

## Emotion narratives on the political culture of radical right populist parties in Portugal and Italy

### Article supplementary material

#### Annex 1 – Socio-demographic characterisation of the Portuguese and Italian samples

The sample consists of 1,010 Portuguese and 890 Italian citizens (see samples' characterisation in Annex 1). In both samples, male and female frequencies were close to 50%. Ages from 45 to 54 and with 65 or more years of age were the most frequent. Approximately 50% of participants in each sample have 12 years of schooling and more than 50% live in an urban area. Concerning professional situation, more than 30% of both samples are employed, over 20% are retired, 5% are students and approximately 10% work for the public sector or are self-employed. The unemployment frequency was higher in Italy (17.6%) in comparison with Portugal (8.8%).

	Portugal (N = 1010)		Italy (N = 890)	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	515	51.0	415	46.6
Female	495	49.0	472	53.0
Other	0	0.0	3	0.3
<i>Age (years)</i>				
Between 18 and 24	82	8.1	44	4.9
Between 25 and 34	109	10.8	127	14.3
Between 35 and 44	146	14.5	186	20.9
Between 45 and 54	201	19.9	179	20.1
Between 55 and 64	187	18.5	161	18.1
65 years or more	285	28.2	193	21.7

	Portugal (N = 1010)		Italy (N = 890)	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<i>Education</i>				
ISCED* levels 1 and 2 (≤9 years of education)	119	11.8	147	16.5
ISCED level 3 (12 years of education)	506	50.1	406	45.6
ISCED levels 4 to 6 (12> years of education)	385	38.1	337	37.9
<i>Residence area</i>				
Semi-urban	263	26.0	249	28.0
Rural	160	15.8	160	18.0
Urban	587	58.1	481	54.0
<i>Professional situation</i>				
Unemployed	89	8.8	157	17.6
Student	45	4.5	44	4.9
Public employee	104	10.3	102	11.5
Retired	269	26.6	196	22.0
Employee	395	39.1	287	32.2
Self-employed	108	10.7	104	11.7

## Annex 2 – Survey items on political realities in Portugal/Italy: Absolute (n) and relative (%) frequencies for emotions

Annex 2 shows emotions for 12 political realities in Portugal and Italy, comparing the whole sample. For each reality, 2-3 of the relative highest frequencies (between 14.4% and 52.7%) are highlighted. Pride and Admiration were the more frequent emotions for both countries, namely for: being multi-ethnic (5r) and a member of the European Union (4); giving social support to people in need, regardless of their ethnicity (9r); having a history that impacted other countries, politically and socially (10r); recognising the independence of its former colonies (12r); helping people who have insufficient income to live on (8r; just for admiration); having a history that impacted other countries, politically and socially (10r; just for admiration); being governed by a representative democracy (1r; just for Portugal). In both countries, Sadness and Shame received high frequencies for the following political realities: political decisions are made through agreements between the main political forces in the Portuguese/Italian parliament (2r); having peripheral neighbourhoods where mostly non-white people live (6r); economic reasons have led to people emigrating from Portugal/Italy (7r; anger for Italy, 19.4%); parties considered populist have seats in parliament (3r; just for Italy). Considering the media's influence on the political debate (11r), Anger was more frequent in Italy (23.5%), followed by Sadness and Shame in both countries. Love was the least expressed emotion in all the political realities, followed by Joy. Fear has received the highest frequency (19.3%) in Italy, for having peripheral neighbourhoods where mostly non-white people live (6r).

