POLEVPOP Citizen Survey Codebook

version 3.1
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Contents

Introduction

The dataset *POLEVPOP Citizen Survey* contains the data from the 2022 POLPOP II Citizen survey conducted in thirteen countries (fourteen political systems): Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and, Wallonia (Belgium). The survey is part of the project "How politicians evaluate public opinion (POLEVPOP)", colloquially known as 'POLPOL II' and supported by an ERC Advanced Grant (agreement ID: 101018105), and hosted by the University of Antwerp. The data collection took place between 7 February 2022 and 4 May 2022, with some variation between countries (see **Table 1**).

Table 1 – Start and end date of the data collection process in each country

Australia	7 February - 7 March 2022
Canada	7 February - 1 March 2022
Czechia	7 February - 2 March 2022
Denmark	7 February - 2 March 2022
Flanders (Belgium)	7 February - 10 March 2022
Germany	7 February - 28 February 2022
Israel	7 February - 4 May 2022
Luxembourg	16 February - 10 March 2022
The Netherlands	7 February - 9 March 2022
Norway	7 February - 13 March 2022
Portugal	7 February - 13 March 2022
Sweden	7 February - 2 March 2022
Switzerland	7 February - 13 March 2022
Wallonia (Belgium)	7 February - 11 March 2022

Data collection of the survey was performed by Dynata. While the sample is aimed to represent the populations of the fourteen countries, the sampling frame consisted males and females aged 18 years old and older that have access to the internet. Potential participants were first divided into different predefined population strata (based on age, gender, education, and location), drawn from the official national statistics for each country. Each user was selected at random in order to fill in a prespecified quota. There was a continuous evaluation of key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor the representativeness of each group, with regards to gender and age (crossed) and education. When the evaluation showed underrepresentation in certain societal groups, the survey company corrected for this bias as much as possible by specifically targeting these groups.

Dynata hosts an online panel of respondents, coming from different sources and channels (such as traditional research panels, social media, partner panels, and so forth). The panel is a dynamic panel, with panelists constantly being added, but also removed. This is done based on an individual 'trust score'; if respondents score too low (meaning they have proven in the past to not fill in the questionnaires in a reliable way), they are removed from the database. When new respondents join the panel, a number of basic (socio-demographic) characteristics are collected and used to select respondents for each questionnaire. All Dynata survey participants go through rigorous quality

controls before being included in any sample. To increase diversity, Dynata uses a variety of contact methods to recruit: loyalty partnerships, online banners, TV ads, e-mails, apps, social media influencers, websites are among the many channels used. Dynata's massive combined panel size helps studies to fill quickly and easily and improves representiveness. With a large number of diverse frames, sample is less vulnerable to the loss of a source, or to changes within individual sources. Other quality control measures Dynata applies are; checks for straightliners and speeders and GEO IP validation (for more information see https://www.dynata.com/how-to-ensure-data-quality-in-surveys/). The cost for incentives are built into the completed interview. Panel points offered to respondents vary by survey length and characteristics of the population being targeted. Dynata offers great diversity in incentives as another way to increase diversity of sample frames.

The survey was pre-tested in Belgium on the citizen panel of the research group Media, Movements and Politics (M²P) at the University of Antwerp, Belgium. Local teams were responsible for translating the English version of the core questionnaire into the country's official language(s). The surveys were completed online, on an electronic device of the participants' choice (tablet, pc, smartphone) at a location of their choice (in their homes, in the train, in their offices, and so forth). Prior to participation in the survey, potential respondents were informed on what the purpose of the questionnaire was and how the data would be used. They had to read and agree to it prior to participation. Several paradata about the survey data collection process were gathered: Start and end date, the duration of the survey and, for several question pages, information was stored regarding the time of the first (Timing_Qx_First_Click) and last click (Timing_Qx_Last_Click), time taken to fill in all the question on that page (Timing_Qx_Page_Submit), and number of times clicked (Timing_Qx_Click_Count). The median completion time of the survey was 20 minutes. **Table 2** below shows the median completion time per country.

Table 2 – Average completion time per country

Australia	15:00
Canada	19:16
Czechia	22:17
Denmark	20:48
Flanders (Belgium)	17:47
Germany	18:13
Israel	19:01
Luxembourg	25:31
The Netherlands	18:04
Norway	19:14
Portugal	18:07
Sweden	18:15
Switzerland	21:27
Wallonia (Belgium)	19:05

The dataset contains the responses of 31,715 individuals. In total, 39,627 people who were invited to the survey participated, yet the responses of 7,912 participants were deemed invalid. Invalid respondents were respondents that met one of the following conditions:

1) they did not sign or agreed to the informed consent form prior to participation,
2) straightlining patterns were detected in their responses to questions Q14_1_1-Q14_1_11,

3) they were caught speeding through the survey, i.e. respondents took less than 1/3rd of the average completion time of the 90% fastest respondents who completed the survey[1],
4) respondents were caught appearing multiple times in the survey by giving identical answers to Q2, Q29_1, Q29_2, Q30, Q6, Q7, Q8, and Q10_2,
5) they were younger than 18 years old,
6) the responses to Q6 and Q7 (most important problem) that could not be assigned to a specific topic were independently checked by two researchers from the Antwerp team in search for replies that were clearly non-human in origin. Respondents with flagged responses were removed from the dataset.

Table 2 below indicates how many respondents were excluded at each step.

To reduce the differences between the composition of the samples and the populations of the various countries, survey weights were calculated. These weights were created using iterative proportional fitting, better known as 'raking'. Three survey weight variables are included in the dataset. All survey weight variables use four variables for which the population distribution was known: gender, age, education, and party choice in the last general/federal elections. The variables differ in the cap imposed on the survey weights. Single_cntry_weight_ltd5 caps the weights at five, single_cntry_weight_ltd10 caps the weights at 10, and single_cntry_weight_ultd does not impose any cap. No weights could be calculated for respondents who had a missing value on one of the four variables.

Ethical approval for conducting the citizen survey was obtained from the Ethics Committee for the Social Sciences and Humanities from the University of Antwerp on 21 February 2022 (approval number: SHW_22_032). The University of Antwerp coordinated data collection in all the different countries. As the data collection was anonymous, this posed no problems regarding data protection or ethical considerations.

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[1] In the case of incomplete responses, their survey speed was extrapolated from the parts respondents did fill in.

Table 2 – Information about sample per country

	Initial sample	Refused informed consent	Straighliners	Speeder	Fraudulent responses	Younger than 18, or missing age	Final sample
Australia	2743	153	314	130	190	7	1949
Canada	3289	139	527	116	190	5	2312
Czechia	2698	50	291	76	19	1	2261
Denmark	3075	200	340	158	62	4	2311
Flanders (Belgium)	2905	140	379	115	61	4	2206
Germany	2761	100	294	75	46	4	2242
Israel	3091	66	187	46	44	3	2745
Luxembourg	2059	0	27	0	62	0	1970
The Netherlands	2829	175	536	124	46	6	1942
Norway	2949	136	325	143	81	5	2259
Portugal	2641	51	253	51	24	3	2259
Sweden	2949	146	304	140	54	5	2300
Switzerland	2810	121	229	86	71	3	2300
Wallonia (Belgium)	2828	105	334	117	29	5	2238
Total	39627	1582	4340	1377	979	55	31294

General variables

Citizen_ID = Unique identifier for each respondent.

Country = Country of the respondent.
    1 = Australia
    2 = Canada
    3 = Czechia
    4 = Denmark
    5 = Flanders (Belgium)
    6 = Germany
    7 = Israel
    8 = Luxembourg
    9 = Netherlands
    10 = Norway
    11 = Portugal
    12 = Sweden
    13 = Switzerland
    14 = Wallonia (Belgium)

single_cntry_weight_ltd5 = Survey weight with a maximum value of 5.

single_cntry_weight_ltd10 = Survey weight with no maximum value.

single_cntry_weight_ultd = Survey weight with a maximum value of 10.

StartDate = Date & time the survey was started by the respondent.

EndDate = Date & time of the last action of a respondent.

Progress = Percentage of the survey completed.

Survey_time = Total time, in seconds, spent on filling in the survey.

Finished = Dummy indicating whether the respondent finished the survey.
    0 = Not finished
    1 = Finished

Language = Language in which the survey questions were presented.
    1 = Danish
    2 = German
    3 = English
    4 = French
    5 = Hebrew
    6 = Luxemburgish
    7 = Dutch
    8 = Norwegian
    9 = Portuguese
    10 = Swedish

Preferences for representation

Q2 = **Elected representatives: follow own believes or citizen preferences:** "Should elected representatives follow exactly the preferences of citizens, or should they follow their own convictions while pursuing the interests of citizens."

    0 = Citizen's preferences
    10 = Own convictions

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q2**

Party preferences

Q29_1 = "**Did you vote in the last national election?**"

    1 = Yes
    2 = No
    3 = I don't remember

Party choice in the last election

Note: Q29_2 and Q30 are country specific; Q29_2 and Q30 asked only to those respondents who answered "yes" (1) on Q29_1.

Australia:

Q29_2_AU = **Party choice in last Australian federal elections**: "Which party did you vote for first at the 2019 federal election (House of Representatives)?"

    1 = Liberal Party of Australia
    2 = National party of Australia
    3 = Liberal National Party of Queensland
    4 = Australian Labor Party
    5 = Australian Greens
    6 = United Australia Party
    7 = Pauline Hanson's One Nation
    8 = Independent
    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_AU**)
    96 = I cast a blank vote
    97 = I don't remember

Q30_AU = **Current party choice in Australian federal elections:** "Imagine that there is a federal election today. Which party would you vote for?"

    1 = Liberal Party of Australia
    2 = National party of Australia
    3 = Liberal National Party of Queensland
    4 = Australian Labor Party
    5 = Australian Greens
    6 = United Australia Party
    7 = Pauline Hanson's One Nation
    8 = Independent
    95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_AU**)
    96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Canada:

Q29_2_CA = **Party choice in last Canadian federal elections:** "What party did you vote for in the last federal election?"

    1 = Liberal Party
    2 = Conservative Party
    3 = New Democratic Party
    4 = Bloc Québécois
    5 = Green Party
    6 = People's Party
    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_CA**)
    96 = I cast a blank vote
    97 = I don't remember

Q30_CA = **Party choice in last Canadian federal elections**: "Imagine that legislative elections are organized today. Which political party would you vote for?"

    1 = Liberal Party
    2 = Conservative Party
    3 = New Democratic Party
    4 = Bloc Québécois
    5 = Green Party
    6 = People's Party
    95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_CA**)
    96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote
    97 = I don't know

Czechia:

Q29_2_CZ = **Party choice in last Czech general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last election?"

    1 = SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP
    2 = Svoboda a přímá demokracie (SPD)
    3 = Česká strana sociálně demokratická (ČSSD)
    4 = Trikolora Svobodní Soukromníci (TSS)
    5 = PŘÍSAHA Roberta Šlachty
    6 = PIRÁTI a STAROSTOVÉ
    7 = Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (KSČM)
    8 = ANO 2011
    9 = VOLNÝ blok
    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_CZ**)
    96 = I cast a blank vote
    97 = I don't remember

Q30_CZ = **Current party choice in Czech general elections**: "If elections were held today for the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, which party would you vote for?"

    1 = SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP
    2 = Svoboda a přímá demokracie (SPD)

3 = Česká strana sociálně demokratická (ČSSD)

4 = Trikolora Svobodní Soukromníci (TSS)

5 = PŘÍSAHA Roberta Šlachty

6 = PIRÁTI a STAROSTOVÉ

7 = Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (KSČM)

8 = ANO 2011

9 = VOLNÝ blok

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_CZ**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Denmark:

Q29_2_DK = **Party choice in last Danish general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last general election?"

1 = Socialdemokratiet

2 = Radikale Venstre

3 = Det Konservative Folkeparti

4 = Nye Borgerlige

5 = Klaus Riskær Pedersen

6 = Socialistisk Folkeparti

7 = Liberal Alliance

8 = Kristendemokraterne

9 = Dansk Folkeparti

10 = Stram Kurs

11 = Venstre

12 = Enhedslisten

95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_DK**)

96 = I cast a blank vote

97 = I don't remember

Q30_DK = **Current party choice in Danish general elections**: "Imagine that there were general elections today. Which party would you vote for?"

1 = Socialdemokratiet

2 = Radikale Venstre

3 = Det Konservative Folkeparti

4 = Nye Borgerlige

5 = Socialistisk Folkeparti

6 = Liberal Alliance

7 = Kristendemokraterne

8 = Dansk Folkeparti

9 = Venstre

10 = Enhedslisten

11 = Frie Grønne

12 = Moderaterne

13 = Veganerpartiet

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_DK**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Flanders (Belgium):

Q29_2_FL = **Party choice in last Belgian federal elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last federal election?"

    1 = CD&V

    2 = Groen

    3 = N-VA

    4 = Open Vld

    5 = PVDA

    6 = sp.a (nu Vooruit)

    7 = Vlaams Belang

    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_FL**)

    96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

    97 = I don't remember

Q30_FL = **Current party choice in Belgian federal elections**: "Imagine there would be national elections today. Which party would you vote for?"

    1 = CD&V

    2 = Groen

    3 = N-VA

    4 = Open Vld

    5 = PVDA

    6 = sp.a (nu Vooruit)

    7 = Vlaams Belang

    95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_FL**)

    96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

    97 = I don't know

Germany:

Q29_2_DE = **Party choice in last German federal elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last general election?"

    1 = Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)

    2 = Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU)

    3 = Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (GRÜNE)

    4 = Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)

    5 = Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)

    6 = Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CSU)

    7 = Die Linke

    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_DE**)

    96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

    97 = I don't remember

Q30_DE = **Current party choice in last German federal elections**: "If there were a general election today, which of the following parties would you vote for?"

