

Online Appendix to The Italian political class

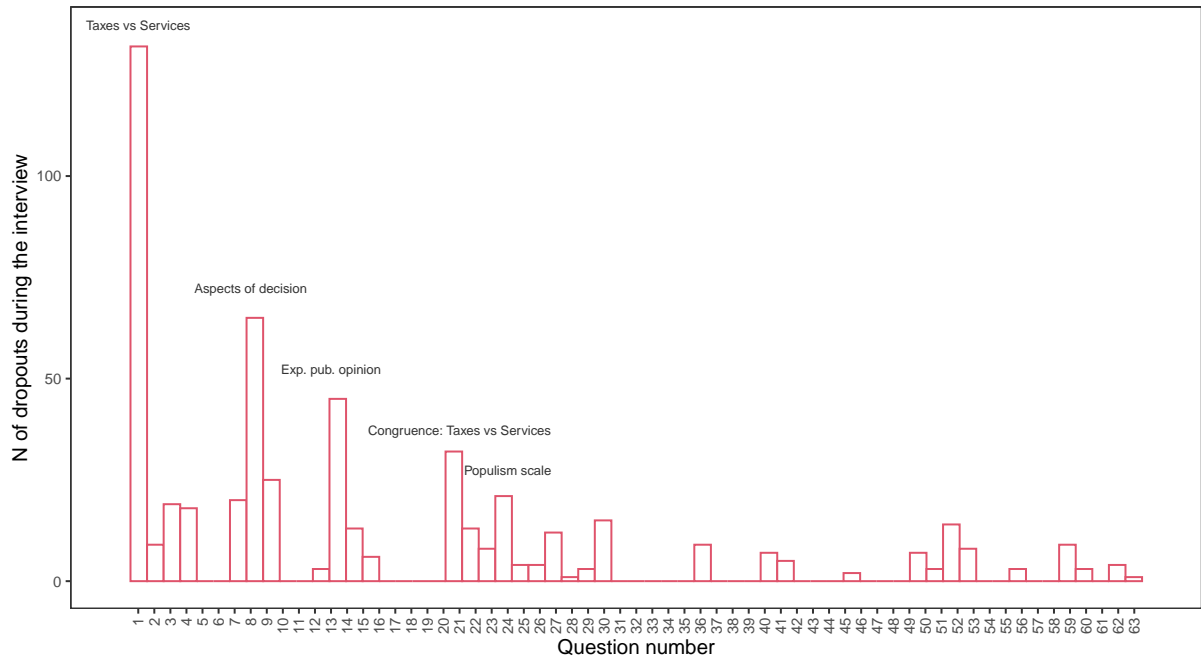
Two multilevel datasets on the profiles and opinions of elected politicians.

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1 Dropouts during the interview

Figure A1: Number of dropouts by question



2 Sample bias

Table A1: Population and sample characteristics (%).

	Population			Sample		
	City	Regional	National/EU	City	Regional	National/EU
Age class						
18-34	12.8	6.9	7.4	17.5	7.6	5.7
35-54	52.1	62.7	60.0	51.9	64.5	49.6
>54	33.4	30.2	32.3	29.2	27.3	44.7
Not available	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.6	-
Area (of election)						
North-West	23.4	22.1	25.9	24.9	15.1	23.6
North-East	19.5	24.1	18.6	23.9	25.0	13.0
Centre	21.5	16.4	20.2	24.2	18.6	26.8
South-Islands	35.7	37.4	33.6	26.9	41.3	35.0
Not available	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.6
Education						
Non-tertiary	43.9	34.5	28.8	40.1	34.9	26.0
Tertiary	51.1	64.0	70.3	56.9	64.0	74.0
Not available	5.0	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.2	-
Political list						
FdI	1.4	6.9	5.7	1.6	4.7	2.4
FI	5.3	8.6	16.6	4.0	5.3	14.6
Lega	10.8	20.9	21.0	9.6	14.5	17.1
PD	17.5	18.9	17.4	21.7	19.8	22.0
M5S	6.1	9.7	32.7	8.2	19.8	31.7
Civic list	42.1	21.6	-	43.5	22.7	-
Other right-wing	3.8	3.1	-	3.2	2.9	-
Other left-wing	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.4	4.1	7.3
Other list	0.6	3.8	4.6	0.7	2.9	4.8
Not available	10.9	4.3	-	6.3	3.5	-
N	18,511	1,032	1,021	2,294	172	123

Note: Education is the one provided by the Ministry of the Interior and updated by LAPS. Specification of acronyms: FdI=Brothers of Italy, FI=Go Italy!, PD=Democratic Party, Civic list=lists that are not affiliated to any specific party but usually to a local political leader

3 Survey dataset

3.1 Survey experiments

3.1.1 Experiment on public opinion influence in decisions

[ROTATE EXPERIMENT 1 AND EXPERIMENT 2]

[EXPERIMENT 1: RAPIDITY VS WEIGHTING]

We will now show you two hypothetical political decisions. For each of them, please indicate

how you would behave if you had to make this decision. Please read each scenario carefully and indicate which of the proposed solutions you would choose.

