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Vox populi, vox dei? The effect of sociotropic and egocentric incongruence on democratic preferences

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Abstract. *Systemic* congruence between the *whole* legislature and the *whole* electorate ('many-to-many', or sociotropic congruence) should be the benchmark to evaluate a democratic *system*. Yet, most studies link shifts in democratic preferences to individual-level representation ('many-to-one', or egocentric incongruence), since individual-level representation failures should be more salient and visible for individual citizens. We argue that the sociotropic incongruence hypothesis has not been appropriately tested to date, because the measure does not vary at individual level in observational data. Using an experiment conducted in France, we manipulate various sociotropic (in)congruence scenarios at the individual level. In addition to the incongruence hypotheses, our original experiment tests whether offering expertise-based justifications to incongruence attenuates the backlash against representatives. We find that, even when giving sociotropic incongruence a fair test, egocentric incongruence still consistently shapes democratic preferences, while the effect of sociotropic incongruence remains negligible. Furthermore, we find that narratives rooted in expertise claims do not attenuate the effect of representation failure on backlash against representative democracy: they exacerbate it.

Keywords: democratic norms; political representation; technocracy; public opinion; survey experiments

Introduction

Do we backlash against representative democracy when the 'vox populi' is not adequately represented by institutions of political representation? Or do we backlash when we do not get *personally* represented? Representative institutions in a political *system* should be challenged when they fail *systemically* (Dalton & Welzel, 2014; Norris, 2011), while individuals should hold *specific* representatives to account for individual/local representation failures instead (Pitkin, 1967). This question has important implications for how individuals assess representation quality and democratic functioning. Individuals might evaluate institutions of representative democracy (i.e., by rejecting representative democracy and supporting alternative democratic models – such as direct democracy), either *sociotropically* – reacting to representatives' systemic failure to represent voters – or *selfishly* – reacting to representatives' failure to represent them personally.

The existing literature on democratic preferences recognise ideological incongruence – that is, the distance between the policy positions of representatives and the represented, typically measured using the left–right spectrum ¹ – as an important factor in explaining opposition to representative democracy (Ezrow, 2010; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017). Two overarching types of ideological incongruence have been identified: (1) sociotropic incongruence (the distance between a representative institution as a *whole* and *all* voters); and (2) egocentric incongruence (the distance between political representatives and the individual voter) (Bakker et al., 2020; Golder & Stramski, 2010; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017; Stecker & Tausendpfund, 2016; Sorace,

2023)². The literature, however, largely focuses on egocentric incongruence, and finds support for the egocentric hypothesis: egocentric attribution biases matter greatly in predicting support for referendums (Harms & Landwehr, 2020; Landwehr & Harms, 2020) and democratic norms more generally (Brandenburg & Johns, 2014; Bakker et al., 2020; Graham & Svobik, 2020; Stecker & Tausendpfund, 2016). Individuals, therefore, hold democratic systems accountable for individual-level representation failures. This has fundamental implications for how we characterise voters' capacity to hold democratic systems to account.

This study chiefly argues that voters' reactions against sociotropic incongruence have not been given a fair empirical test in the existing scholarship. Existing studies that look at the sociotropic hypothesis of democratic attitudes employ measures at the country-election level (Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017; Sorace, 2023), which may lack power when compared to individual-level egocentric incongruence measures. Others have used self-reported assessments of the current quality of representation instead (Bélanger & Nadeau, 2005; Hooghe & Dassonneville, 2018), which are highly endogenous to democratic preferences. Relatedly, causation is not tackled by existing designs, which mostly rely on observational self-reports of both representation failures and democratic preferences (Font et al., 2015; Hooghe et al., 2017). Furthermore, the literature either uses general (dis)satisfaction with democracy or items capturing attitudes towards a single model of democracy as their outcome variables.

In this study, we leverage an experimental design and abandon self-reports of representation quality. We provide a new test of egocentric and sociotropic incongruence by experimentally varying levels of sociotropic (in)congruence between French MPs and French voters at the individual level. We also improve the measurement of the outcome variable by fielding specific survey items aimed at extracting respondents' preferences for representative as opposed to participatory decision-making processes. This yields a more precise measure of democratic preferences, surpassing the general proxy of (dis)satisfaction with democracy.

The survey experiment was administered in September 2020 to a representative sample of 6073 French respondents. France was selected as a hard case study due to its limited history of direct democratic initiatives, making it more difficult to detect shifts in individual support for direct democracy, and implying that such shifts might be more likely in countries with greater familiarity with direct democracy. Our post-treatment output variables measure democratic preferences by capturing: (a) preferences for more frequent involvement of 'the people' in policy making (support for direct democracy); (b) preferences for more frequent involvement by Members of Parliament (MPs; support for representative democracy). We also calculate a net popular involvement support (i.e., direct democracy support net of support for representative democracy).

