**Replication dataset for Garzia, D., Ferreira da Silva, F. & Maye, S. (2023). Affective Polarization in Comparative and Longitudinal Perspective. Public Opinion Quarterly.**

**Codebook for “Garzia, Ferreira da Silva, Maye\_AP.dta”**

**STUDYID:** Unique identifier for each election

**COUNTRY:** Country name

**YEAR:** Election year

**PAP\_partisans:** Party affective polarization calculated exclusively for partisans, weighted by party size, as in Reiljan’s Affective Polarization Index (2020). 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**PAP\_electorate:** 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.

**PAP\_partisans\_alt:** Party affective polarization calculated exclusively for partisans, weighted by the proportion of self-declared partisans in each election. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**PAP\_electorate\_alt:** Party affective polarization calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner’s (2021) mean distance from the most liked party measure weighted by the proportion of self-declared partisans in each election. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**LAP\_partisans:** Leader affective polarization (using leader feeling thermometer scores rather than party feeling thermometers) calculated exclusively for partisans, weighted by party size, as in Reiljan’s Affective Polarization Index (2020). 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**LAP\_electorate:** 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.

**LAP\_partisans\_alt:** Leader affective polarization (using leader feeling thermometer scores rather than party feeling thermometers) calculated exclusively for partisans, weighted by the proportion of self-declared partisans in each election. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**LAP\_electorate\_alt:** Leader affective polarization (using leader feeling thermometer scores rather than party feeling thermometers) calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner’s (2021) mean distance from the most liked party (replaced by leader) measure weighted by the proportion of self-declared partisans in each election. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**partisan\_affect\_polarization:** Main affective polarization estimates from Boxell et al. (2021) as used in Figure 1 of their manuscript.

**AP\_partisans:** Affective polarization calculated exclusively for partisans, weighted by party size, as in Reiljan’s Affective Polarization Index (2020). In the elections for which party feeling thermometer scores were unavailable, the measure was calculated using leader feeling thermometer scores instead. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**AP\_electorate:** Affective polarization calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner’s (2021) weighted mean distance from the most liked party measure. In the elections for which party feeling thermometer scores were unavailable, the measure was calculated using leader feeling thermometer scores instead. 0. Minimum affective polarization; 10. Maximum affective polarization.

**Polit\_AP:** Affective polarization calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner’s (2021) weighted mean distance from the most liked party measure, and using Politbarometer[[1]](#footnote-1) data for the German elections between 1980-2017, as in Boxell et al. (2021). See Figure S6 in the Supplementary materials.

**GLES\_AP:** Affective polarization calculated for the entire electorate, following Wagner’s (2021) weighted mean distance from the most liked party measure, and using data from the German Longitudinal Election Study for the German elections of 1983[[2]](#footnote-2), 1987[[3]](#footnote-3), and 1990[[4]](#footnote-4). See Table S5 in the Supplementary materials.

1. Forschungsgruppe Wahlen, Mannheim (2020). Partial Cumulation of Politbarometers 1977-2018. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA2391 Data file Version 11.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13431. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://search.gesis.org/research\_data/ZA1276 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://search.gesis.org/research\_data/ZA1537 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://search.gesis.org/research\_data/ZA1919 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)