

Errata for
Heather Stoll, 2010, “Elite-Level Conflict Salience and Dimensionality in Western Europe: Concepts and Empirical Findings”, *West European Politics* 33 (3): 445-473.

1. There are some errors in the listing of the coding-category conflict associations. In the Appendix, “Measuring raw ideological dimensionality,” on p. 472, the coding category-conflict associations for the socioeconomic dimension should be as follows:

PER401, “Free Enterprise”; PER402, “Incentives”; PER403, “Market Regulation”; PER404, “Economic Planning”; PER405, “Corporatism”; PER406, “Protectionism, Positive”; PER407, “Protectionism, Negative”; PER408, “Economic Goals”; PER409, “Keynesian Demand Management”; PER410, “Productivity”; PER411, “Technology and Infrastructure”; PER412, “Controlled Economy”; PER413, “Nationalization”; PER414, “Economic Orthodoxy”; PER415, “Marxist Analysis”; PER503, “Social Justice”; PER504, “Welfare State Expansion”; PER505, “Welfare State Limitation”; PER506, “Educational Expansion”; PER507, “Educational Limitation”; PER701, “Labor Groups, Positive”; PER702, “Labor Groups, Negative”; and PER704, “Middle Class and Professional Groups”.

[PER405 was mistakenly omitted from the list in the Appendix, and categories PER406-PER408 were accordingly mislabeled; “Middle Class and Professional Groups” was also mistakenly labeled as PER703 when the coding category is actually PER704.]

2. There are two minor errors in the calculation of some of the measures. First, for the United Kingdom, the country-and time specific modifications to the coding category-conflict associations discussed in the supplemental paper were accidentally not made. Specifically, PER502 (“Culture”) was not added to the post-materialist conflict, and PER605 (“Law and Order”) was not added to the ethnic conflict (from 1/1/1960 onwards), contrary to the description. The result is to underestimate the salience of these two conflicts for this country, which may in turn affect the estimates of the raw ideological dimensionality. Note that only the raw ideological space is affected by this mistake; neither the raw issue space nor the effective space are affected because both of these spaces are calculated based solely upon the CMP coding categories themselves.

Second, there were some inconsistencies in the calculation of the dimensionality across the type of space and level of analysis. For one, at the regional level, the democratic—authoritarian conflict was originally not included in the calculation of the raw ideological dimensionality (including in the calculation of the total proportion of manifestos devoted to ideological conflict, which is used to rescale the base saliences to throw out the non-ideological proportion of the manifestos), although it was included in the calculation at the country—election level. For consistency, it should have been included at the regional level. For another, for the calculation of the raw issue dimensionality, at both levels of analysis, CMP coding category PER706 was left out of the calculation of the total coded proportion of the manifestos (used for rescaling the base saliences so as to throw out the uncoded proportion), whereas it should have been included.

Corrected versions of the measures, which make these changes, are included in the replication data set in addition to the original measures. Perhaps not surprisingly, given the small scale of the errors, the correlations between the original and corrected measures are very high: around 0.99.

Versions of the article's Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2 using the corrected measures are presented below. Perhaps not surprisingly in light of the above discussion, there are no significant differences to report in the overall saliences of the post-materialist and ethnic conflicts for West Europe as a whole (Table 1). Similarly, there are no significant differences to report in either the raw ideological or raw issue dimensionalities for the region, particularly in the time trends (Table 1). Even for the United Kingdom itself, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, the only changes of note are, unsurprisingly, a slight increase in the salience of these two conflicts in recent years. But the general picture is not altered.

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Conflict and Issue Salience</i>						
Socioeconomic	42	43	41	40	39	41
(Free Enterprise)	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4
(Welfare State)	5.8	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.4	9.0
Ethnic	8.1	10	12	13	13	16
(Multiculturalism)	1.2	0.82	0.89	0.65	1.1	1.7
(Centralization)	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Religious	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.7
Urban-rural	5.8	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Foreign policy	11	12	8.3	9.9	9.7	9.6
(EC/EU)	0.93	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.4
(Special Relationships)	2.3	1.8	0.93	0.89	0.44	0.41
Post-materialist	0.28	0.95	3.8	6.6	8.9	7.2
(Environmental Protection)	0.22	0.90	3.6	5.9	7.2	5.7
Social Groups	15	13	12	12	10	11
Valence	6.3	5.3	6.5	9.0	10	8.3
Uncoded	13	13	12	7.5	3.7	2.7
<i>Raw Dimensionality</i>						
Ideological Dimensionality	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Issue Dimensionality	26	24	25	24	23	20

Table 1: Empirical measures of conflict salience, issue salience and raw space dimensionality by decade based on CMP data from 1950—2003 for Western European countries (2005 for the United Kingdom). Salience is measured by the average percentage of political parties’ manifestos devoted to the set of issues, with the salience of sub-sets of issues of ideological conflicts shown in parentheses.

