Gender Differences in Policy Knowledge: Evidence from the Recovery and Resilience Plan[†]

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Abstract

Policy knowledge is crucial for democratic accountability, yet little research examines how informed citizens are about public policies. We study knowledge patterns, determinants, and political consequences of a 723 billion euros policy, the Resilience and Recovery Plan (RRP) - Europe's most significant economic policy since the Marshall PlanâĂŤfocusing on Italy, the largest recipient of these EU funds. Using a novel panel survey module measuring both self-reported and objective policy knowledge, we find that individuals systematically overestimate their RRP understanding, with substantial socioeconomic inequalities, including a 30% gender gap. Through two survey experiments, we first demonstrate that while confidence differences contribute to this gender gap, they don't fully explain the disparity in factual knowledge. Our second experiment tested whether providing simple instructional content with female-oriented framing could improve knowledge and reduce gender disparities. While the intervention increased overall knowledge, particularly among women, it did not eliminate the gender gap. Notably, improved policy knowledge had no measurable effect on attitudes toward European institutions, interest in further EU learning, or willingness to participate in European Elections. These findings suggest political beliefs operate independently from accurate policy knowledge, with prior attitudes remaining resistant to information correction.

Keywords: Policy Knowledge, Gender Gap, Confidence, Information Absorption

JEL classification: H30, H40

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1 Introduction

Policies knowledge should be a crucial component of democratic accountability as it empowers citizens to make informed political decisions and assess politicians' performance (e.g., Ashworth (2012); Ashworth et al. (2017)) or it might build or decrease trust in the institutions promoting them (e.g., Dustmann et al. (2017); Haaland and Roth (2020); Stantcheva (2021)). Knowledge should also play a role support for specific policies (Kuziemko et al. (2015); Slemrod (2006)), and/or to affect their probability of success (e.g. take up rates)(e.g., Bhargava and Manoli (2015); Finkelstein and Notowidigdo (2019)).

Yet, there is surprisingly scant evidence on whether citizens-voters are aware and knowledgeable of public policies, and on the determinants of policy literacy. There might be expectations that certain groups, as women for instance, are less knowledgeable of policies, as there is plenty of evidence of a gender gap in political knowledge (e.g., Barabas et al. (2014); Dassonneville and McAllister (2018); Dolan (2011); Homola (2019); Jerit and Barabas (2017); Lizotte and Sidman (2009); Mondak and Anderson (2004)) and of a gender gap in financial literacy (e.g., Bucher-Koenen et al. (2021); Hasler and Lusardi (2017); Lusardi and Mitchell (2008, 2011); Mottola (2013); Tinghög et al. (2021)).[1]

There are different challenges to address when measuring policy literacy: several has to do with the challenges of designing proper surveys (e.g. confidence issues, social desirability biases) others with the measure of literacy itself. Many surveys measure policy knowledge based on citizens' answers to questions like "*Have you ever heard of...*". These types of questions provide a very limited account of the actual level of policy knowledge, as they can only help to identify citizens that have never heard of a policy. Other challenges have to do with the nature of the policy. Some policies pertain to a specific group in the population (e.g. food stamps), others are limited in time since politicians have generally a short run perspective (e.g. ad hoc fiscal adjustments) or they might be emergency situations to fight (e.g. stimulus checks).

In this paper, we address all the aforementioned challenges designing three surveys (year 2022, 2023, and 2024) to assess the level of literacy of the most relevant policy intervention in the post-pandemic era in Europe: the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) and the potential impact of improving its knowledge on the feelings on the EU. Notwithstanding the fact that the EU has been an active role in the life of European countries for many decades and the use of a common coin dates more than twenty years

[1] Many policies have a media narrative related to their potential impact on economic variables which might prevent a full appreciation by female citizens.

ago scholars have point to a lack of trust in EU institutions (Dustmann et al. (2017)) and a quite widespread apathy toward EU affairs (Clark (2014)).[2]

The RRP is a €806.9 billion plan[3] of loans and grants funded from the European Union, designed to provide financial aid to Member States to face the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and improve resilience for future shocks (see Section 2). To give a sense of the magnitudes, the plan is over four times as large as the historic Marshall Plan. Italy was the largest recipient among EU Member States, initially (2021) receiving a total of 191.5 billions, around 11.5% of Italian GDP, which was later renegotiated for a final amount of 194.5 billions in 2023. The Italian RRP features three general priorities: 1) promoting gender equality; 2) promoting opportunities for youth; 3) reducing gaps in standards of living between the South and the rest of the country. The RRP presents an ideal example to assess policy literacy removing some of its measurement challenges. First, it has been highly advertised and widely debated on the media. Second, it covers many policies and sectors and it is explicitly non-partisan in its nature, so it is expected to interest a very broad audience. Third, the plan is not a short term intervention, but it is a five-year long plan of reforms and economic actions (2021-2026), and its has been preceded by a long public debate. Hence, having a limited knowledge of this plan cannot easily being explained by a lack of interest for a specific topic and captures a serious (if any) deficit of knowledge of public policies, which cannot be simply ascribed to lack of media coverage or the lack of general interest.

Focusing on the RRP, we distinguish between measures of self-assessed knowledge ("*Do you know the RRP?*") and objective knowledge, by asking respondents about three key dimensions: a) policy contents; b) financial structure of the plan, and c) its deadlines (see Section 3).

To address the shortcomings of relying on surveys, not only we repeat a certain set of questions through the years, involving by same extent, the same respondents, but we include a rich set of controls (see Section XXX). The evidence from the first 2022 survey (about 4,000 respondents) show that there is a gap between self-assessed and objective knowledge (between 50 and 80%) and then that, among the factors predicting the most, both the self-assessed (about a 28%) and objective knowledge (between XXX and XXX depending on the measures) there is the respondent gender. Interestingly, we find similar evidence of a gender gap in the knowledge of the existence of the fund Next Generation EU, as measured by a 2022 Eurobarometer survey, which allow also

[2] Yet there is some evidence of a negative correlation between benefiting EU cohesion funds-a special fund to fight territorial inequalities- and anti-European feelings in voters (e.g. Rodríguez-Pose and Dijkstra (2021), Fidrmuc et al. (2019)).

[3] At current prices (2024)

to show similar evidence for other European countries.[4]

We run one experiment (2023 survey) to disentangle the role of the confidence effect in explaining the gender gap, randomizing the option “I don’t know" for all questions used to measure the objective knowledge, recontacted a sample of 2,700 respondents to the first wave. We could assess an improvement in the objective knowledge of the plan, independently from the treatment. Despite the overall increase in knowledge, the gender gap still persists. Our results show that differences in confidence play a remarkable role, but are not sufficient to fully explain all of the observed gender differences, particularly when looking at knowledge of the more financial aspects of the plan.

At the end of May/June 2024, right before the European Election, we run our third wave which included an information treatment. Besides the usual set of knowledge measures, we add an extra question on the purpose of the plan in terms of deliverables and EU expectations. Before the RRP objective knowledge measures, we randomized a set of slides which describe the structure (budget, deadlines, and economic conditions) as well the main contents of the plan. In addition, post treatment, we ask a battery of questions on feelings and attitude towards the EU political project (e.g. if it is a good thing that Italy is part of it, if they plan to go to vote, or if they feel more European than Italian). We also check if providing information affect the desire to know more about the plan, which in summer 2024 was two years from its official deadline (June 2026), or to get more information on the EU. Finally we also slightly diversified the first slide of the information treatment to check whether the information gap could be a matter of a more “male dominated" narrative (i.e., the relevance of the plan for the economic system), rather than a more “female dominated" one (i.e. the relevance of the plan for fighting inequalities).

We show that as the information treatment increases the level of objective knowledge as to reduce the gap with self-perceived knowledge by XXX, the increases is stronger for female than for male respondents, and it does not depend from the type of narrative chosen. This result, on average, clashes with the idea that people with lower *abilities* are more able to benefit from information or that women more than men value group-relevant information Barabas et al. (2014). In the case of policy knowledge abilities are often defined in terms of political knowledge. Political knowledge is defined according to three dimensions: what government is, what government does, and who government is (Barber (1973); Carpini and Keeter (1996)). As such, political knowledge is measured through surveys which contain several batteries of questions

[4]The gap in this policy knowledge is generally lower than the gap in financial literacy as recently measured for European countries by Eurobarometer 525 (2023). See evidence in Section XXX

on, for instance, institutions characteristics and purpose (e.g. tenure, composition) or the characteristics of the current political ruling (e.g. the majority in the parliament). We exploit this literature to insert a battery of questions on political knowledge in the pretreatment part of third wave, which confirm a gender gap in political knowledge. Yet women beneficial consequences of more information despite their lower political knowledge, does not affect feelings or attitudes towards the EU or raise the interest in knowing more about the policy. We exploit the rich set of covariates and the structure of our waves to better address the drivers of the gender gap, and of the mechanisms which might help to fill it.

Our findings contribute to several strands of the literature. First, by documenting sizeable knowledge gaps in policy knowledge, our results contribute to the literature on political accountability and the role of information (Ashworth, 2012; Ashworth et al., 2017; Besley and Burgess, 2002; Healy and Malhotra, 2013). Most standard accountability models assume that voters have accurate information on policies in order to punish or reward politicians for their performance. Similarly, by focusing on heterogeneity in policy knowledge, our results help to explain while certain groups' preferences are kept in less account when taking policy decisions. Recent evidence from the U.S. shows a gender gap in policy responsiveness, i.e. women's preferences are less likely than men's ones to be incorporated in policies' decisions (Kopkin and Roberts, 2022), as it has been assessed also in the EU context Homola (2019). This gender gap is similar in size to the one between rich and poor voters, and it appears to not have decreased in time even though the gender gap in voter turnout has closed (Cascio and Shenhav, 2020).Lizotte and Sidman (2009) document sizeable gender gaps in knowledge about U.S. politics and attribute most of them to gender differences in propensity to guess, while (Jerit and Barabas, 2017) still find substantial gaps in knowledge on similar questions when removing the "I don't know" option. Addressing how the political knowledge gap interplay with the policy knowledge and the effects of an information treatment, we contribute to the strand of literature open by the seminal work of Carpini and Keeter (1996), which identify three dimensions that explain differences in political knowledge: *motivation*, defined as the desire to learn; *ability*- i.e. adequate cognitive skills- and *opportunity*– i.e. availability of information and how it is presented. It has been argued that the gender gap in political knowledge might be the consequence of the lower levels of political interest and psychological engagement in politics of female citizens (Carpini and Keeter (1996), Dolan (2011)) which is due to lower expected returns by investing in certain topics and activities. In this respect, Dassonneville and McAllister (2018) show that role models in politics (i.e. having more female elected representatives) explain an increase in political knowledge by women, but only by those

just reaching the voting age (18-21) and the effect is stable during their life, while the same does not hold for older cohorts. Jerit and Barabas (2017) argue that the level of information itself might fill the knowledge gap (i.e. *opportunity*). Among other things, they show that women high-exposed to information do benefit of it in a significant way compared to low-exposed women, while the same is not true among men.

Our findings also contribute to the literature on trust in institutions. A large literature that uses survey methods to learn about people's knowledge and reasoning about the economy (Haaland and Roth, 2020; Stantcheva, 2021) investigate the level of trust on the main political and non political-institutions, often taking for granted that respondents knows what those institutions are in charge for. In our case, there is a lot of debate across Europe on the European citizens support and trust for European institutions, part of which are elected every five years (i.e. European Parliament): it is often the case that EU institutions are perceived as sources of constraints and not of benefits (Colantone and Stanig, 2019). We show that part of the problem could be the lack of knowledge of the benefits that can stem from EU institutions. As such ours is not a surprising results since previous evidence shows that people have a limited understanding of how taxes work, that, for instance, they largely under-estimate the debt-to-GDP ratio in the US Roth et al. (2022) and are inattentive or imperfectly informed about other macro-economic attributes, such as unemployment rate, inflation or housing prices (Haaland and Roth, 2020). Finally, we think our results can also help inform our understanding of the (lack of) take-up of policies, a topic that received lot of attention in the literature recently, but that has generally overlooked the role of policy knowledge as a determinant of policy take-up (Bhargava and Manoli, 2015; Finkelstein and Notowidigdo, 2019; Kleven and Kopczuk, 2011). In our context, several interventions financed by the Recovery and Resilience Plan are specifically aiming at the reduction of gender gap, and yet we document that female respondents do not seem aware of this, which might hinder the take-up and effectiveness of the plan's policies.

2 The Recovery and Resilience Plan

The Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) is an integral part of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) framework, as established by EU regulation 2021/241. The plan was conceived to bolster the resilience and spur growth of EU member states, in response to the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The core objectives of the plan also included the promotion of environmental sustainability, and the facilitation of digital transitions, and the reduction of socioeconomic inequality across different

dimensions - such as across genders, geography and generations. To achieve these objectives, the plan finances reforms and investments to be implemented between 2021 and 2026. A renegotiation of the plan took place in 2023 to adjust for the economic effects of the Ukraine war and to reduce the dependency of Europe from Russian energy sources.

To obtain the funds, as well as to renegotiate it, each Member State was required to draft detailed national plans outlining how the funds will be spend. The EU imposed a set of rules, including general strategic priorities - common across member states - and specific recommendations for each Member State. As for the common priorities, the plan is structured around missions: digital transformation, green transition, economic cohesion, productivity and competitiveness; social and territorial cohesion; health, economic, social and institutional resilience; policies for the next generation; . Differently from what happens with any other European funding program, as the European Cohesion Funds[5], access to the funds is performance-based: twice a year (on June 30th and December 31st) there are deadlines to check the compliance with a timeline approved in the final version of the plan, so as to ensure that all the planned investments and reforms are implemented by December 2026. The timeline defines a set of milestones and targets, and periodic payments are unlocked upon their fulfillment.

Italy requested a total of 191.5 billion euro (2021, over 11 % of Italian GDP, the largest amount among all member states - see Table A1 - comprising of âĆň69 billion in grants and âĆň122.6 billion in loans.[6] In 2023, the amount raised to 194.5 billions, allocated to 617 interventions. Given its magnitude, the Plan represented a crucial topic of recent Italian politics and stayed at the heart of the political agenda, receiving plenty of media coverage.

Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi officially signed the final version of the Italian Plan in agreement with the EU Commission on July, 13th 2021. In accordance with EU priorities, the Italian Plan is now structured around sevel areas: digitalization, innovation, competitiveness and culture; green revolution and ecological transition;

[5]EU Cohesion Policy is one of the most important and longest-lasting economic programs, accounting for almost one third of the EU's budget. The program mostly benefit countries by giving them access to EU structural funds. There are two structural funds available to all EU regions: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF). The ERDF is intended to be used for the creation of infrastructure and productive job-creating investment and it is mainly for the businesses, while the ESF is meant to contribute to the integration of the unemployed populations into the work life via training measurements (see https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/2021-2027_en).

[6]In addition, Italy has earmarked national resources worth âĆň30.6 billion to further strengthen a vast program of reforms and investments that aims to promote the recovery and growth of the Italian economy.

infrastructure for sustainable mobility; education and research; cohesion and inclusion; health; and green energy. It also features three general priorities: 1) promoting gender equality; 2) promoting opportunities for youth; 3) reducing gaps in standards of living between the South and the rest of the country. To tackle gender gaps, the plan includes interventions across different areas, as the investments for the construction of new childcare facilities, the introduction of an employment quota (30%) for female and young workers for the firms winning public auctions funded with the RRP, and a special initiative to improve the number of females in STEM disciplines at the university. Also, following the country-specific recommendations, the Italian plan features two general reforms: the reform of the public administration - including a reform of teachers' recruitment and a reform of the healthcare system - and the reform of the justice system (both civil and criminal). These reforms are meant to promote the economic growth of the country and they gathered lots of media attention even before the final adoption of the plan.

In July 2022, a year after the start of the plan, Mario Draghi resigned, after the withdrawal of the support from the five-star movement and a series of internal disagreements on how to proceed on some of the reforms required under the plan, such as the competition reform. Draghi's resignation led to national elections on September 25th. The RRP was one of the issues at the heart of the electoral campaign and attracted plenty of media coverage. Furthermore, starting September 7th, the Italian government launched a media campaign about the plan using generic TV ads. In Panel A of Figure A1 we plot the trends in google searches for the words *PNRR* (the Italian acronym of the RRP) and *Meaning of PNRR*, in the time period between the week before the Prime Minister Mario Draghi resigned and the national election of September 25th. The day before the resignation, there was a peak of interest in the topic, which then evolved quite smoothly over time.

In October 2022, with the taking office of the new government, a new Ministry for the RRP was created. After this moment, the plan received high attention again in the Spring of 2023, in correspondence with the European Commission assessment required to release the payment of the third installment of funds (covering activities up until December 2022). In panel B of Figure A1 we plot the research trends from mid- march 2023 to the first part of May 2023 (near the conclusion of the assessment period of the third payment request). In Panel C we show the trends just before the third wave which cover the period of the European elections electoral campaign: as a matter of fact, the level of interest recorded several peaks. A similar picture emerges when looking at newspapers' coverage. To do so, we checked the intensity of articles including the word RRP in the main Italian newspapers, normalizing the series to the first value of

the series in the 4 weeks preceding each survey. We benchmark the weeks preceding the survey with the values of the year before or two years before in the case of the 2023 survey, or three years for the 2024 wave, and plot the results in Figure A2.[7] Results confirm that the plan received most coverage in April 2021, at the moment of its initial adoption. Relative to the increase in coverage during the electoral period in September 2022, the trend was quite flat in Spring 2023. In 2024, despite the discussions involving the European elections, we did not appear to have an intense newspapers coverage.

Despite the importance of the plan and the need to test if the communication tools were appropriate to convey the contents of the RRP, there is a lack of systematic monitoring of the plan knowledge, and the only available surveys on this topic are not representative.[8]

3 The Surveys

The first round 31-question survey was administered between September 12th and September 23rd, 2022, through email invitations by Demetra opinioni.net srl, a large Italian market survey company, which collected 4,024 responses representative of the working age (up to 65) Italian population by age groups (18-29, 30-50, 50-65), by gender, and by (20) Regions.[9] Respondents could participate via computer-assisted web interviews (CAWIs) and, on average, it took them 5.7 minutes to complete the survey. The first section of the survey collects information on the socio-economic background of the respondents (e.g. marital status, kids, employment status). We then move to collect information about knowledge of the RRP.

The second round of the survey was collected between May 2 and May 17, 2023 on a random sub-sample of 2,700 respondents who also participated in the first wave.[10]

[7] We base our researches on newspapers available in Factiva. Factiva is a powerful tool that allows to access global and local news, ranging from media programs to trade publications but, more importantly for our purposes, to newspapers. In fact, it allows you to select the type of information you are interested in and also to restrict the search to a certain context. For example, for our purposes, we were interested in the newspapers coverage in the Italian context and we have searched for it by introducing some key words (such as âĂIJRecover and Resilience PlanâĂİ). By doing so, the software provides you with data coming from the full coverage, day by day, of the interested topic.

[8] In October 2021, the company IPSOS collected 1,720 interviews on the population aged 16-74 for the insurance company UNIPOL (Unipol and Ipsos, 2022). The interviewed were asked to self assess their knowledge of the RRP. 5% of the respondents declared that they had an accurate knowledge of the plan (answer 1), while 62% declared that they had some knowledge of it (answers 2 and 3). Yet, there is no assessment of how the stated overall knowledge reflected into an effective knowledge of the plan. The report does not present any subgroup analysis that allows to inspect the presence of heterogeneities in knowledge across groups.

[9] A pilot on 100 respondents was run on September 8 and 9, 2022.

[10] A pilot on 60 respondents was run between April 23 and April 27, 2023,

On average it took 7.4 minutes to answer. The longer total average response time is due to the addition of 4 questions which could provide knowledge benchmark, as the knowledge of Italian and European policies, two questions on the relevance of economic and politics issues for the respondents, a judgment question on Europe and Italy, and the introduction of a randomized experiment, which we explain below in further detail.

The third round of the survey was collected between May 31st and June 8, 2024 on a random sub-sample of about 4,000 respondents. Part of them (XXX) already participated to the second and first waves and a part (XX) has participated to the first wave, while XXX were interviewed for the first time.[11] On average it took XX minutes to answer the XXX-item questionnaire. XXXX.

A translated version of the full questionnaires (all three waves) is reported in Appendix D. A detailed definition of the variables used in the empirical analysis, and their availability by wave, is in Table C1, while the specific definition of the outcomes of interest are in Tables C2 and C3. We dropped from the sample 48 observations corresponding to the outliers in the response time to the RRP questions, working with a final sample of 3,976 observations for the first wave and 2,714 observations for the second wave, and 3,986 observations for the third wave (XX in all three waves, and XX in at least two).

3.1 Measuring Policy Literacy about the RRP

: To measure Policy Literacy about the RRP, we ask different sets of questions (see Appendix D). We start by assessing the *self-assessed* knowledge by asking "Do you know the National Recovery and Resilience Plan?". We then move to assess the *objective knowledge*, by asking two sets questions in the first two waves and adding a third type of question in the third wave.

In the first set of questions to assess the objective knowledge, respondents are tested on the deadline of the RRP (2026), its financing scheme (i.e. grants and loans) and its financial amount (i.e., less/more than 100million euro).[12] These are considered the basic technical elements defining the conditions of a plan signed by both, the Italian Government and the European Commission.

[11] A pilot on 2,000 respondents was run between in October 2023. Besides the information treatment, we tested,

[12] We did not billions to define the amount of the plan since this measure is so far from the daily reference used by the common population to be meaningless to distinguish between a small or a big amount. In wave 2 we added also the option of 150 million to have higher granularity on potential alternatives - See Appendix D.

A second set of questions relates to specific measures included in the RRP, as some of the main reforms, the cross priorities and some investments (e.g. funding universities). Our objective is to assess knowledge of the different aspects of the plan, and capture potential heterogeneity that might be due to individual preferences, as certain topics might be more or less salient for different types of respondents. We included 8 items in the first wave, 9 in the second wave, and 12 in the third wave.[13] In the third wave, we also add a question on the mechanism characterizing the RPP, which is the realization of reforms and investments in order to get the funds as agreed. This is particularly important to test the terms of the "contract" between the Italian government (as any other EU country government) and the European Commission to assess the success of the plan.

In the first survey wave, the second set of detailed knowledge-assessment questions were asked only to the subset of respondents who self-reported to know the plan. In the second and third surveys, instead, we asked all questions to everybody.

3.2 Disentangling Confidence from Knowledge: the First Experiment

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In the second wave, we also randomize the availability of the option "I don't know" in all of the detailed knowledge-assessment questions. This allows us to disentangle effective knowledge gaps from gaps due to differences in confidence across groups. In Table **??** we report the balance test on the observable characteristics of treated and control group in wave 2.

To understand the role potentially played by the communication of the plan in affecting knowledge, we also ask whether people know about the official website of the Italian government dedicated to the plan, *Italia Domani*. Furthermore, we ask respondents if they have ever used the Electronic Health Folder (*Fascicolo Sanitario Elettronico*). While not being a newly introduced measure, the RPP finances the use and expansion of the EHF, as it is considered of pivotal importance in the process of digitization of the health care system. Therefore, the usage of EHF could potentially make people more likely to learn about the RRP. On the other hand, the knowledge of

[13] In wave 2, we included an additional question asking whether the RPP includes funding for professional soccer stadiums. In April 2023, after that the European Commission declared ineligible for the RRP funding the projects of the new stadiums of Florence and Venice, the government decided to eliminate those projects from the investment of the plan. The outcome generated substantial media attention and a certain interest of the public, as we show in Panel C of Figure A1.

this tool might vary a lot by the place of residence since there has been a high degree of heterogeneity in the implementation of the EHF across the country.

