

Social Status, Political Priorities and Unequal Representation

Appendix

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A Information about data

Figure 1: Distribution of dependent variable

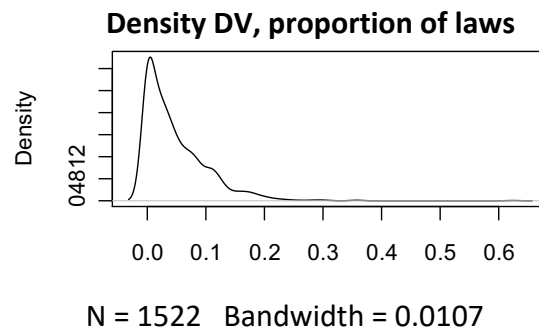


Table 1: Eurobarometer studies included

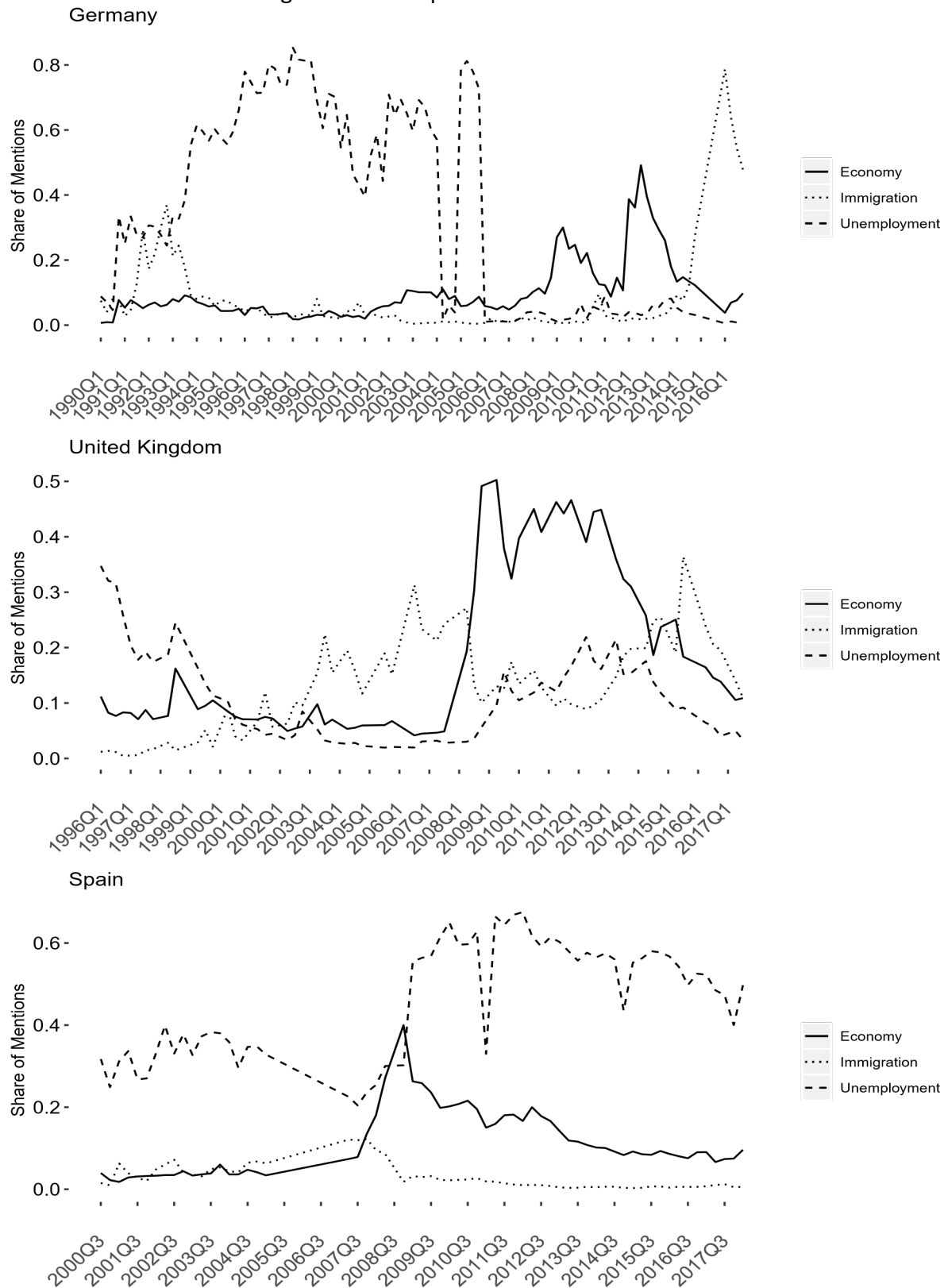
Year	Month	Study	EB Number
2002	Apr-June	3640	57.2
2003	April-March	3904	59.1
2003	Oct-Nov	3938	60.1
2004	Feb-Mar	4056	61
2004	Oct-Nov	4229	62
2005	May-Jun	4411	63.4
2005	Oct-Nov	4414	64.2
2006	May-Jun	4507	65.3
2006	Sept-Oct	4526	66.1
2007	Apr-May	4530	67.2
2007	Oct-Nov	4565	68.1
2008	March-May	4744	69.2
2008	Oct-Nov	4819	70.1
2009	Jan-Feb	4971	71.1
2009	Oct-Nov	4994	72.4
2010	May	5234	73.4
2010	Nov-Dec	5449	74.2
2011	May	5481	75.3
2011	November	5567	76.3
2012	May	5612	77.3
2012	Nov	5685	78.1
2013	May	5689	79.3
2013	Nov	5876	80.1
2014	March	5913	81.2
2014	Nov	5932	82.3
2015	Feb-March	5964	83.1
2015	Nov	6643	84.3
2016	Mai	6694	85.2
2016	Nov	6788	86.2