Political reality:		Emotion - n (%)																	
		Pride		Joy		Love		Admiration*		Shame		Sadness		Fear		Anger		Other	
		PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT
1r. Portugal/Italy is a country governed by a representative democracy.		187 (18.5)	121 (13.6)	42 (4.2)	34 (3.8)	7 (0.7)	18 (2.0)	333 (33.0)	110 (12.4)	164 (16.2)	153 (17.2)	148 (14.7)	205 (23.0)	33 (3.3)	57 (6.4)	25 (2.5)	104 (11.7)	71 (7.0)	88 (9.9)
2r. Political decisions are made through agreements between the main political forces in the Portuguese/Italian parliament.		40 (4.0)	43 (4.8)	24 (2.4)	27 (3.0)	6 (0.6)	10 (1.1)	376 (37.2)	83 (9.3)	198 (19.6)	188 (21.1)	187 (18.5)	190 (21.3)	77 (7.6)	111 (12.5)	40 (4.0)	164 (18.4)	62 (6.1)	74 (8.3)
3r. Parties considered populist have seats in parliament.		37 (3.7)	46 (5.2)	28 (2.8)	36 (4.0)	5 (0.5)	18 (2.0)	267 (26.4)	101 (11.3)	176 (17.4)	176 (19.8)	222 (22.0)	205 (23.0)	128 (12.7)	94 (10.6)	59 (5.8)	118 (13.3)	88 (8.7)	96 (10.8)
4r. Portugal/Italy is a member of the European Union.		532 (52.7)	290 (32.6)	99 (9.8)	99 (11.1)	13 (1.3)	25 (2.8)	241 (23.9)	121 (13.6)	24 (2.4)	47 (5.3)	44 (4.4)	100 (11.2)	12 (1.2)	78 (8.8)	4 (0.4)	62 (7.0)	41 (4.1)	68 (7.6)
5r. The Portuguese/Italian people are multi-ethnic.		283 (28.0)	185 (20.8)	99 (9.8)	97 (10.9)	33 (3.3)	43 (4.8)	391 (38.7)	213 (23.9)	42 (4.2)	45 (5.1)	57 (5.6)	90 (10.1)	46 (4.6)	96 (10.8)	13 (1.3)	43 (4.8)	46 (4.6)	78 (8.8)
6r. In Portugal/Italy, there are peripheral neighborhoods where mostly non-white people live.		15 (1.5)	35 (3.9)	10 (1.0)	24 (2.7)	8 (0.8)	32 (3.6)	249 (24.7)	88 (9.9)	190 (18.8)	108 (12.1)	337 (33.4)	266 (29.9)	118 (11.7)	172 (19.3)	16 (1.6)	58 (6.5)	67 (6.6)	107 (12.0)
7r. Economic reasons have led to people migrating abroad from Portugal/Italy.		16 (1.6)	19 (2.1)	4 (0.4)	18 (2.0)	6 (0.6)	25 (2.8)	98 (9.7)	87 (9.8)	243 (24.1)	147 (16.5)	519 (51.4)	373 (41.9)	26 (2.6)	29 (3.3)	84 (8.3)	173 (19.4)	14 (1.4)	19 (2.1)
8r. The Portuguese/Italian state helps the people who don't have enough income to live on.		134 (13.3)	124 (13.9)	71 (7.0)	66 (7.4)	31 (3.1)	56 (6.3)	306 (30.3)	220 (24.7)	145 (14.4)	97 (10.9)	159 (15.7)	101 (11.3)	30 (3.0)	44 (4.9)	47 (4.7)	109 (12.2)	87 (8.6)	73 (8.2)
9r. The Portuguese/Italian state gives social support to people in need, regardless of their ethnicity.		178 (17.6)	170 (19.1)	69 (6.8)	74 (8.3)	33 (3.3)	48 (5.4)	388 (38.4)	236 (26.5)	118 (11.7)	79 (8.9)	109 (10.8)	82 (9.2)	16 (1.6)	34 (3.8)	30 (3.0)	100 (11.2)	69 (6.8)	67 (7.5)
10r. Portugal/Italy's history had political and social impacts on other countries.		357 (35.3)	218 (24.5)	81 (8.0)	43 (4.8)	14 (1.4)	24 (2.7)	308 (30.5)	224 (25.2)	64 (6.3)	85 (9.6)	59 (5.8)	99 (11.1)	29 (2.9)	37 (4.2)	11 (1.1)	44 (4.9)	87 (8.6)	116 (13.0)
11r. The Portuguese/Italian media influence the political debate.		26 (2.6)	26 (2.9)	31 (3.1)	21 (2.4)	10 (1.0)	14 (1.6)	165 (16.3)	59 (6.6)	301 (29.8)	206 (23.1)	225 (22.3)	191 (21.5)	87 (8.6)	107 (12.0)	101 (10.0)	209 (23.5)	64 (6.3)	57 (6.4)
12r. Portugal/Italy recognized the independence of its former colonies.		324 (32.1)	218 (24.5)	112 (11.1)	104 (11.7)	17 (1.7)	21 (2.4)	339 (33.6)	233 (26.2)	76 (7.5)	55 (6.2)	67 (6.6)	75 (8.4)	10 (1.0)	31 (3.5)	27 (2.7)	49 (5.5)	38 (3.8)	104 (11.7)