A final section, filled by the whole sample of respondents, collects data about news consumption, the participation into different kinds of associations (e.g. political party, union, religious movement), and attitudes towards immigrants and the EU. All of these are factors that are likely to affect policy literacy and interest towards EU-specific policies.

3.3 The Role of Information: the Second Experiment

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4 Descriptive Evidence

Table A2 provides basic descriptive statistics for the socio-economic characteristics of our respondents, as well as their attitudes towards EU and immigration, for both survey rounds. Table **??** shows descriptive statistics for our main outcome measures of knowledge of the RRP. In column (1) (respectively (2)), we focus on responses to the first (second) wave. In column (3), instead, we show responses in the second wave, conditional on having provided a positive answer to the first question on the knowledge of the plan - i.e. the *extensive margin*, thus providing us with a better comparison to wave (1) for the intensive-knowledge questions, given that these questions were only asked to this subset of respondents in the first wave.

In September 2022, 62% of the respondents declare to know the plan. Moving to the intensive margin of knowledge, only the 19% was able to correctly identify *Italia Domani* and only 12% of the respondents were able to identify the correct answer when asked about the deadline of the plan. Similarly striking results emerge when looking at the amount of the plan. Only 31% of the interviewed selected the correct option, and the question was not on the exact amount of the plan, but rather on being able to identify its lower bound (100/150 million euros). Lastly, in terms of financial tools, only 29% of respondents knew that the plan represent a combination of loans and grants. Overall, only 5% of the respondents correctly answered to all the three questions on the structure of the plan, while 45% provided at least one correct answer. The specific reforms due to the plan are also not very well-known, such as the reform of the territorial medicine (39%), the justice reform (41%), and the teachers' reform

(32%).[14] Yet, the cross-priorities of the plan, that is the reduction of intergenerational, territorial and gender gaps, appear to be better known. 22% of those who stated that they knew the plan think that RRP requires a constitutional reform, which is not true. Overall, 75% of respondents selected the correct answer to at least 5 out of 8 (51% in wave 2 which included 9 questions) items on the measures' question.

Moving to column (2), we detect an overall slight improvement in the knowledge of the plan on the extensive margin, where 78% of people report to know the plan. Moving to the intensive margin, however, we detect heterogeneous patterns across the different dimensions. While the knowledge of the communication tools (ItaliaDomani) and structure of the plan (its amount, deadline and financial instruments) has slightly increased, the knowledge of policy content seem to have decreased. However, part of the difference might be due to the differences in the available options, as we randomized the availability of the "I don't know option" in the second wave. In Table A7, we report descriptive statistics across waves but restricting attention to individuals who had the same type of answering options available and obtain results that are much more similar across waves. This suggests that, indeed, confidence plays a role in explaining knowledge gaps, a margin that we will explore later in more detail. Furthermore, in Table **??** we explore correlations across different measures of knowledge, as well as the self-assessed knowledge of economic and politics issues and their reported importance. This internal validity exercise is useful in two ways. First, it shows that, indeed, there exists a sizeable degree of correlation across the extensive and intensive margin of knowledge, pointing to a general consistency within respondents. Second, it highlights the fact that, albeit positively correlated, the different dimensions of knowledge do not perfectly map into each other, thus highlighting the importance of having an accurate, multi-dimensional assessment of citizens' knowledge of the plan.

Comparing results of both waves, along the main observable dimensions, the left-hand side of Figure 1B refers to the first round, while the right-hand side to the second round. Despite the presence of differences across several dimensions, the differences by gender are the largest ones, and they remain essentially stable over time, despite an overall increase in the level of extensive knowledge across waves. 52% of female respondents report knowing the RRP in September 2022, as opposed to 73 % of men, a difference of 21 pp. In comparison, individuals with less than high-school are 5pp less likely to know the RRP, relative to those with high school. The second-largest gap is detected when comparing individuals who consume news through newspapers, where 73% report knowing the RRP, as opposed to 59% for those

[14] We do not argue that respondents are equally poorly knowledgeable of the reforms per se'. They definitely do not associate them to the RRP, which means they do not know the RRP structure.

that use other sources. Similarly, a gap of 13pp is detected when comparing employed to non-employed individuals. However, when conditioning on employment status, the gender gap still remains. The gap is largest amongst the non-employed, where females are 23 pp less likely to know about the RRP than their male counterparts, but is still sizeable among the employed (17pp).

5 Empirical Analysis

We start by analyzing results separately for each survey round. For each respondent i residing in region r, we estimate the following regression model:

$$\begin{aligned} Knowledge_{ir} =& \sigma Female_i + \lambda Age\ range_i + \alpha Education_i + \alpha Family_i^{'} + \delta Employed_i + \rho Private_i + \\ & \pi Extra_i^{'} + \omega Political_i^{'} + \alpha Region_r + \epsilon_{ir} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where $Region_r$ capture region fixed effects, allowing us to control for local, time invariant characteristics which might affect the plan knowledge, such as differences in media presence, labor market conditions or cultural norms. The vector $Family_i^{'}$ includes a dummy for being married or cohabitating and a dummy for having kids. Vector $Extra_i^{'}$ includes control for having suffered from financial distress, for income[15], for being in good health[16], for participating to the life of an association, for the different sources of information, and dummies for the size of the municipality of residence. Finally, the vector $Political_i^{'}$ contains the position of the respondent on immigration and on the EU involvement. We estimated the model using a linear probability model, and cluster standard errors at the regional level, to allow for potential geographic correlation in the error distributions.

We start by analyzing results on the extensive margin of knowledge in Table 3. Here, we see that socio-economic variables play an important role in explaining overall knowledge of the plan. Focusing on the Wave 1, the coefficient on gender in Column (1), equal to -1.77, which corresponds to 37% of a standard deviation of the outcome, and 29% of the mean. The coefficient is larger (but of opposite sign) to the one for having high-school (relative to below high-school) education, and slightly smaller than the one for having college. Surprisingly, in the first wave, we do not find a particularly

[15]This variable is available only for wave 2.

[16]Individual health status might affect interest in specific aspects of the plan, such as the health reform, and the knowledge of the Electronic Health Record, but also, more generally, might affect time use and therefore information acquisition patterns.

strong pattern related to the sources of information. On the other hand, it surprises the lack of an age gradient. Moving to the role of attitudes and activities, being in favor of a more active role of the EU and participating in associations systematically predict, as expected, higher level of knowledge. Importantly, the gender coefficient is significant despite the presence of a large set of other covariates.[17]

When we move to analyze the results for the second wave in column (2), we observe a broadly similar pattern. The gender gap is still present, albeit its overall magnitude is reduced by around 50%. In terms of relative magnitudes, the effect is now 12% of the mean and 22% of a standard deviation. In columns (3) and (4), we focus instead on the self-reported extensive margin of knowledge of the two benchmark measures we included in wave (2), the knowledge of the Superbonus and of the EU Cohesion funds. Here, again, we see a gender gap emerging. However, the gender dimension is comparatively less important relative to other aspects, such as age, education and attitudes.

We shed further light on the potential forces driving the gender knowledge gap by inspecting the distribution of the *I do not know* and of the wrong answers as far as the questions on the structure of the plan are concerned in Wave 1. A large body of literature has documented that female respondents are more likely to select the *I do not know* option when available in surveys due to a lack of confidence (Kopkin and Roberts, 2022). Looking at US surveys, (Lizotte and Sidman, 2009) show that the gender gap in political knowledge can be entirely explained by gender differences in risk aversion and confidence in survey responses. In Figure 2B, we show the distribution of the *I do not know* answers by gender in the first wave, for questions regarding the structure of the plan, where the largest gender gaps emerge. While differences in the levels exist across questions, the incidence of the answer is always higher in the female group of respondents. The gender gap is much wider than the one observed for the wrong answers 2A. Actually, in the case of the deadline, the gap here is reversed, as females are less likely than males to give the wrong answer (conditionally on knowing the plan).

Turning on the intensive margin, the top panel of Figure **??** reports the coefficient of gender for the same regression performed in the previous Table, but now focusing on the structure of the plan.[18] Here, the gap is much wider. In Wave 1, women are 51% less likely to know the amount, 28% less likely to know the conditions, and 35 % less likely to know the deadline, while, in Wave 2, women are 49% less likely to know the amount, 26% less likely to know the conditions and 31 % less likely to know the

[17] In additional analyses, we also test for heterogeneous gender gaps by age, but we do not find any significant pattern.

[18] The regression Tables are reported in Appendix B.

deadline.

The bottom Panel of Figure **??** plots the female coefficient on the knowledge of the specific measures. Here, interesting heterogeneities emerge across waves. In Wave 1, the estimated gender gap is zero, or even positive, for measures that one could classify as female-related, or female-relevant: the healthcare reform, the gender and youth measures, and the teachers reform. On the other hand, the female knowledge gap is still present for the south measures (5.1 percentage points), and the university funding (-5 percentage points), and on the knowledge of the (lack of a) constitutional reform requirement (-3.8 percentage points). In Wave 2, more sizeable gaps emerge, even for the female-relevant policies. As previously discussed, this might be partially explained by changes in the availability of answer options, as in the first wave there wasn't any *I do not know* option available, while in the second wave half od the sample was given the option to answer *I do not know*.

Guided by the insights of these results, in the second wave we conduct a survey experiment that randomly varies the availability of the option "I don't know" among all knowledge assessment questions. Results are displayed in Figure **??**. In the top panel, we look at the structure of the plan. Here, we see that the treatment (i.e. the removal of the "I don't know" option) only reduces the gender gap by half, on average, with significantly smaller effects when focusing specifically on the most financially-involved question, that is the knowledge of the total amount of the plan, where the treatment only reduced the gap by about 10%. In Panel (b), we focus on the specific measures of the plan, and we find evidence in line with the results of the top panel, in the sense that the treatment does not eliminate all gender gaps, except for the measure on the professional stadiums on which we assess a female knowledge advantage. Lastly, in panel (c) we look at our two benchmark measures, the Superbonus and the EU Cohesion fund. Here, we see that the removal of the "I don't know" option eliminates the gender gap. Overall, our results suggest that indeed confidence plays an important role in explaining gender knowledge gaps, but is not sufficient to fully explain all of the observed gender differences, particularly when looking at knowledge of the more financial aspects of the plan. These results are broadly in line with a sizeable literature documenting gender gaps in financial literacy.[19]

[19]In Appendix Figure A7, we repeat the analysis but condition on a positive extensive-margin of knowledge response and we find very similar results.

5.1 Robustness Checks

We provide evidence of the robustness of our baseline results in Appendix Tables **??** and **??**. First, we show that results are robust to controlling for the response time[20]. Second, we drop 53 individuals who stated to know the RRP in September 2022 but reversed the response in May 2023. Third, we include a rich set of day-of-response fixed effects, to account for potentially different information shocks that might have occurred during the survey period. Finally, in Table **??**, we show that our treatment does not affect attitudes towards the EU, although female respondents tend to be more negative on the benefit for Italy to be part of the EU.

5.2 Heterogeneities

In Figure **??** we plot the heterogeneities results for the extensive margin measure of the RRP knowledge. Since descriptive analysis shown that education and employment status do exert a role in explaining the different levels of knowledge of the policy, we perform the heterogeneity analysis moving from those main drivers. Surprisingly enough, education is not among significant drivers in Wave 1, while it explain lower levels of gender gap in Wave 2. Being employed is associated to lower level of gender gaps in both waves, as well as being employed in the public sector rather than being in the private sector.

6 Conclusions

In this paper, we have extensively explored the aspect of policy knowledge, particularly in relation to the Resilience and Recovery Plan (RRP), the largest spending program in European History. Our investigation leveraged a uniquely designed panel survey, which was tailored to evaluate the extent of policy literacy on both broad and detailed levels. Our findings indicate that, despite the RRP being heavily publicized and debated in the media, there is a considerable lack of knowledge about the plan among Italians. On a general scale, only 62% of the respondents reported being aware of the RRP. When we delved deeper into the specifics of the policy, the percentages further dwindled, with only 45% knowing about the financial structure of the plan and a mere 20% being aware of its deadlines.

[20] In addition, we also show that the effects are not driven by a change in response time induced by the treatment (see Table **??**).

Our study also sheds light on the significant gender gap in policy literacy. Women were found to be 17.7 percentage points less likely to state that they know of the RRP, translating into an almost 30% gender knowledge gap on a general level. This gap persisted when evaluating detailed knowledge of the RRP, with female respondents being 21% less likely to answer correctly to at least one question about the structure of the plan and 95% less likely to correctly answer all three questions. Interestingly, this gap disappeared when knowledge of the plan's reforms and goals were assessed without reference to their financial implications.

Our findings underscore a noteworthy challenge in democratic accountability. Despite the RRP's high-profile nature and extensive media coverage, there remains a considerable knowledge deficit among the public, particularly among women. This suggests that the means of disseminating policy information may need to be reconsidered, ensuring inclusivity, particularly along gender lines. In conclusion, this study not only contributes to our understanding of policy literacy but also highlights areas for further research, particularly around how to effectively close the gender gap in policy knowledge.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1: **Descriptive Statistics, Other Characteristics**

	Sept. 22	May 23	June 24 no treat	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel	June 24 panel	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2	June 24 no treat panel 2
Know the plan	0.62	0.78	0.76	0.63	0.78	0.76	0.64	0.78	0.76
	(0.48)	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.48)	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.48)	(0.41)	(0.43)
Know *Italia Domani*	0.19	0.26		0.19	0.26		0.16	0.26	
	(0.39)	(0.44)		(0.39)	(0.44)		(0.37)	(0.44)	
Know Superbonus		0.94			0.94			0.95	
		(0.23)			(0.23)			(0.21)	
Cohesion Policy		0.32			0.32			0.34	
		(0.47)			(0.47)			(0.47)	
Pro EU	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.19
	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.39)	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.36)	(0.39)
EU good		0.51	0.61		0.51	0.61		0.48	0.62
		(0.50)	(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.49)
Feeling European			0.48			0.50			0.49
			(0.50)			(0.50)			(0.50)
EU vote 2024			0.73			0.73			0.75
			(0.44)			(0.44)			(0.44)
Trust EU			0.06			0.06			0.05
			(0.23)			(0.24)			(0.23)
RRP objective			0.56			0.65			0.56
			(0.50)			(0.48)			(0.50)
Pay answers			0.52			0.53			0.52
			(0.50)			(0.50)			(0.50)
Donate openpolis			0.47			0.47			0.46
			(0.50)			(0.50)			(0.50)
News RRP payment			0.25			0.24			0.24
			(0.43)			(0.43)			(0.43)
News EU election 2024			0.41			0.39			0.41
			(0.49)			(0.49)			(0.49)
Observations	3,976	2,714	1,333	2,689	2,689	2,689	893	893	893

Notes: Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22"), Wave 2 (column "May 23"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP (column "June 24 no treat"). Then also by restricting the different samples of the three waves to only the respondents who participated in all three surveys (2,689 respondents). Specifically, we have the descriptives for Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22 panel"), Wave 2 (column "May 23 panel"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 also to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP, in addition to the already mentioned respondents common to all waves (column "June 24 no treat panel 2"). Moreover, we have also restricted the samples of Wave 1 and Wave 2 by keeping only the respondents common to the those of column "June 24 no treat panel 2" of Wave 3. Results are in the columns named, respectively, "Sept. 22 panel 2" and "May 23 panel 2".

Table 1B: **Descriptive Statistics, Other Characteristics, conditioned on "Know the plan"**

	Sept. 22	May 23 cond.	June 24 no treat cond.	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel cond.	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2 cond.	June 24 no treat panel 2 cond.
Know *Italia Domani*	0.19	0.29		0.22	0.29	0.18	0.30	
	(0.39)	(0.46)		(0.41)	(0.45)	(0.39)	(0.46)	
Know Superbonus		0.97			0.97		0.98	
		(0.17)			(0.17)		(0.15)	
Cohesion Policy		0.38			0.38		0.40	
		(0.49)			(0.49)		(0.49)	
Pro EU	0.22	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.18	0.26	0.17	0.21
	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.44)	(0.38)	(0.41)
EU good		0.57	0.66		0.57		0.54	0.68
		(0.50)	(0.47)		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.47)
Feeling European			0.53					0.53
			(0.50)					(0.50)
EU vote 2024			0.79					0.80
			(0.41)					(0.40)
Trust EU			0.07					0.06
			(0.25)					(0.25)
RRP objective			0.58					0.59
			(0.49)					(0.49)
Pay answers			0.56					0.55
			(0.50)					(0.50)
Donate openpolis			0.49					0.49
			(0.50)					(0.50)
News RRP payment			0.27					0.27
			(0.45)					(0.44)
News EU election 2024			0.45					0.45
			(0.50)					(0.50)
Observations	2,480	2,108	1,009	1,701	2,091	568	696	679

Notes: Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in all the different waves that have answered "yes" to the question on the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP ("Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?"), a question common to all three waves.

Table 2: **Descriptive statistics: RRP outcomes**

	Sept. 22	May 23	June 24 no treat	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel	June 24 panel	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2	June 24 no treat panel 2
Structure at least	0.72	0.67	0.80	0.71	0.67	0.87	0.73	0.67	0.81
	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.40)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.33)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.40)
Structure (0-3)	1.16	1.09	1.36	1.15	1.09	1.61	1.19	1.10	1.36
	(0.93)	(0.96)	(0.95)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.92)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.94)
Structure all	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.13
	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.34)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.38)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.34)
Measures half	0.78	0.44	0.86	0.79	0.44	0.89	0.79	0.47	0.85
	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.35)	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.31)	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.36)
Measures (0-X)	4.79	3.96	7.38	4.81	3.96	7.64	4.76	3.94	7.33
	(1.63)	(2.28)	(1.62)	(1.62)	(2.28)	(1.62)	(1.62)	(2.31)	(1.63)
Measures knowledge all	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
	(0.17)	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.18)	(0.08)	(0.00)
RRP objective			0.56			0.65			0.56
			(0.50)			(0.48)			(0.50)
Observations	2,480	2,714	1,333	1,701	2,689	2,689	568	893	893

Notes: Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22"), Wave 2 (column "May 23"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP (column "June 24 no treat"). Then also by restricting the different samples of the three waves to only the respondents who participated in all three surveys (2,689 respondents). Specifically, we have the descriptives for Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22 panel"), Wave 2 (column "May 23 panel"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 also to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP, in addition to the already mentioned respondents common to all waves (column "June 24 no treat panel 2"). Moreover, we have also restricted the samples of Wave 1 and Wave 2 by keeping only the respondents common to the those of column "June 24 no treat panel 2" of Wave 3. Results are in the columns named, respectively, "Sept. 22 panel 2" and "May 23 panel 2". Finally, remember that for those variables, in Wave 1, only those who positively answered to the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP were allowed to answer those questions. For the variable 'Measures (0-X)', the value of X is 8 in Wave 1, 9 in Wave 2, and 12 in Wave 3. For a detailed overview of the coefficients please refer to Table A10A, Table A10B1, and Table A10B2.

Figure 1A: **Socioeconomic Inequality in Policy Knowledge**



Notes: The three Panels report the probability that individuals respond "Yes" to the question asking whether she knows the RRP in Wave 1 (Wave 2 and Wave 3). In all the figures, the vertical bar reports the population average.

Table 3: **Predictors of Policy Knowledge**

Know	**RRP**			**Superbonus**	**Cohesion policy**
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 2
Female	-0.174***	-0.111***	-0.119***	-0.024***	-0.078***
	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.020)
Aged 30-50	-0.024	0.020	-0.022	0.057***	0.051**
	(0.023)	(0.019)	(-0.024)	(0.008)	(0.021)
Aged 51-65	0.035	0.111***	0.045*	0.075***	0.105***
	(0.033)	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.015)	(0.031)
Kids	0.007	-0.021	-0.047***	0.010	-0.010
	(0.010)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.010)	(0.031)
Married	0.008	-0.004	0.043**	0.046***	0.004
	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.018)	(0.010)	(0.022)
High School	0.118***	0.148***	0.106***	0.056***	-0.016
	(0.016)	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.012)	(0.031)
College	0.236***	0.248***	0.228***	0.074***	0.077**
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.016)	(0.033)
Employed	0.031*	0.034	0.027	-0.004	0.006
	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.020)
Private Sector	-0.021	-0.004	-0.016	0.019	-0.025
	(0.016)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.016)
Financial distress	-0.040	-0.038	-0.034	-0.017	-0.014
	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.011)	(0.020)
Very good health	0.044***	0.026	0.034**	0.003	-0.012
	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(0.019)
Associations	0.071***	0.049***	0.057***	0.017**	0.108***
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.023)
Newspapers	0.031	0.024	0.030**	-0.010	0.085***
	(0.022)	(0.018)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.020)
Other (social network)	-0.083***	-0.109***	-0.056**	-0.031**	-0.037*
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.024)	(0.014)	(0.019)
Btw 5,000 e 15,000	0.007	-0.038	-0.009	-0.026**	-0.003
	(0.025)	(0.028)	(-0.003)	(0.011)	(0.031)
Btw 15,000 e 50,000	0.026	-0.015	0.055	-0.020	-0.024
	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.036)	(0.011)	(0.023)
More than 50,000	0.049**	-0.047**	0.038	-0.040***	0.012
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.032)	(0.012)	(0.028)
Pro EU	0.066***	0.044**	0.018	-0.000	0.119***
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.008)	(0.019)
Pro Immigration	0.047*	0.084***	0.093***	0.016*	0.058*
	(0.027)	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.008)	(0.031)
N	3,976	2,714	3,986	2,714	2,714

Notes: The reference category for age is the age group 18-29, for the residence municipality size is municipality smaller than 5,000, and for the information tools is the use of TV. Moreover "TV", "Newspapers", and "Other (social network)" refer to a general source of information, while in Wave 3 the source of information used by respondents has been surveyed by the survey companies. All estimates are weighted by sampling weights. For brevity, only the most relevant coefficients for this analysis are shown. The ***, **, and * symbols represent statistical significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Figure 1B: **Socioeconomic Inequality in economics, politics, and EU knowledge (Wave 3)**



Notes: The three panels report the probability that individuals respond 'Yes' to the question asking whether they know that Switzerland is not part of the EU while Croatia is (Figure on the left), to a set of dummy variables related to the Italian political context (central figure), summarised by a continuous index, and, finally, to another set of dummy variables related to Italian institutional knowledge (Figure on the right), yet summarised by another continuous index. In the figures, the vertical bar reports the population average.

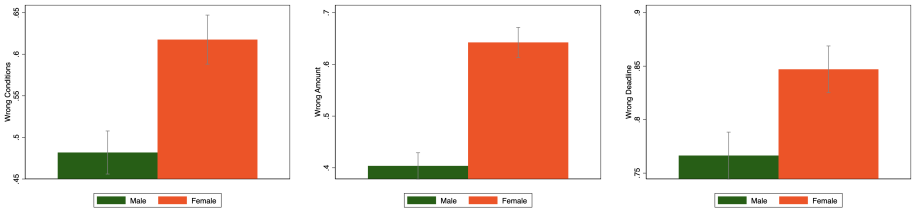
Table 4: **Comparison of Financial and NGEU Literacy Across Countries**

	Financial Literacy		NGEU Literacy	
Country	Coefficient	Mean	Coefficient	Mean
Italy	-0.10***	0.23	-0.15***	0.63
Germany	-0.15***	0.29	-0.13***	0.22
France	-0.18***	0.43	-0.06**	0.24
Portugal	-0.17***	0.19	-0.09***	0.32
Spain	-0.19***	0.34	-0.16***	0.49
Poland	-0.12**	0.44	-0.11***	0.34
Netherlands	-0.18***	0.35	-0.12***	0.23

Note: Financial literacy data are recovered by Eurobarometer 525 (May 2023), while knowledge of the Next Generation EU Funds is based on Eurobarometer 515 (December 2022).

