*
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.043)
Political interest	0.015	0.016	0.014	-0.036	-0.036	-0.033
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.036)
Education	-0.070*	-0.072*	-0.072*	-0.036	-0.035	-0.033
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Black	0.045	0.046	0.046	0.056*	0.056*	0.057*
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Latino	0.020	0.018	0.019	0.048	0.049	0.051
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.032)
Female	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.018	0.018	0.018
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Age	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Constant	0.743*	0.742*	0.773*	0.469*	0.475*	0.476*
	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.033)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.042)
R ²	0.268	0.268	0.266	0.122	0.123	0.122
N	847	847	847	847	847	847

2020 Cooperative Election Study. Regression with state-clustered standard errors. Standard errors in parentheses. * p<0.05