

Informed, uninformed or misinformed? A cross-national analysis of populist party supporters across European democracies

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Online Appendix

Section A: Full list of populist parties

	Party family	Country	Party
	Right-wing populists	France	Front National
		Germany	Alternative für Deutschland
		Italy	Forza Italia
		Italy	Lega Nord
		Poland	PiS - Prawo i Sprawiedliwość
		Poland	Ruch Pawła Kukiza
		Sweden	Sverigedemokraterna
		Switzerland	Union démocratique du centre
		UK	UK Independence Party
		UK	British National Party
	Left-wing populists	Germany	Die Linke
		Greece	SYRIZA
		Italy	Movimento 5 Stelle
		Spain	Podemos

Section B: Political knowledge questions [answer categories are randomised]

France and French-speaking Switzerland

Pouvez-vous nous dire qui est la personne représentée sur cette photo?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, l'ancien président de la Commission européenne
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, le secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe
- <3> Donald Tusk, le président du Conseil européen
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, l'actuel président de la Commission européenne
- <5> Je ne sais pas

Que signifie l'expression déficit budget public?

- <1> Le manque de prestations en matière de services publics
- <2> L'argent que le gouvernement doit à ses créiteurs
- <3> L'argent que le gouvernement ne peut percevoir à cause de la fraude fiscale
- <4> La différence entre les recettes et les dépenses du gouvernement
- <5> Je ne sais pas

Qui fixe les taux d'intérêts de base en vigueur en France / Suisse?

- <1> Le gouvernement français / suisse
- <2> Le Fonds monétaire international
- <3> La Banque centrale européenne
- <4> La Banque de France / La Banque Nationale Suisse
- <5> Je ne sais pas

Germany and German-speaking Switzerland

Wissen Sie, um welche Person es sich auf diesem Bild handelt?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, ehemaliger Präsident der Europäischen Kommission
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, Generalsekretär des Europarats
- <3> Donald Tusk, Präsident des Europäischen Rats
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, aktueller Präsident der Europäischen Kommission
- <5> Weiß nicht

Was versteht man unter dem Begriff Staatsdefizit?

- <1> Mangel an der Erbringung öffentlicher Dienstleistungen
- <2> Geld, das die Regierung ihren Gläubigern schuldet
- <3> Geld, das die Regierung aufgrund von Steuerhinterziehung nicht eintreibt
- <4> Die Differenz zwischen Regierungseinnahmen und -ausgaben
- <5> Weiß nicht

Wer legt die in Deutschland / der Schweiz gültigen Zinssätze fest?

- <1> Die deutsche / Schweizer Regierung
- <2> Der Internationale Währungsfonds
- <3> Die Europäische Zentralbank
- <4> Die deutsche Bundesbank / Die Schweizerische Nationalbank
- <5> Weiß nicht

Greece

Μπορείτε να μας πείτε ποιο είναι το άτομο που απεικονίζεται στην εικόνα;

- <1> O José Manuel Durão Barroso, πρώην Πρόεδρος της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής
- <2> O Thorbjørn Jagland, Γενικός Γραμματέας του Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης
- <3> O Donald Tusk, Πρόεδρος του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου
- <4> O Jean Claude Juncker, σημερινός Πρόεδρος της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής
- <5> Δεν γνωρίζω

Τι σημαίνει δημοσιονομικό έλλειμμα;

- <1> Έλλειψη παροχής δημόσιων υπηρεσιών
- <2> Τα χρήματα που το κράτος χρωστάει στους πιστωτές του
- <3> Τα χρήματα που δεν εισπράττει το κράτος λόγω της φοροδιαφυγής
- <4> Η διαφορά ανάμεσα στα κρατικά έσοδα και τις κρατικές δαπάνες
- <5> Δεν γνωρίζω

Ποιος ορίζει τα βασικά επιτόκια που εφαρμόζονται στην Ελλάδα;

- <1> Η ελληνική κυβέρνηση
- <2> Το Διεθνές Νομισματικό Ταμείο
- <3> Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα
- <4> Η Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος
- <5> Δεν γνωρίζω

Italy

Può dire chi è la persona raffigurata in questa immagine?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, l'ex Presidente della Commissione Europea
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, Segretario Generale del Consiglio Europeo
- <3> Donald Tusk, il Presidente del Consiglio Europeo
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, l'attuale Presidente della Commissione Europea
- <5> Non so

Cosa significa l'espressione "deficit di bilancio pubblico"?

- <1> La mancata erogazione di un servizio pubblico
- <2> Il denaro che lo Stato deve ai suoi creditori
- <3> Il denaro che lo Stato non riesce a raccogliere a causa della frode fiscale
- <4> La differenza fra le entrate e le spese dello Stato
- <5> Non so

Chi determina i tassi d'interesse che si applicano in Italia?

