

## Appendix

### Key Players in Platform Writing

To get a clearer sense of how the platform writing process works in the states, we build upon [citation suppressed]'s analysis. That research had previously characterized the platform-writing process in 1942 and 1950; we supplement that study with additional news coverage searches in the contemporary period, focusing on 2014-18.

Appendix Table 6 presents summary information from a sample of 117 newspaper articles published in 1942 and 1950 that mention a state party platform.<sup>1</sup> The news coverage makes clear that elected officials, state party officials, and allied interest groups played the most prominent role in writing the platforms during this period. In most cases, the state party or chair or the party executive committee appointed a platform committee. The committee, in turn, often relied upon a subcommittee that generally included state legislators and state party leaders to draft the platform for review by the full committee and convention (see [citation suppressed] for additional details). Interest groups' main formal involvement consisted of testimony before the platform committee.

Table 6: Summary of those involved in writing state party platforms in 1942-50.

Year-State-Party	Key Players	Articles
1942 NJ-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Behind-the-scenes fight between governor and Jersey City mayor over platform plank</li><li>• State senator chairs platform comm.</li></ul>	6
1942 NJ-R	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State Assembly speaker chairs platform comm.</li></ul>	6
1942 IL-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chicago mayor, a circuit judge, gubernatorial candidate, and candidates for both the US House and Senate influential in platform-writing</li></ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State party committeemen choose platform comm. members</li><li>• A county chair, the state party chair, and corporation counsel influential in platform-writing</li></ul>	5
1942 IL-R	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State senator chairs platform comm.</li><li>• State representative serves as platform comm. secretary</li></ul> <u>Party Officials</u>	8

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<sup>1</sup> The articles were found through a search of ProQuest Historical Newspapers. All articles originally appeared in *The Chicago Defender*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times*, or *Washington Post*.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A party regular, who is a member of the platform comm., gives an address re: a proposed plank</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former state VFW commander</li> </ul>	
1942 NY-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lt. governor heads platform comm.</li> <li>Multiple state legislators involved</li> </ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State party chair chooses platform comm. chair</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NAACP; Urban League</li> <li>Brooklyn Real Estate Board</li> <li>21 other groups, including labor and other civil rights organizations</li> </ul>	12
1942 NY-R	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Assembly speaker chairs platform comm.</li> </ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chairs of the county parties select platform comm. members</li> <li>Party activist serves as platform comm. vice chair</li> </ul>	14
1942 CT-D		0
1942 CT-R	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former Lt. governor (and current Wesleyan president) chairs platform comm.</li> </ul>	2
1942 CA-D	<u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LA County party chair has role in platform-writing</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union leaders dominate convention</li> </ul>	3
1942 CA-R		0
1950 NJ-D		2
1950 NJ-R		3
1950 IL-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cook County clerk chairs platform comm.</li> </ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State central comm. chair selects platform comm. members</li> </ul>	8
1950 IL-R	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former member of Congress (and current US Senate candidate) is active in platform-writing</li> <li>State Senate leader, a state representative also involved</li> </ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A current county chair, former county chair, co-chair of the national party “round-up committee” and a “party regular” are actively involved in platform-writing</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical groups</li> </ul>	6
1950 NY-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Binghamton mayor chairs platform comm.</li> <li>Various mayors and city councilors serve on platform comm.</li> </ul> <u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party activist serves as platform comm. vice chair</li> </ul>	11

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State party chair, counsel, party research director, and platform comm. secretary hold public hearings on platform</li> <li>• Various party members serve on platform comm.</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railroad workers' union; CIO; other unions</li> <li>• Education groups</li> <li>• American Jewish Congress; Anti-Defamation League</li> </ul>	
1950 NY-R	<u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comm. influential in platform-writing chaired by state supreme court judge [note: in NY each county has a supreme court; judges are political appointees] and delegate to Republican National Convention</li> </ul> <u>Interest Groups</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railroad workers' union</li> <li>• League of Women Voters</li> <li>• Education groups</li> <li>• Women's rights groups</li> </ul>	5
1950 CT-D	<u>Party Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wesleyan political scientist Stephen Bailey chairs platform comm.</li> </ul>	1
1950 CT-R		1
1950 CA-D	<u>Elected Officials</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Assembly member chairs platform comm.</li> </ul>	2
1950 CA-R		0

We replicated and extended this analysis by searching for news coverage of the platform-writing process in each state for which we had a platform in 2008, 2010, and 2014. We included two midterm years because state coverage tends to be better when there is not a presidential election, as well as because most governors are elected in midterm years. We used the newspapers.com database, searching within each state for coverage in the lead-up to its party convention using relevant key words (e.g. "platform").

The news coverage in the more recent period suggests that the platform-writing process worked in a broadly similar way to the 1940s. Platform committees and subcommittees were often referred to as framing the initial proposal for the convention. While the coverage rarely provided details on who sat on these committees, in the cases where we were able to find this information it reflected similar patterns to 1942-50. For example, the 2010 Texas Democrats had platform subcommittees chaired by state representatives. The 2010 Maine Republicans had a committee appointed by ranking members of the state legislature and congressional delegation. In some states, like Idaho, citizens submitted resolutions that the platform committee then sorted through and decided to include or not.

The news coverage made clear that one of the central roles of the convention was to debate, consider, and approve the platform committee's draft. The delegates, based on the coverage, were drawn from the ranks of state and local elected officials, party officials, and amateur activists. There were brief

mentions of party leaders, including discussions of preventing certain planks from being added to platforms, silencing extremists, choosing the city in which the convention would be held, voting alongside delegates, and instructing delegates on how to vote (i.e. the physical process of casting votes).

In a handful of instances, the articles noted internal discord on the platform committees. The committee would vote on divisive platform planks before presenting them at the conventions, and at times, controversial definitions or planks were opposed. On a few other occasions, the party central committee struck down planks or language in the platforms (e.g., Nevada Republicans 2014).

A key feature of Republican platform debates in several states concerned whether to impose stricter loyalty to conservative positions on candidates and officials. In one instance, the platform committee proposed that the party would only fund candidates who agreed to the platform by signing it, but members of the state legislature refused to sign onto this provision (Montana Republicans 2014). In that same state and year, the party committee proposed a resolution for a closed primary to prevent less conservative Republicans from gaining support, and delegates voted in favor of this at the convention. However, the party chairman suggested that the proposal may not be implemented by the state legislature. The actions taken by the party in Montana are not too dissimilar to that of the 2014 Wyoming Republican delegates, who censured their governor for refusing to follow their party platform. In 2008, conservative Hawaii Republican delegates wanted to move their platform to the right, but party leaders just hoped to maintain the 2006 platform – party leaders managed to silence the more conservative faction of the party to pass the 2006 platform wording again. In Maine in 2010, the Republican party leaders wished to appease fringe delegates and allowed for additional conservative ideas to be incorporated. During these years, there was less discussion of ideological divisions among the Democrats, though a brief examination of the most recent cycles indicates that the growing strength of progressive forces within the party has generated parallel debates within several state conventions.

In sum, the news coverage supports the claim that state parties continue to take the contents of their platforms seriously as reflections of party members' ideological commitments and stances on key issues. The process of writing platforms primarily involves party and elected officials, with those officials keeping an eye on the full convention as a check on their authority.



## Codebook for Annotations

We are providing a list of trigrams, which are sets of three words, found jointly in state party platforms released by both major U.S. political parties over the last century. Please review each trigram and to the best of your ability, please annotate the trigram into the following categories. We will provide a visualization of partisan usage over time for some trigrams which may help in deciphering their meaning. You are very welcome to use Google or other search engines to try to determine the common uses of these phrases where it is not apparent. When in doubt, construe the categories below narrowly.

**NONSENSE** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram is not a meaningful three-word phrase, 0 otherwise

**PROPERNOUN** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram uses a proper noun (“presid\_bush\_congress”), 0 otherwise

**WHICHPROPERNOUN** – Text indicating the proper noun used (e.g. “George W. Bush”)

**ISSUE** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question can be linked to a specific political issue, 0 otherwise

**WHICHISSUE** – Text, please enter the single issue that fits best (see list below). Please enter the text exactly as it appears below (e.g. “Abortion”). Please propose new/missing issues to Prof. Hopkins. Where the trigram involves multiple issues, please list the first or main issue.

**SPECIFICPOLICY** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram identifies a specific government program (e.g. Social Security, SSDI, etc.) 0 otherwise

**ABSTRACTION** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram makes any reference to abstract ideals or principles (e.g. “life, liberty, and happiness,” “private property rights” “innocent human life”), 0 otherwise

**ECONOMIC** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question is connected to an economic issue (labor, taxes, health care), 0 otherwise

**SOCIAL** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question is connected to a social issue (abortion, gay marriage, gun rights, religion in society, etc.), 0 otherwise

**GROUP** – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram has a clear connection to an identifiable group of people (e.g. women, immigrants, African Americans, LGBT, businesspeople, etc.)