Our experiment also tests the role of justifications in responses to representatives' breaches. Does explaining a representation failure on the basis of acquired knowledge or access to experts' evaluations help in attenuating backlash towards representative institutions? Whether incongruence actually becomes more acceptable to public opinion when justified by deferring to expertise (Pitkin, 1967) is still an open research question (Wolkenstein & Wrátil, 2021).

To our knowledge, this study represents the first experimental test and fair comparison of both egocentric and sociotropic incongruence effects on different dimensions of democratic preferences. Thanks to the experimental design, null findings on the sociotropic incongruence thesis cannot be explained by endogeneity, multi-collinearity, ecological fallacy, or low statistical power. We indeed find that, while sociotropic incongruence can, in some instances, drive up support for direct

democracy, it is egocentric incongruence that is most robustly related to democratic preferences. Sociotropic democratic attitudes may at most apply to the political sophisticates, that is, those that pay more attention/have superior awareness of the political system. We also find that expertise-based justifications of representation failures do not have the intended effect: individuals seem to *further oppose* representative democracy when exposed to such narratives.

The study has significant implications for representative action and should influence policymakers' approach to democratic reform. If systemic representation failure significantly drives opposition to representative democracy (and support for direct democracy), it suggests that democratic preferences are based on a reasonable, pragmatic assessment of system-level performance. However, in line with existing findings Landwehr and Harms (2020), Mayne and Hakhverdian (2017), Bakker et al. (2020), it is individual-level representation that primarily fuels backlash against representative democracy and support for direct democracy. Attitudes towards the democratic system are rarely sociotropic. Instead, they result from individual-level political marginalisation. This underscores the necessity for representative democracies to prioritise the dissemination of democratic norms, and to address political alienation as a crucial step in mitigating backlash. Furthermore, this study adds to the emerging scholarship on technocracy and its consequences. As technocrats play an increasingly influential role in decision making (Bertsou & Caramani, 2020b; McDonnell & Valbruzzi, 2014), we find that relying on technocratic advice to justify representation failures further erodes the legitimacy of representative democracy and fosters support for alternative democratic models, particularly among under-represented individuals.

Political representation and democratic preferences

Representative democracy is based on a mandate, a delegation relationship between represented and the representatives premised on outputs being aligned with the preferences of the represented (Besley, 2006; Pitkin, 1967). Ideological congruence is viewed as a fundamental precondition for this mandate to be fulfilled (May, 1978; Pitkin, 1967; Pettit, 2010). Democratic theorists would expect that breaches of representation should result in holding individual representatives to account for individual/local-level representation breaches (Pitkin, 1967). However, the scholarship on system support and democratic attitudes contends that system evaluations (such as preferences towards democracy) can also be impacted by breakdowns in the representation relationship, such as ideological incongruence (Dalton & Welzel, 2014; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017; Norris (2011), Rohrschneider (2002)). This scholarship expects that higher levels of ideological incongruence between voters and representatives should lead to increased dissatisfaction with current democratic institutions, and increased support for popular involvement in decision making, in an attempt by voters to regain control over political choices.

It is particularly unclear whether individuals hold a democratic system accountable for systemic or for personal representation breaches. Current findings paint democratic preferences as instrumental and self-serving (Brandenburg & Johns, 2014; Bakker et al., 2020; Graham & Svulik, 2020; Harms & Landwehr, 2020; Landwehr & Harms, 2020; Stecker & Tausendpfund, 2016), and this would make sense since individual-level representation is both easier to perceive and more salient for individuals. However, normatively, representative institutions should be challenged when they fail *systemically* (Dalton & Welzel, 2014; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017; Norris, 2011). Are people primarily concerned with the representation of their personal preferences – that is,

egocentric incongruence – or do they primarily react to systemic representative failure – that is, sociotropic incongruence (Golder & Stramski, 2010; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017)? Egocentric incongruence highlights the importance of personal alignment with representatives, implying that participatory democracy will be preferred if representatives do not serve the individual's interests. In contrast, an individual may view high levels of sociotropic incongruence as indicative of the inability or unwillingness of elected legislators to fulfil their mandate of representing the electorate as a whole, which will push them to favour alternative decision-making modes. This paints support for popular democracy as a public-spirited concern for the systemic functioning of representative democracy instead.