Figure 2A: **Frequency of wrong answers by gender, Structure, Wave 1**

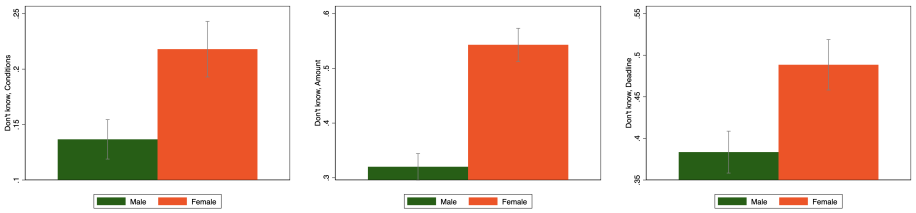
(a) Financial Conditions (b) Amount (c) Deadline



Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer in each question concerning the conditions of the plan. We are plotting only the wrong answers, for instance, on the deadline of the RRP. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 2B: **Frequency of "I do not know" answers by gender, Structure, Wave 1**

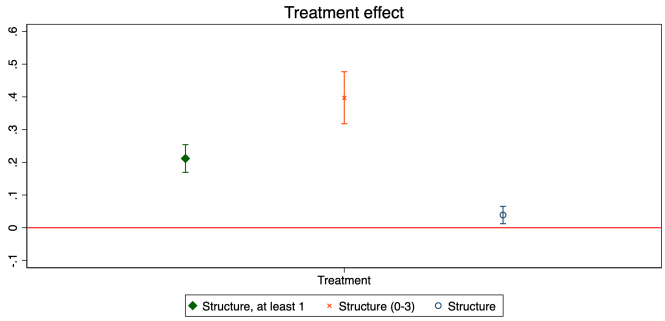
(a) Financial Conditions (b) Amount (c) Deadline



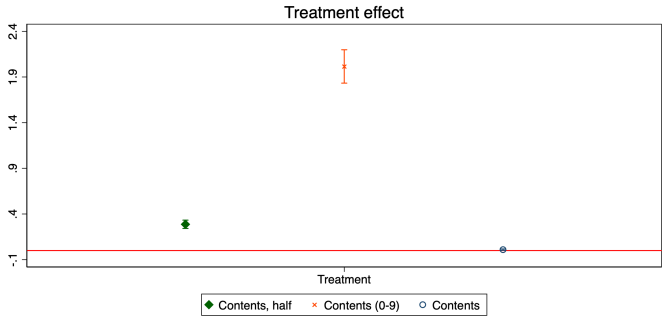
Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer in each question concerning the conditions of the plan. We are plotting only the answers which specifically included I do not know, for instance, the deadline of the RRP. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable..

Figure 3: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, average treatment effect (Wave 2)**

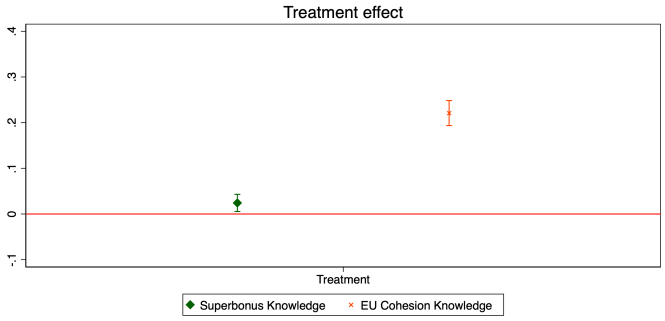
(a) Structure



(b) Measures



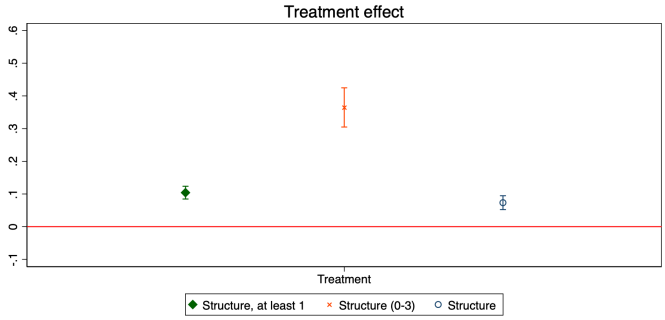
(c) Other policies



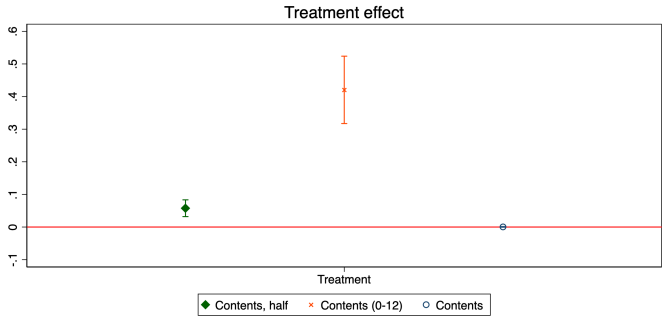
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 3B: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, average treatment effect (Wave 3)**

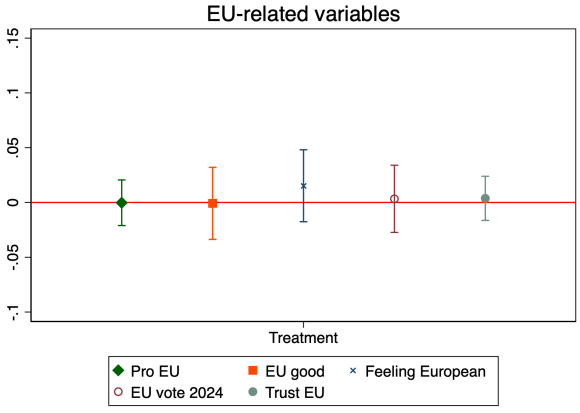
(a) Structure



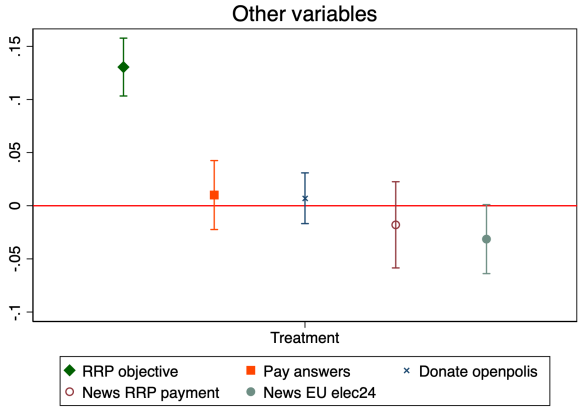
(b) Measures



(c) EU variables



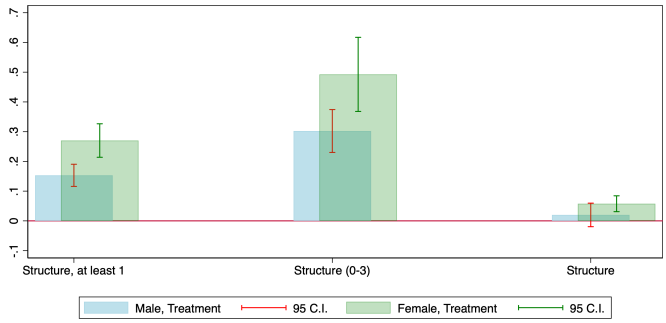
(d) Other policies



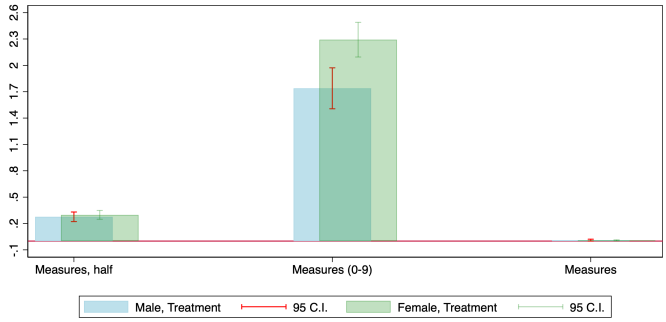
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 4: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, treatment effect by gender (Wave 2)**

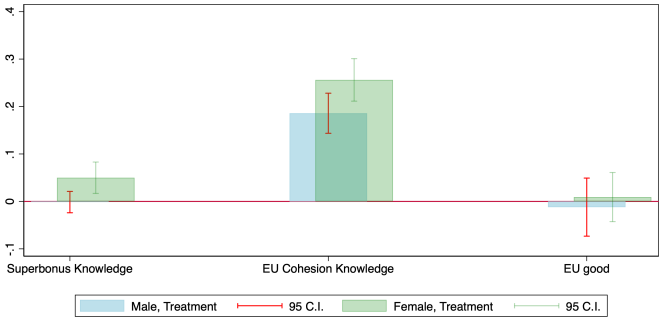
(a) Structure



(b) Measures



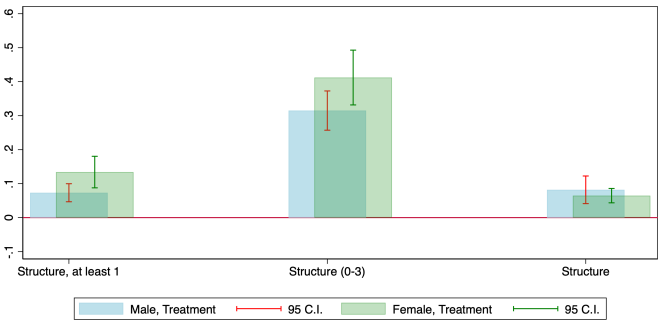
(c) EU variable and Other policies



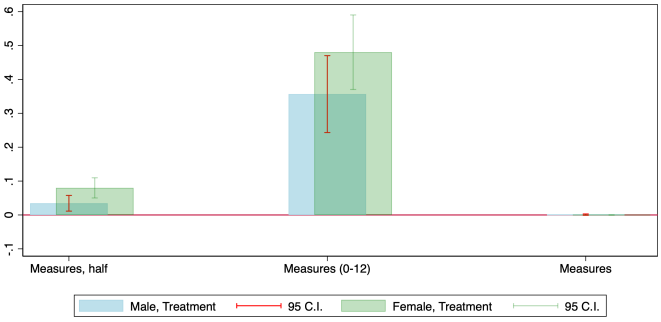
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 4B: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, treatment effect by gender (Wave 3)**

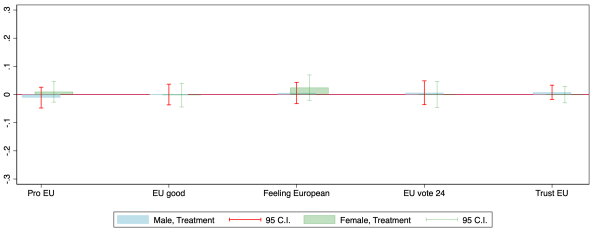
(a) Structure



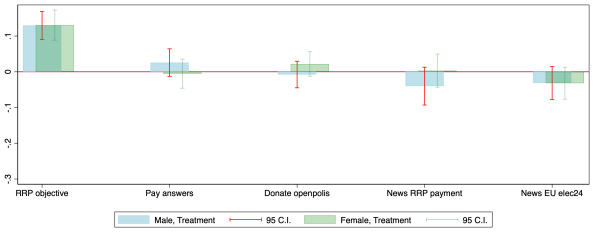
(b) Measures



(c) EU variables



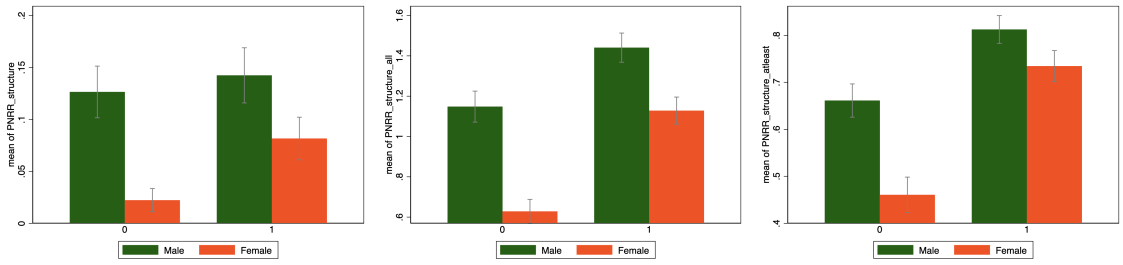
(d) Other policies



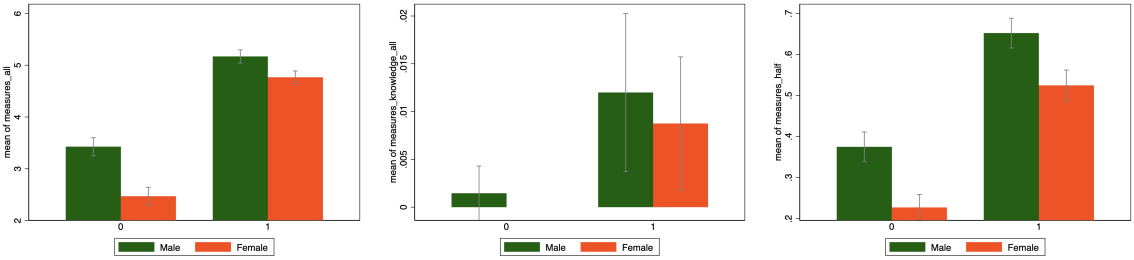
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 5: **Indexes: Gender Knowledge Gap by Treatment Status (Wave 2)**

(a) Structure 0-3 (b) Structure all (c) Structure at least



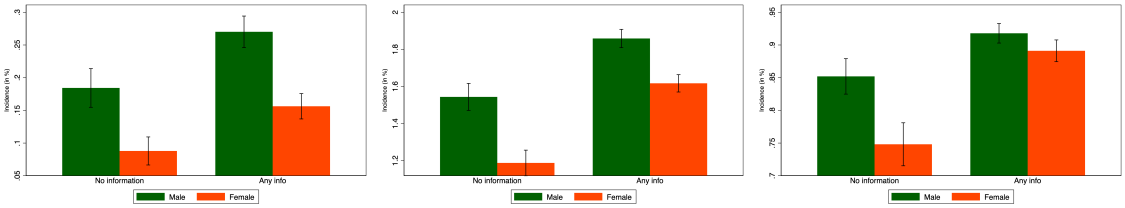
(d) Measures 0-9 (e) Measures all (f) Measures half



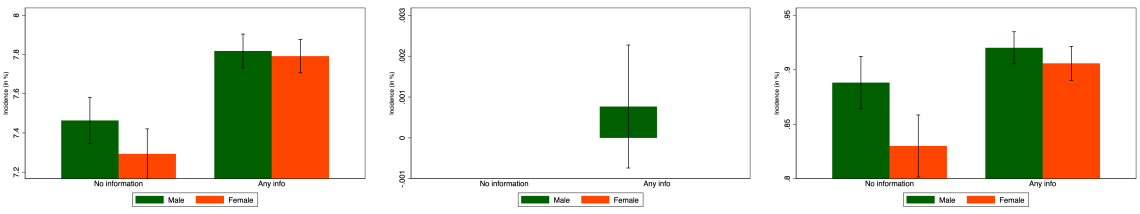
Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer in each index of the plan knowledge by treatment. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 5B: **Indexes: Gender Knowledge Gap by Treatment Status (Wave 3)**

(a) Structure 0-3 (b) Structure all (c) Structure at least



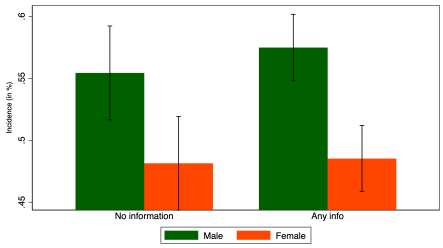
(d) Measures 0-12 (e) Measures all (f) Measures half



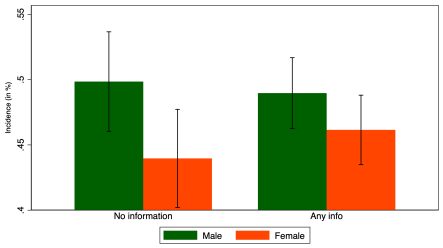
Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer in each index of the plan knowledge by treatment. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure 5C: **Other post-treatment variables, by treatment and gender (Wave 3)**

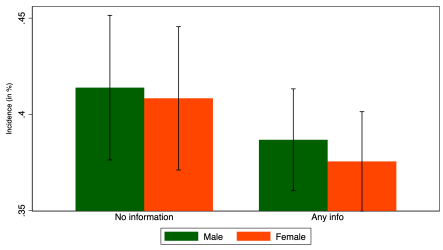
(a) Willingness to pay



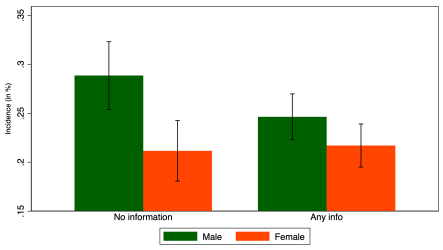
(b) Willingness to donate



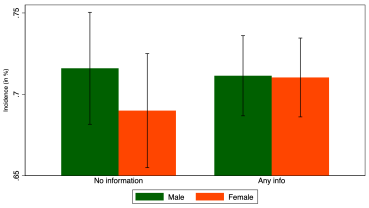
(c) More news: EU 2024 parties



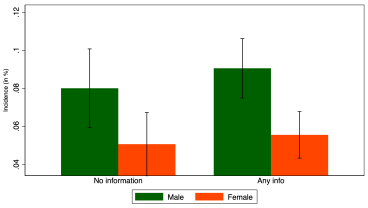
(d) More news: PNRR payment



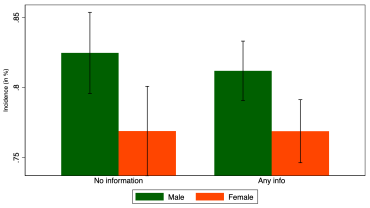
(e) Trust EU



(f) Feeling european



(g) Intention to vote EU 2024 elec.



Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for various post-treatment variables. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Appendix A

This Appendix provides additional descriptive tables and figures, which are also discussed in the paper.

Table A1: **RRP Funds Distribution by Country**

Country	**Initial RRP funds**	**Amended RRP funds**
France	39.4 bn	40.3 bn
Germany	25.6 bn	28.0 bn
Italy	191.5 bn	194.4 bn
Netherlands	Âă4.7 bn	5.4 bn
Poland	35.4 bn	59.8 bn
Portugal	16.6 bn	22.2 bn
Spain	69.5 bn	163.0 bn

Notes: Numbers refer to billions of euros. "Initial RRP funds" refer to the figures from the original countries' plans. These plans have since been modified and amended for all the countries involved, with the updated figures provided in the column "Amended RRP funds."

Table A2: **Descriptive Statistics, Socio-Economic Characteristics**

	Sept.22	May 23	June 24
Female	0.51	0.50	0.51
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Kids	0.53	0.53	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Married	0.44	0.44	0.44
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Age: more than 45	0.52	0.55	0.55
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
High School	0.44	0.45	0.44
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
College	0.36	0.36	0.40
	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.49)
Employed	0.69	0.70	0.69
	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.46)
Private sector	0.64	0.65	0.62
	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.49)
Very good health	0.39	0.34	0.36
	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Newspapers	0.25	0.30	0.28
	(0.44)	(0.46)	(0.45)
Other	0.31	0.30	0.32
	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.47)
Associations	0.49	0.51	0.49
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Pro EU	0.22	0.16	0.20
	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.40)
EU good		0.51	0.61
		(0.50)	(0.49)
Pro Immigration	0.09	0.08	0.08
	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.27)
Financial distress	0.22	0.19	0.19
	(0.41)	(0.39)	(0.39)
Btw 5,000 and 15,000	0.23	0.19	0.20
	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.40)
Btw 15,000 and 50,000	0.23	0.25	0.24
	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.43)
More than 50,000	0.43	0.45	0.45
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)
North East	0.20	0.19	0.20
	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.40)
Center	0.20	0.20	0.20
	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.40)
South&Islands	0.34	0.34	0.33
	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.47)
Knowledge of economics&politics:very good and good		0.49	
		(0.50)	
Knowledge of economics:very good and good			0.37
			(0.48)
Knowledge of politics:very good and good			0.49
			(0.50)
How important knowledge:very important and important		0.85	
		(0.36)	
Observations	3,976	2,714	3,986

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C1, where we listed the reference categories (i.e., age less than 45, less than high school, North West)

Table 3: **Descriptive statistics: RRP Outcomes, by treatment group**

	Wave 2		Wave 3	
	Control	Treated	Control	Treated
RRP amount	0.29	0.49	0.52	0.62
	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.48)
RRP conditions	0.39	0.49	0.49	0.40
	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
RRP deadline	0.22	0.31	0.36	0.71
	(0.41)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.45)
Structure at least	0.56	0.77	0.80	0.90
	(0.50)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.29)
Structure (0-3)	0.89	1.28	1.36	1.74
	(0.95)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(0.90)
Structure all	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.21
	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.34)	(0.41)
GP reform	0.18	0.33	0.51	0.77
	(0.38)	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.42)
Justice reform	0.18	0.28	0.33	0.34
	(0.38)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.48)
Teachers reform	0.15	0.29	0.71	0.73
	(0.36)	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Competition reform			0.72	0.75
			(0.45)	(0.43)
PA reform			0.29	0.27
			(0.45)	(0.45)
South help	0.44	0.62	0.85	0.80
	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.36)	(0.40)
University funding	0.42	0.58	0.50	0.66
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Gender measures	0.29	0.69	0.67	0.77
	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.42)
Youth measures	0.50	0.69	0.73	0.80
	(0.50)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.40)
Constitutional reform	0.50	0.82	0.81	0.85
	(0.50)	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.35)
Conditionalities fundings			0.84	0.85
			(0.37)	(0.36)
Stadium	0.29	0.65	0.41	0.21
	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.41)
Measures (0-12)	2.95	4.97	7.38	7.80
	(2.36)	(1.67)	(1.62)	(1.59)
Measures knowledge all	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.02)
Measures half	0.30	0.59	0.86	0.91
	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.35)	(0.28)
Aim of the plan			0.56	0.70
			(0.50)	(0.46)
EU good	0.52	0.51	0.61	0.61
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Observations	1,361	1,353	1,333	2,653

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C2. Wave 2 data include control and treated groups. Wave 3 data include control and treated groups.

Table 4: **Sample representativeness by demographics**

	ISTAT	Sept. 22	May 23	June 24
Population distribution				
Piedmont	7.2	6.96	7.30	7.43
Valle d'Aosta	0.2	0.20	0.22	0.18
Lombardy	16.8	15.56	16.58	16.78
Trentino Alto Adige	1.8	0.99	1.11	1.23
Veneto	8.2	8.42	8.66	9.91
Friuli Venezia Giulia	2.0	1.67	1.92	2.03
Liguria	2.6	2.58	2.51	2.89
Emilia Romagna	7.5	6.34	7.74	6.95
Tuscany	6.2	5.27	5.78	6.40
Umbria	1.5	1.09	1.29	1.20
Marche	2.5	2.53	2.65	2.81
Lazio	9.7	9.54	10.32	9.33
Abruzzo	2.2	1.96	1.92	1.96
Molise	0.5	0.55	0.33	0.43
Campania	9.5	11.26	9.47	8.81
Puglia	6.6	8.40	7.04	7.18
Basilicata	0.9	0.99	0.77	0.80
Calabria	3.1	3.43	2.95	2.46
Sicily	8.2	9.47	8.84	7.83
Sardinia	2.7	2.78	2.62	3.41
Gender				
Female	51.18	50.50	50.07	50.70
Age groups				
Younger than 29	19.00	17.32	14.44	16.48
Age 30-50	44.00	46.10	46.39	44.10
Older than 50	37.00	36.58	39.17	39.41
Obs.		4,024	2,714	3,986

Notes: ISTAT=Italian national institute of statistics. Demographics refer to population as registered at December 2022.

