Codebook:

This document describes de database used in this Project and the variables I use throughout it.

As I mention in the main document, the data consists of individual information that comes from two main sources. On the one hand, survey data from Encuesta de Preferncias Sociales y Economicas (EPSE) that was carried out in Uruguay in 2019. It contains information about economic and social preferences of Uruguayan workers. In particular, it has information about redistribution preferences, the main outcome of this paper, and a number of predictors that are relevant to predict redistribution preferences according to the economic literature. These predictors can be break down into three groups. First, a group of behavioral parameters captured by laboratory games that participants play when doing the survey. Second, a group of beliefs and opinions about society, the economy and institutions. Finally, a group of sociodemographic characteristics. On the other hand, the information that comes from the tax records contains total income for the year 2016, a variable that indicates whether the individual receives capital income or not, and other sociodemographic characteristics, such as sex and age.

Now, I proceed to describe the variables on my final data, after the cleaning process.

“pref\_redistribution” - is the main outcome of interest, that captures whether individuals are in favor or against redistribution. It takes values 0 and 1. 0=”against”, 1=”in favor”.

“age” – indi”cates the age of individuals.

“gender” – indicates the sex of individuals. 0=”Male”, 1=”Female”.

“education” – indicates the education level of individuals. 1=“Elementary incomplete”, 2=”Elementary complete”, 3=”High school incomplete”, 4=”High school complete”, 5=”College incomplete”, 6=“College complete”, 7=”Master/PhD”

“total\_income\_2016” – indicates the 2016 annual income of the individuals.

“i\_capital” – indicates whether the individual receives capital income. 0=”No”, 1=”Yes”.

“risk\_aversion” – indicates the risk aversion level of individuals. It takes on 6 values from 1 to 6, where a higher number indicates a higher level of risk aversion.

“impatience” – Indicates the impatience level of individuals. It takes on 5 values, where a higher number indicates a higher level of impatience.

“altruism” – indicates how altruistic an individual is. It takes on 3 values, from 1 to 3. A higher number indicates a higher level of altruism.

“inequality\_aversion” – indicates whether an individual is inequality averse or not. It takes values 0 or 1. 0=”No”, 1=”Yes”.

“trust\_game” – indicates whether individual trust in others or not in the trust game. It takes values 0 or 1. 0=”No”, 1=”Yes”.

“ineq\_tolerance” - indicates the level of inequality tolerance of individuals. It takes on values from 1 to 3, where a higher number indicates a higher level of tolerance.

“ultimatum” – indicates whether the individual is rational or not (if not, individuals act by a sense of reciprocity rather than rationalism), represented by whether they accept a low offer in the ultimatum game or not. It takes on values 0 or 1. 0=”Reject”, 1=”Accept”.

“meritocratic\_pref” – indicates how strong meritocratic beliefs of an individual are. It takes three values from 1 to 3, where a higher number indicates a stronger level of meritocratic beliefs.

“perceived\_mobility” – indicates the level of social mobility perceived by an individual. It takes on three values from 1 to 3, where higher numbers indicates that the individual believes social mobility is higher.

“perceived\_inequality” – indicates the level of inequality perceived by the individual. It takes on three values from 1 to 3, where 1=”Too low”, 2=”Adequate”, 3=”Too high”.

“trust\_gov” – indicates the level of confidence on the government. It takes on 5 values from 1 to 5, where higher numbers indicate higher levels of confidence.

“gov\_efficiency” – indicates individuals’ perceived efficiency of the government. It takes on 5 values from 1 to 5, where higher numbers indicate higher efficiency levels.

“political\_ideology” – indicates where the individuals locate themselves on the left-right political spectrum. I takes con 11 values, where 0 represents “left”, 6 represents “center” and 10 represents “right”.

Note: the data is not uploaded because is confidential, it comes from a project in Universidad de la Republica. Besides, it is too heavy to upload it to Git Hub.