    1 = Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)

    2 = Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU)

3 = Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (GRÜNE)

4 = Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)

5 = Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)

6 = Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CSU)

7 = Die Linke

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_DE**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Israel:

Q29_2_IL = **Party choice in last Israeli general elections**: "Which party did you vote for?"

1 = Lukid (הליכוד)

2 = Yesh Atid (יש עתיד)

3 = Shas (ש״ס)

4 = Blue and White (לבן כחול)

5 = Yamina (ימינה)

6 = Israeli Labor Party (העבודה)

7 = United Torah Judaism (התורה יהדות)

8 = Yisrael Beiteinu (ישראל ביתנו)

9 = Religious Zionist Party (הדתית הציונות)

10 = Joint List (הרשימה המשותפת)

11 = New Hope (תקווה חדשה)

12 = Meretz (מרצ)

13 = The United Arab List

95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_IL**)

96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

97 = I don't remember

Q30_IL = **Party choice in last Israeli general elections**: "Imagine that the Knesset elections were held today. Which party would you vote for?"

1 = Lukid (הליכוד)

2 = Yesh Atid (יש עתיד)

3 = Shas (ש״ס)

4 = Blue and White (לבן כחול)

5 = Yamina (ימינה)

6 = Israeli Labor Party (העבודה)

7 = United Torah Judaism (התורה יהדות)

8 = Yisrael Beiteinu (ישראל ביתנו)

9 = Religious Zionist Party (הדתית הציונות)

10 = Joint List (הרשימה המשותפת)

11 = New Hope (תקווה חדשה)

12 = Meretz (מרצ)

13 = The United Arab List

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_IL**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Luxembourg:

Q29_2_LU = **Party choice in last Luxemburgish general elections**: "Which party did you give the most votes to in the last election?"

    1 = Alternative Democratic Reform Party (ADR)

    2 = Christian Social People s Party (CSV)

    3 = Democratic Party (DP)

    4 = The Greens

    5 = The Left

    6 = Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party (LSAP)

    7 = Pirate Party Luxembourg

    95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_LU**)

    96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

    97 = I don't remember

Q30_LU = **Current party choice in Luxemburgish general elections**: "Imagine that there would be general elections today. Which party would you give the most votes to?"

    1 = Alternative Democratic Reform Party (ADR)

    2 = Christian Social People s Party (CSV)

    3 = Democratic Party (DP)

    4 = The Greens

    5 = The Left

    6 = Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party (LSAP)

    7 = Pirate Party Luxembourg

    95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_LU**)

    96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

    97 = I don't know

The Netherlands:

Q29_2_NL = **Party choice in last Dutch general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last national elections?"

    1 = VVD

    2 = D66

    3 = PVV

    4 = CDA

    5 = SP

    6 = PvdA

    7 = GroenLinks

    8 = Partij voor de Dieren

    9 = ChristenUnie

    10 = Forum voor Democratie

    11 = Volt

    12 = JA21

    13 = SGP

    14 = DENK

    15 = BoerBurgerBeweging

    16 = BIJ1

    17 = 50+

95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_NL**)

　　　96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

　　　97 = I don't remember

Q30_NL = **Party choice in last Dutch general elections**: "Imagine that today would be national elections. Which party would you vote for?"

　　　1 = VVD

　　　2 = D66

　　　3 = PVV

　　　4 = CDA

　　　5 = SP

　　　6 = PvdA

　　　7 = GroenLinks

　　　8 = Partij voor de Dieren

　　　9 = ChristenUnie

　　　10 = Forum voor Democratie

　　　11 = Volt

　　　12 = JA21

　　　13 = SGP

　　　14 = DENK

　　　15 = BoerBurgerBeweging

　　　16 = BIJ1

　　　17 = 50+

　　　95 = Other party (**Q30_other_NL**)

　　　96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

　　　97 = I don't know

Norway:

Q29_2_NO = **Party choice in last Norwegian general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last election?"

　　　1 = Arbeiderpartiet

　　　2 = Høyre

　　　3 = Senterpartiet

　　　4 = Fremskrittspartiet

　　　5 = Sosialistisk Venstreparti

　　　6 = Venstre

　　　7 = Rødt

　　　8 = Kristelig Folkeparti

　　　9 = Miljøpartiet De Grønne

　　　10 = Pasientfokus

　　　95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_NO**)

　　　96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

　　　97 = I don't remember

Q30_NO = **Current party choice in Norwegian general elections**: "Imagine that there is a general election today. Which party will you vote for?"

　　　1 = Arbeiderpartiet

2 = Høyre
3 = Senterpartiet
4 = Fremskrittspartiet
5 = Sosialistisk Venstreparti
6 = Venstre
7 = Rødt
8 = Kristelig Folkeparti
9 = Miljøpartiet De Grønne
10 = Pasientfokus
95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_NO**)
96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote
97 = I don't know

Portugal:

Q29_2_PT = **Party choice in last Portuguese general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last legislative elections?"
1 = PS
2 = PSD
3 = BE
4 = Chega
5 = CDU
6 = IL - Iniciativa Liberal
7 = CDS-PP
8 = PAN
9 = Livre
95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_PT**)
96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)
97 = I don't remember"

Q30_PT = **Current party choice in Portuguese general elections**: "Imagine that there would be legislative elections today. Which party would you vote for?"
1 = PS
2 = PSD
3 = BE
4 = Chega
5 = CDU
6 = IL - Iniciativa Liberal
7 = CDS-PP
8 = PAN
9 = Livre
95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_PT**)
96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote
97 = I don't know

Sweden:

Q29_2_SE = **Party choice in last Swedish general elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last parliamentary election?"

1 = Socialdemokraterna
2 = Vänsterpartiet
3 = Miljöpartiet de Gröna
4 = Moderaterna
5 = Centerpartiet
6 = Kristdemokraterna
7 = Liberalerna
8 = Sverigedemokraterna
95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_SE**)
96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)
97 = I don't remember

Q30_SE = **Current party choice in Swedish general elections**: "Imagine that there would be parliamentary elections today. Which party would you vote for?"
1 = Socialdemokraterna
2 = Vänsterpartiet
3 = Miljöpartiet de Gröna
4 = Moderaterna
5 = Centerpartiet
6 = Kristdemokraterna
7 = Liberalerna
8 = Sverigedemokraterna
95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_SE**)
96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote
97 = I don't know

Switzerland:

Q29_2_CH = **Party choice in last Swiss general elections**: "For which party did you vote in the last elections for the national parliament?"
1 = PS – Parti socialiste
2 = PVL – Les Vert'libéraux
3 = UDC – Union démocratique du centre
4 = Le Centre (PDC – Parti démocrate-chrétien & PBD – Parti bourgeois démocratique)
5 = PLR – Les Libéraux-Radicaux
6 = Les Verts – Parti écologiste
95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_CH**)
96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)
97 = I don't remember

Q30_CH = **Current party choice in Swiss general elections**: "Imagine that legislative elections are organized today. Which political party would you vote for?"
1 = PS – Parti socialiste
2 = PVL – Les Vert'libéraux
3 = UDC – Union démocratique du centre
4 = Le Centre (PDC – Parti démocrate-chrétien & PBD – Parti bourgeois démocratique)
5 = PLR – Les Libéraux-Radicaux
6 = Les Verts – Parti écologiste

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_CH**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

Wallonia (Belgium):

Q29_2_WA = **Party choice in last Belgian federal elections**: "Which party did you vote for in the last elections for the Chamber of Deputies?"

1 = cdH

2 = DéFI

3 = Ecolo

4 = MR

5 = Parti Populaire

6 = PS

7 = PTB

95 = Other party (see **Q29_2_other_WA**)

96 = Voted informal (blank/invalid)

97 = I don't remember"

Q30_WA = **Current party choice in Belgian federal elections**: "Imagine that legislative elections are organized today. Which political party would you vote for?"

1 = cdH

2 = DéFI

3 = Ecolo

4 = MR

5 = Parti Populaire

6 = PS

7 = PTB

95 = Other party (see **Q30_other_WA**)

96 = I would not vote/would cast a blank/invalid vote

97 = I don't know

>>*The dataset contains separate timing questions for* **Q29_2** *and* **Q30**

POLPOP_party_ID = **Unique identifier for each political party**

[Party ID is based on their response in Q30. See Appendix for an overview of all party IDs]

[Party ID is the same in the elite dataset]

POLPOP_party_ID_CA = Unique identifier for Canadian parties

[In the citizen survey, Canadian citizens were asked about their preference for *federal* parties. Based on this information about their preferred federal party, their place of living, and election result data, we estimated respondents' most likely *regional* party preference. This is what the POLPOP_party_ID_CA variable captures]

party_family = Code for family that citizens' preferred party belongs to

[Parties were grouped into party families following the classifications of the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) (Jolly et al. 2022), the Political Party Database Project (PPDB) (Scarrow, Webb and Poguntke 2017, 2022), ParlGov (Döring et al. 2023), and Langsæther (2023).]

1 = Conservative

2 = Greens
3 = Liberal
4 = Radical left
5 = Radical right
6 = Social democrats
7 = Independent
8 = Special issue party
9 = Other

Q4 = **Left-right self-placement**: "In politics, people sometimes talk of 'left' and 'right'. Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means left and 10 means right?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]
0 = Left
10 = Right

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q4***

Q5 = **Left-right self-placement of current party choice (Q30)**: "And where would you place [**Q30** selection] on this scale, where 0 means left and 10 means right?

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]
0 = Left
10 = Right

*[Note: **Q5** was only shown to respondents who filled in Q30 (not option 95, 96, or 97).]*

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q5***

Left-right placement of major parties

Variables **Q5_1-AU – Q5_2_WA:** "And where would you place [party name] on this scale, where 0 means left and 10 means right?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]
0 = Left
10 = Right

Q5_1_AU = **Left-right placement of Australian Liberal Party**
Q5_2_AU = **Left-right placement of Australian Labor Party**
Q5_1_CA = **Left-right placement of Liberal Party**
Q5_2_CA = **Left-right placement of Conservative Party**
Q5_1_CZ = **Left-right placement of SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL**
Q5_2_CZ = **Left-right placement of ANO 2011**
Q5_1_DK = **Left-right placement of Socialdemokratiet**
Q5_2_DK = **Left-right placement of Dansk Folkeparti**
Q5_1_FL = **Left-right placement of Open Vld**
Q5_2_FL = **Left-right placement of N-VA**
Q5_1_DE = **Left-right placement of the SPD**
Q5_2_DE = **Left-right placement of the CDU**

Q5_1_IL = **Left-right placement of the Yamina**
Q5_2_IL = **Left-right placement of the Likud**
Q5_1_LU = **Left-right placement of Democratic Party (DP)**
Q5_2_LU = **Left-right placement of Christian Social People's Party (CSV)**
Q5_1_NL = **Left-right placement of VVD**
Q5_2_NL = **Left-right placement of D66**
Q5_1_NO = **Left-right placement of Høyre**
Q5_2_NO = **Left-right placement of the Arbeiderpartiet**
Q5_1_PT = **Left-right placement of the PS**
Q5_2_PT = **Left-right placement of the PSD**
Q5_1_SE = **Left-right placement of the Socialdemokraterna**
Q5_2_SE = **Left-right placement of the Moderaterna**
Q5_1_CH = **Left-right placement of the PLR**
Q5_2_CH = **Left-right placement of the Federal Council**
Q5_1_WA = **Left-right placement of the MR**
Q5_2_WA = **Left-right placement of the PS**
[Note: citizens were asked to position the biggest party in their country on a left-right scale (and those who already did in **Q5** because that's their preferred party, were asked about the party of the prime minister)]

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q5_1 – Q5_2***

Propensity to vote (PTV) questions
Note: This section was only included in the Australian version of the survey

Variables **Q31_1-AU – Q31_8_AU:** "Various political parties are active in Australia. Please indicate how likely it is that you would ever give your first preference vote to each of the following parties in the future."
    [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
    0 = Very unlikely
    10 = Very likely

Q31_1_AU = **PTV Liberal Party of Australia**
Q31_2_AU = **PTV The Nationals**
Q31_3_AU = **PTV Liberal National Party of Queensland**
Q31_4_AU = **PTV Australian Labor Party**
Q31_5_AU = **PTV Australian Greens**
Q31_6_AU = **PTV United Australia Party**
Q31_7_AU = **PTV Pauline Hanson's One Nation**
Q31_8_AU = **PTV Independent**

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q31_1 – Q31_8***

Most important problem

Q6 = "**What is this country's current most important issue/problem (besides Covid-19)?**"
    [answer format: open text field]

Q6_ENG = "**English translation of Q6**"
    [answer format: open text field]

Variables Q6_code: "MIP coding of Q6"
    [Answer format: 1-48 scale]
    See Appendix for an overview of all codes and their detailed description

Q7 = "**And what is the second most important issue or problem?**"
    [answer format: open text field]

Q7_ENG = "**English translation of Q7**"
    [answer format: open text field]

Variables Q7_code: "MIP coding of Q7"
    [Answer format: 1-48 scale]
    See Appendix for an overview of all codes and their detailed description

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q6 – Q7***

Political ambitions

Q8 = "**Have you ever run for political office at any level?**"
    0 = No
    1 = Yes

Q9 = "**Have you ever considered running for political office?**"
    1 = Thought about it many times
    2 = It crossed my mind
    3 = Never
 [Note: Question shown only if respondents answered "No" (0) on Q8.]

Q10 = "**Have you ever been asked to run for political office?**"
    0 = No
    1 = Yes
[Note: Question shown only if respondents answered "No" (0) on Q8.]