Table 5: **Sample Representativeness by Other Elements: ITANES (Gender distinctions)**

	ITANES 22 (%)			Sept. 22 (%)			May 23 (%)			June 24 (%)		
	Female	Male	Overall	Female	Male	Overall	Female	Male	Overall	Female	Male	Overall
Italy belongs to EU: good thing	0.34	0.27	0.30	.	.	.	0.46	0.56	0.51	0.57	0.66	0.61
Better situation Italian economy	0.09	0.18	0.13	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.11	0.16	0.14
More immigrants: much more and more	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
TV news	0.42	0.34	0.38	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.40
Newspapers	0.32	0.43	0.38	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.30	0.22	0.34	0.28
Social Network	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.17
College or above	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.40
High school	0.58	0.65	0.62	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.44
I live alone	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.29	0.26
Unemployed	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07
Cassintegrato	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retired	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05
Housewife	0.17	0.01	0.08	0.19	0.01	0.10	0.19	0.01	0.10	0.18	0.01	0.09
Employed	0.49	0.62	0.56	0.59	0.79	0.69	0.61	0.79	0.70	0.61	0.77	0.69
Autonomo	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11
Dipendente	0.40	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.65	0.57	0.52	0.66	0.59	0.51	0.65	0.58
Observations	3,010	3,240	6,250	2,008	1,968	3,976	1,359	1,355	2,714	2,021	1,965	3,986

Notes: Table includes representativeness by wave, with gender distinctions (Female, Male, Overall). Missing values indicated by dots. ITANES 22 refers to the ITANES pre-national 2022 elections survey run on 6,250 respondents. Values are percentages. For a detailed overview of how variables have been defined see Table C2.

Table A6A: **Balance Tests: Waves 2 and 3**

	Wave 2	Wave 3			
	Diff T - C	Diff T - C	Diff Eco - C	Diff Equa - C	Diff Eco-Equa
Female	0.51	0.74	0.91	0.66	0.75
Age	0.55	0.21	0.60	0.08	0.19
Kids	0.96	0.68	0.15	0.07	0.06
Married	0.98	0.08	0.94	0.09	0.36
High school	0.10	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.95
College or above	0.87	0.73	0.86	0.61	0.69
Very good health	0.61	0.88	0.84	0.97	0.89
Personal Income	0.61	0.86	0.05*	0.07	0.03*
Employed	0.72	0.36	0.05*	0.30	0.08
Private	0.40	0.47	0.87	0.58	0.82
Financial distress	0.04*	0.85	0.76	0.63	0.65
Associations	0.79	0.94	0.58	0.53	0.49
Tv and newspaper	0.34	0.27	0.95	0.24	0.48
Knowledge of economics and politics: very good, good	0.38				
Importance of know eco and politics: very good, good	0.88				
Knowledge of economics: very good, good		0.15	0.46	0.49	0.98
Knowledge of politics: very good, good		0.46	0.51	0.92	0.75
Know PM		0.68	0.85	0.82	0.99
Know healthcare system		0.89	0.81	0.92	0.84
Know kinder. system		0.06	0.40	0.01**	0.04*
Know Law&order		0.88	0.15	0.12	0.08
Know Environment. policies		0.43	0.76	0.63	0.92
Know Meloni		0.04*	0.42	0.28	0.88
Know President Senate		0.10	0.22	0.01**	0.02*
Know Labor Ministry		0.85	0.74	0.60	0.63
Know Interior Ministry		0.03*	0.71	0.01*	0.09
Know Regional Admin.		0.27	0.87	0.22	0.42
Politics (0-5)		0.04*	0.71	0.02*	0.11
Politics all		0.20	0.79	0.30	0.66
Politics at least		0.02*	0.97	0.02*	0.20
Institutions (0-5)		0.24	0.57	0.08	0.19
Institutions all		0.67	0.18	0.07	0.07
Institutions at least		0.26	0.83	0.19	0.38
Observations	2,714	3,986	3,986	3,986	2,653

Notes: Observations may vary across waves.

Table A6B: **Balance Tests: Waves 2 and 3, detailed**

	Wave 2			Wave 3										
Variable	Control	Treatment	Diff (T - C)	Control	Treatment	Diff (T - C)	Control	Treated Eco	Diff (Eco - C)	Control	Treated Equa	Diff (Equa - C)	Treated Eco	Treated Equa	Diff (Eco - Equa)
Female	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.74	0.51	0.51	0.91	0.50	0.51	0.66	0.51	0.51	0.75
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Age	45.17	45.46	0.55	45.59	45.06	0.21	45.16	45.39	0.60	45.49	44.73	0.08	45.39	44.73	0.19
	(12.44)	(12.27)		(12.55)	(12.88)		(12.73)	(12.86)		(12.70)	(12.90)		(12.86)	(12.90)	
Kids	0.53	0.53	0.96	0.52	0.51	0.68	0.51	0.53	0.15	0.53	0.50	0.07	0.53	0.50	0.06
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Married	0.44	0.44	0.98	0.46	0.43	0.08	0.44	0.44	0.94	0.45	0.42	0.09	0.44	0.42	0.36
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.49)	
High school	0.43	0.46	0.10	0.44	0.44	0.88	0.44	0.44	0.90	0.44	0.44	0.98	0.44	0.44	0.95
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
College or above	0.36	0.36	0.87	0.40	0.40	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.86	0.40	0.40	0.61	0.40	0.40	0.69
	(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)	
Very good health	0.05	0.05	0.61	0.36	0.36	0.88	0.36	0.36	0.84	0.36	0.36	0.97	0.36	0.36	0.89
	(0.22)	(0.21)		(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)	
Personal Income	1.96	1.94	0.61	2.05	2.05	0.86	2.03	2.09	0.05*	2.07	2.02	0.07	2.09	2.02	0.03*
	(0.78)	(0.76)		(0.80)	(0.82)		(0.80)	(0.83)		(0.81)	(0.81)		(0.83)	(0.81)	
Employed	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.68	0.69	0.36	0.68	0.71	0.05*	0.69	0.68	0.30	0.71	0.68	0.08
	(0.46)	(0.46)		(0.47)	(0.46)		(0.47)	(0.45)		(0.46)	(0.47)		(0.45)	(0.47)	
Private	0.66	0.65	0.40	0.61	0.62	0.47	0.62	0.62	0.87	0.62	0.63	0.58	0.62	0.63	0.82
	(0.47)	(0.48)		(0.49)	(0.48)		(0.49)	(0.48)		(0.49)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)	
Financial distress	0.17	0.20	0.04*	0.18	0.19	0.85	0.19	0.18	0.76	0.18	0.19	0.63	0.18	0.19	0.65
	(0.38)	(0.40)		(0.39)	(0.39)		(0.39)	(0.39)		(0.39)	(0.39)		(0.39)	(0.39)	
Associations	0.50	0.51	0.79	0.48	0.49	0.94	0.49	0.48	0.58	0.48	0.49	0.53	0.48	0.49	0.49
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Tv and newspaper	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.41	0.39	0.27	0.40	0.40	0.95	0.41	0.39	0.24	0.40	0.39	0.48
	(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)	
Knowledge of economics and politics: very good, good	0.50	0.49	0.38												
	(0.50)	(0.50)													
Importance of know eco and politics: very good, good	0.85	0.85	0.88												
	(0.36)	(0.35)													
Knowledge of economics: very good, good				0.35	0.38	0.15	0.36	0.38	0.46	0.36	0.37	0.49	0.38	0.37	0.98
				(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)		(0.48)	(0.48)	
Knowledge of politics: very good, good				0.48	0.49	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.92	0.49	0.49	0.75
				(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Know PM				0.50	0.49	0.68	0.50	0.49	0.85	0.50	0.49	0.82	0.49	0.49	0.99
				(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Know healthcare system				0.60	0.60	0.89	0.60	0.60	0.81	0.60	0.60	0.92	0.60	0.60	0.84
				(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)	
Know kinder. system				0.70	0.67	0.06	0.68	0.69	0.40	0.70	0.65	0.01**	0.69	0.65	0.04*
				(0.46)	(0.47)		(0.47)	(0.46)		(0.46)	(0.48)		(0.46)	(0.48)	
Know Law&order				0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.15	0.88	0.87	0.12	0.89	0.87	0.08
				(0.33)	(0.33)		(0.33)	(0.31)		(0.32)	(0.34)		(0.31)	(0.34)	
Know Environment. policies				0.59	0.57	0.43	0.58	0.57	0.76	0.58	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.57	0.92
				(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.50)		(0.49)	(0.50)	
Know Meloni				0.98	0.96	0.04*	0.97	0.96	0.42	0.97	0.96	0.28	0.96	0.96	0.88
				(0.16)	(0.19)		(0.17)	(0.19)		(0.17)	(0.19)		(0.19)	(0.19)	
Know President Senate				0.79	0.77	0.10	0.77	0.79	0.22	0.79	0.75	0.01**	0.79	0.75	0.02*
				(0.41)	(0.42)		(0.42)	(0.41)		(0.41)	(0.43)		(0.41)	(0.43)	
Know Labor Ministry				0.43	0.43	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.74	0.43	0.44	0.60	0.44	0.43	0.63
				(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Know Interior Ministry				0.64	0.61	0.03*	0.62	0.62	0.71	0.63	0.59	0.01*	0.62	0.59	0.09
				(0.48)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)		(0.48)	(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.49)	
Know Regional Admin.				0.83	0.81	0.27	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.82	0.81	0.22	0.82	0.81	0.42
				(0.38)	(0.39)		(0.39)	(0.38)		(0.38)	(0.39)		(0.38)	(0.39)	
Politics (0-5)				3.67	3.59	0.04*	3.61	3.62	0.71	3.65	3.55	0.02*	3.62	3.55	0.11
				(1.16)	(1.18)		(1.18)	(1.15)		(1.16)	(1.20)		(1.15)	(1.20)	
Politics all				0.27	0.25	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.79	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.66
				(0.45)	(0.44)		(0.44)	(0.44)		(0.44)	(0.43)		(0.44)	(0.43)	
Politics at least				0.84	0.81	0.02*	0.82	0.82	0.97	0.83	0.80	0.02*	0.82	0.80	0.20
				(0.37)	(0.40)		(0.39)	(0.39)		(0.38)	(0.40)		(0.39)	(0.40)	
Institutions (0-5)				3.27	3.22	0.24	3.22	3.25	0.57	3.26	3.18	0.08	3.25	3.18	0.19
				(1.23)	(1.27)		(1.25)	(1.27)		(1.25)	(1.27)		(1.27)	(1.27)	
Institutions all				0.18	0.18	0.67	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.07	0.19	0.16	0.07
				(0.39)	(0.38)		(0.38)	(0.39)		(0.39)	(0.37)		(0.39)	(0.37)	
Institutions at least				0.73	0.71	0.26	0.72	0.72	0.83	0.72	0.70	0.19	0.72	0.70	0.38
				(0.44)	(0.45)		(0.45)	(0.45)		(0.45)	(0.46)		(0.45)	(0.46)	
Observations	1,361	1,353	2,714	1,333	2,653	3,986	2,667	1,319	3,986	2,652	1,334	3,986	1,319	1,334	2,653

Notes: Balance tests across Wave 2 and Wave 3. For Wave 3, the categories include overall treatment (Treatment), economic-specific treatment (Treated Eco), and equality-specific treatment (Treated Equa). Differences are reported separately for each treatment group and control group within Wave 3.

Table 6C: **Descriptive statistics: Politics and Institutions (Wave 3), by gender**

	All	All exit	Females	Females exit	Males	Males exit
Institutions (0-5)	3.23		3.00		3.48	
	(1.26)		(1.23)		(1.24)	
Institutions all	0.18		0.12		0.24	
	(0.38)		(0.32)		(0.43)	
Institutions at least	0.72		0.65		0.78	
	(0.45)		(0.48)		(0.41)	
Politics (0-5)	3.61		3.38		3.85	
	(1.17)		(1.22)		(1.07)	
Politics all	0.26		0.20		0.32	
	(0.44)		(0.40)		(0.47)	
Politics at least	0.82		0.76		0.88	
	(0.39)		(0.43)		(0.33)	
Observations/Tot exits	3,986	1,379	2,021	692	1,965	687

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C4. Here, we present descriptive statistics by restricting the sample to Wave 3 (total of 3,986 observations). Specifically, we have the results for the whole sample (column "All"), and we also distinguished between females (column "Females") and males (column "Males"). Afterwards, we have also considered the fact that respondent were allowed to exit the page while answering to those questions and so we have printed the results for the political and institutional variables for those respondents who did that (column "exit").

Table 6B: **Descriptive statistics: RRP outcomes, conditioned on "Know the plan"**

	Sept. 22	May 23 cond.	June 24 no treat cond.	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel cond.	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2 cond.	June 24 no treat panel 2 cond.
Structure at least	0.72	0.73	0.84	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.85
	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.37)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.36)
Structure (0-3)	1.16	1.22	1.49	1.15	1.22	1.19	1.23	1.49
	(0.93)	(0.97)	(0.94)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.93)
Structure all	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.16
	(0.28)	(0.32)	(0.37)	(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.31)	(0.36)
Measures half	0.78	0.51	0.90	0.79	0.51	0.79	0.52	0.90
	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.30)	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.30)
Measures (0-X)	4.79	4.30	7.55	4.81	4.30	4.76	4.23	7.52
	(1.63)	(2.18)	(1.54)	(1.62)	(2.18)	(1.62)	(2.23)	(1.54)
Measures knowledge all	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
	(0.17)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.18)	(0.08)	(0.18)	(0.09)	(0.00)
Aim of the plan			0.58					0.59
			(0.49)					(0.49)
Observations	2,480	2,108	1,009	1,701	2,091	568	696	679

Notes: Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in all the different waves that have answered "yes" to the question on the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP ("Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?"), a question common to all three waves. For the variable 'Measures (0-X)', the value of X is 8 in Wave 1, 9 in Wave 2, and 12 in Wave 3. Fore more details please refer to Table A10C1 and Table A10C1.

Table A7: **Descriptives Extra: Conditioning and Equalizing the Available Answers**

	Sept.22	May 23 cond.	May 23 cond. all	June 24 cond .& no info
Amount	0.50	0.34	0.44	
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.50)	
Conditions	0.46	0.45	0.49	
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	
Deadline	0.20	0.25	0.29	
	(0.40)	(0.43)	(0.45)	
GP reform	0.39	0.36	0.28	0.52
	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.45)	(0.50)
Justice reform	0.41	0.32	0.26	0.33
	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.44)	(0.47)
Teachers reform	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.76
	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.43)	(0.43)
Competition reform				0.73
				(0.45)
PA reform				0.26
				(0.44)
South help	0.71	0.70	0.60	0.88
	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.32)
University funding	0.69	0.67	0.58	0.51
	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Gender measures	0.64	0.68	0.49	0.66
	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Youth measures	0.84	0.77	0.68	0.79
	(0.36)	(0.42)	(0.47)	(0.41)
Constitutional reform	0.78	0.84	0.70	0.84
	(0.42)	(0.37)	(0.46)	(0.37)
Conditionalities funding				0.88
				(0.32)
Stadiums		0.60	0.46	0.41
		(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Observations	2,480	1,004	2,108	1,009

Notes: Here we reproduce description statistics based on the options available to the respondents in wave 1. I do not know, was one of the option available for questions on the amount, conditions, and deadline of the plan. Yet such option was not available for questions on measures. These stats are based on the option of wave 1 and they are conditioned in wave 2 to answering yes to the question on the self assessed knowledge of the RRP. On the other hand, in wave 3 there was no option available for both the questions on the amount, conditions, and deadline of the plan, and those related to the specific measures, therefore coefficients are conditioned on answering yes to the question on the self assessed knowledge of the RRP.

Table A8: **Internal validity: Correlations for Wave 2 and Wave 3, knowledge variables**

(a) Wave 2

	I know the RRP	Structure (0-3)	Measures (0-9)	Know Cohesion Fund	Know Superbonus	Knowledge of Superbonus	Knowledge of Cohesion fund	Importance knowledge Economy&Politics	Good knowledge Economy&Politics
Know RRP	1.00								
Structure	0.25	1.00							
Measures	0.28	0.43	1.00						
Know Cohesion Policy	0.25	0.24	0.26	1.00					
Know Superbonus	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.11	1.00				
Knowledge Superbonus	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.41	1.00			
Knowledge Cohesion Policy	0.10	0.24	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.08	1.00		
Importance Knowledge Economy&Politics	0.27	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.10	1.00	
Good knowledge Economy&Politics	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.07	0.00	0.12	0.33	1.00

(b) Wave 3

	I know the RRP	Structure (0-3)	Measures (0-12)	Knowledge of Cohesion fund	Good knowledge Economy	Good knowledge Politics	Know if Swiss&Croatia belong to EU
Know RRP	1.00						
Structure	0.25	1.00					
Measures	0.16	0.19	1.00				
Knowledge Cohesion Policy	0.09	0.07	0.08	1.00			
Good knowledge Economy	0.18	0.15	0.04	0.01	1.00		
Good knowledge Politics	0.27	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.47	1.00	
Know if Swiss&Croatia belong to EU	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.14	1.00

(c) Wave 3, Institutions and Politics

Know...	..PM	..Healthcare system	..Kinder. system	..Law&order	..Environment.	..Meloni	..Labor Ministry	..Interior Ministry	..Regional Admin.	..Pres. Senate
..PM	1.00									
..Healthcare system	0.20	1.00								
..Kinder. system	0.14	0.31	1.00							
..Law&order	0.05	0.11	0.08	1.00						
..Environment. policies	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.08	1.00					
..Meloni	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.10	1.00				
..Labor Ministry	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.06	1.00			
..Interior Ministry	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.16	1.00		
..Regional Admin.	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.21	1.00	
..Pres. Senate	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.19	1.00

Notes: For an explanation of the variables and indexes, see Table C3, Table C4, Table C5, and Table C6. Wave 2 counts for 2,714 total observations while Wave 3 counts for 3,986.

Table A8B: **Internal validity: Correlations for Wave 3, institutions, politics, and eco&pol**

(a) Economics&Politics vs indexes knowledge RRP

	Info EP	Talk EP	Good E	Good P	Very Good E	Very Good P	Struct. at least	Struct. (0-3)	Struct. all	Measures (0-12)	Measures half	Measures all
Economics (E) and Politics (P)												
Info EP	1.00											
Talk EP	0.21	1.00										
Good know E	0.26	0.14	1.00									
Good know P	0.43	0.26	0.47	1.00								
Very good know E	0.12	0.13	0.27	0.18	1.00							
Very good know P	0.19	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.31	1.00						
RRP knowledge												
Structure at least	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.07	1.00					
Structure (0-3)	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.67	1.00				
Structure all	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.19	0.71	1.00			
Measures (0-12)	0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.19	0.13	1.00		
Measures half	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.65	1.00	
Measures all	-0.02	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	1.00

(b) Economics&Politics vs indexes knowledge Politics&Institutions

	Info EP	Talk EP	Good E	Good P	Very Good E	Very Good P	Politics (0-5)	Politics all	Politics at least	Instit. (0-5)	Instit. all	Instit. at least
Economics (E) and Politics (P)												
Info EP	1.00											
Talk EP	0.21	1.00										
Good know E	0.26	0.14	1.00									
Good know P	0.43	0.26	0.47	1.00								
Very good know E	0.12	0.13	0.27	0.18	1.00							
Very good know P	0.19	0.30	0.25	0.29	0.31	1.00						
Politics&Institutions knowledge												
Politics (0-5)	0.27	0.13	0.16	0.28	0.07	0.11	1.00					
Politics all	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.70	1.00				
Politics at least	0.22	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.78	0.28	1.00			
Institutions (0-5)	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.04	0.09	0.33	0.22	0.27	1.00		
Institutions all	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.66	1.00	
Institutions at least	0.14	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.26	0.16	0.24	0.81	0.29	1.00

(c) Indexes knowledge RRP vs indexes knowledge Politics&Institutions

	Struct. at least	Struct. (0-3)	Struct. all	Measures (0-12)	Measures half	Measures all	Politics (0-5)	Politics all	Politics at least	Instit. (0-5)	Instit. all	Instit. at least
RRP knowledge												
Structure at least	1.00											
Structure (0-3)	0.67	1.00										
Structure all	0.19	0.71	1.00									
Measures (0-12)	0.16	0.19	0.13	1.00								
Measures half	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	1.00							
Measures all	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.65	0.01	1.00						
Politics&Institutions knowledge												
Politics (0-5)	0.18	0.28	0.21	0.14	0.01	0.13	1.00					
Politics all	0.11	0.20	0.18	0.09	-0.01	0.08	0.70	1.00				
Politics at least	0.14	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.78	0.28	1.00			
Institutions (0-5)	0.16	0.24	0.20	0.14	-0.00	0.13	0.33	0.22	0.27	1.00		
Institutions all	0.09	0.18	0.17	0.09	-0.01	0.08	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.66	1.00	
Institutions at least	0.13	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.26	0.16	0.24	0.81	0.29	1.00

Notes: For an explanation of the variables and indexes, see Table C3, Table C4, and Table C5. Wave 3 counts for 3,986 total observations.

Table A9: **Descriptive statistics: Politics and Institutions (Wave 3), by gender and treatment status**

	All exit T	All exit C	Females exit T	Females exit C	Males exit T	Males exit C
RRP amount	0.71	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.77	0.60
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.43)	(0.49)
RRP conditions	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.41	0.53	0.72
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.45)
RRP deadline	0.83	0.66	0.87	0.57	0.81	0.73
	(0.38)	(0.48)	(0.34)	(0.50)	(0.40)	(0.45)
GP reform	0.80	0.60	0.85	0.57	0.76	0.62
	(0.40)	(0.49)	(0.36)	(0.50)	(0.43)	(0.49)
Justice reform	0.42	0.38	0.48	0.32	0.38	0.43
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Teachers reform	0.74	0.80	0.74	0.79	0.74	0.81
	(0.44)	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.44)	(0.40)
Competition reform	0.77	0.72	0.77	0.64	0.78	0.78
	(0.42)	(0.45)	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.42)
PA reform	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.36	0.28	0.14
	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.35)
South help	0.74	0.91	0.70	0.96	0.78	0.86
	(0.44)	(0.29)	(0.46)	(0.19)	(0.42)	(0.35)
University funding	0.70	0.60	0.73	0.54	0.68	0.65
	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.51)	(0.47)	(0.48)
Gender measures	0.80	0.71	0.82	0.64	0.79	0.76
	(0.40)	(0.46)	(0.39)	(0.49)	(0.41)	(0.43)
Youth measures	0.90	0.74	0.92	0.61	0.89	0.84
	(0.30)	(0.44)	(0.28)	(0.50)	(0.32)	(0.37)
Constitutional reform	0.90	0.82	0.90	0.79	0.90	0.84
	(0.30)	(0.39)	(0.30)	(0.42)	(0.30)	(0.37)
Conditionalities fundings	0.90	0.80	0.92	0.71	0.89	0.86
	(0.30)	(0.40)	(0.28)	(0.46)	(0.32)	(0.35)
Stadium fundings	0.21	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.21	0.30
	(0.41)	(0.46)	(0.41)	(0.46)	(0.41)	(0.46)
Structure at least	0.90	0.80	0.89	0.75	0.92	0.85
	(0.29)	(0.40)	(0.31)	(0.43)	(0.27)	(0.36)
Structure (0-3)	1.74	1.36	1.62	1.19	1.86	1.54
	(0.90)	(0.95)	(0.88)	(0.91)	(0.91)	(0.96)
Structure all	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.27	0.18
	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.44)	(0.39)
Measures (0-12)	7.80	7.38	7.79	7.29	7.82	7.46
	(1.59)	(1.62)	(1.60)	(1.68)	(1.59)	(1.55)
Measures knowledge all	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)
Measures half	0.91	0.86	0.91	0.83	0.92	0.89
	(0.28)	(0.35)	(0.29)	(0.38)	(0.27)	(0.32)
All exits	572	319	266	154	306	165

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we present descriptive statistics by restricting the sample to Wave 3 (total of 3,986 observations). Specifically, we have considered the fact that respondent were allowed to exit the page while answering to those questions and so we have printed the results for the answers related to the RRP structure and measure, for those respondents who did that (column "All exit"), yet distinguishing between females (column "Females exit") and males (column "Males exit"). Moreover, the "T" and "C" specifications reflect the fact that we are considering the sample of the Wave 3 that has received at least some information during the treatment "Treated", in contrast to those respondents who did not receive any info "Control", yet distinguishing between males and females.

