Codebook
"Does Economic Inequality Drive Voters' Disagreement about Party Placement?"

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1 `CSES_All_Merged.RData`

`CSES_All_Merged.RData` contains data used in the main text. The unit of analysis is respondent i assessing party p in survey s.

- `individual_id`: CSES respondent ID.
- `country`: country name.
- `wave`: CSES wave.
- `year`: year of survey s.
- `income`: income category of the respondent.
  - 1: Lowest household income quintile
  - 2: Second household income quintile
  - 3: Third household income quintile
  - 4: Fourth household income quintile
  - 5: Highest household income quintile
  - NA: Missing
- `education`: education level of the respondent.
  - 1: None
  - 2: Incomplete primary
  - 3: Primary completed
  - 4: Incomplete secondary
  - 5: Secondary completed

  - 6: Post-secondary trade/vocational school
  - 7: University undergraduate degree incomplete
  - 8: University undergraduate degree complete
  - NA: Missing

- `age`: age of the respondent.
- `gender`: gender of the respondent.
  - 0: Male
  - 1: Female
  - NA: Missing
- `ideology`: ideological (left-right) self placement of the respondent.
- `perceive_position`: the respondent's perceived ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s.
- `party`: party ID in the CSES.
- `swiid_gini`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID).
- `lis_gini.const`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). If the value in time t is missing, the value in time $t-1$ is imputed.
- `lis_gini.linear`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Missing values are filled with linear imputation.
- `quintile`: whether `income` is based on income quintile or not in survey s.
  - 0: Not quintile
  - 1: Quintile
- `polity`: level of democracy in survey s.
- `gdpcapita`: GDP per capita in survey s.
- `population`: population size in survey s.
- `enpp`: effective number of parties in survey s.
- `ethnic_frac`: ethnic fractionalization of the country based on Fearon (2003).
- `party_name`: name of party p.
- `party_id`: unique ID for party p. The same party in different surveys receive the same `party_id`.

- `position`: ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s assessed by CSES experts.
- `family`: party family of party p in survey s based on the CSES.
  - 1: Ecology parties
  - 2: Communist parties
  - 3: Socialist parties
  - 4: Social democratic parties
  - 5: Left liberal parties
  - 6: liberal parties
  - 7: Right liberal parties
  - 8: Christian democratic parties
  - 9: Conservative parties
  - 10: National parties
  - 11: Agrarian parties
  - 12: Ethnic parties
  - 13: Regional parties
  - 14: Religious parties
  - 15: Independent parties
  - NA: Missing
- `voteshare`: vote share of party p in survey s.
- `ch_position_gen`: general ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey.
- `ch_position_econ`: ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s in the economic domain based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey.

2 coef.sub.all.xlsx

`coef.sub.all.xlsx` contains data used in the supplemental information (Appendix E and J). The unit of analysis is party p in survey s (N = 720).

- `country`: country name.
- `year`: year of survey s.
- `wave`: CSES wave.

- `swiid_gini`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID).
- `lis_gini.const`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). If the value in time t is missing, the value in time $t-1$ is imputed.
- `lis_gini.linear`: level of inequality in survey s based on the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Missing values are filled with linear imputation.
- `quintile`: whether `income` is based on income quintile or not in survey s.
- `polity`: level of democracy in survey s.
- `age`: age of democracy in survey s.
- `gdpcapita`: GDP per capita in survey s.
- `population`: population size in survey s.
- `enpp`: effective number of parties in survey s.
- `ethnic_frac`: ethnic fractionalization of the country based on Fearon (2003).
- `party`: party ID in the CSES.
- `party_name`: name of party p.
- `party_id`: unique ID for party p. The same party in different surveys receive the same `party_id`.
- `position`: ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s assessed by CSES experts.
- `family`: party family of party p in survey s based on the CSES.
  - 1: Ecology parties
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  - 7: Right liberal parties
  - 8: Christian democratic parties
  - 9: Conservative parties
  - 10: National parties
  - 11: Agrarian parties

  - 12: Ethnic parties
  - 13: Regional parties
  - 14: Religious parties
  - 15: Independent parties
  - NA: Missing

- `voteshare`: vote share of party p in survey s.
- `ch_position_gen`: general ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey.
- `ch_position_econ`: ideological (left-right) position of party p in survey s in the economic domain based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey.
- `b1`: estimated coefficient on the bottom income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s. See Appendix E.
- `b2`: estimated coefficient on the second-bottom income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s. See Appendix E.
- `b4`: estimated coefficient on the second-top income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s. See Appendix E.
- `b5`: estimated coefficient on the top income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s. See Appendix E.
- `cyw`: `country` + `year` + `wave`.
- `pos.var`: variance of income group coefficient (variance of `b1`, `b2`, `b4`, and `b5`).
- `pos.dist`: absolute difference in rich and poor coefficients (absolute difference between `b1` and `b5`).
- `cywp`: `country` + `year` + `wave` + `party_id`.
- `b1_mi`: estimated coefficient on the bottom income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s after missing values at the respondent level are imputed using multiple imputation.
- `b2_mi`: estimated coefficient on the second-bottom income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s after missing values at the respondent level are imputed using multiple imputation.
- `b4_mi`: estimated coefficient on the second-top income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s after missing values at the respondent level are imputed using multiple imputation.

- `b5_mi`: estimated coefficient on the top income group's perceptual deviation from the middle income group for party p in survey s after missing values at the respondent level are imputed using multiple imputation.
- `pos.var_mi`: variance of `b1_mi`, `b2_mi`, `b4_mi`, and `b5_mi`.
- `pos.dist_mi`: absolute difference between `b1_mi` and `b5_mi`.
- `perform_var_next`: variance in perceived government performance across different income groups. See Appendix J.

References

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