Codebook

Polarization but Not Populism Strengthens the Association Between Presidential Election Results and Emotions

Dahjin Kim, Taishi Muraoka, Christopher Lucas,
Jacob Montgomery and Margit Tavits

1 `PresidentialElectionsPosts.RData`

`PresidentialElectionsPosts.RData` contains post-level data used in the main analysis.

- `country`: country name.
- `electionname`: election name (country + year).
- `party`: party name.
- `party_country`: party + country.
- `party_election`: party + election name.
- `candidate`: candidate name.
- `win`: dummy indicator of election winners (0 = Lost, 1 = Won).
- `date`: post created date.
- `year`: post created year.
- `yearmonth`: post created year and month.
- `daysinceelection`: number of days since the election.
- `Xl`: pre-election time trend.
- `Xr`: post-election time trend.
- `pre`: dummy indicator of pre-election (0 = Post-election, 1 = Pre-election).

- `post`: dummy indicator of post-election (0 = Pre-election, 1 = Post-election).
- `totalreactions`: total number of reactions.
- `loveprop`: proportion of Love reactions.
- `angryprop`: proportion of Angry reactions.
- `likeprop`: proportion of Like reactions.
- `wowprop`: proportion of Wow reactions.
- `hahaprop`: proportion of Haha reactions.
- `sadprop`: proportion of Sad reactions.
- `careprop`: proportion of Care reactions.
- `populist_present`: dummy indicator of either of the top two presidential parties is a populist (i.e., populist involvement) based on Norris (2019), where a populist party is defined as a populist score greater than 7.5.
- `populist_present80`: alternative dummy for populist involvement based on Norris (2019), where a populist party is defined as a populist score greater than 8.
- `populist_present85`: alternative dummy for populist involvement based on Norris (2019), where a populist party is defined as a populist score greater than 8.5.
- `populist_present90`: alternative dummy for populist involvement based on Norris (2019), where a populist party is defined as a populist score greater than 9.
- `populist_election_average`: average populist score of the top two presidential parties based on Norris (2019).
- `populist_election_difference`: absolute difference in populist scores between the top two presidential parties based on Norris (2019).
- `populist_dummy`: dummy indicator of populist parties based on Norris (2019), where a populist party is defined as a populist score greater than 7.5.
- `populist_continuous`: continuous populist score of parties based on Norris (2019).
- `vp_populist_election_average`: average populist score of the top two presidential parties based on the V-Party (Lindberg et al. 2022).
- `polarization`: euclidean distance of the top two parties in the economic and social/cultural dimension based on Norris (2019).
- `economic_polarization`: ideological distance of the top two presidential parties in the economic dimension based on Norris (2019).

- `social_polarization`: ideological distance of the top two presidential parties in the social/cultural dimension based on Norris (2019).
- `vp_economic_polarization`: ideological distance of the top two presidential parties in the economic dimension based on the V-Party (Lindberg et al. 2022).
- `incumbentparty`: dummy indicator of incumbent parties (0 = Not incumbent, 1 = Incumbent).
- `concurrent`: dummy indicator of concurrent elections (0 = Non-concurrent, 1 = Concurrent).
- `runoff`: dummy indicator of whether the presidential elections were runoff elections or not (0 = Not runoff, 1 = Runoff).
- `semipresidential`: dummy indicator of semi-presidential systems (0 = Not semi-presidential, 1 = Semi-presidential).
- `enc_v1`: effective number of candidates.
- `v2x_libdem`: liberal democracy score based on the V-Dem (Coppedge et al. 2024).
- `marginvictory`: margin of victory.
- `marginvictory_std`: standardized margin of victory.
- `poll_predict_std`: standardized poll prediction.
- `surprise`: extent to which election results were surprising (difference between expected margin in opinion polls and the actual margin of victory).
- `nwords`: total number of words in the post.
- `positive`: number of positive words in the post.
- `negative`: number of negative words in the post.
- `sentiment`: difference in the number of positive and negative words.
- `sentiment_norm`: difference in the number of positive and negative words normalized by total number of words.