\* Admiration translated into 'Respect' for the Portuguese survey

**Annex 3 – Survey items on political realities in Portugal/Italy comparing the vote intention (Vote vs. No-vote) for CHEGA (Portugal) and Fratelli d’Italia (Italy): Absolute (n) and relative (% within Vote/No-vote intention) frequencies by emotion**

Political reality:	Emotion - n (%)																																			
	Pride		Joy		Love		Admiration*		Shame		Sadness		Fear		Anger		Other																			
	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote																		
Country:	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT																
1r. Portugal/Italy is a country governed by a representative democracy.	20 (9.4)	24 (11.0)	167 (20.9)	97 (14.5)	5 (2.4)	6 (2.8)	37 (4.6)	28 (4.2)	3 (1.4)	10 (4.6)	4 (0.5)	8 (1.2)	61 (28.8)	23 (10.6)	272 (34.1)	87 (13.0)	56 (26.4)	40 (18.3)	108 (13.5)	113 (16.8)	41 (19.3)	51 (23.4)	107 (13.4)	154 (23.0)	5 (2.4)	15 (6.9)	28 (3.5)	42 (6.3)	9 (4.2)	24 (11.0)	16 (2.0)	80 (11.9)	12 (5.7)	25 (11.5)	59 (7.4)	62 (9.2)
2r. Political decisions are made through agreements between the main political forces in the Portuguese/Italian parliament.	3 (1.4)	8 (3.7)	37 (4.6)	35 (5.2)	7 (3.3)	9 (4.1)	17 (2.1)	18 (2.7)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)	4 (0.5)	8 (1.2)	59 (27.8)	19 (8.7)	317 (39.7)	64 (9.5)	70 (33.0)	58 (26.6)	128 (16.0)	130 (19.4)	39 (18.4)	41 (18.8)	148 (18.5)	149 (22.2)	10 (4.7)	23 (10.6)	67 (8.4)	88 (13.1)	14 (6.5)	46 (21.1)	26 (3.3)	118 (17.6)	8 (3.8)	12 (5.5)	54 (6.8)	61 (9.1)
3r. Parties considered populist have seats in parliament.	19 (9.0)	19 (8.7)	18 (2.3)	27 (4.0)	10 (4.7)	14 (6.4)	18 (2.3)	22 (3.3)	2 (0.9)	8 (3.7)	3 (0.4)	10 (1.5)	85 (40.1)	31 (14.2)	182 (22.8)	70 (10.4)	26 (12.3)	32 (14.7)	150 (18.8)	144 (21.5)	29 (13.7)	48 (22.2)	193 (24.2)	157 (23.4)	13 (6.1)	20 (9.2)	115 (14.4)	74 (11.0)	8 (3.8)	24 (11.0)	51 (6.4)	94 (14.0)	20 (9.4)	32 (10.1)	68 (8.5)	73 (10.9)
4r. Portugal/Italy is a member of the European Union.	89 (42.0)	39 (17.9)	443 (55.5)	251 (37.4)	24 (11.3)	15 (6.9)	75 (9.4)	84 (12.5)	1 (0.5)	10 (4.6)	11 (1.5)	15 (2.2)	62 (29.2)	35 (16.1)	179 (22.4)	86 (12.8)	8 (3.8)	6 (2.8)	16 (2.0)	41 (6.1)	17 (8.0)	41 (18.8)	27 (3.4)	59 (8.8)	4 (1.1)	28 (12.8)	8 (1.0)	50 (7.5)	1 (0.5)	26 (11.9)	3 (0.4)	36 (5.4)	6 (2.8)	18 (8.3)	35 (4.4)	49 (7.3)
5r. The Portuguese/Italian people are multi-ethnic.	30 (14.2)	24 (11.0)	253 (31.7)	161 (24.0)	18 (8.5)	11 (5.0)	81 (10.2)	86 (12.8)	8 (3.8)	8 (3.7)	25 (3.1)	35 (5.2)	84 (39.6)	48 (22.1)	307 (38.5)	65 (24.6)	19 (9.0)	17 (7.8)	23 (2.9)	28 (4.2)	21 (9.9)	30 (13.8)	36 (4.5)	60 (8.9)	18 (8.5)	40 (18.3)	28 (3.5)	56 (8.3)	7 (3.3)	15 (6.9)	6 (0.8)	28 (4.2)	7 (3.3)	25 (11.5)	39 (4.9)	52 (7.7)
