EPIS
Questionnaire/Codebook

Note: The survey was fielded between March 13 and April 2. The sample has been provided by DyNata and is made representative of the population of each country, with age, gender, education, and region quotas.

Note also: Compared to the raw dataset, respondents with similar IP address and those who rush through the dataset (<200 seconds) have been removed.

Core Module

Note: The language of each participant is in the variable *user_language*. DE= Deutsch, EL= Greek, DA= Danish, SV = Swedish, FR= French, NL= Dutch, PT = Portuguese, NO= Norwegian, FI = Finnish, EN = English, IT = Italian, ES = Spanish.

Q1. In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on a 0 to 10 scale where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?

1-Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-Right	12-Don't know	13-Refusal

Q2. How interested would you say you are in politics?

Are you…

1-Very interested
2-Quite interested
3-Hardly interested
4-Or, not at all interested?
5-Don't know
6-Refusal

Q3. Some people don't vote nowadays for one reason or another. Did you vote in the last [country] national election in [month/year]?

1-Yes
2-No
3-Not eligible to vote
4-Don't know
5-Refusal

Q4. If there was an election today, which party would you vote for?

Note: See document 'party and country responses' for response categories

Q5. On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in [country], on a 0 to 10 scale?

1-Not satisfied at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-Extremely satisfied	12-Don't know	13 - Refusal

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements?

Q6A. The government is run by a few big interests looking out for themselves

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Somewhat disagree	4-Strongly disagree	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q6B. Government officials use their power to try to improve people's lives

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Somewhat disagree	4-Strongly disagree	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q7. What type of problems do you prefer to solve: simple problems or complex problems?

1-Simple problems
2-Complex problems
3-Don't know
4-Refusal

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Q8A. If people were treated more equally in this country, we would have many fewer problems

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Somewhat disagree	4-Strongly disagree	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q8B. We should give up on the goal of equality, since people are so different to begin with

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Somewhat disagree	4-Strongly disagree	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q8C. Politics is too complicated for people like me

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Somewhat disagree	4-Strongly disagree	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q9A. Were you born in [country]?

1-Yes
2-No
3-Don't Know)
4-Refusal

(If no in Q9A) Q9B. In which country were you born?

Note: See document 'party and country responses' for response categories

(If no in Q9A) Q9C. What year did you first come to live in [country]?

Note: The response is a year

Q10. What best describes the area where you live?

1- A big city
2- The suburbs or outskirts of a big city
3- A town or a small city
4- A county village
5- A farm or home in the countryside
6-Don't know
7-Refusal

Q11. What comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?

1-Living comfortably on present income
2-Coping on present income
3-Finding it difficult on present income
4-Finding it very difficult on present income
5-Don't know
6-Refusal

We would like to have your views about what kinds of electoral outcomes are good and bad in a democracy. We are going to show you 5 different scenarios. In each scenario there are 3 pieces of information about the outcome of the election:

1. The percentage of **votes** that each party gets, from the most popular to the least popular.
2. The percentage of **seats** that each party gets in parliament
3. The composition of **government**: which party(ies) form(s) the government.

We would like you to tell us how good or bad such an electoral outcome is for democracy.

Note: Each respondent only saw 5 out of 15 scenarios (random). There is a missing value for the scenario that they did not see. The order of the scenarios appeared on the respondent's screen is captured in the variable FL_85_DO.

For instance, "Scenario2|Scenario10|Scenario12|Scenario8|Scenario11" (coded with letters).

Note also: The information about the year and country were NOT shown to the respondents

In your opinion, how good or bad for democracy is such an outcome, on a 0 to 10 scale where 0 means very bad and 10 very good.

