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Complexity of codes for Ramsey positive sets

A subset X of the Ellentuck space is called Ramsey null if given any non-empty basic open set $[s, A]$, there is some $B \in [s, A]$ such that $[s, B]$ and X are disjoint. A set is Ramsey positive if it is not Ramsey null. Sabok proved that in Ellentuck space, the set of codes for G_δ Ramsey positive sets is $\mathbf{\Sigma}_2^1$-complete. We build on Sabok's result to show that the same holds in the Milliken space of strong subtrees of the complete binary tree. In fact, we will see that the result holds for any topological Ramsey space satisfying a certain condition, including many common Ramsey spaces.