6r. In Portugal/Italy, there are peripheral neighborhoods where mostly non-white people live.	3 (1.4)	6 (2.8)	12 (1.5)	29 (4.3)	3 (1.4)	3 (1.4)	7 (0.9)	21 (3.1)	2 (0.9)	6 (2.8)	6 (0.8)	26 (3.9)	61 (28.8)	20 (9.2)	188 (23.6)	68 (10.1)	29 (13.7)	22 (10.1)	161 (20.2)	86 (12.8)	54 (25.5)	57 (26.1)	283 (35.5)	209 (31.1)	41 (19.3)	62 (28.4)	77 (9.6)	110 (16.4)	7 (3.3)	22 (10.1)	9 (1.1)	36 (5.4)	12 (5.7)	20 (9.2)	55 (6.9)	86 (12.8)
7r. Economic reasons have led to people migrating abroad from Portugal/Italy.	7 (3.3)	2 (0.9)	9 (1.1)	17 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.4)	4 (0.5)	15 (2.2)	4 (1.9)	11 (5.0)	2 (0.3)	14 (2.1)	15 (7.1)	26 (11.9)	83 (10.4)	61 (9.1)	58 (27.4)	32 (14.7)	185 (23.2)	115 (17.1)	97 (45.8)	83 (38.1)	422 (52.9)	290 (43.2)	5 (2.4)	10 (4.6)	21 (2.6)	19 (2.8)	23 (10.8)	49 (22.5)	61 (7.6)	124 (18.5)	3 (1.4)	2 (0.9)	11 (1.4)	16 (2.4)
8r. The Portuguese/Italian state helps the people who don't have enough income to live on.	9 (4.2)	20 (9.2)	125 (15.7)	104 (15.5)	10 (4.7)	10 (4.6)	61 (7.6)	56 (8.3)	5 (2.4)	10 (4.6)	26 (3.3)	46 (6.9)	62 (29.2)	55 (25.2)	244 (30.6)	165 (24.6)	44 (20.8)	30 (13.8)	101 (12.7)	67 (10.0)	45 (21.2)	34 (15.6)	114 (14.3)	67 (10.0)	4 (1.9)	14 (6.4)	26 (3.3)	30 (4.5)	14 (6.6)	27 (12.4)	33 (4.1)	82 (12.2)	19 (9.0)	18 (8.3)	68 (8.5)	54 (8.0)
9r. The Portuguese/Italian state gives social support to people in need, regardless of their ethnicity.	17 (8.8)	24 (11.0)	161 (20.2)	146 (21.8)	6 (2.8)	12 (5.5)	63 (7.9)	62 (9.2)	3 (1.4)	12 (5.5)	30 (3.8)	36 (5.4)	78 (36.8)	50 (22.9)	310 (38.8)	186 (27.7)	36 (17.0)	27 (12.4)	82 (10.3)	52 (7.7)	38 (17.9)	25 (11.5)	71 (8.9)	57 (8.5)	3 (1.4)	12 (5.5)	13 (1.6)	22 (3.3)	14 (6.6)	44 (20.2)	16 (2.0)	56 (8.3)	17 (8.0)	12 (5.5)	52 (6.5)	54 (8.0)
10r. Portugal/Italy's history had political and social impacts on other countries.	63 (29.7)	60 (27.5)	294 (36.8)	158 (23.5)	14 (6.6)	11 (5.0)	67 (8.4)	32 (4.0)	4 (1.9)	7 (3.2)	10 (1.3)	17 (2.5)	70 (33.0)	50 (22.9)	238 (29.8)	174 (25.9)	14 (6.6)	20 (9.2)	50 (6.3)	65 (9.7)	12 (5.7)	27 (12.4)	47 (5.9)	75 (10.7)	8 (3.8)	11 (5.0)	28 (2.6)	26 (3.9)	2 (0.9)	9 (4.1)	9 (1.1)	35 (5.2)	25 (11.8)	23 (10.6)	62 (7.8)	92 (13.7)
11r. The Portuguese/Italian media influence the political debate.	7 (3.3)	7 (3.2)	19 (2.4)	19 (2.8)	6 (2.8)	4 (1.8)	25 (3.1)	17 (2.5)	2 (0.9)	6 (2.8)	8 (1.0)	8 (1.2)	24 (11.3)	16 (7.3)	141 (17.7)	43 (6.4)	76 (35.8)	53 (24.3)	225 (28.2)	153 (22.8)	40 (18.9)	50 (22.9)	185 (23.2)	141 (21.0)	17 (8.0)	28 (12.8)	70 (8.8)	79 (11.8)	30 (14.6)	44 (20.2)	70 (8.8)	165 (24.6)	9 (4.2)	10 (4.6)	55 (6.9)	47 (7.0)
12r. Portugal/Italy recognized the independence of its former colonies.	56 (26.4)	43 (19.7)	268 (33.6)	175 (26.0)	14 (6.6)	26 (11.9)	98 (12.3)	78 (11.6)	2 (0.9)	4 (1.8)	15 (1.9)	17 (2.5)	74 (34.9)	61 (28.0)	265 (33.2)	172 (25.6)	17 (8.0)	15 (6.9)	59 (7.4)	40 (6.0)	27 (12.7)	24 (11.0)	40 (5.0)	51 (7.6)	1 (0.5)	14 (6.4)	9 (1.1)	17 (2.5)	12 (5.7)	9 (4.1)	15 (1.9)	40 (6.0)	9 (4.2)	22 (10.1)	29 (3.6)	82 (12.2)