1- Very bad	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very good	12-Don't know	13-Refusal

QS1. Swedish Election 2010

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	30.7	32.1	No
Party B	30.1	30.7	Yes
Party C	7.3	7.2	No
Party D	7.1	6.9	Yes
Party E	6.6	6.6	Yes
Party F	5.7	5.7	No
Party G	5.6	5.4	No
Party H	5.6	5.4	Yes

QS2. 2011 Danish election

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	26.7	26.3	No
Party B	24.8	24.6	Yes
Party C	12.3	12.3	No
Party D	9.5	9.5	Yes
Party E	9.2	8.9	Yes
Party F	6.7	6.7	No
Party G	5.0	5.0	No

Party H	4.9	4.5	No

QS3. 2005 Norwegian election

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	32.7	36.1	Yes
Party B	22.1	22.5	No
Party C	14.1	13.6	No
Party D	8.8	8.9	Yes
Party E	6.8	6.5	No
Party F	6.5	6.5	Yes
Party G	5.9	5.9	No
Party H	1.2	0	No

QS4. 2011 Finish Election

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	20.4	22.0	Yes
Party B	19.1	21.0	Yes
Party C	19.1	19.5	No
Party D	15.8	17.5	No
Party E	8.1	7.0	Yes
Party F	7.3	5.0	Yes
Party G	4.3	4.5	Yes
Party H	4.0	3	Yes

QS5. British Election 2005

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	35.2	55.0	Yes
Party B	32.4	30.7	No
Party C	22.0	9.6	No
Party D	1.5	0.9	No
Party E	0.9	1.4	No

QS6. Irish Election 2002

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	41.5	48.8	Yes
Party B	22.5	18.7	No
Party C	10.8	12.7	No
Party D	4.0	4.8	Yes
Party E	6.5	3	No

Party F	3.9	3.6	No

QS7. French Election 2012

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	29.4	48.5	Yes
Party B	27.1	33.6	No
Party C	13.6	0.3	No
Party D	6.9	1.7	No
Party E	5.5	2.9	Yes
Party F	3.5	2.6	No
Party G	3.4	3.8	No
Party H	2.2	2.1	No
Party I	1.8	0.3	No
Party J	1.7	2.1	Yes
Party K	1.2	1.0	No

QS8. Belgian Election 2014

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	20.3	22.0	Yes
Party B	11.7	15.3	No
Party C	11.6	12.0	Yes
Party D	9.8	9.3	Yes
Party E	9.6	13.3	Yes
Party F	8.8	8.7	No
Party G	5.0	6.0	No
Party H	5.3	4.0	No
Party I	3.7	2.0	No
Party J	3.7	1.3	No
Party K	3.3	4.0	No
Party L	1.8	1.3	No
Party M	1.5	0.7	No

QS9. German federal election 2013

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	34.1	40.4	Yes
Party B	25.7	30.6	Yes
Party C	8.6	10.1	No
Party D	8.4	10.0	No
Party E	7.4	8.9	No

Party F	4.8	0	No
Party G	4.7	0	No
Party H	2.2	0	No
Party I	1.3	0	No

QS10. Austrian Election 2017

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	31.5	33.9	Yes
Party B	26.9	28.4	No
Party C	26.0	27.9	Yes
Party D	5.3	5.5	No
Party E	4.4	4.4	No
Party F	3.8	0	No
Party G	1.0	0	No

QS11. Spanish Election 2016

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	33.0	39.1	Yes
Party B	22.7	24.3	No
Party C	13.4	12.9	No
Party D	13.1	9.1	No
Party E	3.6	3.4	No
Party F	2.7	2.6	No
Party G	2.6	2.6	No
Party H	2.0	2.3	No
Party I	1.4	1.4	No
Party J	1.2	1.4	No

QS12. Portuguese election 2015

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	39.8	46.5	Yes
Party B	33.6	37.0	No
Party C	10.6	8.3	No
Party D	8.6	7.4	No
Party E	1.4	0.4	No
Party F	1.2	0	No
Party G	1.2	0	No