Q10_2 = "**How qualified do you feel you would be to run for office?**"
    1 = Very qualified
    2 = Qualified
    3 = Somewhat qualified
    4 = Not at all qualified
[Note: Question shown only if respondents answered "No" (0) on Q8.]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q8 – Q10_2***

Policy preferences

Variables **Q14_1_1** – **Q14_1_11:** "People hold different views on political issues. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following political statements."
    1 = Strongly disagree
    2 = Disagree

3 = Somewhat disagree

4 = Neither agree nor disagree

5 = Somewhat agree

6 = Agree

7 = Strongly agree

88 = Don't know

Q14_1_1 = **Capital gains from the sale of stock shares should be taxed more heavily**

Q14_1_2 = **The government should provide a universal basic income for everyone**

Q14_1_3 = **It should be easier for refugees who have acquired official asylum seeker status to bring over their close family members**

Q14_1_4 = **The government should be more strict when it grants people official refugee status**

Q14_1_5 = **The government should put more pressure on immigrants to adopt the customs and culture of our country**

Q14_1_6 = **It would be preferable if criminal policy involved offenders making amends for the victim's losses instead of imprisoning offenders**

Q14_1_7 = **All convicts should serve their full sentence**

Q14_1_8 = **The government should restrict the number of surveillance cameras in public places**

Q14_1_9 = **To reduce carbon emissions, the price of airplane tickets should be increased**

Q14_1_10 = **The government should subsidize the purchase of electric vehicles**

Q14_1_11 = **To address climate change, the government should invest particularly in new technologies**

[Note: The order of **Q14_1_1** – **Q14_1_11** was randomized; see **Q14_1_order**]

Q14_1_order = Order in which Q14_1_1-Q14_1_11 were shown.

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q14_1_1 – Q14_1_11***

Variables **Q14_2_1** – **Q14_2_11:** "People hold different views on political issues. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following political statements."

1 = Strongly disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Somewhat disagree

4 = Neither agree nor disagree

5 = Somewhat agree

6 = Agree

7 = Strongly agree

88 = Don't know

Q14_2_1 = **Gay couples should be forbidden to adopt children**

Q14_2_2 = **Euthanasia/medically assisted dying should always be illegal**

Q14_2_3 = **The government should remove hate speech from social media platforms**

Q14_2_4 = **It should be forbidden for the government to impose a curfew as a measure against a pandemic**

Q14_2_5 = **The government should subsidize breast pumps for new mothers**

Q14_2_6 = **The government should invest more in telehealth services for elderly citizens, allowing doctors to monitor senior patients remotely**

Q14_2_7 = **Coronavirus vaccinations should be mandatory**

Q14_2_8 = **The government should be composed of an equal number of men and women**

Q14_2_9 = **The government should spend less on arts and culture**

Q14_2_10 = **The government should construct more social housing**
Q14_2_11 = **Educational policy should focus more on letting the strongest students excel**
[Note: The order of **Q14_2_1 – Q14_2_11** was randomized; see **Q14_2_order**]

Q14_2_order = **Order in which Q14_2_1-Q14_2_11 were shown**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q14_2_1 – Q14_2_11**

Political interest and participation

Q32 = "**How interested are you in politics?**"
    1 = Not at all interested
    2 = Not interested
    3 = A little interested
    4 = Interested
    5 = Very interested

Variables **Q33_1 – Q33_3:** "There are many ways for people to prevent or promote change. Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months?"
    [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
    0 = No
    1 = Yes

Q33_1 = **Contacted a politician, or (local) government official in the last 12 months?**
Q33_2 = **Signed a petition in the last 12 months?**
Q33_3 = **Taken part in a lawful demonstration in the last 12 months?**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q32 – Q33_3**

Variables **Q34_1 – Q34_10:** "On a typical weekday, how much time do you spend consulting the following sources of information?"
    1 = Not at all/Never
    2 = Less than half an hour
    3 = Between half an hour and an hour
    4 = Between one hour and two hours
    5 = More than two hours

Q34_1 = **Consulting in a weekday: Newspapers including their online versions**
Q34_2 = **Consulting in a weekday: Radio broadcast (including podcasts)**
Q34_3 = **Consulting in a weekday: TV shows (including daily news)**
Q34_4 = **Consulting in a weekday: Facebook**
Q34_5 = **Consulting in a weekday: Twitter**
Q34_6 = **Consulting in a weekday: WhatsApp**
Q34_7 = **Consulting in a weekday: Telegram**
Q34_8 = **Consulting in a weekday: Other social media platforms**
Q34_9 = **Consulting in a weekday: Alternative media (online)**
Q34_10 = **Consulting in a weekday: Other (see Q34_10_TEXT)**
[Note: **Q34_1 – Q34_5 & Q34_8 – Q34_10** were shown in Israel and Wallonia (Belgium); Q34_6 & Q34_7 were only shown in Israel]

Views on representation

Note: This section was only included in the Dutch, Norwegian, and Portuguese versions of the survey.

Variables **Q67_1 – Q67_4:** "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement that an elected politician in the national parliament should represent the interests of the following groups?"
    1 = Completely disagree
    2 = Disagree
    3 = Somewhat disagree
    4 = Neither agree nor disagree
    5 = Somewhat agree
    6 = Agree
    7 = Completely agree

Q67_1 = **Should MPs represent adult Citizens**
Q67_2 = **Should MPs represent young people and children**
Q67_3 = **Should MPs represent foreigners living in this country**
Q67_4 = **Should MPs represent future generations**

Trust in institutions

Variables **Q27_1 – Q27_8:** "Can you indicate on a scale from 0 to 10 how much you personally trust each of the actors below? 0 means you do not trust an actor at all, and 10 means you have complete trust."
    [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
    0 = No trust
    10 = Complete trust

Q27_1 = **Trust in politicians from your preferred party (Q30)**
Q27_2 = **Trust in politicians from other parties**
Q27_3 = **Trust in politicians**
Q27_4 = **Trust in journalists**
Q27_5 = **Trust in civil servants**
Q27_6 = **Trust in interest group leaders**
Q27_7 = **Trust in scientists**
Q27_8 = **Trust in fellow citizens**
Note: These questions were only included in the Australian, Israeli, Luxembourgish, Norwegian, Swiss, and Walloon versions of the survey

Time allocation

Note: This section was only included in the Australian, Canadian, Danish, German, Portuguese, and Swedish versions of the survey

Variables **Q69_1** – **Q69_8:** "Imagine that an all-day meeting in your parliamentarian's schedule is unexpectedly cancelled next week, leaving the day free of all commitments. How many hours should the parliamentarian spend in his/her schedule on the following activities?"

   [Answer format: Respondents were able to fill in any number from 0 to 24 for each question. The sum of all numbers entered could not exceed 24.]

Q69_1 = **How long should MPs spend time preparing legislative work (hrs.)**
Q69_2 = **How long should MPs spend time interacting w/ ordinary citizens (hrs.)**
Q69_3 = **How long should MPs spend time interacting w/ the party (hrs.)**
Q69_4 = **How long should MPs spend time interacting w/ int. groups & social movts (hrs.)**
Q69_5 = **How long should MPs spend time interacting w/ experts and scientists (hrs.)**
Q69_6 = **How long should MPs spend time catching up w/ news and social media (hrs.)**
Q69_7 = **How long should MPs spend time getting some rest and relax (hrs.)**
Q69_8 = **How long should MPs spend time on activity suggested in Q69_8_TEXT (hrs.)**

>>The dataset contains timing questions for Q69_1 – Q69_8

Social class background experiment

This is an experiment with a between-subjects design. The goal of the experiment is to test the effect of priming respondents' poor or rich contacts on politicians' support for redistributive policies. The response is measured in Q51. Respondents were assigned at random to one of six conditions, which differ in terms of 1) whether respondents' poor, rich, or no contacts were primed (control), 2) whether the experiment featured in the beginning or at the end of the survey. The priming was done by asking respondents to write down the initials of the three poorest/richest contacts they met in the past month. The condition to which respondents was assigned is indicated by the variables Social_background_exp_condition (rich, poor, or no contacts) and Social_background_exp_order (at the beginning, or at the end).

>> This experiment was conducted in all countries.

Social_background_exp_condition = **Social class background experiment condition**
   1 = Poor contacts
   2 = Rich contacts
   3 = No priming

Social_background_exp_order = **Position of social class background experiment in the survey**
   1 = Beginning
   2 = End

Variables **Q47_1** – **Q47_3:** "We would like to ask a few questions about your social contacts.
Can you think about the adults in your social network whom you believe might belong to the poorest/richest 30% of all [country demonym]? It could be any kind of contact: someone you know professionally or privately, someone who you are very close to or not, etc.
Can you please write down the initials of up to three of these poorest contacts that you have personally been in contact with in the past month?"

   [Answer format: Open text field]

Q47_1 = **Initials of 1st poorest/richest contacts you've been in contact with in the past month**
Q47_2 = **Initials of 2nd poorest/richest contacts you've been in contact with in the past month**
Q47_3 = **Initials of 3rd poorest/richest contacts you've been in contact with in the past month**

Q48 = **Reason for not entering initials in Q47**: "Can you please tell us why you did not enter any initials?"
      1 = I cannot think of any social contacts who belong to the poorest/richest 30% of the population
      2 = I do not want to answer this question

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* ***Q47 – Q48***

Variables **Q51_1** – **Q51_2:** "We would like to ask your opinion about two specific policy issues. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"
      1 = Completely disagree
      2 = Disagree
      3 = Somewhat disagree
      4 = Neither agree nor disagree
      5 = Somewhat agree
      6 = Agree
      7 = Completely agree

Q51_1 = **It would be a good idea to give every child, at birth, a publicly funded bank account—with more generous funding for children from lower-income families**
Q51_2 = **Landlords should not pay taxes on rental incomes**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* ***Q67_1 – Q67_4***

Deservingness & Power

Note: This section was only included in the Canadian, German, Luxembourgish, and Norwegian versions of the survey

Variables **Q36_1** – **Q36_6:** "Some groups in a society are more influential politically than other groups. In your opinion, how politically powerful are the following groups? 0 means that most people in that group are entirely powerless; 10 means that most people in that group are very powerful."
      [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
      0 = Most are powerless
      10 = Most are very powerful

Q36_1 = **Political power of elderly people**
Q36_2 = **Political power of drug addicts**
Q36_3 = **Political power of people with disabilities**
Q36_4 = **Political power of unemployed**
Q36_5 = **Political power of investment bankers**
Q36_6 = **Political power of farmers**
[Note: the order of **Q36_1** – **Q36_6** was randomized, see **Q36_order**]

Q36_order = **Order in which Q36_1-Q36_6 were shown**

Variables **Q37_1 – Q37_6:** "Members of some groups in a society deserve more government support than members of other groups. How deserving would you say each of these groups are? 0 means most people in that group are completely undeserving; 10 means that most people in that group are very deserving."
>   [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
>   0 = Most are completely undeserving
>   10 = Most are very deserving

Q37_1 = How deserving of more government support are elderly people?
Q37_2 = How deserving of more government support are drug addicts?
Q37_3 = How deserving of more government support are people with disabilities?
Q37_4 = How deserving of more government support are unemployed?
Q37_5 = How deserving of more government support are investment bankers?
Q37_6 = How deserving of more government support are farmers?
[Note: the order of **Q37_1 – Q37_6** was randomized, see **Q37_order**]

Q37_order = **Order in which Q37_1-Q37_6 were shown**

Deservingness experiment

This is an experiment with a between-subjects design. The goal of the experiment is to test whether respondents' responses to Q38 (how deserving groups are of social benefits) differ when the group for whom the benefits are, changes. Respondents were assigned at random to one of six conditions. Each condition made a different group the focal point of Q38: 1) Unemployed, 2) Disabled, 3) Drug addicts, 4) Elderly, 5) Farmers, and 6) People. The condition to which the respondent was assigned is indicated by the variable Q38_condition.

>> *This experiment was only conducted in Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, and Norway.*

Q38 = **Deserving experiment condition**
>   1 = Unemployed
>   2 = Disabled
>   3 = Drug addicts
>   4 = Elderly
>   5 = Farmers
>   6 = People

Variables **Q38_1 – Q38_3:** "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"
>   1 = Strongly disagree
>   2 = Disagree
>   3 = Somewhat disagree
>   4 = Neither agree nor disagree
>   5 = Somewhat agree

6 = Agree

7 = Strongly agree

Q38_1 = **It should become more difficult for [Q38_condition] to receive social benefits**

Q38_2 = **[Q38_condition] mostly receive social benefits due to their own life choices**

Q38_3 = **[Q38_condition] have contributed enough to receive social benefits**

[Note: the order of **Q38_1** – **Q38_3** was randomized]

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q38_1 – Q38_3***

COVID-19 variables

Note: This section was only included in the Canadian, Czech, Flemish, German, Israeli, Luxembourgish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Walloon versions of the survey.

Q86 = **Government's handling of COVID-19 pandemic:** "How do you think our country's government has generally handled the coronavirus, or COVID-19, pandemic relative to other countries?"

[Answer format: 0-100 scale]

0 = Very badly

100 = Very well

Q87 = **Government's handling of getting Covid vaccines:** "How do you think our country's government has handled getting COVID-19 vaccines relative to other countries?"

[Answer format: 0-100 scale]

0 = Very badly

100 = Very well

Q88 = G**overnment's use of lockdowns/quarantines to contain virus:** "How well do you think our country's government used lockdown and quarantine policies to control the transmission of the COVID-19 virus relative to other countries?"

[Answer format: 0-100 scale]

0 = Very badly

100 = Very well

Q89 = **Government's economic policies to help economy during pandemic**: "How well do you think our country's economic policies during the pandemic helped the country's economy relative to other countries?"

