

## The PopuList 3.0 – Codebook

The *PopuList 3.0* dataset consists of 1) information about the parties, 2) four dimensions of expert classifications, and 3) links to other data sets.

### Variable Table

Variable Name	Description	Variable Type
party_name	Name of the party in native language(s).	partyinfo
country_name	Name of country.	partyinfo
party_name_english	English translation of party name.	partyinfo
party_name_short	Party name abbreviation.	partyinfo
populist, farright, farleft, eurosceptic	Classification of party.	expertclass
populist_start, farright_start, etc.	Beginning of validity of classification. 1900 here stands for the beginning of the classification period, i.e. 1989.	expertclass
populist_end, farright_end, etc.	End of validity of classification period. 2100 here stands for the last time the list was updated, i.e. end of 2022.	expertclass
populist_bl, farright_bl, farleft_bl, etc.	Indication of borderline status of classification.	expertclass
populist_startnobl, farright_startnobl, etc.	Beginning of classification period <i>without</i> borderline cases.	expertclass
populist_endnobl, farright_endnobl, etc.	End of classification period <i>without</i> borderline cases.	expertclass
in_parliament	Whether or not in parliament at the time of classification (i.e., 31 December 2022)	Partyinfo

Variable Name	Description	Variable Type
partyfacts_id	Identification number of party in the partyfacts database.	party id
parlgov_id	Identification number of party in the ParlGov database.	party id

The borderline status of a classification (for more information see [populist.org](http://populist.org)) is indicated by a variable with the same name ending on ‘\_bl’. (e.g. `populist_bl`).

So if you want to keep borderline classifications in the analysis, simply use the main variables (e.g. `populist`, `populist_begin`, `populist_end`). If you want to restrict your analysis to uncontested cases, use the `x_endnobl` time classifications instead of the `x_end` column.

*The PopuList 3.0* can thus either be used with static classifications, or with the time-dynamic classifications. Moreover, users can decide to exclude or keep cases which have less consensus amongst experts.