**WHICHGROUP** – Text identifying the group(s) of people in question

SOCGROUP – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question is connected to a group of people defined or delineated in social/socio-economic terms (e.g. working class, wealthy, businesspeople, etc.), 0 otherwise

RACIALGROUP – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question is connected to a group of people defined or delineated in racial/ethnic terms (e.g. African Americans)

INTERESTGROUP – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram in question is connected to an organized interest group (e.g. “National Rifle Association”, “National Association for the Advancement of Colored People”)

RIGHTS – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram makes reference to the rights of specific groups of people (e.g. property rights, freedom of speech, right to bear arms, etc.)

GOVTSIZE – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram is related to issues of the proper scope and size of government, 0 otherwise

LEGAL – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram relates to the Constitution or legal or judicial issues, 0 otherwise

FOUNDING – Binary indicator, 1 if the trigram relates to the U.S. founding (e.g. a phrase from the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, etc.), 0 otherwise

## ISSUES

### *ECONOMIC*

Fiscal/budgetary

Social Security

Taxes

Poverty

Income inequality

Unemployment/Jobs

Economic growth

Minimum wage

Energy

Environment and climate change

Health care and health

Welfare/cash assistance/TANF

Infrastructure/roads/transportation

Labor/unions

Farming/agriculture

### *SOCIAL*

Language rights

Gay rights

Gun control

Morality and religion in society [includes things like prayer in school, public expressions/symbols of faith]

Racism

Women's rights

Abortion

Animal rights

### *OTHER ISSUES*

Crime

Drugs (abuse and/or legalization)

Education

Child care

Immigration [includes questions of assimilation]

Judiciary

Elections/election reform

### *FOREIGN*

International trade

Military strength/defense

Foreign policy

Terrorism and homeland security



## **Cross-Party Nationalization Measures**

To be sure, there are various metrics of nationalization one might generate from this data. The metric we report here is useful for local comparisons within eras, but not for global comparisons across broad swaths of time. The reason is that the topic models do less well in identifying issues prominent in the 1970s-80s due to the relative paucity of platforms. As a consequence, Appendix Figures 27 and 28 provide this measure of nationalization over the shorter and more comparable period from 1990-2008 while Appendix Figures 29 and 30 provide the results for the full period of 1918-2017. The right panels in Figure 24, meanwhile, report separate estimates for 1940-1964 and 1994-2017. The y-axis shows state-level distinctiveness, so declines over time are consistent with nationalization. During the post-1990 period, it is clear that cross-state differences in topic usage are declining, at least until the end of the period (when data sparsity issues limit our precision).

## Appendix

Figure 13: Logged words per platform by platform year,  $n=1,783$ .

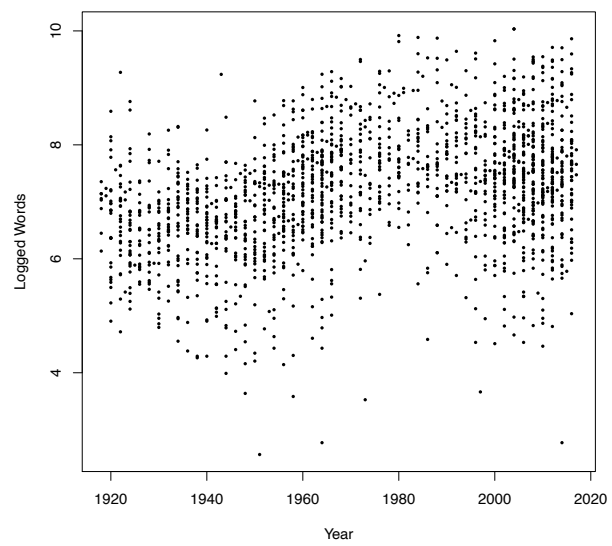
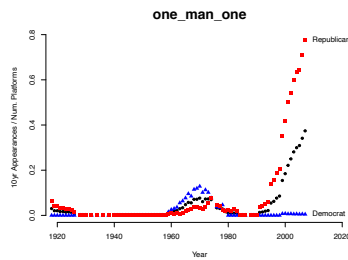
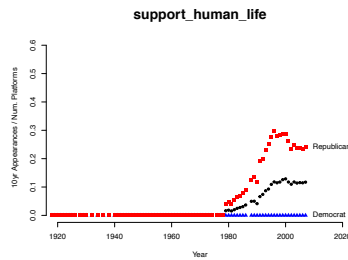


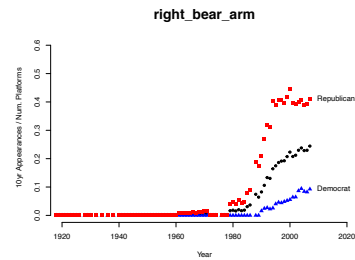
Figure 14: These figures illustrate the over-time distribution of various high-frequency trigrams in the corpus, with a focus on trigrams related to social/cultural issues.



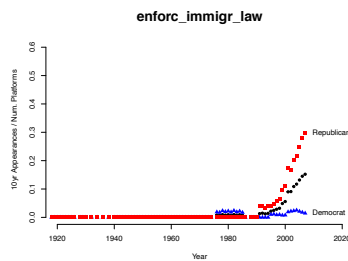
(a)



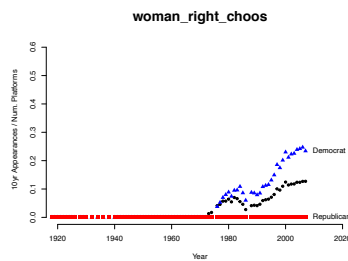
(b)



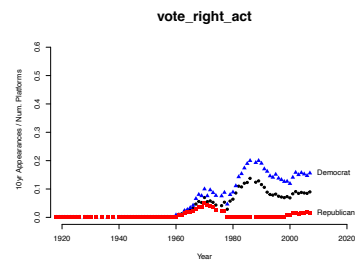
(c)



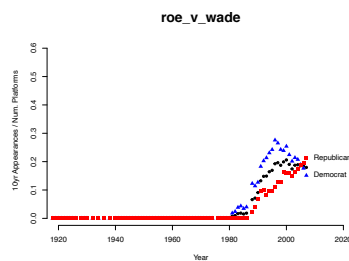
(d)



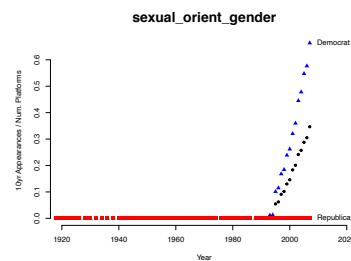
(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

Figure 15: These figures illustrate the over-time distribution of various high-frequency trigrams in the corpus, with a focus on trigrams related to economic issues.