QS13. Italian Election 2013

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	26.3	47.1	Yes
Party B	25.9	17.3	No
Party C	22.0	15.6	Yes
Party D	8.8	6.2	Yes
Party E	4.1	2.9	No
Party F	3.3	5.9	No
Party G	2.3	0	No
Party H	2.0	1.4	No
Party I	1.8	1.3	Yes
Party J	1.2	0	No

QS14. Greece 2015 Election (september)

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	35.5	48.3	Yes
Party B	28.1	25.0	No
Party C	7.0	6.0	No
Party D	6.3	5.7	No
Party E	5.6	5.0	No
Party F	4.1	3.7	No
Party G	3.7	3.3	Yes
Party H	3.4	3.0	No

QS15. 2012 Dutch Election

Party Name	Vote share	Seat share	In government?
Party A	26.6	27.3	Yes
Party B	24.8	25.3	Yes
Party C	10.1	10.0	No
Party D	9.7	10.0	No
Party E	8.5	8.7	No
Party F	8.0	8.0	No
Party G	3.1	3.3	No
Party H	2.3	2.7	No
Party I	2.1	2.0	No
Party J	1.9	1.3	No
Party K	1.9	1.3	No

Extra Module 1

Could you tell us how much you agree/disagree with the following statements:

Q13A. [Country] should remain in the European Union

Note: In Norway only: Norway should join the European Union.

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q13B. Social benefits should be increased in [Country].

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q13C. [Country] should not accept new migrants

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

A recent study shows that [NUMBER]% of the population in [COUNTRY] says that the country has overall benefited from being a member of the EU

Note: The sample is randomly divided into a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group receives the following pieces of information, whereas the control group does not. The responses are in Q14T for the treatment group and Q14C for the control group. If a participant is in the control group, there will be a missing value for Q14T (and vice versa).

Note also: Respondents of the treatment group only see the number from their country, respondents from the control group see nothing. No treatment and no question for Norway.

Country	**% benefiting from EU**	**Country**	**% benefiting from EU**
Austria	60	Great Britain	60
Belgium	75	Greece	54
Denmark	84	Netherlands	78
France	64	Norway	(no treatment)
Ireland	92	Sweden	73
Italy	43	Portugal	78
Finland	66	Spain	74

Germany	76		

In your opinion, what share of the population of (COUNTRY) thinks that the country should remain in the European Union?

Q14C/Q14T.

2-Don't know
3-Refusal

Q14C_1/Q14T_1

Note: The response is a percentage

A recent study shows that [NUMBER]% of the population in [COUNTRY] says that immigrants have overall a positive impact on the national economy.

Note: The sample is randomly divided into a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group receives the following pieces of information, whereas the control group does not. The responses are in Q15T for the treatment group and Q15C for the control group. If a participant is in the control group, there will be a missing value for Q15T (and vice versa).

Note also: Respondents of the treatment group only see the number from their country, respondents from the control group see nothing.

Country	**% positive impact on the economy**	**Country**	**% positive impact on the economy**
Austria	47	Great Britain	69
Belgium	50	Greece	29
Denmark	43	Netherlands	55
France	45	Norway	51
Ireland	72	Sweden	69
Italy	37	Portugal	60
Finland	49	Spain	60
Germany	52		

In your opinion, what share of the population of (COUNTRY) thinks that the country should not accept new migrants

Q15C/Q15T

2-Don't know

3-Refusal

Q15C_1/Q15T_1

Note: The response is a percentage

A recent study shows that [NUMBER]% of the population in [COUNTRY] agrees with the idea that social benefits and services in [country] lead to a more equal society

Note: The sample is randomly divided into a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group receives the following pieces of information, whereas the control group does not. The responses are in Q16T for the treatment group and Q16C for the control group. If a participant is in the control group, there will be a missing value for Q16T (and vice versa).

Note also: Respondents of the treatment group only see the number from their country, respondents from the control group see nothing.

