Structure of the data used for the paper "Does uncertainty affect non-response to the European Central Bank's Survey of Professional Forecasters?", by Víctor López-Pérez.

The data can be found in the Excel file dataset_Victor_Lopez-Perez_uncertainty_response_ECB-SPF_Economics.xlsx

This file has 12 spreadsheets:

1. "**Individual response dummies**": This sheet includes the 12 dummy variables of response for each forecaster.

- The column "Forecaster" includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.
- The column "Period" includes the survey-round identification number, from 1 (=1999 Q1) to 67 (=2015 Q3).
- The column "inf1yap" is a dummy variable. It takes a value of 1 when the forecaster submitted a point forecast of inflation one year ahead. It takes a value of 0 when the forecaster did not submit a point forecast of inflation one year ahead. Empty cells indicate that either the forecaster was probably not invited to participate in the survey yet or the participant could had left the panel of participants in the survey.
- The column "inf1yad" is the same for density forecasts of inflation one year ahead.
- The column "inf2yap" is the same for point forecasts of inflation two years ahead.
- The column "inf2yad" is the same for density forecasts of inflation two years ahead.
- The column "gdp1yap" is the same for point forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "gdp1yad" is the same for density forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "gdp2yap" is the same for point forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column "gdp2yad" is the same for density forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column "une1yap" is the same for point forecasts of unemployment one year ahead.
- The column "une1yad" is the same for density forecasts of unemployment one year ahead.
- The column "une2yap" is the same for point forecasts of unemployment two years ahead.
- The column "une2yad" is the same for density forecasts of unemployment two years ahead.

2. "**Aggregate response rates**". This sheet includes quarterly time series of the aggregate response rates for point and density forecasts of inflation, GDP growth and unemployment for the next calendar year, one year ahead and two years ahead. The series start in 1999 Q1 and end in 2015 Q3.

3. "**Aggregate response rates SA**". This sheet includes the seasonally-adjusted time series of the aggregate response rates for forecasts of inflation, GDP growth and unemployment one and two years ahead.

- The column "GDP1YAPRR_SA" is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for point forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "GDP1YADRR_SA" is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for density forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "GDP2YAPRR_SA" is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for point forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column "GDP2YADRR_SA" is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for density forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column "INF1YAPRR_SA" is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for point forecasts of inflation one year ahead.

- The column “INF1YADRR_SA” is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for density forecasts of inflation one year ahead.
- The column “INF2YAPRR_SA” is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for point forecasts of inflation two years ahead.
- The column “INF2YADRR_SA” is the seasonally-adjusted aggregate response rate for density forecasts of inflation two years ahead.

4. “**Individual Gini indices**”. This sheet includes the Gini indices of the individual density forecasts submitted by the panellists.

- The column “Forecaster” includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.
- The column “Period” includes the survey-round identification number, from 1 (=1999 Q1) to 67 (=2015 Q3).
- The column “inf1yaiu” is the Gini index of each individual density forecast of inflation one year ahead multiplied by -1. If the cell is empty, either the forecaster did not submit a density forecast of inflation one year ahead or the density was excluded from the analysis because it had too much probability in an open-ended interval.
- The column “inf2yaiu” is the same for density forecasts of inflation two years ahead.
- The column “gdp1yaiu” is the same for density forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column “gdp2yaiu” is the same for density forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column “une1yaiu” is the same for density forecasts of unemployment one year ahead.
- The column “une2yaiu” is the same for density forecasts of unemployment two years ahead.

5. “**Aggregate Gini indices**”. This sheet includes the aggregate Gini indices of uncertianty for each variable surveyed in the ECB’s SPF. These are the series that are shown on Figure 5 of the paper. All these series are normalised to be 1 in 1999 Q1.

- The column “inf1yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of inflation one year ahead.
- The column “inf2yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of inflation two years ahead.
- The column “gdp1yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column “gdp2yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.
- The column “une1yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of unemployment one year ahead.
- The column “une2yaau” is the aggregate Gini index of uncertainty computed from density forecasts of unemployment two years ahead.

6. “**Number of days to reply**”. This sheet includes a time series of the number of days given to SPF panellists to submit their forecasts to the ECB in each survey round.

7. “**Standardised VSTOXX indices**”. This sheet includes two standardised subíndices of the VSTOXX, the 12-month VSTOXX and the 24-month VSTOXX.

- The column “12-month VSTOXX” is the average value of the daily 12-month VSTOXX index during the three months before the day when the forecasters received the SPF questionnaire from the ECB. For instance, if in the 1999 Q2 round the ECB sent the questionnaires out on 16 April, the value of this series in 1992 Q2 is the average value of the daily 12-month VSTOXX index from 16 January to 15 April. Note that this is not the

series shown on Figure 7, which is an average computed from daily data over each quarter of the year.
- The column "24-month VSTOXX" is the same for the 24-month VSTOXX index.

8. "**Quarterly dummy variables**". This sheet includes 4 quarterly dummy variables.

- The column "dummyQX" (with X = 1, 2, 3 or 4) is a dummy variable that is equal to 1 in the Xth quarter of the year and 0 otherwise.

9. "**Point forecasts of GDP growth**". This sheet includes point forecasts of GDP growth by each forecaster.

- The column "Forecaster" includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.
- The column "Period" includes the survey-round identification number, from 1 (=1999 Q1) to 67 (=2015 Q3).
- The column "gdp1yapf" includes the point forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead by each forecaster.
- The column "gdp2yapf" includes the point forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead by each forecaster.

10. "**Combined response dummies**". This sheet includes two dummies that take a value of 1 when a forecaster submits both a point and a density forecast of GDP growth and 0 otherwise.

- The column "Forecaster" includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.
- The column "Period" includes the survey-round identification number, from 1 (=1999 Q1) to 67 (=2015 Q3).
- The column "sgdp1ya" includes a dummy variable which is equal to 1 if the forecaster submitted both a point and a density forecast of GDP growth one year ahead and 0 otherwise. Empty cells indicate that either the forecaster was probably not invited to participate in the survey yet or the participant could had left the panel of participants in the survey.
- The column "sgdp2ya" includes a dummy variable which is equal to 1 if the forecaster submitted both a point and a density forecast of GDP growth two years ahead and 0 otherwise. Empty cells indicate that either the forecaster was probably not invited to participate in the survey yet or the participant could had left the panel of participants in the survey.

11. "**Average subjective uncertainty**". This sheet includes, for each forecaster, the average over time of his/her individual Gini indices of uncertainty. These are used in the paper to compute the Mundlak-type individual effects.

- The column "Forecaster" includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.
- The column "gdp1yaaiu" includes, for each forecaster, the average from 1999 Q1 to 2015 Q3 of the individual Gini indices of uncertainty computed from his/her density forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "gdp2yaaiu" includes, for each forecaster, the average from 1999 Q1 to 2015 Q3 of the individual Gini indices of uncertainty computed from his/her density forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.

12. "**Individual inverse Mills ratios**". This sheet includes the auxiliary regressors described in equation (10) of the paper.

- The column "Forecaster" includes the forecaster identification number, from 1 to 116.

- The column "Period" includes the survey-round identification number, from 1 (=1999 Q1) to 67 (=2015 Q3).
- The column "IMRgdp1ya_X" (with X = 1, 2, …, 67) includes the variable $w_{iX}$ in equation (10) for the model with forecasts of GDP growth one year ahead.
- The column "IMRgdp2ya_X" (with X = 1, 2, …, 67) includes the variable $w_{iX}$ in equation (10) for the model with forecasts of GDP growth two years ahead.