\* Admiration translated into 'Respect' for the Portuguese survey

#### Annex 4 – Survey items on hypothetical scenarios in Portugal/Italy: Absolute (n) and relative (%) frequencies for emotions

Annex 4 shows the same emotions regarding 12 hypothetical political scenarios for both countries, comparing the whole sample (frequencies between 13.5% and 52.4% were highlighted). Fear was the most expressed emotion for each country in the following scenarios: being led by an authoritarian leader (1s); the government leader doesn't have to worry about Parliament (2s; followed by Sadness and Shame); the political system limits freedom of expression (9s; followed by Sadness and Shame); the country being governed by a party considered radical (10s; followed by Sadness in Italy and Anger in Portugal); the increase in immigrants arriving in Portugal/Italy (5s; together with admiration and sadness for Portugal, but anger and sadness for Italy). Sadness and Shame were also relevant emotions for scenarios 2s and 3s (need immigrants to boost economic development). Pride and Admiration were the most salient emotions for scenarios 4s (having an effective anti-corruption system; also Joy, especially for Portugal), 6s (more punitive measures to combat crime), 11s (the state being effective in controlling corruption) and 12s (the main political decisions being made by referendum). Sadness prevails for scenario 7s (ethnic minorities do not adapt to the Portuguese/Italian way of life), and Fear and Admiration for scenario 8s (police forces become more empowered).