[SPLIT 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4: elite_lop4_splita, elite_lop4_splitb, elite_lop4_splitc, elite_lop4_splitd]

Imagine being a [Minister/ President of region /Mayor] [match depending on the level of the politician] and having to come up with a proposal on an unexpected problem. As the legislature will soon end, the proposal must be approved quickly. Here the information you have at your disposal:

- There are two solutions to the problem: called “Plan A” and “Plan B”.
- Doing nothing is not a realistic solution, as it will cause a number of problems in the near future.
- Party experts and administrative officials believe that Plan A is better, because it is consistent with their party’s governing philosophy, and more effective, because it generates significant savings in public money.
- The media largely emphasizes [government] inaction.
- According to polls, the majority of the public (68%) prefer Plan B, only 15% choose Plan A, with 17% undecided.
- The opposition, while acknowledging that both plans are viable, panders to the mood of public opinion, thus pushing for Plan B.

elite_lop4_splita

CONTROL GROUP (NO HISTORY)

elite_lop4_splitb

POSITIVE FRAMING

Party experts expect that, despite initial resistance, public support for Plan A will grow once the decision is made. According to a pollster you trust, this is the typical issue on which people easily change their opinions, and the government could be given credit for making a difficult choice.

elite_lop4_splitc

NEGATIVE FRAMING/LOW SALIENCE

The party’s experts expect that, despite initial public resistance to Plan A, once the decision is made, the issue will disappear from the media and will no longer be the focus of voters’ attention. According to a pollster you trust, this is the typical issue that, once decided, ceases to be a priority for people, who quickly forget about it.

elite_lop4_splitd

NEGATIVE FRAMING/HIGH SALIENCE

Party experts expect that public resistance to Plan A will persist over time. Even if the decision

proves successful, the opposition of most voters will remain unchanged. According to a pollster you trust, this is the typical issue on which it is difficult to move the initial orientations of voters, and she is sure that the issue will remain on the agenda until the next elections.

Which of the two solutions would you choose?

1 Plan A

2 Plan B

98 NA

99 DK

Figure A2: Example of one of the vignettes (positive framing) for “rapidity vs weighting” experiment.

Le sottoporremo ora due decisioni politiche ipotetiche. Per ciascuna di esse, La invitiamo a indicare come si comporterebbe se fosse lei a dover prendere questa decisione. La preghiamo di leggere con attenzione ciascun scenario e indicare quale delle soluzioni proposte sceglierebbe.

Immagini di essere un Sindaco e dover presentare una proposta su un problema inatteso. Poiché la legislatura si concluderà presto la proposta deve essere approvata in breve tempo. Ecco le informazioni in suo possesso:

- Ci sono due soluzioni al problema, dette "Piano A" e "Piano B".
- Non fare niente non è una soluzione realistica, poiché causerà una serie di problemi in un futuro prossimo.
- Gli esperti di partito e i funzionari amministrativi ritengono che il Piano A sia migliore, perché coerente con la filosofia di governo del suo partito, e più efficace, perché genera significativi risparmi di denaro pubblico.
- I media enfatizzano ampiamente l'inazione della giunta.
- Secondo i sondaggi la maggioranza del pubblico (68%) preferisce il Piano B, solo un 15% sceglie il Piano A, con un 17% di indecisi.

L'opposizione, pur riconoscendo che entrambi i piani siano praticabili, asseconda gli umori dell'opinione pubblica, spingendo quindi per il Piano B.

Gli esperti del partito si aspettano che, nonostante le resistenze iniziali, il sostegno dell'opinione pubblica per il Piano A crescerà sempre più, una volta presa la decisione. Secondo un sondaggista di Sua fiducia, questa è la tipica questione sulla quale la gente cambia facilmente opinione e il governo potrebbe anche vedersi riconosciuto il merito di aver fatto una scelta difficile.

Lei quale soluzione sceglierebbe?

Piano A

Piano B

Avanti

[EXPERIMENT 2: TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS]

[SPLIT 1/3, 1/3, 1/3: elite_lop6_splita, elite_lop6_splitb, elite_lop6_splitc]

Imagine having to provide political advice to the Minister of the Interior on the problem of temporary foreign workers. Here the information you have at your disposal:

- There are two solutions on the table: 1) increase the number of temporary foreign workers; 2) Keep the current numbers.
- Ministry officials are strongly in favour of option 1), to address the growing labour shortage in some sectors.
- Opposition parties are divided on the issue. Some are in favour of increasing temporary foreign workers and others are opposed.
- Businesses are strongly in favour of the measure, while trade unions are opposed.
- So far, the issue has not attracted media attention.
- According to polls, public opinion is ambivalent on the issue, with 36% opposed to the increase in temporary foreign workers, 25% in favour and 39% undecided. The issue is not a priority for citizens: only 18% of the public consider it important for their choice of vote, and only 10% say they have informed themselves about the issue.

elite_lop6_splita

CONTROL GROUP (NO TREATMENT)

elite_lop6_splitb

AD OPPOSED/SALIENT

One of the opposition parties sees this decision as an excellent opportunity to boost its electoral fortunes: it will argue that foreign temporary workers will take jobs away from Italians. A pollster you trust predicts that this strategy will win the opposition media attention, turning the matter into a priority for the public who will turn against the decision.

elite_lop6_splitc

AD OPPOSED/AS NON-SALIENT

One of the opposition parties sees this decision as an excellent opportunity to boost its electoral fortunes: it will argue that foreign temporary workers will take jobs away from Italians. A pollster you trust, however, predicts that this strategy will not receive much media attention and is unlikely to become a priority for the public until the next election.

Which of the two solutions would you recommend?

1 Increase the number of temporary foreign workers

2 Keep the numbers current

98 NA

99 DK

Figure A3: Example of one of the vignettes (AD OPPOSED/SALIENT) for “temporary foreign workers”.

Adesso le presenteremo uno scenario diverso e, come per la precedente domanda, alla fine le chiederemo di prendere una decisione.

