

Macrointerest Across Countries

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Abstract

The extent to which the public takes an interest in politics has long been argued to be foundational to democracy, but the want of appropriate data has prevented cross-national and longitudinal analysis. This letter takes advantage of recent advances in latent-variable modeling of aggregate survey responses and a comprehensive collection of survey data to generate dynamic comparative estimates of macrointerest, that is, aggregate political interest, for over a hundred countries over the past four decades. These macrointerest scores are validated with other aggregate measures of political interest and of other types of political engagement. A cross-national and longitudinal analysis of macrointerest in advanced democracies reveals that along with election campaigns and inclusive institutions, it is good economic conditions, not bad times, that spur publics to greater interest in politics.

Introduction

The public’s interest in politics has long been argued to be fundamental to democracy, the foundation for the widespread civic engagement needed to hold elected officials accountable to citizen demands (see, e.g., Almond and Verba 1963). More than just boosting engagement, political interest critically determines the quality of political decisions and behaviors, influencing factors like time spent, information collection and utilization, and critical assessment of partisan claims (see, e.g., Lane, Do, and Molina-Rogers 2022). In light of the growing threats to democracy seen in many countries, measuring the levels and trends of aggregate political interest—macrointerest—and understanding their sources is therefore crucially important (see, e.g., Foa and Mounk 2016, 10–11).

A recent contribution, Peterson et al. (2022), measures macrointerest over time in the United States, but similar data allowing for large-scale cross-sectional time-series assessments have as yet been unavailable. Although many surveys ask respondents across countries how interested they are in politics, differences in question wording and in response categories have limited scholars’ ability to pool the data together, and even in the absence of these issues, in most countries the questions have not been asked sufficiently frequently to provide annual time series.

This letter takes advantage of recent advances in latent-variable modeling of cross-national aggregate survey responses and a comprehensive collection of survey data to generate dynamic comparative estimates of aggregate political interest for over a hundred countries over the past four decades. It shows that these cross-national macrointerest scores perform well in validation tests. Finally, as a demonstration of their utility, the letter presents a new test of theories on the circumstances that induce the publics of advanced democracies to take more interest in politics. The results support arguments that, in these countries, election campaigns, inclusive institutions, and good economic conditions, not bad times, spur greater political interest.

Cross-National Macrointerest: The Source Data

National and cross-national surveys have asked questions on political interest often over the past four decades, but the resulting data are both sparse, that is, unavailable for many countries and years, and incomparable, generated by many different survey items. In all, 50 such survey items were asked in no fewer than five country-years in countries surveyed at least twice; these items were drawn from 359 different survey datasets (see online Appendix A).

Together, the survey items in the source data were asked in 128 different countries in at least three time points over the 40 years from 1982 to 2022, yielding a total of 2,681 country-year-item observations. Observations for every year in each country surveyed would number 5,120, and a complete set of country-year-items would encompass 256,000 observations. Compared to this hypothetical complete set of country-year-items, the available data are very, very sparse. More optimistically, there are 1,798 country-years in which there is at least *some* information about the public’s interest in politics, that is, some 57% of the 3,151 country-years spanned by these data. Still, the multitude of different survey items makes these data incomparable and difficult to use together.

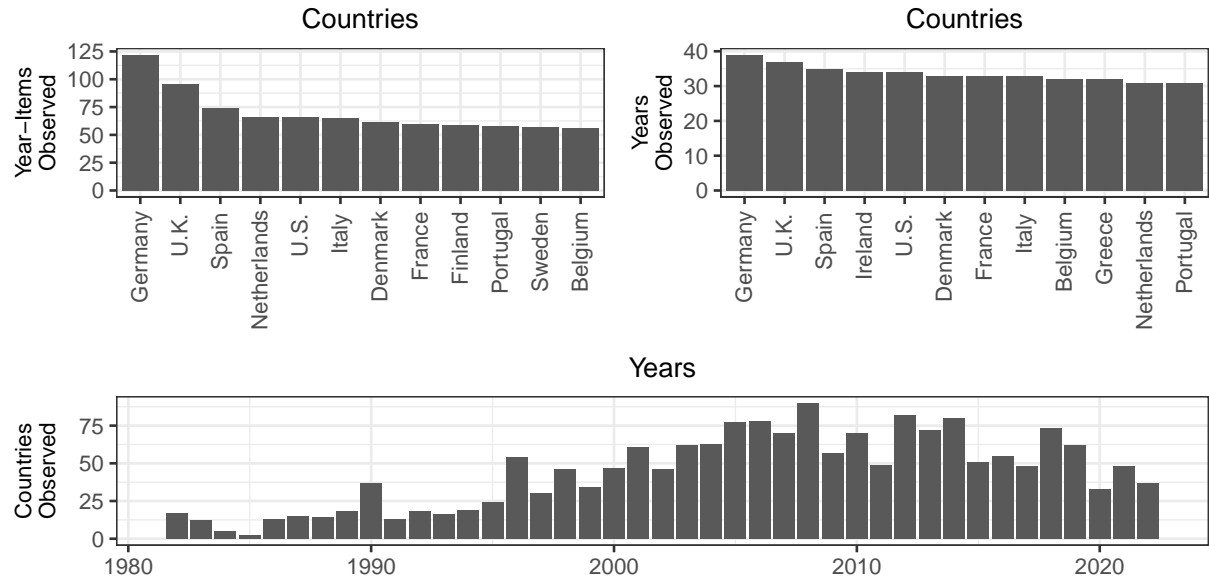


Figure 1: Countries and Years with the Most Observations in the Source Data

In the top left panel of Figure @ref(fig:item_country_plots), the twelve countries with the most country-year-item observations are displayed. Germany, with 122 observations, is the best represented country in these source data, followed by the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands, and the United States. At the other end of the scale, there are seven countries—Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Myanmar (Burma), and Puerto Rico—that have only the bare minimum three observations needed to be included in the source dataset at all. In the top right panel are the dozen countries with the most observed years; this group is similar to that on the left, but with Ireland and Greece adding to the list and Finland and Sweden dropping off. The bottom panel shows the number of countries observed in each year. Coverage across countries reached its apex in 2008, when respondents in 90 countries were asked at least one item about their interest in politics. The next section describes how this sparse and incomparable survey data was used together with a latent variable model to generate complete time series of macrointerest scores that are comparable across countries.

Estimating Cross-National Macrointerest

Several recent studies have developed latent variable models of aggregate survey responses based on cross-national survey data (see Claassen 2019; Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw 2019; McGann, Dellepiane-Avellaneda, and Bartle 2019; Kolczynska et al. 2020). To estimate the public’s interest in politics across countries and over time, this work employs the latest of these methods that is appropriate for data that are both incomparable and sparse, the Dynamic Comparative Public Opinion (DCPO) model elaborated in Solt (2020b). Solt (2020b) demonstrates that the DCPO model provides a better fit to survey data than the models put forward by Claassen (2019) or Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw (2019). The McGann, Dellepiane-Avellaneda, and Bartle (2019) model depends on dense survey data unlike the sparse data on interest in politics described in the preceding section. Kolczynska et al. (2020) is the very most recent of these five works and builds on each of the others, but the MRP approach developed in that piece is suitable not only when the available survey data

are dense but also when ancillary data on population characteristics are available, so it is similarly inappropriate to this application. The dyad ratio algorithm employed in Peterson et al. (2022), of course, leverages only over time variation within a single country and not variation across countries, making it a poor choice for generating cross-national estimates (see Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw 2019, 686).¹ The DCPO model is a population-level two-parameter ordinal logistic item response theory model with country-specific item-bias terms. For a comprehensive description of the DCPO model, see Appendix B and Solt (2020b, 3–8); the focus here is on how it deals with the two principal issues raised by the source data, incomparability and sparsity.

The DCPO model accounts for incomparability using three sets of parameters. First, it incorporates the *difficulty* of each question’s responses, that is, how much interest in politics is indicated by a given response. This is most evident with respect to response categories: to say that one is “very interested” in politics, for example, is to exhibit more interest than to say that one is “somewhat interested” or “not very interested.” Here, difficulty is permitted to vary with question wording and the survey project as well. Second, the DCPO model accounts for each question’s *dispersion*, its noisiness with regard to our latent trait. The lower the dispersion, the better that changes in responses to the question map onto changes in macrointerest. Third, to provide for the possibility that translation issues or cultural differences result in the same question being interpreted differently in different countries, the model estimates *country-specific bias* parameters that shift the difficulty of all responses for a particular question in a particular country. Together, the model’s difficulty, dispersion, and country-specific bias parameters work to generate comparable estimates of the latent variable of macrointerest from the available but incomparable source data.²

To address the sparsity of the source data—the fact that there are gaps in the time series of each country, and that even many observed country-years have only one or two observed items—DCPO uses simple local-level dynamic linear models, i.e., random-walk priors, for

¹A comparison of our estimates for the United States and the estimates presented in Peterson et al. (2022) is found in Appendix F.

²See a discussion of how other data issues, such as sample representation, may affect the estimated outcome in Appendix B.

each country. That is, within each country, each year’s value of macrointerest is modeled as the previous year’s estimate plus a random shock. These dynamic models smooth the estimates of macrointerest over time and allow estimation even in years for which little or no survey data is available, albeit at the expense of greater measurement uncertainty.

The model was estimated using the `DCP0tools` package for R (Solt, Hu, and Tai 2019), running four chains for 1,000 iterations each and discarding the first half as warmup, leaving 2,000 samples. The \hat{R} diagnostic had a maximum value of 1.01, indicating that the model converged. The dispersion parameters of the survey items indicate that all of them load well on the latent variable (see Appendix A). The result is estimates, in all 3,151 country-years spanned by the source data, of the mean political interest of the public, that is, macrointerest.

Validating Cross-National Macrointerest

That we can generate estimates of macrointerest does not automatically mean that they are suitable for analysis. As is the case for any new measure, validation tests of cross-national latent variables are crucially important (see, e.g., Hu et al. 2023). Figure 2 and Figure 3 provide evidence of this measure’s validity with tests of convergent validation and construct validation. Convergent validation refers to tests of whether a measure is empirically associated with alternative indicators of the same concept (Adcock and Collier 2001, 540). In Figure 2, the macrointerest scores are compared to responses to individual source-data survey items that were used to generate them; this provides an ‘internal’ convergent validation test (see, e.g., Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw 2019, 686, in which the correlations between the estimated variable and other indicators vary from 0.65 to 0.96. Be aware that correlations can be also affect by data richness, survey context, and other factors.).

In the left panel, macrointerest scores are plotted against the percentage of respondents across all country-years who offered the two most interested responses on the European Social Survey’s four-point item, “How interested are you in politics?” The middle panel shows responses to the question with the most data-rich cross-section, “How interested would you say you personally are in politics?” in the International Social Survey Program’s 2004

module on Citizenship. Finally, the right panel evaluates how well the macrointerest scores capture change over time by focusing on the item with the largest number of observations for a single country in the source data, which asked respondents to Germany’s ALLBUS, “How interested in politics are you?” In all three cases, the correlations, estimated taking into account the uncertainty in the measures, are strong.

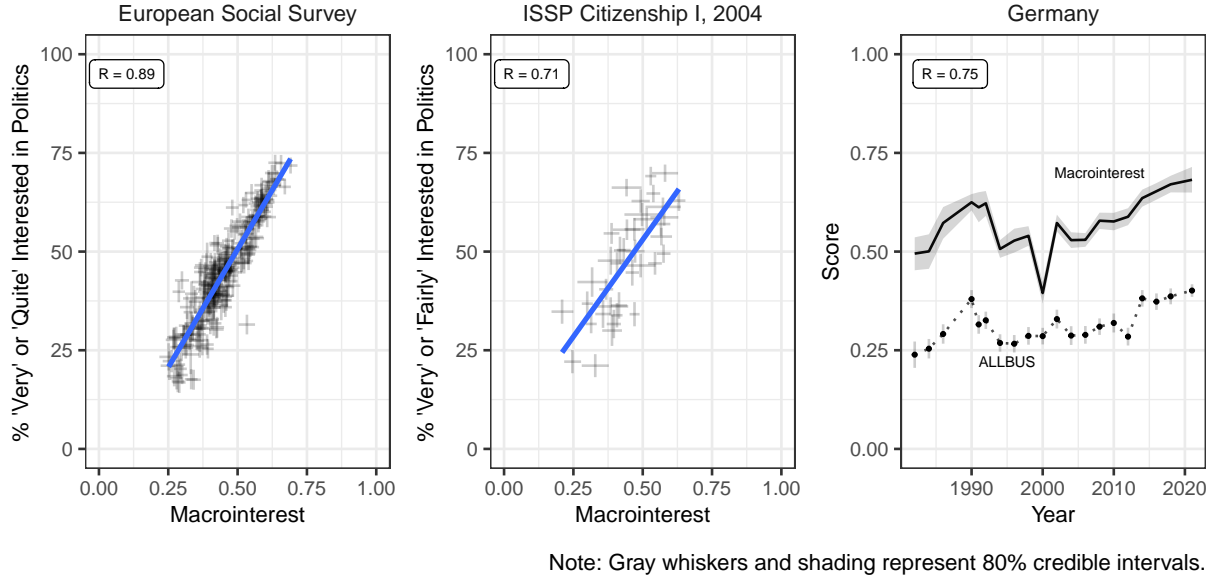
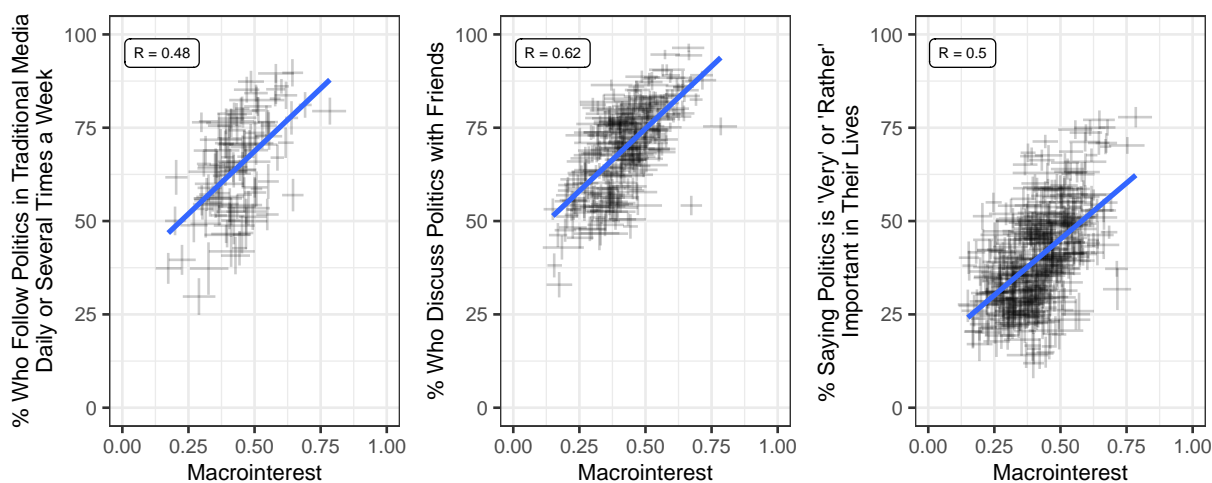


Figure 2: Internal Convergent Validation: Correlations Between Macrointerest and Individual Source-Data Survey Items

Construct validation, on the other hand, refers to demonstrating, for some *other* concept believed causally related to the concept a measure seeks to represent, that the measure is empirically associated with measures of that other concept (Adcock and Collier 2001, 542). Figure 3 depicts the relationships between macrointerest and three survey items from the World Values Survey and European Values Survey on other aspects of political engagement that are expected to have causal relationships with political interest (see Kittilson and Schwindt-Bayer 2010, 995): in the left panel, following political news on television, radio, and newspapers; in the center panel, discussing politics with friends; and on the right, feeling politics is important to one’s life. These relationships are all positive and are moderate to strong. This cross-national latent variable of macrointerest performs well in validation tests.