Hypothetical Scenario:	Emotion - n (%)																	
	Pride		Joy		Love		Admiration*		Shame		Sadness		Fear		Anger		Other	
	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT
1s. Portugal/Italy being led by an authoritarian leader.	17 (1.7)	66 (7.4)	17 (1.7)	42 (4.7)	2 (0.2)	22 (2.5)	82 (8.1)	121 (13.6)	113 (11.2)	77 (8.7)	103 (10.2)	49 (5.5)	529 (52.4)	383 (43.0)	122 (12.1)	85 (9.6)	25 (2.5)	45 (5.0)
2s. The government leader doesn't have to worry about Parliament.	11 (1.1)	41 (4.6)	19 (1.9)	42 (4.7)	8 (0.8)	15 (1.7)	107 (10.6)	98 (11.0)	170 (16.8)	124 (13.9)	184 (18.2)	126 (14.2)	387 (38.3)	270 (30.3)	90 (8.9)	110 (12.4)	34 (3.4)	64 (7.2)
3s. Need migrants to boost economic development in Portugal/Italy.	21 (2.1)	38 (4.3)	32 (3.2)	59 (6.6)	15 (1.5)	35 (3.9)	278 (27.5)	127 (14.3)	218 (21.6)	151 (17.0)	286 (28.3)	227 (25.5)	85 (8.4)	85 (9.6)	41 (4.1)	108 (12.1)	34 (3.4)	60 (6.7)
4s. There is an effective anti-corruption system.	463 (45.8)	213 (23.9)	257 (25.4)	120 (13.5)	12 (1.2)	22 (2.5)	127 (12.6)	170 (19.1)	57 (5.6)	102 (11.5)	26 (2.6)	62 (7.0)	23 (2.3)	46 (5.2)	23 (2.3)	104 (11.7)	22 (2.2)	51 (5.7)
5. Increase the arrival of migrants to live in Portugal/Italy.	29 (2.9)	27 (3.0)	60 (5.9)	33 (3.7)	21 (2.1)	42 (4.7)	272 (26.9)	87 (9.8)	103 (10.2)	103 (10.2)	179 (17.7)	151 (17.0)	221 (21.9)	202 (22.7)	59 (5.8)	151 (17.0)	66 (6.5)	94 (10.6)
6s. More punitive measures to combat crime.	346 (34.3)	206 (23.1)	238 (23.6)	141 (15.8)	14 (1.4)	28 (3.1)	259 (25.6)	248 (27.9)	35 (3.5)	49 (5.5)	36 (3.6)	54 (6.1)	44 (4.4)	57 (6.4)	12 (1.2)	57 (6.4)	26 (2.6)	50 (5.6)
7s. Ethnic minorities do not adapt to the way of life of the Portuguese/Italian people.	11 (1.1)	23 (2.6)	12 (1.2)	19 (2.1)	11 (1.1)	21 (2.4)	156 (15.4)	56 (6.3)	105 (10.4)	101 (11.3)	445 (44.1)	266 (29.9)	136 (13.5)	152 (17.1)	77 (7.6)	179 (20.1)	57 (5.6)	73 (8.2)
8s. Portuguese/Italian police forces become more empowered.	141 (14.0)	123 (13.8)	114 (11.3)	101 (11.3)	9 (0.9)	25 (2.8)	299 (29.6)	176 (19.8)	78 (7.7)	60 (6.7)	93 (9.2)	61 (6.9)	202 (20.0)	241 (27.1)	28 (2.8)	51 (5.7)	46 (4.6)	52 (5.8)
9s. The Portuguese/Italian political system limits freedom of expression.	22 (2.2)	19 (2.1)	14 (1.4)	17 (1.9)	3 (0.3)	25 (2.8)	68 (6.7)	33 (3.7)	189 (18.7)	163 (18.3)	122 (12.1)	92 (10.3)	320 (31.7)	291 (32.7)	251 (24.9)	229 (25.7)	21 (2.1)	21 (2.4)
10s. Portugal/Italy being governed by a party considered radical.	18 (1.8)	20 (2.2)	15 (1.5)	26 (2.9)	5 (0.5)	15 (1.7)	110 (10.9)	66 (7.4)	103 (10.2)	92 (10.3)	108 (10.7)	160 (18.0)	476 (47.1)	313 (35.2)	142 (14.1)	99 (11.1)	33 (3.3)	99 (11.1)
11s. The state being effective in controlling corruption.	524 (51.9)	260 (29.2)	224 (22.2)	158 (17.8)	17 (1.7)	30 (3.4)	149 (14.8)	251 (28.2)	26 (2.6)	54 (6.1)	20 (2.0)	40 (4.5)	23 (2.3)	30 (3.4)	11 (1.1)	42 (4.7)	16 (1.6)	25 (2.8)
12s. The main political decisions being made by referendum.	191 (18.9)	152 (17.1)	162 (16.0)	143 (16.1)	15 (1.5)	28 (3.1)	412 (40.8)	215 (24.2)	38 (3.8)	62 (7.0)	37 (3.7)	88 (9.9)	83 (8.2)	85 (9.6)	10 (1.0)	44 (4.9)	62 (6.1)	73 (8.2)

\* Admiration translated into 'Respect' for the Portuguese survey

**Annex 5 – Survey items on hypothetical scenarios in Portugal/Italy comparing the vote intention (Vote vs. No-vote) for CHEGA (Portugal) and Fratelli d’Italia (Italy): Absolute (n) and relative (% within Vote/No-vote intention) frequencies by emotion**

