Codebook for the replication data of "Correcting Misperceptions Across Contexts: The Political Impact of Gender Inequality Information in Japan and South Korea"

The replication data files ("Korea_data.csv" and "Japan_data.csv") include variables that were mentioned in the preregistration document as exploratory measures but were ultimately not used in the paper. These variables are indicated with a dagger (†), and wordings are provided only for them in this document. For variables used in the paper, please refer to the Supplementary Information.

Although referenced in the preregistration, we do not make the following variables publicly available in order to prevent potential breaches of anonymity: browser information (recorded only in the Japanese data); municipality of residence; and open-ended explanations of respondents' ratings of the trustworthiness of the corrective information on the gender pay gap or income gap. Researchers who wish to access these variables may contact the manager of the replication files.

Q14 and Q15 in the Korean data and Q9 and Q10 in the Japanese data were included for purposes unrelated to the present paper and were therefore not mentioned in the preregistration. These variables are not included in the datasets released for replication. In addition, Q6 did not exist in the original Korean survey.

Unless otherwise specified, the Korean and Japanese datasets share the same questions and variable coding. For such variables, the name before the slash refers to the Korean dataset, and the name after the slash refers to the Japanese dataset. Please note that for some variables the response options are identical but the coding scheme differs across the two datasets.

The Japanese dataset also includes paradata recorded using Qualtrics' built-in functions. These variables measure the time (in seconds) from when a respondent entered a page to their first click, last click, and page submission, as well as the number of clicks on that page. Variables with names ending in "_First.Click," "_Last.Click," "_Page.Submit," and "_Click.Count" correspond to these measures for the variable immediately preceding them. The exceptions are as follows: Q1.2_... refers to the informed consent page at the beginning of the survey; Q13.2_... refers to the page where the corrective information on the gender pay gap was provided; and Q14.2_... refers to the page where the corrective information on the income gap was provided. These variables are not listed individually below.

Gubun/condition

Experimental condition.

[Korean survey]

1: T1 (corrective information provision on the gender pay gap)

2: T2 (corrective information provision on the income gap)

3: C (no information provision)

[Japanese survey]

1: C

2: T1

3: T2

Q1/Q2_1

Attention check. This variable is constant (3) for all respondents because data from only those who correctly answered this attention check are included in the datasets.

Q2/Q3_1

Year of birth.

[Korean survey]

A value corresponds to a respondent's age.

[Japanese survey]

A value corresponds to a respondent's age minus 16.

Q3_1 (Korean survey)[†]

Region of residence. The original Korean of the response options is omitted below.

귀하가 살고 계신 곳은 어느 지역입니까? (Where do you live?)

1: 서울 (Seoul)

2: 부산 (Busan)

3: 대구 (Daegu)

4: 인천 (Incheon)

5: 광주 (Gwangju)

6: 대전 (Daejeon)

7: 울산 (Ulsan)

8: 경기 (Gyeonggi)

9: 강원 (Gangwon)

10: 충북 (North Chungcheong)

11: 충남 (South Chungcheong)
12: 전북 (North Jeolla)
13: 전남 (South Jeolla)
14: 경북 (North Gyeongsang)
15: 경남 (South Gyeongsang)
16: 제주 (Jeju)
17: 세종 (Sejong)

Q4.1_1 (Japanese survey)†

Prefecture of residence. The original Japanese of the response options is omitted below, as prefecture names are proper nouns and are uniquely identifiable from their English names.

あなたがお住まいの都道府県・市区町村をお答えください。(What is your prefecture and municipality of residence?)

1: 北海道 (Hokkaido)
186: 青森県 (Aomori)
227: 岩手県 (Iwate)
261: 宮城県 (Miyagi)
297: 秋田県 (Akita)
323: 山形県 (Yamagata)
359: 福島県 (Fukushima)
419: 茨城県 (Ibaraki)
464: 栃木県 (Tochigi)
490: 群馬県 (Gunma)
526: 埼玉県 (Saitama)
590: 千葉県 (Chiba)
645: 東京都 (Tokyo)
708: 神奈川県 (Kanagawa)
742: 新潟県 (Niigata)
773: 富山県 (Toyama)
789: 石川県 (Ishikawa)
809: 福井県 (Fukui)
827: 山梨県 (Yamanashi)
855: 長野県 (Nagano)
976: 静岡県 (Shizuoka)
1012: 愛知県 (Aichi)