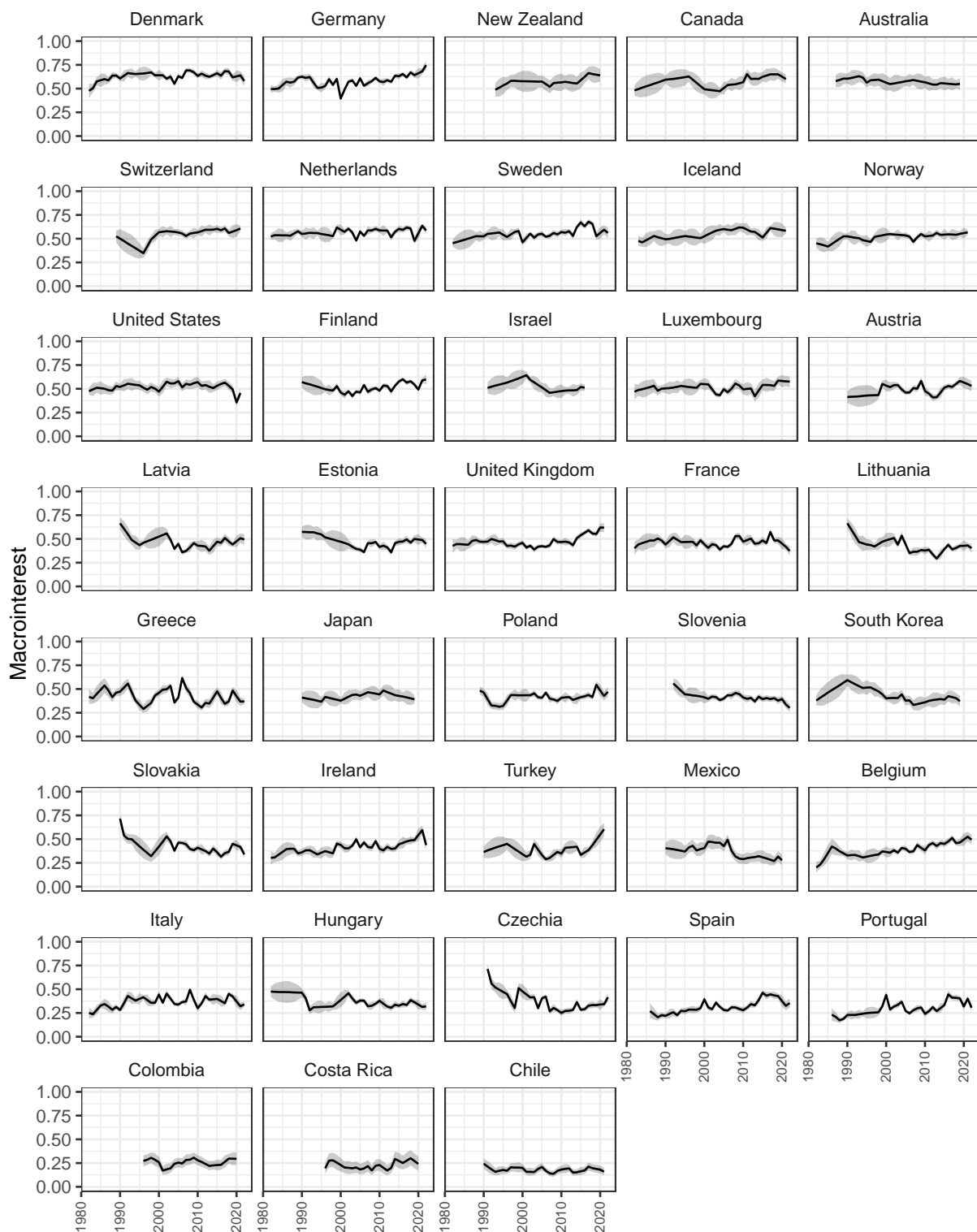
Note: Gray whiskers and shading represent 80% credible intervals. Survey items sourced from World Values Study and European Values Study.

Figure 3: Construct Validation: Correlations Between Macrointerest and Other Aspects of Political Engagement

Testing Theories of Macrointerest Cross-Nationally

The best developed theories of macrointerest concern the advanced democracies, and even among these relatively similar countries, macrointerest varies greatly. Figure @ref(fig:ts_plots) examines levels and trends in macrointerest in advanced democratic countries by displaying the changes of the public's expressed interest in politics over time in the thirty-seven democracies of the OECD (Appendix D presents these macrointerest data for all available countries). While macrointerest scores approach and often exceed .6 in countries such as Denmark and Canada, in Chile they scarcely cross .25. And although the public's political interest has held fairly steady over decades in many countries, in Czechia it dropped nearly half of the variable's entire theoretical range over the 1990s and 2000s before rebounding slightly since 2010, and increases of roughly a quarter of that range can be seen in, among others, Germany. There are considerable differences in the extent to which the public professes interest in politics both across countries and over time.

What explains these differences? One straightforward explanation is that publics grow



Note: Countries are ordered by their median macrointerest score; gray shading represents 80% credible intervals.

Figure 4: Macrointerest Scores Over Time Within OECD Democracies

more interested in politics at election time. Campaigns and elections attract media coverage and increase the information available to the public on the issues being contested, leading to increased interest in politics (see, e.g., Larsen 2022). Macrointerest within a country should be expected to be higher, therefore, in years in which national elections take place than in years without elections.

A second argument is that political institutions that share power, rather than concentrate it, yield politics that are more interesting and engaging. Building on Lijphart (1999) and Powell (2000), Kittilson and Schwindt-Bayer (2010, 992) argues that power-sharing institutions—parliamentarism, federalism, and proportional electoral rules—“send signals of inclusiveness to citizens, generating greater political engagement” while power-concentrating institutions “may generate perceptions of exclusion and deter involvement.” Macrointerest should be higher in countries with parliamentary and federal systems than in those without those features, and it should decline as the disproportionality between votes cast and seats won increases.

A third claim deals with the public’s demand for accountability. Peterson et al. (2022, 203) advances this argument: “when there is information that something has gone wrong ...then voters should be more likely to attend to the actions of elected officials,” but when “there is evidence of success...voters should not waste their energies.” If democracy is a principal-agent problem with elected officials acting as self-interested agents and the public as their lazy but vengeful principal, then macrointerest should rise when times are bad and decline as conditions improve.

A final set of theories—each well established—contradicts the third. Modernization theory holds that the public’s interest in politics will increase as the national economy grows and household incomes expand (see, e.g., Inglehart and Welzel 2005). Unemployment has long been argued to not motivate but rather to depress political interest (see, e.g., Rosenstone 1982, 26). And the relative power theory holds that greater income inequality, by increasingly concentrating political power in the hands of the wealthy, allows them greater power to shape the political agenda in ways that discourage the broader public from taking

interest (see, e.g., Solt 2008). In each of these circumstances, macrointerest is argued to increase in good, not bad, economic conditions (see also Stimson 2015; Peterson et al. 2022, 206).

Data to test these hypotheses regarding the causes of macrointerest are drawn from several sources. The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset updated in Bormann and Golder (2022) provides information about the timing of elections, yielding a dichotomous variable coded one in election years and zero when no election was held. The three institutional variables are measured as in Kittilson and Schwindt-Bayer (2010). Data on parliamentarism, a dichotomous variable coded one in pure parliamentary systems and zero otherwise, is also sourced from the DES. Federalism is a third dichotomous variable, coded one in countries with strong federal systems (see Lijphart 1999) and zero in all others. The proportionality of the electoral system is measured using the Gallagher least-squares index of disproportionality, which measures the disparity between parties' vote shares and their seat shares (Gallagher 1991, 40–41). The context of good and bad economic conditions was measured with data on GDP per capita, national GDP growth, and unemployment from OECD.Stat (OECD 2023) and on the Gini index of disposable income inequality from the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (Solt 2020a).

The resulting dataset comprises the thirty-seven OECD democracies, each observed in twenty-one (Mexico) to forty (Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States) consecutive years (mean: 32.4 years, median: 31 years). Even among these relatively data-rich countries, our measure of macrointerest provides much more data than would otherwise be available: the richest single survey for these cases, the European Social Survey, covers only 18% of these country-years and of course excludes entirely the nine OECD members in the Americas and around the Pacific Rim (see Appendix C).

Shor et al. (2007) demonstrates that such pooled time series are best analyzed using a Bayesian multilevel model including varying intercepts for each country and each year. The former help account for heteroskedasticity across space due to, e.g., omitted variable bias, while permitting the inclusion of time-invariant predictors such as, in this dataset, parlia-

mentarism and federalism. The latter take into account ‘time shocks’ that operate on all countries simultaneously (Shor et al. 2007, 171–72). Further, the ‘within-between random effects’ specification is employed, meaning each of the time-varying predictors is decomposed into its time-invariant country mean and the difference between each country-year value and this country mean; this specification has been shown superior to fixed effects and other commonly used TSCS specifications for addressing omitted variable bias and endogeneity (see Bell and Jones 2015). The time-varying difference variables capture the short-term effects of the predictors, while the time-invariant country-mean variables reflect their—often different—long-run, “historical” effects (Bell and Jones 2015, 137). The measurement uncertainty in the data for both macrointerest and income inequality was incorporated into the analysis with the “method of composition,” a technique frequently utilized across numerous studies in political science (e.g., Kastellec et al. 2015; Caughey and Warshaw 2018; Tai, Hu, and Solt 2022).³ The model was estimated using the `brms` R package (Bürkner 2017).

Figure 5 displays the results (see the numeric results in Appendix C). Consistent with the argument that campaigns bring attention-grabbing information to the public, the posterior distribution shows a 95% probability that macrointerest in election years is 0.1 to 1.4 higher than in years without elections. This is in line with previous research finding small but well-estimated increases in political interest in election years (see, e.g., Larsen 2022).

The hypothesis that power-sharing institutions yield more public interest in politics is also supported. It is a 95% confident that macrointerest is 1.5 to 6.3 points higher in countries with parliamentary systems, according to the posterior probabilities. The difference between countries with and without federalism is estimated to be even larger on average (6.2, cp. 3.9 for parliamentarism), though only 90% confidence is bounded away from zero. And although disproportionality is not estimated to have long-run effects that consistently distinguish countries with more or less proportional electoral results, *changes* in disproportionality appear to have an immediate negative effect: a two-standard-deviation increase in the Gallagher index has 95% confidence reducing -1.6 to -0.4 points of macrointerest.

³See Tai, Hu, and Solt (2022, Supplementary Material C) for a comprehensive review and application of the method of composition in a similar context of cross-national time-series of public opinion.

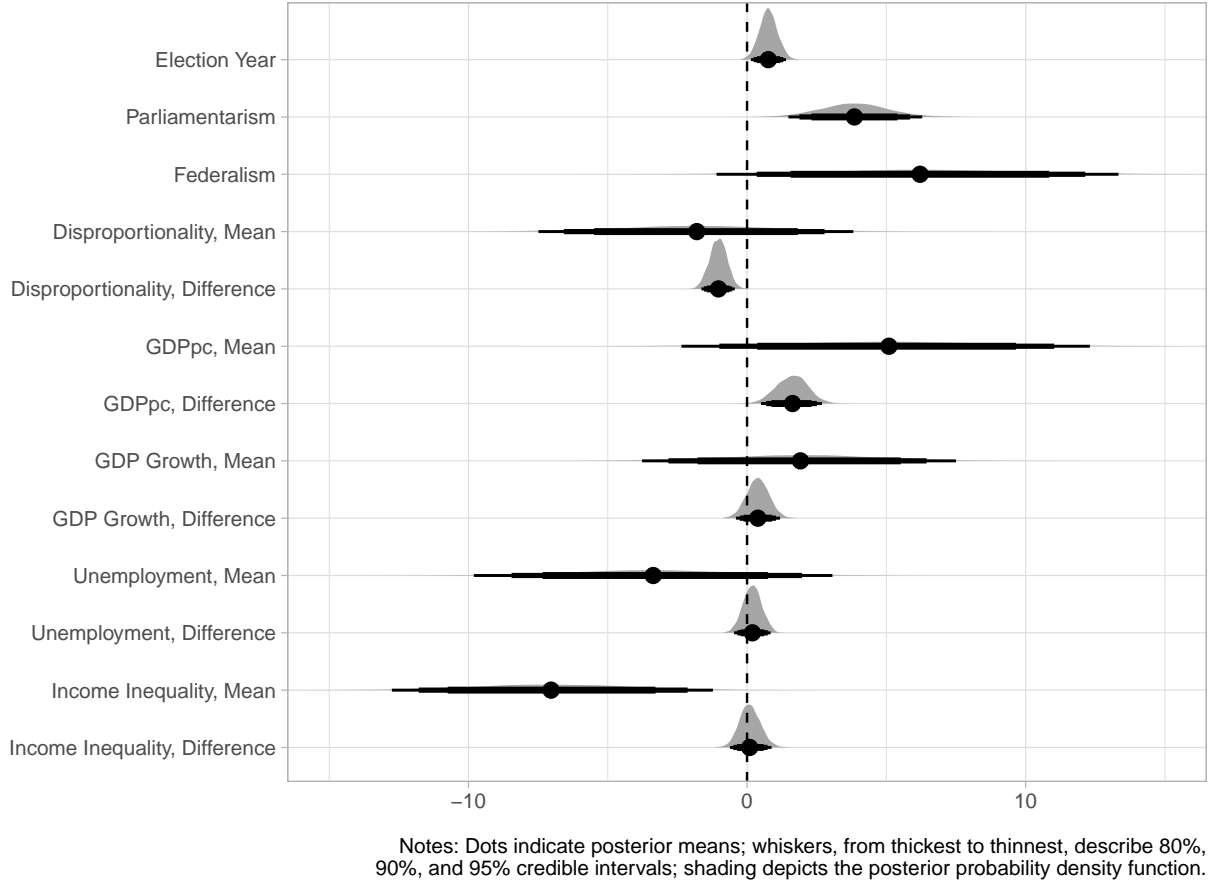


Figure 5: Predicting Macroiinterest in OECD Democracies

On the debate on whether macrointerest is invigorated or instead discouraged by bad economic conditions, the evidence from this cross-national analysis falls heavily on the side of the latter. Supporting modernization theory, increases in per capita GDP have a well estimated positive short-term effect on aggregate political interest, with a two-standard-deviation increase associated with 0.5 to 2.7 points more macrointerest (with 95% credibility). The long-term, historical effect as evidenced by differences in mean levels across countries is found to be larger, 0.4 to 9.7 points but only with 80% confidence. The effect for growth in the national economy are positive as well, but there is not enough credibility to distinguish it from zero according to the posterior probabilities. The findings with regard to unemployment are similar. Supporting the relative power theory, the posterior distribution indicates 95% credibility that the long-term effects of income inequality may cause -12.7 to -1.2 points

macrointerest reduction with every two-standard-deviation difference across countries on average. Year-to-year changes in income inequality are found to make little difference—the influence of the wealthy over the political agenda, it would seem, does not change on such a short time scale, from one perspective, and there is no evidence that the public reacts to worsening conditions in the distribution of income with greater interest in its agents’ actions, from the other. Taken as a whole, evidence moderately supports the notion that absolute economic growth, rather than depression, is associated with increased macrointerest, while the distributional bias in economic growth outcomes consistently diminishes macrointerest.