Exact wording of *Most Important Issue* question:

- EB: *What do you think are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) in the moment?*
(max 2 answers).
- UK: *What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today?*
- Spain: *¿Cuál es, a su juicio, el principal problema que existe actualmente en España? [What do you think is the principal problem that exists in Spain at the moment?]*
- Germany: *Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach gegenwärtig das wichtigste Problem in Deutschland? [In your opinion, what is currently the most important problem in Germany?]*¹

¹ Surveys for the United Kingdom were conducted by Mori and IPSOS-Mori, respectively, surveys for Spain come from the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, and in Germany we rely on Politbarometer data.

Figure 2: Development of Priorities over Time



A.1 Coding of occupational categories

Table 2: Eurobarometer, occupational categories: coding and validation with subjective class (percentage of respondents in two classes combined per occupation category)

Occupation	Subjective class EB (shares)				Coded
	working / lower middle	lower middle / middle	middle / upper middle	upper middle / higher	
Responsible for ordinary shopping, etc.	0.48	0.62	0.49	0.07	–
Student	0.24	0.66	0.66	0.13	–
Unemployed, temporarily not working	0.63	0.51	0.32	0.03	low-status
Retired, unable to work	0.42	0.63	0.55	0.08	–
Farmer	0.48	0.73	0.50	0.00	–
Fisherman	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.67	–
Professional (lawyer, etc.)	0.12	0.62	0.83	0.32	high-status
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, etc.	0.25	0.72	0.71	0.11	middle-status
Business proprietors, etc.	0.20	0.62	0.73	0.25	high-status
Employed professional (employed doctor, etc.)	0.15	0.58	0.82	0.33	high-status
General management, etc.	0.08	0.55	0.83	0.41	high-status
Middle management, etc.	0.13	0.72	0.85	0.22	high-status
Employed position, at desk	0.25	0.76	0.71	0.11	middle-status
Employed position, travelling	0.39	0.71	0.59	0.06	middle-status
Employed position, service job	0.36	0.74	0.62	0.08	middle-status
Supervisor	0.37	0.73	0.59	0.05	middle-status
Skilled manual worker	0.56	0.58	0.41	0.02	low-status
Unskilled manual worker, etc.	0.62	0.51	0.35	0.01	low-status

Note: The information about class comes from Eurobarometer 90.3 (November 2018). The exact wording was: "If you were asked to choose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to?"

