Supplementary Materials: Patrimonial Voting: Refining the Measures[1]

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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

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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, $1^{ère}$, 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).