Social mobilisation in partisan spaces

Codebook

General points

- Variable names are **all lowercase** and **separated by underscores**, e.g. `treatment_assign_5cat`
- Variable levels, a.k.a. value labels, are all lowercase for created variables. This also applies to acronyms, e.g. voter identification variables have levels “labour”, “conservative”, “ukip”, etc.

Variables in the replication data file

Name	Description	Comment	Levels
`person_id`	Unique individual identifier.	This identifier is unique in the dataset, i.e. there are no two rows with the same id. (Secure hash encoded as a base-16 character vector for maximum portability.)	–
`hh_id`	Unique ID for households.	Unique household identifier	–
`addr_id`	Unique ID for addresses.	Generated from the full address line.	–
`addr_hh_id`	Combination of `hh_id` and `addr_id` .	This is variable is used instead of `hh_id` to identify households. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for an overview and the reasoning behind this coding.	–
`addr_hh_size`	Number of individuals in `addr_hh_id` .	Counts the number of individuals who share a `addr_hh_id` .	1, …
`ward`	Ward the individual/address belongs to.	Contains the 9 wards included in the experiment (anonymised).	A, …, I
`street`	Street part of the address (secure hash).	This the level of the treatment assignment.	–
`gender`	Gender of the individual.	Unidentified is coded as “U”.	M, F, U
`treatment_assign_3cat`	Random treatment allocation expanded from random assignment at the street level.	This variable encodes treatment allocation in the original experiment (5 groups).	control, crime, nhs
`treatment_deliver_3cat`	Treatment allocation taken from the information available when delivering the leaflet.	This variable encodes the information which Labour used when they attempted to deliver leaflets.	control, crime, nhs
`delivery_success`	Indicator for whether the attempt to deliver a leaflet was successful.	Was Labour’s attempt to deliver the leaflet specified in `treatment_deliver` successful? 0 means “no”, 1 means “yes”.	0, 1

Name	Description	Comment	Levels
`latest_voter_id`	Latest voter identification.	Taken from Labour's database.	against, bnp, conservative, don't know, green, independent, labour, liberal democrat, non voter, other party, plaid cymru, respect/soc lab, snp, uk independence, won't say
`marked_register_2013_raw`	Raw (non-recoded) person voted in the 2013.	Taken from vote registry data in Labour's database.	Voted, Did Not Vote
`marked_register_2014_raw`	Raw (non-recoded) person voted in the 2014.	Added from validated turnout information in 2014.	Voted, Did Not Vote
`no_contact`	Indicator for individuals with missing contact information or stated no contact preferences.	This variable represents a sample restriction for the original experiment. Values 0 were included in the experiment, values 1 were excluded from the experiment.	0, 1
`postal`	Indicator for individuals listed as postal voters.	This is a sample restriction in the original experiment. Values 0 (not postal voters) were included in the experiment, values 1 (postal voters) were excluded from the experiment.	0, 1
`partisanship`	Indicator for individuals which were excluded from the experiment because of party identification.	This is a sample restriction in the original experiment. Values 1 (partisans with a specific voter identification) were excluded from the experiment, values 0 were included	0, 1
`unable_to_vote`	Indicator for an individual's franchise (eligibility to vote) in 2014.	This is **not** a sample restriction but the individuals with a value of 1 (not eligible to vote) are handled separately in the analysis.	TRUE, FALSE
`match_top1_all_dist`	(Average) distance in metres to closest household. Averaged over closest households if there are ties.	Single closest match (averaged if there are more than one).	– (metres)
`match_top1_all_rival`	(Average) rival party share as a fraction of party supporters among matched household(s).	Single closest match (averaged if there are more than one) computed as the weighted average of `addr_hh_rival_share` with weights `addr_hh_rival_nobs` over matched closest household(s).	0, …, 1
`match_top1_all_within`	Was the closest matched household(s) at the same address?	Indicator for whether the closest household(s) is in the same address/building. Please see Data Documentation for details.	0, 1
`match_top1_all_n_obs`	Number of individuals in the closest experimental household(s).	Sum over individuals in closest household(s).	1, …
`match_top1_all_n_hh`	Number of household(s) identified as the closest experiment hosueholds.	Number of households identified as closest.	1, …

Variables created in replication code

These variables are created from the variables in the provided replication data file (`data_raw.rds`) and the code in R script `1_recode.R` . Please see this R script in addition to the overview here for the code as well as explanations of the different recoding steps.

