**Replication dataset for Ferreira da Silva, Frederico, and Garzia, Diego. 2024. "Affective polarization towards parties and leaders, and electoral participation in 13 parliamentary democracies, 1980-2019". *Public Opinion Quarterly.***

**Codebook for "Ferreira da Silva and Garzia - Replication data_main analysis.dta"**

**STUDYID:** Unique identifier for each election

**COUNTRY:** Country name

**YEAR:** Election year

**GENDER:** Gender of respondent: 0. Male; 1. Female

**AGE:** Age of respondent (numeric)

**EDUCATION:** Respondent's highest level of education: 1. No education/Primary; 2. Secondary; 3. Tertiary

**INTEREST_3:** Respondent's level of interest in politics: 0. Not at all interested; 2. Not very/fairly interested; 3. Very interested

**PID_STR:** Strength of partisanship: 0. Not close to any party; 1. Sympathizer; 2. Fairly close; 3. Very close

**LR_SELF:** Respondent's self-placement on the left-right scale: 0. Left; 10. Right

**LR_PARTY_*:** Respondent's placement of the political parties on the left-right scale: 0. Left; 10. Right

**TURNOUT:** Self-reported turnout in general election: 0. Did not turn out to vote; 1. Turned out to vote

**PAP:** Party affective polarization calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner's (2021) weighted mean distance from the most liked party measure: 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**LAP:** Leader affective polarization (using leader feeling thermometer scores rather than party feeling thermometers) calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner's (2021) weighted mean distance from the most liked party (replaced by leader) measure: 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.