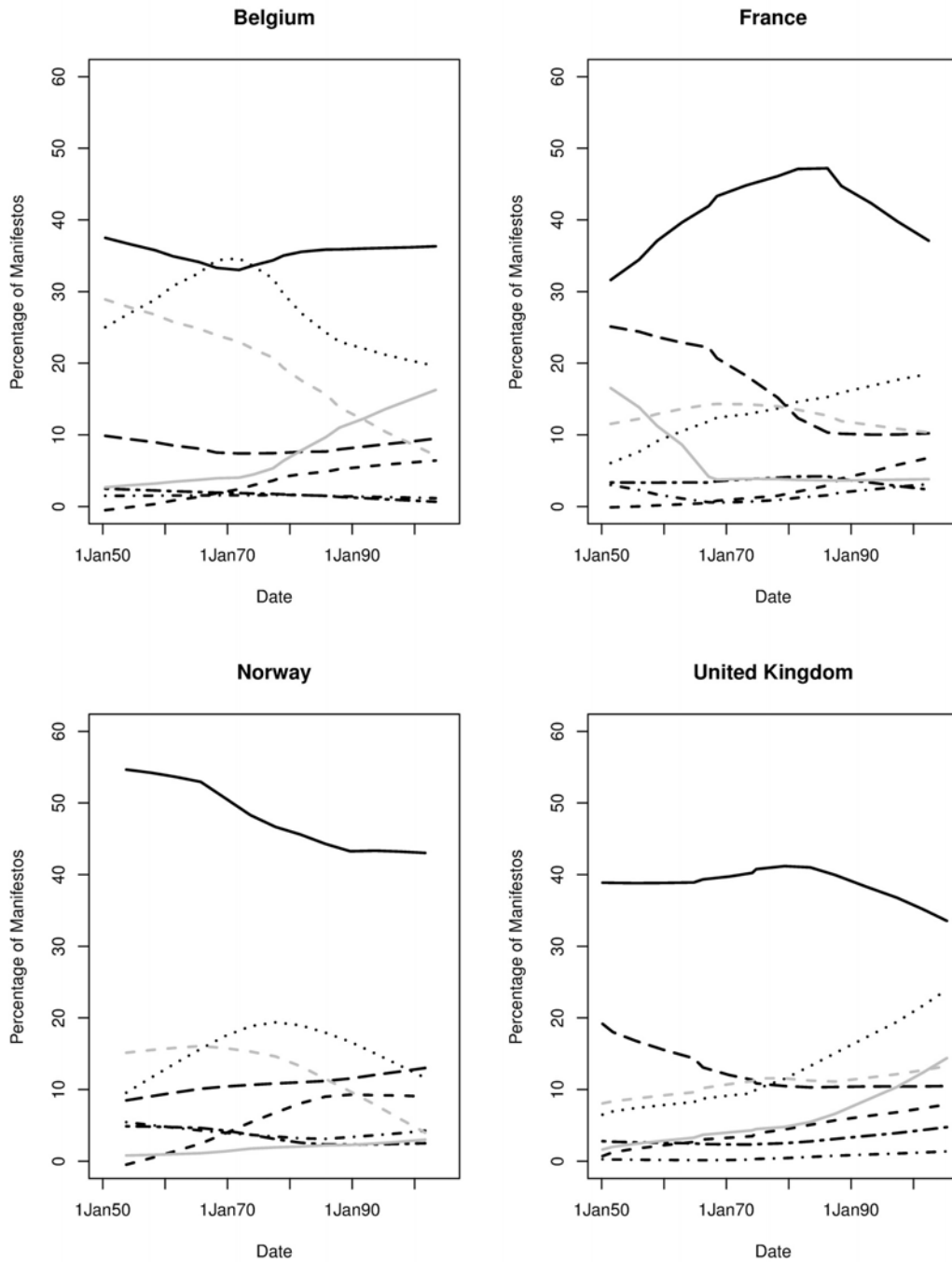


Figure 1: LOWESS smoothed conflict and issue salience in four Western European countries, 1950—2003 (2005 for the United Kingdom): socioeconomic (solid black); ethnic (dotted black); foreign policy (long dashed black); religious (dot-dashed black); urban—rural (two dashed black); post-materialist (dashed black); valence (solid gray); and social groups (dashed gray).