[Answer format: 0-100 scale]

0 = Not at all

100 = Very much

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q86 – Q89***

Voter theories

Note: This section was only included in the Australian, Canadian, Czech, Danish, Flemish, German, Israeli, Luxembourgish, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish, and Swiss versions of the survey.

DR_group = **Voter behavior group**

[note: respondents were split into two group in order to reduce survey length. This is not meant as an experiment]

1 = How you think voters behave

2 = How do you yourself behave

Q70 = **(Un)fairly blame/reward politicians**: "Some say that voters often blame or reward politicians for events that are totally outside the politician's control. Others say that voters are good at knowing which events politicians are and are not responsible for. Which of these views best describes how you vote?/Where would you position yourself in this debate?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Unfairly blame/reward politicians

10 = Fairly blame/reward politicians

Q71 = **Voting based on policy preferences, or partisan & other group identities**: "Some say that voters make their decisions based on their policy preferences. Others say that voters' choices have much more to do with their deeply held partisan or other group identities. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Policy preferences

10 = Partisan or other group identities

Q72 = **Selecting candidates on promises for the future or past performance**: "Some say that voters make decisions based on candidates' policy commitments and promises for the next term. Others say that voters base their decisions on rewarding or punishing their elected representatives for how well they have performed in the previous term. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Look to the future

10 = Look to the past

Q70_Q72_order = **Order in which Q70-Q72 were shown**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* ***Q70 – Q72***

Q73 = **Judging governments on improvements to personal or everyone's lives**: "Some say that voters judge governments on whether they've improved everyone's lives. Others say that voters judge governments on whether they've improved their own personal lives. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Improvements to everyone's lives

10 = Improvements to personal lives

[Note: **Q73** was only shown in Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland]

Q75 = **Making choices based on one or two issues, or a wide range of issues**: "Some say that voters make voting decisions based on one or two policy issues they care strongly about. Others say voters decide based on a wide range of policy issues. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = One or two issues

10 = A wide range of issues

Q76 = **Caring about a party's ideas or the leader's qualities**: "Some say that voters care more about the ideas parties stand for than about the party leader's character and competence. Others say that voters care about the leader's qualities more than the party's platform. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

      [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
      0 = The party's ideas
      10 = The leader's character & competence

Q77 = **Being knowledgeable or largely ignorant about political issues**: "Some say that when citizens vote they are by and large knowledgeable about political issues, while others say they generally know very little. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

      [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
      0 = Are knowledgeable about political issues
      10 = Are ignorant about political issues

Q78 = **Focusing on the short or the long term:** "Some say that voters are impatient and think about the short term when they vote. Others say that voters focus on the long term. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

      [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
      0 = Think about the short term
      10 = Think about the long term

Q79 = **Preferring that politicians follow will of ordinary people or experts' advice**: "Some say that voters prefer politicians who follow the will of ordinary people. Others say voters want politicians who follow the advice of experts. Where would you position yourself in this debate?/Which of these views best describes how you vote?"

      [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
      0 = Will of ordinary people
      10 = The advice of experts

  Q73_Q79_order = **Order in which Q73-Q79 were shown**

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q73 – Q79***

Scientific beliefs

Note: This section was only included in the Australian, Czech, Danish, Flemish, German, Israeli, Luxembourgish, Dutch, Norwegian, and Walloon versions of the survey.

Variables **Q80_1 – Q80_5:** "In the next part of the survey, we delve into several urgent social issues. We are firstly interested in your assessment of various scientific issues discussed in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"

      1 = Strongly disagree
      2 = Disagree
      3 = Somewhat disagree
      4 = Neither agree nor disagree
      5 = Somewhat agree
      6 = Agree
      7 = Strongly agree

Q80_1 = **Climate change is mostly due to human activity**

Q80_2 = **It is safe to eat genetically modified foods**

Q80_3 = **Homeopathy has therapeutic effects beyond the placebo effect**

Q80_4 = **All species have evolved over time due to processes such as natural selection**

Q80_5 = **Vaccines are safe & reliable way to help avert t/ spread of preventable diseases**

[Note: the order of **Q80_1** – **Q80_5** was randomized, see **Q80_order**]

Q80_order = **Order in which Q80_1-Q80_5 were shown**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q80_1 – Q80_5***

Variables **Q85_1** – **Q85_5:** "We also have some questions about the role of the news media. Generally speaking, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the news media in our country?"

    1 = Strongly disagree

    2 = Disagree

    3 = Somewhat disagree

    4 = Neither agree nor disagree

    5 = Somewhat agree

    6 = Agree

    7 = Strongly agree

Q85_1 = **The news media report honestly**

Q85_2 = **The news media report impartially**

Q85_3 = **The news media tell the whole story**

Q85_4 = **The news media report accurately**

Q85_5 = **The news media separate facts from opinions**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q85_1 – Q85_5***

Economic inequality

Note: This section was only included in the Australian, Canadian, Czech, Flemish, German, Luxembourgish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Walloon versions of the survey.

Variables **Q35_1** – **Q35_2:** "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"

    1 = Completely disagree

    2 = Disagree

    3 = Somewhat disagree

    4 = Neither agree nor disagree

    5 = Somewhat agree

    6 = Agree

    7 = Completely agree

Q35_1 = **The government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels**

Q35_2 = **The government should take measures to reduce differences in wealth levels**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q35_1 – Q35_2***

Variables **Q39_1 – Q39_5:** "In our country, one of the main reasons for the rich being richer than the poor is that the rich..."

    1 = Completely disagree

    2 = Disagree

    3 = Somewhat disagree

    4 = Neither agree nor disagree

    5 = Somewhat agree

    6 = Agree

    7 = Completely agree

Q39_1 = **Rich are richer because they have had more luck in life**

Q39_2 = **Rich are richer because they were born with greater abilities**

Q39_3 = **Rich are richer because they come from a wealthier family**

Q39_4 = **Rich are richer because they have worked harder in life**

Q39_5 = **Rich are richer because they have made smarter choices**

[Note: **Q39_1** – **Q39_5** were only shown in Australia, Czechia, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Wallonia (Belgium)]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q39_1 – Q39_5***

Q40 = **View on inheritances: fair or unfair**: "Below you see two opposite views about inheritances. How would you place your opinion on this scale?"

    [Answer format: 0-10 scale]

    0 = Unfair b/c no personal effort

    10 = Fair b/c result of parents' effort

[Note: **Q40** was only shown to respondents from Australia, Czechia, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Wallonia (Belgium)]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q40***

Variables **Q41_1 – Q41_2:** "In your opinion, what is the percentage of all of the wealth in Luxembourg owned by these two groups of households? We realize that this is a difficult question, but we would like to hear your assessment (move the sliders until you reach the desired number)."

    [Answer format: 0-100% slider]

Q41_1 = **Percentage of all wealth in country owned by top 1% wealthiest households**

Q41_2 = **Percentage of all wealth in country owned by bottom 50% least wealthy households**

[Note: **Q41_1** – **Q41_2** was only shown to respondents from Australia, Czechia, Flanders (Belgium), Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Wallonia (Belgium)]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q41_1 – Q41_2***

Variables **Q42_1 – Q42_2:** "How much would you agree or disagree with these tax policies?"

    1 = Completely disagree

    2 = Disagree

    3 = Somewhat disagree

    4 = Neither agree nor disagree

    5 = Somewhat agree

    6 = Agree

7 = Completely agree

Q42_1 = **A tax on wealth above a certain amount**
Q42_2 = **A tax on inheritances above a certain amount**
[Note: **Q42_1 – Q42_2** were only shown in Australia, Czechia, Flanders (Belgium), Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Wallonia (Belgium)]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q42_1 – Q42_2**

Fairness experiment

This is an experiment with a between-subjects design. Respondents were presented two hypothetical scenarios in which two persons, A and B, contribute to a task. The two persons are compensated for their work. However, in the first scenario, compensation is based on productivity, and in the second, it is based on a lottery. The basic set-up is always the same: person A received all the available compensation, and person B receives nothing. Respondents have the opportunity to redistribute between person A and B. While all respondents received both scenarios, respondents were assigned at random to one of two conditions. In the first condition, person A and B are informed about their productivity or the outcome of the lottery, and about the original distribution of the compensation. In the second condition, person A and B are not informed about this. The purpose of the experiment is to test how attitudes towards redistribution are affected by whether those involved are informed about the distribution and redistribution of their income. The condition to which respondents were assigned is indicated by the variable fairness_experiment_condition.

>> *This experiment was only included in the Canadian, Czech, Flemish, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Portugal, and Swedish versions of the survey.*

fairness_experiment_condition = **Fairness experiment condition**
    1 = Not informed
    2 = Informed

Variables **Q43** and **Q44** have the following response codes:
    1 = $/€0 - Kč0 - 0Kr
    2 = $/€5 - Kč150 - 50Kr
    3 = $/€10 - Kč300 - 100Kr
    4 = $/€15 - Kč450 - 150Kr
    5 = $/€20 - Kč600 - 200Kr
    6 = $/€25 - Kč750 - 250Kr
    7 = $/€30 - Kč900 - 300Kr
    8 = $/€35 - Kč1050 - 350Kr
    9 = $/€40 - Kč1200 - 400Kr
    10 = $/€45 - Kč1350 - 450Kr
    11 = $/€50 - Kč1500 - 500Kr
    12 = $/€55 - Kč1650 - 550Kr
    13 = $/€60 - Kč1800 - 600Kr
    14 = $/€65 - Kč1950 - 650Kr
    15 = $/€70 - Kč2100 - 700Kr

16 = $/€75 - Kč2250 - 750Kr
17 = $/€80 - Kč2400 - 800Kr
18 = $/€85 - Kč2550 - 850Kr
19 = $/€90 - Kč2700 - 900Kr
20 = $/€95 - Kč2850 - 950Kr
21 = $/€100 - Kč3000 - 1000Kr

Q43 = **How much do you give to person Y, when earnings are determined by a lottery?**: "Imagine the following scenario:

Two people, A and B, each work on a task. Their earnings are determined by a lottery. Person A has won the lottery and receives $/€100 - Kč3000 - 1000Kr. Person B receives nothing. You now have the option to redistribute the income between person A and person B.

 Person A and B are (not) informed about the outcome of the lottery and the original distribution of the $/€100 - Kč3000 - 1000Kr

 Of the $/€100 - Kč3000 - 1000Kr from person A, how much do you give to person B who lost the lottery?"

Q44 = **How much do you give to person Y, when earnings are determined by productivity?**: "Imagine the following scenario:

 Two people, X and Y, each work on a task. Their earnings are determined by their respective productivity. Person X was more productive and receives 100 euros. Person Y receives nothing. You have the option to redistribute the income between person X and person Y.

Person X and Y are not informed about their productivity and the original distribution of the 100 euros.

Of the $100 from person X, how much do you give to person Y who was less productive?"

[Note: The order of **Q43** – **Q44** was randomized; see **fairness_experiment_order**]

 fairness_experiment_order = Order in which Q43 & Q44 were shown

*>>The dataset contains separate timing questions for **Q43** and **Q44***

Party conflict

Q94 = **Does political conflict b/w parties create confusion or clarity for citizens?**: "When political parties want to pursue policy change, disagreement between different parties is not uncommon. We are interested in the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of conflict between political parties.

In your opinion, does political conflict between political parties create confusion about political issues or clarify political issues for citizens?"

 [Answer format: 1-7 scale]

 1 = Create confusion about issues

 4 = Neither create confusion, nor clarify issues

 7 = Clarify issues

*[Note: **Q94** was only shown to respondents from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Flanders (Belgium), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Wallonia (Belgium).]*

Q95 = **Should conflict or compromise b/w political parties be more present in politics?:** "In your opinion, should conflict or compromise between political parties be more present in politics?"

 [Answer format: 1-7 scale]

 1 = Conflict should be more present

 4 = Neither conflict, nor compromise should be more present

7 = Compromise should be more present

*[Note: **Q95** was only shown to respondents from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Flanders (Belgium), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Wallonia (Belgium).]*

Party conflict experiment

This is an experiment with a between-subjects design. Respondents were presented a scenario in which party A submits a legislative proposal on a specific topic and party B votes against it. Three reasons are given why party B voted against it. Respondents were asked to indicate to which extent they dis(approve) of each reason. Respondents were assigned at random to one of four conditions, which differ regarding the topic party A's legislative proposal was about. The four topics were: 1) immigration, 2) healthcare, 3) the environment, and 4) Human rights. The condition to which respondents were assigned is indicated by the variable Q96_condition.

>> This experiment was only shown to respondents from, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Wallonia (Belgium).

Q96_condition = **Party conflict experiment conditions**
  1 = Immigration
  2 = Healthcare
  3 = The environment
  4 = Human rights

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q95 – Q96***

Variables **Q96_1 – Q96_3:** "Imagine the following hypothetical scenario:
Party A has submitted a bill with new measures in the field of immigration. Party B does not support the bill because:
1. According to party B, it does not offer the best solution to the problem.
2. It goes against the ideological core(s) of party B.
3. The leader of party A has a personal problem with the leader of party B
Can you indicate to what extent you approve or disapprove for each of the three reasons of party B?"
  [Answer format: 1-7 scale]
  1 = Completely disapprove
  4 = Neither approve nor disapprove
  7 = Completely approve

Q96_1 = **Party A doesn't offer the best solution to the problem**
Q96_2 = **Party A's solution goes against the ideological values of party B**
Q96_3 = **The leader of party A has a personal problem with the leader of party B**

*>>The dataset contains timing questions for **Q96_1 – Q96_3***

Climate change

Q91 = "**How worried are you about climate change?**"
  1 = Not at all worried

2 = Not worried

3 = Neither worried nor at ease

4 = Worried

5 = Very worried

[Note: **Q91** was only shown to respondents from Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and Wallonia (Belgium)]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q91***

Variables **Q92_1** – **Q92_3:** "To what extent do you support or oppose the implementation of the following policies to mitigate climate change?"