Immagini di dover fornire una consulenza politica al Ministro degli Interni in merito al problema dei lavoratori stranieri temporanei. Ecco le informazioni in suo possesso:

- Due sono le soluzioni sul tappeto: 1) aumentare il numero di lavoratori stranieri temporanei; 2) mantenere i numeri attuali.
- I funzionari del ministero sono fortemente favorevoli all'opzione 1, per far fronte alla crescente carenza di manodopera in alcuni settori.
- I partiti di opposizione sono divisi sulla questione. Alcuni sono favorevoli all'aumento dei lavoratori stranieri temporanei e altri si oppongono.
- Le imprese sono fortemente a favore della misura, mentre i sindacati si oppongono.
- Sino ad ora la questione non ha attirato l'attenzione dei media.
- Secondo i sondaggi, l'opinione pubblica è ambivalente sul tema, con il 36% di contrari all'aumento dei lavoratori stranieri temporanei, il 25% di favorevoli e il 39% di indecisi. La questione non è una priorità per i cittadini: solo il 18% del pubblico la considera importante o molto importante per la sua scelta di voto, e solo il 10% dice di essersi informato sulla questione.

Uno dei partiti all'opposizione vede in questa decisione un'ottima occasione per accrescere le proprie fortune elettorali: sosterrà che i lavoratori temporanei stranieri toglieranno il lavoro agli italiani. Un sondaggista di Sua fiducia prevede che questa strategia farà guadagnare all'opposizione l'attenzione dei media, trasformando la faccenda in una priorità per il pubblico che si rivolgerà contro la decisione.

Lei quale delle due soluzioni raccomanderebbe?

- Aumentare il numero di lavoratori stranieri temporanei
- Mantenere i numeri attuali.

Avanti

3.1.2 Experiment on legitimacy of different decision-making procedures

Consider the following situation. In your region, a decision has to be made on an important political issue, and the decision can have great consequences.

Many believe that politicians, scientists and experts, when it comes to dealing with these problems [e4bsplit1a really care about the interests of the citizens of the region, after all they are citizens themselves and live in the same region / e4bsplit1b they are mainly concerned with their own specific interests, rather than those of the citizenry as a whole, being far from the everyday problems of the people].

The decision is taken [e4bsplit2a by the elected regional council/ e4bsplit2b by a group of 200 citizens randomly selected from among the inhabitants of the region in order to represent the population of the region in terms of gender, age, education, residence and political orientation/ e4bsplit2c by a referendum among the inhabitants of the region / e4bsplit2d by a group of experts selected from among the best in the field].

e4b Would you be willing to accept this decision or not?

1 Not at all willing

2

3

4

5

6

7 Very willing

98 NA

99 DK

e4b_prA [IF e4b == 5 to 7]

Would you remain of the same opinion even if this decision went against your preferences?

1 Yes

2 No

98 NA

99 DK

e4b_prB [IF e4b == 1 to 3]

Would you remain of the same opinion even if this decision were in line with your preferences?

1 Yes

2 No

98 NA

99 DK

e4b_prC [IF e4b == 4] [SPLIT 1/2, 1/2]

e4b_prA Would you remain of the same opinion even if this decision went against your preferences?

1 Yes

2 No

98 NA

99 DK

e4b_prD Would you remain of the same opinion even if this decision were in line with your preferences?

1 Yes

2 No

98 NA

99 DK

Figure A4: Example of one of the vignettes (pro-elite and minipublic).

Consideri la seguente situazione. Nella sua Regione si deve prendere una decisione su un tema politico importante e la decisione può avere grandi conseguenze.

Molti ritengono che i politici, gli scienziati e gli esperti, quando si tratta di affrontare questi problemi si preoccupino realmente degli interessi dei cittadini della Regione, dopo tutto sono cittadini anche loro e vivono nella stessa Regione.

La decisione è presa da un gruppo di 200 cittadini selezionati casualmente tra gli abitanti della Regione in modo da rappresentare la popolazione della Regione in termini di genere, età, istruzione, residenza e orientamento politico.

Lei sarebbe disposto ad accettare questa decisione oppure no?

- 1 Per niente disposto
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 Molto disposto

3.1.3 Conjoint experiment on the “Good Politician”

[OPTIONAL FOR NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN MP AND REGIONAL REP.]

“There is some talk about the characteristics a candidate should have to enter politics at the European level. We will provide you with several pieces of information on potential candidates for the [SPLIT 1/2, 1/2: National Parliament/ City Council of your municipality]. For each pair of candidates, please indicate the candidate you think is most suitable. This exercise is purely hypothetical. Even if you aren’t entirely sure, please indicate which of the two you prefer.”

Table A2: Attributes and levels manipulated

<input type="checkbox"/> RANDOM ORDER <input type="checkbox"/>	Candidate 1	Candidate 2
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> GEND Male Female	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> GEND Male Female
Job experience	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> POS Was a manual worker outside of politics Was a farmer outside of politics Was a manager outside of politics Was a university professor outside of politics Was an engineer outside of politics Was a professional politician	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> POS Was a manual worker outside of politics Was a farmer outside of politics Was a manager outside of politics Was a university professor outside of politics Was an engineer outside of politics Was a professional politician
Communication	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> STYLE Uses proper and refined language to convey messages Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> STYLE Uses proper and refined language to convey messages Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
Social skills	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> CAPA Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> CAPA Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
Integrity	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> INTE Has a clean criminal record Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> INTE Has a clean criminal record Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
Competence	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> COMPE Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> COMPE Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
View of role	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> VISI Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> VISI Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> LEAD Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views	<input type="checkbox"/> CHOOSE 1 AT RANDOM <input type="checkbox"/> LEAD Does not provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views

[DO NOT SHOW THE SAME PROFILE FOR CANDIDATE 2]

e4a9 If you had to choose between them, which of these two candidates would you like to see elected to the [SPLIT 1/2, 1/2: National Parliament/ City Council of your municipality]?