Table 3: Occupation categories the United Kingdom

Grade	Social class	Occupation	Coded
A	upper middle class	Higher managerial, administrative or professional	high-status high-status
B	middle class	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	middle-status
C1	lower middle class	Supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional	middle-status middle-status
C2	skilled working class	Skilled manual workers	lower-status
D	working class	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	lower-status
E	non working	Casual or lowest grade workers, pensioners, and others who depend on the welfare state for their income	lower-status lower-status

Note: Pensioners, students and other groups relying on the state for their welfare are excluded from the analysis. Only unemployed are included and coded according to their social grade.

Table 4: Occupation categories in Spain; coding and validation with subjective class

Occupation	Clase alta / media-alta	Nuevas clases medias	Obreros cualificados	Obreros no cualificados	Viejas clases medias	Coded
Artesanos y trabajadores cualificados de la industria	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.16	low-status
Comerciantes, vendedores y similares	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.13	0.00	middle- status
Cuadros medios	0.94	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	high-status
Direccion de empresas y administraciones publicas	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	high-status
Directores/as y gerentes	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	high-status
Empleados de tipo administrativo	0.01	0.95	0.00	0.04	0.00	middle- status
Fuerzas armadas	0.23	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Inclasificable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Miembros del Gobierno, altos directivos, Administracion Publica y empresa privada	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	high-status
NA	0.15	0.16	0.34	0.16	0.19	NA
Operadores de maquinaria y montadores	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.01	0.10	low-status
Personal de los servicios	0.02	0.39	0.32	0.17	0.10	low-status
Propietarios y gerentes de hosteleria, comercio y agricultura	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	high-status
Rentista	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Sin informacion suficiente	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Sin ocupacion/vive de las rentas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	low-status
Tecnicos y profesionales cientificos e intelectuales	0.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	high-status
Tecnicos y profesionales de apoyo	0.27	0.69	0.03	0.00	0.01	middle- status
Trabajadores agricolas y no cualificados no agricolas	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.49	low-status
Trabajadores cualificados y semicualificados	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.04	0.15	low-status
Trabajadores no cualificados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	low-status

Table 5: Occupation categories in Germany

Occupation	status group
Arbeiter/in (worker)	lower-status
Facharbeiter/in (skilled worker)	lower-status
Meister/in (master)	middle-status
Angestellte/r, einfache Tätigkeit (employed position, lower)''	middle-status
Angestellte/r, gehobene Tätigkeit (employed position, middle)''	middle-status
Angestellte/r, leitende Tätigkeit (employed position, higher)''	upper-status
Beamter/Beamtin, einfacher Dienst (official, lower)	middle-status
Beamter/Beamtin, mittlerer Dienst (official, mid-level)	middle-status
Beamter/Beamtin, gehobener Dienst (official, higher-level)	upper-status
Beamter/Beamtin, höherer Dienst (official, highest level)	upper-status
(nicht vorlesen:) Richter/in (judge)	upper-status
(nicht vorlesen:) Soldat/in / Freiwilliger Wehrdienst (military)	NA
Selbständig (self-employed)	NA
Landwirt/in (selbständig) (farmer)	NA
Hausfrau/Hausmann (housewife)	NA
hatte noch nie einen Beruf/ habe noch keinen Beruf (never had a job)	NA
keine Angabe/trifft nicht zu (NA)	NA
Arbeitslos, Unemployed	lower-status

Note: Unemployed are coded into the low-status group. Information on employment status is based on a separate variable (berufstaetigkeit/employment status) from the Politbarometer survey. Students, Housewives, Pensioners were excluded from the analysis.