1 = Strongly oppose

2 = Rather oppose

3 = Neither oppose nor support

4 = Rather support

5 = Strongly support

Q92_1 = **Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal**
Q92_2 = **Using public money to subsidize renewable energy such as wind and solar power**
Q92_3 = **Using public money to subsidize nuclear energy production**
[Note: **Q92_1** – **Q92_3** were only shown in Australia, Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, and Switzerland]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q92_1 – Q92_3***

Conspiracy theories

Note: This section was only included in the Czech, Danish, Flemish, Dutch, and Walloon versions of the survey.

Variables **Q81_1** – **Q81_4:** "How credible is each of the following statements to you personally?"

1 = Completely disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Somewhat disagree

4 = Neither agree nor disagree

5 = Somewhat agree

6 = Agree

7 = Completely agree

Q81_1 = **Drug experiments on the public without their knowledge or consent**
Q81_2 = **Evil groups hold back govts and control global economy**
Q81_3 = **To conceal illegal activities, governments lie to citizens**
Q81_4 = **Experts only give evidence supporting predetermined conclusions**
[Note: The order of **Q81_1** – **Q81_4** was randomized; see **Q81_order**]

Q81_order = Order in which Q81_4-Q81_4 were shown.

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q81_1 – Q81_4***

Variables **Q82_1** – **Q82_4:** "What percentage of people in your own social circle (work, friends, family) do you think each of these statements is (fairly) credible?

Please give us your best guess by dragging the bar to the appropriate percentage."
    [Answer format: 0-100% slider]

Q82_1 = **Social circle: Drug experiments on the public without their knowledge or consent**
Q82_2 = **Social circle: Evil groups hold back govts and control global economy**
Q82_3 = **Social circle: To conceal illegal activities, governments lie to citizens**
Q82_4 = **Social circle: Experts only give evidence supporting predetermined conclusions**

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q82_1 – Q82_4**

Socio-demographic variables

Q16 = "**What is your gender?**"
    1 = Male
    2 = Female
    3 = Other

Q17 = "**What is your year of birth?**"
    [answer format: dropdown with years 2010-1921]

Q18 = "**What is your postal code?**"
    [answer format: Open text field]
    *Note: **Q81** was only shown to respondents from the Netherlands.*

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q16 – Q17** *(not the Netherlands)*

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q16 – Q18** *(only the Netherlands)*

Q20 = **Nr. members aged ≥ 14 in your household (including yourself)**: "How many members aged 14 or older does your household contain (including yourself)?"
    [answer format: dropdown with numbers 1-20]

Q21 = **Nr. children < 14 in your household**: "How many children under the age of 14 does your household contain?"
    [answer format: dropdown with numbers 0-20]

Q22 = **Total annual net household income, all sources taken together**: "What is your household's total annual net income (all income sources together)? 'Net income' means income after taxes. If you do not know the exact amount, can you give your best estimate?"
    1 = Decile 1
    2 = Decile 2
    3 = Decile 3
    4 = Decile 4
    5 = Decile 5
    6 = Decile 6
    7 = Decile 7
    8 = Decile 8
    9 = Decile 9
    10 = Decile 10

11 = Don't know

12 = I prefer not to say

[Note: See Appendix for the precise income categories; the Israeli version of this question contained 11 income categories, and the last two were merged into decile 10.]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* **Q20 – Q22**

Variables **Q52_1_1 – Q52_1_6:** "We are trying to get a better understanding of both your own and your close contacts' social background.
Would you be willing to provide us with the following information about yourself, your parents, your partner and your two closest friends? If certain categories do not apply, for example because you currently do not have a partner, please indicate 'not applicable'. Please fill in the grid below using the drop down menus."

1 = No or primary education

2 = Secondary education

3 = Higher non-university education

4 = University education

5 = Don't know

6 = I prefer not to say

7 = Not applicable

Q52_1_1 = **Education level - self**
Q52_1_2 = **Education level - mother**
Q52_1_3 = **Education level - farther**
Q52_1_4 = **Education level - partner**
Q52_1_5 = **Education level - closest friend A**
Q52_1_6 = **Education level - closest friend B**

Variables **Q52_2_1 – Q52_2_6:** "We are trying to get a better understanding of both your own and your close contacts' social background.
Would you be willing to provide us with the following information about yourself, your parents, your partner and your two closest friends? If certain categories do not apply, for example because you currently do not have a partner, please indicate 'not applicable'. Please fill in the grid below using the drop down menus."

1 = Lower class

2 = Working class

3 = Lower middle class

4 = Upper middle class

5 = Upper class

6 = Don't know

7 = I prefer not to say

8 = Not applicable

Q52_2_1 = **Social class - self**
Q52_2_2 = **Social class - mother**
Q52_2_3 = **Social class - farther**
Q52_2_4 = **Social class - partner**
Q52_2_5 = **Social class - closest friend A**
Q52_2_6 = **Social class - closest friend B**

Variables **Q52_3_1** – **Q52_3_6:** "We are trying to get a better understanding of both your own and your close contacts' social background.
Would you be willing to provide us with the following information about yourself, your parents, your partner and your two closest friends? If certain categories do not apply, for example because you currently do not have a partner, please indicate 'not applicable'. Please fill in the grid below using the drop down menus."

9 = Australia
17 = Belgium
31 = Cameroon
32 = Canada
45 = Czechia
48 = Denmark
61 = Finland
62 = France
66 = Germany
81 = Iraq
83 = Israel
84 = Italy
101 = Luxembourg
116 = Morocco
122 = Netherlands (the)
128 = Norway
137 = Poland
138 = Portugal
142 = Romania
143 = Russian Federation (the)
167 = Sweden
177 = Turkey
168 = Switzerland
181 = Ukraine
183 = United Kingdom
995 = I don't know
996 = I prefer not to answer
997 = Not applicable

Q52_3_1 = **Country of birth - self**
Q52_3_2 = **Country of birth - mother**
Q52_3_3 = **Country of birth - farther**
Q52_3_4 = **Country of birth - partner**
Q52_3_5 = **Country of birth - closest friend A**
Q52_3_6 = **Country of birth - closest friend B**
[Note: Only the most frequent countries are shown here]

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for* ***Q52_1_1 – Q52_3_6***

Personality traits

Note: This section was only included in the Canadian, Danish, Israeli, Dutch, and Swiss versions of the survey.

Variables **Q93_1 – Q93_24:** "Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with each statement."

    1 = Completely disagree

    2 = Disagree

    3 = Somewhat disagree

    4 = Neither agree nor disagree

    5 = Somewhat agree

    6 = Agree

    7 = Completely agree

Q93_1 = I can look at a painting for a long time
Q93_2 = I make sure that things are in the right spot
Q93_3 = I remain unfriendly to someone who was mean to me
Q93_4 = Nobody likes talking with me
Q93_5 = I am afraid of feeling pain
Q93_6 = I find it difficult to lie
Q93_7 = I think science is boring
Q93_8 = I postpone complicated tasks as long as possible
Q93_9 = I often express criticism
Q93_10 = I easily approach strangers
Q93_11 = I worry less than others
Q93_12 = I would like to know how to make lots of money in a dishonest manner
Q93_13 = I have a lot of imagination
Q93_14 = I work precisely
Q93_15 = I tend to quickly agree with others
Q93_16 = I like to talk with others
Q93_17 = I can easily overcome difficulties on my own
Q93_18 = I want to be famous
Q93_19 = I like people with strange ideas
Q93_20 = I often do things without really thinking
Q93_21 = Even when I'm treated badly, I remain calm
Q93_22 = I am seldom cheerful
Q93_23 = I have to cry during sad or romantic movies
Q93_24 = I am entitled to special treatment
[Note: The order of **Q93_1 – Q93_24** was randomized; see **Q93_order**]

  Q93_order = Order in which Q93_1-Q93_24 were shown

>>*The dataset contains timing questions for **Q93_1 – Q93_24***

Extra variables

CHES_ID = **Chapel Hill Expert survey party ID**
[Note: Party variables here are taken from the 2019 Chapel Hill expert survey, which can be found here: https://www.chesdata.eu/ches-europe*; respondents are linked to political parties based on their response in Q30]*

CHES_lrgen = **CHES general left/right position**
    [Answer format: 0-10 scale]
    0 = Extreme left

5 = Center

10 = Extreme right

CHES_lrecon = **CHES economic left/right position**

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Extreme left

5 = Center

10 = Extreme right

CHES_galtan = **CHES gal/tan or new politics position**

[Answer format: 0-10 scale]

0 = Libertarian/Postmaterialist

5 = Center

10 = Traditional/Authoritarian

Populist_party = **Populist party**

0 = No

1 = Yes

[Note: To classify parties as populist or not, we relied on Rooduijn's PopuList database (where parties are categorized based on assessments from country experts). Rooduijn follows Mudde's (2004) conceptualization, characterizing populist parties as: 'parties that endorse the set of ideas that society is ultimately separated into two homogeneous and antagonistic groups, "the pure people" versus "the corrupt elite," and which argues that politics should be an expression of the volonté générale (general will) of the people.' As Rooduijn's database exclusively includes parties in European countries prior to 2021, additional sources had to be consulted for Canada, Israel and Australia. Therefore, we relied on data from the Global Values Survey supplemented with insights from country-specific experts within the POLPOP team.]

Appendix

Income categories

Decile	AU	CA	CZ	FL	DK	DE	IL
1	< $25,000	< $1,950	< 12,908 Kč	< €1192	< 13167 DKK	< €1140	3,030 NIS
2	$25,000 - $35,000	$1,951 - $2,550	12,908 – 16,500 Kč	€1192 - €1500	13167 - 18083 DKK	€1141 - €1560	3,030 - 5,970 NIS
3	$35,000 - $55,000	$2,551 - $3,100	16,500 – 21,950 Kč	€1500 - €1842	18083 - 22750 DKK	€1561 - €1950	5,970 - 8,217 NIS
4	$55,000 - $70,000	$3,101 - $3,650	21,950 – 25,650 Kč	€1842 - €2250	22750 - 27833 DKK	€1951 - €2330	8,217 - 10,705 NIS
5	$70,000 - $80,000	$3,651 - $4,200	25,650 – 30,167 Kč	€2250 - €2700	27833 - 33667 DKK	€2331 - €2740	10,705 - 13,281 NIS
6	$80,000 - $90,000	$4,201 - $4,760	30,167 – 35,467 Kč	€2700 - €3275	33667 - 39750 DKK	€2741 - €3200	13,281 - 15,966 NIS
7	$90,000 - $110,000	$4,761 - $5,430	35,467 – 41,992 Kč	€3275 - €4008	39750 - 45917 DKK	€3201 - €3750	15,966 - 19,008 NIS
8	$110,000 - $130,000	$5,431 - $6,340	41,992 – 49,175 Kč	€4008 - €4850	45917 - 53167 DKK	€3751 - €4470	19,008 - 22,722 NIS
9	$130,000 - $160,000	$6,341 - $7,810	49,175 – 62,425 Kč	€4850 - €5983	53167 - 64667 DKK	€4471 - €5670	22,722 - 28,202 NIS
10	> $160,000	> $7,811	> 62,425 Kč	> €5983	>64667 DKK	> €5671	> 28,202 NIS

Decile	LU	NL	NO	PT	SE	CH	WL
1	< €2,000	< €1083	< 21,750 NOK	< €470	< 11,999 SEK	<3,250 CHF	< €1192
2	€2,000 - €2,800	€1083 - €1417	21,750 – 30,750 NOK	€470 - €649	12,000 – 14,999 SEK	3,250 - 4,333 CHF	€1192 - €1500
3	€2,800 - €3,500	€1417 - €1667	30,750 – 38,750 NOK	€649 - €826	15,000 – 20,999 SEK	4,333 - 5,333 CHF	€1500 - €1842
4	€3,500 - €4,300	€1667 - €2000	38,750 – 46,667 NOK	€826 - €1051	21,000 – 24,999 SEK	5,333 - 6,417 CHF	€1842 - €2250
5	€4,300 - €5,000	€2000 - €2333	46,667 – 54,583 NOK	€1051 - €1263	25,000 – 29,999 SEK	6,417 - 7,500 CHF	€2250 - €2700
6	€5,000 - €5,700	€2333 - €2750	54,583 – 62,917 NOK	€1263 - €1497	30,000 – 37,999 SEK	7,500 - 8,667 CHF	€2700 - €3275
7	€5,700 - €6,800	€2750 - €3250	62,917 – 71,667 NOK	€1497 - €1791	38,000 – 45,999 SEK	8,667 - 10,083 CHF	€3275 - €4008
8	€6,800 - €8,300	€3250 - €3833	71,667 – 83,250 NOK	€1791 - €2200	46,000 – 54,999 SEK	10,083 - 12,000 CHF	€4008 - €4850
9	€8,300 - €10,700	€3833 - €4833	83,250 – 100,000 NOK	€2200 - €2924	55,000 – 69,999 SEK	12,000 - 15,333 CHF	€4850 - €5983
10	> €10,700	> €4833	> 100,000 NOK	> €2924	> 70,000	>15,333 CHF	> €5983