Hypothetical Scenario:		Emotion - n (%)																																		
		Pride		Joy		Love		Admiration*		Shame		Sadness		Fear		Anger		Other																		
		Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote	Vote	No-vote																	
Country:	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT	PT	IT												
1s. Portugal/Italy being led by an authoritarian leader.	9 (4.2)	35 (16.1)	8 (1.0)	31 (4.6)	13 (6.1)	22 (10.1)	4 (0.5)	20 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.7)	2 (0.3)	14 (2.1)	37 (17.5)	48 (22.0)	45 (5.6)	73 (10.9)	20 (9.4)	15 (6.9)	93 (11.7)	62 (9.2)	24 (11.3)	15 (6.9)	79 (9.9)	34 (5.1)	89 (42.0)	49 (22.5)	440 (55.1)	334 (49.8)	11 (5.2)	9 (4.1)	111 (13.9)	76 (11.3)	9 (4.2)	17 (7.8)	16 (2.0)	27 (4.0)
2s. The government leader doesn't have to worry about Parliament.	5 (2.4)	11 (5.0)	6 (0.8)	30 (4.5)	7 (3.3)	14 (6.4)	12 (1.5)	28 (4.2)	3 (1.4)	7 (3.2)	5 (0.6)	8 (1.2)	26 (12.3)	39 (17.9)	81 (10.2)	59 (8.8)	41 (19.3)	16 (7.3)	129 (16.2)	108 (16.1)	48 (22.6)	35 (16.1)	136 (17.0)	91 (13.6)	67 (31.6)	55 (25.2)	320 (40.1)	215 (32.0)	9 (4.2)	23 (10.6)	81 (10.2)	87 (13.1)	6 (2.8)	18 (8.3)	28 (3.5)	45 (6.7)
3s. Need migrants to boost economic development in Portugal/Italy.	3 (1.4)	6 (2.8)	18 (2.3)	32 (4.8)	7 (3.3)	7 (3.2)	25 (3.1)	52 (7.7)	4 (1.9)	7 (3.2)	11 (1.4)	28 (4.2)	37 (17.5)	17 (7.8)	241 (30.2)	110 (16.4)	51 (24.1)	53 (24.3)	167 (20.9)	98 (14.6)	68 (32.1)	55 (25.2)	218 (27.3)	172 (25.6)	23 (10.8)	31 (14.2)	62 (7.8)	54 (8.0)	15 (7.1)	35 (16.1)	26 (3.3)	73 (10.9)	4 (1.9)	7 (3.2)	30 (3.8)	52 (7.7)
4s. There is an effective anti-corruption system.	107 (50.5)	46 (21.1)	356 (44.6)	167 (24.9)	47 (22.2)	21 (9.6)	210 (26.3)	99 (14.8)	2 (0.9)	1 (0.5)	10 (1.3)	21 (3.1)	23 (10.8)	45 (20.6)	104 (13.0)	125 (18.6)	12 (5.7)	23 (13.3)	45 (5.6)	73 (10.9)	7 (3.3)	19 (8.7)	19 (2.4)	43 (6.4)	3 (1.4)	14 (6.4)	20 (2.5)	32 (4.8)	6 (2.8)	30 (1.8)	17 (2.1)	74 (11.0)	5 (2.4)	13 (6.0)	17 (2.1)	37 (5.5)
5s. Increase the arrival of migrants to live in Portugal/Italy.	4 (1.9)	3 (1.4)	25 (3.1)	24 (3.6)	10 (4.7)	5 (2.3)	50 (6.3)	28 (4.2)	2 (0.9)	9 (4.1)	19 (2.4)	33 (4.9)	26 (12.3)	5 (2.3)	246 (30.8)	82 (12.2)	31 (14.6)	36 (16.5)	72 (9.0)	67 (10.0)	52 (24.5)	31 (14.2)	127 (15.9)	120 (17.9)	50 (23.6)	57 (26.1)	171 (21.4)	145 (21.6)	31 (14.6)	62 (28.4)	28 (3.5)	89 (13.2)	6 (2.8)	10 (4.6)	60 (7.5)	84 (12.5)
6s. More punitive measures to combat crime.	87 (41.0)	54 (24.8)	259 (32.5)	152 (22.6)	47 (22.2)	28 (12.8)	191 (23.9)	113 (16.8)	2 (0.9)	9 (4.1)	12 (1.5)	19 (2.8)	51 (24.1)	58 (26.6)	208 (26.1)	190 (28.3)	8 (3.8)	12 (5.5)	27 (3.4)	37 (5.5)	5 (2.4)	16 (7.3)	31 (3.1)	38 (5.7)	4 (1.9)	12 (5.5)	40 (5.0)	45 (6.7)	2 (0.9)	20 (9.2)	10 (1.3)	37 (5.5)	6 (2.8)	9 (4.1)	20 (2.5)	41 (6.1)
