Codebook for Respondent-Party-Level Replication Data to "How partisan affect shapes citizens' perception of the political world"

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Note: for more information on our coding of variables, please see the main text and supplementary information. For more information on the CSES, including question wordings and the coding of parties to identifers A–I, please see `https://cses.org/data-download/cses-module-3-2006-2011-2/`.[1]

C1004
(CSES generated) Election identifier.

C1005
(CSES generated) Respondent identifier.

CSES_country
Country identifier. Based on CSES item C1004.

unique_party
Party identifier that is constant across elections for parties from countries with multiple elections in the CSES data. Created with information from CSES party appendix.

PartyElec_id
Party-Election identifier. Different from **unique_party** because it varies across elections for parties from countries with multiple elections in the CSES data. Based on CSES item C1004 and information from CSES party appendix.

extreme_place
Measure of extreme perception. Calculated as $|X_{ip} - 5|$ where X_{ip} is respondent i's placement of party p in CSES items C3011_A through C3011_I.

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[1]Accessed on October 9, 2019

Party.Like.Dislike
Respondent's affective evaluation of party in given respondent-party dyad. Based on CSES item C3009_(A–I).

extreme_self
Distance of self left-right placement from 5 on 0 to 10 scale. Based on CSES item C3013.

extreme_party
Measure of a party's ideological extremity. Calculated as $|\overline{X}_p - 5|$ where $\overline{X}_p$ is the median placement of party p. Based on CSES item C3011_(A–I).

age Respondent age. Based on CSES item C2001.

female
Respondent gender. Based on CSES item C2002.

education
Respondent education. Based on CSES item C2003.

knowledge
Sum of correct responses to three factual knowledge items. Based on CSES items C3036_1, C3036_2, and C3036_3. Not asked for Slovenia (2008), Turkey (2011), and Uruguay (2009); only two items asked for Chile (2009).

RPV
Indicator for whether a respondent reported voting for the party in the current respondent-party dyad in the election covered by the CSES. Based on CSES item C3023. Note: in some elections, respondents could vote for multiple parties, and hence, this variable can take on values of 1 for multiple parties for a single respondent. Not measured in all elections; see CSES materials for details.

PPV
Indicator for whether a respondent reported considering voting for the party in the current respondent-party dyad in the election covered by the CSES. Based on CSES items C3022 and C3028. Can take on the value of 1 for multiple parties per respondent. Not measured in all elections; see CSES materials for details.

NPV
Indicator for whether a respondent reported that he/she would never vote for the party in the current respondent-party dyad. Based on CSES items C3030. Can take on the value of 1 for multiple parties per respondent. Not measured in all elections; see CSES materials for details.

mcp1
Indicator for whether a respondent mentioned the party in the current respondent-party dyad when asked which party he/she thought was the most competent. Based on CSES item C3003_1.

extreme_party_CMP1

Absolute value of *RILE* scores from party manifestos (Volkens et al. 2013) calculated using the method proposed by Lowe et al. (2011). See SI p.6 for details. We use the manifesto categories from Table 3 for *Left-Right: CMP "Rile"* from Lowe et al. (2011) for our measure. Manifesto scores are not available for all parties in the CSES data.

extreme_party_CHES1

Distance of left-right scores from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES; Bakker et al. 2015) from 5. Constructed using the variable **lrgen** from the CHES data. CHES scores are not available for all parties in the CSES data.

PLD_(0–10)

Binary indicators for possible values of **Party.Like.Dislike**. Based on CSES items C3011_(A–I).

PLD_abs

Calculated as |**Party.Like.Dislike**−5|. Based on CSES items C3011_(A–I).

advanced

Binary indicator for elections in Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Western Europe, and the United States.

enep_CSES

Effective number of electoral parties, calculated according to the formula $1/\sum v_p^2$ where v_p is the vote share received by party p, summing over all P parties in a given election. Vote share data taken from CSES items C5001 (lower house elections) and C5005 (presidential elections).

votes_LH

Vote share received by the party in a respondent-party dyad in the election covered by the CSES. Based on CSES items C5001 (lower house elections) and C5005 (presidential elections).

extreme_by_side

Measures how close a respondent places a party to the end point of the left-right scale nearest that respondent's left-right self-placement. For respondents on the left, i.e. with self placements from 0 to 4, this is distance of a placement from 0; for respondents on the right (self-placements of 6 and above), this is the distance of a placement from 10. This variable is not measured for respondents placing themselves at 5, the left-right midpoint. Based on CSES items C3013 (respondent self-placement) and C3011 (respondent party placements).

extreme_party_by_side

Same as **extreme_by_side** except using parties' median left-right placements instead of a respondent's left-right placement of a party. Based on CSES items C3013 and C3011.