

Survey experiments on citizens' engagement – details of specific experiments

	Experiment name	Hypothesis	Question number in survey instrument	Dependent variable	Conditions	Analyses	Expected approximate sample size
1	EU Mission framing	Explicitly mentioning the corresponding EU Mission increases respondents' views of the importance of citizens' engagement in addressing specific social challenges.	B4	Average importance scores given by each respondent, across the five challenges	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two trial arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the relevant EU Mission is mentioned by name when posing each of the five questions One in which the EU Missions are not mentioned 	Comparison between the two treatment arms	2400 in each arm
2	Citizens' assembly: political commitment	A greater degree of political commitment from the municipality to implement the proposals of the citizens' assembly will increase respondents' willingness to participate.	C1a	Likelihood of participating in the citizens' assembly, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the municipality is said to be committed to implementing the actions proposed by the citizens' assembly One in which the municipality is only said to be willing to consider implementing the actions proposed by the assembly. 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm
3	Citizens' assembly: incentives for participation	Monetary incentives will increase respondents' willingness to participate in a citizens' assembly, and higher incentives will increase willingness still further	C1a	Likelihood of participating in the citizens' assembly, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between three trial arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which no incentive for participation are mentioned One in which a monetary incentive for participation is mentioned (equivalent to the median wage of the respective country in 2018) One in which a higher monetary incentive for participation is mentioned (equivalent to double the median wage of the respective country in 2018) 	Comparison of those allocated to the second and third arm with those allocated to the first Comparison between the second and third arms	1600 in each arm
4	Citizen science: local connection	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a citizen science experiment when the description mentions the results being of benefit to them and to people in their local community, rather than to people across the European Union.	C2a	Likelihood of participating in the experiment, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the resulting data is said to be used to reduce air pollution affecting the respondent and people in their local community One in which the resulting data is said to be used to reduce air pollution affecting millions of people across the EU 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm

	Experiment name	Hypothesis	Question number in survey instrument	Dependent variable	Conditions	Analyses	Expected approximate sample size
5	Citizen science: sense of agency	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a citizen science experiment when they are told that they will be able to make use of the resulting data themselves.	C2a	Likelihood of participating in the experiment, as a percentage	<p>Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the respondent is told that they will be able to make use of the data from the experiment to compare the air quality in their local area to other parts of the municipality, and to raise any concerns they have One in which the potential use of the data by the respondent is not mentioned 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm
6	Citizen science: use of data	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a citizen science experiment on soil quality if they are told that the resulting data will be used to create tailored advice on how they can improve the health of their local soil.	C3a	Likelihood of participating in the programme, as a percentage	<p>Respondents will be randomly allocated between four arms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which respondents are told that the resulting data will be used to create tailored advice on how they can improve the health of their local soil One in which respondents are told that the resulting data will be used by the local municipality to develop a plan for protecting and restoring soil health One in which respondents are told that the resulting data will be used by a university to better understand local levels of soil health One in which respondents are told that the resulting data will help local farmers and companies develop new soil-friendly business opportunities 	Comparison between the first arm and each of the other four	1200 in each arm
7	Participatory budgeting: size of budget	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a participatory budget programme if the budget available is higher	C4a	Likelihood of participating in the programme, as a percentage	<p>Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the budget available is said to be €2.5 million for a local area of 50,000 residents One in which the budget available is said to be €2.5 million for a local area of 250,000 residents 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm

	Experiment name	Hypothesis	Question number in survey instrument	Dependent variable	Conditions	Analyses	Expected approximate sample size
8	Participatory budgeting: offline/in-person participation	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a participatory budget programme if they have the option to participate either online or in person, at their choice	C4a	Likelihood of participating in the programme, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between three arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which respondent is told they can participate online One in which respondent is told they can participate in person One in which respondent is told they can participate online or in person 	Comparison between each of the three arms	1600 in each arm
9	Co-design (transport): time commitment required	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a co-design process on local transport options if the time commitment required is lower.	C5a	Likelihood of participating in the co-design process, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the process is said to involve three workshops, for two hours each time One in which the process is said to involve a single workshop of two hours' duration 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm
10	Co-design (transport): incentives for participation	Respondents will be more likely to participate in a co-design process on local transport options if the description emphasises the opportunity to contribute to solving the problem and to learning new skills, rather than the opportunity to interact with others from the community.	C5a	Likelihood of participating in the co-design process, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the process is said to provide an opportunity to interact with others from the community and meet new people One in which the process is said to provide an opportunity to solving the problem and to learn new skills 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm
11	Co-design (cancer): future framing	Making the prevalence of cancer more salient will increase respondents' willingness to participate in a co-design process aimed at developing informational materials about cancer risk.	C6a	Likelihood of participating in the co-design process, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between two arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which an opening statement is used about the prevalence of cancer One in which the opening statement is omitted 	Comparison between the two arms	2400 in each arm
12	Co-design (cancer): incentives for participation	Providing an information pack about cancer risk will increase respondents' willingness to participate in a co-design process aimed at developing informational materials about cancer risk, more than a monetary incentive. Providing an information pack that is tailored	C6a	Likelihood of participating in the co-design process, as a percentage	Respondents will be randomly allocated between three arms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which respondents are told that they will receive a monetary payment in return for participation (equivalent to the median wage of the respective country in 2018) One in which respondents are told that they will receive an information 	Comparison of those allocated to the second and third arm with those allocated to the first Comparison between the second and third	1600 in each arm

	Experiment name	Hypothesis	Question number in survey instrument	Dependent variable	Conditions	Analyses	Expected approximate sample size
		to the respondent's own lifestyle will increase willingness to participate still further			<p>pack on how to prevent cancer in return for participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which respondents are told that they will receive an information on how to prevent cancer, tailored to their individual lifestyle, in return for participation 	arms	
13	Aversion to experimentation	Respondents will be less likely to view experimentation as acceptable for testing new public policies (involving a decision over public transport at the municipal level and an anonymous job application process at the municipal level) when the words "experiment" and "randomly- selected" are explicitly used to describe the experiment.	E1a–E2c	Proportion of respondents who rate experimentation as worse than (or equal to) both directly implementing the intervention at scale or not implementing it at all, with ratings of each recorded on an 11-point scale from "very bad" to "very good".	<p>Survey respondents will be randomly allocated between four trial arms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One in which the experimentation option is described using the word "experiment", and stating explicitly that the treatment allocation would be made at random. One in which the experimentation option is described using the word "test", and stating explicitly that the treatment allocation would be made at random. One in which the experimentation option is described using the word "experiment", but not stating explicitly that the treatment allocation would be made at random. One in which the experimentation option is described using the word "test", and not stating explicitly that the treatment allocation would be made at random. 	Comparison between each of the four trial arms, separately for each of the two public policy scenarios	1200 in each arm