[ROTATE ITEMS]

Candidate 1

Candidate 2

We now ask you to repeat the exercise. You will be shown another pair of candidates, please indicate again which of the two candidates would prefer to get elected to the [SPLIT 1/2, 1/2:

National Parliament/ City Council of your municipality].

[REPEAT THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE AND RELATED QUESTIONS. ORDER OF CATEGORIES MUST BE THE SAME OF THAT SHOWN PREVIOUSLY. DO NOT SHOW THE SAME PROFILE FOR THE 2 CANDIDATES AND DO NOT SHOW THE SAME PROFILE OF THE 2 CANDIDATES PRESENTED IN THE PREVIOUS EXPERIMENT.]

Figure A5: Example of one of the conjoint tasks.

Si parla spesso delle **caratteristiche che un candidato dovrebbe avere per entrare in politica**. Le forniremo diverse informazioni su potenziali candidati al Parlamento nazionale. Per ogni coppia di persone, La preghiamo di indicare il candidato che ritiene più adatto.

Questo esercizio è puramente ipotetico. Anche se non è del tutto sicuro/a, La preghiamo di indicare quale dei due candidati preferisce.

	CANDIDATO 1	CANDIDATO 2
Capacità relazionali	È emotivamente coinvolto/a con i problemi delle singole persone	È emotivamente distante e non si lascia coinvolgere dai problemi delle singole persone
Sesso	Uomo	Donna
Stile comunicativo	Usa un linguaggio appropriato ed elegante	Usa un linguaggio rozzo e popolare
Competenze	Non ha competenze su specifiche politiche né parla l'inglese	Non ha competenze su specifiche politiche né parla l'inglese
Integrità	È incensurato/a	È indagato/a per aver usato soldi pubblici per spese personali
Visione del proprio ruolo	È concentrato/a sugli interessi di coloro che lo/a hanno eletto/a e sulle promesse fatte, anche a spese della collettività in generale	È concentrato/a sugli interessi della collettività in generale, anche a spese di coloro che lo/a hanno eletto/a e delle promesse fatte
Capacità di leadership	Ha grandi capacità di leadership ed è carismatico/a ma ascolta poco le differenti posizioni	Non ha grandi capacità di leadership e non è carismatico/a ma ascolta molto le differenti posizioni
Lavoro	Al di fuori della politica, è un/a agricoltore/trice	Al di fuori della politica, è un/a professore/ssa universitario/a

Se dovesse scegliere, a quale di questi due candidati darebbe la sua preferenza per essere eletto al Parlamento nazionale?

Candidato 1

Candidato 2

Avanti

3.2 List of variables

Metadata		
id	Serial ID	Number
completion	Completion of questionnaire in %	0 100% 1 more than 90% 2 75-89% 3 50-74% 4 less than 50%
datestart	Date start of interview	Date format (DD/MM/YYYY)
dataend	Date end of interview	Date format (DD/MM/YYYY)
Profile		
Socio-demographic features		
ageclass	Age class (source: Ministry of Interior updated by CIRCaP-LAPS)	1 18-34 2 35-54 3 >54
edumin	Education level (source: Ministry of Interior updated by CIRCaP-LAPS)	1 Non-tertiary 2 Tertiary
edusurvey	Education level (source: questionnaire)	1 Non-tertiary 2 Tertiary
geoarea	Geographic zone (area of election)	1 Northwest 2 Northeast 3 Middle 4 South and Islands
Religion: in DISPOC-GfK		
ELITE_14A	Do you consider yourself to belong to a particular religion or religious denomination?	1 Yes 2 No 98 NA
ELITE_14B	Which one? (religion)	1 Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Orthodox 4 Jewish 5 Muslim 6 Eastern religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.) 7 Other non-Christian religions 98 NA
ELITE_14C	Excluding ceremonies (such as weddings and funerals) how often do you attend religious services?	1 At least once a week 2 Two-three times a month 3 Once a month 4 Two-three times a year 5 Once a year 6 Never 98 NA
English proficiency: in DISPOC-GfK		
S1C1A	How do you describe your knowledge of the English language? Speaking	1 None 2 Little 3 Fairly good 4 Good 5 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
S1C1B	How do you describe your knowledge of the English language? Listening	1 None 2 Little 3 Fairly good 4 Good 5 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
S1C1C	How do you describe your knowledge of the English	1 None 2 Little

	language?	3 Fairly good 4 Good
	Writing	5 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
S1C1D	How do you describe your knowledge of the English language?	1 None 2 Little 3 Fairly good 4 Good
	Reading	5 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
Political features		
politicalist	Political list	1 Brothers of Italy 2 Go Italy 3 League 4 Democratic party 5 Five Star Movement 6 Civic List (non affiliated) 7 Other centre-left 8 Other centre-right 9 Other List
inmajority	Party in majority	0 No 1 Yes
level	Level of authority	1 Municipal 2 Regional 3 National-European
Democratic challenges		
Experiment on legitimacy of different decision-making procedures: DISPOC-GfK		
E4B_SPLIT1	Split 1 exp. on procedures of decision-making	0 Pro-elite 1 Anti-elite
E4B_SPLIT2	Split 2 exp. on procedures of decision-making	1 Regional council 2 200 citizen at random 3 Referendum 4 Experts
SPLIT_E4B	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (8 groups)	1 SP1A2A 2 SP1A2B 3 SP1A2C 4 SP1A2D 5 SP1B2A 6 SP1B2B 7 SP1B2C 8 SP1B2D
E4B_SP1A2A	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 1)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1A2B	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 2)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA

E4B_SP1A2C	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 3)	99 DK 1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1A2D	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 4)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1B2A	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 5)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1B2B	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 6)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1B2C	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 7)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_SP1B2D	Split exp. on procedures of decision-making (group 8)	1 Not at all willing 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very willing 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_PRA	Probe scores 5-7	99 DK 1 Yes 2 No 98 NA 99 DK
E4B_PRB	Probe scores 1-3	99 DK 1 Yes