7s. Ethnic minorities do not adapt to the way of life of the Portuguese/Italian people.	3 (1.4)	7 (3.2)	8 (1.0)	16 (2.4)	6 (2.8)	5 (2.3)	6 (0.8)	14 (2.1)	4 (1.9)	5 (2.3)	7 (0.9)	16 (2.4)	23 (10.8)	7 (3.2)	133 (16.7)	49 (7.3)	24 (11.3)	30 (13.8)	81 (10.2)	71 (10.6)	75 (35.4)	48 (22.0)	370 (46.4)	218 (32.4)	36 (17.0)	39 (17.9)	100 (12.5)	113 (16.8)	33 (15.6)	69 (31.7)	44 (5.5)	110 (16.4)	8 (3.8)	8 (3.7)	49 (6.1)	65 (9.7)
8s. Portuguese/Italian police forces become more empowered.	50 (23.6)	43 (19.7)	91 (11.4)	80 (11.9)	36 (17.0)	43 (19.7)	78 (9.8)	58 (8.6)	3 (1.4)	6 (2.8)	6 (0.8)	19 (2.8)	75 (35.4)	56 (25.7)	224 (28.1)	120 (17.9)	13 (6.1)	8 (3.7)	65 (8.1)	52 (7.7)	9 (4.2)	14 (6.4)	84 (10.5)	47 (7.0)	15 (7.1)	29 (13.3)	187 (23.4)	212 (31.6)	4 (1.9)	10 (4.6)	24 (3.0)	41 (6.1)	7 (3.3)	9 (4.1)	39 (4.9)	42 (6.3)
9s. The Portuguese/Italian political system limits freedom of expression.	7 (3.3)	4 (1.8)	15 (1.9)	15 (2.2)	5 (2.4)	5 (2.3)	9 (1.1)	12 (1.8)	1 (0.5)	7 (3.2)	2 (0.3)	18 (2.7)	18 (8.5)	10 (4.6)	50 (6.3)	23 (3.4)	42 (19.8)	51 (23.4)	147 (18.4)	112 (16.7)	31 (14.6)	34 (15.6)	91 (11.4)	58 (8.6)	56 (26.4)	56 (25.7)	264 (33.1)	235 (35.0)	44 (20.8)	44 (20.2)	207 (25.9)	185 (27.5)	8 (3.8)	7 (3.2)	13 (1.6)	14 (2.1)
10s. Portugal/Italy being governed by a party considered radical.	12 (5.7)	6 (2.8)	6 (0.8)	14 (2.1)	10 (4.7)	6 (2.8)	5 (0.6)	20 (3.0)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.8)	4 (0.5)	11 (1.6)	63 (29.7)	21 (9.6)	47 (5.9)	45 (6.7)	14 (6.1)	31 (14.2)	89 (11.2)	61 (9.1)	24 (11.3)	48 (22.0)	84 (10.5)	112 (16.4)	61 (28.8)	57 (26.1)	415 (52.0)	256 (38.2)	16 (7.5)	20 (9.2)	126 (15.8)	79 (11.8)	11 (5.2)	25 (11.5)	22 (2.8)	73 (10.9)
11s. The state being effective in controlling corruption.	113 (53.3)	58 (26.6)	411 (51.5)	202 (30.1)	44 (20.8)	33 (15.1)	108 (22.6)	125 (18.6)	3 (1.4)	12 (5.5)	14 (1.8)	18 (2.7)	34 (16.0)	70 (32.1)	115 (14.4)	181 (27.0)	4 (1.9)	17 (7.8)	22 (2.8)	37 (5.5)	4 (1.9)	11 (5.0)	16 (2.2)	29 (4.3)	1 (0.5)	7 (3.2)	22 (2.8)	23 (3.4)	4 (1.9)	9 (4.1)	7 (0.9)	33 (4.9)	5 (2.4)	1 (0.5)	11 (1.4)	23 (3.4)
12s. The main political decisions being made by referendum.	49 (23.1)	36 (16.5)	142 (17.8)	116 (17.3)	31 (14.6)	31 (14.2)	131 (16.4)	112 (16.7)	3 (1.4)	8 (3.7)	12 (1.5)	20 (3.0)	81 (38.2)	53 (24.3)	331 (41.5)	162 (24.1)	10 (4.7)	19 (8.7)	28 (10.5)	43 (6.4)	7 (3.3)	20 (9.2)	30 (3.8)	68 (10.1)	18 (8.5)	21 (9.6)	65 (8.1)	64 (9.5)	4 (1.9)	13 (6.0)	6 (0.8)	31 (4.6)	9 (4.2)	17 (7.8)	53 (6.6)	55 (8.2)



\* Admiration translated into 'Respect' for the Portuguese survey

**Annex 6 – Geneva Emotion Wheel**

Source: <https://www.unige.ch/cisa/gew/>