B Results: additional graphs and tables

Figure 3: Issue priority gap between middle-status and low-status groups

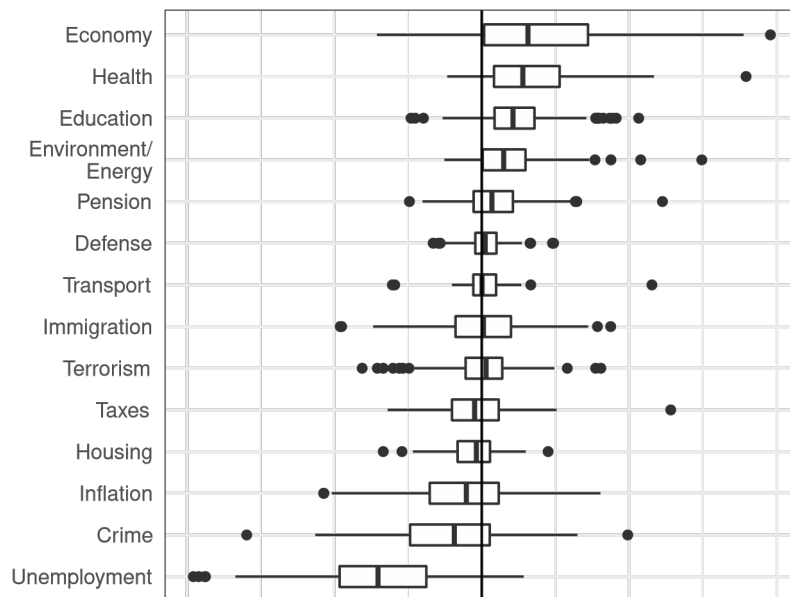


Figure 4: Issue priority gap between high-status and middle-status groups

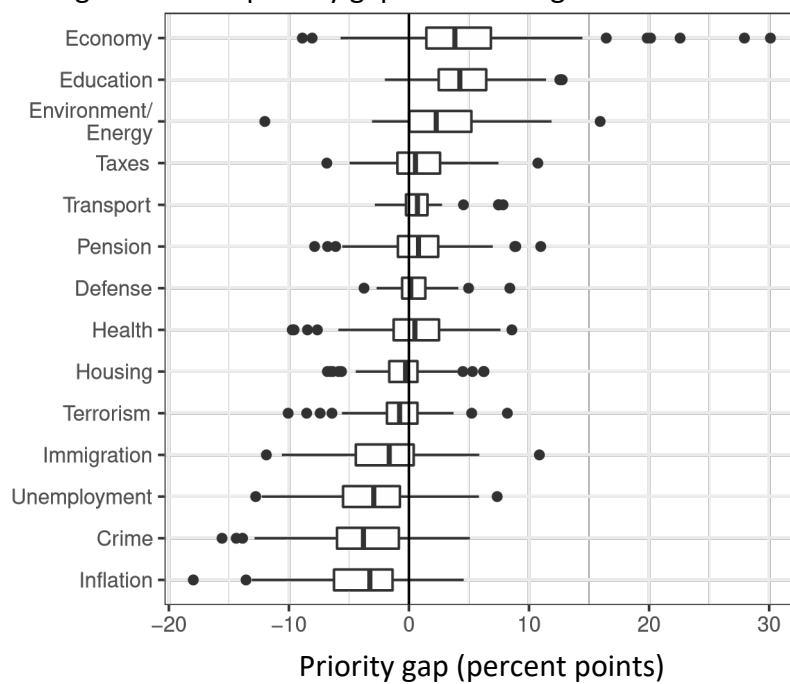


Figure 5: Most important issues, ranking

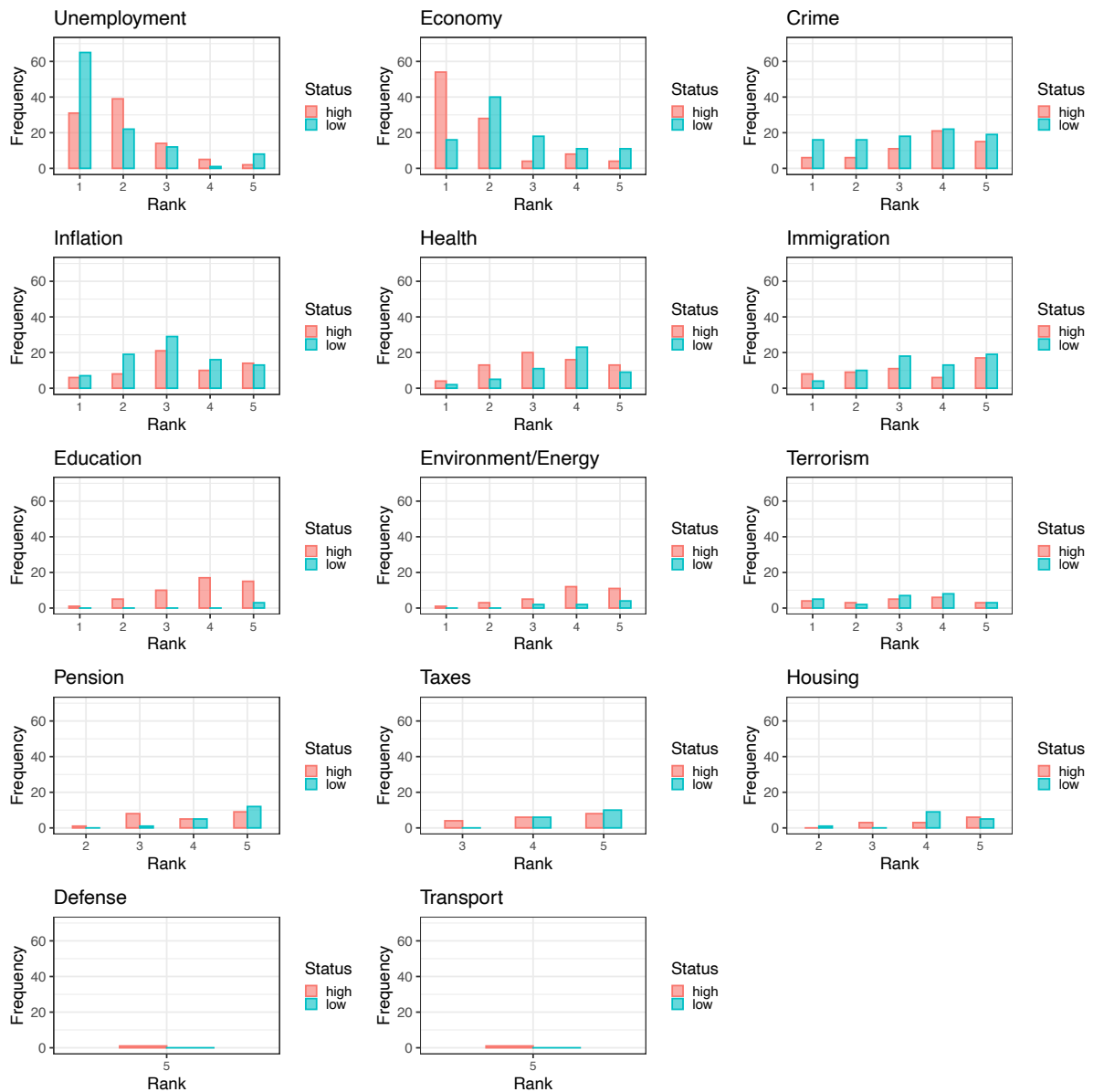


Table 6: Responsiveness to citizens' priorities in the UK

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Priority high status	3.93*** (0.75)	1.48 (1.12)				
Priority low status	-1.46 (1.20)		-7.39*** (1.91)			
Priority middle status		2.41* (1.42)	9.48*** (1.45)			
Difference high status - low status				4.67*** (0.79)		
Difference middle status - low status					11.29*** (1.44)	
Difference high status - middle status:						3.46*** (1.23)
Intercept	-2.94*** (0.29)	-3.02*** (0.29)	-2.82*** (0.28)	-2.78*** (0.30)	-2.70*** (0.28)	-2.75*** (0.32)
Time Period	1996-2016	1996-2016	1996-2016	1996-2016	1996-2016	1996-2016
Observations	257	257	257	257	257	257
Deviance	14.03	13.95	13.06	14.62	13.42	16.15
Dispersion	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07