		2 No
		98 NA
		99 DK
E4B_PRC	Probe scores 4 (against)	1 Yes
		2 No
		98 NA
		99 DK
E4B_PRD	Probe scores 4 (in favour)	1 Yes
		2 No
		98 NA
		99 DK
Satisfaction with democracy: Adapted from EUENGAGE (mass and elite survey) (Cotta et al. 2021), European Social Survey (various waves), also in European Members of Parliament Study 1996, (Wessel et al. 1999) also included in DISPOC-GfK		
V6A	On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 indicates “not at all satisfied” and 7 indicates “completely satisfied” overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Italy?	1 Not at all satisfied
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Completely satisfied
		98 NA
		99 DK
Populist attitudes: Akkerman et al. (2014), also included in DISPOC-GfK		
P10_A	How much do you agree or disagree with each one of the following items...	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree
		3 Neither agree nor disagree
		4 Fairly agree
		5 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
P10.B	The politicians in the [country] parliament need to follow the will of the people	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree
		3 Neither agree nor disagree
		4 Fairly agree
		5 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
P10.C	The political differences between the elite and the people are larger than the differences among the people	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree
		3 Neither agree nor disagree
		4 Fairly agree
		5 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
P10.D	I would rather be represented by a citizen than by a specialized politician	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree
		3 Neither agree nor disagree
		4 Fairly agree
		5 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
P10.E	Elected officials talk too much and take too little action	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree
		3 Neither agree nor disagree
		4 Fairly agree
		5 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
P10.F	What people call “compromise” in politics is really just selling out on	1 Strongly disagree
		2 Fairly disagree

one's principles

3 Neither agree nor disagree
 4 Fairly agree
 5 Strongly agree
 98 NA
 99 DK

Opinion on different political systems: Adapted from European Value Survey and World Value Survey, also included in DISPOC-GfK

P13.A	We will now describe various types of political systems and ask you what you think about each way of governing our country. Please indicate for each of the following political systems how good or bad you think it is.	1 Very bad 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
P13.B	A system in which citizens directly decide on major laws A system in which only parliamentarians decide on major laws	1 Very bad 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
P13.C	A system in which experts decide on major laws	1 Very bad 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very good 98 NA 99 DK
P13.D	A system in which a strong leader decides on major laws	1 Very bad 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very good 98 NA 99 DK

Opinion on declining politicians' reputation

According to many opinion surveys, political representatives overall have a bad reputation among citizens. In your opinion, which of the following reasons explains this general opinion. You can indicate up to a maximum of 3 options in order of priority.

ELITE.10.1	Because politicians are often corrupt	1 2 3
ELITE.10.2	Because for too long politicians have been portrayed negatively in the media	1 2 3
ELITE.10.3	Because the organizational decline	1

	of parties has made politicians	2
	fragile and sometimes incompetent	3
ELITE.10.4	Because people dwell too much on	1
	the negative aspects of politics,	2
	without evaluating its merits	3
ELITE.10.5	Because the meddling of the	1
	judiciary in recent decades has	2
	undermined the nobility of politics	3
ELITE.10.6	Because only leaders matter, and	1
	they are often surrounded by	2
	inadequate politicians	3
ELITE.10.98	DK	1
		2
		3
ELITE.10.99	NA	1
		2
		3
Problems of democratic representation		
	Could you indicate how much you	
	agree or disagree with the	
	following statements regarding the	
	problems of democratic	
	representation?	
ELITE.11.A	Councils and parliaments should	1 Strongly disagree
	deal exclusively with scrutiny of	2
	the executive's acts and analysis of	3
	its legislative proposals	4
		5
		6
		7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.11.B	People's elected representatives	1 Strongly disagree
	should spend less time on social	2
	networks and study concrete	3
	solutions to society's many	4
	problems	5
		6
		7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.11.C	Representatives should take public	1 Strongly disagree
	positions and decisions only after	2
	consulting their constituents	3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.12.A	The final decision regarding a	1 Strongly disagree
	public infrastructure such as an	2
	airport or hospital should be left to	3
	the territorial entity this work is	4
	located in, regardless of the social	5
	and economic impact of the work	6
	itself	7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK

OPTOUTCJ	Opted out of conjoint (not municipal)	1 Yes 2 No
SPLIT_CJEXP	Split conjoint	1 National parliament 2 City council
GEND1	Gender: profile 1	1 Male 2 Female
POS1	Job position: profile 1	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics 2 Was a farmer outside of politics 3 Was a manager outside of politics 4 Was a university professor outside of politics 5 Was an engineer outside of politics 6 Was a professional politician
STYLE1	Communication style: profile 1	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages 2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
CAPA1	Social skills: profile 1	1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people 2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE1	Integrity: profile 1	1 Has a clean criminal record 2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE1	Competence: profile 1	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English 2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English 3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently 4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI1	Vision of role: profile 1	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made 2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD1	Leadership: profile 1	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views 2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
GEND2	Gender: profile 2	1 Male 2 Female
POS2	Job position: profile 2	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics 2 Was a farmer outside of politics 3 Was a manager outside of politics 4 Was a university professor outside of politics 5 Was an engineer outside of politics 6 Was a professional politician
STYLE2	Communication style: profile 2	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages 2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
CAPA2	Social skills: profile 2	1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people 2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE2	Integrity: profile 2	1 Has a clean criminal record 2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE2	Competence: profile 2	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English