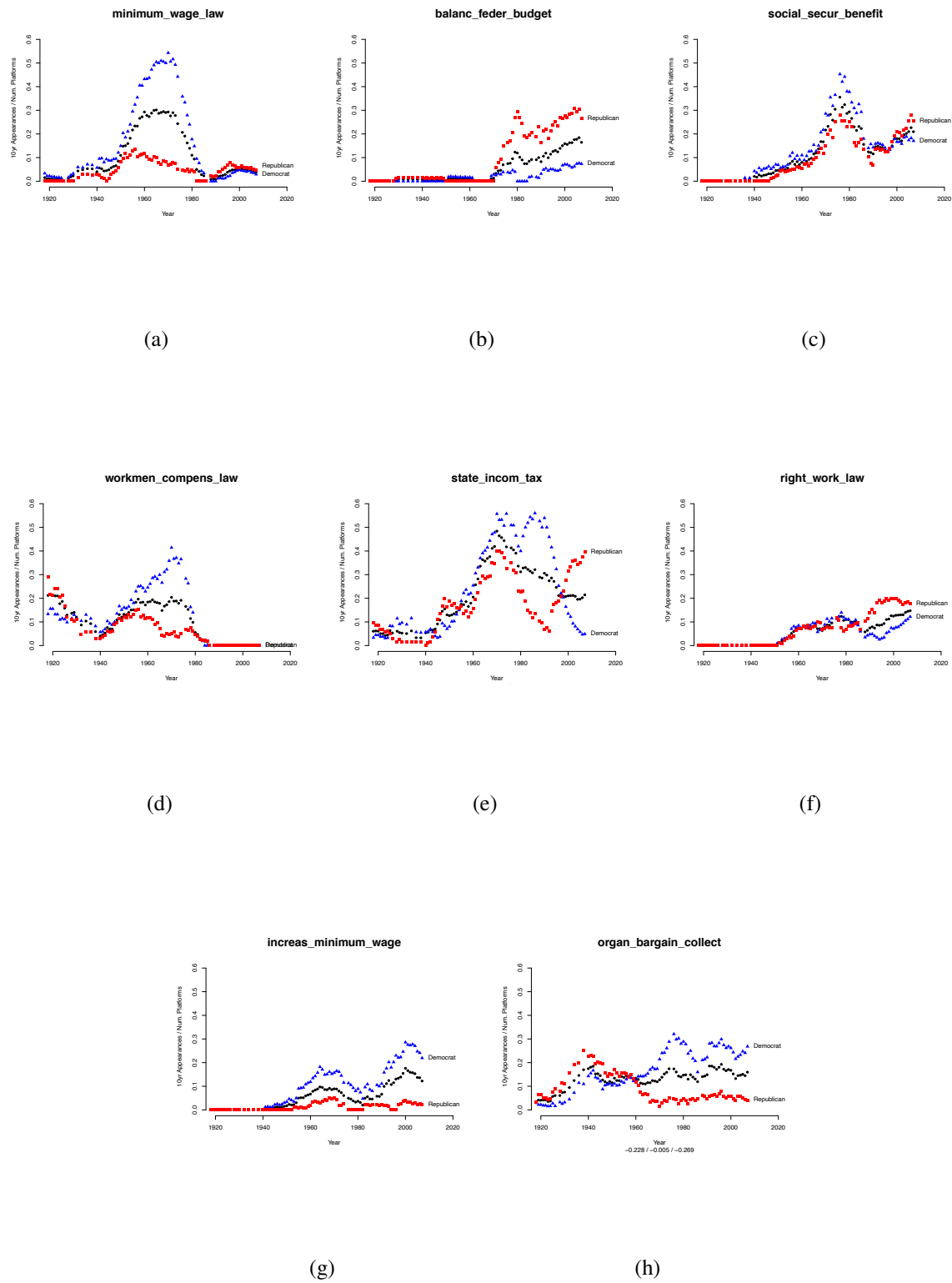


Figure 16: Weighted share of novel trigrams from national platforms vs. state platforms.

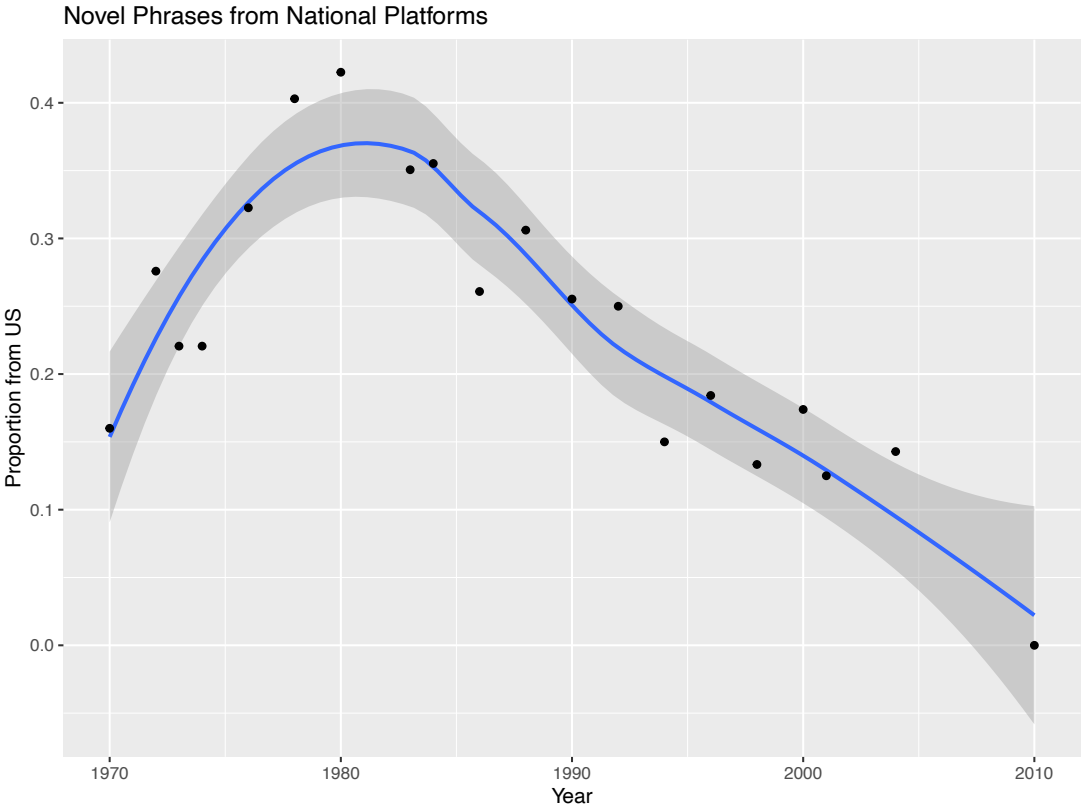
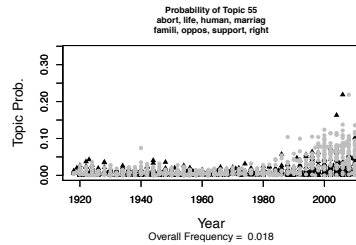
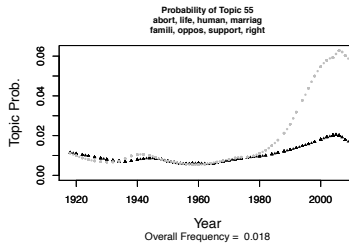


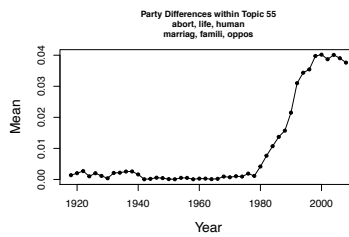
Figure 17: Distribution of usage of select LDA topics over time for unigrams (top) and bigrams (bottom). Black triangles represent Democratic platforms in (a), (b), (d), and (e); gray circles represent Republican platforms.



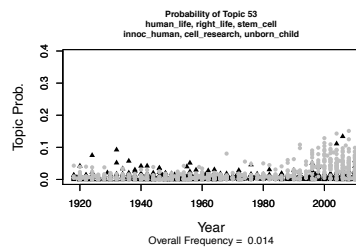
(a) Topic probabilities



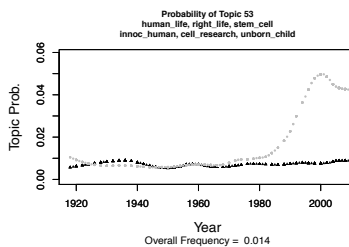
(b) Smoothed topic probabilities



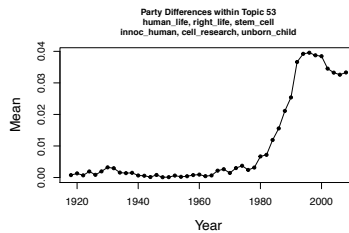
(c) Partisan differences in topic usage



(d) Topic probabilities



(e) Smoothed topic probabilities



(f) Partisan differences in topic usage

Figure 18: This figure presents topics 1-16 from the LDA output when fit to unigrams from platform segments.