The sociotropic incongruence hypothesis: Individuals who are primed with system-level representation failures (sociotropic incongruence) are more likely to oppose decision making by MPs and to support decision making by the people, as opposed to those who are primed with MPs' congruence.

The egocentric incongruence hypothesis: Individuals who are primed with MPs that are incongruent with them (egocentric incongruence) are more likely to oppose decision making by MPs and to support decision making by the people, as opposed to those who are ideologically congruent with MPs.

In addition, we examine an important factor that can moderate the role of representation failures on democratic process attitudes: that is, superior expertise/information. European governments' increased reliance on technocrats (e.g., from multiple appointments of technocratic ministers to the frequent consultation of experts in politics (Bertsou & Caramani, 2020b, 2022)) raises questions about the way expert-based policies that may clash with the voters' preferences affect individuals' positions towards democratic models.

We present two competing interpretations and hypotheses regarding the role of expert justification on democratic preferences. On the one hand, individuals may find the leveraging of scientific knowledge, sector expertise and unattached interests that would guarantee independent, efficient and effective governance, legitimate (Bertsou & Caramani, 2020b). Technocratic attitudes – that is, preferences for delegating powers to unelected independent bodies over elected representatives – are currently strong in many European democracies (Bertsou & Pastorella, 2017). Individuals would therefore not necessarily backlash against representative democracy when exposed to expert-based justifications of representation failure.

The justificatory representation hypothesis: The backlash against MPs and the support for popular decision making will be attenuated if the incongruence between elites and voters is justified based on the intervention of experts.

On the other hand, the technocracy scholarship also highlights how people may punish political representatives for putting the opinions of the few over those of the many. Individuals may reject the involvement of independent experts in decision-making processes on grounds of accountability and transparency (Bertsou & Caramani, 2020b; Strebel et al., 2019). Therefore, even if MPs' expert-based policies could yield more effective solutions, they may also appear as weakening accountability. If we follow this logic, we would assume that individuals would prefer direct democracy over representative democracy if they learn that MPs' failures of representation result from siding with the experts.

The technocracy backlash hypothesis: The backlash against MPs and the support for popular decision making will be accentuated if the incongruence between elites and voters is justified based on the intervention of experts.

Survey experiment design

To test our hypotheses, we designed an original survey experiment, run via YouGov in France between 4 and 17 September 2020. YouGov dealt with consent, anonymisation and recruitment/potential compensation of survey respondents. The experiment was pre-registered³ and obtained ethical approval from our institution⁴. The total sample size for the entire survey experiment is of 6073 respondents, which translates into 750 respondents per cell⁵.

We chose France as a hard test since the country has rare instances of direct democratic initiatives. While other European countries have seen the rise of referendums since the 2000s (Hobolt, 2007), France remains an exception. Only nine referendums have been held since the start of the fifth constitution in 1958. French public opinion is not expected to be biased or primed by familiarity with direct democracy. Any shift in support for direct democracy will thus be particularly hard to detect in this case, and more likely to be stronger in other contexts – where direct democracy is more salient.

The survey started with two pre-treatment questions, asking, respectively, what the respondents think is the most important problem facing France at the moment, and their attitude on either economic redistribution, immigration or EU membership (depending on whether the respondent was assigned to the economic, immigration or EU integration survey)⁶. We first randomly assigned respondents to three distinct policy domains: economic (redistribution preferences); cultural (immigration policy preferences); and foreign policy (preferences towards EU integration). We used well-known (key) policy dimensions that go beyond the general left–right differences to capture multidimensional incongruence (Bakker et al., 2020). Our analyses pool all policy areas together. However, the main findings hold when splitting the sample separately for each policy area (see Tables A7 and A8 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information). We also include models that test each experimental condition's effect on the level of issue salience among respondents, but results remain robust to individual variation in the policy's salience (see last column of Tables A7 and A8 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information).

Sociotropic (in)congruence and expertise justification treatments

Respondents were randomly assigned to one of eight experimental groups:

- (1) *Control*: No vignettes shown: respondents directly answer the post-treatment question on attitudes towards representative and direct democracy.
- (2) *Full congruence*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs match French voters in their policy preferences – that is, the optimal scenario, and the standard against which representative democracy should be judged (May, 1978; Norris, 2011; Pitkin, 1967).
- (3) *Full congruence + expertise justification*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs' and voters' policy positions match, *and* the respondent gets primed to consider MPs occasionally deviating from the popular will to heed expert/scientific advice.
- (4) *Sociotropic incongruence(left)*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs' policy positions are to the left of French voters.
- (5) *Sociotropic incongruence(left) + expertise justification*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs' policy positions are to the left of French voters *and* the respondent gets primed

Table 1. Experimental design

		Sociotropic incongruence			
		No vignette	Full congruence	Incongruence to the left	Incongruence to the right
Expert justification	No	DVs	DVs	DVs	DVs
	Yes	DVs	DVs	DVs	DVs

to consider MPs occasionally deviating from the popular will to heed expert/scientific advice.