Conclusions

Macrointerest, despite its theoretical importance, has as yet drawn only limited empirical attention. This oversight largely reflects the paucity of available data to measure this important concept. The cross-national macrointerest dataset presented here addresses this issue, providing annual time series across more than a hundred countries and allowing more and better tests of the wide range of theories that implicate the public’s interest in politics. For example, while the cross-sectional analysis in Kittilson and Schwindt-Bayer (2010, 997–99) found that, among the three inclusive institutions it considered, only the disproportionality of electoral results influenced political interest and engagement, the pooled time-series analysis presented here indicates parliamentarism, federalism, and proportionality all yield greater macrointerest as Kittilson and Schwindt-Bayer (2010) theorized. And although the single-country study in Peterson et al. (2022, 219) concludes that bad times prompt increased macrointerest, this evidence shows the opposite, that it is *good* economic conditions that lead the public to take interest in politics. By drawing on information about *both* differences across countries *and* change over time, it appears these data on cross-national macrointerest provide a firmer basis for drawing sound conclusions. The cross-national macrointerest dataset is available on the Harvard Dataverse for use in the further investigation of these and other theories on the causes and consequences of aggregate political interest as well as its relationships with other aspects of political engagement.

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Appendices

A Survey Items Used to Estimate Macrointerest

National and cross-national surveys have often included questions tapping interest in politics over the past four decades, but the resulting data are both sparse, that is, unavailable for many countries and years, and incomparable, generated by many different survey items. In all, we identified 50 such survey items that were asked in no fewer than five country-years in countries surveyed at least twice; these items were drawn from 359 different survey datasets. These items are listed in Table ?? below, along with the dispersion (α) and difficulty (β) scores estimated for each from the DCPO model. Lower values of dispersion indicate questions that better identify publics with a higher level of trust from those with lower. Items have one less difficulty score than the number of response categories.

In accordance with the advice offered by Hu, Tai, and Solt (2022) to avoid data-entry errors by automating data collection, the `DCPOtools` R package (Solt, Hu, and Tai 2019) was used to compile the responses to these questions. The current version of the software facilitates the entire practical data generation process: from facilitating the acquisition of original survey datasets and converting them into R standard format for quicker loading; through standardizing country names, identifying survey years, and extracting the desired survey items; to restructuring the resulting data for analysis with the DCPO model. The primary objective is to limit manual interventions, thereby maximizing reproducibility and reducing the error potential inherent in human-operated data preparation tasks. The survey dataset codes listed in Table ?? correspond to those used in that package; Table A2 lists these codes with the citation of each dataset.

Together, the survey items in the source data were asked in 128 different countries in at least two time points over 40 years, from 1982 to 2022, yielding a total of 2,681 country-year-item observations. The number of items observed in the source data for each country-year is plotted in Figure ?? below. The macrointerest scores of country-years with more observed items are likely to be estimated more precisely. The estimates for country-years with fewer (or no) observed items rely more heavily (or entirely) on the random-walk prior and are therefore less certain.

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes*
int4_wvs	285	How interested would you say you are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.72	-0.63, 0.81, 2.68	wvs, bes
int4_ess	253	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Quite interested / 3 Hardly interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.65	-0.42, 1.00, 2.65	ess, ress
int4_lb	246	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 A little interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.99	-0.74, 1.13, 3.09	lb
eu4_eb	168	Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in European affairs?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.73	-0.85, 0.75, 2.90	eb
int4_amb	166	How interested are you in politics?	1 A lot / 2 Some / 3 Little / 4 None	1.05	-1.09, 0.90, 2.86	amb
int4_evs	136	How interested would you say you are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Somewhat interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	1.01	-0.80, 0.93, 3.23	evs, ptvs
int3_eb	126	Let us talk about those issues in the news which interest you. For each issue I read out, tell me if you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in it. Politics	1 Very interesting / 2 Moderately interesting / 3 Not at all interesting	0.83	-0.39, 2.01	eb
int4_ees	117	To what extent would you say you are interested in politics?	1 A great deal / 2 To some extent / 3 Not much / 4 Not at all	0.55	-0.46, 0.85, 2.32	ees
int5_issp	108	Some people are very interested in politics. Others are not interested at all. Are you very interested in politics, or are you not at all interested?	1 Very interested / 2 A lot / 3 More or less / 4 A little / 5 None	0.74	-0.99, 0.32, 1.64, 3.13	issp, belgiumes, bes
int4_issp	106	How interested would you say you personally are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.63	-0.57, 0.90, 2.67	issp
int4_afrob	100	How interested are you in politics and government?	1 Very interested / 2 Somewhat interested / 3 Now and then / 4 Not interested	0.58	-0.89, 0.33, 2.00	afrob
int4_eb	74	To what extent would you say you are interested in politics?	1 A great deal / 2 To some extent / 3 Not much / 4 Not at all	0.80	-0.65, 0.95, 2.82	eb
int4_asianb	63	How interested would you say you are in politics?	1 Not at all interested / 2 A little interested / 3 Somewhat interested / 4 Very interested	0.79	-0.63, 0.94, 2.98	asianb, sasianb
int2_eb	59	What sort of things in life interest you a lot? I am going to show you a list of things. which of these really interest you? Politics in [country]	1 Mentioned / 2 Not mentioned	1.34	2.49	eb

(continued)

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes*
int2c_eb	52	For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion. You are very interested in politics	1 Yes, rather / 2 No, rather does not	1.39	1.09	eb, feb
int4_cnep	49	Would you say that you are very, somewhat, not very or not at all interested in politics?	0 Not at all interested / 1 Not very interested / 2 Somewhat interested / 3 Very interested	0.58	-0.64, 0.75, 2.37	cnep
int4_arabb	35	Generally speaking, how interested would you say you are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Interested / 3 Little interested / 4 Not interested	0.59	-0.11, 1.29, 2.79	arabb
int5_polit	31	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very strong / 2 Strong / 3 Somewhat / 4 Hardly / 5 Not at all	1.14	-2.23, -0.83, 1.60, 3.85	politbarometer
int4_neb	31	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Somewhat interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	1.01	-0.53, 1.26, 3.58	neb
int4a_eb	30	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.74	-1.16, 0.39, 2.17	cceb, eb, anes, autnes
int5_bsa	30	How much interest do you have in politics?	1 A great deal / 2 Quite a lot / 3 Some / 4 Not very much / 5 Not at all	1.19	-1.91, -0.04, 1.82, 3.79	bsa
dom4_eb	29	Would you say that you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in domestic affairs?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.49	-0.98, 0.24, 1.83	eb
int2a_eb	28	Please tell me if you are fairly interested or not in each of the following topics? Politics	1 Interested / 2 Not interested	0.93	0.90	cceb, eb
int2b_eb	27	In which of the following news related issues are you most interested in...? Politics	0 Not mentioned / 1 Mentioned	0.92	1.38	eb
eu4a_eb	27	Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics:	1 Most of the time / 2 From time to time / 3 Rarely / 4 Never or almost never	1.25	-1.96, 0.03, 2.74	eb
int4b_eb	25	For each of the following statements, please tell me if it applies to you often, sometimes, rarely or never. I am interested in what is going on in politics	1 Often / 2 Sometimes / 3 Rarely / 4 Never	0.66	-0.93, 0.15, 1.38	eb
int4a_arabb	23	Generally speaking, how interested would you say you are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Interested / 3 Uninterested / 4 Very uninterested	1.10	0.22, 1.97, 3.92	arabb

(continued)

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes*
int5_allbus	20	How interested in politics are you?	1 Very strongly / 2 Strongly / 3 Middling / 4 Very little / 5 Not at all	1.14	-1.83, -0.04, 2.27, 4.02	allbus
int4a_ases	18	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.50	-0.73, 0.65, 1.67	ases
int4_uspew	18	Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs	1 Most of the time / 2 Some of the time / 3 Only now and then / 4 Hardly at all	0.68	-1.46, -0.22, 1.21	uspew
int3a_eb	16	In everyday life, we have to deal with many different problems and situations, where we feel more or less interested and confident. I am going to read you a number of statements. I am interested in what is going on in politics	1 Most of the time / 2 Some of the time / 3 Hardly any of the time	0.75	0.02, 1.54	eb
int3_afrob	16	How interested are you in public affairs?	0 Not interested / 1 Somewhat interested / 2 Very interested	0.72	-0.84, 1.59	afrob
int5_fsdeva	15	I am interested in politics and follow it actively	1 Strongly agree / 2 Agree to some extent / 3 Difficult to say / 4 Disagree to some extent / 5 Strongly disagree	0.68	-0.34, 0.68, 1.00, 2.29	fsdeva
int4_aes	15	How much interest do you usually have in what's going on in politics?	1 A good deal / 2 Some / 3 Not much / 4 None	0.75	-1.63, 0.05, 1.91	aes, nsss
int4_anes	13	Some people seem to follow	1 Hardly at all / 2 Now and then / 3 Some of the time / 4 Most of the time	0.95	-1.11, 0.46, 2.33	anes
int4_cid	12	In general, how interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.57	-0.21, 1.11, 2.48	cid
int4_cces	10	Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then, or hardly at all?	1 Most of the time / 2 Some of the time / 3 Only now and then / 4 Hardly any of the time	1.24	-2.50, -0.95, 0.95	cces
int4_itanes	10	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very much / 2 Somewhat / 3 A little / 4 Not at all	0.09	-0.18, 0.74, 1.80	itanes
int5_pgss	10	How interested would you say you personally are in politics?	1 Extremely interested / 2 Very much interested / 3 Fairly interested / 4 A little interested / 5 Not at all interested	0.82	-0.98, 0.36, 2.35, 3.73	pgss

(continued)

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes*
int4_dkes	9	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very / 2 Somewhat / 3 Only a little / 4 Not at all	0.58	-0.58, 1.03, 2.49	dkes
int4_snes	9	How interested would you say you personally are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not very interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.73	-0.78, 1.06, 2.97	snes
int5_ices	9	Do you consider your interest in politics...	1 Very great / 2 Great / 3 Some / 4 Little / 5 None	0.76	-1.30, 0.40, 2.17, 3.47	ices
int5_gles	8	Generally speaking, you are interested in politics	1 Yes, very strongly / 2 Yes, strongly / 3 Yes, not so strongly / 4 No, not especially / 5 No, not at all	0.47	-0.46, 0.53, 1.64, 2.75	gles, ges
int3_npes	8	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 Not interested	0.36	0.46, 2.11	npes
int4_nores	8	In general, how interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Fairly interested / 3 A little interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.61	-0.92, 0.82, 2.57	nores
int4_nzes	8	How interested would you say you personally are in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Somewhat interested / 3 Slightly / 4 Not at all	0.46	-0.94, 0.62, 1.99	nzes
int11_ces	7	How interested are you in politics generally?	0 No interest at all / 123456789 / 10 A great deal of interest	0.86	-1.62, -1.24, -0.72, -0.24, 0.16, 0.84, 1.35, 2.10, 3.10, 3.79	canadianes
int4_kobar	7	How interested are you in politics these days?	1 A lot / 2 Some / 3 Not much / 4 Not at all	0.71	-0.78, 0.68, 2.19	kobar
int4a_evs	6	How interested would you say you are in politics?	1 I take an active interest in politics / 2 I am interested in politics but don't t / 3 My interest in politics is not greater / 4 I'm not interested in politics at all	0.76	-0.54, 0.91, 3.05	evs
int4_vpcpce	5	How interested are you in politics?	1 Very interested / 2 Quite interested / 3 Only a little interested / 4 Not at all interested	0.68	-0.71, 1.17, 2.84	vpcpce

* Survey dataset codes correspond to those used in the DCPOtools R package (Solt, Hu, and Tai 2019).

Table A2: Source Survey Information

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
aes1987	McAllister, Ian; Mughan, Anthony, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 1987", doi:10.4225/87/PQFNYM, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:VESCagIPchz+yLi+GnhN6Q==
aes1990	McAllister, Ian; Jones, Roger; Papadakis, Elim; Gow, David, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 1990", doi:10.4225/87/KPVA0F, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:XREWxMZShlKA3k525fB+Bg==
aes1993	Jones, Roger; McAllister, Ian; Denemark, David; Gow, David, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 1993", doi:10.4225/87/ZZ3NOB, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:3C/DZ94Ci0V2mfl02PVpXw==
aes1996	Jones, Roger; McAllister, Ian; Gow, David, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 1996", doi:10.4225/87/NSDHWM, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:V05mNiOGYLZnBaihME2SIA==
aes1998	Bean, Clive; Gow, David; McAllister, Ian, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 1998", doi:10.4225/87/FFBWUU, ADA Dataverse, V2, UNF:6:pmAXB4lfnfvlseqWTWKOkG==
aes2001	Bean, Clive; Gow, David; McAllister, Ian, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2001", doi:10.4225/87/CALXMK, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:8dudxHV83HO/5+itv3DNjA==
aes2004	Bean, Clive; McAllister, Ian; Gibson, Rachel; Gow, David, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2004", doi:10.4225/87/G9ITIO, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:Qer+KzJrJC+zlC3Gm6qDmw==
aes2007	Bean, Clive; McAllister, Ian; Gow, David, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2007", doi:10.4225/87/ZBUOW0, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:D7a6fhN+szVMSQF9xIh5+A==
aes2010	McAllister, Ian; Bean, Clive; Gibson, Rachel Kay; Pietsch, Juliet, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2010", doi:10.4225/87/CYJNSM, ADA Dataverse, V2, UNF:6:3iyzr2dBihOrVkbaffkRZA==

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
aes2013	Bean, Clive; McAllister, Ian; Pietsch, Juliet; Gibson, Rachel Kay, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2013", doi:10.4225/87/WDBBAS, ADA Dataverse, V3, UNF:6:6gMySFLvbEH1ccG58om4Sg==
aes2016	McAllister, Ian; Makkai, Toni; Bean, Clive; Gibson, Rachel Kay, 2017, "Australian Election Study, 2016", doi:10.4225/87/7OZCZA, ADA Dataverse, V2, UNF:6:TNnUHDn0ZNSIM94TQphWw==
aes2019	McAllister, Ian; Bean, Clive; Gibson, Rachel; Makkai, Toni; Sheppard, Jill; Cameron, Sarah, 2019, "Australian Election Study, 2019", doi:10.26193/KMAMMW, ADA Dataverse, V2
afrob1	Afrobarometer, 2004, Afrobarometer Merged Round 1 Data (12 countries) (1999-2001) [Dataset]
afrob2	Afrobarometer, 2006, Afrobarometer Merged Round 2 Data (16 countries) (2004) [Dataset]
afrob3	Afrobarometer, 2008, Afrobarometer Merged Round 3 Data (18 countries) (2005) [Dataset]
afrob4	Afrobarometer, 2010, Afrobarometer Merged Round 4 Data (20 countries) (2008) [Dataset]
afrob5	Afrobarometer, 2015, Afrobarometer Merged Round 5 Data (34 countries) (2011-2013) [Dataset]
afrob6	Afrobarometer, 2016, Afrobarometer Merged Round 6 Data (36 countries) (2016) [Dataset]
allbus	GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (2020): German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)—Cumulation 1980-2018. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5276 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13483
allbus2021	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (2022): Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften ALLBUS 2021. GESIS Datenarchiv, Köln. ZA5280 Datenfile Version 2.0.0, http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.14002 id
anes_combo	American National Election Studies. 2018. ANES Time Series Cumulative Data File [dataset and documentation]. December 2018 version. www.electionstudies.org
anes2020	American National Election Studies. 2021. ANES 2020 Time Series Study Preliminary Release: Combined Pre-Election and Post-Election Data [dataset and documentation]. March 24, 2021 version. www.electionstudies.org
amb_combo	LAPOP (2020) 2004-2018 LAPOP AmericasBarometer Merge, v1.0FREE [Dataset]
amb_antigua2016	LAPOP (2018) Antigua LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_argentina2010	LAPOP (2020) Argentina LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_argentina2012	LAPOP (2020) Argentina LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 [Dataset]
amb_argentina2014	LAPOP (2020) Argentina LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_argentina2016	LAPOP (2018) Argentina LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_argentina2018	LAPOP (2020) Argentina LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_bolivia2010	LAPOP (2020) Bolivia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_bolivia2012	LAPOP (2020) Bolivia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 [Dataset]
amb_bolivia2014	LAPOP (2020) Bolivia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_bolivia2016	LAPOP (2018) Bolivia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_bolivia2018	LAPOP (2020) Bolivia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_brazil2016	LAPOP (2018) Brazil LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_brazil2018	LAPOP (2020) Brazil LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_canada2010	LAPOP (2020) Canada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v2.0 [Dataset]
amb_canada2012	LAPOP (2020) Canada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 [Dataset]
amb_canada2014	LAPOP (2020) Canada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_canada2016	LAPOP (2018) Canada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_canada2018	LAPOP (2020) Canada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_chile2010	LAPOP (2020) Chile LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v4.0 [Dataset]
amb_chile2012	LAPOP (2020) Chile LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 [Dataset]
amb_chile2014	LAPOP (2020) Chile LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_chile2016	LAPOP (2018) Chile LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_chile2018	LAPOP (2020) Chile LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_colombia2009	LAPOP (2020) Colombia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2009 rev 1.0 [Dataset]
amb_colombia2011	LAPOP (2020) Colombia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2011 rev 1.0 [Dataset]
amb_colombia2016	LAPOP (2018) Colombia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_costarica2016	LAPOP (2018) Costa Rica LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_costarica2018	LAPOP (2020) Costa Rica LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_dominica2016	LAPOP (2018) Dominica LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_ecuador2014	LAPOP (2020) Ecuador LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_ecuador2018	LAPOP (2020) Ecuador LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_grenada2016	LAPOP (2018) Grenada LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_guyana2016	LAPOP (2018) Guyana LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_panama2016	LAPOP (2018) Panama LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_panama2018	LAPOP (2020) Panama LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_stkittsnevis2016	LAPOP (2018) St Kitts Nevis LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_stlucia2016	LAPOP (2018) St Lucia LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_stvincent2016	LAPOP (2018) St Vincent LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_suriname2010	LAPOP (2020) Surinam LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_suriname2012	LAPOP (2020) Surinam LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_trinidad2010	LAPOP (2020) Trinidad LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_trinidad2012	LAPOP (2020) Trinidad LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 v1.0 [Dataset]