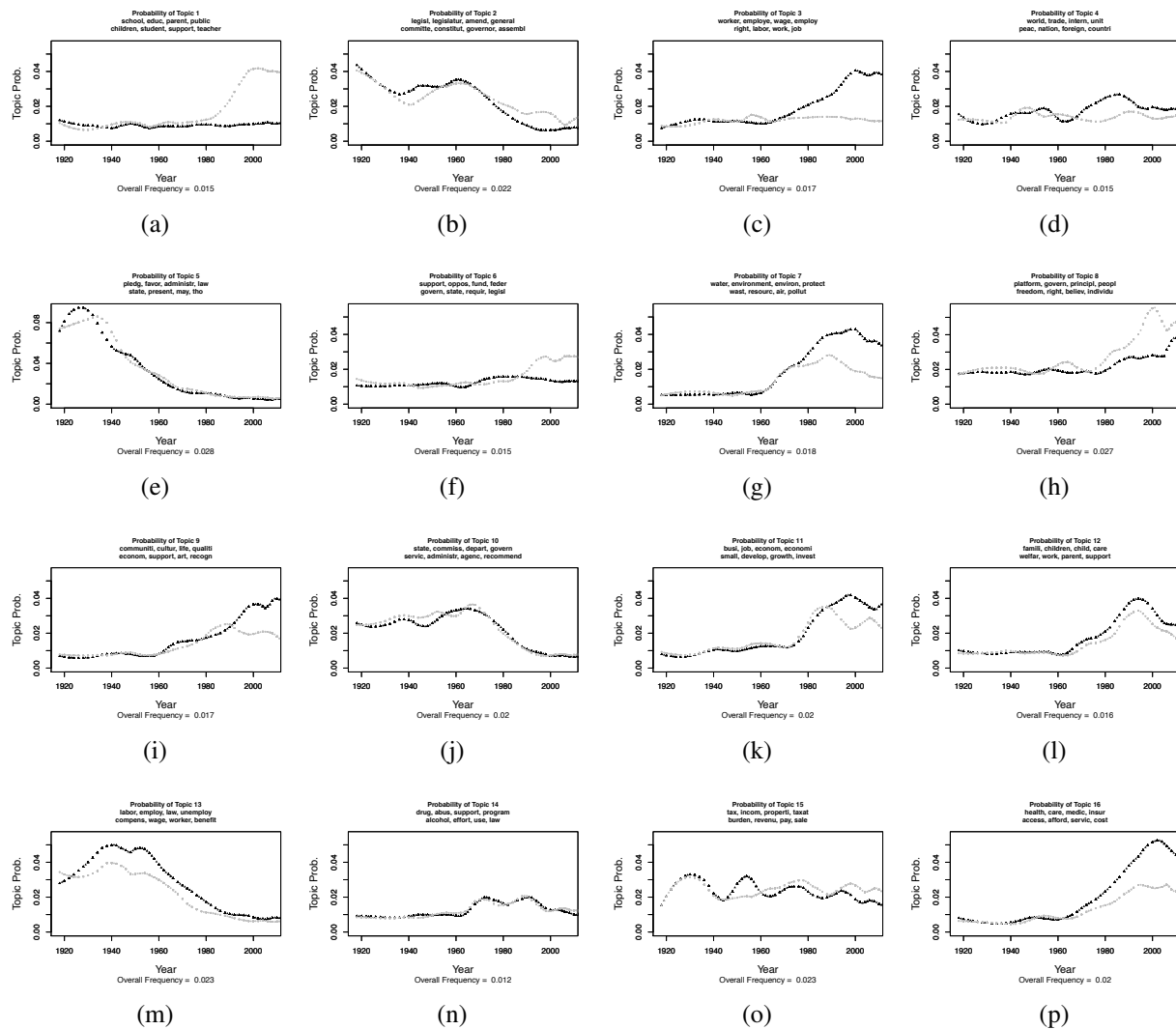




Figure 19: This figure presents topics 17-32 from the LDA output when fit to unigrams from platform segments.

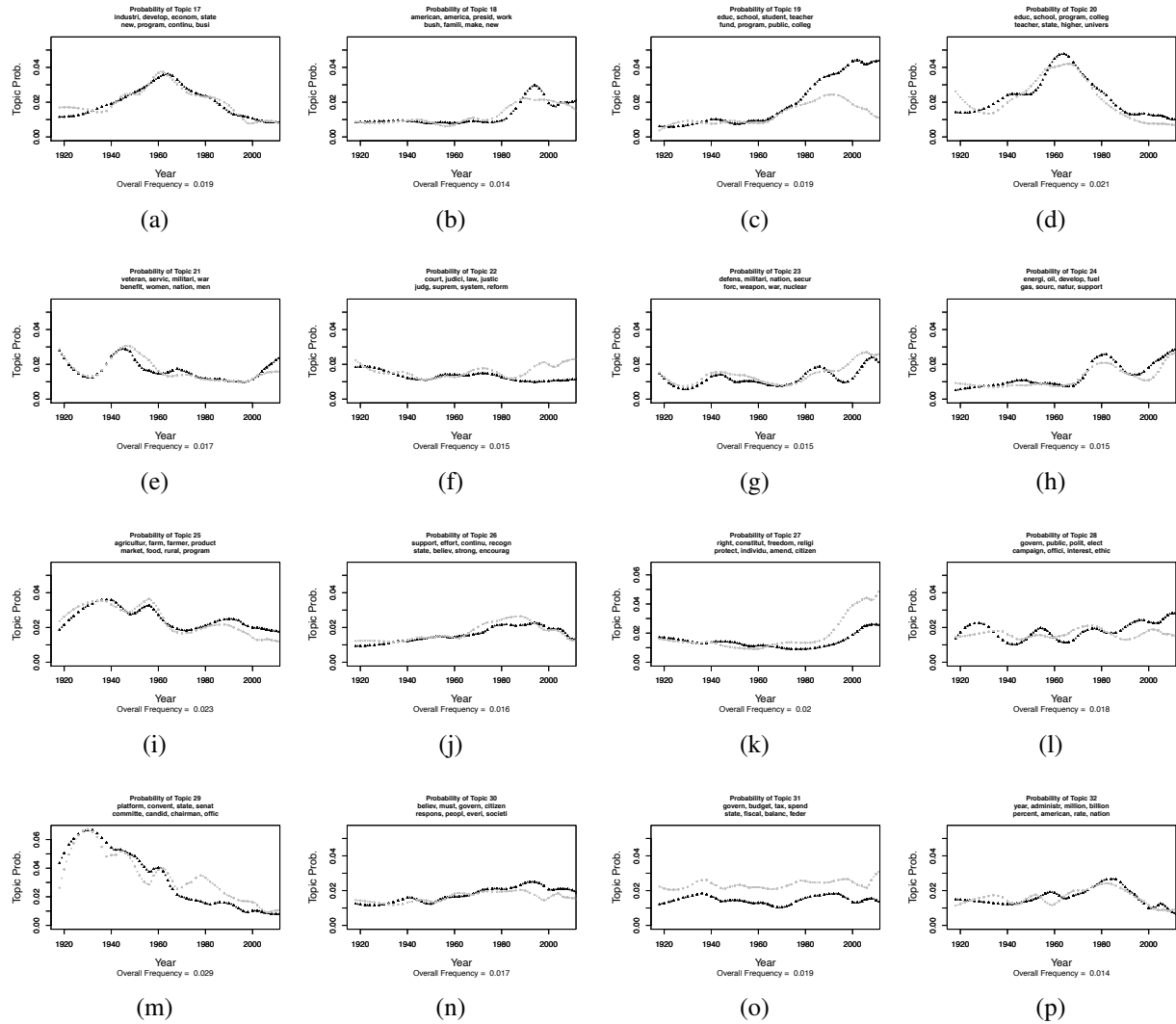


Figure 20: This figure presents topics 33-48 from the LDA output when fit to unigrams from platform segments.

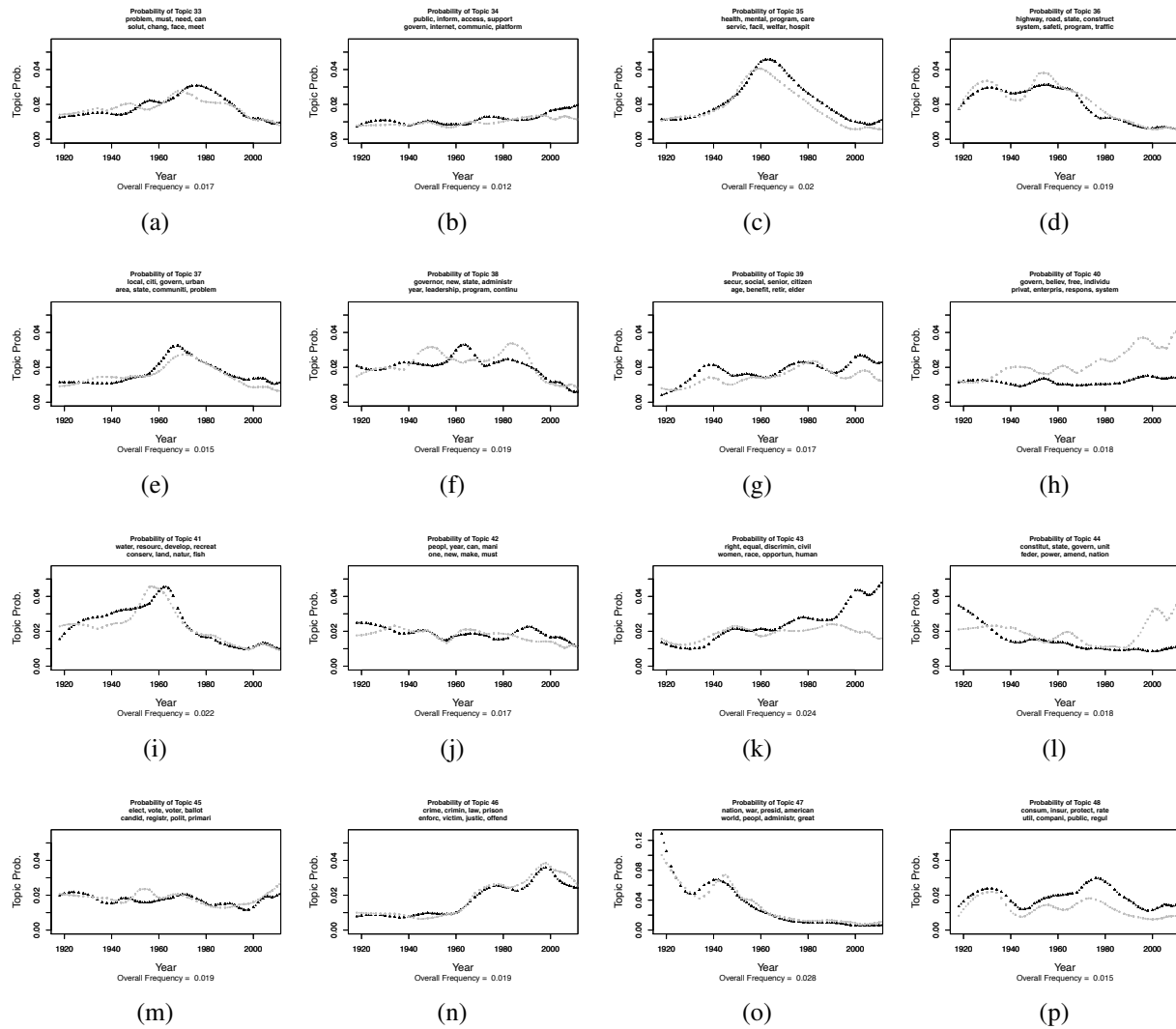


Figure 21: This figure presents topics 49-55 from the LDA output when fit to unigrams from platform segments.

