I. Case selection and time frame

The data set includes all countries covered by the European Social Survey (2002-2014) and the Chapel Hill Expert survey (Bakker et al. 2015) between 2002 and 2014. These are the following countries and years: Austria/AT (2002, 2006, 2014), Belgium/BE (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Czech Republic/CZ (2002, 2010, 2014), Germany/DE (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Denmark/DK (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Spain/ES (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Finland/FI (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), France/FR (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Great Britain/GB (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Greece/GR (2002, 2010), Hungary/HU (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Ireland/IE (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Italy/IT (2002), Netherlands/NL (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Poland/PL (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Portugal/PT (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Sweden/SE (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Slovenia/SI (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014), Slovakia/SK (2006, 2014).

1. Identification Variables

country

Short description:	Name of country

year

Short description:	Year to which the ESS and CHES data refers

policy area

Short description	Policy area to which the congruence values refer.
Details	The data covers five policy areas. All variables included to identify citizens' and representatives' policy positions regarding a specific policy area are presented in Table 1 below.

2. Explanatory Variables

mig_congruence

Short description:	Level of correspondence between the policy preferences of citizens of immigrant origin and MPs
Type:	Discrete, from
	0 "total correspondence" to
	2 "total deviation"
Data source(s):	ESS and CHES data
Details:	Many-to-many congruence as introduced by Golder and Stramski (2010) compares the preference distribution of citizens ($F_{citizens}$) as expressed in surveys to the distribution of MPs' policy positions (F_{MPs}) usually identified through party manifestos. Researchers, at first, calculate the difference between the share of citizens holding a certain policy preference on an issue and the proportion of MPs with the corresponding position. Afterwards, summing up the absolute differences for each possible standing on an issue (x) provides us with a measure that increases the more citizens and representatives differ from each other. Many-to-many congruence hence implies using the following formula:

$$\sum_{x} |F_{citizens}(x) - F_{MPs}(x)|$$

The data compares MPs with the sub-group of citizens of immigrant origin. The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (2006-2014) informs about the policy positions of parliamentary parties and weighting the party positions by its seat share provides estimations of the preference distributions in parliaments. Data from the European Social Study (2002-2014) informs about citizens' policy preferences and their immigration status. Citizens of immigrant origin are defined as all citizens born abroad or one parent born abroad.

nomig_congruence

Short description:	Level of correspondence between the policy preferences of citizens of without immigrant background and MPs
Type:	Discrete, from
	0 "total correspondence" to
	2 "total deviation"
Data source(s):	ESS and CHES data
Details:	The variable uses the same operationalization as mig_congruence, but compares MPs with the sub-group of citizens without immigrant background.

Table 1: List of CHES and ESS variables used in the study.

CHES Variables	CHES Description	ESS Variables	ESS Description	Annotations
Immigration	Party position on immigration policy 0 'strongly opposes though policy' 10 'strongly favors though policy'	(a) imsmetn (b) imdfetn (c) impcntr	Allow many/few immigrants of (a) same race/ethnic group as majority, (b) different race/ethnic group as majority (c) from poorer countries outside Europe 0 'many' 4 'none'	Additive Index of all three variables divided by 3 and rounded. The CHES variable was recoded on a scale from 0 to 4.
Multiculturalism	Party position on integration of immigrants and asylum seekers 0 'strongly favors multiculturalism' 10 'strongly favors assimilation'	imueclt	Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants 0 'undermined' 10 'enriched'	The ESS variable was recoded so that zero indicates a preference for multiculturalism.
Redistribution	Party position on redistribution from the rich to the poor 0 'strongly favors' 10 'strongly opposes'	gincdif	Government should reduce differences in income levels 1 'agree strongly' 5 'disagree strongly'	The CHES variable was recoded on a scale from 1 to 5.
Civil liberties	Position on civil liberties vs. law and order 0 strongly promotes civil liberties 10 strongly supports tough measures to fight crime	ipstrgv	Important that government is strong and ensures safety 1 'agree strongly' 6 'disagree strongly'	The ESS variable was recoded so that 1 indicates preferences for civil liberties. The CHES variable was recoded on a scale from 1 to 6.
Social lifestyle	Party position on social lifestyle (e.g. homosexuality) 0 'strongly supports' 10 'strongly opposes'	freehms	Gays and lesbians free to live life as they wish 1 'agree strongly' 5 'disagree strongly'	The CHES variable was recoded on a scale from 1 to 5.

References

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