***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05

Table 7: Responsiveness to citizens' priorities in Germany

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Priority high status	15.76*** (2.03)	28.01*** (3.75)				
Priority low status	-17.07*** (2.30)		-28.46*** (4.25)			
Priority middle status		-29.38*** (4.02)	27.47*** (4.10)			
Difference high status - low status				15.14*** (1.92)		
Difference middle status - low status					26.92*** (3.94)	
Difference high status - middle status						25.80*** (3.45)
Intercept	-3.08*** (0.36)	-2.97*** (0.36)	-3.24*** (0.37)	-3.12*** (0.36)	-3.27*** (0.37)	-3.03*** (0.36)
Time Period	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016
Observations	351	351	351	351	351	351
Deviance	16.83	17.17	17.44	17.07	17.59	17.48
Dispersion	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

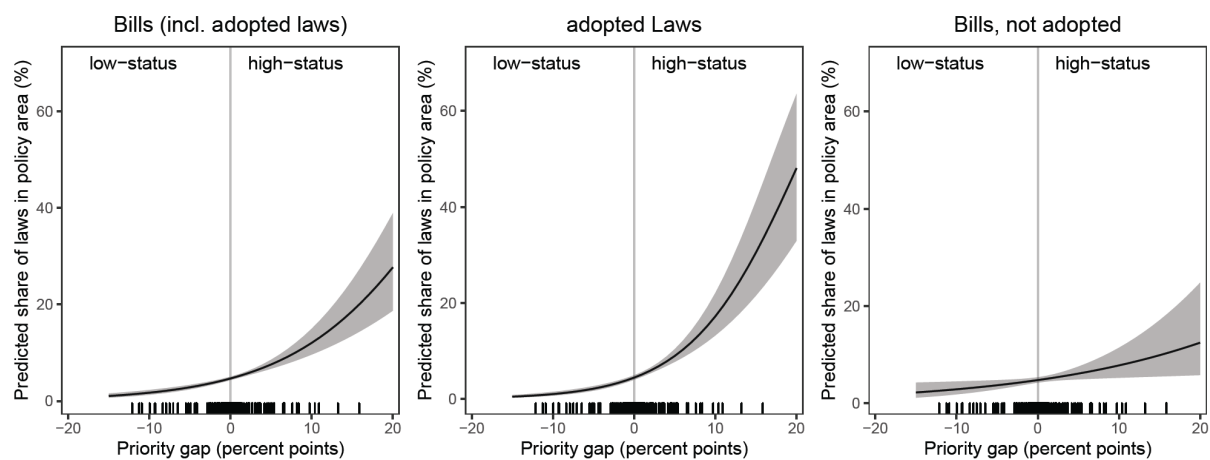
***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05

Table 8: Responsiveness to citizens' priorities in Spain

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Priority high status	8.73*** (3.27)	8.92* (4.80)				
Priority low status	-8.61* (3.34)		-4.27 (3.51)			
Priority middle status		-8.69* (4.76)	4.08 (3.51)			
Difference high status - low status				8.73** (3.30)		
Difference middle status - low status					4.17 (3.44)	
Difference high status - middle status						8.71* (4.86)
Intercept	-3.13*** (0.46)	-3.14*** (0.47)	-3.04*** (0.48)	-3.12*** (0.46)	-3.06*** (0.47)	-3.12*** (0.47)
Time Period	1998-2016	1998-2016	1998-2016	1998-2016	1998-2016	1998-2016
Observations	188	188	188	188	188	188
Deviance	12.60	12.85	13.04	12.60	13.05	12.85
Dispersion	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05

Figure 6: Predicted values: share of laws depending on the priority gap for bills, laws, and unsuccessful bills in Germany