		2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English
		3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently
		4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI2	Vision of role: profile 2	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made 2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD2	Leadership: profile 2	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views 2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
GEND3	Gender: profile 3	1 Male 2 Female
POS3	Job position: profile 3	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics 2 Was a farmer outside of politics 3 Was a manager outside of politics 4 Was a university professor outside of politics 5 Was an engineer outside of politics 6 Was a professional politician
STYLE3	Communication style: profile 3	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages 2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
CAPA3	Social skills: profile 3	1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people 2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE3	Integrity: profile 3	1 Has a clean criminal record 2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE3	Competence: profile 3	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English 2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English 3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently 4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI3	Vision of role: profile 3	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made 2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD3	Leadership: profile 3	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views 2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
GEND4	Gender: profile 4	1 Male 2 Female
POS4	Job position: profile 4	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics 2 Was a farmer outside of politics 3 Was a manager outside of politics 4 Was a university professor outside of politics 5 Was an engineer outside of politics 6 Was a professional politician
STYLE4	Communication style: profile 4	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages

CAPA4	Social skills: profile 4	2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages 1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people 2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE4	Integrity: profile 4	1 Has a clean criminal record 2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE4	Competence: profile 4	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English 2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English 3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently 4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI4	Vision of role: profile 4	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made 2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD4	Leadership: profile 4	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views 2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
GEND5	Gender: profile 5	1 Male 2 Female
POS5	Job position: profile 5	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics 2 Was a farmer outside of politics 3 Was a manager outside of politics 4 Was a university professor outside of politics 5 Was an engineer outside of politics 6 Was a professional politician
STYLE5	Communication style: profile 5	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages 2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
CAPA5	Social skills: profile 5	1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people 2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE5	Integrity: profile 5	1 Has a clean criminal record 2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE5	Competence: profile 5	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English 2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English 3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently 4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI5	Vision of role: profile 5	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made 2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD5	Leadership: profile 5	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he

		falls short of listening at different views
		2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
GEND6	Gender: profile 6	1 Male
		2 Female
POS6	Job position: profile 6	1 Was a manual worker outside of politics
		2 Was a farmer outside of politics
		3 Was a manager outside of politics
		4 Was a university professor outside of politics
		5 Was an engineer outside of politics
		6 Was a professional politician
STYLE6	Communication style: profile 6	1 Uses proper and refined language to convey messages
		2 Uses coarse and rude type of language to convey messages
CAPA6	Social skills: profile 6	1 Tends to be emotionally involved in problems and really enjoy caring for other people
		2 Tends to be distant without involving emotionally in problems of other people
INTE6	Integrity: profile 6	1 Has a clean criminal record
		2 Is under investigation for using public reimbursements for personal expenses
COMPE6	Competence: profile 6	1 Has no skills in specific policy areas and does not speak English
		2 Has skills in specific policy areas but does not speak English
		3 Has no skills in specific policy areas but speaks English fluently
		4 Has skills in specific policy areas and speaks English fluently
VISI6	Vision of role: profile 6	1 Is focused on needs of the wide public even at the expenses of the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made
		2 Is focused on the interests of voters he/she represents and promises he/she made, at expenses of the general public
LEAD6	Leadership: profile 6	1 Provides strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he falls short of listening at different views
		2 Does not provide strong and charismatic leadership, but s/he is able to listen at different views
E4A9.1	If you had to choose, which of these two candidates would you give your preference to in order to be elected to [National Parliament/City Council of your municipality]?	1 Candidate 1
		2 Candidate 2
		98 NA
		99 DK
E4A9.2	If you had to choose, which of these two candidates would you give your preference to in order to be elected to [National Parliament/City Council of your municipality]?	1 Candidate 3
		2 Candidate 4
		98 NA
		99 DK
E4A9.3	If you had to choose, which of these two candidates would you give your preference to in order to be elected to [National Parliament/City Council of your municipality]?	1 Candidate 5
		2 Candidate 6
		98 NA
		99 DK

Focus of representation
Citizens vs interest groups

ELITE.1	Do you think it is more important	1 Valuing the interests of citizens in your territory
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to value the interests of citizens in your territory or the interests of organized groups in your municipality [for politicians at municipal level] /in your region [for politicians at regional level] /in the country [for politicians at national and European level]?	2 3 4 5 6
Position yourself on a scale of 1 to 7 where 1 means "Valuing the interests of citizens in your territory" and 7 means "Valuing interests of organized groups in your municipality [for politicians at the municipal level] /in your region [for politicians at the regional level] / in the country [for politicians at the national and European level]."	7. Valuing interests of organized groups in your municipality [for politicians at the municipal level] /in your region [for politicians at the regional level] / in the country [for politicians at the national and European level]. 98 NA 99 DK

Level of representation collective vs. individual representation. Adapted from the Dutch Parliamentary Study 2001, Andeweg & Thomassen (2005)

ELITE.6	In their relationship with their constituents, politicians may emphasize different aspects of representation. According to some, in particular, politicians should "translate the political views of citizens into policy as accurately as possible" According to others, politicians should "seek support from the voters for the political views of their own party" Where would you place yourself?	1 Translate the political views of citizens into policy as accurately as possible 2 3 4 5 6 7 Seek support from the voters for the political views of their own party 98 NA 99 DK
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Role of elections retrospective vs. prospective: Adapted from the Dutch Parliamentary Study 2001, Andeweg & Thomassen (2005)

ELITE.7	In our political system, elections have different functions. According to some, "In elections, politicians account to the voters for their actions in the past", according to others, "In elections, politicians put their plans for the future to the voters". Where would you place yourself?	1 In elections, politicians account to the voters for their actions in the past 2 3 4 5 6 7 In elections, politicians put their plans for the future to the voters 98 NA 99 DK
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Role of representative main aspects and relative importance: Adapted from MEP survey 1996, Wessel et al. (1999)