Country	**% cultural life is generally undermined**	**Country**	**% cultural life is generally undermined**
Austria	60.3	Great Britain	36.0
Belgium	66.2	Greece	60.5
Denmark	59.8	Netherlands	63.7
France	55.0	Norway	68.1
Ireland	56.0	Sweden	64.0
Italy	51.8	Portugal	53.3
Finland	69.0	Spain	62.1
Germany	46.2		

In your opinion, what share of the population of (COUNTRY) thinks social benefits should be increased.

Q16C/Q16T.

2-Don’t know
3-Refusal

Q16C_1/Q16T_1.

Note: The response is a percentage

Q17A. We live in countries in which citizens vote for politicians who then make decisions on various topics.

People sometimes talk about the possibility of letting a group of citizens decide instead of politicians. These citizens will be selected by lot within the population and would then gather and deliberate for several days in order to make policy decisions, like politicians do in parliament.

Here is a list of policy issues. Could you, for each of them, indicate whether you think that is a good idea to let a group of randomly selected make decisions instead of politicians on 0 (very bad idea) to 10 (very good idea)?

Note: Even if there are no randomization for this question, Qualtrics has separated the answer depending of the groups of the participant in the previous questions. There are thus two variables per question (Q17C_1 and Q17T_1…).

Q17C_1/Q17T_1. European integration

1- Very bad idea	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very good idea	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Q17C_2/Q17T_2. Immigration

1- Very bad idea	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very good idea	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Q17C_3/Q17T_3. Social benefits

1- Very bad idea	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very good idea	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Q17B_1. Overall, do you think it is a good idea to let a group of randomly-selected citizens make decisions instead of politicians on a scale going from 0 (very bad idea) to 10 (very good idea)?

1- Very bad idea	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very good idea	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Extra Module 2

Note: The sample is randomly split into six experimental groups. Respondents from each group receive one of the 6 pieces of information.

Note also: The group of each participant is captured in the variable FL_20_DO. This variable is coded with letter ("G1", "G2"…)

Imagine the following hypothetical situation:

[Group1]

(IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS A PARTY IN Q4) A [PARTY IN VOTE CHOICE QUESTION] politician is suspected of having awarded overpriced government contracts in exchange for bribes.

(IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT MENTION A PARTY IN Q4) A politician of your preferred party is suspected of having awarded overpriced government contracts in exchange for bribes.

[Group2]

A politician is suspected of awarding overpriced government contracts in exchange for bribes.

[Group3]

(IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS A PARTY IN Q4) A politician from [PARTY IN VOTE CHOICE QUESTION] is suspected of deliberately spreading false information about opposing candidates.

(IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT MENTION A PARTY IN Q4) A politician of your preferred party is suspected of deliberately spreading false information about opposing candidates.

[Group4]

A politician is suspected of deliberately spreading false information about opponents.

[Group5]

(IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS A PARTY IN Q4) A politician from [PARTY IN VOTE CHOICE QUESTION] is suspected of systematically allocating top positions to unqualified party officials.

(IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT MENTION A PARTY IN Q4) A politician of your preferred party is suspected of having systematically assigned top positions to unqualified party officials.

[Group6]

A politician is suspected of having systematically awarded top positions to unqualified party officials.

Note: The order of Q18A-C is randomized. The order is captured in variable Question18_DO. The variable is coded with letter, for "Q18A|Q18B|Q18C"

Q18A. To what extent do you consider the behaviour of the politician to be morally acceptable or morally unacceptable?

1- Completely morally unacceptable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Completely morally acceptable	12- Don't know	13- Refusal

Q18B. To what extent do you consider the behaviour of the politician to be legal or illegal?

1- Completely illegal	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-Completely legal	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Q18C. To what extent do you consider the behaviour of the politician to be socially accepted or not socially accepted?

1- Completely socially accepted	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Completely socially unaccepted	12- Don't know	13- Refusal

Q19A. How likely would it be that you would vote this politician?

1- Very unlikely	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very likely	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Q19B. How likely would it be that you would vote for this politician's party?