Table A10A: **Descriptive statistics: Outcomes of interest**

	Sept. 22	May 23	June 24 no treat
RRP amount	0.50	0.39	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)
RRP conditions	0.46	0.44	0.49
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP deadline	0.20	0.26	0.36
	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.48)
GP reform	0.39	0.26	0.51
	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.50)
Justice reform	0.41	0.23	0.33
	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.47)
Teachers reform	0.32	0.22	0.71
	(0.47)	(0.42)	(0.45)
Competition reform			0.72
			(0.45)
PA reform			0.29
			(0.45)
South help	0.71	0.53	0.85
	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.36)
University funding	0.69	0.50	0.50
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Gender measures	0.64	0.49	0.67
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Youth measures	0.84	0.59	0.73
	(0.36)	(0.49)	(0.44)
Constitutional reform	0.78	0.66	0.81
	(0.42)	(0.47)	(0.39)
Conditionalities fundings			0.84
			(0.37)
Stadium fundings		0.47	0.41
		(0.50)	(0.49)
Observations	3,976	2,714	1,333

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22"), Wave 2 (column "May 23"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP (column "June 24 no treat"), with only the result of variable "Know the plan" being for the whole Wave 3 (3,986 observations).

Table A10B1: **Descriptive statistics: Outcomes of interest**

	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2	June 24 no treat panel 2
RRP amount	0.49	0.39	0.51	0.40	0.52
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)
RRP conditions	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.49
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP deadline	0.20	0.26	0.19	0.25	0.36
	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.40)	(0.43)	(0.48)
GP reform	0.38	0.26	0.38	0.26	0.50
	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.48)	(0.44)	(0.50)
Justice reform	0.41	0.23	0.39	0.23	0.32
	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.47)
Teachers reform	0.31	0.22	0.29	0.23	0.71
	(0.46)	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.42)	(0.45)
Competition reform					0.72
					(0.45)
PA reform					0.28
					(0.45)
South help	0.72	0.53	0.71	0.53	0.84
	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.37)
University funding	0.69	0.50	0.70	0.51	0.49
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Gender measures	0.65	0.49	0.65	0.49	0.67
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Youth measures	0.84	0.59	0.85	0.60	0.72
	(0.36)	(0.49)	(0.36)	(0.49)	(0.45)
Constitutional reform	0.79	0.66	0.80	0.65	0.81
	(0.41)	(0.47)	(0.40)	(0.48)	(0.40)
Conditionalities fundings					0.86
					(0.35)
Stadium fundings		0.47		0.44	0.42
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.49)
Observations	2,689	2,689	893	893	893

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we present descriptive statistics by restricting the different samples of the three waves to only the respondents who participated in all three surveys (2,689 respondents). Specifically, we have the descriptives for Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22 panel"), Wave 2 (column "May 23 panel"), while restricting the sample of Wave 3 also to those respondents who were not given any type of information regarding the RRP, in addition to the already mentioned respondents common to all waves (column "June 24 no treat panel 2"). Moreover, we have also restricted the samples of Wave 1 and Wave 2 by keeping only the respondents common to the those of column "June 24 no treat panel 2" of Wave 3. Results are in the columns named, respectively, "Sept. 22 panel 2" and "May 23 panel 2".

Table A10B2: **Descriptive statistics: Outcomes of interest**

	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel	June 24 panel
RRP amount	0.49	0.39	0.59
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.49)
RRP conditions	0.46	0.44	0.42
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
RRP deadline	0.20	0.26	0.59
	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.49)
GP reform	0.38	0.26	0.68
	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.47)
Justice reform	0.41	0.23	0.34
	(0.49)	(0.42)	(0.48)
Teachers reform	0.31	0.22	0.72
	(0.46)	(0.42)	(0.45)
Competition reform			0.74
			(0.44)
PA reform			0.28
			(0.45)
South help	0.72	0.53	0.81
	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.39)
University funding	0.69	0.50	0.60
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Gender measures	0.65	0.49	0.74
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.44)
Youth measures	0.84	0.59	0.78
	(0.36)	(0.49)	(0.41)
Constitutional reform	0.79	0.66	0.85
	(0.41)	(0.47)	(0.36)
Conditionalities fundings			0.84
			(0.37)
Stadium fundings		0.47	0.27
		(0.50)	(0.45)
Observations	2,689	2,689	2,689

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we present descriptive statistics by restricting the different samples of the three waves to only the respondents who participated in all three surveys (2,689 respondents). Specifically, we have the descriptives for Wave 1 (column "Sept. 22 panel"), Wave 2 (column "May 23 panel"), and Wave 3 (column "June 24 panel").

Table A10C1: **Descriptive statistics: Outcomes of interest**

	Sept. 22	May 23 cond.	June 24 no treat cond.
RRP amount	0.50	0.44	0.57
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP conditions	0.46	0.49	0.53
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP deadline	0.20	0.29	0.39
	(0.40)	(0.45)	(0.49)
GP reform	0.39	0.28	0.52
	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.50)
Justice reform	0.41	0.26	0.33
	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.47)
Teachers reform	0.32	0.24	0.76
	(0.47)	(0.43)	(0.43)
Competition reform			0.73
			(0.45)
PA reform			0.26
			(0.44)
South help	0.71	0.60	0.88
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.32)
University funding	0.69	0.58	0.51
	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Gender measures	0.64	0.49	0.66
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Youth measures	0.84	0.68	0.79
	(0.36)	(0.47)	(0.41)
Constitutional reform	0.78	0.70	0.84
	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.37)
Conditionalities fundings			0.88
			(0.32)
Stadium fundings		0.46	0.41
		(0.50)	(0.49)
Observations	2,480	2,108	1,009

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we reproduce descriptive statistics for all the respondents in all the different waves that have answered "yes" to the question on the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP ("Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?"), a question common to all three waves. Specifically, in Wave 1 only those respondents who answered positively to the self-assessed knowledge were allowed to reply to all the other questions on the amount, conditions, deadline of the Plan, and those related to specific measures (see column "Sept. 22"); in Wave 2, as anticipated, the sample has been restricted only to those people that answered positively to the already mentioned self-assessed knowledge (see column "May 23 cond."); and in Wave 3 the sample has been yet restricted only to those respondents who answered positively to the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP, but also to those respondents who were not exposed to any information regarding the RRP (see column "June no treat cond").

Table A10C2: **Descriptive statistics: Outcomes of interest**

	Sept. 22 panel	May 23 panel cond.	Sept. 22 panel 2	May 23 panel 2 cond.	June 24 no treat panel 2 cond.
RRP amount	0.49	0.44	0.51	0.46	0.56
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP conditions	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.53
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
RRP deadline	0.20	0.29	0.19	0.27	0.40
	(0.40)	(0.45)	(0.40)	(0.44)	(0.49)
GP reform	0.38	0.28	0.38	0.28	0.51
	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.48)	(0.45)	(0.50)
Justice reform	0.41	0.26	0.39	0.25	0.32
	(0.49)	(0.44)	(0.49)	(0.43)	(0.46)
Teachers reform	0.31	0.24	0.29	0.24	0.76
	(0.46)	(0.43)	(0.46)	(0.43)	(0.43)
Competition reform					0.73
					(0.44)
PA reform					0.25
					(0.43)
South help	0.72	0.60	0.71	0.59	0.88
	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.49)	(0.32)
University funding	0.69	0.58	0.70	0.58	0.49
	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.50)
Gender measures	0.65	0.49	0.65	0.50	0.66
	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.47)
Youth measures	0.84	0.68	0.85	0.67	0.78
	(0.36)	(0.47)	(0.36)	(0.47)	(0.41)
Constitutional reform	0.79	0.71	0.80	0.69	0.83
	(0.41)	(0.46)	(0.40)	(0.46)	(0.37)
Conditionalities fundings					0.89
					(0.31)
Stadium fundings		0.46		0.44	0.41
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.49)
Observations	1,701	2,091	568	696	679

Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C5. Here, we present descriptive statistics, firstly by restricting the different samples of the three waves to only the respondents who participated in all three surveys (2,689 respondents), and secondly by considering only the respondents, in all the different waves, that have answered "yes" to the question on the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP ("Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?"), a question common to all three waves. Specifically, in Wave 1 only those respondents who answered positively to the self-assessed knowledge were allowed to reply to all the other questions on the amount, conditions, deadline of the Plan, and those related to specific measures (see column "Sept. 22 panel"); in Wave 2, as anticipated, the sample has been restricted only to those people that answered positively to the already mentioned self-assessed knowledge (see column "May 23 panel cond."); and in Wave 3 the sample has been yet restricted only to those respondents who answered positively to the self-assessed knowledge of the RRP, but also to those respondents who were not exposed to any information regarding the RRP (see column "June no treat panel cond."). Moreover, we have also restricted the samples of Wave 1 and Wave 2 by keeping only the respondents common to the those of column "June 24 no treat panel 2 cond." of Wave 3. Results are in the columns named, respectively, "Sept. 22 panel 2" and "May 23 panel 2 cond.". Here, over 893 respondents that in Wave 3 have not received any info, 679 answered positively to "Know the plan" in Wave 3, 696 in Wave 2, and 568 in Wave 1.

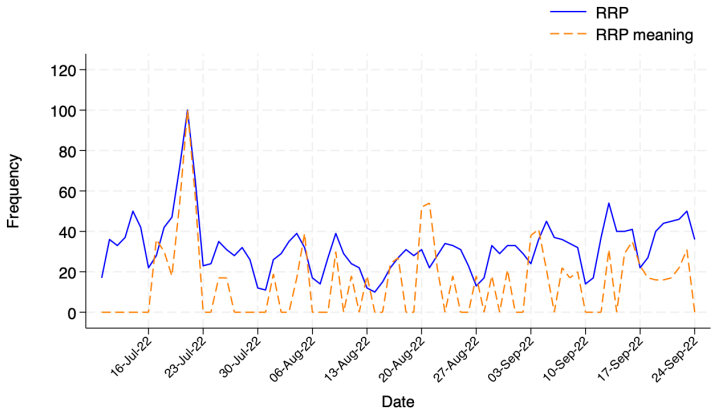
Table A10D: **Descriptive statistics: Politics and Institutions (Wave 3), by gender**

	All	All exit	All exit count	Females	Females exit	Females exit count	Males	Males exit	Males exit count
Know Prime Minister	0.50	0.53	137	0.43	0.56	68	0.56	0.49	69
	(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)	
Know Healthcare system	0.60	0.46	68	0.53	0.45	38	0.67	0.47	30
	(0.49)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.50)		(0.47)	(0.51)	
Know Kindergarten system	0.68	0.47	83	0.64	0.55	38	0.73	0.40	45
	(0.47)	(0.50)		(0.48)	(0.50)		(0.45)	(0.50)	
Know Law&Order	0.88	0.77	61	0.85	0.67	30	0.91	0.87	31
	(0.33)	(0.42)		(0.36)	(0.48)		(0.29)	(0.34)	
Know Environmental policies	0.58	0.55	73	0.54	0.54	35	0.61	0.55	38
	(0.49)	(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.51)		(0.49)	(0.50)	
Know Meloni	0.97	0.95	66	0.96	0.97	34	0.98	0.94	32
	(0.18)	(0.21)		(0.21)	(0.17)		(0.14)	(0.25)	
Know President Senate	0.78	0.94	161	0.70	0.96	91	0.86	0.91	70
	(0.42)	(0.24)		(0.46)	(0.21)		(0.35)	(0.28)	
Know Labor Ministry	0.43	0.70	113	0.39	0.73	51	0.48	0.68	62
	(0.50)	(0.46)		(0.49)	(0.45)		(0.50)	(0.47)	
Know Interior Ministry	0.62	0.76	219	0.55	0.68	114	0.69	0.85	105
	(0.49)	(0.43)		(0.50)	(0.47)		(0.46)	(0.36)	
Know regional Administrator	0.82	0.87	398	0.79	0.85	193	0.84	0.89	205
	(0.39)	(0.33)		(0.40)	(0.35)		(0.36)	(0.32)	
Observations/Tot exits	3,986		1,379	2,021		692	1,965		687

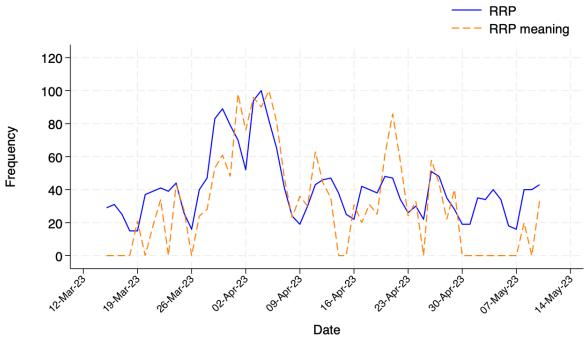
Notes: For an explanation of the variables, see Table C4. Here, we present descriptive statistics by restricting the sample to Wave 3 (total of 3,986 observations). Specifically, we have the results for the whole sample (column "All"), and we also distinguished between females (column "Females") and males (column "Males"). Afterwards, we have also considered the fact that respondent were allowed to exit the page while answering to those questions and so we have printed the results for the political and institutional variables for those respondents who did that (column "All exit"), yet distinguishing between females (column "Females exit") and males (column "Males exit"). In the end, we have also showed the number of respondent who were involved in such behaviours (column "All exit count"), yet distinguishing between females (column "Females exit count") and males (column "Males exit count").

Figure A1: **Google trends on RRP before survey waves**

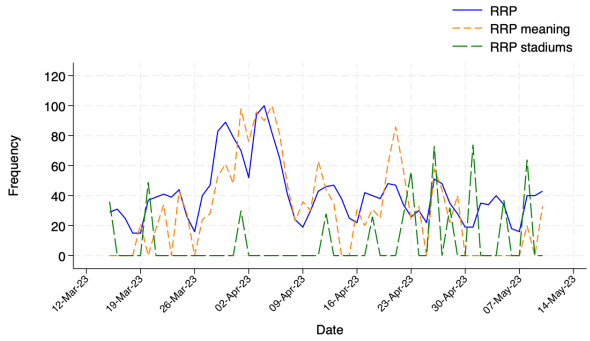
(a) Wave 1



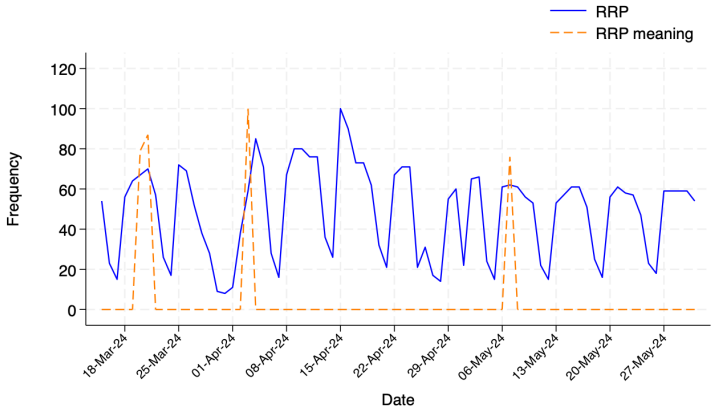
(b) Wave 2a



(c) Wave 2b



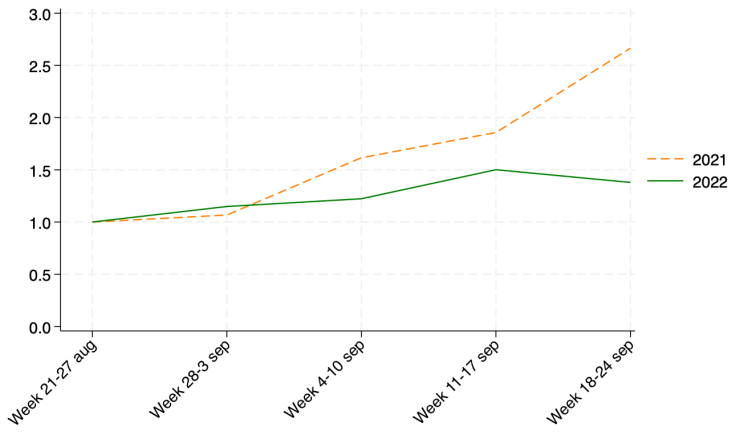
(d) Wave 3



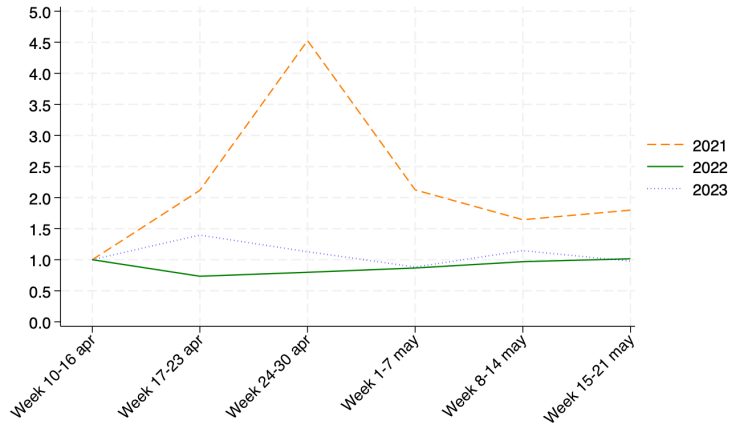
Notes: We plot the results of the google trends for two types of research: RRP and meaning of RRP between the week that preceded the resignation of Prime Minister Mario Draghi (July 21st) and the day before the national election (September 25th, 2022). The first wave of our survey took place between September 12th and September 23rd, 2022, preceded by a pilot on September 8-9, 2022. The second wave took place between May 2nd and May 17th, 2023, preceded by a pilot on April 23-27, 2023. The case of the Florence and the Venice stadiums developed between the end of March and April 2023.

Figure A2: **Newspapers coverage (4 weeks before each wave)**

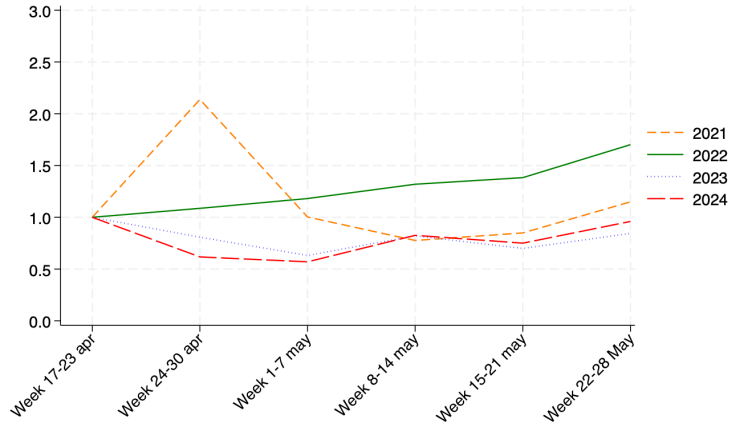
(a) Wave 1



(b) Wave 2



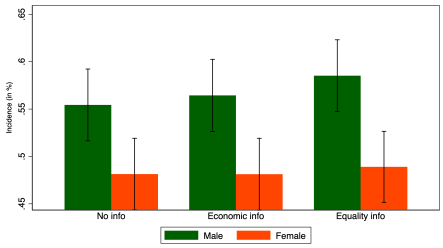
(c) Wave 3



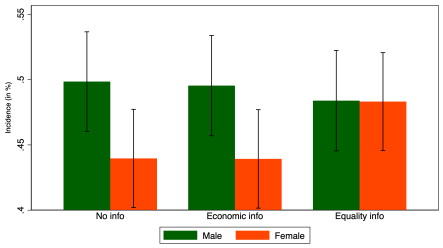
Notes: We plot the results, normalized on the number of the first week, of a research run on the main newspapers of the country using as research key the word *RRP*. We focus on the 4 weeks which precede the waves, but also on the same calendar weeks of the previous year. For Wave 2, we include also 2021.

Figure A2D: **Other post-treatment variables, by treatment and gender (Wave 3)(II)**

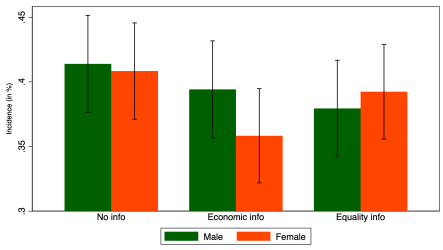
(a) Willingness to pay



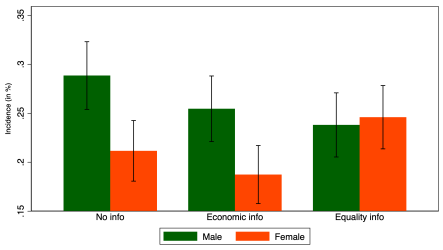
(b) Willingness to donate



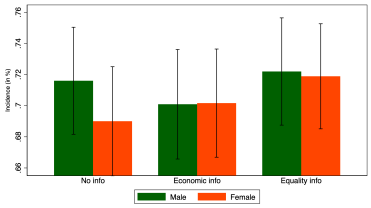
(c) More news: EU 2024 parties



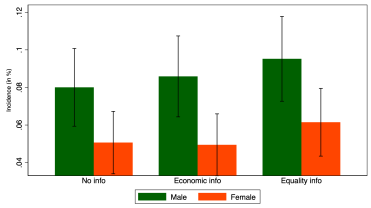
(d) More news: PNRR payment



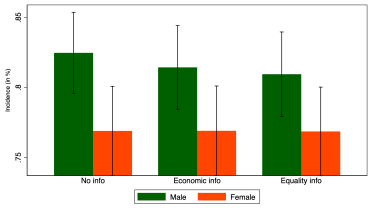
(e) Trust EU



(f) Feeling european



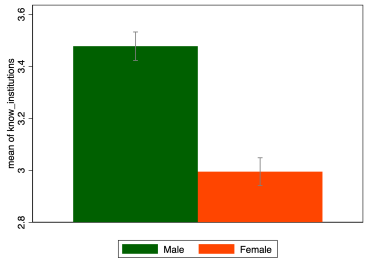
(g) Intention to vote EU 2024 elec.



