Table 2: OLS Regression Models, Grouped by Educational Status

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictors | All Groups | High Education | Low Education |
| Ideological Institutionalization | 0.432\*\*\*  (0.095) | 0.429\*\*\* (0.107) | 0.453\*\*  (0.140) |
| Country-Level Political Engagement | 0.277\*\*  (0.111) | 0.477\*\*\*  (0.125) | 0.056  (0.158) |
| Mean Educational Attainment | 0.077  (0.097) | −0.162  (0.115) | 0.360\*  (0.137) |
| Educational Group (Ref = High Education) | −0.388\*\*\*  (0.109) |  |  |
| Survey Instrument Controls | + | + | + |
| N | 156 | 78 | 78 |
| Adjusted R2 | 0.36 | 0.50 | 0.31 |

Note: Coefficients are standardized. Heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors are in parentheses. *p ≠ 0* refers to the probability that the estimate is not 0. The missing countries are Andorra, Macau and Puerto Rico. All models control for the inclusion of political ideology, the mode of survey collection, sample size, and survey language. I clustered the standard errors at the country-level for the “all groups” model.

\*\*\* p < 0.001, \*\* p < 0.01.