1- Very unlikely	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11- Very likely	12-Don't know	13- Refusal

Extra Module 3

How would you describe a good political leader? Please indicate two descriptive keywords

Q20.

3-Don't know
4-Refusal

Q20_1 [First box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Q20_2 [Second box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Which are the two most important political issues for you personally? Please describe these using two keywords

Q21.

3-Don't know
4-Refusal

Q21_1 [First box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Q21_2 [Second box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

How would you describe your current Prime Minister? Please indicate two descriptive keywords (or leave blank if you do not know who he/she is)

Q22.

3-Don't know
4-Refusal

Q22_1 [First box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Q22_2 [Second box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

3-Don’t know
4-Refusal

Describe how you feel right now with two words

Q23.

3-Don’t know
4-Refusal

Q23_1 [First box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Q23_2 [Second box]

Note: Responses coded with letters

Extra Module 4

Could you tell us how much you agree/disagree with the following statements:

Q24A. To fix [country], we need a strong leader willing to break the rules

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q24B. Traditional parties and politicians don't care about people like me

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q24C. I trust the government to do the right thing

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q24D. [country] would be stronger if we stopped immigration

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q24E. When jobs are scarce, employers should prioritize hiring people of this country over immigrants

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3-Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Some people say that the following things are important for being truly (country nationality). Others say they are not important. How important do you think each of the following is?

Q25A. To have (nationality) ancestry.

1-Not important at all	2-Not very important	3-Fairly important	4-Very important	5-Don't Know	6-Refusal

Q25B. To respect (nationality) political institutions and laws.

1-Not important at all	2-Not very important	3-Fairly important	4-Very important	5-Don't Know	6-Refusal

How proud are you of [country] in each of the following:

Q26A. Its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society.

1-Not proud at all	2-Not very proud	3-Somewhat proud	4-Very proud	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q26B. Its scientific and technological achievements.

1-Not proud at all	2-Not very proud	3-Somewhat proud	4-Very proud	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Do you think that your job will be replaced by a computer or machine within the next.

Q27A. 5 years

1-Definitely not	2-Probably not	3-Probably yes	4-Definitely yes	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q27B. 10 years

1-Definitely not	2-Probably not	3-Probably yes	4-Definitely yes	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q27C. 25 years

1-Definitely not	2-Probably not	3-Probably yes	4-Definitely yes	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

How many of your friends and family's jobs do you think will be replaced by a computer or machine within the next…

Q28A. 5 years

1-None	2-A few	3-Many	4-Most	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q28B. 10 years

1-None	2-A few	3-Many	4-Most	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Q28C. 25 years

1-None	2-A few	3-Many	4-Most	5-Don't know	6-Refusal

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Q29A. Automation and artificial intelligence will make economic inequality worse in the future, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

1-Strongly agree	2-Somewhat agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4-Somewhat disagree	5-Strongly disagree	6-Don't know	7-Refusal

Q28B. In the future, will automation and artificial intelligence make it easier for poor people to become richer, or harder?

1-Easier	2-Harder	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Governments are increasingly looking to algorithms and artificial intelligence to improve the work that they do.

By algorithms, we mean a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem or answering a question, which is undertaken by a computer, rather than a human decision maker. Algorithms and artificial intelligence describe a lot of different technologies. For now, however, we'd like you to think about the reasons why government might use these technologies.

For example, a government might use a series of algorithms to determine whether a person should have their tax filing audited. Or, an official might use an algorithm to decide whether a small business should receive a government loan, who should be prioritized in a hospital waiting room, or who should receive extra financial aid for college or university**. In each case, the algorithm would take the place of a human decision maker. Artificial intelligence might be used to help learn from and improve those decisions.**

Below are eight different reasons why governments might use algorithmic decision making and artificial intelligence to make decisions. Please tell us which reasons you think are acceptable or unacceptable, or whether you are just not sure about them.