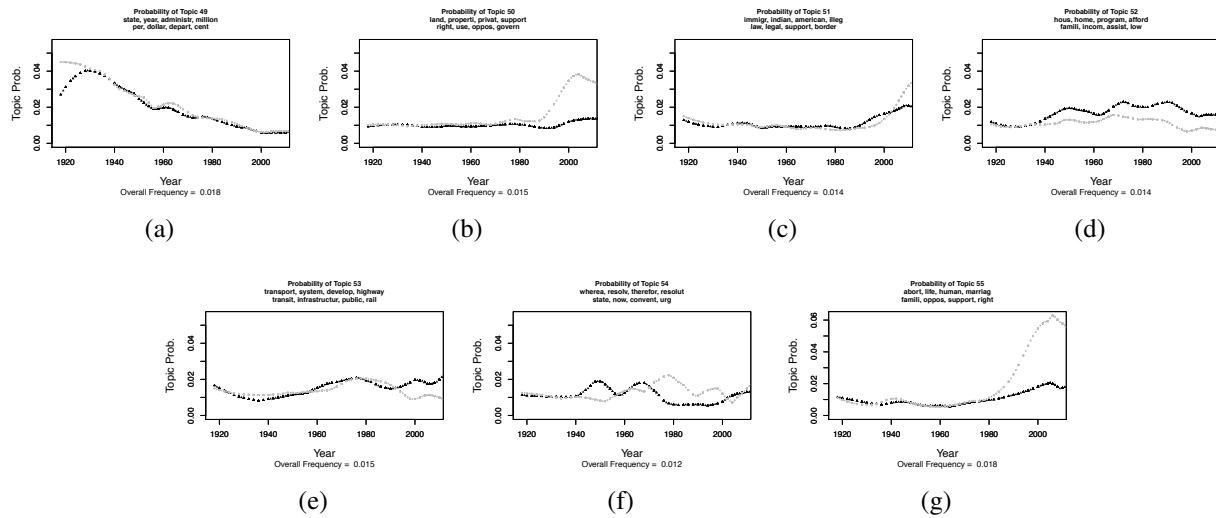
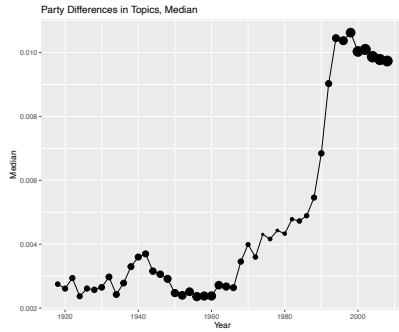
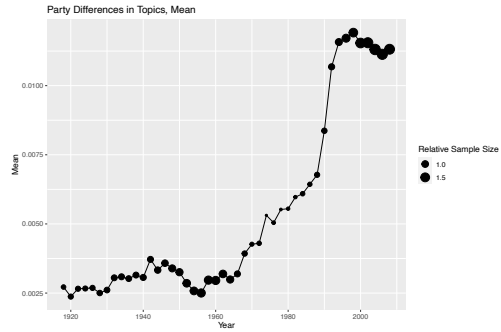


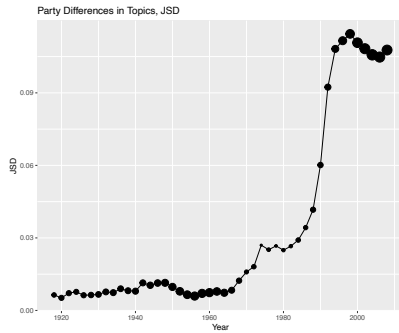
Figure 22: This figure presents five different measures of partisan differences in topic usage in the bigram data set over time. The smoothed lines show 8-year averages beginning with the indicated year.



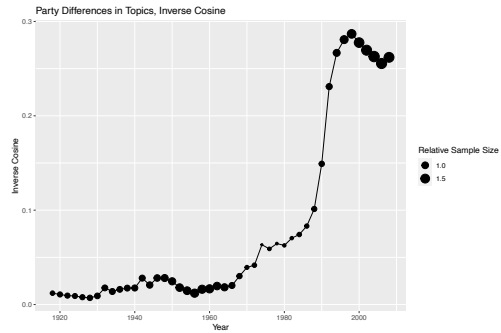
(a)



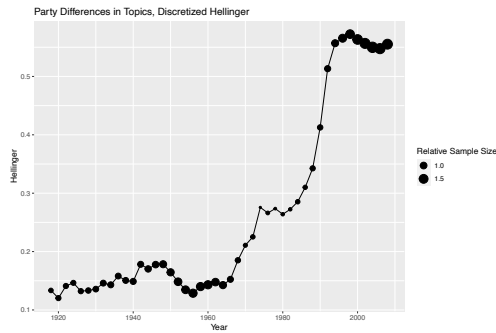
(b)



(c)

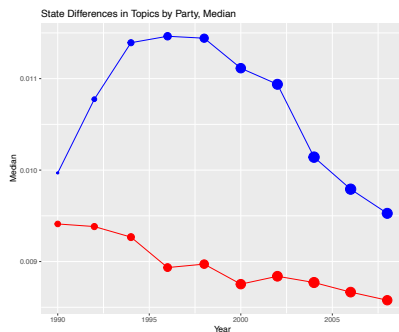


(d)

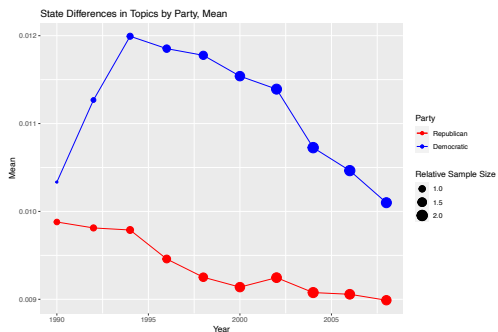


(e)

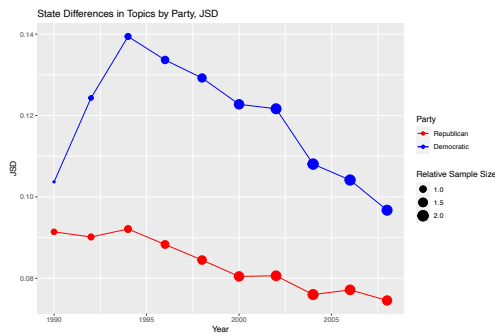
Figure 23: These figures present four measures of the within-party difference in topic usage across states using the bigram data set. The sizes of the points represent the relative number of platforms within the party.



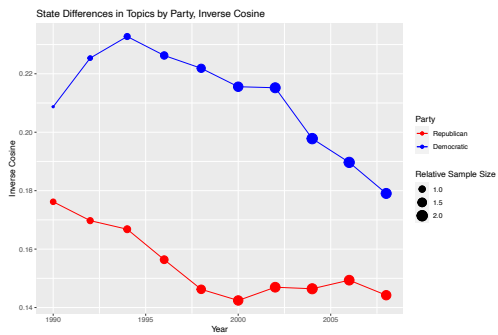
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 24: Figures displaying the mean and median differences across parties (left) or states (right) for models fit separately to 1940-1964 and 1994-2017. Dot sizes correspond to number of platforms used for each estimation.

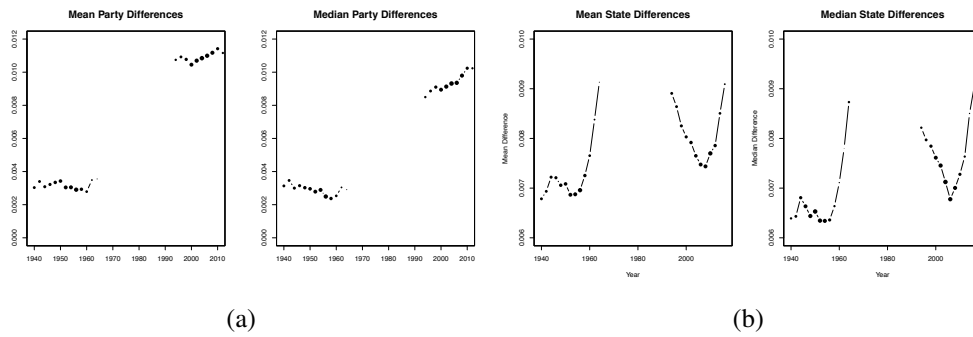
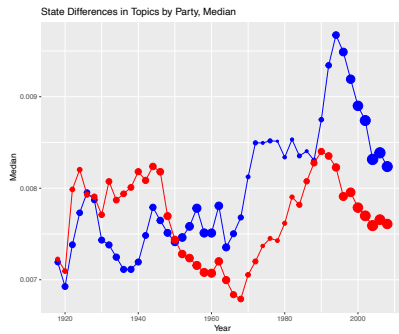
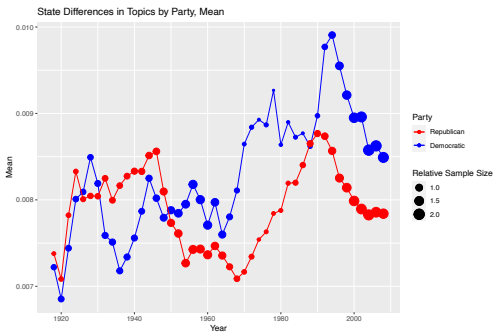