- (6) *Sociotropic incongruence(right)*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs' policy positions are to the right of French voters.
- (7) *Sociotropic incongruence(right) + expertise justification*: A hypothetical scenario where French MPs' policy positions are to the right of French voters *and* the respondent gets primed to consider MPs occasionally deviating from the popular will to heed expert/scientific advice.
- (8) *Expertise justification*: The treatment group where respondents are only primed to consider MPs occasionally deviating from the popular will to heed expert/scientific advice.

Table 1 describes all experimental groups. The full questionnaire with all experimental vignettes is available in Section 1.1 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information. To avoid deception, we had to make explicit the hypothetical/probabilistic nature of our experimental vignettes.

Egocentric (in)congruence treatment

Egocentric incongruence is captured by leveraging the pre-treatment variable that asks respondents their ideological self-placement on the policy issue in question (designed using the same 3-point scale used for the MPs' vignette). The self-placements are then mapped to the randomly assigned hypothetical positions of MPs of the sociotropic (in)congruence vignette. If the respondents' ideological position and the hypothetical placement of the majority of MPs match, respondents were assigned a score of '0', indicating egocentric congruence with the hypothetical MPs. If they did not, respondents were coded as egocentrically incongruent with the MPs. Because centrist respondents could only see incongruent MPs by one level (either to the right or to the left of them), while right-wingers and left-wing respondents could see MPs removed by two levels (e.g., a left-wing set of MPs for right-wingers and a right-wing set of MPs for left-wingers), the egocentric incongruence categories were split by centrists versus non-centrists. This choice was also motivated by the fact that centrists appear more immune to egocentric biases in democratic norms (Graham & Svobik, 2020). If respondents were not assigned to the ideological (in)congruence vignette, they were coded as being part of the control group. Respondents were also put in separate groups according to whether they were assigned to the expert justification vignette or not. Therefore, the egocentric incongruence measure has comparable experimental groups as the sociotropic incongruence measure. Our research design enables us to test egocentric

and sociotropic incongruence separately, as the two measures are not a conflation of one another: we have sufficient variation to observe different types of egocentric congruence and incongruence crossed with various forms of sociotropic (in)congruence (see Section 1.4 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information for proof of the orthogonality of egocentric and sociotropic incongruence and further explanation of our treatment expectations).

To measure attention specific to the treatment, a factual manipulation check (Kane & Barabas, 2019) was added after the vignette depicting MPs' and voters' hypothetical positions. We find that 25 per cent failed the factual manipulation checks. We first present the full sample results, but in a subsequent analysis (see below) we also show the treatment effects when only retaining respondents that properly understood the vignette (adding demographic controls).

The outcome variables

Post-treatment, respondents were asked to answer survey items on support for representative and direct democracy, modelled after the European Election Study (EES) survey items on decision making⁷. The survey question asks: 'How often, if at all, do you think each of the below categories should be involved in making the most important policy decisions for the country?'. Respondents use a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 'never' to 'always'. We focus on respondents' preferences for either increased involvement of 'the people' in policy making or increased involvement by MPs. Additionally, we calculate the difference between support for popular involvement and support for MP involvement, creating a 'Net Popular Involvement Support' variable that quantifies the preference for direct democracy over representative democracy (refer to Section 1.2 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information).

We leverage OLS regression with bootstrapped standard errors when modelling the Net Support outcome variable. Additionally, we test support for popular involvement and support for MP involvement separately. Given their non-negative and left-skewed nature, we use ordered logit models with bootstrapped standard errors for the last two outcome variables. In all models, we take the best-case scenario (full congruence) – the theoretical ideal – as the baseline for comparison with other experimental groups and the control group (respondents with no prime). This approach enhances result interpretation and aligns empirical analysis with theoretical hypotheses. The models using the control group as the baseline category are reported in the Appendix of the Supporting Information (Table A3).

Results

We first focus on the effects of sociotropic incongruence on democratic preferences. The models in Table 2 present the results from the baseline models. The balance tests (see Section 1.3.2 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information) show that the sociotropic incongruence and expert justification experimental groups are equivalent in terms of core demographics (both central tendency and distributions are checked), so the models in Table 2 do not contain standard demographic controls. Adding controls (see Table A4 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information) did not change the inferences below.