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
amb_uruguay2016	LAPOP (2018) Uruguay LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_uruguay2018	LAPOP (2020) Uruguay LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_us2010	LAPOP (2020) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_us2012	LAPOP (2022) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 w2 [Dataset]
amb_us2014	LAPOP (2022) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 rev 1 w2 [Dataset]
amb_us2016	LAPOP (2018) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_us2018	LAPOP (2020) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2018 v1.0 [Dataset]
amb_us2021	LAPOP (2022) United States LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2021 v1.2 [Dataset]
amb_venezuela2010	LAPOP (2020) Venezuela LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2010 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_venezuela2012	LAPOP (2020) Venezuela LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 rev 1 [Dataset]
amb_venezuela2014	LAPOP (2020) Venezuela LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2014 v3.0 [Dataset]
amb_venezuela2016	LAPOP (2018) Venezuela LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 v1.0 [Dataset]
arabb1	Arab Barometer, 2019, Arab Barometer Wave 1, 2006-2009 [Dataset]
arabb2	Arab Barometer, 2019, Arab Barometer Wave 2, 2010-2012 [Dataset]
arabb3	Arab Barometer, 2019, Arab Barometer Wave 3, 2012-2014 [Dataset]
arabb4	Arab Barometer, 2019, Arab Barometer Wave 4, 2016-2017 [Dataset]
arabb5	Arab Barometer, 2020, Arab Barometer Wave 5, 2018-2019 [Dataset]
arabb7	Arab Barometer, 2022, Arab Barometer Wave 7, 2021-2022 [Dataset]
ases2000	Inoguchi, Takashi. Asia Europe Survey (ASES): A Multinational Comparative Study in 18 Countries, 2001. ICPSR22324-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research [distributor], 2008-06-24. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR22324.v1
asianb1	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 1 Merge [Dataset], September 6, 2017
asianb2	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 2 Merge, 3rd Release [Dataset], July 24, 2017
asianb3	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 3 Merge [Dataset], August 18, 2017
asianb4	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 4 Merge, v1.5 [Dataset], December 11, 2018
asianb5_australia	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Australia [Dataset], August 3, 2021
asianb5_india	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 India [Dataset], September 5, 2022
asianb5_indonesia	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Indonesia [Dataset], September 5, 2022
asianb5_japan	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Japan [Dataset], September 5, 2022
asianb5_korea	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 South Korea [Dataset], August 8, 2021
asianb5_malaysia	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Malaysia [Dataset], August 19, 2021
asianb5_mongolia	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Mongolia [Dataset], December 17, 2020
asianb5_myanmar	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Myanmar [Dataset], September 5, 2022
asianb5_philippines	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Philippines [Dataset], December 23, 2020
asianb5_taiwan	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Taiwan [Dataset], September 5, 2022
asianb5_thailand	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Thailand [Dataset], August 5, 2021
asianb5_vietnam	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, Asian Barometer Wave 5 Vietnam [Dataset], December 15, 2020
autnes2017	Wagner, Markus; Aichholzer, Julian; Eberl, Jakob-Moritz; Meyer, Thomas M.; Berk, Nicolai; Büttner, Nico; Boomgaarden, Hajo; Kritzing, Sylvia; Müller, Wolfgang C., 2018, "AUTNES Online Panel Study 2017 (SUF edition)", https://doi.org/10.11587/I7QIYJ , AUSSDA, V4, UNF:6:qXpb3Rjb7GgLHw7J3wNrEA== [fileUNF]
belgiumes1999	Prof.Dr. Marc Swyngedouw, KU Leuven, Departement Sociologie, J. Billiet, KU Leuven, ISPO, A. Frogner, U.C. Louvain, PIOP (primary investigator), 2016, "Belgium General Election Study 1999", https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-z4z-zagc , DANS Data Station Social Sciences and Humanities, V2
belgiumes2003	Swyngedouw, Prof. dr. M. (Institute of Social and Political Opinion Research ISPO - KU Leuven, 2004, "Belgium General Election Study 2003", https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-z2x-hfdx , DANS Data Station Social Sciences and Humanities, V1, UNF:6:6uuZYzZMgXTjZKpmolY2+A== [fileUNF]
belgiumes2007	M.M.H. Swyngedouw; A.P. Frogner, 2008, "Belgium General Election Study 2007", https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-xyh-cces , DANS Data Station Social Sciences and Humanities, V2, UNF:6:oSydQlfdX+Y8ynzIM7bMw== [fileUNF]
bes1997	Heath, A. et al. , British General Election Study, 1997; Cross-Section Survey [computer file]. 2nd Edition. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], May 1999.
bes2001	Clarke, H. et al. , British General Election Study, 2001; Cross-Section Survey [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], March 2003.
bes2005_post	Clarke, H. et al. , British Election Study, 2005: Face-to-Face Survey [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], November 2006.
bes2005_pre	Clarke, H. et al. , British Election Study, 2005: Face-to-Face Survey [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], November 2006.
bes2010	Whiteley, P.F. and Sanders, D., British Election Study, 2010: Face-to-Face Survey [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], August 2014.
bes2015	Fieldhouse, E., Green, J., Evans, G., Schmitt, H., van der Eijk, C., Mellon, J., Prosser, C. (2019). British Election Study, 2015: Face-to-Face Post-Election Survey. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 7972, DOI: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-7972-1

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
bes2017	Fieldhouse, E., Green, J., Evans, G., Schmitt, H., van der Eijk, C., Mellon, J., Prosser, C. (2019). British Election Study, 2017: Face-to-Face Post-Election Survey. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 8418, DOI: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-8418-1
bes2019	Fieldhouse, E., Green, J., Evans, G., Prosser, C., de Geus, R., Bailey, J., Schmitt, H., van der Eijk, C., Mellon, J. (2022). British Election Study, 2019: Post-Election Random Probability Survey. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 8875, DOI: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-8875-1
canadianes2004	Fournier, Patrick, Fred Cutler, Stuart Soroka and Dietlind Stolle. 2004. The 2004 Canadian Election Study. [dataset]
canadianes2006	Fournier, Patrick, Fred Cutler, Stuart Soroka and Dietlind Stolle. 2006. The 2006 Canadian Election Study. [dataset]
canadianes2008	Fournier, Patrick, Fred Cutler, Stuart Soroka and Dietlind Stolle. 2008. The 2008 Canadian Election Study. [dataset]
canadianes2011	Fournier, Patrick, Fred Cutler, Stuart Soroka and Dietlind Stolle. 2011. The 2011 Canadian Election Study. [dataset]
canadianes2015	Fournier, Patrick, Fred Cutler, Stuart Soroka and Dietlind Stolle. 2015. The 2015 Canadian Election Study. [dataset]
canadianes2019	Stephenson, Laura B; Harell, Allison; Rubenson, Daniel; Loewen, Peter John, 2020, "2019 Canadian Election Study (CES) - Online Survey", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/DUS88V , Harvard Dataverse, V3, UNF:6:L0A0hDxh6b2mmK2nmQDoyw== [fileUNF]
canadianes2021	Stephenson, Laura B; Harell, Allison; Rubenson, Daniel; Loewen, Peter John, 2022, "2021 Canadian Election Study (CES)", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XBZHKC , Harvard Dataverse, V3, UNF:6:UImDcX6kd5FnExyB5kM18Q== [fileUNF]
cceb20023	European Commission (2004). Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.2. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3983 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.3983 .
cceb20035	European Commission (2016). Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.5. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4240 Data file Version 1.0.1, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12467 .
cces2009	Ansolahehere, Stephen, 2013, "CCES, Common Content, 2009", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KKM9UK , Harvard Dataverse, V1
cces2012	Ansolahehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian, 2013, "CCES Common Content, 2012", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/HQEVVPK , Harvard Dataverse, V9, UNF:5:Eg5SQysFZaPiXc8tEbmmRA== [fileUNF]
cces2014	Schaffner, Brian; Ansolahehere, Stephen, 2015, "CCES Common Content, 2014", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XFXJYV , Harvard Dataverse, V5, UNF:6:WvvlTX+E+iNrxwbaWNVdg== [fileUNF]
cces2015	Ansolahehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian, 2017, "CCES, Common Content, 2015", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/SWMWX8 , Harvard Dataverse, V2, UNF:6:yUjTLAT228U6nAr8l48SdA== [fileUNF]
cces2016	Ansolahehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian F., 2017, "CCES Common Content, 2016", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/GDF6Z0 , Harvard Dataverse, V4, UNF:6:WhtR8dNtMzReHC295hA4cg== [fileUNF]
cces2017	Schaffner, Brian; Stephen Ansolahehere, 2019, "2017 CCES Common Content", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/3STEZY , Harvard Dataverse, V2, UNF:6:cCXtPlthT705N1/UHUQOg== [fileUNF]
cces2018	Brian Schaffner; Stephen Ansolahehere; Sam Luks, 2019, "CCES Common Content, 2018", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZSBZK0 , Harvard Dataverse, V6, UNF:6:hFVU8vQ/SLTMUXPgmUw3JQ== [fileUNF]
cces2019	Ansolahehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian; Luks, Samantha, 2020, "CCES Common Content, 2019", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/WOT708 , Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:34vNKfe/vAMemliFcOkbvw== [fileUNF]
cces2020	Schaffner, Brian; Ansolahehere, Stephen; Luks, Sam, 2021, "Cooperative Election Study Common Content, 2020", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/E9N6PH , Harvard Dataverse, V4, UNF:6:zWLoanzs2F3awt+875kWBg== [fileUNF]
cces2021	Ansolahehere, Stephen; Schaffner, Brian, 2022, "CES Common Content, 2021", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/OPQOCU , Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:c5xSQzhUMd7E0YS31a+BzQ== [fileUNF]
chcep199109	Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP). CEP Poll: National Survey of Public Opinion No.19, September-October 1991, 1991 [Dataset]. Roper No.31081942, Version 2. Adimark [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31081942
cid_combo	Andersen, Jørgen Goul, Deth, Jan W. van, Geurts, Peter, Viegas, José Manuel Leite, Badescu, Gabriel, Selle, Per, Teorell, Jan, Iglie, Hajdeja, Montero, José Ramón, Westholm, Anders, and Armingeon, Klaus (2007). Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4492 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.4492 .
cispol1989	Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas. 1989. "Cultura Política (II)." Estudio 1788.
cisbar199005	Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas. 1990. "Barómetro de Mayo 1990." Estudio 1871.
cisbar201912	Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas. 2019. "Barómetro de Diciembre 2019. Postelectoral Elecciones Generales 2019." Estudio 3269.
cnep_combo	Mershon Center for International Security Studies. 2023. "Comparative National Elections Project, Merge 54."
cnes1997	Blais, Andre, Gidengil, Elisabeth, Nadeau, Richard, and Nevitte, Neil. Canadian Election Survey, 1997. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2000-05-09. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR02593.v3
dkes1984	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 1984 [Dataset]
dkes1987	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 1987 [Dataset]
dkes1990	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 1990 [Dataset]
dkes1994	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 1994 [Dataset]
dkes1998	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 1998 [Dataset]
dkes2001	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 2001 [Dataset]
dkes2005	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 2005 [Dataset]

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
dkes2007	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 2007 [Dataset]
dkes2011	Center for Opinion and Analysis, Aalborg University, Danish Election Project 2011 [Dataset]
eass2012	Li, Lulu, Kim, Sang-Wook, Iwai, Noriko, and Fu, Yang-Chih. East Asian Social Survey (EASS), Cross-National Survey Data Sets: Network Social Capital in East Asia, 2012. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2021-10-07. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36277.v2
eb17	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 17, March-May 1982. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1208, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10872.
eb19	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 19, March-April 1983. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1318, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10874.
eb26	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 26, September-November 1986. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1544, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10883.
eb28	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 28, October-November 1987. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1713, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10885.
eb30	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 30, October-November 1988. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1715, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10887.
eb31	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 31, March-April 1989. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1750, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10888.
eb31a	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 31A, June-July 1989. Helene Riffault, Faits et Opinions, Paris [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1751, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10889.
eb32	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 32, October-November 1989. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1752, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10890.
eb33	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 33, March-April 1990. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1753, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10891.
eb34	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 34.0, October-November 1990. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1960, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10892.
eb342	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 34.2, December 1990. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA1962, dataset version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.14037.
eb372	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 37.2, April-May 1992. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA2242, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10902.
eb381	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels: Eurobarometer 38.1, November 1992. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA2295, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10904.
eb411	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 41.1, June-July 1994. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA2491, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10910.
eb42	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 42, November-December 1994. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA2563, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10911.
eb49	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 49, April-May 1998. International Research Associates (INRA), Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA3052, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10930.
eb552	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 55.2, May-June 2001. European Opinion Research Group EEIG, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA3509, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10943.
eb58	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 58.0, September-October 2002. European Opinion Research Group EEIG, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA3692, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10952.
eb601	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 60.1, October-November 2003. European Opinion Research Group EEIG, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA3938, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10958.
eb631	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 63.1, January-February 2005. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4233, dataset version 1.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10965.
eb643	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 64.3, November-December 2005. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4415, data set version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10971.
eb651	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 65.1, February-March 2006. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4505, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10973.
eb661	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 66.1, September-October 2006. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4526, dataset version 1.0.1, doi:10.4232/1.10980.
eb672	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 67.2, April-May 2009. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4530, dataset version 2.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.10984.
eb713	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 71.3, June-July 2009. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA4973, dataset version 3.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11135.
eb731	European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 73.1, January-February 2010. TNS OPINION and SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA5000, dataset version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11428.