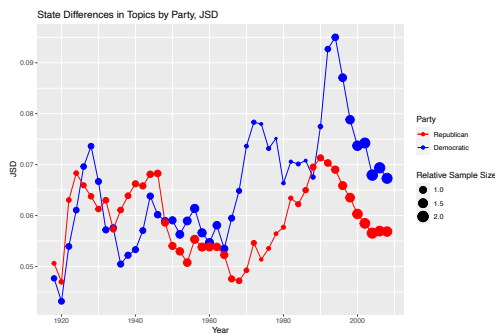
Figure 25: This figure presents six measures of the cross-state differences in topic usage by party in the unigrams data set over the full 1918-2017 period.



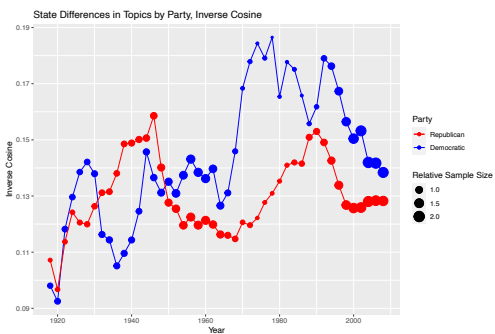
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

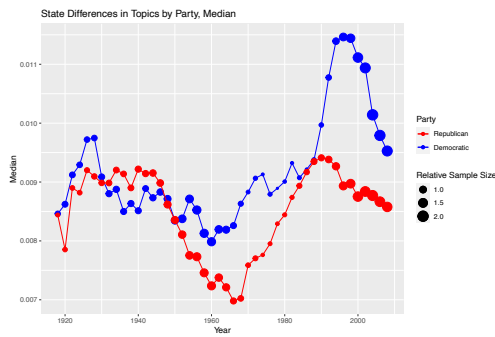
Table 2: OLS model predicting which platforms are included. Unit of observation is a two-year period for each state and party. The omitted baselines are Democratic platforms, platforms from 1918, and platforms from Midwestern states.

	Have Platform?
Intercept	0.325* (0.032)
Republican	-0.038* (0.012)
1920's	0.170* (0.035)
1930's	0.200* (0.035)
1940's	0.220* (0.035)
1950's	0.293* (0.035)
1960's	0.369* (0.035)
1970's	0.139* (0.035)
1980's	0.120* (0.035)
1990's	0.187* (0.035)
2000's	0.502* (0.035)
2010's	0.515* (0.037)
Northeast	-0.123* (0.018)
South	-0.388* (0.016)
West	-0.307* (0.017)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.200
Num. obs.	5150

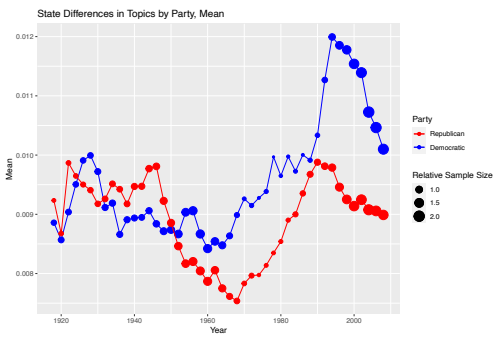
\*p < 0.05



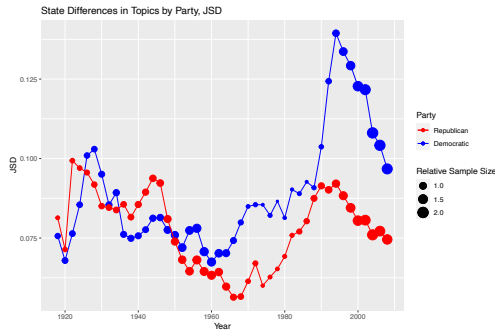
Figure 26: This figure presents six measures of the cross-state differences in topic usage by party in the bigrams data set over the full 1918-2017 period.



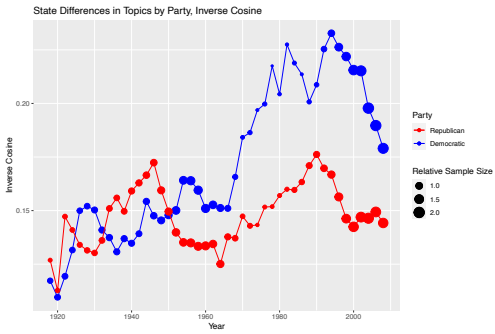
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 27: This figure presents five measures of cross-state unigram usage from 1990 to 2008.

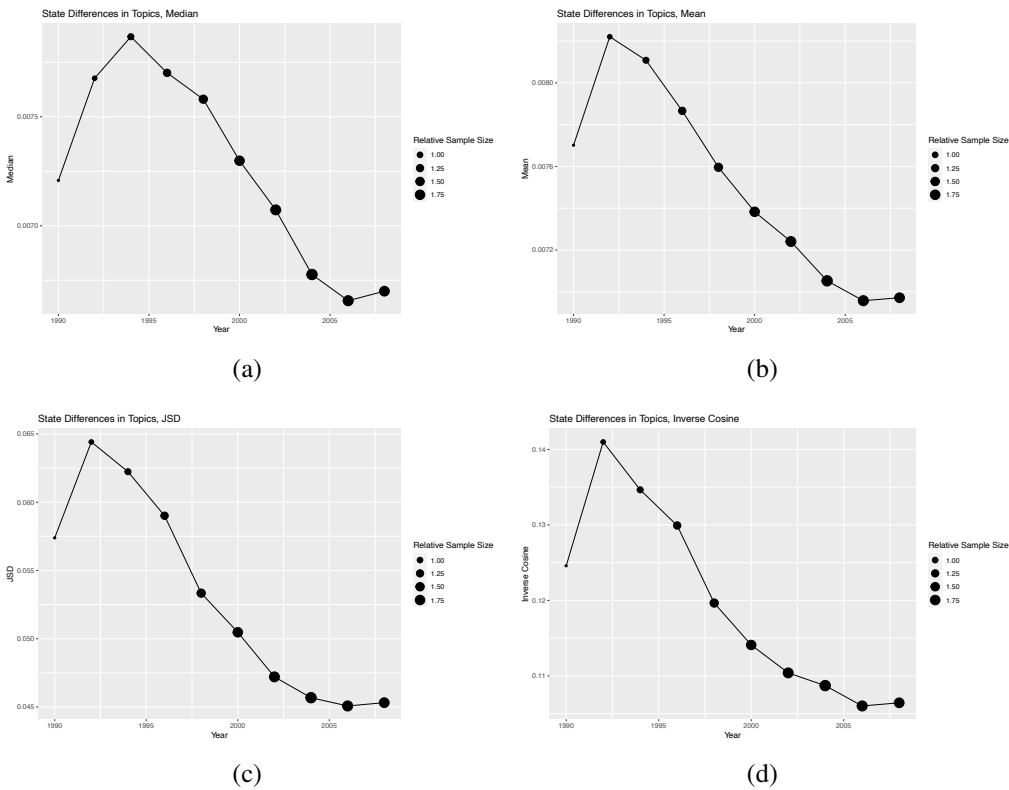
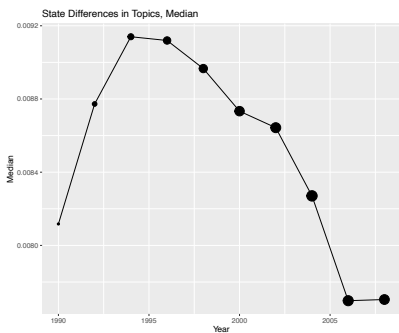
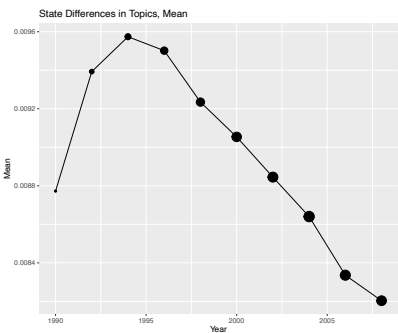


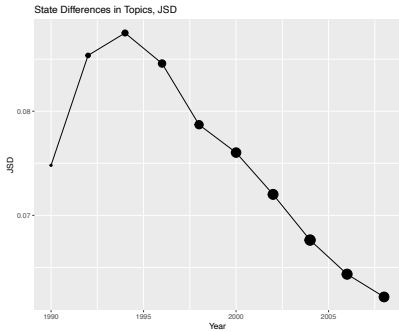
Figure 28: This figure presents five measures of cross-state bigram usage from 1990 to 2008.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 29: This figure presents four measures of the cross-state differences in topic usage in the unigrams data set over the full 1918-2017 period.