MIP codes

Value	Theme	Detailed description of topic coding	CAP code *How the theme would be coded in the Comparative Agendas Project	Collapsed CAP code * Proposal to reduce number of topic cetoregies to 17
1	Macro-economics	References to the state of the economy and (macro)economic policies within the country. The matters that are coded here are: General domestic economic trends and issues: economic prospects and conditions (e.g. recession, recovery, growth); comparisons of the economic conditions within the country to other countries; critique of capitalism. Monetary policy and Central Bank. Industrial policy: developments within the country's industrial climate, for example as a result of globalization (e.g. relocation to low-wage countries). This includes references to (lack of) government support for certain sectors. Price and wage measures (only direct price and/or wage measures; wage moderation is coded under 11, 'work') Examples: "Economic crisis"; "Economic problems"; "Economic depression"; "Economic problems"; "Capitalism"; "Globalization has ruined our economy"; "GDP"; "Preserving our prosperity'; "Aging population; "Increased life expectancy"; "Creating new economic opportunities"; "Companies have too much power"; "Corporate greed"; "Industry"; "Corporate power". *Exceptions: references to the budget and government debt, are coded as 2 'budget and national debt'; references to taxes are coded as 3 'taxes'; references to the employment and unemployment rate are coded as 12 'labor market trends'; references to wage moderation are coded as 11 'work'; references to issues concerning domestic trade and companies (e.g. shares, stocks) are coded as 28 'domestic trade'; references to issues concerning foreign trade, trade agreements, and exchange rates are coded as 32 'foreign trade'.*	1	1 (Economy)

2	Budget & national debt	References to the budget and national debt.

Examples: "Budget"; "Budget derailed"; "Resolving the national debt"; "The negative effects of budget cuts"; "Our country's finances"; "Government spending"; "The long-term affordability of social security"; "Government revenues are not being spent in the right places"; "Economic balance"; "Subsidies"; "The financial picture"; "Finance"; "Financial"; "Debt". | 1 | 1 (Economy) |
| 3 | Taxes | References to all kinds of taxes for both citizens and companies and the tax policy of the country. | 1 | 1 (Economy) |

		Examples: "Too many taxes"; "Tax reform is needed". *Exceptions: references to taxes for specific target groups and specific topics should be coded under the applicable categories (e.g. tobacco excise taxes should be coded under 8 'healthcare'); when talking about reducing taxes for small firms this should be coded as 28 'domestic trade'; references to the functioning of the administration overseeing tax legislation are coded as 35 'functioning of public administration'.*		
4	Purchasing power & Inflation	References to (things that influence) the purchasing power of citizens. In addition, this category also contains references to salaries, inflation, prices, wage-price ratios, and policies that apply to them (e.g. interest rates, price index). Examples: "Decline in purchasing power"; "Higher energy/food prices"; "Inflation"; "(Low) wages"; "Money"; "The impoverishment of the middle class"; "Finances"; "Standard of living (decline)". *Exceptions: references to specific wage policies are coded as 11 'work'; references to energy sources (e.g. oil, gas, electricity) without reference to their price/affordability are coded as 17 'energy'.*	1 (wage in CAP under 'work', prices of goods and services under the respective categories)	1 (Economy)
5	Civil rights	References to civil rights in general and those of minorities in particular. The matters that are coded here are: (measures to combat) discrimination on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, age, disability… in all fields (e.g. the labor market); racism; tolerance; preferential treatment of minorities; anti-Semitism; gay-marriage and other types of relationships; (un)equal pay for women; emancipation; expropriation (and private property rights); voting rights (and its conditions such as minimum age); freedom of speech (and its limitations); freedom of demonstration (and its limitations); freedom of press (and its limitations); censorship; right to protest; right to privacy and information (including medical data, commercial use of personal data…); freedom of religion (for example headscarf debate); rights of political extremist groups; native affairs.	2	2 (Civil rights)

		Examples: "Not everyone is allowed to say his/her opinion anymore"; "People with a migration background are not treated fairly when applying for jobs"; "Racism"; "The glass ceiling"; "The wage gap between men and women"; "Our cities are not wheelchair accessible"; "Equality"; "There are too many laws, because of which our freedom is severely limited" (when the respondent simply says: "there are too many laws", code as 35 'functioning of public administration). *Exceptions: references to human rights (violations) in another country or as part of a discussion about the international context are coded as 33 'international relations; references to election procedures are coded as 35 'functioning of public administration'; references to migrants as a problem are coded as either 18 'migration' or 19 'integration'.*		
6	Ethical themes	References to ethical issues. Examples: "Abortion"; "Euthanasia"; "Adoption of children by gay couples"; "Transgender athletes within sports competitions"; "IVF"; "Contraception". *Exceptions: references to the death penalty are coded under 22 'justice'.*	2, 3	2 (Civil rights)
7	Religion	References to the funding and policies of religions and other religious institutions. This includes references to specific religions without further context. Examples: "Election of the Muslim Executives"; "The way in which churches are financed"; "Islam". *Exceptions: references to freedom of religion are coded as 5 'civil rights'; references to religious schools are coded as 14 'education'; when someone raises the issue of discrimination (based on religion), it is coded as 5 'civil rights'.*	0031 (Belgian CAP codebook)	3 (Migration)

| 8 | Healthcare | References to (the quality of) health care policy. The matters that are coded here are: (capacity of) healthcare facilities; laboratories; regional distribution of healthcare facilities; privatization/nationalization of health services; (regulation and quality of) medical treatments; organ donation and transplantation; the education and training of medical personnel; (private and public) insurances as well as questions and problems related to them; regulation of pharmacies and dentists; regulation of medicines and the pharmaceutical industry (for example regarding safety and marketing); medical liability and compensation; shortage of medical staff; waiting lists for medical treatment; disease prevention and control (e.g. vaccination, screening…); prescription drugs; medical examination; maternity ward (including infant mortality); prenatal care.

Examples: "Health"; "Healthcare"; "Health Insurance"; "The shortage of hospital staff"; "The price of insulin is way too high"; "The waiting lists in our hospitals are terrible"; "Diabetes".

Exceptions: *references to education in general are coded as 14 'education'; references to COVID-19 and its related policies are coded as 48 'COVID-19'; references to the promotion of health are coded as 9 'welfare'.* | 3 | 4 (Social affairs) |
| 9 | Welfare | References to care institutions, childcare, and the general well-being of society (or particular groups within it). The matters that are coded here are: elderly policy and support; care for the disabled; care posts; home care; long-term care; rehabilitation; support for families with children (e.g. childcare, after-school care); health promotion and education (e.g. promoting healthy eating); alcohol, tobacco, and drugs policy and statistics; campaigns against driving under the influence; campaigns against tobacco, drug and alcohol abuse; mental health; psychological and psychiatric care; care for the terminally ill; hospice care; suicide prevention; youth centers; assisted living.

Examples: "Savings in welfare"; "Our residential care centers are neglected"; "Childcare is too expensive in this country"; "Bullying"; "Loneliness".

Exceptions: *references to (the need for) policies combatting the presence of drugs in our society and drug trafficking are coded as 21 'crime'.* | 3 or 13 | 4 (Social affairs) |

10	Agriculture & fishing	References to agricultural policy. The matters that are coded here are: regulation, inspection, and control over <u>agricultural</u> exports and imports; agricultural trade; government subsidies for agriculture; prices of agriculture; farming lands; building permits for agriculture in rural areas; food production; food policy (inspection and regulation of food quality and safety including in shops and slaughterhouses); food security; promotion of certain food (e.g. organic foods); animal and plant disease control; pest control; welfare of livestock; environmental issues related to agriculture (e.g. use of fertilizer); fisheries (including quotas and preservation of fish populations); common agricultural policy; agricultural disaster insurance (e.g. failure of crops); hunting licenses. Examples: "Sufficient food must be produced in our country"; "The EU's flawed agricultural policy"; "Making sure our food remains free of pesticides and hormones"; "Genetically modified foods are a major health concern"; "The strong regulations regarding ammonia emissions from stables".	4	5 (Environment)
11	Work	References to labor and labor market policies. The matters that are coded here are: working conditions (e.g. laws regarding working hours); occupational safety (including work insurance); occupational diseases; compensation for work-related accidents; activation, training & development of the workforce and unemployed; job creation programs; specific policies to combat unemployment; (fair) employment conditions (e.g. degree of flexibility, number of vacation days); social and economic consequences of unemployment; employee benefits (e.g. company car); legislation regarding sickness compensation; (mass) lay-offs; arrangements at layoffs; labor unions and their activities (e.g. collective bargaining); employers' organizations; trade unions; strikes; labor market policy on youth (e.g. minimum age for paid work); European Social Fund. Examples: "The unemployed are not sufficiently encouraged to go back to work"; "One has to work too many hours in this country"; "The minimum wage is too low"; "Wage cost"; "Limitation of unemployment benefits over time"; "Social dumping".	5	6 (Work)

		Exceptions: references to pensions are coded as 13 'pensions'; references to the (un)employment rate are coded as 12 'labor market trends'; references to social security in general are coded as 24 'social affairs'; references to matters concerning military personnel are coded as 29 'defense'; references to legislation and regulation of unemployment benefits and sickness compensation are coded here, but references to the administration of unemployment benefits and sickness compensation are coded as 24 'social affairs'.		
12	Labor market trends	References to labor market developments with regards to the (un-)employment rate. Examples: "Many people are out of work"; "The number of well-paid jobs is too limited"; "More people should be working"; "The employment rate in the chemical sector is too low"; "Jobs"; "No work"; "Employment"; "Staff shortage"; "Job security". *Exceptions: this also includes references to the need to get more people into work, however, if reference is made to specific policy proposals to combat unemployment/to get people to work, it is coded as '11 'work'; references to shortages of medical personnel are coded as 8 'healthcare'; references to shortages of defense personnel are coded as 29 'defense'.*	1	1 (Economy)
13	Pensions	References to pensions and provisions for early retirement. Examples: "Pensions for the common man"; "The retirement age is too high".	5	6 (Work)

14	Education	References to education and related policies. The matters that are coded here are: primary education; secondary education; higher education; cost of education; education of the underprivileged and socially disadvantaged (e.g. tax breaks); vocational education; technical education (e.g. for electricians); education for children with learning difficulties and disabilities; relationship between public and private education; educational quality; promotion of excellence in education; religious education on schools; literacy programs. Examples: "The quality of education has only decreased in recent years"; "The teacher shortage"; "Going to college is too expensive in our country"; "The admission criteria for certain schools are too stringent". *Exceptions: references to work-related education are coded as 11 'work'; references to training programs in healthcare are coded as 8 'healthcare'; references to scientific research are coded as 31 'technology & research'.*	6	7 (Education)
15	Climate change	References to climate change and related policies. The main difference with code 16 'environment' is that 'climate change' focuses primarily on the causes and consequences of global warming and other global climate problems. This includes references to (extreme) weather conditions and natural disasters (as a consequence of climate change). Examples: "Climate"; "Climate warming"; "Climate change"; "We must reduce CO_2 emissions"; "Regulation of car emissions"; "Greenhouse effect"; "Forest fires"; "Depletion of the ozone layer"; "The catastrophic consequences of nuclear war on our climate"; "Sea level rises"; "Floods"; "Extreme drought"; "Natural disasters"; "Water shortage".	7	5 (Environment)

16	Environment	References to the environment and environmental policies. The matters that are coded here are: drinking water quality and supply; matters concerning (the pollution and conservation of) groundwater, seawater, lakes, rivers, and other inland waterways; waste processing (e.g. sewerage, household waste…); hazardous waste (e.g. nuclear, chemicals…); pollution and regulation of pesticides by agriculture; air pollution; light pollution; noise pollution; acid rain; recycling; indoor pollution (e.g. asbestos, lead, radon…); protection of animal and plant life (e.g. endangered species, illegal trade…); animal right; (regulation) surrounding the treatment of animals in experiments; forest protection; legislation regarding hunting; soil and water protection and pollution; nature parks; national parks; (the exploitation of) natural resources and raw materials; use of publicly accessible land and forests; flood control; dredging; river infrastructure; forest and land management. Examples: "Environment"; "Chemical pollution from industry"; "The illegal animal trade"; "Ecology"; "Animal rights"; " "Nature"; "The weather"; "Sustainability"; "Spatial Planning". *Exceptions: references to issues related to livestock rights and welfare are coded as 10 'agriculture and fishing'.*	7	5 (Environment)
17	Energy	References to energy policy. The matters that are coded here are: national and global energy supply and need; energy security; strategic reserves; electricity; gas, oil, and coal (including offshore) as an energy source; heath supply; solar panels; alternative and renewable energy; nuclear energy and security; energy conservation (e.g. subsidies for energy-conserving initiatives, for example isolation of private homes). Examples: "The law on nuclear phase-out must be reversed"; "Supply security gas and electricity"; "Energy dependence on Russia"; "Potential power failures"; "The current energy crisis". *Exceptions: references to the price of energy are coded as 4 'purchasing power & inflation'; references to the use of nuclear power for military purposes are coded as 29 'defense'; references to nuclear waste or environmental concerns related to it are coded as 16 'environment'; references regarding the environmental impact of any of these*	8	8 (Energy)

		resources are coded as 16 'environment'; references to the presence of raw materials (without referring to them as an energy source) are coded as 16 'environment'.		
18	Migration	References to migration. The matters that are coded here are: influx of migrants; refugees and asylum seekers; asylum procedures; right to entry; naturalization; illegal migration; deportation; migrant workers; family reunification; dual citizenship; treatment of migrants. Examples: "Migration"; "Foreigners"; "Far too many foreigners who benefit from our money"; "Immigrants"; "Too much money is spent on migrants"; "Immigration which brings crime"; "Criminal migrants". *Exceptions:* references to the working conditions of migrants are coded as 11 'work'.	9	3 (Migration)
19	Integration	References to the integration process of migrants and multiculturalism. Examples: "All those strangers who don't belong here"; "Migrants who try to impose their values on our society"; "The government does not support migrants sufficiently, which makes integration into our society difficult"; "Their cultural/religious beliefs are contradictory to our values"; "Segregation"; "Islamization"; "The multicultural society"; "limited willingness of migrants to work"; "Unemployment amongst migrants".	9	3 (Migration)
20	Mobility	References to traffic and transport including related policies. The matters that are coded here are: (the functioning of) public transport; safety related to every mode of transportation; accident statistics; speed limits and enforcement; the construction and maintenance of road infrastructure; bicycle tracks; tolls; car inspection; construction of and specific regulations regarding airports and air traffic, railways, motor vehicles, ships, shipping, and ports & mass transportation; maritime issues; laws regarding driving licenses; public works related to transportation infrastructure. Examples: "There are too many cars on the road"; "Our roads are in bad shape"; "The traffic jams in this country are horrific"; "Infrastructure".	10	9 (Mobility)