Table 2 shows no statistically significant effect of sociotropic incongruence and of the expert justification vignette on preferences for different democratic models, and for the trade-off between representative and direct democracy. The exception is the expert justification treatment, which

Table 2. Main models

	(1) Net: People v MPs	(2) Popular democracy	(3) Representative democracy
Incongruence only	0.933 (0.0657)	0.905 (0.0754)	1.006 (0.0863)
Expert justification	1.014 (0.0764)	0.870 (0.0819)	0.852+ (0.0824)
Congruence+Expert justif.	0.913 (0.0726)	0.914 (0.0916)	1.016 (0.103)
Incongr.+Expert justif.	0.992 (0.0697)	0.975 (0.0835)	0.951 (0.0816)
Control	1.001 (0.0773)	1.032 (0.102)	1.021 (0.0979)
cut1	–	0.0292*** (0.00289)	0.0427*** (0.00408)
cut2	–	0.0997*** (0.00779)	0.116*** (0.00911)
cut3	–	0.397*** (0.0280)	0.545*** (0.0386)
cut4	–	1.420*** (0.0995)	2.092*** (0.150)
Observations	5466	5669	5495
AIC	19,980.8	15,142.2	15,252.6
BIC	20,020.5	15,202.0	15,312.1
Log lik.	–9984.4	–7562.1	–7617.3

Note: OLS and Ordered Logit Regressions. Baseline: Ideological congruence group (normative baseline). All models report bootstrapped standard errors, sampled from 1000 replications.

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses. + $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

appears to induce backlash against MPs' involvement in decision making when compared to a scenario of full congruence, but the effect is only marginally significant ($p < 0.1$). This, however, represents suggestive evidence that expert justifications might not be helpful tools when engaging in justificatory representation: France is a context where technocracy is relatively prevalent (Bourdieu, 1998; Bertson & Caramani, 2022), and yet, even here, we see evidence that justifying deviations in representation in the name of expertise generates some backlash against representative democracy.

The results are robust when we split the model by policy area or when we look at interactions with individual-level salience of the policy area (see Tables A7 and A8 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information). Expert justifications are somewhat 'forgiven' in the economic dimension, and backlashes against MPs appear mostly driven by the European integration dimension. The non-significance of sociotropic incongruence is also robust to splitting the incongruence treatments by left and right and when looking at the left–right self-positioning of respondents on the various issues (see Table A9 and Figure 5 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information). Interestingly, though, right-wingers appear to statistically significantly backlash against representative democracy when the sociotropic incongruence is to the left and is combined with expert-based justifications. By contrast, left-wingers are statistically significantly less supportive of popular democracy when MPs are sociotropically congruent *and* when expert-based justifications are leveraged. We find that technocracy arguments may, therefore, resonate more with left-wingers than with right-wingers.

Given the well-powered experiment, we can safely conclude that *system-level* representation failures do not appear to move democratic attitudes in public opinion. Expert justification only somewhat decreases support for representative democracy, and does neither moderate nor

accentuate the effect of system-level representation failures. That expertise-based justification induces some backlash against representative democracy overall, and accentuates the impact of sociotropic incongruence in right-wing respondents is, however, an important signal that such forms of justificatory representation might be broadly counter-productive.

The experimental results do not support the notion that backlashes against representative democracy and support for direct democracy are due to sociotropic incongruence. Democratic attitudes are not shaped by reasonable accountability concerns that should arise from systemic representation failures (Pitkin, 1967; May, 1978; Golder & Stramski, 2010; Held, 1992; Norris, 2011). Results from the sociotropic incongruence models are also summarised via the marginal effects plots in Figure 1.

We also restrict the analysis to the ‘high sophisticates’ – proxied by: (a) University education, and (b) success in the experimental manipulation check (which better approaches the political sophistication/system awareness construct). Figure 1 (see Tables A4–A6 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information for the full regression tables) provides further evidence that the more sophisticated respondents do react to sociotropic (in)congruence and to expert-based justification by backlashing against MPs (especially when looking at those respondents that correctly understood and paid attention to the vignette). Non-instrumental support for direct democracy – that is, support warranted by systemic failures of political representation – thus, at most exists among the sophisticated/highly informed.

Table 3 presents the results of egocentric incongruence models. They contain standard demographic controls (education, age, gender, employment type and urban–rural), because the egocentric incongruence variable is built from the combination of an experimental vignette and a pre-treatment survey item, which was not randomly assigned⁸. Results from the egocentric incongruence models are further summarised via the marginal effects plots in Figure 2.