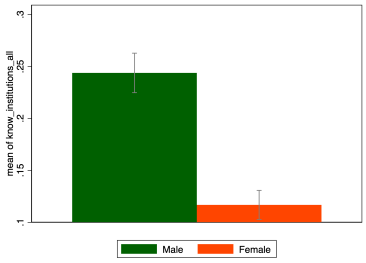
Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for various post-treatment variables. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A3: **Indexes: Gender Knowledge Gap (Wave 3), institutions and politics matters**

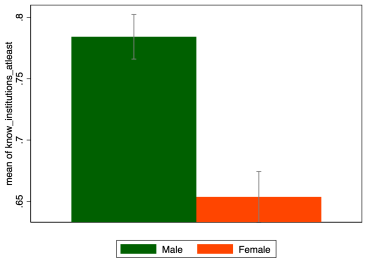
(a) Institutions 0-5



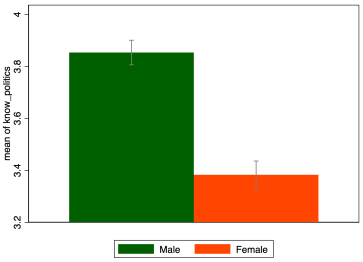
(b) Institutions all



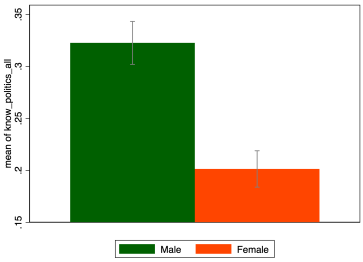
(c) Institutions at least



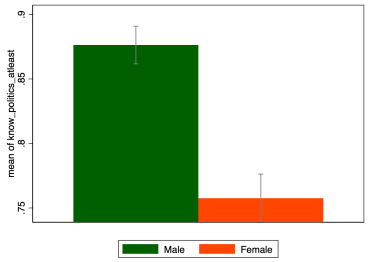
(d) Politics 0-5



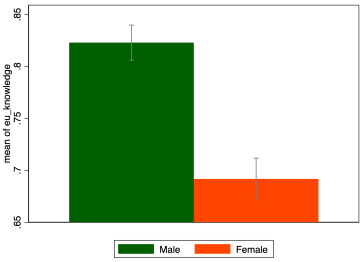
(e) Politics all



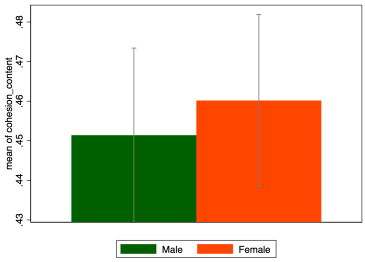
(f) Politics at least



(g) Know EU members

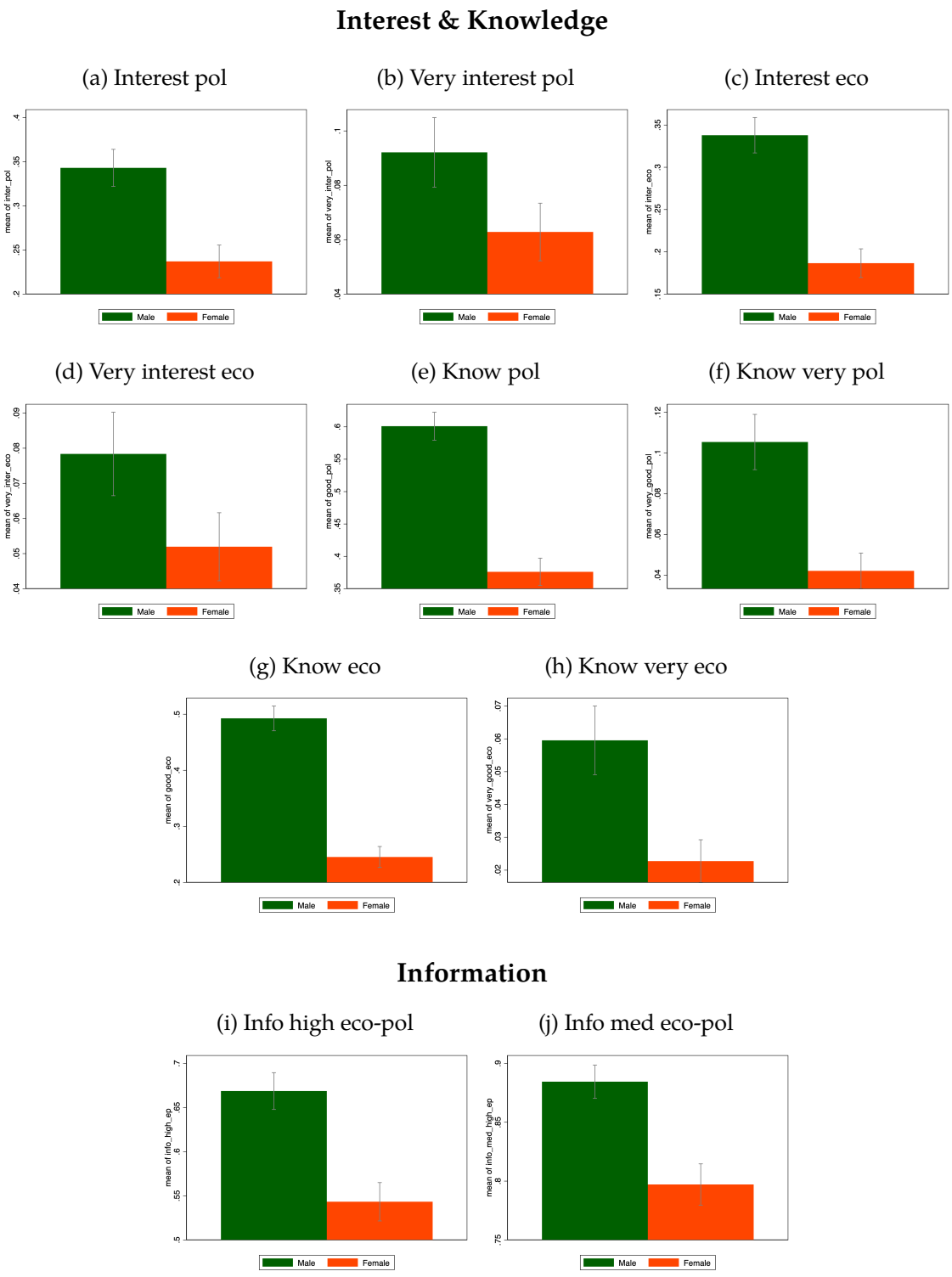


(h) Know Cohesion fund



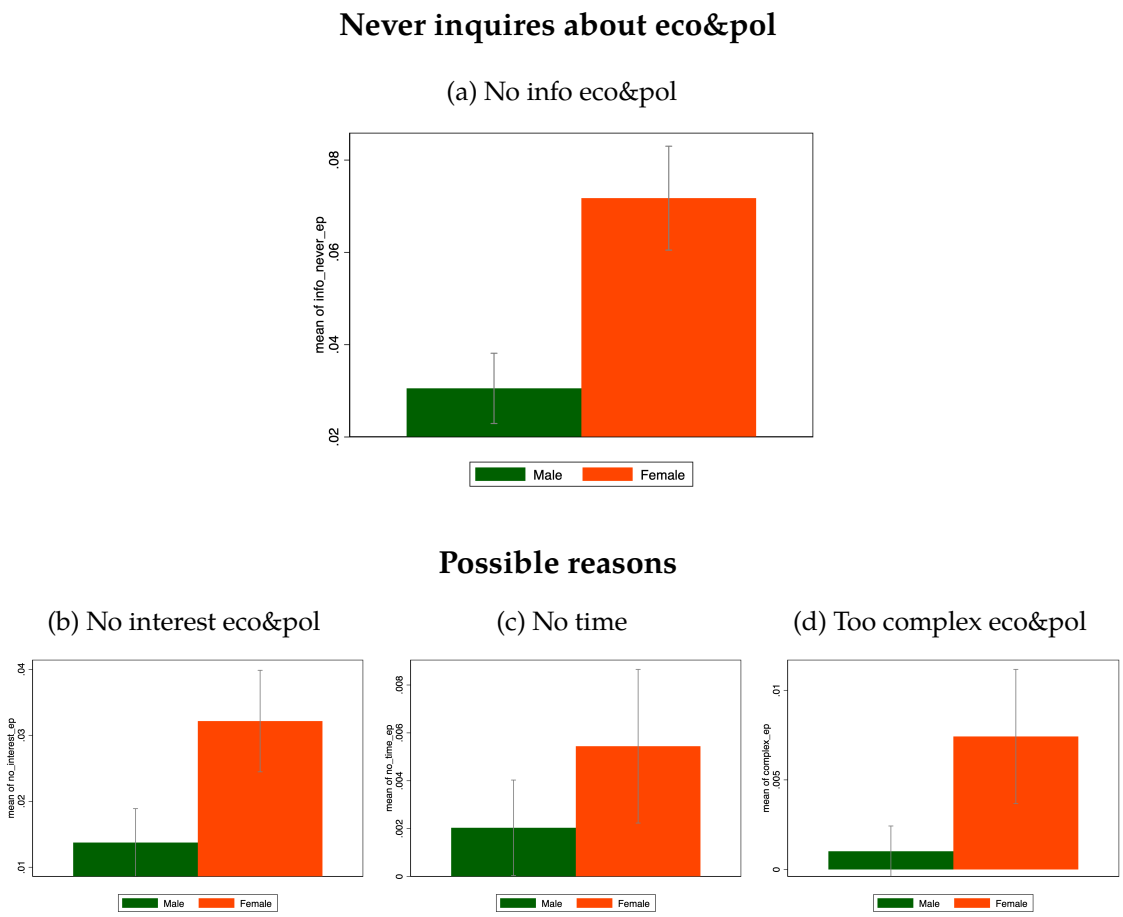
Notes: We plot the descriptive statistics related to the pre-treatment questions regarding Italian politics and how Italian institutions work. For an explanation of how the indexes have been defined and so the underlying variables, see Table C4. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A4: **Economics and politics questions: interest, knowledge, and information, by gender (Wave 3)**



Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer regarding the attitudes of the respondents in being informed, being knowledgeable, and being interested in political and economic topics. All the answers were provided before the treatment. For an explanation of the variables, see Table C3. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A4B: **Reasons for no information regarding economics and politics, by gender (Wave 3)**

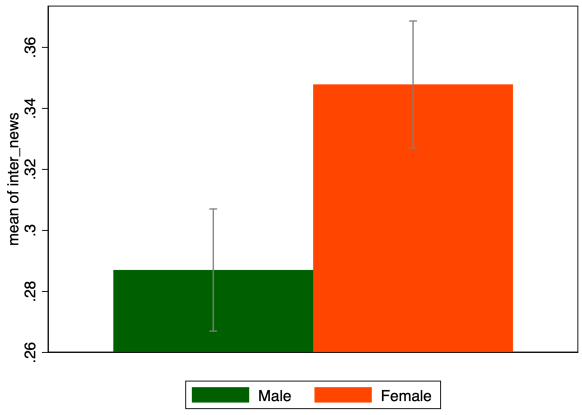


Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer regarding the reasons why respondents are not interested in using sources of information to inform themselves regarding political and economic topics, answered in the pre-treatment phase. For an explanation of the variables, see Table C3. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable. A total of 205 respondents answered positively about never informing on eco&pol, of which 92 because of no interest in such matters, 15 because of not sufficient time, and 17 because of the high complexity of those subjects.

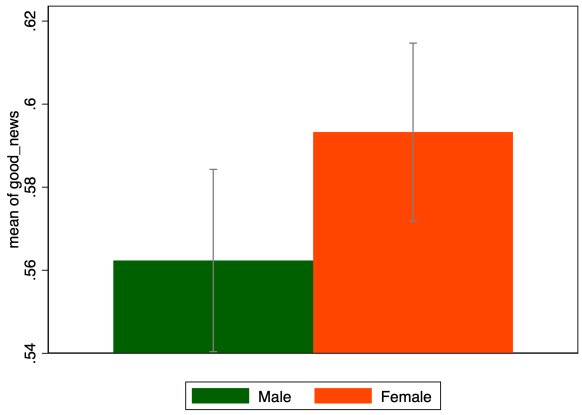
Figure A5: **News questions: interest, knowledge, and information, by gender (Wave 3)**

Interest & Knowledge

(a) Interest news

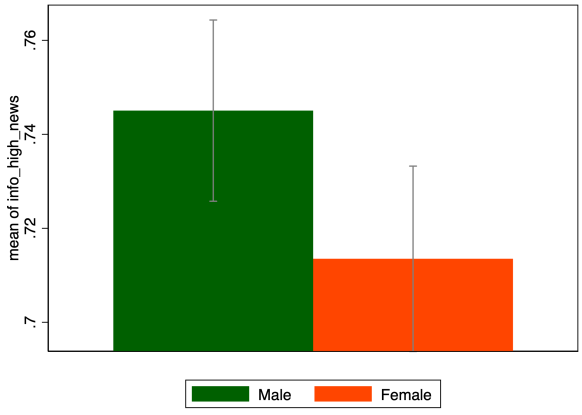


(b) Know news



Information

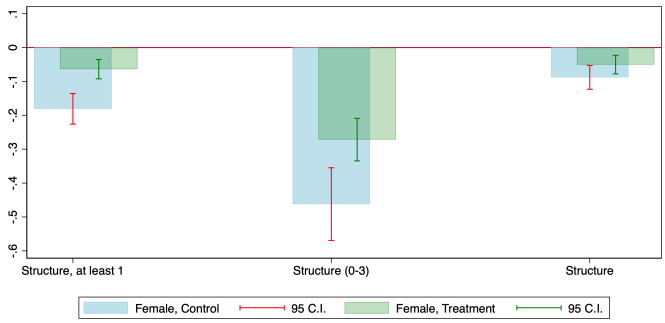
(c) Info high news



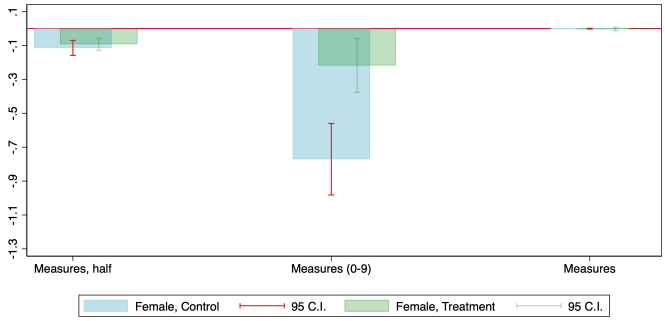
Notes: We plot the descriptive analysis for the answer regarding the attitudes of the respondents in being informed, being knowledgeable, and being interested in news topics. All the answers were provided before the treatment. For an explanation of the variables, see Table C3. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A6: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, female average treatment effect (Wave 2)**

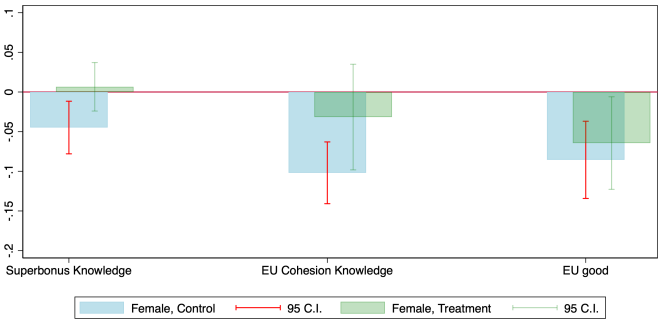
(a) Structure



(b) Measures



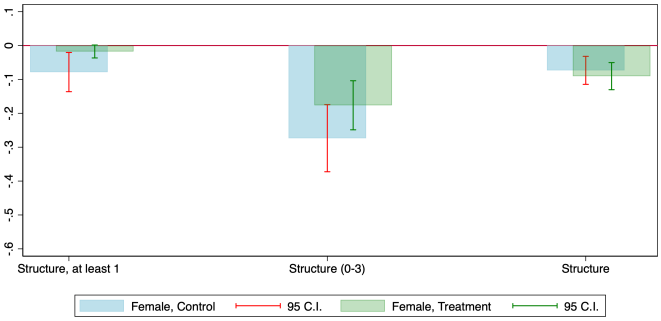
(c) Other policies



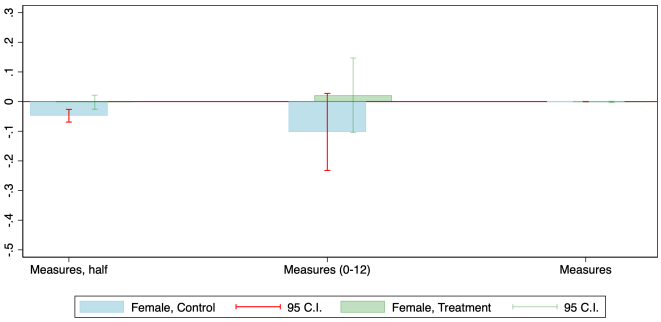
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A6B: **Gender Gaps in Policy Knowledge, female average treatment effect (Wave 3)**

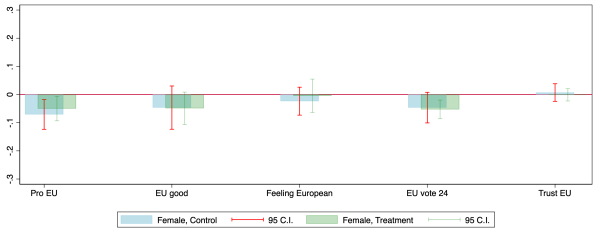
(a) Structure



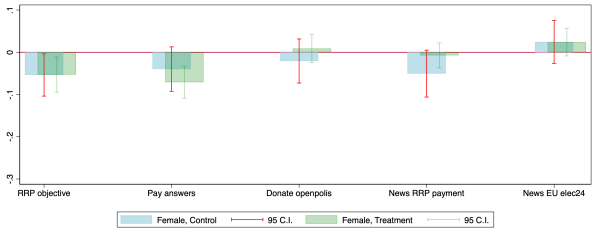
(b) Measures



(c) EU variables



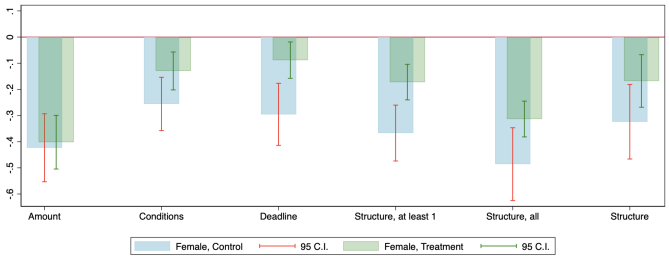
(d) Other policies



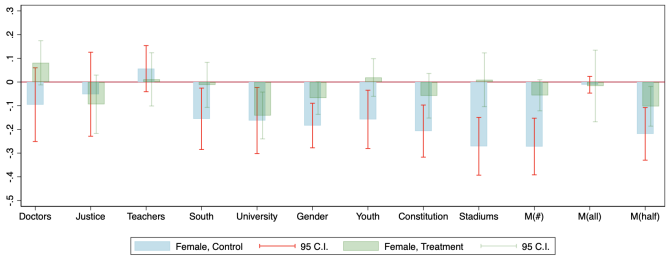
Notes: All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Figure A7: **Gender Knowledge Gap: Experimental Results, Conditioning on RRP Knowledge**

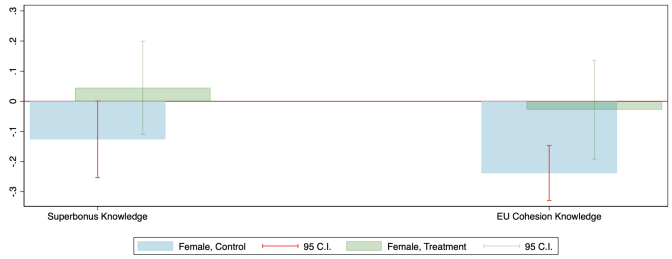
(a) Structure



(b) Measures



(c) Other policies



Notes: We plot the baseline results of the effect of gender on the likelihood of selecting the right answer, conditioning on a positive self-assessed knowledge of the RRP. All specifications control for regional fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered at the regional level. We plot the 95% interval of the reference variable.

Appendix B

This Appendix provides additional regression tables and figures, which are also discussed in the paper.

Table B1: **Robustness Checks on Structure and Measures (Wave 2)**

	Structure (0-3)	Structure Z-score	Structure, at least 1	Measures (0-9)	Measures Z-score	Measures (%)
Panel A: Baseline						
Treated	0.293***	0.304***	0.148***	1.711***	0.752***	0.190***
	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.018)	(0.115)	(0.050)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.204**	0.211**	0.124***	0.599***	0.263***	0.067***
	(0.075)	(0.078)	(0.026)	(0.142)	(0.062)	(0.016)
Female	-0.453***	-0.470***	-0.179***	-0.751***	-0.330***	-0.083***
	(0.058)	(0.060)	(0.023)	(0.118)	(0.052)	(0.013)
Treat+Interaction	0.497	0.515	0.273	2.310	1.015	0.257
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714
Panel B: Controlling for the response time of the outcome						
Treated	0.305***	0.316***	0.152***	1.686***	0.741***	0.187***
	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.019)	(0.111)	(0.049)	(0.012)
Interaction	0.187**	0.193**	0.117***	0.594***	0.261***	0.066***
	(0.070)	(0.073)	(0.026)	(0.132)	(0.058)	(0.015)
Female	-0.444***	-0.460***	-0.174***	-0.747***	-0.328***	-0.083***
	(0.055)	(0.057)	(0.024)	(0.118)	(0.052)	(0.013)
Treat+Interaction	0.492	0.510	0.269	2.280	1.002	0.253
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661
Panel C: Controlling for the day of response fixed effect						
Treated	0.298***	0.309***	0.152***	1.713***	0.753***	0.190***
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.017)	(0.116)	(0.051)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.197**	0.204**	0.120***	0.605***	0.266***	0.067***
	(0.073)	(0.076)	(0.027)	(0.147)	(0.065)	(0.016)
Female	-0.452***	-0.468***	-0.177***	-0.754***	-0.331***	-0.084***
	(0.056)	(0.058)	(0.024)	(0.121)	(0.053)	(0.013)
Treat+Interaction	0.495	0.513	0.272	2.318	1.018	0.258
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714
Mean	1.09	0.00	0.68	3.96	0.00	0.25

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B2: **Robustness Checks on EU and Other variables (Wave 2)**

	Pro EU	EU good	Eu cohesion knowledge	Superbonus Knowledge	Pro immigration
Panel A: Baseline					
Treated	0.001	-0.017	0.184***	-0.002	-0.015
	(0.017)	(0.029)	(0.022)	(0.011)	(0.019)
Interaction	0.030	0.027	0.073*	0.054**	0.007
	(0.018)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Female	-0.042*	-0.084***	-0.097***	-0.044**	-0.008
	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.031**	0.011	0.258***	0.052***	-0.008
P-value	0.029	0.693	0.000	0.008	0.439
N	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714
Panel B: Controlling for the response time of the outcome					
Treated	-0.000	-0.019	0.183***	0.002	-0.018
	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.011)	(0.019)
Interaction	0.027	0.024	0.070*	0.052**	0.006
	(0.019)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Female	-0.040*	-0.083***	-0.093***	-0.047**	-0.008
	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.027**	0.005	0.252***	0.053***	-0.012
P-value	0.049	0.857	0.000	0.008	0.216
N	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661
Panel C: Controlling for the day of response fixed effect					
Treated	0.004	-0.018	0.186***	-0.002	-0.015
	(0.018)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.011)	(0.019)
Interaction	0.027	0.029	0.074*	0.055**	0.008
	(0.020)	(0.033)	(0.039)	(0.022)	(0.024)
Female	-0.039	-0.084***	-0.098***	-0.044**	-0.008
	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.031**	0.012	0.260***	0.053***	-0.007
P-value	0.032	0.656	0.000	0.006	0.464
N	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714	2,714
Mean	0.16	0.51	0.08	0.89	0.28

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B3: **Robustness Checks on Structure and Measures (Wave 3)**