Name	Description	Comment	Levels
`treatment_assign`	Simplification of the original treatment assignment in the experiment (5 groups) to treated and control.	Created around line 63.	control, treated
`treatment_deliver`	Simplification of the original treatment implementation in the experiment (5 groups) to treated and control.	Simplified variable of the treatment allocation which Labour used when they attempted to deliver leaflets. Created around line 76.	control, treated
`experiment_sample_individual`	Individual-level variable designating whether an individual would have been included in the experiment according to the implementation restrictions.	This variable combines the three restrictions for missing/stated (no) contact (`no_contact`), postal voters (`postal_voter`), and selected partisans (`partisanship`) to create a variable for individuals who would have been included (“direct”) or excluded (“indirect”) from the experiment. Created around line 23.	direct, indirect
`experiment_sample`	Splits the sample into individuals who were included in (“direct”) or excluded from (“indirect”) the experiment.	This variable corrects `experiment_sample_individual` to represent the actual implementation. The leaflet was distributed at the household (address) level. So, even individuals who would have been excluded from the experiment on the individual level were exposed to a leaflet (treatment) if they lived in a household in which at least one person was treated. Created around line 32. Please see the comment there for a more detailed explanation.	direct, indirect
`treated_direct`	Indicator variable for individuals who were in the experiment (“direct”).	Indicator for `experiment_sample == "direct"`	0, 1
`marked_register_2013` , `marked_register_2014`	Indicator variable for whether the person voted in the given year.	Recoded with “Voted” → 1 and “Did Not Vote” → 0 from `marked_register_2013_raw` and `marked_register_2014_raw` in `1_recoding.R` around line 76.	0, 1, NA
`marked_register_2013_nomiss` , `marked_register_2014_nomiss`	Indicator variable for whether the person voted in the given year with missings replaced by 0.	As `marked_register_2013` and `marked_register_2014` but with missing values (NA) replaced by 0. Created in `1_recoding.R` around line 79.	0, 1
`latest_voter_id_labour`	Indicator for voter identification with Labour.	Recoded from `lastest_voter_id` in `1_recoding.R` around line 94. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for recoding table.	0, 1
`latest_voter_id_conservative`	Indicator for voter identification with Conservatives.	Recoded from `lastest_voter_id` with “conservative” → 1 in `1_recoding.R` around line 94. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for detailed information.	0, 1
`latest_voter_id_rivalparty`	Indicator for voter identification with other parties.	Recoded from `lastest_voter_id` with “bnp” → 1, “green” → 1, “liberal democrat” → 1, “plaid cymru” → 1, “respect/soc lab” → 1, “snp” → 1, “uk independence” → 1, “against” → 1, “other party” → 1 in `1_recoding.R` around line 100. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for detailed information.	0, 1
`latest_voter_id_nonvoter`	Indicator for voter identification as non-voter.	Recoded from `lastest_voter_id` with “non voter” → 1 in `1_recoding.R` around line 105. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for detailed information.	0, 1
`latest_voter_id_other`	Indicator for voter identification which is not specified.	Recoded from `lastest_voter_id` with “independent” → 1, “won’t say” → 1, “don’t know” → 1 in `1_recoding.R` around line 108. See `Data_Documentation.pdf` for detailed information.	0, 1

Name	Description	Comment	Levels
latest_voter_id_observed	Indicator for whether the voter identification variable is observed.	Recoded from lastest_voter_id with NA → 0 in 1_recoding.R around line 91.	0, 1
street_rival_share	Voter identification with a rival party (Conservative or Rival) as a share of all observed voter identifications per street.	Sum over latest_voter_id_conservative + latest_voter_id_rivalparty divided by sum of voter_id_observed per street. Created around line 138.	0, …, 1
street_experiment_share	Share of individuals in the experiment over all individuals in a street.	Sum of individuals in the experiment (experiment_status == “direct”) over sum of all individuals per street. Created around line 151.	0, …, 1
street_turnout_share_2013	Share of individuals who turned out to vote in 2013.	Sum over marked_register_2013 divided by the number of all individuals per street. Created around line 193.	0, …, 1
partisan	Indicator for whether an individual’s latest voter identification is either Labour, Conservative, or a rival party.	Combination of latest_voter_id_labour , latest_voter_id_conservative , and latest_voter_id_rivalparty .	0, 1
rival	Indicator for whether an individual listed Conservative or rival parties as their latest voter identification.	Combination of latest_voter_id_conservative and latest_voter_id_rivalparty .	0, 1