Codebook for Crisis Management and Territorial Preferences: Experimental Evidence from the Pandemic

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The table below describes all the variables used to reproduce the results of the paper based on the datasets **comparativedatabasecomplete.dta** and **longitudinaldatabasecomplete.dta**

Variable	Description
	Respondents' identifiers
id_pool	Unique respondent identifier
country	Respondent's country
id	Respondent's country numeric id
reca3, C3AUTLAND, C2BRSTATE, PROV, REG, C3GERLAND, C3ITREG20, C3NZREG16, C2PLREG16, MKTSP_CCAA, C2SEREG25, C3UKREG1, a3	Respondent's region
region	Respondent's region numeric id
wave	1=July, 2=December
	Sociodemographic variables
sex	Dummy variable equals 1 if the respondent is a female.
age	Continuous variable with respondent's age.
unemployed	Dummy variable equals 1 if the respondent is unemployed.
covid_experience	Ordinal variable (0-4) accounting for respondent's exposure to the pandemic (0=no exposure, 1=someone among respondent's friends and acquaintances had it, 2=a family member, 3=someone in respondent's household had it, 4=respondent had it).
ideology	Continuous variable with respondent's ideology (0-10, where 0=extreme left and 10=extreme right).
vote_incumbent	Dummy variable equals 1 if the respondent is a voter of the incumbent party.
national_attachment	Continuous variable with respondent's national attachment (0-10, where 0=not at all attached and 10=extremely attached).
regional_attachment	Continuous variable with respondent's regional attachment (0-10, where 0=not at all attached and 10=extremely attached).
attachment	Continuous variable accounting for national_attachment - regional attachment [-10,10]
scientists	Continuous variable on respondent's opinion on the likelihood of scientists hiding information (0-10, where 0=not at all likely and 10=extremely likely).
satis1	Ordinal variable (0-3) on respondent's satisfaction with central government's handling of the pandemic (0=not at all satisfied, 3=completely satisfied).
satis2	Ordinal variable (0-3) on respondent's satisfaction with regional government's handling of the pandemic (0=not at all satisfied, 3=completely satisfied).
perceived_performance	Continuous variable accounting for satis1 - satis2 [-3,3]
economic_severity	Ordinal variable on respondent's opinion on the economic consequences of the pandemic in their countries today (1-5, where 1=not at all serious and 5=very serious).
sanitary_severity	Ordinal variable on respondent's opinion on the sanitary consequences of the pandemic in their countries today (1-5, where 1=not at all serious and 5=very serious).
populist	Dummy variable equals 1 if the respondent is a voter of a populist party.
	Contextual variables
RAI	Regional Authority Index (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2021)
health_dec	OECD's country level of healthcare decentralization (0-2, 0=low decentralization, 1=medium decentralization, 2=high decentralization)
regional_deaths	Total number of deaths in respondent's region on the first day of the fieldwork in each country.
regional_population	OECD's regional level population in the year of reference
deathsper	Regional deaths per 100,000 on the first day of the fieldwork in each country (regional_deaths/regional_population)*100,000
country_deathsper_mean	Country average deaths per 100,000 on the first day of the fieldwork in each country.
death_deviation	Regional level death deviation on the first day of the fieldwork in each country (deathsper-country_deathsper_mean).
national_ppi	COVID-19 Protective Policy Index (PPI) project (Shvetsova et al. 2022).
regional_ppi	COVID-19 Protective Policy Index (PPI) project (Shvetsova et al. 2022).
total_ppi	COVID-19 Protective Policy Index (PPI) project (Shvetsova et al. 2022).
ppi_c_1	COVID-19 Protective Policy Index (PPI) project (Shvetsova et al. 2022).
ppi_c_2	COVID-19 Protective Policy Index (PPI) project (Shvetsova et al. 2022).
	Treatment variables
EXPERIMENT_1	Dummy variable equals 1 if treated with WHO's vignette.
EXPERIMENT_2	Dummy variable equals 1 if treated with OECD's vignette.
	Outcome variable
distribution	Continuous variable with respondent's preference for vertical authority distribution (0-10, where 0=stronger regional governments, 5=statu quo, 10=stronger central government).