21	Crime	References to crime. The matters that are coded here are: crime statistics; the societal and individual impact of crime; organized crime; drug trafficking; juvenile delinquency; fraud; corruption; child abuse; crime prevention (e.g. anti-drug policy); illegal possession of weapons (not related to the military); gun violence; riots; uprisings and insurrections; attacks or threats to public figures (including politicians); domestic violence; prostitution; references to any type of violence. Examples: "Security"; "Crime"; "The increase in drug crime"; "Violence"; "Violent protests"; "Civil disobedience"; "Fear"; "Feeling of insecurity"; "Corruption"; "The violence perpetrated by migrants". Exceptions: references to radicalization or terrorism are coded as 23 'terrorism'; references to the use and health concerns related to drugs, are coded as 8 'healthcare'; references to the legal consumption of drugs are coded as 8 'healthcare'; references to corrupt politicians are coded as 38 'PolRep – self-interest'; references to the domestic conflict in Israel are coded as 41 'domestic conflict'.	12	10 (Law & order)
22	Justice	References to the operation of the judiciary and authorities responsible for enforcing the law. The matters that are coded here are: the judicial system; judicial organizations; court administration; legal procedures; judges; prison system; juvenile justice system; release on parole; alternative sanctions; extradition policies; penal code; family and civil law (including divorce, custody procedures, child support, foster care, forced marriages, forcible removals …); criminal law; age of consent; agencies dealing with law and crime (e.g. the police, homeland security, security forces, border control); police training; legalization of drugs; creating a child-friendly society; gun control; private possession of weapons. For example: "Impunity"; "The penalties for drug use are too severe"; "Convicts who don't have to serve their full sentence"; "I don't trust our justice system"; "Police misconduct"; "Our prisons are too crowded".	12	10 (Law & order)
23	Terrorism	References to (combating) terrorism, radicalization, and extremist political views. Only code here when it pertains to national security.	12	10 (Law & order)

		Examples: "The terrorist attacks in Brussels/Paris"; "The radicalization in certain neighborhoods". *Exceptions: references to international terrorism are coded as 30 'international security'.*		
24	Social affairs	References to the country's social policy. The matters that are coded here are: social security; the financial administration of elderly policy; the financial administration of sickness and disability benefits; references to the welfare state in general; voluntary organizations (e.g. Red Cross); support for widows, orphans, and surviving relatives; <u>financial</u> support for families with children (e.g. maternity leave, parental leave, child benefits…). Examples: "Our social protection is too limited"; "(Low) welfare payments"; "Social issues"; "Social policy"; "Families lack incentives to start having children"; "Social crisis"; "Social emergency"; "Universal basic income"; "The elderly". *Exceptions: references to (combating) poverty are coded as 25 'poverty'; references to work-related pensions, co are coded as 13 'pensions'; references to unemployment benefits are coded as 11 'work'; references to social security related to the employer are coded as 11 'work'; references to the construction of retirement homes or homes for the disabled are coded as 27 'housing'; references to family-oriented day care facilities (e.g. childcare, post- and preschool care and crèches) are coded as 9 'welfare'; only code the financial administration of elderly, sickness and disability policies here, all other aspects are coded as 9 'welfare'.*	13	4 (Social affairs)
25	Poverty	All references to (the fight against) poverty and aid for low-income households. Examples: "I think that the high poverty rate is a major problem"; "Poverty"; "Lack of food banks"; "Food stamps"; "Personal debt"; "Old-age poverty". *Exceptions: references to economic inequality between population groups or the income gap are coded as 26 'socio-economic inequality'; references to unemployment generally are coded as 12 'labor market trends'; references to programs intended to get people into work are coded as 11 'work'.*	13	4 (Social affairs)

26	Socio-economic inequality	References to economic inequality, lack of policy attention for economically weaker groups, or income inequality. In short, matters that have to do with redistribution should be coded here. Examples: "Inequality"; "Not enough attention for the weak"; "(The existence of) high earners"; "General pay gap"; "The income distribution in this country"; "Social justice"; "The social divide"; "Solidarity".	13?	4 (Social affairs)
27	Housing	References to housing policy and urban development. The matters that are coded here are: community development; urban and rural housing; urban revitalization; living conditions of people in cities or in the countryside; the movement of urban people to the countryside and vice versa; the existence of ghettos; economic development of urban and rural areas as well as islands; (conditions, availability and affordability of) social housing; housing for veterans, the elderly and the disabled; safety standards in construction; housing market; housing affordability and availability; regulation of the rental market; problems related to homelessness (e.g. house assistance); protections for tenants; prices and taxes for houses. Examples: "Social housing"; "Housing market"; "Priceless housing"; "Shortage of houses for rent or sale"; "There is a lack of development of basic necessities like electricity in our remote community"; "There are too many homeless people". Exceptions: references to the care that is provided in the facilities mentioned above (housing for veterans, elderly, and disabled) are coded under the applicable category.	14	12 (Housing)
28	Domestic trade	References to policies related to corporations, banking, domestic trade, and commerce. The matters that are coded here are: the investment climate; banking (regulations); mortgages, loans, and credit; stock exchange, stocks, and shareholders; securities; commercial banks; insurances; monitoring and regulation of financial and insurance institutions; bankruptcies and debt of companies and banks; corporate mergers, antitrust law, and corporate governance; rules regarding competition; royalties, copyright, patent,	15	1 (Economy)

and other intellectual property regulations; tourism; consumer policy and consumer protection; regulations regarding (deceptive) ads; regulation of business hours; regulations regarding the self-employed and small and medium-sized companies; regulation of (sports) gambling; financial assistance after domestic disasters; domestic supply chain issues.

Examples: "Small companies are not sufficiently protected against multinationals"; "In the end, banks are too big to fail and will always be bailed out by the government, because of which they can do whatever they want"; "There are too many monopolies in our country".

Exceptions: references to the Central Bank are coded as 1 'macroeconomics'; references to any type of fraud (e.g. insider trading) are coded as 21 'crime'; references to any type of salary are coded as 4 'purchasing power & inflation'; references to health insurance are coded as 8 'healthcare'; references to insurances part of employment are coded as 11 'work'; references to various taxes are coded as 3 'taxes'.

| 29 | Defense | References to defense. The matters that are coded here are: military intelligence; military budget; military readiness; arms exports; military personnel; conscription; espionage; military infrastructure and weapon systems; supervision of defense contracts; civil defense; fallout shelter construction (war related); veterans issues; claims against national military; the role of the country in acts of war; nuclear weapons; military purchases; reservists; the national guard; environmental impact of military operations.

Examples: "We must send more weapons to Ukraine"; "The acquisition of new F-16s"; "National security"; "Iran" (if mentioned in Israel). | 16 | 11 (International security) |
| 30 | International security | References to international security (assistance), wars, military or strategic alliances (such as NATO), and international terrorism. This includes agreements and activities to ensure international security (e.g. disarmament and non-proliferation agreements/treaties; military assistance to other countries). | 16 (+19 in case of int. terrorism) | 11 (International security) |

		Examples: "The war in Ukraine"; "World War 3"; "So-called peacekeeping operations"; "Putin who engages in war crimes"; "Our country is drumming up war with China"; "Countries are not upholding the international ban on chemical weapons"; "The fact that North Korea and soon Iran will possess nuclear weapons"; "Russia"; "Peace".		
31	Technology & research	References to technology, research, and communication. The matters that are coded here are: exchange of knowledge, research, and technology; scientific cooperation and transfer; (commercial) space travel; space exploration; (commercial use of) satellites; media regulation; (regulation of) telecommunications and telephone services (including its infrastructure); ICT, computers and computer security; internet (including its infrastructure); weather forecasting systems; seismology; oceanography; technological cooperation; research libraries. Examples: "Our limited presence in space"; "Lack of internet access in our community". Exceptions: references to (restrictions on) exports of technology are coded as 32 'foreign trade'; references to postal services are coded as 35 'functioning of public administration'; references to any type of crime are coded as 21 'crime'; references to copyright are coded as 28 'domestic trade'; references to social media are coded as 47 'Media'.	17	17 (Other)
32	Foreign trade	References to (policies on) foreign and international trade. The matters that are coded here are: free trade agreements; trade disputes; regulation and promotion of exports; export credit agencies; embargoes; (restriction of) export of technology; foreign investment in your country and your country's investments abroad; competitiveness and trade balance; regulation of import and tariffs; import restrictions; protectionism; liberalization in world trade; sanctions; internal EU market; exchange rates; strength of the country's currency against other currencies; measures to support domestic products. Examples: "Free trade agreements are destructive to our own companies"; "Chinese investment in Europe is dangerous"; "Capital flight is killing our economy"; "We need to impose more economic sanctions on Russia"; "Our dependence on neighboring countries"; "Trade".	18	1 (Economy)

| 33 | International relations | References to foreign affairs and development cooperation. The matters that are coded here are: international agreements and conflicts surrounding these agreements; international law; international tax treaties; supporting the democratization process in other countries; development aid; humanitarian assistance; (data on) issues regarding developing countries (e.g. famine, drought, disease, AIDS-related issues, weak economy…); international financial affairs and economic development; strategies to alleviate third world debt (e.g. debt forgiveness); other countries' debt towards the country; policies towards specific countries (e.g. China and Russia) and regions (e.g. Eastern Europe and Africa); EU policies (generally, otherwise code under the respective categories); international canal zones (e.g. the Suez Canal); human rights; charges at an international court; diplomats and diplomacy; (exploitation of) international natural resources and the related agreements and conflicts; customs; border controls; passport matters; citizens abroad; references to other countries; rules surrounding foreign fishing in national waters.

Examples: "We are not strict enough towards China"; "Too few resources are given to developing countries"; "We need to abolish Schengen"; "Europe"; "The euro"; "Neutrality (in a geopolitical context)"; "Our countries sovereignty"; "The green deal" (EU countries).

Exceptions: references to specific international institutions (and not the policies of those institutions) are coded as 34 'international organizations'; references to (problems related to) immigration or migrants themselves are coded as 18 'migration' or 19 'integration'; references to domestic climate measures or the issue of climate change in general are coded as either 15 'climate change' or 16 'environment'; international treaties in the area of international security are coded as 30 'international security'; references to international treaties/policies are coded under their respective categories; references to Russia are coded as 30 'international security'. | 19 | 13 (Foreign affairs) |
| 34 | International organizations | References to (problems with) the role, functioning, and procedures of international institutions/organizations and NGO's. | 19 | 13 (Foreign affairs) |

		Examples: "The European Commission is not democratic enough"; "It's way too difficult for a country like Ukraine to join the EU". Exceptions: *references to international policies on a particular theme, are coded as 33 'international relations'.*		
35	Functioning of public administration	References to the functioning of public administration and democracy. The matters that are coded here are: postal services; regulation and deregulation in general; unelected government employees (as well as their working conditions and benefits); appointments in public service; awards (e.g. Medal of Freedom in the US); government buildings; the organization and functioning of the tax authorities; government procurement, contracts and outsourcing; regulation and funding of political activities, elections and election campaigns (e.g. organization of referendums); the practical aspects of the organization of various forms of civic participation; parliamentary and government procedures; rules regarding financial donations and nominations; census; impeachment procedures; (financial) claims against the government; public enterprises; nationalization; privatization; management of government property; disaster relief and aid; national holidays; matters concerning the royal family and the nobility; colonial issue; emergency services and firefighters; references to the private-public relationship. Examples: "The postal service is not organized efficiently"; "The state"; "The state shouldn't sell our public infrastructure"; "Political crisis"; "The system"; "The political system"; "Politics"; "[insert name of the own country]"; "Too many laws"; "Bad governance"; "Lobbying". Exceptions: *references to fiscal policy are coded as 3 'taxes'; references to the state structure are coded as 36 ' PolRep - state structure'; references to politicians or political parties are coded as 37 ' PolRep – Parties and politicians'; references to military contracts are coded as 29 'defense'; references to the policies of a company in which the government has interests are coded by sector (e.g. state requires NMBS to be more punctual and to have more passengers is coded as 20 'mobility'. However, references to the principle of the government having a stake within a company are coded under this category); relations to post-colonial states are coded as 33 'international relations';*	20	14 (Representation)