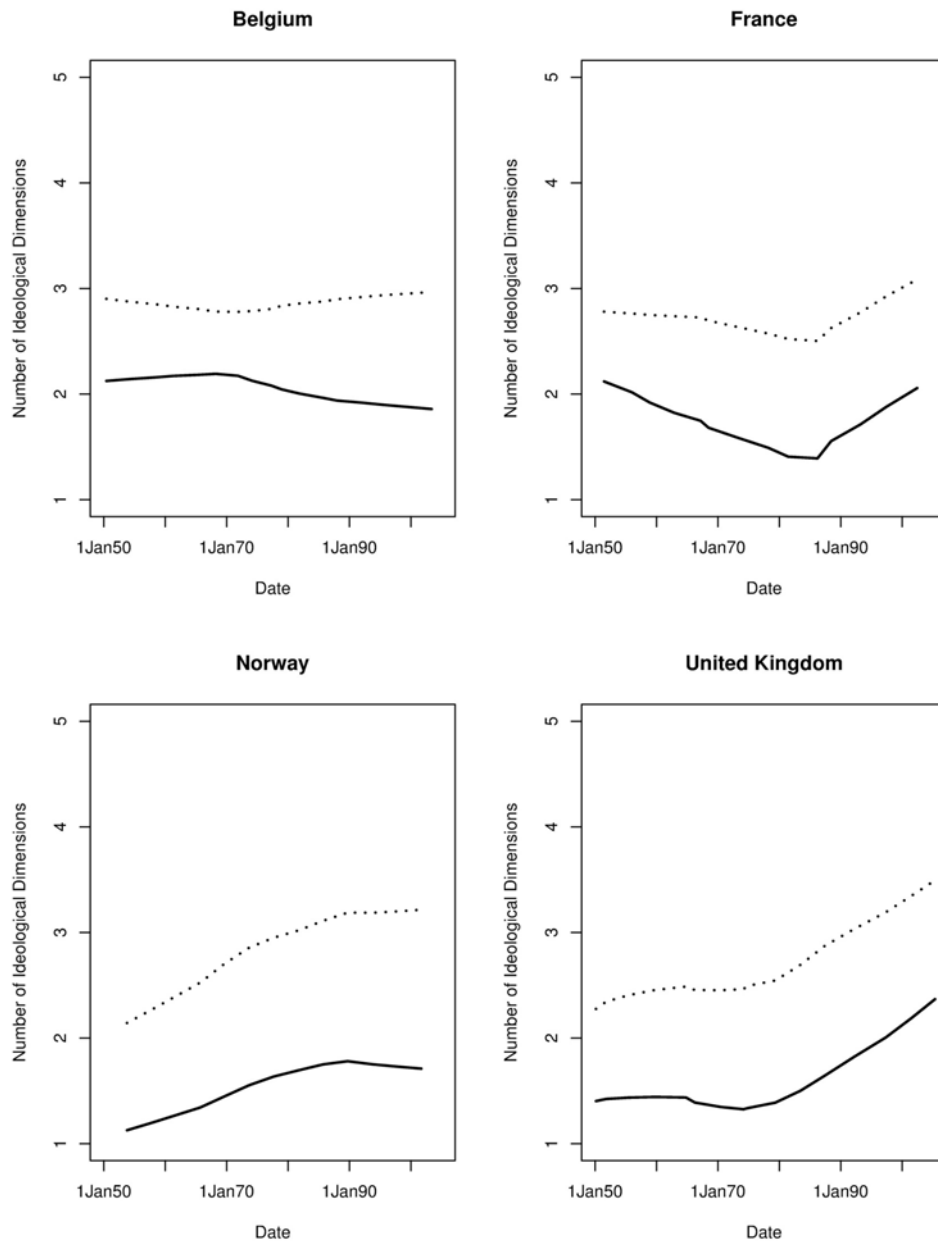


Figure 2: LOWESS smoothed raw ideological dimensionality in four Western European countries, 1950—2003 (2005 for the United Kingdom). An alternative measure using the standard effective number of Laakso and Taagepera (1979) is shown in dotted black.