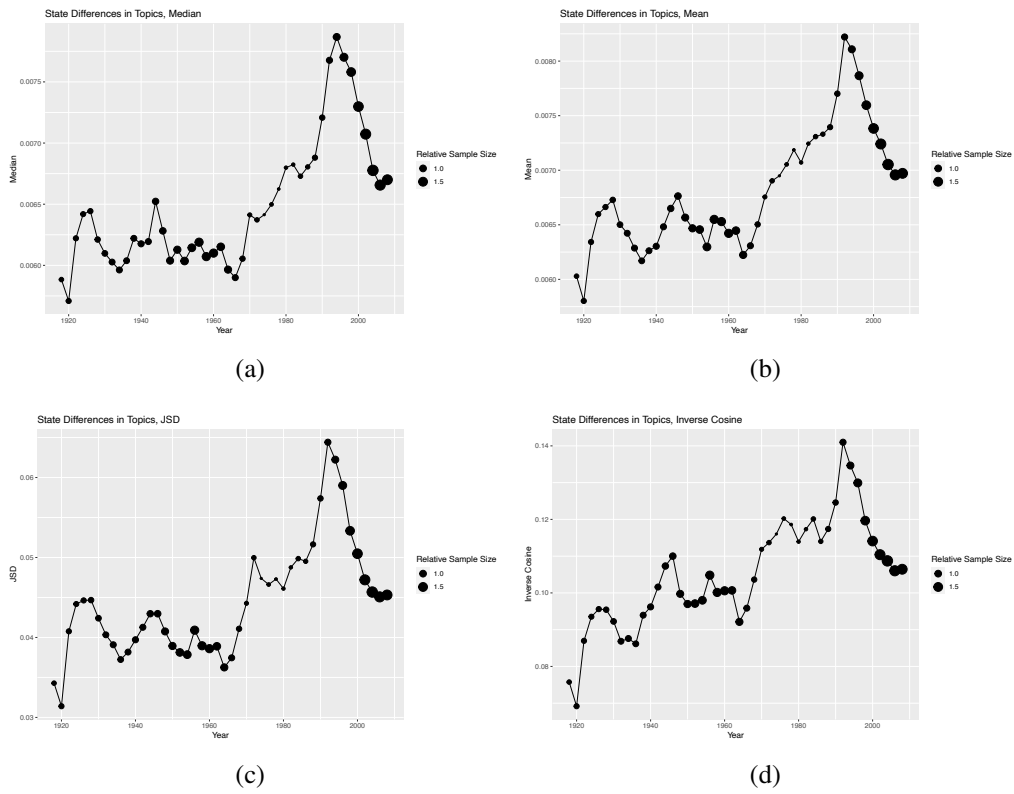


Figure 30: This figure presents five measures of the cross-state differences in topic usage in the bigrams data set over the full 1918-2017 period.

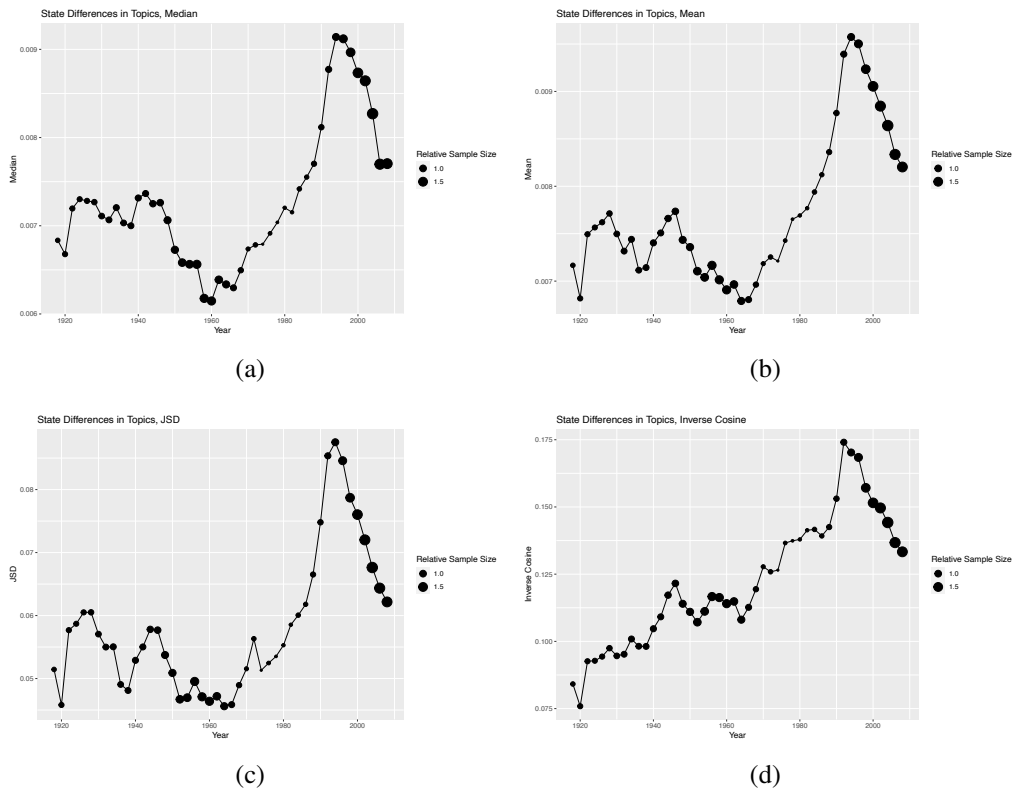


Table 3: This table displays the unigram topics ranked by mean partisan difference in 1992.

1	0.031	abort,life,human,marriag,famili
2	0.027	school,educ,parent,public,children
3	0.023	worker,employe,wage,employ,right
4	0.022	govern,believ,free,individu,privat
5	0.020	platform,govern,principl,peopl,freedom
6	0.020	health,care,medic,insur,access
7	0.020	water,environment,environ,protect,wast
8	0.018	land,properti,privat,support,right
9	0.017	educ,school,student,teacher,fund
10	0.017	busi,job,econom,economi,small
11	0.017	right,constitut,freedom,religi,protect
12	0.015	right,equal,discrimin,civil,women
13	0.014	constitut,state,govern,unit,feder
14	0.012	support,oppos,fund,feder,govern
15	0.012	communiti,cultur,life,qualiti,econom
16	0.011	hous,home,program,afford,famili
17	0.010	govern,budget,tax,spend,state
18	0.010	court,judici,law,justic,judg
19	0.010	legisl,legislatur,amend,general,committe
20	0.010	wherea,resolv,therefor,resolut,state
21	0.009	govern,public,polit,elect,campaign
22	0.009	believ,must,govern,citizen,respons
23	0.009	defens,militari,nation,secur,forc
24	0.007	famili,children,child,care,welfar
25	0.006	secur,social,senior,citizen,age
26	0.006	transport,system,develop,highway,transit
27	0.006	platform,convent,state,senat,committe
28	0.005	health,mental,program,care,servic
29	0.005	peopl,year,can,mani,one
30	0.005	tax,incom,properti,taxat,burden
31	0.005	consum,insur,protect,rate,util
32	0.005	agricultur,farm,farmer,product,market
33	0.005	educ,school,program,colleg,teacher
34	0.004	american,america,presid,work,bush
35	0.004	world,trade,intern,unit,peac
36	0.004	crime,crimin,law,prison,enforc
37	0.004	nation,war,presid,american,world
38	0.003	immigr,indian,american,illeg,law
39	0.003	governor,new,state,administr,year
40	0.003	local,citi,govern,urban,area
41	0.003	elect,vote,voter,ballot,candid
42	0.003	energi,oil,develop,fuel,gas
43	0.003	industri,develop,econom,state,new
44	0.003	labor,employ,law,unemploy,compens
45	0.002	drug,abus,support,program,alcohol
46	0.002	support,effort,contin,recogn,state
47	0.001	state,commiss,depart,govern,servic
48	0.001	pledg,favor,administr,law,state
49	0.001	public,inform,access,support,govern
50	0.000	state,year,administr,million,per
51	0.000	veteran,servic,militari,war,benefit
52	0.000	highway,road,state,construct,system
53	0.000	water,resourc,develop,recreat,conserv
54	0.000	problem,must,need,can,solut
55	0.000	year,administr,million,billion,percent

Table 4: This table displays the bigram topics ranked by mean partisan difference in 2008-2016.

