

## Left behind economically or politically? Economic grievances, representation, and populist attitudes

Fabian Habersack and Carsten Wegscheider

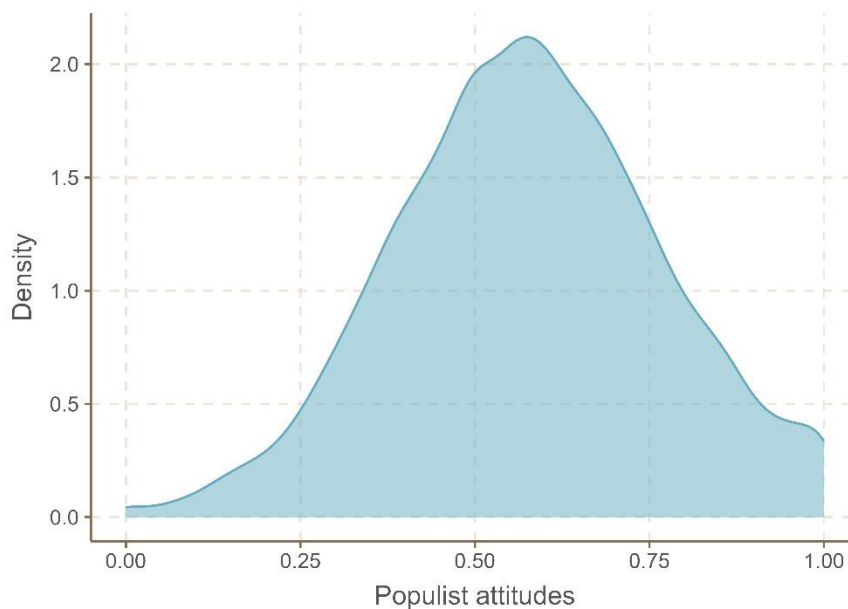
### Supplementary file

**Table A.1** Item wording and results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis, N = 4,890

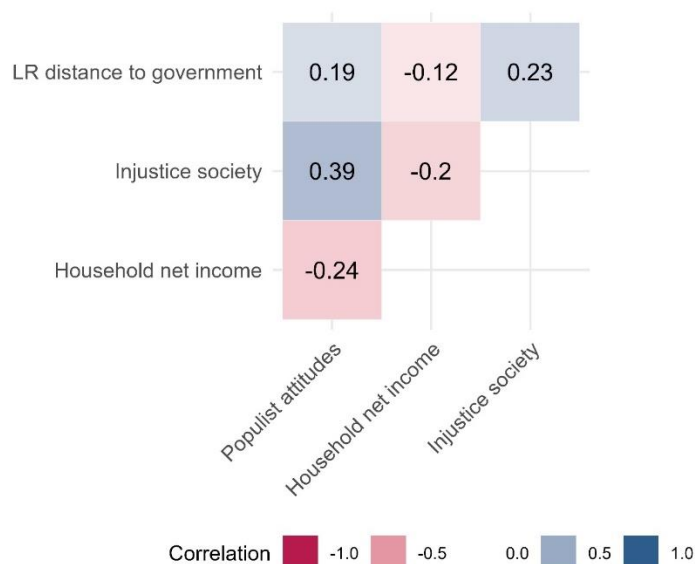
Item	Std. Factor Loadings ( $\lambda$ )
What people call compromise in politics is really just selling out on one's principles	0.627
The people, and not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions	0.714
The politicians in the German Bundestag need to follow the will of the people	0.510
Differences between the elite and the people are larger than the differences among the people	0.579
I would rather be represented by a citizen than by a specialized politician	0.772
Politicians talk too much and take too little action	0.693

*Note:* Loadings denote standardized estimates for the respective populism item, using maximum likelihood estimation with robust standard errors. CFI: 0.96, TLI: 0.93, SRMR: 0.03

**Figure A.1** Distribution of populist attitudes, N = 4,890



**Figure A.2** Correlation between main variables



**Table A.2** Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	SD	Median
Populist attitudes	4890	0.57	0.19	0.57
Household net income	4205	0.61	0.20	0.67
Injustice society	4827	0.54	0.19	0.50
LR distance government	4414	0.09	0.13	0.10
LR distance opposition	4443	0.08	0.10	0.10
Econ. distance government	4229	0.14	0.16	0.10
Econ. distance opposition	4213	0.12	0.13	0.10
Cult. distance government	4461	0.19	0.22	0.10
Cult. distance opposition	4541	0.11	0.14	0.10
Age	4813	52.29	18.26	54.00
Female	4844	0.48	0.50	0.00
Education	4773	0.36	0.17	0.38
East Germany	4890	0.33	0.47	0.00
Political interest	4855	0.60	0.21	0.50
Satisfaction with democracy	4854	0.60	0.25	0.75

Note: N = Respondents; SD = Standard deviation.