

METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX

The policy brief presents a selection of findings from multiple ongoing studies by the SCoRE team based on the SCoRE data collection. For accessibility, all conclusions have been illustrated using bivariate graphs in the policy brief, but have been tested in more detail using multilevel regression and/or structural equation models (controlling for respondents’ socio-demographic characteristics). The data collection and operationalization are described below.

Sampling and geocoding

The survey data were collected in the four countries between March and May 2017 by ICM (UK), BVA (FR), infratest dimap (DE), and GfK (NL) using population-representative samples. The data collection in the UK excluded Northern Ireland and Scotland because of very low support for UKIP. The internet panels were quota’d by age, gender, education and, in the UK case, deprivation quintile.

Fieldwork for the surveys was carried out online and close to national elections: in between the April / May 2017 presidential elections and June legislative elections in France; shortly after the respective March 2017 and June 2017 legislative elections in the UK; three months prior to the German Bundestag elections of September 2017, and two months after the March 2017 legislative elections in the Netherlands.

To allow the use of these ecological data to measure context at finer spatial scales, survey respondents were geocoded to allow their location within local districts. In the UK, postcode of the respondent’s home address was used. In France, a measure of longitude and latitude was used. For the Netherlands, respondents’ neighbourhood was derived based on their postal code. In Germany, respondents’ addresses were coded by the survey company and allocated to the 2km² raster grid coordinates used by German public agencies.

		France	Germany	Netherlands	UK
Individuals					
	<i>Sample</i>	19408	6883	8013	24415
Context					
	<i>Unit</i>	Composite areas	2km-grid squares [†]	Districts (<i>wijk</i>)	Wards
	<i>Sample</i>	8749	254	1537	6365

Contextual data

Data on respondents’ immediate environment are derived from the latest public demographic sources, including census data and other publicly available sources. We have endeavoured to use common measures where possible. However, inevitably, there is some variation across some measures due to national specificities. This is perhaps most pronounced for the migration measure, where measures vary by individual and household, and where in the Netherlands, the available measure of the presence of people with an ‘immigrant background’ refers to individuals either born outside the country or with at least one parent who is foreign born (i.e., combining first- and second-generation immigrants).

	France	Germany	Netherlands	UK
Immigration	% foreign born	% first- or second-generation immigrant	% first- or second-generation immigrant	% foreign born
Unemployment	% of population unemployed	% of population unemployed	% of population claiming unemployment benefit	% of unemployed in active population
Age groups	% below 44 / % below 25			

Survey questions

Support for the populist radical right party was measured using a question about the respondents' vote choice (UKIP, FN, AfD, or PVV) in the previous elections.

Anti-immigration attitudes were measured by the average score out of four questions relating to perceived cultural and economic threat of migrants:

- *It is better for a country if almost everyone shares the same customs and traditions*
- *Would you say that [country]'s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?*
- *Would you say it is generally bad or good for [country]'s economy that people come to live here from other countries?*
- *if immigrants put more into the system than they take out.*

The answer options ranged from 1 (fully disagree) to 7 (fully agree).

Political discontent was measured by the average out of five questions relating to the role of politicians, as derived from the short version of the populism scale developed by Akkerman and colleagues (2014):

- *The politicians in Parliament need to follow the will of the people.*
- *The people, and not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions.*
- *The political differences between the elite and the people are larger than the differences among the people.*
- *I would rather be represented by a citizen than by a specialized politician.*
- *Elected officials talk too much and take too little action*
- *What people call "compromise" in politics is really just selling out on one's principles*

The answer options ranged from 1 (fully disagree) to 7 (fully agree).

More information

For more information, follow the SCoRE website (www.score.uni-mainz.de) or contact the researchers directly.