1	0.039	civil_right,equal_right,equal_opportun,nation_origin,human_right
2	0.038	public_educ,public_school,higher_educ,educ_system,communiti_colleg
3	0.037	public_school,educ_children,local_school,school_board,school_district
4	0.036	balanc_budget,govern_spend,tax_rate,econom_growth,capit_gain
5	0.035	unit_state,state_constitut,feder_govern,suprem_court,state_right
6	0.033	human_life,right_life,stem_cell,innoc_human,cell_research
7	0.031	free_enterpris,believ_govern,enterpris_system,govern_govern,respons_govern
8	0.031	minimum_wage,collect_bargain,public_employe,right_worker,live_wage
9	0.030	one_man,man_one,one_woman,tradit_famili,parent_right
10	0.029	bear_arm,constitut_right,keep_bear,bill_right,state_constitut
11	0.024	natur_resourc,renew_energi,energi_sourc,environment_protect,clea_n.air
12	0.022	privat_properti,properti_right,properti_owner,natur_resourc,emin_domain
13	0.022	child_care,day_care,famili_plan,child_support,domest_violenc
14	0.020	health_care,health_insur,mental_health,care_system,care_provid
15	0.020	unit_state,illeg_immigr,illeg_alien,immigr_law,legal_immigr
16	0.013	small_busi,econom_growth,econom_develop,creat_job,privat_sector
17	0.009	senior_citizen,nurs_home,health_care,qualiti_life,older_citizen
18	0.009	agricultur_product,famili_farm,farm_product,depart_agricultur,farmer_rancher
19	0.009	arm_forc,men_women,nation_guard,veteran_affair,world_war
20	0.008	afford_hous,public_hous,hous_program,low_incom,urban_renew
21	0.008	voter_registr,campaign_financ,elect_offici,elect_law,public_offic
22	0.008	consum_protect,protect_consum,insur_compani,auto_insur,financi_institut
23	0.008	peopl_disabl,person_disabl,american_disabl,disabl_act,individu_disabl
24	0.007	american_indian,nativ_american,feder_govern,puerto_rico,nativ_hawaiian
25	0.007	strong_support,art_human,long_term,nation_endow,recogn_import
26	0.007	transport_system,state_highway,highway_system,public_transport,highway_construct
27	0.007	incom_tax,properti_tax,sale_tax,tax_burden,tax_relief
28	0.005	therefor_resolve,now_therefor_resolve_support,resolve_convent,resolve_state
29	0.005	trade_agreement,free_trade,fair_trade,unit_state,intern_trade
30	0.004	public_interest,regulatori_agenc,enforc_law,suprem_court,special_interest
31	0.004	general_assembl,constitut_amend,attorney_general,suprem_court,hous_repres
32	0.004	support_legisl,enact_legisl,legisl_provid,c.c.c_support
33	0.004	welfar_reform,human_servic,welfar_recipi,public_assist,welfar_system
34	0.004	life_liberti,pursuit_happi,liberti_pursuit,state_nation,common_good
35	0.004	natur_resourc,water_resourc,state_park,flood_control,water_suppli
36	0.004	must_continu,state_must_govern,must_must_provid,must_made
37	0.003	mental_health,public_health,mental_ill,mental_retard,old_age
38	0.003	local_govern,state_local,feder_govern,feder_state,local_level
39	0.003	call_upon,work_toward,also_believ,also_recogn,state_nation
40	0.003	v.v.o.r,t.o.f.o.s.t
41	0.003	four_year,new_state,per_cent,million_dollar,two_year
42	0.003	call_upon,feder_govern,support_state,adequ_fund,support_continu
43	0.003	govern_must,level_govern,call_upon,public_servant,respons_need
44	0.003	law_enforc,crimin_justic,justic_system,public_safeti,drug_abus
45	0.002	higher_educ,school_district,public_school,educ_opportun,educ_program
46	0.002	social_secur,secur_benefit,secur_system,older_american,trust_fund
47	0.002	unemploy_compens,workmen_compens,minimum_wage,collect_bargain,compens_law
48	0.002	public_util,public_servic,servic_commiss,feder_govern,util_commiss
49	0.002	unit_state,unit_nation,foreign_polic, human_right,nation_defens
50	0.002	state_convent,state_platform,unit_state,platform_adopt,state_senat
51	0.001	state_govern,state_employe,civil_servic,state_administr,present_administr
52	0.001	econom_develop,industri_develop,new_industri,busi_industri,econom_growth
53	0.001	cost_live,support_effort,high_cost,support_respons,effort_reduc
54	0.000	presid_bush,american_peopl,men_women,support_presid_bush_administr
55	0.000	pledg_continu,contin_u_support,contin_u_effort,pledg_support,everi_effort

Table 5: This table displays the bigram topics ranked by mean partisan difference in 1992.

1	0.037	balanc.budget.govern.spend.tax_rate.econom.growth.capit.gain
2	0.037	human.life.right.life.stem.cell.innoc.human.cell.research
3	0.035	public.school.educ.children.local.school.school.board.school.district
4	0.034	child.care.day.care.famili.plan.child.support.domest.violenc
5	0.030	minimum.wage.collect.bargain.public.employe.right.worker.live.wage
6	0.027	unit.state.state.constitut.feder.govern.suprem.court.state.right
7	0.027	public.educ.public.school.higher.educ.educ.system.communiti.colleg
8	0.026	free.enterpris.believ.govern.enterpris.system.govern.govern.respons.govern
9	0.026	natur.resourc.renew.energi.energi.source.environment.protect.clean.air
10	0.022	civil.right.equal.right.equal.opportun.nation.origin.human.right
11	0.022	privat.properti.properti.right.properti.owner.natur.resourc.emin.domain
12	0.020	health.care.health.insur.mental.health.care.system.care.provid
13	0.019	bear.arm.constitut.right.keep.bear.bill.right.state.constitut
14	0.018	small.busi.econom.growth.econom.develop.creat.job.privat.sector
15	0.018	one.man.man.one.one.woman.tradit.famili.parent.right
16	0.010	voter.registr.campaign.financ.elect.offici.elect.law.public.offic
17	0.010	must.continu.state.must.govern.must.must.provid.must.made
18	0.010	agricultur.product.famili.farm.farm.product.depart.agricultur.farmer.rancher
19	0.009	welfar.reform.human.servic.welfar.recipi.public.assist.welfar.system
20	0.009	incom.tax.properti.tax.sale.tax.tax.burden.tax.relief
21	0.009	senior.citizen.nurs.home.health.care.qualiti.life.older.citizen
22	0.009	afford.hous.public.hous.hous.program.low.incom.urban.renew
23	0.008	therefor.resolve.now.therefor.resolve.support.resolve.convent.resolve.state
24	0.008	trade.agreement.free.trade.fair.trade.unit.state.intern.trade
25	0.007	state.convent.state.platform.unit.state.platform.adopt.state.senat
26	0.007	general.assembl.constitut.amend.attorney.general.suprem.court.hous.repres
27	0.007	life.liberti.pursuit.happi.liberti.pursuit.state.nation.common.good
28	0.007	unit.state.unit.nation.foreign.policia.human.right.nation.defens
29	0.006	american.indian.nativ.american.feder.govern.puerto.rico.nativ.hawaiian
30	0.006	four.year.new.state.per.cent.million.dollar.two.year
31	0.006	local.govern.state.local.feder.govern.feder.state.local.level
32	0.005	govern.must.level.govern.call.upon.public.servant.respons.need
33	0.005	peopl.disabl.person.disabl.american.disabl.disabl.act.individu.disabl
34	0.005	v.v.o.r.t.o.f.o.s.t
35	0.005	econom.develop.industri.develop.new.industri.busi.industri.econom.growth
36	0.005	cost.live.support.effort.high.cost.support.respons.effort.reduc
37	0.004	mental.health.public.health.mental.ill.mental.retard.old.age
38	0.004	strong.support.art.human.long.term.nation.endow.recogn.import
39	0.004	presid.bush.american.peopl.men.women.support.presid.bush.administr
40	0.004	public.util.public.servic.servic.commiss.feder.govern.util.commiss
41	0.003	call.upon.feder.govern.support.state.adequ.fund.support.continu
42	0.003	public.interest.regulatori.agenc.enforc.law.suprem.court.special.interest
43	0.003	consum.protect.protect.consum.insur.compani.auto.insur.financi.institut
44	0.003	transport.system.state.highway.highway.system.public.transport.highway.construct
45	0.002	unemploy.compens.workmen.compens.minimum.wage.collect.bargain.compens.law
46	0.002	call.upon.work.toward.also.believ.also.recogn.state.nation
47	0.002	pledg.continu.continu.support.continu.effort.pledg.support.everi.effort
48	0.002	social.secur.secur.benefit.secur.system.older.american.trust.fund
49	0.002	support.legisl.enact.legisl.legisl.provid.c.c.c.support
50	0.001	unit.state.illegal.immigr.illegal.immigr.law.legal.immigr
51	0.001	natur.resourc.water.resourc.state.park.flood.control.water.suppli
52	0.001	state.govern.state.employe.civil.servic.state.administr.present.administr
53	0.000	higher.educ.school.district.public.school.educ.opportun.educ.program
54	0.000	arm.forc.men.women.nation.guard.veteran.affair.world.war
55	0.000	law.enforc.crimin.justic.justic.system.public.safeti.drug.abus