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
eb782	European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2015). Eurobarometer 78.2 (2012). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5686 Data file Version 3.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12367 .
eb795	European Parliament and European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 79.5, June 2013. TNS opinion, Brussels [Producer]; GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA5875, dataset version 2.1.0, DOI: 10.4232/1.12923 (2017).
eb841	European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2018). Eurobarometer 84.1 (2015). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6596 Data file Version 3.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13191 .
eb871	European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2021). Eurobarometer 87.1 (2017). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6861 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13738 .
eb892	European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2023). Eurobarometer 89.2 (2018). GESIS, Cologne. ZA7482 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14102 .
eb952	European Commission, Brussels (2022). Eurobarometer 95.2 (2021). GESIS, Cologne. ZA7782 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13884 .
eb973	European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2022). Eurobarometer 97.3 (2022). GESIS, Cologne. ZA7888 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14055 .
ees1989	Eijk, C. van der, Oppenhuis, E., Schmitt, H. (1993). European Election Study 1989 (EES 1989). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA2320 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.2320 .
ees1994	Schmitt, H., Eijk, C. van der, Scholz, E., Klein, M. (1997). European Election Study 1994 (EES 1994). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA2865 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.2865 .
ees1999	Eijk, C. van der, Franklin, M., Schoenbach, K., Schmitt, H., Semetko, H., with: Brug, W. van der, Holmberg, S., Mannheimer, R., Marsh, M., Thomassen, J., Wessels, B., International Research Group "European Election Studies", IPSOS, Hamburg, Germany (primary investigator), 2009, "European Election Study - 1999", https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-z9j-vy6m , DANS Data Station Social Sciences and Humanities, V2, UNF:6:Z+Ab1SDCoGwrx8qL0Ns/RQ== [fileUNF]
ees2004	Schmitt, Hermann, Bartolini, Stefano, Brug, Wouter van der, Eijk, Cees van der, Franklin, Mark, Fuchs, Dieter, Toka, Gabor, Marsh, Michael, and Thomassen, Jacques (2009). European Election Study 2004 (2nd edition). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4566 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10086 .
ees2009	Egmond, Marcel van, Brug, Wouter van der, Hobolt, Sara, Franklin, Mark, and Sapir, Eliyahu V. (2017). European Parliament Election Study 2009, Voter Study. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5055 Data file Version 1.1.1, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12732 .
ees2019	Schmitt, Hermann, Hobolt, Sara B., Brug, Wouter van der, and Popa, Sebastian A. (2022). European Parliament Election Study 2019, Voter Study. GESIS, Cologne. ZA7581 Data file Version 2.0.1, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13846 .
ess1	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2019). ESS1 - integrated file, edition 6.6 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess1e06_6
ess2	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2012). ESS2 - integrated file, edition 3.6 (Italy not included) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ESS2E03_6
ess2_it	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2012). ESS2 - Italy country file from main questionnaire [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess2it
ess3	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2018). ESS3 - integrated file, edition 3.7 (Latvia and Romania not included) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ESS3E03_7
ess3_lv	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2018). ESS3 - Latvia (no design weights) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess3lv
ess3_ro	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2018). ESS3 - Romania (no design weights) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess3ro
ess4	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2019). ESS4 - integrated file, edition 4.5 (Austria and Lithuania not included) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess4e04_6
ess4_at	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2022). ESS4 - Austria (fieldwork period 01.11.10 to 28.02.11) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess4at
ess4_lt	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2022). ESS4 - Lithuania (no design weights) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess4lt
ess5	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2019). ESS5 - integrated file, edition 3.4 (Austria not included) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess5e03_5
ess5_at	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2022). ESS5 - Austria (fieldwork period 24.05.13 to 10.10.13) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess5ate1_1
ess6	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2019). ESS6 - integrated file, edition 2.4 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess6e02_6
ess7	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2018). ESS7 - integrated file, edition 2.3 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess7e02_3

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
ess8	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2019). ESS8 - integrated file, edition 2.1 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess8e02_3
ess9	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2020). ESS9 - integrated file, edition 2.0 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess9e03_2
ess9_ro	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2020). ESS9 - Romania (participating on pilot basis) [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess9roe01
ess10	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2023). ESS10 integrated file, edition 3.0 [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. https://doi.org/10.21338/ess10e03_0
evs_combo	EVS (2015): European Values Study 1981-2008, Longitudinal Data File. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4804 Data File Version 3.0.0 (2015-07-30), doi:10.4232/1.12253.
evs1999fin	EVS (2012). EVS - European Values Study 1999 - Finland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3787 Data file Version 3.0.1, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11532 .
evs2017	EVS (2022). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). GESIS, Cologne. ZA7500 Data file Version 5.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13897 .
evs2017ukr	Balakireva, Olga (2021). European Values Study 2017: Ukraine (EVS 2017). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA7539 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13714 .
feb162	European Commission (2005). Flash Eurobarometer 162 (Post European elections 2004 survey). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4186 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.4186 .
fsdeva1996	Centre for Finnish Business and Policy Studies (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 1996 [dataset]. Version 1 (2001-01-23). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1085
fsdeva1998	Centre for Finnish Business and Policy Studies (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 1998 [dataset]. Version 1.0 (2001-01-24). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1086
fsdeva2000	Centre for Finnish Business and Policy Studies (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2000 [dataset]. Version 1.0 (2001-10-12). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1087
fsdeva2002	Centre for Finnish Business and Policy Studies (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2002 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-07-12). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1262
fsdeva2004	Centre for Finnish Business and Policy Studies (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2004 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-07-18). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD2078
fsdeva2006	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2006 [dataset]. Version 1.1 (2008-01-22). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD2292
fsdeva2009	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2009 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-07-18). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD2430
fsdeva2011	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA) and Yhdyskuntatutkimus: EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2011 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-07-20). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD2628
fsdeva2014	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2014 [dataset]. Version 4.0 (2018-07-19). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD2933
fsdeva2015	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2015 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-07-18). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3001
fsdeva2016	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2016 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2017-05-24). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3093
fsdeva2017	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes 2017 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2018-01-12). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3157
fsdeva2018	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes Autumn 2018 [dataset]. Version 2.0 (2019-03-06). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3305
fsdeva2019win	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes Winter 2019 [dataset]. Version 1.0 (2020-04-23). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3330
fsdeva2020fall	Finnish Business and Policy Forum (EVA): EVA Survey on Finnish Values and Attitudes Autumn 2020 [dataset]. Version 1.0 (2021-01-28). Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD3494
ges1983	Berger, Manfred, Gibowski, Wolfgang G., and Roth, Dieter (2012). Election Study 1983 (Panel). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA1276 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.11458 .
ges1990	Forschungsgruppe Wahlen, Mannheim (1991). Election Study 1990 (Trend Investigation). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA1920 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.1920 .
gles1994	Falter, Jürgen W.; Gabriel, Oscar W.; Rattinger, Hans; Schmitt, Karl (2015): Political Attitudes, Political Participation and Voting Behavior in Reunified Germany 1994 GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3065 Data file Version 3.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11973

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
gles1998	Falter, Jürgen W.; Gabriel, Oscar W.; Rattinger, Hans (2015): Political Attitudes, Political Participation and Voting Behavior in Reunified Germany 1998 GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3066 Data file Version 4.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11968
gles2002	Falter, Jürgen W.; Gabriel, Oscar W.; Rattinger, Hans (2015): Political Attitudes, Political Participation and Voting Behavior in Reunified Germany 2002. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3861 Data file Version 3.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11967
gles2009	GLES (2019). Short-term Campaign Panel (GLES 2009). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5305 Data file Version 5.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12198 .
gles2013	Rattinger, Hans; Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Weßels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Plischke, Thomas; Wiegand, Elena (2016): Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 (GLES). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5704 Datafile Version 3.2.0, doi: 10.4232/1.12561. t
gles2017	GLES (2019). Short-term Campaign Panel (GLES 2017). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6804 Data file Version 7.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13323 .
icenes1983	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 1983", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00001 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:krmQ/NST5UWdwBJ3OIWJ8A== [fileUNF]
icenes1987	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2020, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 1987", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00002 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V3, UNF:6:QFUhkaIXJfohv9z5T/HpeA== [fileUNF]
icenes1991	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 1991", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00003 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:CF1aHW7xsn83iJfjIACP5Q== [fileUNF]
icenes1995	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 1995", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00004 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:soAWhg5QnLVM64/ItiByow== [fileUNF]
icenes1999	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 1999", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00005 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:yiZ5815qg7DAqc5e2QPVMQ== [fileUNF]
icenes2003	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Eva Heiða Önnudóttir; Einar Már Þórðarson; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 2003", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00006 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:2wWd5vKJmBmyz2NzoDiPQQ== [fileUNF]
icenes2007	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Eva Heiða Önnudóttir; Einar Már Þórðarson; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 2007", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00007 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:e2fn43HO5Jo1AYE4ttePGw== [fileUNF]
icenes2009	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Önnudóttir, Eva Heiða; Þórðarsson, Einar Már; Félagsvísindastofnun, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 2009", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00008 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:/udEf4H4VtlzK7Qi4e7mwA== [fileUNF]
icenes2013	Harðarson, Ólafur Þórður; Hulda Þórisdóttir; Eva Heiða Önnudóttir, 2021, "Íslenska kosningarannsóknin 2013", https://doi.org/10.34881/1.00009 , GAGNÍS (DATICE), V1, UNF:6:a7ePGbqQoIlklFeypfRa6Q== [fileUNF]
issp1990	ISSP Research Group (1992). International Social Survey Programme: Role of Government II - ISSP 1990. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA1950 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.1950 .
issp1996	ISSP Research Group (1999). International Social Survey Programme: Role of Government III - ISSP 1996. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA2900 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.2900 .
issp2004	ISSP Research Group (2012): International Social Survey Programme 2004: Citizenship I (ISSP 2004). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3950 Data file Version 1.3.0, doi: 10.4232/1.11372
issp2006	ISSP Research Group (2021). International Social Survey Programme: Role of Government IV - ISSP 2006. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4700 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13707 .
issp2007	ISSP Research Group (2009). International Social Survey Programme: Leisure Time and Sports - ISSP 2007. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4850 Data file Version 2.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10079 .
issp2014	ISSP Research Group (2016): International Social Survey Programme: Citizenship II ISSP 2014. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6670 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi: 10.4232/1.12590
issp2016	ISSP Research Group (2018): International Social Survey Programme: Role of Government V ISSP 2016. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6900 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi: 10.4232/1.13052
itanes1985	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 1985 [Dataset]
itanes1990	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 1990 [Dataset]
itanes1996	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 1996 [Dataset]
itanes2001	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2001 [Dataset]
itanes2001_2006_04	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2004 [Dataset]
itanes2001_2006_06	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2006 [Dataset]
itanes2008	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2008 [Dataset]
itanes2011_2013	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2011 [Dataset]
itanes2013capi	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2013 [Dataset]
itanes2018	Istituto Cattaneo, Italian National Election Studies, 2018 [Dataset]
kobar1994	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 1994 [dataset]
kobar1996	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 1996 [dataset]
kobar1998	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 1998 [dataset]
kobar1999	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 1999 [dataset]
kobar2001	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 2001 [dataset]

