

## Overview

The code in this replication package constructs the exhibits in “Moral Universalism and the Structure of Ideology”, by Benjamin Enke, Ricardo Rodriguez-Padilla, and Florian Zimmerman. A master do-file runs all of the code (each in individual do-files of their own) to generate 10 figures and 3 tables in the paper. The provided dataset contains all completed responses to the surveys fielded by coauthors, and from which all exhibits are derived. Replicators should expect the code to run for no longer than five minutes.

Besides this README file, the contents of this replication package are:

- One **!Master.do** do-file, which runs the individual do-files included in the **Analyses** folder on the data included in the **Data** folder.
- One **Analyses** folder, with 15 individual do-files, each named corresponding to the figure or table in the paper that they produce; and one **aux** sub-folder, with a **set\_globals.do** do-file that declares global variables used throughout the analyses.
- One **Data** folder, with a **survey\_analysis\_final.dta** dataset and a **PPP\_conversion\_rates.csv** dataset, both described below.
- One **Output** folder, with 17 EPS files matching the figures included in the paper, and 4 .tex files making up the three tables in the paper. All items in this **Output** folder are produced and saved by the do-files in the **Analyses** folder (called by **!Master.do**), using data from the **Data** folder.
- One **Survey Procedures** folder, with seven individual survey flows for each of the countries the coauthors’ survey was deployed. The responses to these surveys make up the data in **Data/survey\_analysis\_final.dta**.

## Data Availability and Provenance

We certify that the authors of the manuscript have legitimate access to and permission to use the data used in this manuscript.

### Datafile: Data/survey\_analysis\_final.dta

- All exhibits in the paper are constructed from the clean survey data provided in this replication package as a Stata dataset. Survey procedures (i.e., whole questionnaires) are also included for each of the seven countries. Note that for France, Germany, Sweden, Brazil, and South Korea, the surveys have been translated by Dynata (our panel administrator) and as such they are in local languages. In all respects other than language, country-specific questions (such as nationality, ethnicity, etc.), and conversions of money amounts to local currencies, all surveys are identical.
- To construct this data, seven individual datasets from Qualtrics were downloaded, each corresponding to responses from one of the seven countries in which the coauthors’ survey were deployed (Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, South Korea, Sweden, United States). This raw data was cleaned in the following ways: (i) renaming of variables from

Qualtrics’ default “QIDxxx”; (ii) matching of dollar and trust point amounts to corresponding social groups (since social groups were randomized at the respondent-level and in the raw data thus appear simply as, e.g., separate “amount to social group 1” and “social group 1” variables); (iii) matching of desired expenditure amounts and support for government categories to the corresponding categories (since the order of policy domains was also randomized at the respondent-level), (iv) recode dollar amounts and trust points depending on the location on the Qualtrics slider where the social group was presented (i.e., either on the left- or right-hand side); (v) keep only completed survey responses in over 400 seconds, as documented in the paper; (vi) transforming variables as described in paper (e.g., winsorizing, taking inverse hyperbolic sine, and standardizing into Z-scores); (vii) constructing indices for wealth and religiosity through PCAs; (viii) construction of universalism measures from dollar amounts and trust points as indicated in the paper; and (ix) stitching together the data from all seven countries. In the `survey_analysis_final` dataset, intermediate variables remain that enable the replication of our universalism measures, the religiosity index, wealth index, etc.

#### Datafile: `Data/PPP_conversion_rates.csv`

- The paper also uses publicly-available data from the OECD on 2017 purchasing power parities (PPP) for Australia, France, Germany, Sweden, South Korea, and Brazil. These data are available at <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/purchasing-power-parities-ppp.htm>, and can be directly downloaded using [https://stats.oecd.org/sdmx-json/data/DP\\_LIVE/.PPP.../OECD?contentType=csv&detail=code&separator=comma&sv-lang=en](https://stats.oecd.org/sdmx-json/data/DP_LIVE/.PPP.../OECD?contentType=csv&detail=code&separator=comma&sv-lang=en). Data were downloaded by the coauthors on April 29, 2019 in .csv format, and may have been adjusted since then by the OECD. At the time, 2017 was the latest available data for PPP. A copy of the data used in the paper is provided as part of this replication package at: `Data/PPP_conversion_rates`.

#### Dataset List

Data file	Source	Provided
<code>Data/survey_analysis_final.dta</code>	Qualtrics – Coauthors’ survey	Yes
<code>Data/PPP_conversion_rates.csv</code>	OECD	Yes

#### Computational Requirements

Stata (code last run with StataMP, version 17).

- `reghdfe`: `ssc install reghdfe`
- `estout`: `ssc install estout, replace`
- `binscatter`: `ssc install binscatter`

The code was last run on a **Apple M1-chip laptop with MacOS version 12.1 (Monterey)** and **8 GB of RAM**. Computation took 3 minutes and 45 seconds.