- <1> L'amministrazione italiana
- <2> Il Fondo Monetario Internazionale
- <3> La Banca centrale europea
- <4> La Banca d'Italia
- <5> Non so

Poland

Czy potrafi Pan(i) rozpoznać osobę na zdjęciu?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, poprzedni przewodniczący Komisji Europejskiej
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, Sekretarz Generalny Rady Europy
- <3> Donald Tusk, przewodniczący Rady Europejskiej
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, obecny przewodniczący Komisji Europejskiej
- <5> Nie wiem

Co oznacza pojęcie „deficyt publiczny”?

- <1> Brak świadczenia usług publicznych
- <2> Dług rządu względem wierzycieli
- <3> Podatki nieściągnięte w wyniku oszustw podatkowych
- <4> Różnica między przychodami a wydatkami rządu
- <5> Nie wiem

Kto ustala stopy procentowe w Polsce?

- <1> Rząd Polski
- <2> Międzynarodowy Fundusz Walutowy
- <3> Europejski Bank Centralny
- <4> Narodowy Bank Polski/Rada Polityki Pieniężnej
- <5> Nie wiem

Spain

¿Puede decir quién es la persona que aparece en esta foto?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, expresidente de la Comisión Europea
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretario General del Consejo de Europa
- <3> Donald Tusk, Presidente del Consejo Europeo
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, Presidente de la Comisión Europea
- <5> No lo sé

¿Qué significa el déficit público?

- <1> La falta de provisión de servicios públicos
- <2> El dinero que el gobierno debe a sus acreedores
- <3> El dinero que el gobierno no logra recaudar debido al fraude fiscal
- <4> La diferencia entre los ingresos y gastos del gobierno
- <5> No lo sé

¿Quién establece las tasas de interés de base en España?

- <1> El Gobierno de España
- <2> El Fondo Monetario Internacional
- <3> El Banco Central Europeo
- <4> El Banco de España
- <5> No lo sé

Sweden

Kan du berätta vem personen på bilden är?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, före detta ordförande för Europeiska kommissionen
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, generalsekreterare för Europeiska rådet
- <3> Donald Tusk, ordförande för Europeiska rådet
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, nuvarande ordförande för Europeiska kommissionen
- <5> Vet inte

Vad är statligt underskott?

- <1> Bristfällig samhällsservice
- <2> Pengar som staten är skyldig sina långivare
- <3> Pengar som staten inte lyckas få in på grund av skattebedrägerier
- <4> Skillnaden mellan statens intäkter och utgifter
- <5> Vet inte

Vem bestämmer räntesatserna som gäller i Sverige?

- <1> Sveriges regering
- <2> Internationella valutafonden
- <3> Europeiska centralbanken
- <4> Sveriges riksbank
- <5> Vet inte

United Kingdom

Can you tell who the person in this picture is?

- <1> José Manuel Durão Barroso, former President of the European Commission
- <2> Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe
- <3> Donald Tusk, President of the European Council
- <4> Jean Claude Juncker, current President of the European Commission
- <5> Don't know

What does public budget deficit mean?

- <1> The lack of public service provision
- <2> The money the government owes to its creditors
- <3> The money the government fails to collect due to tax fraud
- <4> The difference between government receipts and government spending
- <5> Don't know

Who sets the base interest rates applicable in the UK?

- <1> The government of the UK
- <2> The International Monetary Fund
- <3> The European Central Bank
- <4> The Bank of England
- <5> Don't know

Section C: IRT statistics for the political information and misinformation scales

Table C.1: IRT model parameters for Political Information

Question	Discrimination	Difficulty
Recognise EU politician	0.32	0.10
What budget deficit means	2.01	-1.30
Who sets interest rates	0.17	-0.003

Table C.2 IRT model parameters for Misinformation

Question	Discrimination	Difficulty
Recognise EU politician	0.15	1.43
What budget deficit means	0.09	0.83
Who sets interest rates	2.78	0.39

Section D: Descriptive statistics

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Political Information	18,370	0	1	-1.918	-1.219	0.777	1.519
Misinformation	18,370	0	1	-1.872	-0.828	0.439	3.932
Political Interest	18,019	2.771	0.859	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000
Populist Attitudes	18,370	0	1	-3.479	-0.713	0.572	1.810
Income	15,630	4.811	2.742	1.000	2.000	7.000	10.000
Authoritarianism	15,530	43.113	20.002	0.000	28.245	56.319	100.000
Extremity	16,411	6.412	2.312	0.000	4.933	8.074	11.339
Political Trust	16,588	5.423	2.517	1.232	3.364	7.314	13.557
Internal Political Efficacy	18,368	3.388	0.913	1.013	3.038	4.050	5.063
External Political Efficacy	18,368	3.228	0.844	0.969	2.709	3.874	4.843
Sex	18,368	0.531	0.499	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
Age	18,368	44.458	14.892	18.000	32.000	56.000	95.000
Satisfaction with democracy	17,608	5.724	2.618	1.000	4.000	8.000	11.000
Education	18,368	2.076	0.745	1.000	2.000	3.000	3.000

