Codebook

‘The Economy is Rigged’: Inequality Narratives, Fairness, and Support for Redistribution in Six Countries

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There are 12 objects in Redistribution_Datasets.RData: au_wave1, ch_wave1, de_wave1, fr_wave1, uk_wave1, us_wave1, au_wave3, ch_wave3, de_wave3, fr_wave3, uk_wave3, us_wave3. The first two letters of each object refers to the survey country (Australia, Switzerland, Germany, France, United Kingdom, United States). The final number refers to the data collection wave (1 = preliminary survey wave that measured respondents’ baseline attitudes and sociodemographic characteristics, 3 = primary survey wave where our experimental treatments were allocated). Below are listed the variables for the preliminary and primary survey waves (the variables in each country are identical unless otherwise noted). Further descriptions of the wording of survey questions appear in the Online Appendix that accompanies this article.

Variables in XX_Wave1 Datasets

- Q4_1: Support for redistribution, item 1 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_2: Support for redistribution, item 2 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_3: Support for redistribution, item 3 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_4: Support for redistribution, item 4 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_5: Support for redistribution, item 5 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_6: Support for redistribution, item 6 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)

- Age: age in years at time of survey.
- Female: gender in wave 1 (binary variable, indicating 0=male, 1=female)
- Income: household income in wave 1 (ordinal variable ranging from 1=lowest income level to 10=highest income level.
- Educ_fourlevels: education level (ordinal variable, ranging from 1=least educated to 4=most educated)
- lr: political orientation (ranging from 0 = extremely left / progressive to 10 = extremely right / conservative)

- q9_1s: news consumption measure asking how many days, on average, the survey taker watches / reads / listens to news about politics and the economy from television (cable or online). Scale ranges from 0 days through 7 days.
- q9_2s: news consumption measure asking how many days, on average, the survey taker watches / reads / listens to news about politics and the economy from newspapers. Scale ranges from 0 days through 7 days.
- q9_3s: news consumption measure asking how many days, on average, the survey taker watches / reads / listens to news about politics and the economy from radio. Scale ranges from 0 days through 7 days.
- q9_4s: news consumption measure asking how many days, on average, the survey taker watches / reads / listens to news about politics and the economy from social media. Scale ranges from 0 days through 7 days.
- q9_5s: news consumption measure asking how many days, on average, the survey taker watches / reads / listens to news about politics and the economy from other media sources. Scale ranges from 0 days through 7 days.

- q30_a_g_1: measure asking about whether the survey taker feels warm, cold, or neither warm nor cold toward the major left leaning political party in their country (i.e., Democrats in the US, Labour in Australia). Responses range from 0 (extremely cold) through to 10 (extremely warm),
- q30_a_g_2: measure asking about whether the survey taker feels warm, cold, or neither warm nor cold toward the major right leaning political party in their country (i.e., Republicans in the US, Liberal in Australia). Responses range from 0 (extremely cold) through to 10 (extremely warm),

- trust_govt_w1: trust toward the government (ordinal variable of nine values, ranging from 1=\Do not trust them at all" to 9=\Trust them a great deal")

- rr1: resentment toward racial minorities in each country (i.e., Blacks in the US, indigenous peoples in Australia), item 1 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least resentful to 5=most resentful).
- rr2: resentment toward racial minorities in each country (i.e., Blacks in the US, indigenous peoples in Australia), item 2 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least resentful to 5=most resentful).
- rr3: resentment toward racial minorities in each country (i.e., Blacks in the US, indigenous peoples in Australia), item 3 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least resentful to 5=most resentful).
- rr4: resentment toward racial minorities in each country (i.e., Blacks in the US, indigenous peoples in Australia), item 4 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least resentful to 5=most resentful).

- indiv1: economic individualism, item 1 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least individualist attitudes to 5=most individualist attitudes)

- indiv2: economic individualism, item 2 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least individualist attitudes to 5=most individualist attitudes)
- indiv3: economic individualism, item 3 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least individualist attitudes to 5=most individualist attitudes)
- indiv4: economic individualism, item 4 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least individualist attitudes to 5=most individualist attitudes)
- indiv5: economic individualism, item 5 (ordinal variable of five values ranging from 1=least individualist attitudes to 5=most individualist attitudes)

- lf4: single-item measure asking respondents to indicate how much they believe that 'government intervention leads to too much red tape and creates new problems'. The item was marked on a scale of 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree).

- efficacy_avg: Two-item measure asking respondents a) How much do big banks and their executives care what people like you think? And b) How much can you, either as a consumer, shareholder, or citizen, affect what big banks do? Both items are marked on a scale of 1 (a great deal) to 5 (not at all). Final value calculated as a mean of the two items.

- longitudinal_ID: respondent ID (categorical variable, e.g., \400106218784").

- White (variable in US only): study participants self-identified into a number of different group identities. The variable was reconstructed into a binary variable that differentiates between white identifiers and non-white identifiers.

Variables in XX_Wave3 Datasets

- Q4_1: Support for redistribution, item 1 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_2: Support for redistribution, item 2 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_3: Support for redistribution, item 3 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_4: Support for redistribution, item 4 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_5: Support for redistribution, item 5 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)
- Q4_6: Support for redistribution, item 6 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=least regulatory to 5=most regulatory)

- Q19_1: Elite domination scale, item 1 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)

- Q19_2: Elite domination scale, item 2 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)
- Q19_3: Elite domination scale, item 3 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)
- Q19_4: Elite domination scale, item 4 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)
- Q19_5: Elite domination scale, item 5 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)
- Q19_6: Elite domination scale, item 6 (ordinal variable of five values, ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)

- Treatment: randomly assigned experimental condition (categorical variable, indicating, for example, “non-bank article" for the control group and “rigged economy article" for the treatment group of interest)

- longitudinal_ID: respondent ID (categorical variable, e.g., \400106218784").

- weight: weights in the experimental wave (continuous variable, ranging from 0.25 to 17.26)