1067: 三重県 (Mie)
1097: 滋賀県 (Shiga)
1117: 京都府 (Kyoto)
1144: 大阪府 (Osaka)
1188: 兵庫県 (Hyogo)
1230: 奈良県 (Nara)
1270: 和歌山県 (Wakayama)
1301: 鳥取県 (Tottori)
1321: 島根県 (Shimane)
1341: 岡山県 (Okayama)
1369: 広島県 (Hiroshima)
1393: 山口県 (Yamaguchi)
1413: 徳島県 (Tokushima)
1438: 香川県 (Kagawa)
1456: 愛媛県 (Ehime)
1477: 高知県 (Kochi)
1512: 福岡県 (Fukuoka)
1573: 佐賀県 (Saga)
1594: 長崎県 (Nagasaki)
1616: 熊本県 (Kumamoto)
1662: 大分県 (Oita)
1681: 宮崎県 (Miyazaki)
1708: 鹿児島県 (Kagoshima)
1752: 沖縄県 (Okinawa)

Q4/Q4.3

Gender.

[Korean survey]

1: Male
2: Female
3: Other

[Japanese survey]

1: Female
2: Male
3: Other

Q5/Q4.5

Educational attainment.

[Korean survey]

1: Elementary/Middle school

2: High school

3: 2-year college

4: 4-year or higher university

5: Graduate school (Master's program)

6: Graduate school (Doctoral program)

[Japanese survey]

1: Elementary/Junior high school

2: High school

3: Vocational school

4: Junior college

5: Technical college

6: College

7: Graduate school (Master's Program)

8: Graduate school (Doctoral Program)

Q7_1–9/Q5.1_1–9

Sexism. The numbering of items (1–9) follows the same order as presented in the Supplementary Information.

1: Strongly disagree

2: Somewhat disagree

3: Neither agree nor disagree

4: Somewhat agree

5: Strongly agree

Q8/Q6.1†

Employment status.

현재 고용 상태는 어떠하십니까?/あなたの現在の雇用形態はどれですか。(What is your current employment status?)

1: 고용중(정규직, 주 32 시간 이상)/雇用されている（週 32 時間以上）(Employed (Full-time, 32+ hours per week))

2: 고용중(비정규직, 주 16-32 시간)/雇用されている（週 16 時間以上 32 時間未満）

(Employed (Part-time, 16-32 hours per week))
3: 고용중(비정규직, 주 16 시간 이내)/雇用されている（週 16 時間未満）(Employed (Part-time, 16 hours or less per week))
4: 자영업/自営業 (Self-employed)
5: 가족일을 돕는다/家族の事業を手伝っている (Helping with family business)
6: 실업상태/失業中である (Unemployed)
7: 학생/学生である、または職業訓練中である (Student/Student or on a job training)
8: 은퇴/引退している (Retired)
9: 주부/主婦・主夫をしている (Homemaker)
10: 신체 장애로 일할 수 없음/障害があり、働いていない (Unable to work due to physical disability)
11: 기타 사유로 노동할 수 없음/その他の理由で働いていない (Unable to work for other reasons)

Q9/Q6.3
Income.
[Korean survey]
1: 0–13.87 million won
2: 13.88–23.60 million won
3: 23.61–33.12 million won
4: 33.13–42.97 million won
5: 42.98–53.60 million won
6: 53.61–66.06 million won
7: 66.07–80.12 million won
8: 80.13–99.93 million won
9: 99.94–134.07 million won
10: 134.08 million won or above
11: I don’t know
[Japanese survey]
1: 0–1.25 million yen
2: 1.26–2.02 million yen
3: 2.03–2.71 million yen
4: 2.72–3.44 million yen
5: 3.45–4.23 million yen
6: 4.24–5.32 million yen
7: 5.33–6.58 million yen

8: 6.59–8.16 million yen
9: 8.17–10.74 million yen
10: 10.75 million yen or above
11: I don’t know

Q10/Q7.1†
Marital status.
결혼을 하셨습니까?/あなたは結婚していますか。 (Are you married?)
1: 결혼해서 같이 살고 있다. (Married and living together/Married or in a common-law relationship)
2: 이혼하였거나 별거 하고 있다/離婚している（Divorced or separated/Divorced)
3: 사별하였다/死別している（Widowed)
4: 아직 결혼 한 적 없다(미혼)/未婚で独身である Never married (single)