Unlike for sociotropic incongruence, we see some attitudinal changes when looking at individual-level representation failures (egocentric incongruence), particularly for left-wingers and right-wingers. We split incongruence by centrists versus non-centrists since centrist respondents could only reach a maximum distance of 1 from the MPs’ vignettes, and centrists appear more immune to partisan and instrumental backlashes against representative democracy (Graham & Svulik, 2020). Egocentric incongruence increases left-wingers’ and right-wingers’ preferences for popular involvement over MP involvement, by roughly 30 per cent if compared to the optimal, full congruence group. The preference for popular involvement over MP involvement is even stronger when egocentric incongruence is coupled with exposure to the expert justification vignette. In this group, respondents exhibit a 34 per cent increase in their support for popular democracy. This finding underscores that expertise-based justifications amplify the impact of egocentric representation failures, providing further evidence that such justifications foster backlashes against representative democracy.

Conclusion

Is the backlash against representative democracy driven by the ideological mismatch between representatives and the electorate as a whole (i.e., sociotropic incongruence) or between representatives and the individual (i.e., egocentric incongruence) (Bakker et al., 2020; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017; Stecker & Tausendpfund, 2016)? Using an original survey experiment in France, this study manipulates various representation scenarios to carefully leverage the

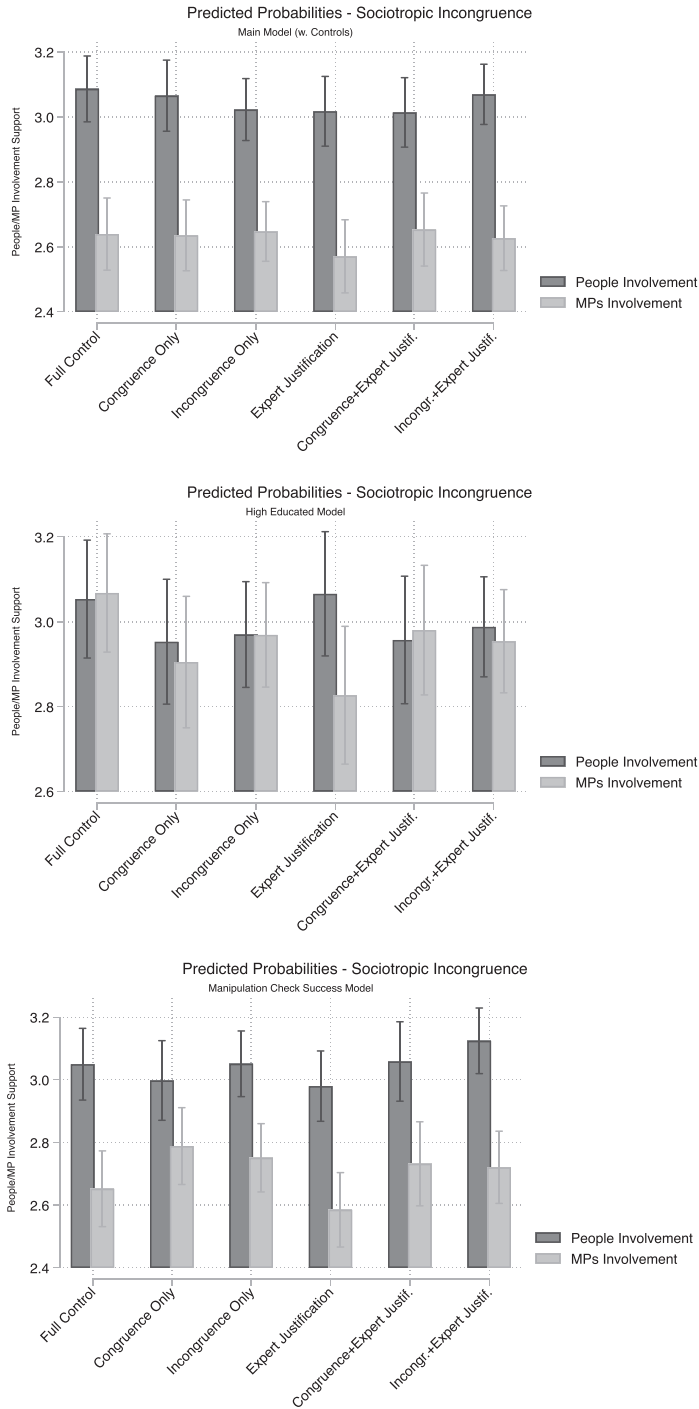


Figure 1. Marginal effects plots: All respondents, University-educated only, Manipulation check successes only. Predicted counts from the ordered logit regression models of sociotropic incongruence treatments.