2 SurveyResponses.RData

`SurveyResponses.RData` contains survey data used in Figure 1 of the main text and Appendix E.

- `gender`: respondent gender.

- `birthyear`: respondent year of birth.
- `age`: respondent age (`birthyear` - 2022).
- `federal.state`: respondent state (numbered by alphabetical order).
- `hispanic`: dummy indicator of respondent ethnicity (0 = Not Hispanic or Latino, 1 = Hispanic or Latino).
- `race`: respondent race (1 = White, 2 = Black or African American, 3 = American Indian or Alaska Native, 4 = Asian, 5 = Native Hawaiian or Pacific islander, 6 = Other).
- `education`: respondent highest level of education (1 = Less than high school diploma, 2 = High school degree or equivalent, 3 = Some college, 4 = Bachelor's degree, 5 = Master's degree, 6 = Doctorate, 7 = Other).
- `education_text`: Other specified.
- `employment`: respondent employment status (1 = Employed full-time, 2 = Employed part-time, 3 = Unemployed (currently looking), 4 = Unemployed (not currently looking), 5 = Student, 6 = Retired, 7 = Self-employed).
- `income`: respondent annual household income (1 = < $10k, 2 to 9 = $5k increment, 10 to 14 = $10k increment, 15 to 17 = $25k increment, 18 = $175k - $249k, 19 = >$250k).
- `attention1`: first attention screener (all answers should be 3,5).
- {`emotion`}`_pre`: PANAS battery before the treatment (1 = Very slightly or not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Moderately, 4 = Quite a bit, 5 = Extremely).
- `voted2016`: dummy indicator of voting in the 2016 US presidential election (0 = Didn't vote, 1 = Voted).
- `votedfor`: candidate voted by respondent (1 = Trump, 2 = Clinton, 3 = Other).
- `votedfor_text`: Other specified.
- `dem`: dummy indicator of respondent partisanship (0 = Republican, 1 = Democrat).
- `polscale`: respondent political ideology (1 = Extremely liberal, 2 = Liberal, 3 = Slightly liberal, 4 = Moderate, 5 = Slightly conservative, 6 = Conservative, 7 = Extremely conservative).
- `polscale_forced`: ideology label chosen by moderates (1 = Liberal, 2 = Conservative).
- `attention2`: second attention screener (all answers should be 5,11).
- `reinforce_pol`: treatment reinforcement for the polarization treatment.

- `reinforce_pop`: treatment reinforcement for the populism treatment.
- `{emotion}_post`: PANAS battery after the treatment (1 = Very slightly or not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Moderately, 4 = Quite a bit, 5 = Extremely).
- `reaction_choice`: respondent choice of Facebook reactions (1 = Like, 2 = Love, 3 = Care, 4 = Haha, 5 = Wow, 6 = Sad, 7 = Angry).
- `manipulation`: treatment manipulation check (Q. Which of the following statements best describe the key feature of the 2016 US presidential election? 1 = Anti-establishment sentiments were at all time high, 2 = Political polarization was at all time high, 3 = Other).
- `manipulation_text`: Other specified.
- `pop`: dummy indicator of treatment assignment (0 = Polarization treatment, 1 = Populism treatment).

3 PresidentialElections.RData

`PresidentialElections.RData` contains data on the results of 57 presidential elections at the level of parties/candidates. This dataset is used in Figure B.1 of Appendix B.

- `pcountry`: country name.
- `electionyear`: year of the election.
- `wiki`: link to the Wikipedia page of the election.
- `ifes`: link to the IFES Election Guide's election page.
- `source`: link to raw data sources of the election (e.g., election commission webpage).
- `candidate`: candidate name.
- `president_party`: party name.
- `date_round1`: date of the first round.
- `vote_round1`: number of votes in the first round by candidate.
- `validvote_round1`: total number of valid votes in the first round.
- `date_round2`: date of the second round.
- `vote_round2`: number of votes in the second round by candidate.
- `validvote_round2`: total number of valid votes in the second round.