Q11/Q8.1
Ideological self-placement.
[Korean survey]
0: Progressive
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10: Conservative
[Japanese survey]
0: Left
1
2
3
4
5
6

7
8
9
10: Right
NA: Prefer not to answer

Q12/Q8.3†
Partisanship.
다음 중 귀하는 어느 정당에 가장 가깝게 느끼십니까?/あなたに最も近い政党はどれですか。(Which of the following political parties do you feel closest to?)
[Korean survey]
1: 국민의힘 (People Power Party)
2: 더불어민주당 (Democratic Party of Korea)
3: 조국혁신당 (Rebuilding Korea Party)
4: 녹색정의당 (Green Justice Party)
5: 개혁신당 (Reform Party)
6: 새로운미래 (New Future Party)
7: 진보당 (Progressive Party)
8: 기타 (기타 정당 이름 기입) (Other (Please enter the name of the party))
[Japanese survey]
1: 自由民主党 (Liberal Democratic Party)
2: 立憲民主党 (Constitutional Democratic Party)
3: 日本維新の会 (Japan Innovation Party)
4: 公明党 (Komeito)
5: 日本共産党 (Japanese Communist Party)
6: 国民民主党 (Democratic Party for the People)
7: 教育無償化を実現する会 (Free Education for All)
8: れいわ新選組 (Reiwa Shinsengumi)
9: 社民党 (Social Democratic Party)
10: みんなでつくる党 (Mintsuku/The Collaborative Party)
11: 参政党 (Sanseito)
12: そのような政党はない (I do not have such a party)
13: 答えたくない (Prefer not to answer)

Q12_etc (Korean survey)†
Open-ended response for "Other" in the partisanship question.

Q13 (Korean survey)†

Performance evaluation of the president.

윤석열 대통령이 전반적으로 국정운영을 어떻게 하고 있다고 생각하십니까? (How do you think President Yoon Suk-yeol is handling the overall management of state affairs?)

1: 매우 잘하고 있다. (Doing very well.)
2: 대체로 잘하고 있다. (Doing fairly well.)
3: 대체로 못하고 있다. (Doing fairly poorly.)
4: 매우 못하고 있다. (Doing very poorly.)
5: 잘 모르겠다. (Not sure.)

Q8.5 (Japanese survey)†

Performance evaluation of the prime minister.

あなたは岸田首相の仕事ぶりをどう評価しますか。(How would you rate Prime Minister Kishida's job performance?)

1: 大いに評価する (Strongly approve)
2: ある程度評価する (Somewhat approve)
3: あまり評価しない (Somewhat disapprove)
4: まったく評価しない (Strongly disapprove)
5: わからない (I don't know)

Q16.1/Q11.1

Gender pay gap estimate in ratio.

Q16.2/Q11.3

Gender pay gap estimate in country ranking.

[Korean survey]

1: 1st to 10th place (Countries with the highest gender wage inequality)
2: 11th to 20th place
3: 21st to 30th place
4: 31st to 38th place (Countries with the lowest gender wage inequality)

[Japanese survey]

1: 31st to 38th place (Countries with the lowest gender wage inequality)
2: 21st to 30th place
3: 11th to 20th place

4: 1st to 10th place (Countries with the highest gender wage inequality)

Q17.1/Q12.1

Income gap estimate in ratio.

Q17.2/Q12.3

Income gap estimate in country ranking.

[Korean survey]

1: 1st to 10th place (Countries with the highest income inequality)

2: 11th to 20th place

3: 21st to 30th place

4: 31st to 38th place (Countries with the lowest income inequality)

[Japanese survey]

1: 31st to 38th place (Countries with the lowest income inequality)

2: 21st to 30th place

3: 11th to 20th place

4: 1st to 10th place (Countries with the highest income inequality)

Q20.1/Q13.3[†]

Manipulation check for the corrective information on the gender pay gap. This question was asked only to T1 respondents.

앞 페이지의 문장에 따르면, 다음 설명 중 옳은 것은 어느 것입니까?/ 前のページの文章によると，次の説明のどれが正しいでしょうか。(According to the information on the previous page, which of the following statements is correct?)

[Korean survey]

1: 한국의 남녀 임금 격차는 줄어들고 있다. (The gender pay gap in Korea is narrowing.)

2: 한국 남성의 평균 소득이 100 만원이라고 가정할 때, 여성의 평균 소득은 90 만원보다 많다. (Assuming the average income for Korean men is 1 million won, the average income for women is more than 900 thousand won.)