## Description of Programs / Code

The **!Master.do** do-file will run all individual do-files contained in the **Analyses** folder, in the order of figures and tables presented in the paper.

Each of the do-files in the **Analyses** folder will produce one (or a component of a) figure or table in the paper. These do-files are named to easily correlate with the manuscript, as follows:

- **fig\_1\_clusters.do**: Figure 1, presenting the first eigenvector of desired expenditure shares
- **fig\_2\_leftright.do**: Figure 2, plotting regression coefficients of desired arsinh expenditure levels on a 0-10 left-right scale
- **fig\_4\_heterogeneity.do**: Figure 4, plotting heterogeneity in moral universalism pooled across all Western countries
- **fig\_5\_binscatter\_univ.do**: Figure 5, plotting binscatters of self-reported left-wing ideology on moral universalism
- **fig\_6ab\_universalism.do**: Panels A and B of Figure 6, plotting regression coefficients of desired expenditure shares on moral universalism
- **fig\_6cd\_universalism.do**: Panels C and D of Figure 6, plotting regression coefficients of Likert-scale support for policy domains on moral universalism
- **fig\_7\_universalism\_levels.do**: Figure 7, plotting regression coefficients of desired expenditure levels on moral universalism
- **fig\_8\_magnitude.do**: Figure 8, comparing the magnitude of regression coefficients of desired expenditure shares on left-right self-assessment, moral universalism, and the income index as described in the paper
- **fig\_9a\_hypo\_clusters.do**: Left panel of Figure 9, plotting average correlation between predicted policy views when variation in different predictors is collapsed
- **fig\_9b\_hypo\_clusters.do**: Right panel of Figure 9, plotting average correlation between predicted policy views when variation in different predictors is collapsed
- **fig\_10\_benchmarking\_clusters.do**: Figure 10, presenting regression coefficients of desired expenditure levels on individual profiles
- **fig\_11\_separate\_policies\_binscatters.do**: Figure 11, presenting binscatters of desires spending on individual policy categories on right vs left self-assessment
- **table\_1\_sociodemographics.do**: Table 1, presenting individual-level correlates of universalism
- **table\_2\_universalism.do**: Table 2, presenting regressions of desired expenditure shares and relative policy support on universalism in altruism and universalism in trust, separately
- **table\_3\_AA\_preferences.do**: Table 3, presenting regressions of desired arsinh expenditure and Likert-scale support for affirmative action on universalism and categories of underrepresented minorities
- **aux/set\_globals.do**: contains global macro variables used by all programs.

## Instructions to Replicators

To carry out a replication:

- Edit **!Master.do** to adjust the global **root** macro. By default, this root path is set to the unzipped replication package within a MacOS user's Downloads folder.
- Run **!Master.do**.
- If a replicator is interested in reproducing an individual figure or table, they may find the corresponding do-file in the **Analyses** folder, as given by the "Description of programs / code" list above.

## List of Tables and Programs

The provided code reproduces all tables and figures in the paper.

Figure/Table	Programs	Output files
Figure 1	Analyses/fig_1_clusters.do	Output/ fig_1_clusters.eps
Figure 2	Analyses/fig_2_leftright.do	Output/ fig_2_leftright.eps
Figure 4	Analyses/fig_4_heterogeneity.do	Output/ fig_4_heterogeneity.eps
Figure 5	Analyses/fig_5_binscatter_univ.do	Output/ fig_5_binscatter_univ_Europe.eps Output/fig_5_binscatter_univ_nonEurope.eps
Figure 6	Analyses/fig_6ab_universalism.do Analyses/fig_6cd_universalism.do	Output/ fig_6a_universalism.eps Output/ fig_6b_universalism.eps Output/ fig_6c_universalism.eps Output/ fig_6d_universalism.eps
Figure 7	Analyses/fig_7_universalism_levels.do	Output/ fig_7_universalism_levels.eps
Figure 8	Analyses/fig_8_magnitude.do	Output/ fig_8_magnitude.eps
Figure 9	Analyses/fig_9a_hypo_clusters.do Analyses/fig_9b_hypo_clusters.do	Output/ fig_9a_hypo_clusters.eps Output/ fig_9b_hypo_clusters.eps
Figure 10	Analyses/fig_10_benchmarking_clusters.do	Output/ fig_10_benchmarking_clusters.eps
Figure 11	Analyses/fig_11_separate_policies_binscatters.do	Output/ fig_11_environment.eps Output/ fig_11_foreignaid.eps Output/ fig_11_welfare.eps
Table 1	Analyses/table_1_sociodemographics.do	Output/ table_1_sociodemographics.tex
Table 2	Analyses/table_2_universalism.do	Output/ table_2_universalism_panelA.tex Output/ table_2_universalism_panelB.tex
Table 3	Analyses/table_3_AA_preferences.do	Output/ table_3_AA_preferences.tex

## References

OECD (2022), Purchasing power parities (PPP) (indicator). doi: 10.1787/1290ee5a-en (Accessed on 19 April 2019)