Section E: Statistical models

Table E.1: Main statistical models

	Model 1		Model 2
	Abstain (0) vs.		Left-wing (0) vs.
	Non- populist party	Populist Party	Right-wing populist party
	(1)	(2)	(1)
(Intercept)	-2.37*** (0.00)	-2.00*** (0.00)	17.60 (984.25)
Political Information	0.08*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.08)
Misinformation	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.14* (0.07)
Political Interest	0.77*** (0.03)	0.89*** (0.03)	-0.15 (0.10)
Populist attitudes	0.00 (0.02)	0.31*** (0.02)	-0.07 (0.09)
Income	0.09*** (0.01)	0.05** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)
Authoritarianism	-0.01** (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)
Extremity	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.05)
Political Trust	0.18*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)
Internal Political Efficacy	0.17*** (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.13 (0.10)
External Political Efficacy	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	0.12 (0.09)
Female	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.06** (0.02)	0.21 (0.13)
Age	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)
Age-squared	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Satisfaction with Democracy	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)
Education	0.08*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.10)
AIC	16350.04		1615.84
BIC	16699.40		1764.18
Log Likelihood	-8127.02		-783.92
Country FE	Yes		Yes
Num. obs.	10703		3572

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

Table E.2: Supplementary statistical models

	Models without political efficacy variables			Models without misinformation			Models without political information			Multinomial model		
	Abstain (0) vs.			Abstain (0) vs.			Abstain (0) vs.			Non-populist party (1) vs.		
	Non populist party (1)	Populist party (2)	Left-wing (0) vs. Right-wing populist party (1)	Non populist party (1)	populist party (2)	Left-wing (0) vs. Right-wing populist party (1)	Non populist party (1)	populist party (2)	Left-wing (0) vs. Right-wing populist party (1)	Abstain (1)	Left-wing populist party (2)	Right-wing populist party (3)
(Intercept)	-2.31*** (0.00)	-2.06*** (0.00)	18.12 (985.21)	-2.37*** (0.00)	-2.01*** (0.00)	16.61 (974.84)	-2.50*** (0.00)	-2.11*** (0.00)	16.69 (972.02)	2.41*** (0.00)	-15.40*** (0.00)	-0.47*** (0.00)
Political Information	0.10*** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.09*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	-0.11 (0.07)				-0.09* (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)
Misinformation	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.14* (0.07)				-0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.16* (0.06)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)
Political Interest	0.86*** (0.02)	0.94*** (0.02)	-0.09 (0.08)	0.77*** (0.02)	0.89*** (0.02)	-0.11 (0.10)	0.78*** (0.03)	0.90*** (0.03)	-0.12 (0.10)	-0.78*** (0.05)	0.16** (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)
Populist attitudes	0.02 (0.02)	0.31*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.00 (0.02)	0.31*** (0.02)	-0.10 (0.09)	0.01 (0.02)	0.32*** (0.02)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.34*** (0.05)	0.28*** (0.04)
Income	0.09*** (0.01)	0.05** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.01)	0.05** (0.02)	0.08** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.01)	0.05** (0.02)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)
Authoritarianism	-0.01** (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01*** (0.00)	0.03*** (0.00)
Extremity	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.07** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)
Political Trust	0.18*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.18*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.18*** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.18*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.01)
Female	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	0.20 (0.13)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.06** (0.02)	0.20 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.07** (0.02)	0.20 (0.13)	-0.00 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.06)
Age	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)
Age-squared	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)
Satisfaction with Democracy	0.10*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)	0.10*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.17*** (0.01)
Education	0.10*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.08*** (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.09*** (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.07 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.25*** (0.04)
Internal Political Efficacy			(1760.70)			(1734.63)			(1731.84)			
				0.17***	0.10***	0.15	0.18***	0.11***	0.15	-0.17***	-0.11*	-0.04

				(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)
External Political Efficacy				-0.04*	-0.05***	0.12	-0.04*	-0.05**	0.12	0.05	-0.13**	0.07*
				(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
AIC	16354.89	16354.89	1615.46	16347.03	16347.03	1590.57	16349.95	16349.95	1586.22	17622.23	17622.23	17622.23
BIC	16675.14	16675.14	1751.44	16681.83	16681.83	1732.73	16684.75	16684.75	1728.38	18146.26	18146.26	18146.26
Log Likelihood	-8133.45	-8133.45	-785.73	-8127.51	-8127.51	-772.28	-8128.98	-8128.98	-770.11	-8739.11	-8739.11	-8739.11
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Num. obs.	10703	10703	3572	10703	10703	3572	10703	10703	3572	10703	10703	10703

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