3: 한국은 OECD 국가 중 남녀 임금 격차가 가장 큰 국가 중 하나이다. (Korea is one of the OECD countries with the largest gender pay gap.)

4: 잘 기억이 나지 않는다. (I don't quite remember.)

[Japanese survey]

1: 日本の男女賃金格差は縮小している。(The gender pay gap in Japan is narrowing.)

2: 日本の男性の平均所得が 10 万円だとすると，女性の平均所得は 9 万円よりも多い。

(Assuming the average income for Japanese men is 100 thousand yen, the average income for women is more than 90 thousand yen.)
3: 日本は OECD 諸国の中で男女賃金格差が最も大きい国の一つである。(Japan is one of the OECD countries with the largest gender pay gap.)
4: おぼえていない (I don't remember.)

Q20.2/Q13.4†
Manipulation check for the corrective information on the income gap. This question was asked only to T2 respondents.
앞 페이지의 문장에 따르면, 다음 설명 중 옳은 것은 어느 것입니까?/ 前のページの文章によると，次の説明のどれが正しいでしょうか。(According to the information on the previous page, which of the following statements is correct?)
[Korean survey]
1: 한국의 소득 격차는 여전히 작다. (Income inequality in Korea remains relatively low.)
2: 한국 상위 10%의 평균 소득이 100 만원이라고 가정할 때, 하위 10%의 평균 소득은 50 만원보다 많다. (Assuming the average income of the top 10% in Korea is 1 million won, the average income of the bottom 10% is more than 50 thousand won.)
3: 한국은 OECD 국가 중 소득격차가 가장 큰 나라 중 하나이다. (Korea is one of the OECD countries with the largest income gap.)
4: 잘 기억나지 않는다. (I don't quite remember.)
[Japanese survey]
1: 日本の所得格差は小さいままである。(Income inequality in Japan remains low.)
2: 日本の上位 10%の人々の平均所得が 10 万円だとすると，下位 10%の人々の平均所得は 5 万円よりも多い。(Assuming the average income of the top 10% in Japan is 100 thousand yen, the average income of the bottom 10% is more than 50 thousand yen.)
3: 日本は OECD 諸国の中で所得格差が最も大きい国の一つである。(Japan is one of the OECD countries with the largest income gap.)
4: おぼえていない (I don't remember.)

Q21_1–5/Q15.1_1–5
Attitude for policy interventions. The numbering of items (1–5) follows the same order as presented in the Supplementary Information.
–3: Greatly weaken/reduce
–2

–1
0: Maintain the status quo
1
2
3: Greatly strengthen/increase

Q22_1–4/Q15.3_1–4
Feeling thermometer toward men, women, low-income people, and high-income people. The numbering of items (1–4) follows the same order as presented in the Supplementary Information.

Q22_5–6/Q15.3_5–6†
Feeling thermometer toward youth (청소년/若者) and elderly (고령자/高齢者). These items were included in the same battery as Q22_1–4/Q15.3_1–4.

Q23/Q16_1†
Perceived trustworthiness of the corrective information on the gender pay gap. This question was asked only to T1 respondents.
앞에서 보신 OECD 의 남녀 임금 격차 관련 데이터를 어느 정도 신뢰하십니까?/あなたは, 先ほどお見せした男女賃金格差に関する OECD データをどの程度信用しますか。(How much do you trust the OECD data on the gender pay gap that you saw earlier?)
1: 전혀 믿지 않는다/全く信用しない (I do not trust them at all.)
2: 별로 신뢰하지 않는다/あまり信用しない (I do not trust them much)
3: 다소 신뢰한다/やや信用する (I trust them somewhat)
4: 매우 신뢰한다/とても信用する (I trust them very much)

Q25/Q16_5†
Perceived trustworthiness of the corrective information on the income gap. This question was asked only to T2 respondents.
앞에서 보신 OECD 의 소득격차 관련 데이터를 어느 정도 신뢰하십니까?/あなたは, 先ほどお見せした所得格差に関する OECD データをどの程度信用しますか。(How much do you trust the OECD data on the income gap that you saw earlier?)
1: 전혀 믿지 않는다/全く信用しない (I do not trust them at all.)
2: 별로 신뢰하지 않는다/あまり信用しない (I do not trust them much)
3: 다소 신뢰한다/やや信用する (I trust them somewhat)

4: 매우 신뢰한다/とても信用する (I trust them very much)