Note: Control variables held constant at modal categories (Age: 50; Gender: female; Education: secondary or lower; Employed; Small-Medium City Dwellers). Confidence intervals refer to the specific marginal effects point estimates only. Outcome variables were measured as a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (never) to 4 (always).

Table 3. Egocentric incongruence models: OLS and Poisson regressions

	(1) Net: People v MPs	(2) Popular democracy	(3) Representative democracy
Ego Congr. + Expert justif.	1.028 (0.0867)	1.093 (0.122)	1.033 (0.115)
Expert justification	1.158+ (0.0992)	1.028 (0.107)	0.839+ (0.0881)
Ego inc. (Centrists)	0.930 (0.0783)	0.907 (0.0953)	1.044 (0.109)
Ego inc. + Expert justif. (Centrists)	0.919 (0.0760)	0.849 (0.0913)	1.019 (0.110)
Ego inc.	1.292** (0.113)	1.303* (0.138)	0.881 (0.0928)
Ego inc. + Expert justif.	1.291** (0.110)	1.344** (0.138)	0.847 (0.0865)
Full control	1.143 (0.0946)	1.181 (0.123)	0.976 (0.105)
Controls	Y	Y	Y
cut1	–	0.0261*** (0.00718)	0.175*** (0.0428)
cut2	–	0.0901*** (0.0235)	0.478** (0.115)
cut3	–	0.366*** (0.0945)	2.300*** (0.553)
cut4	–	1.329 (0.342)	9.125*** (2.213)
Observations	4713	4827	4733
Adjusted R^2	0.032		
AIC	17,167.1	12,813.0	12,917.9
BIC	17,289.8	12,955.6	13,060.0
Log lik.	–8564.5	–6384.5	–6436.9

Note: Baseline: Ideological congruence group (normative baseline). All models report bootstrapped standard errors, sampled from 1000 replications.

Exponentiated coefficients; Standard errors in parentheses. + $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

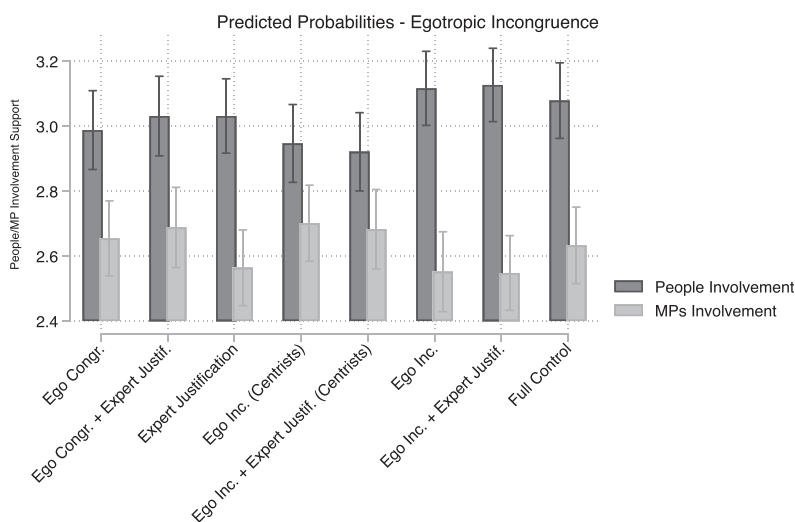


Figure 2. Marginal effects plots. Predicted counts from Poisson regression models of egocentric incongruence. Note: Control variables held constant at modal categories (Age: 50; Gender: female; Education: secondary or lower; Employed; Small-Medium City Dwellers). Confidence intervals refer to the specific marginal effects point estimates only. Outcome variables were measured as a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (never) to 4 (always).

sociotropic and egocentric incongruence constructs. Contrary to some theories (Eulau et al., 1959; May, 1978; Rehfeld, 2005), our findings indicate that the effect of sociotropic incongruence on preferences for increased popular involvement in policy making is conditional and at most applies to the highly sophisticated/politically aware. Instead, support for popular democracy – and backlash against representative democracy – is consistently impacted by individual-level misrepresentation. This aligns with recent US findings on democratic norms (Graham & Svobik, 2020), and the instrumental nature of support for referendums (Harms & Landwehr, 2020; Landwehr & Harms, 2020). Democratic preferences are not robustly influenced by systemic misrepresentation of the ‘*vox populi*’ (May, 1978; Norris, 2011; Pitkin, 1967), but are consistently shaped by instrumental considerations, notably personal political alienation.