- `date_round3`: date of the third round.
- `vote_round3`: number of votes in the third round by candidate.
- `validvote_round3`: total number of valid votes in the third round.

4 EmotionDifferentElectionsComparison.RData

`EmotionDifferentElectionsComparison.RData` contains two post-level datasets. The first one is `presidential_toptwo`, which includes post-level data of the top two parties in presidential elections during nonconcurrent presidential and legislative elections. This dataset is used in panel A of Table S.1, Appendix S. The second one is `presidential_legislative_toptwo`, which includes post-level data of the top two parties in presidential elections and the top two parties in legislative elections. This dataset is used in panel B of Table S.1, Appendix S.

- `election`: election name (country name + election year + election type).
- `country`: country name.
- `electionyear`: year of the election.
- `electiontype`: type of the election (Presidential vs. Legislative).
- `datesinceelection`: number of days since the election.
- `party_country`: party name + country name.
- `loveprop`: proportion of Love reactions.
- `angryprop`: proportion of Angry reactions.
- `post`: dummy for post-election (0 = Pre-election, 1 = Post-election).
- `love_country_mean`: average proportion of Love reactions at the country level.
- `loveprop_demean`: proportion of Love reactions demeaned by the average proportion of Love reactions at the country level.
- `angry_country_mean`: average proportion of Angry reactions at the country level.
- `angryprop_demean`: proportion of Angry reactions demeaned by the average proportion of Angry reactions at the country level.

5 PresidentialCountries.RData

`PresidentialCountries.RData` contains system-level data of 80 countries. `gdp`, `gdppc`, `electoral_democracy`, and `liberal_democracy` are based on the V-Dem (Coppedge et al. 2024). `economic_variance`, `social_variance`, and `average_populism` are based on the Global Party Survey (Norris 2019). This dataset is used in Table S.2, Appendix S.

- `country`: country name.
- `system`: political system of the country (Directly elected presidential system vs. Other).
- `gdp`: average GDP between 2016 and 2021.
- `gdppc`: average GDP per capita between 2016 and 2021.
- `electoral_democracy`: average electoral democracy score between 2016 and 2021.
- `liberal_democracy`: average liberal democracy score between 2016 and 2021.
- `economic_variance`: variance of parties' economic left-right ideologies.
- `social_variance`: variance of parties' social/cultural left-right ideologies.
- `average_populism`: average populist score of parties.
- `average_total`: average number of reactions per post.
- `average_love`: average proportion of Love reactions per post.
- `average_angry`: average proportion of Angry reactions per post.

References

Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Cecilia Borella, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Haakon Fox, Linnea Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Joshua Krusell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt. 2024. "V-Dem Country-Year Dataset v14.". Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds24.

Lindberg, Staffan I, Nils Düpont, Masaaki Higashijima, Yaman Berker Kavasoglu, Kyle L Marquardt, Michael Bernhard, Holger Döring, Allen Hicken, Melis Laebens, Juraj Medzihorsky, Anja Neundorf, Ora John Reuter, Saskia Ruth-Lovell, Keith R Weghorst, Nina Wiesehomeier, Joseph Wright, Nazifa Alizada, Paul Bederke, Lisa Gastaldi, Sandra Grahn, Garry Hindle, Nina Ilchenko, Johannes von Römer, Steven Wilson, Daniel Pemstein and

Seim Brigitte. 2022. Varieties of Party Identity and Organization (V-Party) Dataset v2. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project. https://doi.org/10.23696/vpartydsv2.

Norris, Pippa. 2019. The Global Party Survey, 2019. V1.0. https://www.GlobalPartySurvey.org.