

Original English statements for the data used in “An Empirical Comparison of Seven Populist Attitudes Scales”, by Bruno Castanho Silva, Sebastian Jungkunz, Marc Helbling, and Levente Littvay, forthcoming in *Political Research Quarterly*.

Variable names match those in “varnames\_mar17.txt”

All populism items asked in a 1-5 disagree – agree scale;

\* Asked in a 1-7 disagree – agree scale

Other response scales noted in each question.

General intro text:

“Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each statement.”

Akkerman et al. 2014:

Akker1. The politicians in the Dutch Parliament need to follow the will of the people.

Akker2. The people, and not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions.

Akker3. The political differences between the elite and the people are larger than the differences among the people.

Akker4. I would rather be represented by a citizen than by a specialized politician.

Akker5. Elected officials talk too much and take too little action.

Akker6. What people call “compromise” in politics is really just selling out on one’s principles.

Castanho Silva et al. 2018:

Gewill17. Politicians should always listen closely to the problems of the people.\*

Gewill3. The will of the people should be the highest principle in this country’s politics\*

simple8. Politicians don’t have to spend time among ordinary people to do a good job\*

Antiel21. Quite a few of the people running the government are crooked.\*

Antiel23. The government is pretty much run by a few big interests looking out for themselves.\*

Rwpop8. Government officials use their power to try to improve people's lives.\*

manich1. Politics is a struggle between good and evil.\*

Manich13. The people I disagree with politically are not evil.\*

Manich14. The people I disagree with politically are just misinformed.\*

Manich15. You can tell if a person is good or bad if you know their politics.\*

Stanley 2011:

stanley1: The ordinary people are divided by many different values

stanley2: The people who belong to the political elite are divided by many different values

stanley3: Ordinary people are prevented from improving their lives by the actions of unaccountable elites

stanley4: Not all politicians are the same; some genuinely care about what the people want

stanley5: Democracy is about finding compromise between different interests and opinions  
stanley6: Ordinary people are unable to make the correct decisions about the future of our country  
stanley7: The majority of politicians are honest people  
stanley8: Modern politics is in essence a struggle between the good, honest people and the evil elite

Elchardus and Spruyt 2014

es1: The opinion of ordinary people is worth more than that of experts and politicians  
es2: Politicians should listen more closely to the problems the people have  
es3: Ministers should spend less time behind their desks, and more among the ordinary people  
es4: People who have studied for a long time and have many diplomas do not really know what makes the world go round

Schulz et al. 2018:

nccr\_ant1: MPs in Parliament very quickly lose touch with ordinary people.  
nccr\_ant2: The differences between ordinary people and the ruling elite are much greater than the differences between ordinary people.;  
nccr\_ant3: People like me have no influence on what the government does.

nccr\_sov1: The people should have the final say on the most important political issues by voting on them directly in referendums.  
nccr\_sov2: The people should be asked whenever important decisions are taken  
nccr\_hom1: Ordinary people are of good and honest character.  
nccr\_hom2: Ordinary people all pull together.  
nccr\_hom3: Although the British are very different from each other, when it comes down to it they all think the same

Oliver and Rahn 2016:

ow\_ae1: People like me don't have much say in what government does  
ow\_ae2: Politics usually boils down to a struggle between the people and the powerful  
ow\_ae3: The system is stacked against people like me  
ow\_ae4: It doesn't really matter who you vote for because the rich control both political parties  
ow\_ae5...: People at the top usually get there (because they have more talent and work harder / from some unfair advantage) (not likert);  
ow\_me1: I'd rather put my trust in the wisdom of ordinary people than the opinions of experts and intellectuals  
ow\_me2: When it comes to really important questions, scientific facts don't help very much  
ow\_me3: Ordinary people can really use the help of experts to understand complicated things like science and health  
ow\_me4: Politics is ultimately a struggle between good and evil  
ow\_na1: It would be unwise to trust the judgments of the American people for today's complicated political issues / I generally trust the collective judgments of the American people, even for complex political issues  
ow\_na2: I generally consider myself to be (different than most Americans / like most other Americans).  
ow\_na3: How important is being an American to who you are?

CSES (Hobolt et al. 2016):

cses1. Most politicians do not care about the people.  
cses2. Most politicians are trustworthy.  
cses3. Politicians are the main problem in [COUNTRY].  
cses4. Having a strong leader in government is good for [COUNTRY] even if the leader bends the rules to get things done.

cse5. Most politicians care only about the interests of the rich and powerful.

Conspiracy mentality (Bruder et al. 2013):

Please indicate how likely you think each of the following items is to be true, from 0% (certainly not) to 100% (certain).

0 = 0% - certainly not; 5 = 50% - undecided; 10 = 100% - certain

cmq1. I think that many very important things happen in the world, which the public is never informed about

cmq2. I think that politicians usually do not tell us the true motives for their decisions

cmq3. I think that government agencies closely monitor all citizens

cmq4. I think that events which superficially seem to lack a connection are often the result of secret activities

cmq5. I think that there are secret organizations that greatly influence political decisions

Trust in institutions:

Please tell us how much confidence you have in each of the institutions below.

1 – A great deal; 5 – Not at all

t\_parl. Congress

t\_gov. Federal government

t\_party. Political parties

country. US = 1; BR = 2; MX = 3; ES = 4; IT = 5; UK = 6; FR = 7; GR = 8; IE = 9; HU = 10