We thus advance the fields of democratic preferences and political representation by adjudicating between the sociotropic and egocentric models of democratic attitudes. Through our experimental design, we provide a fair empirical test of the sociotropic incongruence hypothesis, mitigating concerns of endogeneity, multicollinearity, ecological fallacy and low statistical power.

We also find that providing information/expert-based justifications to representative failures does not mitigate the effect of bad representation performance on democratic preferences, as expected by democratic theory (Pitkin, 1967). This finding has important implications for the role of technocracy in shaping democratic attitudes. It is important to note that our findings pertain to the prevalent technocratic context in France. Thus, further research should investigate these justifications in countries with differing levels of technocratic influence. Relying on experts to justify representation failures can lead to further erosion of representative democracy’s legitimacy, favouring alternative models of democracy. Public opinion doesn’t respond positively to such justifications, so future studies should test alternative models of representation justification beyond the expertise-based approach (Wolkenstein & Wrátil, 2021).

The study has significant theoretical and practical implications. It challenges the notion of attainable *vox populi* representation, and elucidates why politically marginalised individuals – those most prone to having their preferences unrepresented by officials – are the strongest advocates for direct democracy. This constitutes a risk to the resilience of current representative democratic institutions as it demonstrates the whimsical and self-serving nature of democratic support. Support for representative democracies can persist despite systemic failures, even gaining majority support based on individual incongruence levels. Conversely, seemingly well-functioning representative democracies can experience significant backlash. Therefore, advanced democracies must address the concerns of ‘political losers’ to prevent potential destabilisation: enduring marginalisation could create a void favouring more tyrannical democratic models if not authoritarianism (Graham & Svobik, 2020). Prioritising ideological depolarisation and cultivating consent and democratic norms among the politically marginalised becomes crucial.

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Online Appendix

Additional supporting information may be found in the Online Appendix section at the end of the article:

Table A1: Dependent variables' descriptive statistics

Figure 1: Histograms of the dependent variables: control group only.

Figure 2: Power analysis.

Figure 3: Balance tests.

Figure 4: Balance tests.

Table A2: Scenarios of sociotropic (in)congruence at different levels of egocentric (inc)congruence

Table A3: Main models

Table A4: Main model (sociotropic incongruence) with controls

Table A5: Main models: critical citizens (manipulation fails excluded)

Table A6: Main models: critical citizens (university-educated respondents)

Table A7: Popular democracy models by policy area

Table A8: Representative democracy models by policy area

Table A9: Main models with incongruence treatments separated by left/right (with and without standard demographic controls)

Figure 5: Coefficient plots: regression models by left–right positioning.

Table A10: Egocentric incongruence models: OLS and poisson regressions

Data S1

Notes

1. Here, we specifically measure policy positions on the economy, on immigration and on the EU, to gain precision. We therefore understand ideological incongruence as multidimensional issue incongruence, that is, related to several policies.
2. In terms of measurement, sociotropic incongruence measures are usually captured at the aggregate geographical level, and typically compare a country's median voter to the country's median legislator, or, alternatively, the CDFs of voters' and legislators' ideological distributions via measures such as the Kolmogorov–Smirnov distance (Golder & Stramski, 2010). Egocentric incongruence measures commonly contrast the individual respondent with the median legislator and/or median government position. For reviews of the operationalisation of both sociotropic and egocentric incongruence, see (Golder & Stramski, 2010; Mayne & Hakhverdian, 2017).
3. See anonymised pre-registration here: <https://aspredicted.org/blind.php?x=kx6iv3>
4. The research and data collection was approved by the London School of Economics and Political Science Research Ethics Committee – REC reference: 1243
5. For power analysis details, see Section 1.3.1 in the Appendix of the Supporting Information.
6. The attitude questions had 3-point Likert scales with policy-specific options. For the economic dimension, options were: 'I am fully in favour of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor', 'I favour some

redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor', 'I am fully opposed to redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor'. For the immigration dimension, they were: 'I am fully opposed to restrictive policies on immigration', 'I favour some restrictive policies on immigration', 'I am fully in favour of restrictive policies on immigration'. For the EU integration dimension, they were: 'European unification should be reinforced', 'European unification should stay as it is', 'European unification has already gone too far'. The answers were then labelled left, centre or right, respectively, by the researchers.

7. See item Q17.5 of questionnaire here: https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7581
8. Egocentric incongruence cannot be fully experimentally manipulated, as individuals' policy preferences cannot be assigned randomly.

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