Supplementary Materials: Patrimonial Voting: Refining the Measures

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Appendix

The TNS Sofres 243 question survey was conducted by telephone in April 2007, N = 3,823. The data were collected under the direction of principal investigators Luc Arrondel (Paris School of Economics), Karine van der Straten (Toulouse School of Economics) and André Masson (Paris School of Economics).

Description of Variables:

Ideology: Coded from a seven-point left-right self-positioning scale, extreme-left = -3; left = -2; center-left = -1; center = 0; center-right = +1; Right=+2; extreme-right = +3. Respondents coded “center” are in the reference category.

Electoral Expectations: A variable derived from the question “For the following candidates, evaluated on a ten-point scale, what would be your reaction if he/she were elected in the next presidential election?”. Responses have been combined to measure the distance between respondents who have a strong preference for Nicolas Sarkozy (strongest = 10) and those who have a strong preference for Ségolène Royale (strongest = -10). The variable is measured on a scale going from -10 to +10.

Income: Thirteen-point salary scale from smallest income (less than 300 Euros per month) to largest income (more than 6,900 Euros per month).

Education: Takes the value of (1) when the respondent has no formal qualifications; (2) when the respondent completed primary education; (3) when the respondent completed college.

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education; (4) when respondent received a technical certificate (CAP, BEP); (5) when the respondent falls into one of the following categories: “2nde, 1ère, niveau Bac or brevet professionnel”; (6) when the respondent received a BTS or DUT diploma; (7) when the respondent has a university first degree (eg BA); (8) when the respondent has a university or professional higher degree (eg MA) and; (9) when the respondent has a PhD or graduated from the “Grandes Ecoles”.

**Age:** Real age ranging from 18 to 93 years old.

**Religion** takes the value (1) when the respondent is declared as Catholic and (0) otherwise.

**Occupation:** is a 3-point multinomial variable. The reference category is the Middle Class (value 0). Blue Collar takes the value of (-1) when respondents are in occupations that are classified as Lower Middle class. White Collar takes the value of (+1) when respondents are in occupations that are classified as Upper Middle class.

**Low-risk assets:** Takes the value of (6) when the respondent’s household owns all of the following assets: house, guaranteed savings, pieces of land, life-insurance contracts, home ownerships saving plan, and employee pension plan; (5) when the household owns five assets; (4) when household owns four assets; (3) when the household owns three assets; (2) when the household owns two assets; (1) when the household owns one asset and (0) when the household owns none of these assets.

**High-risk assets:** Takes the value of (3) when the respondent owns all of the following assets: stocks and bonds, mutual fund stocks, and rental properties; (2) when the respondent owns two of these assets; (2) when the respondent owns only one asset; and (0) when the respondent owns none of these assets.
**State Intervention**: Takes the value of (1) when respondents are in favor of the intervention of the State in the economy and the value of (0) otherwise.

**Global wealth**: A 10 point-scale variable which goes from (1) for respondents having declared a global wealth worth less than 8,000 Euros to (10) for those having declared a global wealth worth more than 750,000 Euros. (See table 2 for the distribution of the variable).