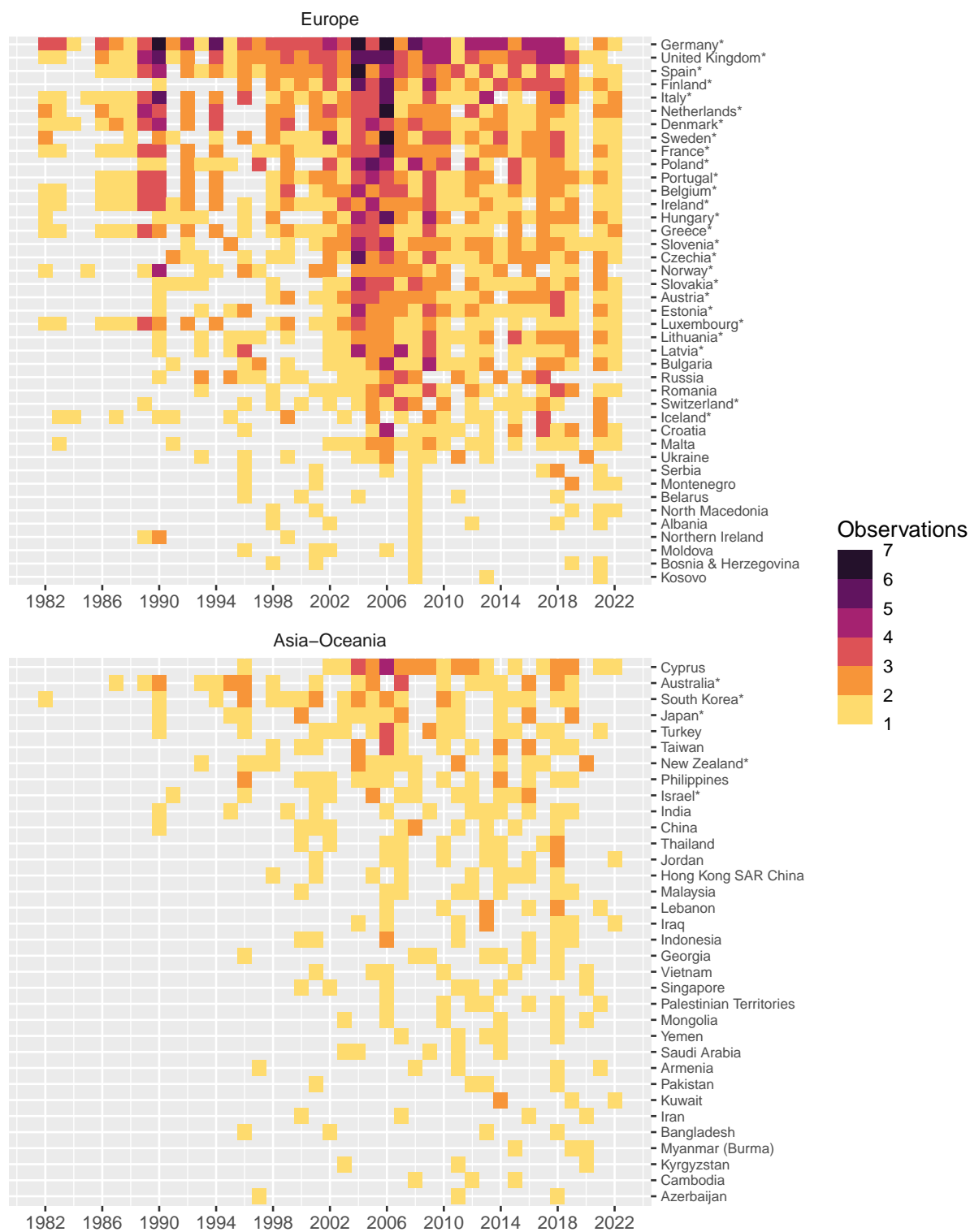
Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
kobar2004	Shin, Doh Chull, 2010, Korea Barometer Survey 2004 [dataset]
kobar2010	Shin, Doh Chull, 2013, Korea Barometer Survey 2010 [dataset]
lb1995	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 1995. June 27, 2014
lb1996	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 1996. June 27, 2014
lb1997	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 1997. June 27, 2014
lb1998	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 1998. June 27, 2014
lb2000	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2000. June 27, 2014
lb2001	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2001. June 27, 2014
lb2003	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2003. June 27, 2014
lb2004	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2004. June 27, 2014
lb2005	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2005. June 27, 2014
lb2007	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2007. June 27, 2014
lb2009	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2009. June 27, 2014
lb2010	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2010. June 27, 2014
lb2013	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2013. February 27, 2017
lb2020	Corporación Latinobarómetro. Latinobarómetro 2020. September 30, 2021
neb_combo	Rose, R., New Europe Barometer I-XV Trend Dataset, 1991-2007 [computer file]. 2nd Edition. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], July 2010. SN: 5241
npes_combo	Aarts, Kees, Bojan Todosijevic, and Harry van der Kaap. Dutch Parliamentary Election Study Cumulative Dataset, 1971-2006. ICPSR28221-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2010-09-13. http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR28221.v1
nores_combo1	Statistics Norway et al. (2022) Norwegian Election Survey time series 1977-1997. [Data set] Sikt. https://doi.org/10.18712/NSD-NSD1760-1-V3
nores_combo2	Statistics Norway and Institute for Social Research. (2022) Norwegian Election Survey time series, 2001-2009. [Data set] Sikt. https://doi.org/10.18712/NSD-NSD1760-2-V7
nores2013	Institute for Social Research and Statistics Norway. (2022) Norwegian Election Survey 2013. [Data set] Sikt. https://doi.org/10.18712/NSD-NSD2215-V3
nsss1984	Kelley, Jonathan; Cushing, Robert; Headey, Bruce, 2019, "National Social Science Survey, 1984", doi:10.26193/RDLL0Y, ADA Dataverse, V2
nsss1987	Kelley, Jonathan; Bean, Clive, 2019, "National Social Science Survey Panel, 1987", doi:10.26193/J41IBV, ADA Dataverse, V2
nsss1989	Kelley, Jonathan; Bean, Clive; Evans, Mariah, 2017, "National Social Science Survey, 1989-90", doi:10.4225/87/R7OO0J, ADA Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:e0Z+g6zwTVDt5mDATtbN0g==
nsss1993	Kelley, Jonathan; Bean, Clive; Evans, Mariah D. R.; Zagorski, Krzysztof, 2019, "National Social Science Survey, 1993", doi:10.26193/OHK1J7, ADA Dataverse, V2
nsss1994	Kelley, Jonathan; Bean, Clive; Evans, Mariah D. R.; Zagorski, Krzysztof, 2019, "National Social Science Survey, 1994", doi:10.26193/DDWXI7, ADA Dataverse, V2
nsss1995	Kelley, Jonathan; Bean, Clive; Evans, Mariah D. R., 2019, "National Social Science Survey, 1995/96", doi:10.26193/R70QJY, ADA Dataverse, V2
nzes1993	Vowles, Jack; Aimer, Peter; Catt, Helena; Miller, Raymond; Lamare, Jim, 2019, "1993 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/9ODFXU, ADA Dataverse, V6
nzes1996	Vowles, Jack; Banducci, Susan; Karp, Jeffrey; Aimer, Peter; Catt, Helena; Miller, Raymond; Denmark, D, 2019, "1996 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/O0LRZZ, ADA Dataverse, V6
nzes2005	Vowles, Jack; Banducci, Susan; Karp, Jeffrey; Miller, Raymond; Sullivan, Ann, 2022, "2005 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/WJ8DGC, ADA Dataverse, V3
nzes2008	Vowles, Jack; Banducci, Susan; Karp, Jeffrey; Miller, Raymond; Sullivan, Ann; Curtin, Jennifer, 2022, "2008 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/6CVEYM, ADA Dataverse, V3
nzes2011	Vowles, Jack; Cotterell, Gerard; Miller, Raymond; Curtin, Jennifer, 2022, "2011 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/YZDMF3, ADA Dataverse, V3
nzes2014	Vowles, Jack; Coffé, Hilde; Curtin, Jennifer; Cotterell, Gerard, 2022, "2014 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/MF9DNL, ADA Dataverse, V3
nzes2017	Vowles, Jack; McMillan, Kate; Barker, Fiona; Curtin, Jennifer; Hayward, Janine; Greaves, Lara; Crothers, Charles, 2022, "2017 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/28JJFB, ADA Dataverse, V3
nzes2020	Vowles, Jack; Barker, Fiona; Krewel, Mona; Hayward, Janine; Curtin, Jennifer; Greaves, Lara; Oldfield, Luke, 2022, "2020 New Zealand Election Study", doi:10.26193/BPAMYJ, ADA Dataverse, V3
pgss	Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, 2019, Polish General Social Survey, 1991-2010 [dataset]
politbarometer_combo	Forschungsgruppe Wahlen, Mannheim (2017): Politbarometer 1977-2016 (Gesamtkumulation). GESIS Datenarchiv, Köln. ZA5100 Datenfile Version '1.0.0' doi:10.42232/1.5100
ptvs2008	CIES-IUL. "Portuguese Deputies in Comparative Perspective: Elections, Leadership and Political Representation" (2007-2010) (FCT: PTDC/CPO/64469/2006)
ptvs2012	CIES-IUL. "Elections, Leadership and Accountability: Political Representation in Portugal, in Longitudinal and Comparative Perspective" (2012-2015) (FCT: PTDC/CPJ-CPO/119307/2010)
ptvs2016	CIES-IUL and IPRI-NOVA. "Crisis, Political Representation and Democratic Renewal: The Portuguese Case in the Southern European Context" (FCT: PTDC/IVC-CPO/3098/2014)

Table A2: Source Survey Information (*continued*)

Survey Dataset Code*	Citation
ress2014	European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2018). ESS7 - Russia [Data set]. Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research.
sasianb2	Hu Fu Center for East Asian Democratic Studies, South Asian Barometer Wave 2 Merge [Dataset], January 4, 2023
snes1988	Holmberg, S., Gilljam, M., and Statistics Sweden. (1991). Swedish election study 1988 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002512
snes1991	Holmberg, S., Gilljam, M., and Statistics Sweden. (1995). Swedish election study 1991 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002513
snes1994	Holmberg, S., Gilljam, M., and Statistics Sweden. (1997). Swedish election study 1994 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002514
snes1998	Holmberg, S. and Statistics Sweden. (2002). Swedish election study 1998 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002515
snes2002	Holmberg, S., Ekengren Oscarsson, H., and Statistics Sweden. (2006). Swedish election study 2002 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002643
snes2006	Holmberg, S., Ekengren Oscarsson, H., and Statistics Sweden. (2012). Swedish election study 2006 (2.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002526
snes2010	Holmberg, S., and Ekengren Oscarsson, H. (2017). Swedish National Election Study 2010 - Swedish election study 2010 (1.0) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002905
snes2014	Ekengren Oscarsson, H., Hedberg, P., Oleskog Tryggvason, P., and Berg, L. (2021). Swedish National Election Study 2014 (Version 1) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/002905
snes2018	Andersson, D., Hedberg, P., Svensson, R., and Oscarsson, H. (2021). The Swedish National Election Study 2018 - CSES Edition (Version 1) [Data set]. University of Gothenburg. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5878/p9eq-2883
uspew_valcombo	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: 1987 to 2003 Values Merge File, 1987 [Dataset]. Roper No.31095812, Version 3. Princeton Survey Research Associates International [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31095812
uspew2004_typo	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: Typology-Politics/News/Economy/Stem Cell Research/Trade/Taxes/Federal Budget/Iraq/Patriot Act/Internet Use, 2004 [Dataset]. Roper No.31095844, Version 2. Princeton Survey Research Associates International [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31095844
uspew2007_rls	Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. 2007. U.S. Religious Landscape Survey, 2007 [Dataset]. https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/dataset/u-s-religious-landscape-survey/
uspew2012_10late	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: Late October 2012 Political Survey, 2012 [Dataset]. Roper No.31096114, Version 2. Princeton Survey Research Associates International [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31096114
uspew2014_9rel	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: September Religion-Politics Survey, 2014 [Dataset]
uspew2015_gov	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: 2015 Governance Survey, 2015 [Dataset]
uspew2016_3pol	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: March Political Survey, 2016 [Dataset]
uspew2017_6typo	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center Poll: Political Typology 2017 Survey, 2017 [Dataset]
uspew2018_02amtr	Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center: American Trends Panel Wave 31, 2018 [Dataset]. Roper No.31114961, Version 2. GfK [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31114961
uspew2019_05amtr	Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. Pew Research Center: American Trends Panel Wave 53, 2019 [Dataset]. Roper No.31116843, Version 2. Ipsos [producer]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research [distributor]. doi:10.25940/ROPER-31116843
vpcpce_czechpublic	Heywood, P., Miller, W. L., White, S. (2000). Values and Political Change in Post-Communist Europe, 1993-1994. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4129, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4129-1
vpcpce_hungarianpublic	Heywood, P., Miller, W. L., White, S. (2000). Values and Political Change in Post-Communist Europe, 1993-1994. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4129, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4129-1
vpcpce_russianpublic	Heywood, P., Miller, W. L., White, S. (2000). Values and Political Change in Post-Communist Europe, 1993-1994. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4129, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4129-1
vpcpce_slovakianpublic	Heywood, P., Miller, W. L., White, S. (2000). Values and Political Change in Post-Communist Europe, 1993-1994. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4129, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4129-1
vpcpce_ukrainianpub	Heywood, P., Miller, W. L., White, S. (2000). Values and Political Change in Post-Communist Europe, 1993-1994. [data collection]. UK Data Service. SN: 4129, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-4129-1
wvs_combo	Inglehart, R., C. Haerpfer, A. Moreno, C. Welzel, K. Kizilova, J. Diez-Medrano, M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin and B. Puranen (eds.). 2022. World Values Survey: All Rounds - Country-Pooled Datafile. Madrid, Spain and Vienna, Austria: JD Systems Institute and WVSA Secretariat. Dataset Version 3.0.0. doi:10.14281/18241.17
wvs7	Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano J., M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin and B. Puranen (eds.). 2022. World Values Survey: Round Seven - Country-Pooled Datafile Version 5.0. Madrid, Spain and Vienna, Austria: JD Systems Institute and WVSA Secretariat. doi:10.14281/18241.20

* Survey dataset codes correspond to those used in the DCPtools R package (Solt, Hu, and Tai 2019).



Starred countries are OECD democracies, the sample employed in the analysis of macrointerest presented in the main text.

Figure A1: Source Data Observations by Country and Year



Starred countries are OECD democracies, the sample employed in the analysis of macrointerest presented in the main text.

Figure A2: Source Data Observations by Country and Year, cont.

B The DCPO Model

A number of recent studies have developed latent variable models of aggregate survey responses based on cross-national survey data (see Claassen 2019; Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw 2019; McGann, Dellepiane-Avellaneda, and Bartle 2019; Kolczynska et al. 2020). To estimate macrointerest across countries and over time, we employ the latest of these methods that is appropriate for data that is not only incomparable but also sparse, the Dynamic Comparative Public Opinion (DCPO) model elaborated in Solt (2020b). The DCPO model is a population-level two-parameter ordinal logistic item response theory (IRT) model with country-specific item-bias terms.

DCPO models the total number of survey responses expressing at least as much macrointerest as response category r to each question q in country k at time t , y_{ktqr} , out of the total number of respondents surveyed, n_{ktqr} , using the beta-binomial distribution:

$$a_{ktqr} = \phi \eta_{ktqr} \quad (1)$$

$$b_{ktqr} = \phi(1 - \eta_{ktqr}) \quad (2)$$

$$y_{ktqr} \sim \text{BetaBinomial}(n_{ktqr}, a_{ktqr}, b_{ktqr}) \quad (3)$$

where ϕ represents an overall dispersion parameter to account for additional sources of survey error beyond sampling error and η_{ktqr} is the expected probability that a random person in country k at time t answers question q with a response at least as interested as response r .¹

This expected probability, η_{ktqr} , is in turn estimated as follows:

$$\eta_{ktqr} = \text{logit}^{-1}\left(\frac{\bar{\theta}'_{kt} - (\beta_{qr} + \delta_{kq})}{\sqrt{\alpha_q^2 + (1.7 * \sigma_{kt})^2}}\right) \quad (4)$$

In this equation, β_{qr} represents the difficulty of response r to question q , that is, the degree of political the response expresses. The δ_{kq} term represents country-specific item bias: the extent to which all responses to a particular question q may be more (or less) difficult in a given country k due to translation issues, cultural differences in response styles, or other idiosyncrasies that render the same survey item not equivalent across countries.² The dispersion of question q , its noisiness in relation to the latent variable, is α_q . The mean and standard deviation of the unbounded latent trait of macrointerest are $\bar{\theta}'_{kt}$ and σ_{kt} , respectively.

¹The ordinal responses to question q are coded to range from 1 (expressing the least political interest) to R (expressing the most political interest), and r takes on all values greater than 1 and less than or equal to R .

²Estimating δ_{kq} requires repeated administrations of question q in country k , so when responses to question q are observed in country k in only a single year, the DCPO model sets δ_{kq} to zero by assumption, increasing the error of the model by any country-item bias that is present. Questions that are asked repeatedly over time in only a single country pose no risk of country-specific item bias, so δ_{kq} in such cases are also set to zero.

Random-walk priors are used to account for the dynamics in $\bar{\theta}'_{kt}$ and σ_{kt} , and weakly informative priors are placed on the other parameters.³ The dispersion parameters α_q are constrained to be positive and all survey responses are coded with high values indicating more political interest to fix direction. The difficulty β of “to some extent” (the third response on the four-point, “not at all” to “a great deal” scale) to the European Social Survey’s question “To what extent would you say you are interested in politics?” is set to 1 to identify location, and for each question q the difficulties for increasing response categories r are constrained to be increasing. The sum of δ_{kq} across all countries k is set to zero for each question q :

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \delta_{kq} = 0 \quad (5)$$

Finally, the logistic function is used to transform $\bar{\theta}'_{kt}$ to the unit interval and so give the bounded mean of macrointerest, $\bar{\theta}_{kt}$, which is our parameter of interest here (see Solt 2020b, 3–8).⁴

The DCPO model accounts for the incomparability of different survey questions with two parameters. First, it incorporates the *difficulty* of each question’s responses, that is, how much political interest is indicated by a given response. That each response evinces more or less of our latent trait is most easily seen with regard to the ordinal responses to the same question: indicating that one is “strongly interested” exhibits more political interest than stating one is “fairly interested,” which is a more interested response than “not very interested,” which in turn is more interested than “not at all.” But this is also true across questions. For example, indicating that politics is among “the sort of things in life interest you a lot” likely expresses even more interest than agreeing that one is interested in politics “most of the time.” Second, the DCPO model accounts for each question’s *dispersion*, its noisiness with regard to our latent trait. The lower a question’s dispersion, the better that changes in responses to the question map onto changes in macrointerest. Together, the model’s difficulty and dispersion estimates work to generate comparable estimates of the latent variable of macrointerest from the available but incomparable source data.

To address the sparsity of the source data—the fact that there are gaps in the time

³The dispersion parameters α_q are drawn from standard half-normal prior distributions, that is, the positive half of $N(0, 1)$. The first difficulty parameters for each question, β_{q1} , are drawn from standard normal prior distributions, and the differences between β s for each r for the same question q are drawn from standard half-normal prior distributions. The item-bias parameters δ_{kq} receive normally-distributed hierarchical priors with mean 0 and standard deviations drawn from standard half-normal prior distributions. The initial value of the mean unbounded latent trait for each country, $\bar{\theta}'_{k1}$, is assigned a standard normal prior, as are the transition variances $\sigma_{\theta'}^2$ and σ_{σ}^2 ; the initial value of the standard deviation of the unbounded latent trait for each country, σ_{k1} , is drawn from a standard lognormal prior distribution. The overall dispersion, ϕ , receives a somewhat more informative prior drawn from a gamma(4, 0.1) distribution that yields values that are well scaled for that parameter.