	Structure Z-score	Measures Z-score	RRP objective	RRP good
Panel A: Baseline				
Treatment	0.333***	0.225***	0.142***	0.032*
	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.020)	(0.018)
Interaction	0.106**	0.061	-0.017	0.016
	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.031)	(0.033)
Female	-0.310***	-0.047	-0.038	-0.082***
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Treat+Interaction	0.440***	0.287***	0.125***	0.048*
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel B: Dropping those that exited at least once				
Treatment	0.307***	0.248***	0.130***	0.039*
	(0.045)	(0.042)	(0.026)	(0.022)
Interaction	0.149***	0.030	-0.009	-0.000
	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.042)	(0.032)
Female	-0.309***	-0.037	-0.039	-0.062**
	(0.059)	(0.047)	(0.032)	(0.025)
Treat+Interaction	0.457***	0.278***	0.121***	0.039
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.121
N	3,305	3,305	3,305	3,305
Panel C: Controlling for social desirability bias				
Treatment	0.332***	0.227***	0.142***	0.032*
	(0.030)	(0.033)	(0.021)	(0.018)
Interaction	0.108**	0.062	-0.017	0.017
	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Female	-0.310***	-0.051	-0.037	-0.085***
	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.025)	(0.026)
Treat+Interaction	0.440***	0.289***	0.125***	0.049*
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.069
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel D: Controlling for the day of response fixed effect				
Treatment	0.334***	0.225***	0.143***	0.031
	(0.031)	(0.034)	(0.020)	(0.018)
Interaction	0.103**	0.062	-0.020	0.019
	(0.042)	(0.045)	(0.032)	(0.034)
Female	-0.305***	-0.048	-0.034	-0.083***
	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.026)	(0.029)
Treat+Interaction	0.437***	0.287***	0.123***	0.050*
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.076
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel E: Controlling for the time spent on slides				
Treatment	0.339***	0.240***	0.153***	0.026
	(0.034)	(0.044)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Interaction	0.106**	0.061	-0.018	0.016
	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Female	-0.310***	-0.047	-0.038	-0.082***
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Treat+Interaction	0.446***	0.301***	0.135***	0.041
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.137
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel F: Controlling for the number of waves participated				
Treatment	0.332***	0.224***	0.141***	0.031*
	(0.031)	(0.034)	(0.020)	(0.018)
Interaction	0.109**	0.064	-0.016	0.017
	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Female	-0.311***	-0.047	-0.039	-0.083***
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Treat+Interaction	0.441***	0.288***	0.126***	0.048*
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.079
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.78

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B4: **Robustness Checks on EU variables (Wave 3)**

	Pro EU	EU good	Feeling European	EU vote 24 decide	Trust EU
Panel A: Baseline					
Treatment	-0.010	0.006	0.010	0.011	0.009
	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.020	-0.007	0.017	-0.016	-0.010
	(0.032)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.020)
Female	-0.077***	-0.051	-0.032	-0.037	0.007
	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.016)
Treat+Interaction	0.010	-0.002	0.027	-0.005	-0.001
P-value	0.599	0.933	0.210	0.816	0.950
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel B: Dropping those that exited at least once					
Treatment	-0.008	0.007	0.018	0.019	0.001
	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.021	-0.025	0.017	-0.028	-0.005
	(0.034)	(0.024)	(0.020)	(0.039)	(0.019)
Female	-0.078**	-0.038	-0.026	-0.026	0.002
	(0.032)	(0.039)	(0.027)	(0.033)	(0.016)
Treat+Interaction	0.013	-0.018	0.035	-0.009	-0.004
P-value	0.461	0.414	0.155	0.721	0.785
N	3,305	3,305	3,305	3,305	3,305
Panel C: Controlling for social desirability bias					
Treatment	-0.009	0.005	0.013	0.012	0.009
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.019	-0.007	0.015	-0.017	-0.009
	(0.032)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.030)	(0.020)
Female	-0.079***	-0.052	-0.034	-0.038	0.006
	(0.026)	(0.039)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.011	-0.001	0.028	-0.005	-0.000
P-value	0.583	0.940	0.207	0.826	0.982
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel D: Controlling for the day of response fixed effect					
Treatment	-0.010	0.005	0.010	0.011	0.009
	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.023	-0.003	0.021	-0.014	-0.011
	(0.031)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.019)
Female	-0.080***	-0.054	-0.034	-0.040	0.009
	(0.025)	(0.037)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.013	0.002	0.031	-0.003	-0.002
P-value	0.485	0.913	0.142	0.892	0.912
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel E: Controlling for the time spent on slides					
Treatment	-0.015	-0.001	0.014	0.019	0.009
	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.012)
Interaction	0.020	-0.007	0.017	-0.016	-0.010
	(0.032)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.020)
Female	-0.077***	-0.051	-0.032	-0.037	0.007
	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.015)
Treat+Interaction	0.005	-0.009	0.031	0.003	-0.000
P-value	0.831	0.713	0.187	0.884	0.976
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	0.20	0.61	0.50	0.73	0.06

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B5: **Robustness Checks on Other variables (Wave 3)**

	Pay answers	Donate openpolis	News RRP payment	News EU elec24
Panel A: Baseline				
Treatment	0.023	-0.011	-0.045	-0.035
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.024)
Interaction	-0.027	0.028	0.045	-0.001
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.034)
Female	-0.040	-0.019	-0.047	0.031
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.025)
Treat+Interaction	-0.004	0.017	0.001	-0.036*
P-value	0.864	0.345	0.969	0.083
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel B: Dropping those that exited at least once				
Treatment	0.023	0.003	-0.058*	-0.039
	(0.031)	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.034)
Interaction	-0.022	0.004	0.063	0.014
	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.039)	(0.042)
Female	-0.024	0.004	-0.055	0.036
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.029)
Treat+Interaction	0.001	0.007	0.005	-0.025
P-value	0.967	0.762	0.853	0.258
N	3,305	3,305	3,305	3,305
Panel C: Controlling for social desirability bias				
Treatment	0.028	-0.008	-0.043	-0.038
	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.026)	(0.025)
Interaction	-0.030	0.026	0.043	0.002
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.034)
Female	-0.040	-0.019	-0.046	0.030
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.026)
Treat+Interaction	-0.002	0.018	0.000	-0.036*
P-value	0.909	0.329	0.985	0.091
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel D: Controlling for the day of response fixed effect				
Treatment	0.024	-0.012	-0.045	-0.035
	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.026)	(0.023)
Interaction	-0.029	0.028	0.045	-0.004
	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.033)	(0.032)
Female	-0.035	-0.019	-0.048	0.035
	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.024)
Treat+Interaction	-0.005	0.017	0.000	-0.039*
P-value	0.814	0.380	0.989	0.064
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Panel E: Controlling for the time spent on slides				
Treatment	0.027	-0.017	-0.039	-0.017
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.021)
Interaction	-0.027	0.028	0.045	-0.001
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Female	-0.040	-0.018	-0.047	0.031
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.026)
Treat+Interaction	0.000	0.011	0.006	-0.018
P-value	0.985	0.590	0.805	0.473
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	0.47	0.40	0.24	0.39

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Stars indicate significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B6: **Robustness Checks (Wave 3) with RRP knowledge**

	Structure (0-3)	Structure Z-score	Structure, at least 1	RRP objective	Measures (0-12)	Measures Z-score	Measures (%)
Panel A: Baseline							
Treatment	0.305***	0.326***	0.071***	0.127***	0.351***	0.217***	0.029***
	(0.035)	(0.038)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.062)	(0.039)	(0.005)
Interaction	0.093**	0.099**	0.059*	0.004	0.123*	0.076*	0.010*
	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.064)	(0.040)	(0.005)
Know RRP	0.325***	0.348***	0.081***	0.041**	0.466***	0.289***	0.039***
	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.059)	(0.037)	(0.005)
Treat+Interaction	0.398	0.426	0.130	0.132	0.474	0.294	0.039
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	1.61	0.00	0.87	0.65	7.66	0.00	0.64

	Pro EU	EU good	Feeling European	EU vote 24 decide	Trust EU
Panel A: Baseline					
Treatment	-0.010	0.006	0.010	0.011	0.009
	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.013)
Interaction	0.020	-0.008	0.017	-0.016	-0.010
	(0.032)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.031)	(0.020)
Know RRP	-0.004	0.114***	0.060***	0.106***	0.008
	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.006)
Treat+Interaction	0.010	-0.001	0.027	-0.004	-0.001
P-value	0.600	0.958	0.212	0.836	0.952
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	0.20	0.61	0.50	0.73	0.06

	Pay answers	Donate openpolis	News RRP payment	News EU elec24
Panel A: Baseline				
Treatment	0.024	-0.011	-0.044	-0.035
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.024)
Interaction	-0.027	0.028	0.045	-0.001
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.033)
Know RRP	0.061***	0.065***	0.094***	0.082***
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.024)
Treat+Interaction	-0.003	0.017	0.001	-0.036
P-value	0.872	0.341	0.954	0.079
N	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Mean	0.47	0.40	0.24	0.39

Appendix C

This appendix includes variables definitions and inclusion in the different surveys.

Table C1: **Variables Definition (I)**

Variable	Definition	Wave
Female	Dummy=1 if female, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Married	Dummy=1 if married, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Kids	Dummy=1 if presence of children, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Very good health	Dummy=1 if health status is self-classified as very good	1&2&3
Age		
18-29	Dummy=1 if age in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
30-50	Dummy=1 if age in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
50-65	Dummy=1 if age in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Education		
No High School	Dummy=1 if no high school degree, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
High School	Dummy=1 if high school degree, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
College	Dummy=1 if having a college degree or higher, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Income	Categorical variable with XXX values	2&3
Employed	Dummy=1 if employed, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Private Sector	Dummy=1 if working in the private sector, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Movers	Dummy=1 if the respondent lives in a region but works in another one, 0 otherwise	1&2
Financial distress	Dummy=1 if very often or often suffered from financial problems in the last year, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Size residence municipality		
Less than 5,000	Dummy=1 if population in the residence municipality of the respondent is in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Btw 5,000 and 15,000	Dummy=1 if population in the residence municipality of the respondent is in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Btw 15,000 and 50,000	Dummy=1 if population in the residence municipality of the respondent is in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
More than 50,000	Dummy=1 if population in the residence municipality of the respondent is in this range, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Media		
TV	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is the television, 0 otherwise	1&2
Newspapers	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is newspapers (online and paper), 0 otherwise	1&2
Other	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is either a social network, blogs, friends, or other sources, 0 otherwise	1&2
Media for economic and politic issues		
TV	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is the television, 0 otherwise	3
Newspapers	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is newspapers (online and paper), 0 otherwise	3
Other	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is either a social network, blogs, friends, or other sources, 0 otherwise	3
Media for news topics		
TV	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is the television, 0 otherwise	3
Newspapers	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is newspapers (online and paper), 0 otherwise	3
Other	Dummy=1 if the main information tool is either a social network, blogs, friends, or other sources, 0 otherwise	3
Associations	Dummy=1 if the respondent is a member of at least one association among unions, parish, sport club, political party, cultural club, religious movement, no profit, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Pro EU	Dummy=1 if the respondent thinks there should be more involvement of EU, as taking decisions, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Pro Immigration	Dummy=1 if the respondent thinks immigration flows to Italy should be downsized, 0 otherwise	1&2&3

Notes: The English version of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Table C2: **Variables Definition (II)**

Variable	Definition	Wave
Working mother	Dummy=1 if the respondent's mother has ever worked, 0 otherwise	3
Social skills		
Social desirability (0-6)	Categorical equal to the sum of the six dummies related to personal capabilities of relating to others in social situations	3
Social desirability at least	Dummy=1 if respondent answers to at four questions regarding personal social skills, 0 otherwise	3
Trust		
Trust people	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust people between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust EU	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the EU between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust EU	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the EU between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust Italian Parliament	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the Italian Parliament between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust Italian Parliament	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the Italian Parliament between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust media	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the media between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust media	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the media between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust Constitutional court	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the Constitutional court between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust Constitutional court	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the Constitutional court between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust NHS	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the NHS between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust NHS	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the NHS between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust local PA	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the local PA between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust local PA	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the local PA between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Trust local scientific community	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the local scientific community between 7-10, 0 otherwise	3
Really trust scientific community	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 trust the scientific community between 9-10, 0 otherwise	3
Italian economic situation	Dummy=1 if the respondent in a scale from 1 to 10 thinks that the Italian economic situation in the last year has strongly improved (9-10), 0 otherwise	3
Populism and politics		
Very populistic decisions	Dummy=1 if the respondent is highly convinced that citizens, and not politicians should take decisions, 0 otherwise	3
Populistic decisions	Dummy=1 if the respondent is convinced that citizens, and not politicians, should take decisions, 0 otherwise	3
Very populistic representation	Dummy=1 if the respondent has a high preference of representation by common people rather than politicians, 0 otherwise	3
Populistic representation	Dummy=1 if the respondent has a preference of representation by common people rather than politicians, 0 otherwise	3

Notes: The English version of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Table C3: **Variables Definition: economics, politics, and news topics**

Variable	Definition	Wave
Knowledge		
Importance of Knowledge Economy&Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent thinks knowledge of of the economy and politics is very important, 0 otherwise	2
Good level of knowledge Economy&Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the economy and politics as good or very good, 0 otherwise	2
Good level of knowledge Economy	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the economy as good or very good, 0 otherwise	3
Good level of knowledge Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the politics as good or very good, 0 otherwise	3
Good level of knowledge News	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the news topics as good or very good, 0 otherwise	3
Very good level of knowledge Economy	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the economy as very good, 0 otherwise	3
Very good level of knowledge Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the politics as very good, 0 otherwise	3
Very good level of knowledge News	Dummy=1 if the respondent classifies her knowledge of of the news topics as very good, 0 otherwise	3
Information		
High info Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent uses sources of information to deal with economics and politics at least four days a week, 0 otherwise	3
High/med info Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent uses sources of information to deal with economics and politics at least few days a week, 0 otherwise	3
Never info Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent never uses sources of information to deal with economics and politics, 0 otherwise	3
No interest Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent has no interest in getting information to deal with economics and politics, 0 otherwise	3
No time Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent has no time for getting information to deal with economics and politics, 0 otherwise	3
Too complex Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent thinks it's too complex to deal with economics and politics, 0 otherwise	3
High info News	Dummy=1 if the respondent uses sources of information to deal with news topics at least four days a week, 0 otherwise	3
High/med info News	Dummy=1 if the respondent uses sources of information to deal with news topics at least few days a week, 0 otherwise	3
Interest		
Very interested Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent is very interested/interested to stay informed on politics, 0 otherwise	3
Interested Politics	Dummy=1 if the respondent is interested to stay informed on politics, 0 otherwise	3
Very interested Economics	Dummy=1 if the respondent is very interested/interested to stay informed on economic matters, 0 otherwise	3
Interested Economics	Dummy=1 if the respondent is interested to stay informed on economic matters, 0 otherwise	3
Very interested News	Dummy=1 if the respondent is very interested/interested to stay informed on news topics, 0 otherwise	3
Interested News	Dummy=1 if the respondent is interested to stay informed on news topics, 0 otherwise	3
Talk		
High talk Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent, in the last month, has spoke about economics and politics everyday, 0 otherwise	3
High/med talk Eco&Pol	Dummy=1 if the respondent, in the last month, has spoke about economics and politics at least few days a week, 0 otherwise	3

Notes: The English version of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Table C4: **Variables Definition: politics&institutions**

Variable	**Definition**	Wave
Knowledge institutions		
Prime Minister	Dummy=1 if respondent knows how the Prime Minister is elected in Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Healthcare system	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is in charge of the healthcare system in Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Kindergarten system	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is in charge of the kindergarten system in Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Law&order	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is in charge of security in Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Environmental policies	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is in charge of defining environmental policies, 0 otherwise	3
Knowledge politics		
Meloni	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is the current President of the Council of Ministers of Italy, 0 otherwise	3
President Senate	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is the current President of the Senate of Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Labor Ministry	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is the current Labor Ministry of Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Interior Ministry	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is the current Interior Ministry of Italy, 0 otherwise	3
Regional Administrator	Dummy=1 if respondent knows who is the current Administrator of her region, 0 otherwise	3
Indexes knowledge institutions and politics		
Index politics (0-5)	Categorical equal to the sum of the five dummies related to the knowledge of Italian politics	3
Index politics all	Dummy=1 if the respondent knows all the five dummies related to the knowledge of Italian politics	3
Index politics at least	Dummy=1 if the respondent knows at least three dummies related to the knowledge of Italian politics	3
Index institutions (0-5)	Categorical equal to the sum of the five dummies related to the knowledge of Italian institutions	3
Index institutions all	Dummy=1 if the respondent knows all the five dummies related to the knowledge of Italian institutions	3
Index institutions at least	Dummy=1 if the respondent knows at least three dummies related to the knowledge of Italian institutions	3

Notes: The English version of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Table C5: **Main Outcomes definition**

Variable	**Definition**	Wave
Know the plan	Dummy=1 if respondent affirms to know the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Italia Domani	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly defines *Italia Domani*, 0 otherwise	1&2
Structure		
RRP financial conditions	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly defines the financial conditions of the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
RRP deadline	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly identifies the RRP deadline, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
RRP amount	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly identifies a lower bound of the RRP amount, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Structure	Dummy=1 if respondent answers to all questions on the structure of the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Structure (0-3)	Categorical equal to the sum of the three dummies	1&2&3
Structure at least	Dummy=1 if respondent answers to at least one question on the structure of the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Measures		
GP reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the GP reform is due to the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Justice reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the justice reform is due to the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Teachers reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the teachers' reform is due to the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
South help	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP will target Southern regions, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
University funding	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP provides funding to the University system, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Gender measures	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP will tackle the gender gap, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Youth measures	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP will target the youth, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Stadiums	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP does not fund professional soccer stadiums, 0 otherwise	2&3
Constitutional reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP do not require a constitutional reform, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Competition reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP doesn't involve a competition reform, 0 otherwise	3
PA reform	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP does involve a reform of the PA, 0 otherwise	3
Aim of the plan	Dummy=1 if respondent knows that the RRP does contain conditionalities for the disbursements, 0 otherwise	3
Measures knowledge all	Dummy=1 if respondent answers correctly to all questions on the contents of the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3
Measures (0-X)	Categorical, sum of all the measures dummies with X equal to 8 for Wave 1, 9 for Wave 2, and 12 for Wave 3	1&2&3
Measures half	Dummy=1 if respondent answers correctly to at least 5 or more questions on the contents of the RRP, 0 otherwise	1&2&3

Notes: FSE= Fascicolo sanitario elettronico (Electronic Health Records); RRP= National Resilience and Recovery Plan. The English version of both waves of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Table C6: **Other outcomes definition**

Variable	Definition	Wave
Knowledge of Other Policies/Services		
Know the FSE	Dummy=1 if respondent affirms to know the FSE, 0 otherwise	1
Know the Cohesion fund	Dummy=1 if respondent affirms to know the Cohesion fund, 0 otherwise	2
Cohesion fund knowledge	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly defines the the purpose of the Cohesion fund, 0 otherwise	2&3
Know the Superbonus	Dummy=1 if respondent affirms to know the Superbonus, 0 otherwise	2
Superbonus knowledge	Dummy=1 if respondent correctly defines the the purpose of the Superbonus, 0 otherwise	2
EU good	Dummy=1 if respondent states that it is a good thing that Italy belongs to the EU, 0 otherwise	2&3
Swiss and Croatia	Dummy=1 if the respondent knows that Switzerland is not part of the EU and while Croatia is, 0 otherwise	3

Notes: FSE= Fascicolo sanitario elettronico (Electronic Health Records); RRP= National Resilience and Recovery Plan. Italy counts about 8,000 municipalities, 110 provinces, and 20 regions.The English version of both waves of the survey is available in Appendix B.

Appendix D

This Appendix provides the English translation of both waves of the survey. All questions were required.

Survey September 2022

1. Year of birth (numeric answer)
2. Gender (numeric answer)
3. Province of birth (NAME)
4. Province of residence (NAME)
5. Province of current of past job (NAME)
6. The municipality where you live counts
    - Less than 5,000 inhabitants
    - Between 5,000 and 15,000 inhabitants
    - Between 15,000 and 50,000 inhabitants
    - More than 50,000 inhabitants
7. Your marital status is
    - Single
    - In a relationship
    - Cohabitanting
    - Married
8. Do you have children?[Adult=older than 18yo]
    - I don't have children
    - Yes, only minors
    - Yes, only adults
    - Yes, both minor and adult
9. What is the highest level of education you have obtained?
    - Elementary school diploma
    - Middle school diploma
    - Professional institute degree or equivalent
    - High school diploma or equivalent
    - Graduate or post-graduate degree or equivalent

10. In general, would you say your health is:

    - Excellent
    - Very good
    - Good
    - Not very good
    - Extremely poor

11. How much are you satisfied of your general practitioner:

    - Very much
    - Much
    - Neither satisfy nor unsatisfied
    - Not very much
    - At all

12. Your current working condition is:

    - Employed
    - Self-employed
    - Unemployed
    - Retired
    - Housewife
    - Receiving unemployment benefits
    - Other

13. (If not unemployed, retired, housewife) What is your occupation?

    - Manager
    - Clerk
    - Worker
    - Business owner
    - Craftsman
    - Self-employed
    - Working member of a cooperative
    - Family assistant
    - Other

14. Which sector of economic activity were/are you employed in?

    - Agriculture
    - Services

- Industry
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Construction
- Education
- Health
- Other

15. Do / did you work mainly in the public administration or in the private sector?

    - Public administration
    - Private sector

16. (If currently working or working in the past): Were you afraid to lose you job or that your workload could decrease as a consequence of the pandemic?

    - Yes
    - No
    - I do not know

17. (If currently working): Are you afraid to lose you job or that your workload could decrease as a consequence of the Ukrain war?

    - Yes
    - No
    - I do not know

18. Do you think that politics is shaped by

    - The interests of a few
    - The common interest

19. During the past year, have you suffered from financial problems ?

    - A lot
    - Quite a lot
    - Moderately
    - A little bit
    - Not all

20. Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?

    - Yes
    - No

21. Italia Domani is [answers appear randomly]

- The name of a new political party
- A Ministry of Labour blog to inform firms of the funding opportunities for them
- A training course for adults funded by the National Recovery and Resiliency Plan
- The information webpage on the National Recovery and Resiliency Plan
- None of the available answers

22. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Question conditional to answer yes to Question 20. Answers appear randomly]

    - is a funding program of loans
    - is a funding program of grants
    - is a funding program of both loans and grants
    - I do not know of the financial contents of the NRRP

23. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Question conditional to answer yes to Question 20. Answers appear randomly]

    - Includes funding less than or up to 100 million euro
    - Includes funding more than 100 million euro
    - I do not know of the amount of funding provided by the NRRP

24. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Question conditional to answer yes to Question 20. Answers appear randomly]

    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2025
    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2026
    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2030
    - I do not know of the deadlines of the NRRP

25. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Question conditional to answer yes to Question 20. Answers appear randomly]

    - will change the organization of the work of the general practitioners [Yes/No]
    - is related to the discussion on the reform of the Justice system (both civil and criminal) [Yes/No]
    - is the cause of the employment reform for the school teachers [Yes/No]
    - will help Southern region to fill the gap with Northern regions [Yes/No]
    - includes funding to University [Yes/No]
    - does not include measures to fight the gender gap [Yes/No]
    - includes investments to improve the employment of the youth [Yes/No]
    - requires a change of the Constitution [Yes/No]

26. Have you ever used the Electronic Health Record?

    - Yes
    - No
    - I do not know what the Electronic Health Record is

27. Are you a member or do you actively participate to the life of any of these associations?

    - Political party or movement
    - Parish
    - Religious movement
    - Charity association
    - Cultural association
    - Sport association
    - Union

28. Do you agree that the European Union should play a more important role than the current one? (e.g. make more decisions, intervene more directly)

    - I strongly agree
    - I agree
    - I am indifferent
    - I disagree
    - I strongly disagree

29. Do you agree that immigration to your country should be restricted?

    - I strongly agree
    - I agree
    - I am indifferent
    - I disagree
    - I strongly disagree

30. Your main source of information is [Answers appear randomly]

    - Friends
    - Newspapers (both online and on paper)
    - TV News
    - Social networks
    - Experts' blogs
    - Other

Survey May 2023. We did not ask for the size of the municipality since it was provided automatically once the name of the municipality was inserted (data available through the national institute of statistics, latest available data)

1. Year of birth (numeric answer)
2. Gender (numeric answer)
3. Region of residence (NAME)
4. Province of residence (NAME)
5. Municipality of residence (NAME)
6. Province of current of past job (NAME)
7. Your marital status is
    - Single
    - In a relationship
    - Cohabitanting
    - Married
8. Do you have children? [Adult= older than 18yo]
    - I don't have children
    - Yes, only minors
    - Yes, only adults
    - Yes, both minor and adult
9. Your current income is
    - Less than 1,000 euro
    - Between 1,000 and 2,000 euro
    - Between 2,000 and 3,000 euro
    - More than 3,000 euro
10. What is the highest level of education you have obtained?
    - Elementary school diploma
    - Middle school diploma
    - Professional institute degree or equivalent
    - High school diploma or equivalent
    - Graduate or post-graduate degree or equivalent or PhD
11. What was you university major? [Only to those who are graduate or more]

- Architect/engineer
- Biology/chemistry
- Economics/political science
- Law
- Medicine
- Literature/Philosophy/Languages/History/Pedagogy
- Other

12. In general, would you say your health is:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Not very good
- Extremely poor

13. Your current working condition is:

- Employed
- Self-employed
- Unemployed
- Retired
- Housewife
- Receiving unemployment benefits
- Other

14. (If not housewife) What is()was) your (last) occupation?