ELITE.8A	When you think about your work as a representative, how important are the following aspects of your work? Taking part in legislation	1 Not at all important 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.8B	Monitoring the activity of the executive	1 Not at all important 2 3

		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_8C	Articulation of important societal needs and interests	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_8D	Development of political strategies	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_8E	Mediation between different interests in society	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_8F	Representation of individual interests of individual citizens	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK

Locus of representation

Attachment to different polities: Adapted from Eurobarometer (starting with 82.1), also in DISPOC-GfK

P6A_1	Italians may experience attachment to their region, country, and Europe. How attached you feel to...?	1 Not at all attached
		2 Not very attached
		3 Fairly attached
		4 Very attached
		98 NA
		99 DK
P6A_2	Italy	1 Not at all attached
	Europe	2 Not very attached
		3 Fairly attached
		4 Very attached
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_3A	City/town	1 Not at all attached
		2 Not very attached
		3 Fairly attached
		4 Very attached

		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_3B	Region	1 Not at all attached
		2 Not very attached
		3 Fairly attached
		4 Very attached
		98 NA
		99 DK
Importance of different political offices		
ELITE_4A	There has been much talk in recent years about institutional reforms aimed at simplifying the institutions of political representation. Please indicate how important you consider the following representative offices to be in representing the interests and demands of citizens?	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_4B	City councillor Region councillor	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_4C	National MP	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_4D	European MP	1 Not at all important
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Very important
		98 NA
		99 DK
Opinions on the reduction of Parliamentarians		
ELITE_5SPLITA	Can you illustrate for us your degree of agreement with the following statement?	1 Strongly disagree
		2
		3
		4
		5
	The reduction of parliamentarians would [improve] the functioning of representative democracy in Italy.	6
		7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE_5SPLITB	[Positive frame] The reduction of parliamentarians would [worsen] the functioning of representative democracy in Italy.	1 Strongly disagree
		2
		3

[Negative frame] 4
5
6
7 Strongly agree
98 NA
99 DK

Propensity for responsiveness

Factors that matter for political decision: Adapted from Merkley & Owen (2019)

Based on your experience, which factors matter most in determining the outcome of a policy decision? Please indicate a maximum of 3 responses in order of importance.

ELITE.LOP1.1	The fit between the policy and your party leader's brand	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.2	Stakeholder group leaders' suggestions	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.3	Recommendations from experts	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.4	Reaction from public opinion if the decision is taken	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.5	The reaction of his party's electorate, should the decision be made.	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.6	The recommendations of the public administration	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.7	Tone of media	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.8	The position of opposition parties	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.9	The consequences on internal relations between groups in his party	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.10	The consequences on relations with allied parties	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.98	DK	1 2 3
ELITE.LOP1.99	NA	1 2 3

Role and nature of public opinion: Adapted from Merkley & Owen (2019)

In assessing the importance of public opinion in decision making, indicate on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means "not at all important" and 7 means "very important," how important do you consider, for a decision to be made today: the position of public opinion at the time of the last election, the

	position of public opinion at the time the decision is made, and the position of public opinion that will exist at the next election?	
ELITE.LOP2_A	The position of public opinion at the time of the last election	1 Not at all important 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP2_B	The position of public opinion at the time the decision is made	1 Not at all important 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP2_C	The position of public opinion that will exist at the next election	1 Not at all important 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very important 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP3	On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means "unstable" and 7 means "stable," how do you think public opinion is generally when it comes to politics?	1 Unstable 2 3 4 5 6 7 Stable 98 NA 99 DK
Experiment: public opinion influence in decisions: Adapted from Merkley & Owen (2019)		
RLOP4LOP6	(Random) rotation experiment 1/2 on latent opinion	1 Experiment 1 in position 1 2 Experiment 1 in position 2
ELITE.LOP4_SPLITA	Latent opinion 1: Control	1 Plan A 2 Plan B 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP4_SPLITB	Latent opinion 1: Positive framing	1 Plan A 2 Plan B 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP4_SPLITC	Latent opinion 1: Negative framing/low salience	1 Plan A 2 Plan B 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP4_SPLITD	Latent opinion 1: Negative framing/high salience	1 Plan A 2 Plan B 98 NA 99 DK
ELITE.LOP6_SPLITA	Latent opinion 2: Control	1 Plan A

		2 Plan B
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.LOP6.SPLITB	Latent opinion 2: AD opposed/AS salient	1 Plan A
		2 Plan B
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.LOP6.SPLITC	Latent opinion 2: AD opposed /AS non-salient	1 Plan A
		2 Plan B
		98 NA
		99 DK

Perceived congruence

Left-Right placement (self): Adapted from the European Election Study 1994 and European Members of Parliament Study 1996 (Wessel et al. 1999), the European Social Survey (various waves), also included in DISPOC-GfK

RV4A	(Random) rotation ideology block	1 Item self-placement in position 1
		2 Item self-placement in position 2
V4A	In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means the "Left" and 7 means the "Right"? You can choose any value between 1 and 7 to define your position.	1 Left
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK

Left-Right placement (parties): Adapted from the Italian National Election Study (ITANES), also included in DISPOC-GfK

V4B1	Thinking about political parties, where would you place each of the following, using a scale from "Left" to "Right"?	1 Left
		2
		3
		4
		5
	On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 represents "Left" and 7 represents "Right," where would you place...?	6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate the party on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK
V4B2	Democratic Party	1 Left
	Five Star Movement	2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate the party on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK
V4B3	Go Italy!	1 Left
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate the party on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK
V4B4	League	1 Left
		2
		3