⁴Alternative approaches exist for transforming data to the unit interval. For example, a probit transformation, that is, the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of the normal distribution is one option, one that facilitates the interpretation of the values of the resulting measure as percentiles. The advantage of the logistic transformation compared to the probit transformation is its heavier tails, which allow for differences among very low and among very high values to be distinguished more clearly.

series of each country, and even many observed country-years have only one or few observed items—DCPO uses simple local-level dynamic linear models, i.e., random-walk priors, for each country. That is, within each country, each year’s value of macrointerest is modeled as the previous year’s estimate plus a random shock. These dynamic models smooth the estimates of macrointerest over time and allow estimation even in years for which little or no survey data is available, albeit at the expense of greater measurement uncertainty.

It is worth noting that not all sources of incomparability are likely to be fully addressed by the DCPO model. To the extent that survey sample representation issues—such as from variations in population definitions (such as age range, minority inclusion, and territorial exclusions) and sample designs (like probability versus non-probability samples, and older surveys’ reliance on quota or random route samples without enumeration)—vary across years for a single country and item (as is typically the case, as more recent surveys are more likely to be fully representative), the country-specific item bias terms will not remedy this problem. And although survey weights are easily incorporated in the source data (and indeed the `DCPOtools` package does so automatically), not all available weights yield fully representative samples, and some surveys lack weights entirely. Unlike the model employed by Caughey, O’Grady, and Warshaw (2019), the DCPO model does not incorporate poststratification to correct for these issues. While this does increase computational tractability and decrease data demands, the downside is clearly greater measurement uncertainty in the estimates in country-years where the data are relatively rich (via ϕ) and potential bias in the estimates where data are more sparse.

C Comparing Coverage of the Macrointerest Data and the ESS

After creating the cross-sectional time-series of macrointerest, we tested theories of macrointerest formation in the thirty-seven advanced democracies of the OECD. Figure A3 visualizes the advantages of our macrointerest data over one of the largest and most-used datasets for studying political attitudes in the advanced democracies, the European Social Survey (ESS). The observations covered by ESS are marked with the light rectangles, and the additional country-years the DCPO macrointerest data provide are marked dark. By taking advantage of all of the available survey data on political interest, our macrointerest estimates allow the comparison to extend to the nine OECD members in the Americas, East Asia, and the Antipodes, and it also provides continuous time series in Europe that extend well beyond the available ESS data. In all, the macrointerest data provide well over *five times* as many country-years for analysis than are available in the ESS.

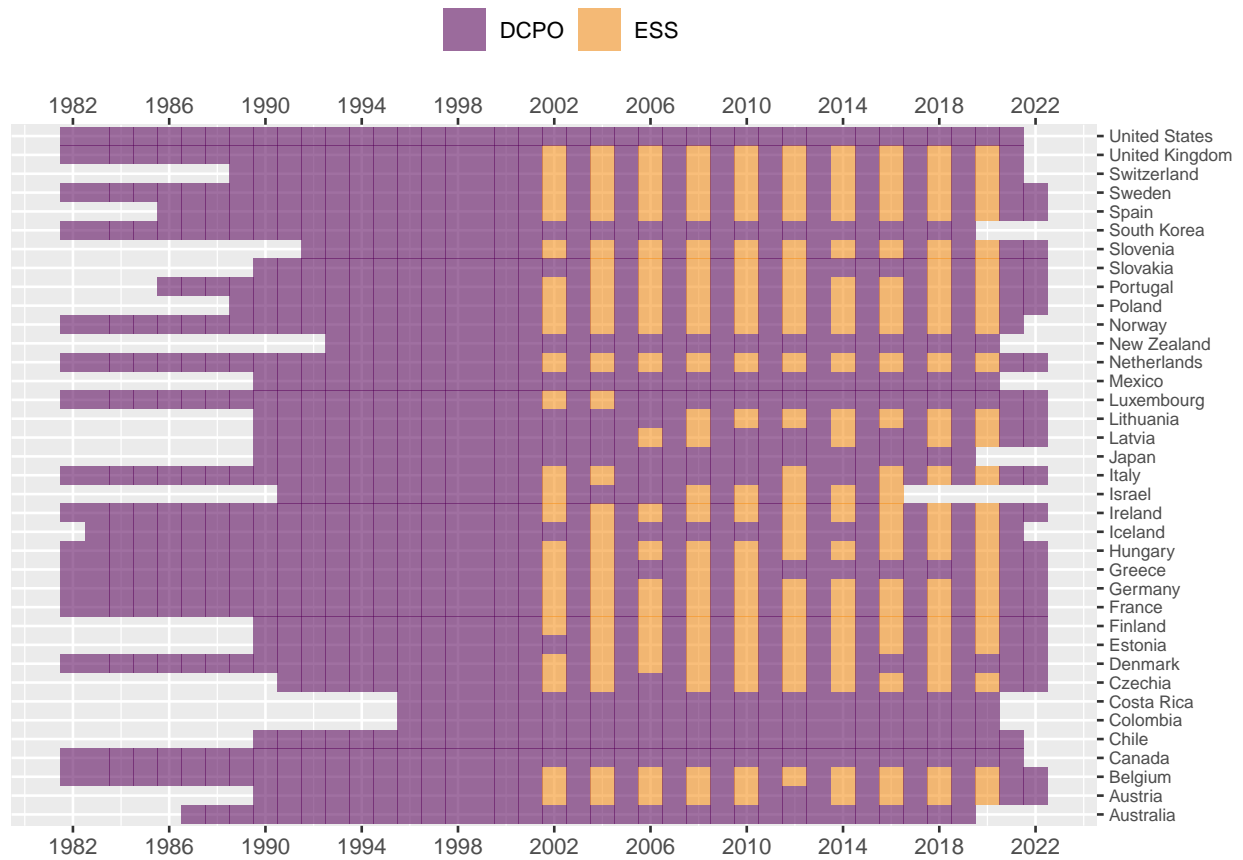
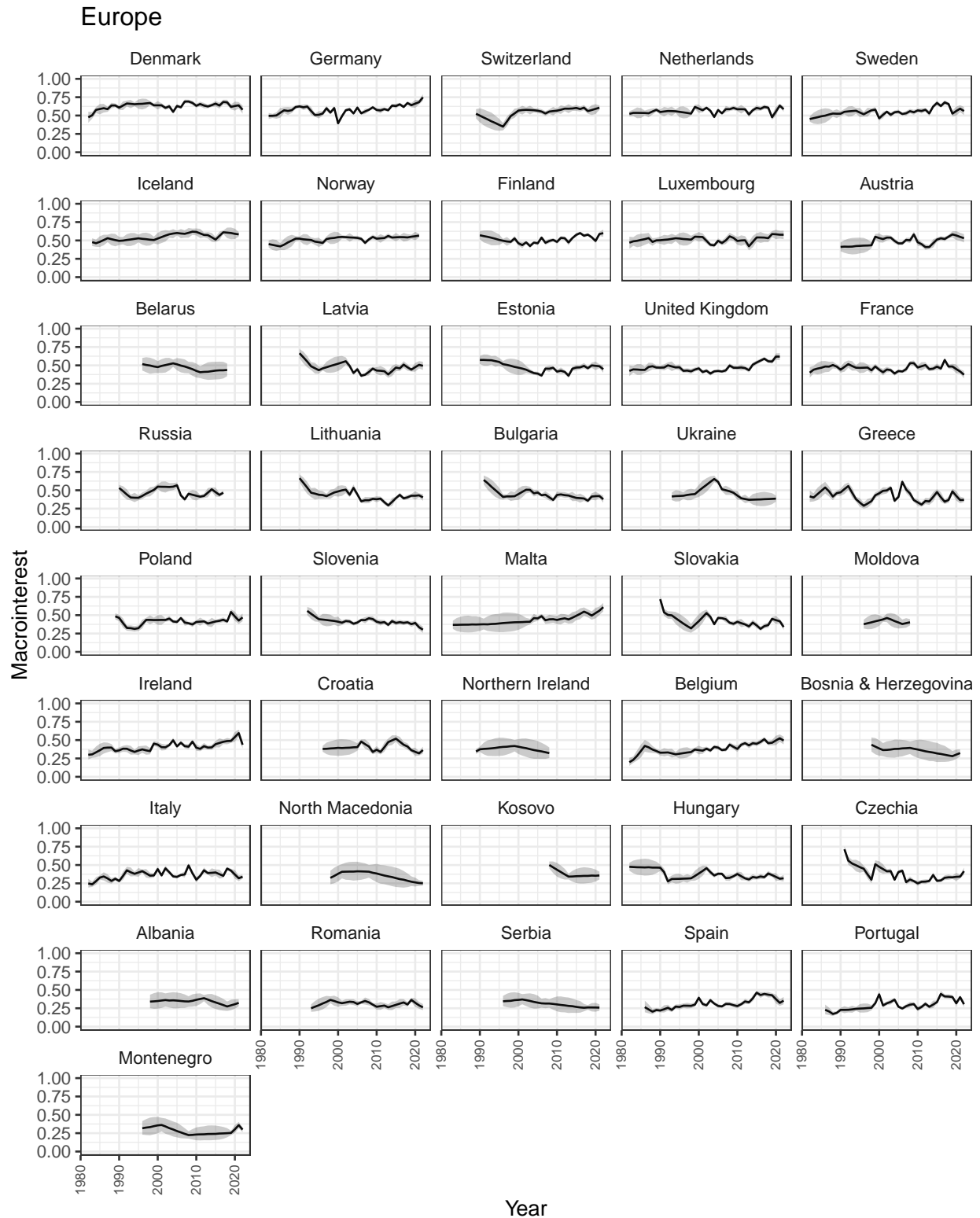
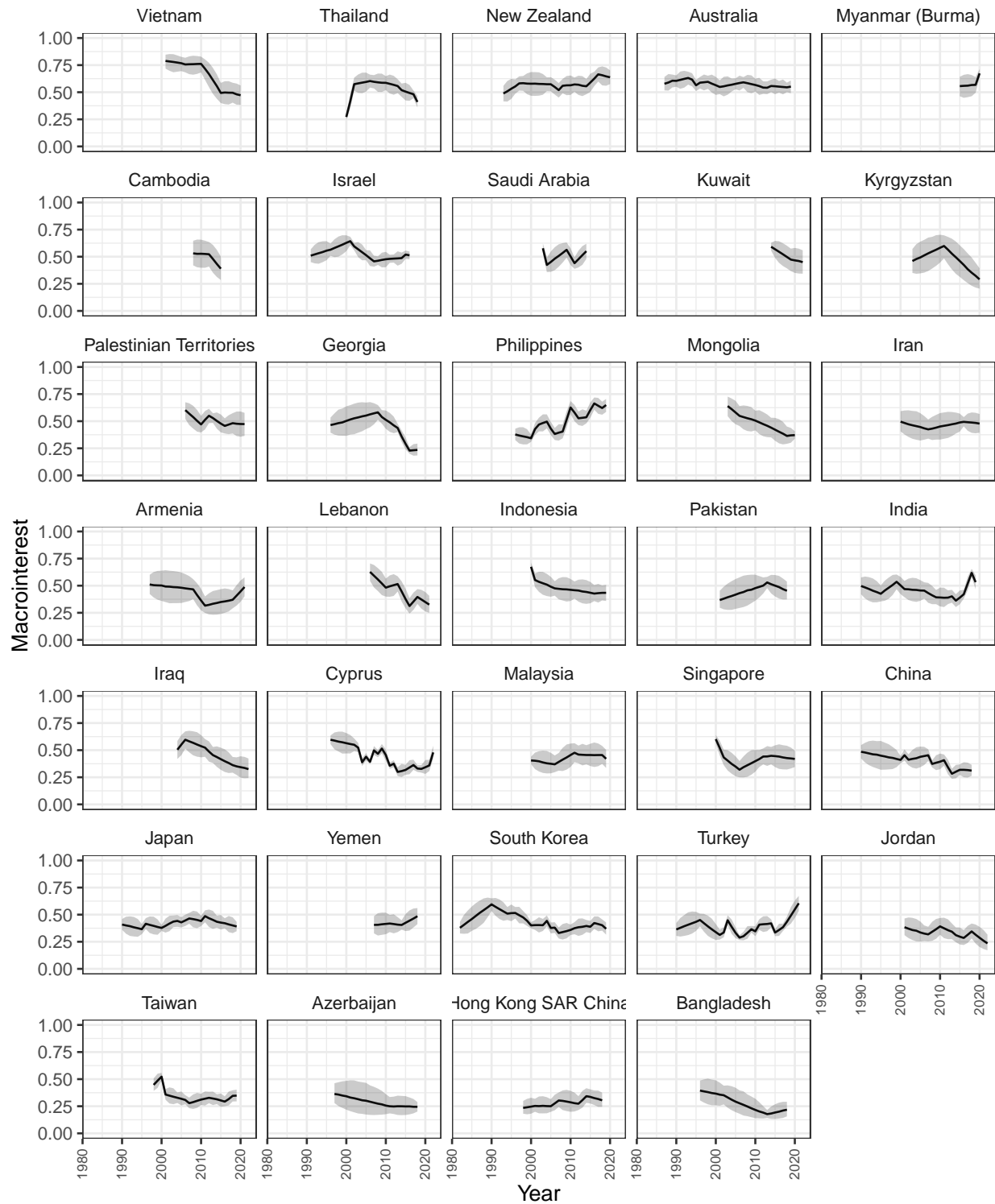