- Manager
- Clerk
- Worker
- Business owner
- Craftsman
- Self-employed
- Working member of a cooperative
- Family assistant
- Other

15. Which sector of economic activity were/are you employed in?

- Agriculture

- Services
- Industry
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Construction
- Education
- Health
- Other

16. Do / did you work mainly in the public administration or in the private sector?

- Public administration
- Private sector

17. Where? [If Public administration to the previous question]

- Ministry
- Region
- Province
- Municipality
- Metropolitan city
- Agency
- Mountain Community or Municipality Consortia
- Constitutional body or equivalent
- Health care unit or public healthcare center
- University or research center
- Presidency of the Council
- Other Municipal Public Entity
- Other Provincial Public Entity
- Other Regional Public Entity
- Other

18. Are you a member or do you actively participate to the life of any of these associations?

- Political party or movement
- Parish
- Religious movement
- Charity association
- Cultural association
- Sport association

- Union

19. Your main source of information is [Answers appear randomly]
    - Friends
    - Newspapers (both online and on paper)
    - TV News
    - Social networks
    - Experts' blogs
    - Other
20. How would you rank your level of knowledge on the economy and on politics?
    - Very high
    - Quite high
    - Not quite high
    - Not high at all
21. Overall, how do you rank the importance of being updated on the economy and on politics?
    - Very high
    - Quite high
    - Not quite high
    - Not high at all
22. During the past year, have you suffered from financial problems ?
    - A lot
    - Quite a lot
    - Moderately
    - A little bit
    - Not all
23. Do you know the superbonus?
    - Yes
    - No
24. The superbonus is [answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]
    - An Italian government to reduce economic inequalities
    - unâĂŹagevolazione per le spese sostenute in ambito edilizio
    - A European funding to reduce economic inequalities

- A European funding to reduce territorial inequalities
- I do not know origin and purpose of the Superbonus 110

25. Do you know the Cohension Fund?

    - Yes
    - No

26. The Cohesion Fund is [answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - An Italian government funding to reduce gender inequalities
    - An Italian government funding to reduce territorial inequalities
    - A European funding to reduce territorial inequalities
    - A European funding to reduce gender inequalities
    - I do not know origin and purpose of the Coehsion Fund

27. Italia Domani is [answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - The name of a new political party
    - A Ministry of Labour blog to inform firms of the funding opportunities for them
    - A training course for adults funded by the National Recovery and Resiliency Plan
    - The information webpage on the National Recovery and Resiliency Plan
    - None of the available answers
    - I do not know

28. Do you know the National Plan for Recovery and Resiliency (NPRR)?

    - Yes
    - No

29. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - is a funding program of loans
    - is a funding program of grants
    - is a funding program of both loans and grants
    - I do not know of the financial contents of the NRRP

30. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - Includes funding less than or up to 100 million euro

- Includes funding more than 100 million euro
- Includes funding more than 150 million euro
- I do not know of the amount of funding provided by the NRRP

31. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Answers appear randomly. I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2025
    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2026
    - Includes reforms and investments to be realized by 2030
    - I do not know of the deadlines of the NRRP

32. According to your knowledge, the NRRP [Answers appear randomly. (*) I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - will change the organization of the work of the general practitioners [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - is related to the discussion on the reform of the Justice system (Cartabia Reform) (both civil and criminal) [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - is the cause of the employment reform for the school teachers [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - will help Southern region to fill the gap with Northern regions [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - includes funding to University [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - includes funding to professional sport stadium [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - does not include measures to fight the gender gap [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - includes investments to improve the employment of the youth [Yes/No/I do not know*]
    - requires a change of the Constitution [Yes/No/I do not know*]

33. Do you agree that the European Union should play a more important role than the current one? (e.g. make more decisions, intervene more directly)

    - I strongly agree
    - I agree
    - I am indifferent
    - I disagree
    - I strongly disagree

34. Do you agree that immigration to your country should be restricted?

    - I strongly agree
    - I agree

- I am indifferent
- I disagree
- I strongly disagree

35. Do you think that the fact that Italy belongs to the EU is [Answers appear randomly. (*) I do not know is randomly assigned to a part of the sample]

    - A good thing
    - A bad thing
    - Neither a good or a bad thing
    - I do not know

Survey December 2024.

1. Year of birth (numeric answer)
2. Gender
3. Region of residence (NAME)
4. Province of residence (NAME)
5. Municipality of residence (NAME)
6. Your marital status is
    - Single
    - In a relationship
    - Cohabitanting
    - Married
7. Do you have children? [Adult= older than 18yo]
    - I don't have children
    - Yes, only minors
    - Yes, only adults
    - Yes, both minor and adult
8. Your current monthly income is
    - Less than 1,000 euro
    - Between 1,000 and 2,000 euro
    - Between 2,000 and 3,000 euro
    - More than 3,000 euro
9. What is the highest level of education you have obtained?
    - Elementary school diploma
    - Middle school diploma
    - Professional institute degree or equivalent
    - High school diploma or equivalent
    - Graduate or post-graduate degree or equivalent or PhD
10. What was you university major? [Only to those who are graduate or more]
    - Architect/engineer
    - Biology/chemistry
    - Economics/political science

- Law
- Medicine
- Literature/Philosophy/Languages/History/Pedagogy
- Other (specify)

11. Your current working condition is:

- Employed
- Self-employed
- Unemployed
- Student
- Retired
- Housewife
- Receiving unemployment benefits
- Not seeking work
- Other (specify)

12. Which sector of economic activity were/are you employed in?

- Agriculture
- Services
- Industry
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Construction
- Education
- Healthcare
- Transport
- Financial services
- Communications
- Other (specify)

13. Do / did you work mainly in the public administration or in the private sector?

- Public administration
- Private sector

14. Where? [If Public administration to the previous question]

- Central administration
- Local administration
- Other (specify)

15. Has your mother ever worked?

    - No
    - Yes, occasionally
    - Yes, part-time
    - Yes, full-time
    - Other (specify)

16. In general, would you say your health is:

    - Excellent
    - Very good
    - Good
    - Not very good
    - Extremely poor

17. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Choose Yes or No):

    - It is important for me to feel comfortable with the group I am with.
    - My behavior often depends on how I perceive others expect me to behave.
    - I am quite empathetic with others' emotions and reasons.
    - My behavior generally expresses my true feelings, attitudes, and beliefs.
    - Once I understand what a situation requires, it is easy for me to adapt.
    - I wouldnâĂŹt change my opinions (or way of doing things) to please someone else or gain something from them.

18. In general, do you think people can be trusted, or is it better to be cautious? (Rate from 1 to 10)

19. Are you a member or do you actively participate in the activities of any of the following associations? (Choose Yes or No):

    - Political party or movement
    - Parish
    - Religious movement
    - Charity organization
    - Cultural association
    - Sports club
    - Union

20. In the last month, how often have you talked about politics?

    - Never
    - Sometimes

- Once a week
- Several times a week
- Every day

21. Who do you talk to most frequently about politics?

    - Partner
    - Other family member
    - Friend
    - Work colleague
    - Neighbor
    - Someone else (specify)

22. How would you rate the performance of the government led by Giorgia Meloni so far? (Rate from 1 to 10)

23. In your opinion, how has the economic situation in Italy changed in the last year?

    - Greatly improved
    - Somewhat improved
    - Remained the same
    - Somewhat worsened
    - Greatly worsened

24. In the past year, how often have you faced financial problems?

    - Very often
    - Often
    - Fairly often
    - Sometimes
    - Never

25. For which party or list did you vote in the 2022 Political Elections?

    - Lega
    - Democratic Party
    - M5S
    - Forza Italia
    - Brothers of Italy
    - Third Pole (Action/Italia Viva)
    - Greens/Left
    - +Europe

- Italexit
- I did not vote
- Other (specify)

26. How much do you agree with the following statement: "Immigration to Italy should be minimized."

    - Strongly agree
    - Agree
    - Neither agree nor disagree
    - Disagree
    - Strongly disagree

27. When talking about economic policy, many people use the terms "left" and "right." On a scale from 1 (left) to 10 (right), where would you place your opinions on economic policy?

28. How much do you agree with the following statements? (From strongly agree to strongly disagree)

    - Citizens, not politicians, should make the most important political decisions.
    - I would prefer to be represented by an ordinary person rather than a professional politician.
    - Politicians usually only pursue their own interests rather than those of the citizens.
    - Our country would be better governed if experts, not politicians, made the most important political decisions.
    - People lack the knowledge or interest to personally decide on important political matters.

29. What is your primary source of information about economic and political topics?

    - TV news
    - Social networks
    - Print newspapers
    - Online newspapers
    - Expert blogs (e.g., scientists, politicians, journalists)
    - Friends
    - Other
    - None

30. How often do you use information sources to stay informed about economic and political topics?

- Daily
- At least 4 days a week
- A few days a week
- A few times a month
- Never

31. What are the main reasons you donâĂŹt stay informed about economic and political topics [If never uses information sources for economic and politica topics]?

    - I'm not interested
    - I don't have time
    - The topics are too complicated
    - I'm disillusioned with politics
    - Other (specify)

32. What is your primary source of information about general news?

    - TV news
    - Social networks
    - Print newspapers
    - Online newspapers
    - Expert blogs (e.g., scientists, politicians, journalists)
    - Friends
    - Other
    - None

33. How often do you use information sources to stay informed about general news?

    - Daily
    - At least 4 days a week
    - A few days a week
    - A few times a month
    - Never

34. What are the main reasons you donâĂŹt stay informed about general news [If never uses information sources for general news]?

    - I'm not interested
    - I don't have time
    - The topics are too complicated
    - I'm disillusioned with politics

- Other (specify)

35. On a scale from 0 (not at all) to 10 (very much), how interested are you in the following topics:

    - Political news
    - Economic news
    - General news

36. How would you define your level of knowledge (from very high to poor) about:

    - Economic topics
    - Political topics
    - General news

37. On a scale from 1 (not at all) to 10 (completely), how informed do you feel about the following topics:

    - Healthcare
    - Purchasing power and wages
    - Wars and international affairs
    - Economic growth
    - EU funding for Italy
    - The future of the EU
    - Sustainability topics
    - Immigration
    - Corruption

    Reminder. Below, we will ask you a series of general knowledge questions that have correct and incorrect answers. To make your answers as useful as possible to us, it is very important that you answer these questions as accurately as possible. Even if you find some of the questions difficult, it is very important for our research that you do your best. Thank you very much! Remember: Answering correctly will increase your chances of participating in the lottery to win a âĆň200 voucher!

38. The following list contains three true statements and three false ones. According to you, which three statements are true? Select exactly three statements. You have 60 seconds to answer this question:

    - The European Commission has definitively approved the Strait Bridge project.
    - The Slovak Prime Minister, Robert Fico, was attacked by a socialist activist.
    - La7 hosted the TV debate between Meloni and Schlein.
    - The Governor of Liguria, Giovanni Toti, has been investigated for corruption.

- The Senate has introduced the obligation to spread the Superbonus deductions over 10 years.
- In the first quarter of 2024, the Italian economy grew more than the Eurozone average.

39. How is the Prime Minister of Italy chosen?

- Directly elected by citizens
- Appointed by the President of the Republic and must obtain the confidence of Parliament
- Elected by Parliament and must gain the approval of the President of the Republic
- None of the available options

40. Who is responsible for the management of healthcare in Italy?

- The regions
- The state
- The municipalities
- The European Union
- None of the available options

41. Who is responsible for the management of kindergardens in Italy?

- The regions
- The state
- The municipalities
- The European Union
- None of the available options

42. Who is responsible for public order and security in Italy?

- The regions
- The state
- The municipalities
- The European Union
- None of the available options

43. Who is responsible for defining environmental policies in Italy?

- The regions
- The state
- The municipalities
- The European Union

- None of the available options

44. Who is the current Prime Minister?

    - Matteo Salvini
    - Giorgia Meloni
    - Matteo Renzi
    - Ignazio La Russa
    - Elly Schlein
    - Emma Bonino
    - None of the available options

45. Who is the current President of the Senate?

    - Matteo Salvini
    - Giorgia Meloni
    - Matteo Renzi
    - Ignazio La Russa
    - Elly Schlein
    - Emma Bonino
    - None of the available options

46. The woman in the photo is:

    - The Minister of Labor
    - The President of the Constitutional Court
    - The President of ENI
    - The head of the Italian Red Cross
    - None of the available options

47. Who is the current Minister of the Interior?

    - Matteo Piantedosi
    - Adolfo Urso
    - Carlo Nordio
    - Marina Elvira Calderone
    - None of the available options

48. Who is the President of your region? (NAME)

49. Is the mayor of your municipality:

    - A man
    - A woman

50. Based on your knowledge, do you think Switzerland and Croatia are members of the European Union?

    - Yes, both are members
    - Only Switzerland
    - Only Croatia

51. The Cohesion Fund is:

    - An Italian government fund to reduce territorial disparities
    - An Italian government fund to reduce gender disparities
    - A European fund to reduce territorial disparities
    - A European fund to reduce gender disparities

52. Do you know the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)?

    - Yes
    - No

53. In your opinion, on a scale from 0 (none) to 10 (all), how many men in Italy are aware of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)?

54. In your opinion, on a scale from 0 (none) to 10 (all), how many women in Italy are aware of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)?

55. To demonstrate that you are paying attention, select "A little" from the following list:

    - Not at all
    - A little
    - Moderately
    - Very
    - Extremely

Intro In the next step, some randomly selected participants will be given information about the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR). If so, we ask you to please read the information carefully, from beginning to end. Proceed to the next screen to find out if you have been selected.

Path A You have been selected to not have to read any informational content. Proceed to the next screen to continue with the questionnaire.

Path B. You have been randomly selected to receive this information set. Please proceed by reading carefully.

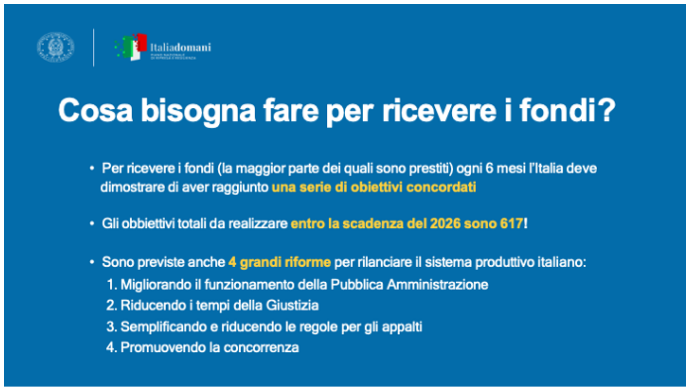
(a) First Slide



(b) The plan (I)



(c) The plan (II)



Path C. You have been randomly selected to receive this information set. Please proceed by reading carefully.

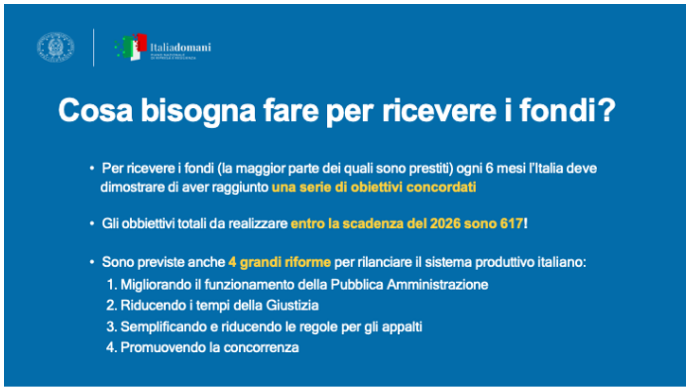
(a) First Slide



(b) The plan (I)



(c) The plan (II)



56. According to your knowledge, does the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR):

    - Provide funding that must be repaid
    - Offer grants
    - Include both repayable loans and grants
    - None of the available answers

57. According to your knowledge, does the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR):

    - Include funding less than or equal to âĆň100 million
    - Include funding exceeding âĆň100 million
    - Include funding exceeding âĆň150 million
    - None of the available answers

58. According to your knowledge, does the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR):

    - Include reforms and investments to be completed by 2025
    - Include reforms and investments to be completed by 2026
    - Include reforms and investments to be completed by 2030
    - None of the available answers

59. Does the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)... (Choose Yes or No):

    - Include a justice reform to shorten trial durations?
    - Cause the reform of school teacher recruitment?
    - Not include measures to promote competition?
    - Not include measures to address the gender gap?
    - Affect the organization of general medical practice?
    - Provide funding for the construction or renovation of stadiums?
    - Provide funding for universities?
    - Not impose any conditions on Italy to receive the funds?
    - Require a constitutional reform?
    - Include a public administration reform?
    - Help Southern regions close the gap with Northern regions?
    - Include investments to promote youth employment?

60. What is the purpose of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)?

    - To provide funding in exchange for achieving objectives agreed upon by the EU and Italy (e.g., reforms, investments)

- To provide funding in exchange for spending a specific amount agreed upon by the EU and Italy within a certain timeframe
- To impose spending restrictions on Italian debt
- None of the available answers

61. Openpolis is a non-profit, non-partisan, and independent foundation that promotes transparency by disseminating open and accessible information, enabling citizens to deepen their understanding of public policies. Since 2022, Openpolis has developed the OPENPNRR project to help citizens gain more information about the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).

62. Would you be interested in donating your 5x1000 to support OPENPNRR to have updated information about the plan's interventions and reforms always available?

    - Yes
    - Yes, but I have another association to donate to
    - Yes, but I donâĂŹt file a tax return
    - No, IâĂŹm not interested in donating to Openpolis or OpenPNRR
    - Other (specify)

63. By participating in this survey, you will be automatically entered into a lottery to win a âĆň100 Amazon voucher. Within a few days, you will find out if youâĂŹve won. You may choose to use part of your winnings to learn the correct answers to the questions asked earlier about the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. If you win, please indicate how much you would be willing to pay to receive the correct answers. If you choose an amount greater than âĆň0, you will receive the correct answers at the end of the research. If selected, you will receive a voucher equal to the remaining amount.

    - No, I wouldnâĂŹt pay anything
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň0.50 and keep âĆň99.50
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň1 and keep âĆň99
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň2 and keep âĆň98
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň5 and keep âĆň95
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň10 and keep âĆň90
    - Yes, IâĂŹd pay âĆň20 and keep âĆň80

64. In your opinion, is the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) for Italy:

    - Very positive
    - Positive
    - Neither positive nor negative
    - Negative
    - Very negative

65. How do you see yourself?

    - Only Italian
    - More Italian than European
    - Both Italian and European
    - More European than Italian
    - Only European
    - None of these

66. In your opinion, is Italy's membership in the European Union:

    - A good thing
    - A bad thing
    - Neither good nor bad

67. How much do you agree with the statement: "The European Union should play a more important role than it currently does (e.g., make more decisions, intervene more directly)"?

    - Strongly agree
    - Agree
    - Neither agree nor disagree
    - Disagree
    - Strongly disagree

68. How would you rate the economic policies implemented by the European Union in recent years? (Rate from 1 = completely negative to 10 = completely positive)

69. Many people cannot vote in elections because they are away from their place of residence, ill, or simply lack time. Do you plan to vote in the upcoming European elections on June 8-9, 2024?

    - Yes
    - No
    - Undecided

70. Regardless of whether you plan to vote, do you have an idea of which party or list you might vote for in the upcoming European Elections on June 8-9, 2024?

    - Yes, I have already decided
    - Yes, I have some idea
    - No, I havenâĂŹt thought about it yet
    - No, I donâĂŹt think IâĂŹll vote

71. Can you indicate which party or list it is [If you answered "Yes, I have already decided" or "Yes, I have some idea"] ?

- Lega
- Democratic Party
- M5S
- Forza Italia
- Brothers of Italy
- Action
- Italia Viva
- Greens/Left
- +Europa
- Italexit
- United States of Europe (Renzi/Bonino)
- Other (specify)

72. Why havenâĂŹt you made a decision yet [If you answered "No, I havenâĂŹt thought about it yet" or "No, I donâĂŹt think IâĂŹll vote"] ?

    - IâĂŹm uncertain about which party to vote for
    - I donâĂŹt want to vote

73. Can you indicate which parties you are considering? (You can select more than one) [If you answered "IâĂŹm uncertain about which party to vote for"]

    - Lega
    - Democratic Party
    - M5S
    - Forza Italia
    - Brothers of Italy
    - Action
    - Italia Viva
    - Greens/Left
    - +Europe
    - Italexit
    - Other (specify)

74. In preparation for the European Elections on June 8-9, 2024, the European Parliament has introduced a new service to provide a voting reminder and practical election information. Would you be interested in registering? If yes, we will send you an email with the link to the registration page after completing the survey.

    - Yes

- No

75. For the upcoming European Elections on June 8-9, which of the following topics will you prioritize when voting? (Select up to three options)

    - Healthcare
    - Purchasing power and wages
    - Wars and international affairs
    - Economic growth
    - EU funding for Italy
    - The future of the EU
    - Sustainability topics
    - Immigration
    - Corruption
    - Other (specify)

76. How much trust do you have in the following institutions, on a scale from 0 (no trust) to 10 (complete trust)?

    - The European Union
    - The Italian Parliament
    - The Constitutional Court
    - The media
    - The scientific community
    - The healthcare system
    - Your local administration

77. Would you prefer fewer taxes and rely on private healthcare (value 1) or more taxes and a better public healthcare system (value 10)? Choose a value from 1 to 10.

78. Looking ahead, how do you think ItalyâĂŹs economic situation will evolve over the next 12 months?

    - Much improved
    - Somewhat improved
    - Remained the same
    - Somewhat worsened
    - Much worsened

79. Thank you for participating in our survey! At the end of this questionnaire, you will have the unique opportunity to receive a selection of articles via our personalized newsletter. Please indicate which of the following articles you would like to read. (You can select up to three articles.)

- The Strait Bridge project
- The Giovanni Toti case
- The European CommissionâĂŹs stance on the Superbonus
- Fedez and the Milan assault
- Party programs for the European Elections
- The Ilaria Salis case
- The attack on Robert Fico
- The Meloni-Schlein TV debate
- Investigations into Fleximan
- The budget maneuver
- The Matteo Falcinelli case
- The payment of the sixth NRRP installment

80. How useful do you think the information provided was?

- Extremely useful
- Useful
- Moderately useful
- Slightly useful
- Not useful at all