How acceptable are the following reasons for governments to use algorithms and AI to make decisions?

Q31A. To reduce the time required to make decisions.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31B. To make decisions which will be a better use of government money.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31C. To make sure decisions are not influenced by factors like a program recipient's gender, ethnicity, or wealth.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31D. To make sure decisions are not influenced by officials' biases.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31E. To reduce fraud against the government.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31F. To make decisions which are more consistent and less "random".

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31G. To reduce the number of bureaucrats/government officials.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Q31H. To reduce the costs of government.

1-Acceptable	2-Unacceptable	3-Not sure	4-Refusal

Note: Respondents are randomly divided into 4 groups. The group is captured by variable FL_39_DO. The variable is coded with letter (LT1 for "Group1", LT2 for "Group2"…)

[Group 1]

Imagine a hospital that has an administrator that assigns surgeons to patients. One day, a surgeon is working on a patient in a critical condition, when five more patients arrive at the hospital in need of care. If the administrator decides to re-assign the surgeon, the surgeon's current patient

will die, but the surgeon will be able to save the five new patients. If they do not re-assign the surgeon, then the current patient will live, but the five new patients will die.

The administrator decides not to re-assign the surgeon

LT1_1. Did the administrator make the right decision?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don't know	4-Refusal

LT1_2. Would you trust the decisions of the administration in the future?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don't know	4-Refusal

[Group2]

Imagine a hospital that has an administrator that assigns surgeons to patients. One day, a surgeon is working on a patient in a critical condition, when five more patients arrive at the hospital in need of care. If the administrator decides to re-assign the surgeon, the surgeon's current patient will die, but the surgeon will be able to save the five new patients. If they do not re-assign the surgeon, then the current patient will live, but the five new patients will die.

The administration decides to re-assign the surgeon

LT2_1. Did the administrator make the right decision?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don't know	4-Refusal

LT2_2. Would you trust the decisions of the administrator in the future?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don't know	4-Refusal

[Group3]

Imagine a hospital that has an algorithm that assigns surgeons to patients. One day, a surgeon is working on a patient in a critical condition, when five more patients arrive at the hospital in need of care. If the algorithm decides to re-assign the surgeon, the surgeon's current patient will die, but the surgeon will be able to save the five new patients. If it does not re-assign the surgeon, then the current patient will live, but the five new patients will die.

The algorithm decides not to re-assign the surgeon

LT3_1. Did the algorithm make the right decision?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don’t know	4-Refusal

LT3_2. Would you trust the decisions of the algorithm in the future?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don’t know	4-Refusal

[Group4]

Imagine a hospital that has an algorithm that assigns surgeons to patients. One day, a surgeon is working on a patient in a critical condition, when five more patients arrive at the hospital in need of care. If the algorithm decides to re-assign the surgeon, the surgeon’s current patient will die, but the surgeon will be able to save the five new patients. If it does not re-assign the surgeon, then the current patient will live, but the five new patients will die.

The algorithm decides to re-assign the surgeon

LT4_1. Did the algorithm make the right decision?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don’t know	4-Refusal

LT42. Would you trust the decisions of the algorithm in the future?

1-Yes	2-No	3-Don’t know	4-Refusal

Extra variables

PID.
Note: Unique ID of the respondent

Country.

1-Austria
2-Belgium (FR)
3-Belgium (NL)
4-Denmark
5-Finland
6-France
7-Germany
8-Greece
9-Italy
10-Ireland
11-Netherlands
12-Norway
13-Portugal
14-Spain
15-Sweden
16-UK

Gender.
Note: Male, female, coded with letters

Age.
Note: Age of the respondent

Education.
Note: The responses are coded with letters (categories depend on countries)

Region.
Note: The responses are coded with letters (categories depend on countries)

Duration.
Note: In seconds

Start_date.
Note: DD-MM-YYYY

End_date.
Note: DD-MM-YYYY