Figure A3: Data Availability: DCPO Macrointerest vs. ESS

D Macroiinterest Scores Over Time

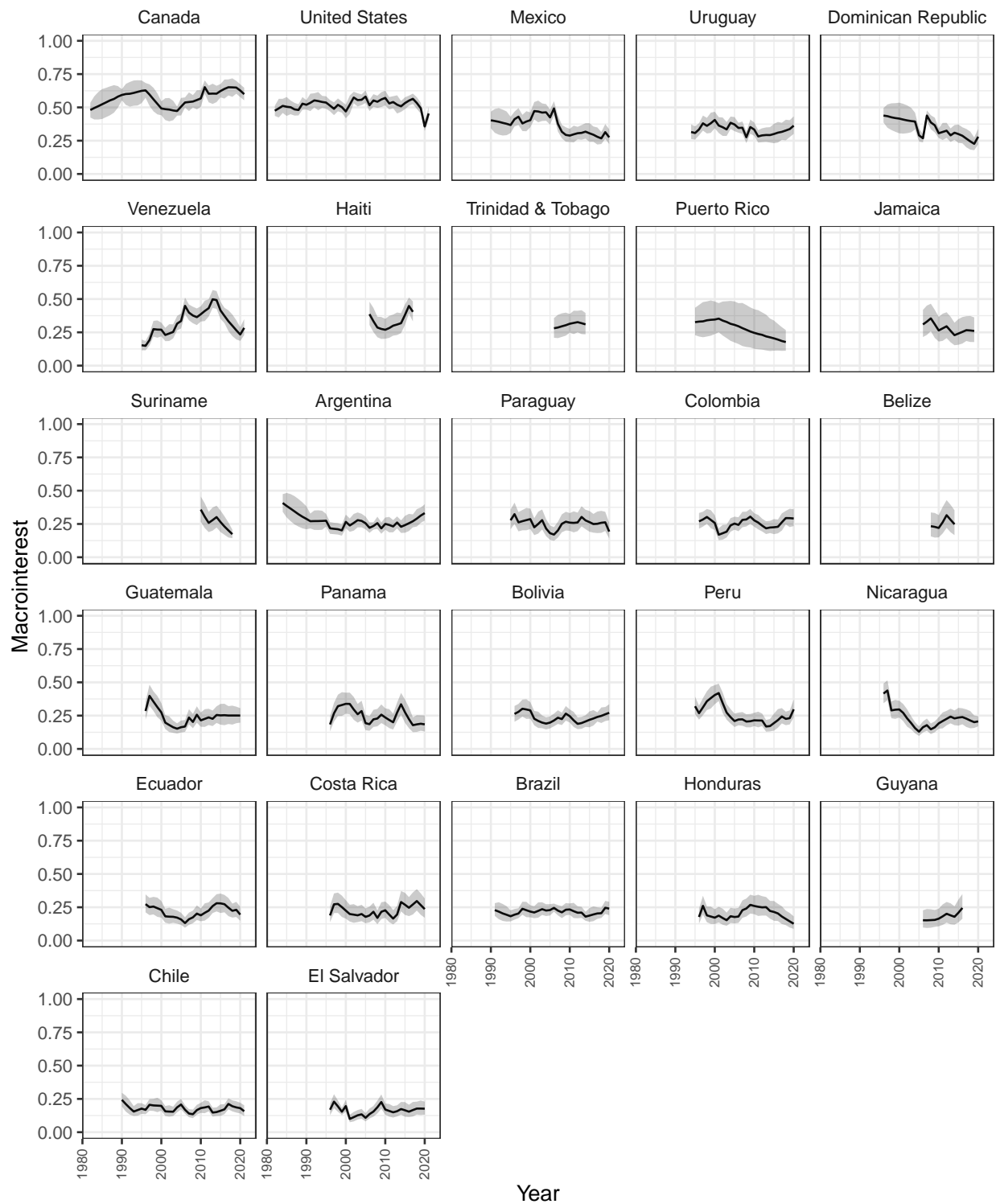


Asia–Oceania



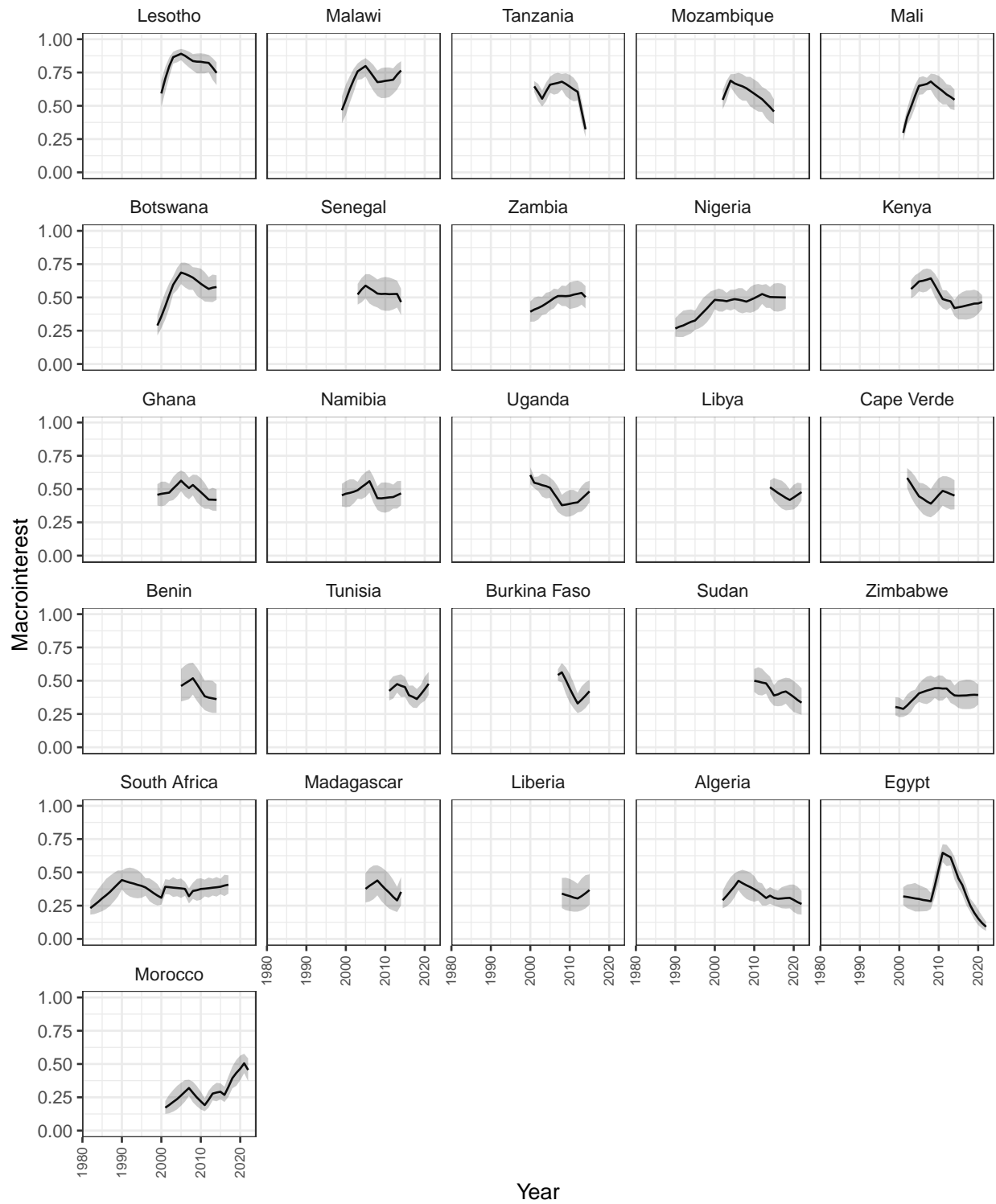
Note: Countries are ordered by their median macrointerest score; gray shading represents 80% credible intervals.

Americas



Note: Countries are ordered by their median macrointerest score; gray shading represents 80% credible intervals.

Africa



Note: Countries are ordered by their median macrointerest score; gray shading represents 80% credible intervals.

E Tabular Results of Figure 5

F Comparison with Peterson et al. (2022)

This study extends the pivotal concept of “macrointerest” from Peterson et al. (2022), but it is not intended to replicate that paper: both the method and data employed diverge considerably between the two projects. Still, a comparison of the macrointerest estimates generated for the United States in both projects is valuable.

Our work diverges methodologically by employing the Dynamic Comparative Public Opinion (DCPO) model instead of the dyad ratio algorithm, commonly referred to as “Wcalc,” used by Peterson et al. (2022, 208). Apart from the primary rationale stated in the main text—that Wcalc is inherently tailored for generating public opinion time series within a single country rather than for cross-national comparison—there are also methodological and operational distinctions between these two approaches.

The dynamic ratio algorithm primarily seeks to uncover shared variance over time among various survey items. Its process involves initially pairing these items, subsequently calculating the ratio for each unique pair, and then analyzing the distribution of these ratios. DCPO instead directly models the relationship between the latent variable and survey item responses using a Bayesian Item Response Theory (IRT) approach (for more on the differences between dyad ratios and IRT, see McGann (2014), which finds that a single-country IRT model provides a better fit to a collection of UK public opinion data meant to capture “policy mood” than the dyad ratio algorithm). The DCPO method provides a probabilistic framework, enabling the estimation of response probabilities contingent on both the level of the latent trait and specific characteristics of the survey items (for more details, see Appendix B).

Additionally, these methods adopt differing strategies for addressing missing data at certain time points. The dynamic ratio algorithm tackles this challenge by estimating values for unobserved series at each time point, basing these estimations on the calculated ratio of missing survey items to those observed in the corresponding period. For the same issue, DCPO, on the other hand, employs dynamic linear models at the local level for each country, leveraging random-walk priors. This approach not only smooths the estimates of macrointerest over time but also facilitates estimation in years characterized by limited or absent survey data and simultaneously provides specific uncertainty estimates.

As Peterson et al. (2022, 210) points out, to conduct the dyad ratio algorithm, researchers must first dichotomize each survey question by collapsing responses and (possibly, as in this case) excluding moderate opinions. DCPO, on the other hand, incorporates an ordered logistic model and so does require the transformation of any of the original item responses. It also produces credible intervals of the estimates from the Bayesian process, rather than relying on ex-post bootstrapping for uncertainty estimation. DCPO additionally implements a logistic function to confine the outcome estimates within the unit interval.

Finally, it is worth noting that the data employed in each paper differs. The estimates of Peterson et al. (2022) are based on sixteen series with observations in at least two quarters. The data on which our macrointerest estimates for the United States are based on eleven

Table A3: Numeric results of Figure 5

	(1)
Election Year	0.763 [0.141, 1.399]
Parliamentarism	3.854 [1.484, 6.287]
Federalism	6.210 [−1.095, 13.332]
Disproportionality, Mean	−0.220 [−0.915, 0.466]
Disproportionality, Difference	−0.223 [−0.357, −0.096]
GDPpc, Mean	0.178 [−0.082, 0.430]
GDPpc, Difference	0.105 [0.032, 0.173]
GDP Growth, Mean	0.825 [−1.623, 3.231]
GDP Growth, Difference	0.066 [−0.068, 0.200]
Unemployment, Mean	−0.536 [−1.562, 0.488]
Unemployment, Difference	0.035 [−0.084, 0.153]
Income Inequality, Mean	−0.573 [−1.039, −0.100]
Income Inequality, Difference	0.034 [−0.219, 0.315]
Num.Obs.	1197
R2	0.819
R2 Adj.	0.770
R2 Marg.	0.446
ELPD	−3940.4
ELPD s.e.	61.0
LOOIC	7880.7
LOOIC s.e.	121.9
WAIC	7867.8
RMSE	4.83
r2.adjusted.marginal	−1

95-percent credible intervals are in brackets.

series with at least five country-year observations across all countries. These latter data are dated annually, and nearly all of them are drawn from cross-national surveys. Only two series, drawn from the American National Election Survey and from surveys by the Pew Research Center, are included in both source-data datasets. This is due partly to the minimum of five country-year observations we use, partly to the shorter time span covered by this project (because of the paucity of data for other countries in earlier decades), partly to our practice of using only surveys for which the entire survey dataset rather than only survey marginals is available to ensure survey weights are applied, partly to the omission of cross-national surveys by Peterson et al. (2022), and partly to the combination of these factors.

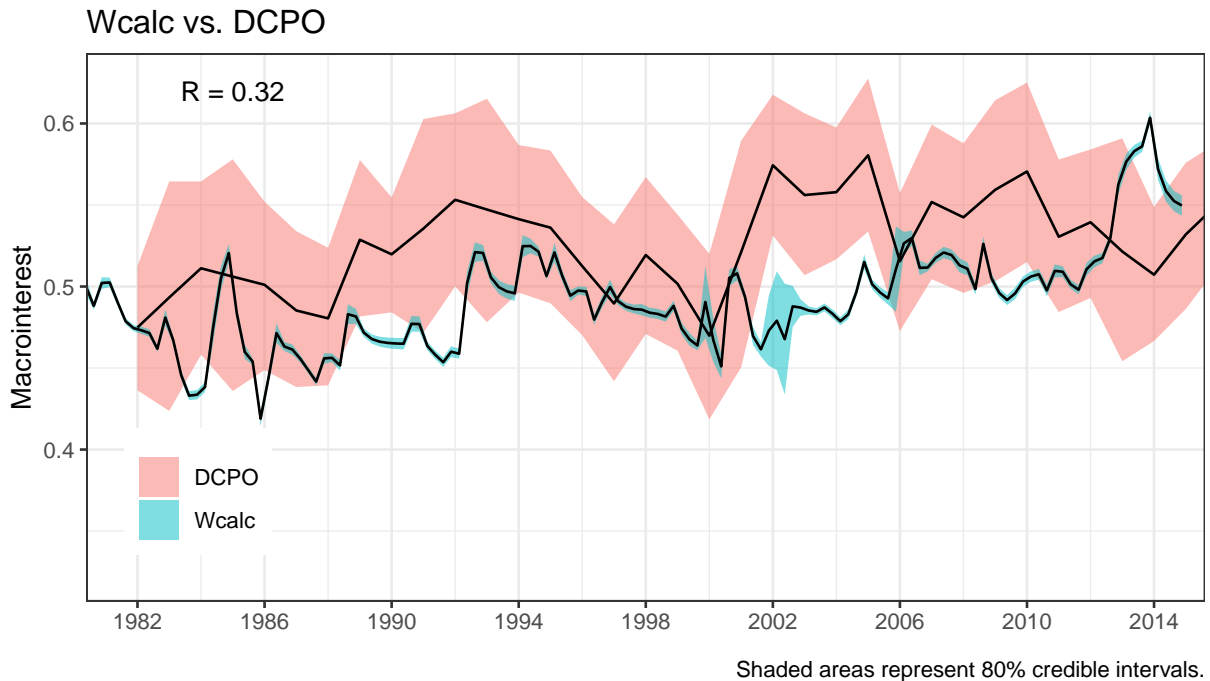


Figure A4: Comparison between DCPO and Wcalc

In Figure A4, we compare the outcomes from these two methods during the years they overlap, from 1982 to 2014. For the purpose of this comparison, the Wcalc scores of Peterson et al. (2022) are first divided by 100 to place them on the unit interval and then shifted a quarter-point downward, which yields identical scores on both series in their first common year, 1982. Neither of these affect the shape of the Wcalc series; they work simply to overlay the two series for more straightforward comparison.

Two points stand out. First, the credible intervals of the DCPO series are considerably broader than the bootstrapped intervals for the Wcalc series. Whether these latter intervals are overconfident seems worth investigating by future users of this method, perhaps by cross-validation (cf. Solt 2020a, 11). Second, the two series are positively but not particularly strongly related; the bivariate correlation is just $R = 0.32$. The surge in macrointerest after

Table A4: Replication of Peterson et al. (2022), Table 2, 1983-2014

	Wcalc	Annual Wcalc	DCPO
Macrointerest (Lagged)	0.844*** (0.050)	0.655** (0.206)	0.558* (0.208)
Trust (Lagged)	-0.097* (0.044)	-0.214 (0.145)	0.074 (0.150)
Trust (Difference)	-0.242* (0.100)	-0.333 (0.292)	-0.361 (0.371)
Presidential Approval (Lagged)	0.004 (0.013)	0.001 (0.043)	0.029 (0.053)
Presidential Approval (Difference)	-0.008 (0.020)	-0.018 (0.045)	0.068 (0.059)
Consumer Sentiment (Lagged)	0.001 (0.012)	-0.009 (0.039)	-0.077 (0.051)
Consumer Sentiment (Difference)	0.026 (0.026)	0.032 (0.052)	-0.039 (0.071)
Presidential Election	0.440*** (0.100)	0.348 (0.342)	-0.114 (0.407)
September 11	2.228* (1.075)	2.215 (2.606)	4.663 (3.436)
N	128	32	32
R2	0.846	0.730	0.504
RSME	1.26	1.54	1.97

+ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

the September 11, 2001 attacks documented in Peterson et al. (2022, 217), for example, is brief in the Wcalc series but longer-lasting in the DCPO series. Conversely, the sharp upturn in the Wcalc macrointerest series that peaks in late 2013 does not appear in the DCPO series at all—it appears to be an artifact of the rather thin data in the Knowledge Networks series Peterson et al. (2022) employs (see also Peterson et al. (2022), Appendix C, which drops these observations as anomalous).

The two series are further compared in Table A4. The first column replicates the analysis of Peterson et al. (2022), Table 2, using only the years from 1983 to 2014, that is, the span for which DCPO estimates of macrointerest are also available. To preserve degrees of freedom, of the eight scandals and negative events, only the dummy variable for the attacks of September 11, 2001 (the only one to receive support in Peterson et al. (2022)) is included. The findings of Peterson et al. (2022) are reproduced in this truncated dataset.

In the second column, the Peterson et al. (2022) Wcalc macrointerest data are aggregated to the annual level over the same period, that is, each year's value is the mean of the values of that year's quarters, and the independent variables were similarly annualized. Over this

time period and at this unit of analysis, macrointerest is predicted only by its lagged value: the coefficients for trust, presidential elections, and September 11 no longer reach statistical significance. The DCPO macrointerest series for the United States yields similar results. It would appear that it is the unit of analysis—years as opposed to quarters—rather than the macrointerest series, that yields different conclusions in the Peterson et al. (2022) analysis.

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