**Terrorism analysis.**

I downloaded data on anxiety-related searches for Belgium, Spain, United Kingdom, and France. This uses Google’s classifier and can be found here: <https://www.google.com/trends/explore?date=all&geo=BE&q=%2Fm%2F0k_9>

I then coded whether a week was the week of a major terrorist attack. I also coded whether it was the week after a terrorist attack, two weeks after a terrorist attack, three weeks after a terrorist attack, or four weeks after a terrorist attack.

My baseline model then was:

log(Anxiety\_{i,t}) = log(Anxiety\_{i,t-1} + \alpha\_i + \gamma\_t + \lambda\_z ZWeeksSinceTerrorAttack

Anxiety\_{i,t} is weekly anxiety levels in country i in week t

\alpha\_i is country fixed effects.

\gamma\_t is time fixed effects.

And, for z \in {-1,0,1,2,3,4}, ZWeeksSinceTerrorAttack are dummy variables for whether there has been a terrorist attack within the last z weeks. None of the variables of interest were statistically significant.

I could reject a 20 percent increase in anxiety-related searches following a terrorist attack.

This was very robust. For example, I allowed for flexible country-specific trends; additional lags in Anxiety; or more ZWeeksSinceTerrorAttack dummy variables.

The R code is:

countries <- c("UK","Spain","France","Belgium")

type <- c("Anxiety")

for (i in 1:length(countries)) {

 dat <- read.csv(paste("/users/sethstephens/downloads/",type,countries[i],".csv",sep=""),skip=4)

 dat <- dat[1:657,]

 names(dat)[2] <- "Anxiety"

 dat$Anxiety <- as.numeric(as.character(dat$Anxiety))

 dat$Anxiety[(dat$Anxiety==0)] <- NA

 dat$country <- countries[i]

 if (i==1) {

 new.dat <- dat

 }

 if (i!=1) {

 new.dat <- rbind(new.dat,dat)

 }

}

new.dat$date <- as.Date(substr(new.dat$Week,1,10))

c1 <- c("Spain","2004-03-11")

c2 <- c("UK","2005-07-07")

c3 <- c("France","2015-11-13")

c4 <- c("Belgium","2016-03-22")

c5 <- c("France","2016-07-14")

start <- 1

end <- 5

new.dat$terrorist <- 0

for (i in start:end) {

 vv <- eval(parse(text=paste("c",i,sep="")))

 new.dat$dif <- new.dat$date-as.Date(vv[2])

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif<=-8 & new.dat$dif>=-14) & new.dat$country==vv[1]] <- -2

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif<=-1 & new.dat$dif>=-7) & new.dat$country==vv[1]] <- -1

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=0 & new.dat$dif<=6) & new.dat$country==vv[1]] <- 0

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=7 & new.dat$dif<=13) & new.dat$country==vv[1]]<- 1

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=14 & new.dat$dif<=20) & new.dat$country==vv[1]]<- 2

 new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=21 & new.dat$dif<=27) & new.dat$country==vv[1]]<- 3

 # new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=28 & new.dat$dif<=34) & new.dat$country==vv[1]]<- 5

 # new.dat$terrorist[(new.dat$dif>=35 & new.dat$dif<=41) & new.dat$country==vv[1]]<- 6

}

new.dat$PrevAnxiety <- NA

new.dat$Prev2Anxiety <- NA

new.dat$Prev3Anxiety <- NA

new.dat$Month <- as.numeric(as.character(substr(new.dat$Week,6,7)))

for (i in 3:length(new.dat$Anxiety)) {

 j <- i-1

 k <- i-2

 l <- i-3

 new.dat$PrevAnxiety[i][(new.dat$country[i]==new.dat$country[j])] <- new.dat$Anxiety[j]

 new.dat$Prev2Anxiety[i][(new.dat$country[i]==new.dat$country[k])] <- new.dat$Anxiety[k]

 new.dat$Prev3Anxiety[i][(new.dat$country[i]==new.dat$country[l])] <- new.dat$Anxiety[l]

}

reg <- lm(log(Anxiety)~log(PrevAnxiety)+country+as.factor(date)+as.factor(terrorist),data=new.dat)

reg2 <- lm(log(Anxiety)~log(PrevAnxiety)+log(Prev2Anxiety)+log(Prev3Anxiety)+country+as.factor(date)+as.factor(terrorist),data=new.dat)

reg3 <- lm(log(Anxiety)~log(PrevAnxiety)+log(Prev2Anxiety)+log(Prev3Anxiety)+country\*poly(date,1)+as.factor(date)+as.factor(terrorist),data=new.dat)

reg4 <- lm(log(Anxiety)~log(PrevAnxiety)+log(Prev2Anxiety)+log(Prev3Anxiety)+country\*poly(date,2)+as.factor(date)+as.factor(terrorist),data=new.dat)

**Recession Analysis**

Following previous work by Stevenson and Wolfers and the consistent way I have tested for effects of Great Recession, I compared anxiety in the years 2006-2007 to anxiety in the years 2009-2010. I then compared the change in anxiety over this time period to change in unemployment during this time period.

This is in the file AnxietyYear.csv, where the important variables are ChUnemp and ChAnxiety.

**Swing State -- Bush v. Kerry**

The list of battleground states are from Wikipedia here: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\_States\_presidential\_election,\_2004#Battleground\_states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election%2C_2004#Battleground_states)

I downloaded monthly anxiety data for every state and just compared average monthly anxiety in swing states and non-swing-statess.