C Different model specifications and robustness tests

Figure 7: Robustness Tests

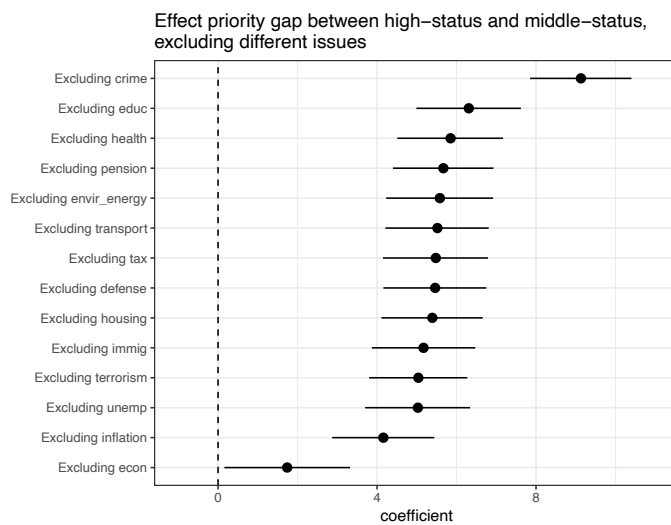
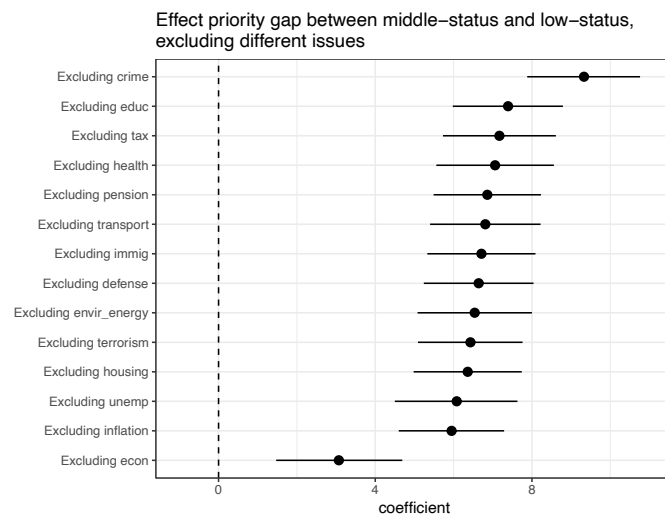
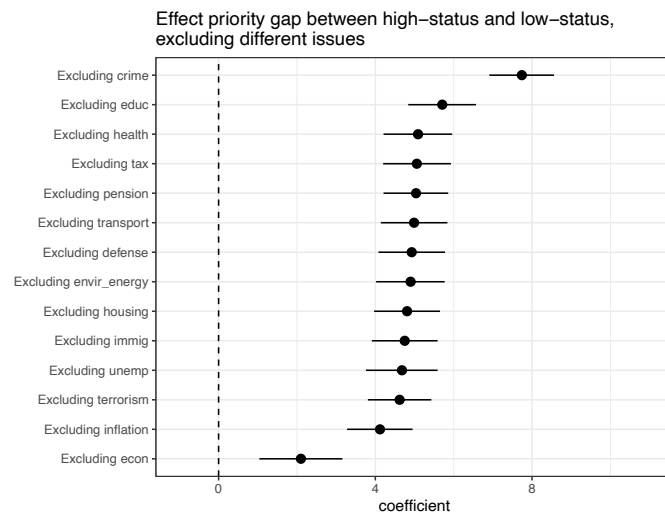


Table 9: Responsiveness to citizen's priorities: Government ideology (Fractional logit; DV: share of laws per year)

	Model 1
(Intercept)	-3.00*** (0.18)
Priority gap high-status - low-status	4.37*** (1.09)
Ideological position government	0.01 (0.06)
Priority gap x ideological position	0.35 (0.95)
Dispersion	0.060
Deviance	83.10
Num. obs.	1522

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05