		references to the need for more or less civic participation are coded as 39 'PolRep – representation'.		
36	PolRep – state structure	References to the structure of the system, intergovernmental relations, and the constitution. This also includes matters related to the distribution of competencies and jurisdictions between various institutions and branches of government, government efficiency, and oversight of bureaucracy (this includes references to fraud within the administration and/or the judiciary). Examples: "Too many governments"; "Too many ministers"; "Too many politicians"; "Too many MPs"; "Fragmentation of powers"; "Too many powers at the federal/regional level"; "State Reform"; "Lack of transparency"; "Transfers from Flanders to Wallonia"; "Decentralization"; "The parliament is powerless"; "Political instability"; "Separatism". *Exceptions: references to the behavior of politicians or parties are coded as 37 ' PolRep – parties and politicians'; references to issues surrounding national identity are coded as 40 'national/regional identity'.*	20	14 (Representation)
37	PolRep - parties and politicians other	References to the behavior of political actors (ministers, government, parties, politicians) and the possible ungovernability that follows from this. This may be due to: Incompetence: short-sightedness of politicians, no vision, not pursuing policy vigorously enough, indecisiveness. Mutual conflicts: references to, party politics, division, conflicts about the policy to be pursued, unwillingness of politicians to look beyond party boundaries, and exclusion of parties (cordon sanitaire). Defective communication: references to poor communication, indecisiveness. When an individual actor is identified as the cause of the ungovernability The political ideology to which the party/politician belongs Examples: "The government has no clout"; "Politicians fight too much with each other"; "The government"; "Politicians"; "Lack of long-term vision"; "Lying politicians"; "[insert	20	14 (Representation)

		name of any politician/political party]"; "Contempt for politicians"; "The left"; "The right". *Exceptions:* answers are only coded here if they cannot be coded under 38 'PolVer – self-interest' or 39 'PolVer – representation'.		
38	PolRep – self-interest	References to politicians' failures, referring to their own ambitions and interests. This includes references to political scandals. Examples: "Corrupt politicians"; "Politicians are thieves"; "Politicians are overpaid"; "Politicians sell their souls for their political ambitions". *Exceptions: references to corruption in general (not explicitly related to politicians) are coded as 21 'crime'.*	20	14 (Representation)
39	PolRep - representation	References to the extent to which citizens feel represented/heard by politics and politicians. Central questions are: 'Are the interests of the people pursued?' and 'Are people being listened to?'. This includes references to (the need for) various (alternative) types of civic participation. Examples: "Politicians are in their own bubbles"; "The public loss of faith in politics"; "Politicians who are more concerned with themselves than with the people they are supposed to represent"; "Parties don't listen to their voters"; "Politicians do not keep their promises to the voter"; "Politicians make too many compromises because of which nothing ever changes"; "Government consists of parties that are 'not elected', those who are elected are not in government"; "We need more referendums"; "The public has to be more involved in important decision-making"; "Referendums"; "Lack of trust in politicians"; "Lack of Democracy"; "Populism". *Exceptions: references to the way in which various types of civic participation should be organized are coded as 35 'functioning of public administration'.*	20	14 (Representation)

40	National/regional identity	Reference to the promotion and defense of national/regional identity and culture. This includes internal conflicts and cooperation between various groups. Examples: "Absolutely no agreement prevails in the federal states and this will never be possible because there are too many cultural differences"; "The Flemings always have to give in to the Walloons, that has always been the case"; "The south and north issue that doesn't make anyone happy"; "Identity"; "Alienation"; "Losing our values"; "National unity". *Exceptions: references to differences of opinion between parties/politicians are coded as 37 ' PolRep – parties and politicians'.*	20	14 (Representation)
41	Domestic conflict	References to (violent) conflicts within a country between two or more (ethnic/religious/…) population groups. This category is solely used for references to the domestic conflict in Israel. Examples: "Relation with our neighbors"; "Relationship with the Palestinians"; "Peace"; "Conflict"; "War"; "Domestic conflict"; "Internal divisions"; "Unity"; "Coexistence"; "Bedouins"; "Negev"; "Jews"; "Arabs"; "Gaza"; "Jerusalem"; "The wall"; "The settlements"; "(State/national/personal/citizen/internal) security" (except when referencing a foreign power such as Iran); "Security threats"; "The rift between the people"; "The division"; "Hatred"; "The territories"; "The Jewish/Arab takeover of our country"; "The Jewish identity"; "The Jewish state"; "The occupation"; "Polarization". *Exceptions: references to violence in general are coded as 21 'crime'.*	/	15 (Domestic conflict)

42	Culture	References to art, culture, and entertainment (with a capital C). The matters that are coded here are: music; performances; festivals; literature; cultural heritage; museums; archives; libraries; protection of sites of cultural value; monuments; historic sites; recreation. Examples: "There are too few festivals". Exceptions: references to identity issues are coded under 40 'national/regional identity' or 19 'integration'.	23 (+ 21)	17 (Other)
43	Societal evolutions	References to social evolutions. First, check whether these cannot be coded under a different category. Examples: "Extremism"; "Movement to the right"; "Individualization"; "Woke"; "Polarization"; "Globalization"; "Political correctness"; "Political divisions"; "Unity"; "Dissatisfaction"; "Absence of God in the life of many"; "Degradation of the family".	/	16 (Societal evolutions)
44	General government policy	General references to bad policy, a poorly functioning government (be sure to check first whether it cannot be coded under 35-39). Examples: "Very bad policy"; "Unclear regulations"; "The permanent failures, it is just a comedy". Exceptions: references to political parties or politicians (including references to the political game) are coded as 37 ' PolRep – parties and politicians'; references to the problem of representation are coded as 39 ' PolRep – representation'.		14 (Representation)
45	Others	Answers that cannot be clearly attributed to a particular policy theme, social evolution, or political actor. This category also includes answers that are too vague and therefore would require too much interpretation (e.g. references to a certain population group without further context). Examples: "The world is ruined"; "Chaotic"; "Uncertainty"; "Stupidity"; "Common sense"; "The future of young people"; "A lot"; "Demographic change"; "Overpopulation";		17 (Other)

		"Sporting events"; "Trust (without further explanation)"; "Independence"; "Social unrest"; "Support"; "Credibility"; "Lack of help"; "Helping our own people first".		
46	No	Examples: "I have no idea"; "None"…		99
47	Media	References to the (functioning of) both traditional and social media. This includes references to: the written press, audiovisual media, public broadcasting, and social media. Examples: "Our media are corrupt"; "The lies told by the news media"; "Our media are under attack"; "Misinformation"; "Fake news".		17 (Other)
48	COVID-19	Any reference to COVID-19 and its related policies. Examples: "Mandates"; "Recovery from COVID"; "Outbreaks"; "Masks".		99
General information about the coding				
Coding was done by Bart Maes, Chris Butler, Arno Jansen and Karolin Soontjens. Any questions about the coding, please e-mail bart.maes@uantwerpen.be Reliability of the codebook was tested by two coders amongst a subset of 4196 cases (5.1%) of the citizen's data. The codebook shows to be reliable with a Krippendorff's alpha score of .82. The final coding is even more consistent because everything was double-checked by Bart Maes.				

Political parties in the POLPOP survey (politician & citizen)

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
AU	101		Australian Greens	1	1	
AU	102		Australian Labor Party	1	1	
AU	103		Liberal Party of Australia	1	1	
AU	104		National Party of Australia	1	1	
AU	105		One Nation	1	1	
AU	106		Liberal National Party of Queensland	1	0	
AU	107		United Australia Party	1	0	
CA	201		AB NDP	0	1	
CA	202		BC Green Party	0	1	
CA	203		BC Liberal Party	0	1	
CA	204		BC NDP	0	1	
CA	205		Bloc Quebecois	1	1	
CA	206		CAQ	0	1	
CA	207		Conservative	1	1	
CA	208		Green Party	1	1	
CA	209		Liberal	1	1	
CA	210		NDP	1	1	
CA	211		ON Liberal Party	0	1	
CA	212		ON NDP	0	1	
CA	213		ON PC	0	1	
CA	214		QC Liberal Party	0	1	
CA	215		Quebec solidaire	0	1	
CA	216		United Conservative	0	1	
CA	217		People's Party	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
CH	301	3601	UDC – Union démocratique du centre	1	1	
CH	302	3602	PS – Parti Socialiste	1	1	
CH	303	3603	PLR – Les Libréraux-Radicaux	1	1	
CH	304	3604	Le Centre (Parti Democrate-Chrétien) & PBD	1	1	
CH	305	3605	Les Verts – Parti Ecologiste	1	1	
CH	306	3606	PVL – Les Vert Liberaux	1	1	
CH	307	3607	PEV – Parti Evangélique Suisse	1	1	
CH	308		UDF – Union Démocratique Féderal	1	1	
CH	309		LdT – Lega dei Ticinesi	1	1	
CZ	401		SPOLU – ODS, KDU-ČSL, TOP	1	1	CHES scores in the POLPOP dataset represent the mean score of the parties making up the coalition
CZ	402	2115	Svoboda a přímá demokracie (SPD)	1	0	
CZ	403	2101	Česká strana sociálně demokratická (ČSSD)	1	0	
CZ	404		Trikolora Svobodní Soukromníci (TSS)	1	0	
CZ	405		PŘÍSAHA Roberta Šlachty	1	0	
CZ	406		PIRÁTI a STAROSTOVÉ (STAN)	1	1	CHES scores in the POLPOP dataset represent the mean score of the parties making up the coalition
CZ	407	2103	Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy (KSČM)	1	0	
CZ	408	2111	ANO	1	1	
CZ	409		VOLNÝ blok	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
DE	501	310	AfD	1	1	
DE	502	304	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	1	1	
DE	503	301	CDU	1	1	
DE	504	308	CSU	1	1	
DE	505	306	Die Linke	1	1	
DE	506	303	FDP	1	1	
DE	507	302	SPD	1	1	
DK	601	219	Alternativet	0	1	
DK	602	215	Dansk Folkeparti	1	1	
DK	603	203	Det Konservative Folkeparti	1	1	
DK	604	213	Enhedslisten	1	1	
DK	605		Frie Grønne	1	1	
DK	606	218	Liberal Alliance	1	1	
DK	607	202	Radikale Venstre	1	1	
DK	608	201	Socialdemokratiet	1	1	
DK	609	206	Socialistisk Folkeparti	1	1	
DK	610	211	Venstre	1	1	
DK	611	220	Nye Borgerlige	1	0	
DK	612		Kristendemokraterne	1	0	
DK	613		Moderaterne	1	0	
DK	614		Veganerpartiet	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
FL	701	109	CD&V	1	1	
FL	702	105	Groen	1	1	
FL	703	110	N-VA	1	1	
FL	704	107	Open Vld	1	1	
FL	705	119	PVDA	1	1	
FL	706	112	Vlaams Belang	1	1	
FL	707	103	Vooruit	1	1	
IL	801		Blue and White	1	1	
IL	802		HaAvoda	1	1	
IL	803		HaTzionut HaDatit	1	1	
IL	804		Joint List (HareShima HaMeshutefet)	1	1	
IL	805		Likud	1	1	
IL	806		Meretz	1	1	
IL	807		Shas	1	1	
IL	808		Tikva HaDash	1	1	
IL	809		United Arab List	1	1	
IL	810		Yemina	1	1	
IL	811		Yesh Atid-Telem	1	1	
IL	812		Yisrael Beiteinu	1	1	
IL	813		United Torah Judaism	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
LU	901	3805	ADR	1	1	
LU	902	3801	CSV	1	1	
LU	903	3803	DP	1	1	
LU	904	3804	LSAP	1	1	
LU	905	3807	Piratepartei	1	1	
LU	906	3802	déi Gréng	1	1	
LU	907	3806	déi Lénk	1	1	
NL	1001	1001	CDA	1	1	
NL	1002	1004	D66	1	1	
NL	1003	1050	DENK	1	1	
NL	1004	1051	FVD	1	1	
NL	1005	1005	GL	1	1	
NL	1006		Groep Van Haga	0	1	
NL	1007	1002	PvdA	1	1	
NL	1008	1018	PvdD	1	1	
NL	1009	1014	SP	1	1	
NL	1010	1003	VVD	1	1	
NL	1011	1017	PVV	1	0	
NL	1012	1016	ChristenUnie	1	0	
NL	1013		Volt	1	0	
NL	1014		JA21	1	0	
NL	1015	1006	SGP	1	0	
NL	1016		BoerBurgerBeweging	1	0	
NL	1017		BIJ1	1	0	
NL	1018		50+	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
NO	1101	3501	The Norwegian Labour Party	1	1	
NO	1102	3502	The Progress Party	1	1	
NO	1103	3503	The Right	1	1	
NO	1104	3508	Environment Party The Greens	1	1	
NO	1105	3509	The Red Party	1	1	
NO	1106	3504	The Socialist Left Party	1	1	
NO	1107	3505	The Centre Party	1	1	
NO	1108	3507	The Liberal Party	1	1	
NO	1109	3506	Kristelig Folkeparti	1	0	
NO	1110		Pasientfokus	1	0	
PT	1201	1208	BE	1	1	
PT	1202		CH	1	1	
PT	1203		IL	1	1	
PT	1204	1206	PPD/PSD	1	1	
PT	1205	1205	PS	1	1	
PT	1206	1201	CDU	1	0	
PT	1207	1202	CDS-PP	1	0	
PT	1208	1250	PAN	1	0	
PT	1209		Livre	1	0	

Country	POLPOP_party_ID	CHES_ID	Party name	Citizen survey	Politician survey	Note
SE	1301	1603	Centerpartiet	1	1	
SE	1302	1606	Kristdemokraterna	1	1	
SE	1303	1604	Liberalerna	1	1	
SE	1304	1607	Miljöpartiet	1	1	
SE	1305	1605	Moderaterna	1	1	
SE	1306	1602	Socialdemokraterna	1	1	
SE	1307	1610	Sverigedemokraterna	1	1	
SE	1308	1601	Vänsterpartiet	1	1	
WL	1401	111	DEFI	1	1	
WL	1402	104	ECOLO	1	1	
WL	1403	108	LES ENGAGES	1	1	
WL	1404	106	MR	1	1	
WL	1405	102	PS	1	1	
WL	1406	119	PVDA-PTB	1	1	
WL	1407		Parti Populaire	1	0	
All countries	1900		Independent/no party affiliation	0	1	
All countries	1995		Other (pseudonymization)	0	1	