Codebook:
Out of Sight Out of Mind? Voter Attitudes about Cooperation with Radical Parties in Europe
Journal of European Public Policy

R. Daniel Kelemen* Jonathan B. Slapin† Michele Fenzl‡

Pit Rieger§

September 26, 2023

This codebook contains two tables to facilitate the use of the replication files. Table 1 contains a summary of the survey items. For each item, the table includes a brief description and a list of variables that are generated from the item. The post-treatment items are labelled differently in different treatment scenarios. They are identical in content, but are included separately for technical reasons. For instance, Q50, Q38, and Q26 all refer to the identical question asking respondents to indicate the likelihood of their participation in the next parliamentary election. Of course, respondents were only shown this question once.

The technical survey items Scenario*_DO can be used to identify the treatment scenario, level of treatment, and the type of treatment party with the help of Table 2. Below, we first explain the composition of the Scenario*_DO items so that readers can follow the R-script for pre-processing the raw survey data.

Scenario*_DO describes the display order of treatment-related items that respondents were shown. It is a character string that lists the names of the items in their order of appearance in the survey. Together, these items constitute the treatment text that respondents were shown. Respondents were first randomly assigned to one of the three treatment scenarios. In the first,

*Georgetown University. rk1230@georgetown.edu.

†University of Zurich. slapin@ipz.uzh.ch.

‡Maastricht University. michele.fenzl@maastrichtuniversity.nl.

§ETH Zurich. prieger@ethz.ch.

they were shown a vignette where their preferred party cooperates with another national party in the run-up to the national parliamentary election. In the second, cooperation involves the preferred party and a national party in the run-up to an EP election. The last treatment scenario describes the preferred party's cooperation with a party from another EU member state prior to an EP election. When a respondent was assigned to one of the treatment scenarios, the corresponding Scenario*_DO item is non-empty. The string in said item then indicates which text blocks respondents were shown. For example, Scenario1_DO of a German respondent that was assigned to the first scenario will contain items Q16, Q18, and Q23 (c.f. Table 2) while Scenario2_DO and Scenario3_DO are empty strings.

In a next step, respondents within each scenario were randomly assigned one of the three treatment parties or the control party. Their corresponding Scenario*_DO thus contains one of the item labels listed in the lower half of Table 2. Respondents in scenario 1 are shown the first item, the second item in scenario 2, and the third item in scenario 3. All three items are identical in content, but for technical reasons, the construction of the survey required three separate items.

To summarize, a respondent belongs to a specific treatment group when their display order Scenario*_DO contains any of the labels of the corresponding treatment-related items included in Table 2. To give an example, a respondent from the German sample for which Scenario1_DO is `"Q16|Q18|Q19|Q23|Q24|Q59|Q25|Q26|Q27|Q28"` was shown the scenario in which their preferred party cooperates with a domestic radical right party in the run-up to a national parliamentary election. Note, that in the analysis, we occasionally use different labels for the treatment group than in the paper. The radical right treatment is sometimes referred to as xenophobic and the radical left just as left.

DE item	IT item	Description	Used for
Technical			
Status	Status		
Finished	Finished		
Q2	Q2	Consent	
Q53_7	Q50_7	Attention check	
Demographic			
Q62	Q66	Gender	MaleFemale
Q63	Q67	Age	Age
Q64	Q68	region	Region
Political (pre-treatment)			
Q7_1 - Q7_6	Q6_1 - Q6_7	Party choice	PartySupport
Q8	Q7	Party attachment for party chosen in Q7	PartyAttach
Q13_1 - Q13_7	Q12_1 - Q12_7	EU knowledge questions	EUinfo*
Q15	Q14	EP group of party chosen in Q7	EupartyCorrect
Treatment indicators			
Scenario1 _DO	Scenario1 _DO	Display order of scenario and treatment (see Table 2 below)	treat & level
Scenario2 _DO	Scenario2 _DO	——— " ———	
Scenario3 _DO	Scenario3 _DO	——— " ———	
Political (post-treatment)			
Q50	Q47	Probability of voting in next parliamentary election	turnout

Q38	Q35	——— ıı ———	
Q26	Q23	——— ıı ———	
Q51	Q48	Probability of voting for party chosen in Q7 in next parliamentary election	sticky
Q39	Q36	——— ıı ———	
Q27	Q24	——— ıı ———	
Q48	Q45	Support for decision of collaborating	SuppCollab
Q36	Q33	——— ıı ———	
Q24	Q21	——— ıı ———	
Q49	Q46	Party attachment for party chosen in Q7	PartyAttachOut & PartyAttachChange
Q37	Q34	——— ıı ———	
Q25	Q22	——— ıı ———	
Manipulation checks			
Q56	Q53	similarity of described party with any party in German political system	
Q53_1 - Q53_9	Q50_1 - Q50_9	policy attribution	manip _policy_*
Q54	Q51	left-right placement of the described party	manip _LR
Q58	Q55	likelihood of cooperation in real world between party chosen in Q7 and new party	manip _collablikely
Q57	Q54	if yes in Q56, which party?	manip _resembles*

Q55	Q52	adjectives describing treatment party	manip_descriptors*

Table 1: Correspondence table for survey items and variables used in the analysis.

	Scenario*_DO contains any of	
	DE	**IT**
Treatment scenario		
Scenario 1: National party in national election	Q16, Q18, Q23	Q15, Q16, Q20
Scenario 2: National party in EP election	Q29, Q30, Q35	Q26, Q27, Q32
Scenario 3: Foreign party in EP election	Q41, Q42, Q47	Q38, Q39, Q44
Treatment party		
Control	Q22, Q34, Q46	Q19, Q31, Q43
Radical left	Q20, Q32, Q44	Q17, Q29, Q41
Radical right	Q19, Q31, Q43	Q21, Q28, Q40
Autocratic	Q21, Q33, Q45	Q18, Q30, Q42

Table 2: Table for identifying treatment scenario, level and party.