		4
		5
		6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate the party on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK
V4B5	Brothers of Italy	1 Left
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Right
		96 Not able to locate the party on this scale
		98 NA
		99 DK
Issue congruence		
ELITE.13A	Now think about public opinion [in Italy/of your region/municipality] [depending on level] in general.	1 Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		2
		3
	Redistribution of wealth	4
	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor" and 7 means "Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor", where would place public opinion [in Italy/of your region/municipality] [depending on level]?	5
		6
		7 Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.13B	European integration	1 European integration has already gone too far
	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "European integration has already gone too far" and 7 means "European unification should be strengthened", where would place public opinion [in Italy/of your region/municipality] [depending on level]?	2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 European integration should be further developed
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.13C	Regularization of immigrants	1 The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants
	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants and 7 means "The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants", where would place public opinion [in Italy/of your region/municipality] [depending on level]?	2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants
		98 NA
		99 DK
Redistribution of wealth: in DISPOC-GfK		
V10A	Now think about the party/list you were elected with. Where would you position it with respect to the following issues.	1 Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		2
		3

		4
	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor" and 7 means "Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor", where would place the party/list you were elected with?	5
		6
		7 Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		98 NA
		99 DK
European integration: in DISPOC-GfK		
V10B	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "European integration has already gone too far" and 7 means "European unification should be strengthened", where would place the party/list you were elected developed with?	1 European integration has already gone too far
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 European integration should be further
		98 NA
		99 DK
Regularization of immigrants: in DISPOC-GfK		
V10C	Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants and 7 means "The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants", where would place the party/list you were elected with?	1 The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants
		98 NA
		99 DK
Relevant policy issues		
Taxes vs. public services: EUENGAGE (mass and elite survey) (Cotta et al. 2021), also in DISPOC-GfK		
A2B	Some argue that "Public services should be increased by raising taxes". For others, instead, "Public services should be cut in order to reduce taxes". Where would you place yourself?	1 Public services should be increased by raising taxes
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Public services should be cut in order to reduce taxes
		98 NA
		99 DK
Redistribution of wealth: EUENGAGE(mass and elite survey) (Cotta et al. 2021), also in DISPOC-GfK		
A2C	Some are "Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor". Others, instead, are "Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor". Where would you place yourself?	1 Fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7 Fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor
		98 NA
		99 DK
Regularization of immigrants: in DISPOC-GfK		
A3D	Some people think that "The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants".	1 The government should be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants
		2
		3

	Others think that “The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants.” Where would you place yourself?	4 5 6 7 The government should not be sympathetic in accepting applications for regularization from immigrants 98 NA 99 DK
RA2B	(Random) rotation variable A2B	1 Item in position 1 2 Item in position 2 3 Item in position 3
RA2C	(Random) rotation variable A2C	1 Item in position 1 2 Item in position 2 3 Item in position 3
RA3D	(Random) rotation variable A2D	1 Item in position 1 2 Item in position 2 3 Item in position 3
Attitudes towards immigration: EUENGAGE (mass and elite) (Cotta et al. 2021), also in in DISPOC-GfK		
A3A.1	You will read below a series of statements about the overall impact of immigration on Italy and Italians. How much do you agree or disagree with each statement?	1 Strongly agree 2 Fairly agree 3 Fairly disagree 4 Strongly disagree 98 NA 99 DK
A3A.2	Immigrants contribute more in taxes than they benefit from health and welfare services. Immigration in general will improve our culture with new ideas and customs	1 Strongly agree 2 Fairly agree 3 Fairly disagree 4 Strongly disagree 98 NA 99 DK
A3A.3	Immigrants are a significant cause of crime in [country]	1 Strongly agree 2 Fairly agree 3 Fairly disagree 4 Strongly disagree 98 NA 99 DK
European integration: INTUNE (2007, 2009) (Cotta et al. 2007, 2009), also in DISPOC-GfK		
A4B	Some say “European unification should be strengthened”. Others say it already “has gone too far”. What is your opinion? You can choose any value between 0 and 10 to define your position. Using a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means that “European integration has already gone too far” and 7 means that “European integration should be further developed” where would you place yourself?	1 European integration has already gone too far 2 3 4 5 6 7 European integration should be further developed 98 NA 99 DK
COVID-19 and its effects on de-centralization of power and welfare		
ELITE.12.B	The COVID-19 emergency has highlighted the limits of regionalism and federalism	1 Strongly disagree 2 3 4 5 6

		7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
ELITE.12.C	The COVID-19 emergency highlighted the long-term problems produced by continued cuts in welfare and the national health care system	1 Strongly disagree 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree
		98 NA
		99 DK
COVID-19 and attitudes towards lockdown measures: in DISPOC-GfK		
COV10	In light of the Coronavirus experience, some issues have emerged as particularly relevant to economic activities.	1 Prioritize the growth of the national economy, even at the expense of increasing the number of contagions 2 3 4 5 6
	According to some, we should "Prioritize the growth of the national economy, even at the expense of increasing the number of contagions". According to others, instead, one should "Prioritize reducing the number of contagions, even at the expense of growth in national economy". Where would you place yourself?	7 Prioritize reducing the number of contagions, even at the expense of growth in national economy 98 NA 99 DK
COV12	In light of the Coronavirus experience, some issues have emerged as particularly relevant to the containment of the pandemic.	1 To ensure collective health, it is right to give up some basic individual freedoms 2 3 4 5 6
	According to some, "To ensure collective health, it is right to give up some basic individual freedoms". According to others, instead, "Individual freedoms should never be sacrificed to ensure collective health". Where would you place yourself?	7 Individual freedoms should never be sacrificed to ensure collective health 98 NA 99 DK

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