Dataset Codebook for
Affluence and Influence in a Social Democracy

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Variable name	Variable description
case_id	Case identifier
question	Question text from the original survey (in Norwegian)
year	The calendar year in which the survey item was fielded
org_dataset_name	Name of the original survey that the survey item was part of
org_varname	Name of the original variable for the survey item
switcher	A dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the survey item answer scale was reversed, else 0
policy	Short description of the policy proposal asked about in the survey item (in English)
topic_specific	Fine-grained thematic categorization of the policy proposal
topic	General thematic categorization of the policy proposal
outcome	Policy outcome. Coded 1 if the policy proposal was adopted within a 4 year window (to the date) after the question was fielded; coded 0.5 if the policy was "half-adopted" (see Appendix); else 0.
constitutional_change	A dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the policy proposal would require a constitutional change to be adopted, else 0.
academic_survey	A dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the survey item came from an academically run survey; else 0.
grad	A dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the policy proposal is an incremental change (e.g. increase the military budget).

all	Overall share of respondents who supported the policy proposal
share_dk	Share of respondents who answered the "Don't know" option. If there was no such option for the survey question, the value is missing.
inc_p90; inc_p70; inc_p50; inc_p30; inc_p10.	The imputed share of respondents at the X^{th} income percentile who supported the policy proposal
edu_p90; edu_p50; edu_p10.	The imputed share of respondents at the X^{th} education percentile who supported the policy proposal
diff_inc90_inc10	Absolute difference between the imputed support of the 90^{th} and 10^{th} income percentile
diff_inc90_inc50	Absolute difference between the imputed support of the 90^{th} and 50^{th} income percentile
inc90_minus_inc50	(Imputed support of the 90^{th} income percentile) minus (Imputed support of the 50^{th} income percentile)
inc90_minus_inc10	(Imputed support of the 90^{th} income percentile) minus (Imputed support of the 10^{th} income percentile)
diff_edu90_edu10	Absolute difference between the imputed support of the 90^{th} and 10^{th} education percentile
diff_edu90_edu50	Absolute difference between the imputed support of the 90^{th} and 50^{th} education percentile
pred_i90e90; pred_i70e90; pred_i50e90; pred_i10e90; pred_i90e50; pred_i70e50; pred_i50e50; pred_i10e50; pred_i90e10; pred_i70e10; pred_i50e10; pred_i10e10	The imputed share of respondents at income percentile *i* and education percentile *e* who supported the policy proposal
men	Share of men respondents who supported the policy proposals
women	Share of women respondents who supported the policy proposals
diff_men_women	Absolute difference between the support of men and the support of women
…_FAV	Number of respondents in the indicated category of the indicated variable of the original survey who supported the policy proposal. Missing values reflect the fact that surveys differ in how many categories they use for the income and education variable.

…_OPP	Number of respondents in the indicated category of the indicated variable of the original survey who opposed the policy proposal. Missing values reflect the fact that surveys differ in how many categories they use for the income and education variable.
…_DK	Number of respondents in the indicated category of the indicated variable of the original survey who answered “don’t know” (or equivalents) when asked about the policy proposal. Missing values reflect the fact that surveys differ in how many categories they use for the income and education variable, and the fact that many surveys do not have a “don’t know” option.