# **Supplementary Material**: Does Economic Inequality Reduce Political System Support? Local-level Evidence from Denmark

Francesco Colombo[*] Peter Thisted Dinesen[†] Kim Mannemar Sønderskov[‡]

[*]Department of Political Science, Aarhus University

[†]Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen and Department of Political Science, University College London

[‡]Department of Political Science and the Centre for the Experimental-Philosophical Study of Discrimination, Aarhus University

# Appendix

# Contents

# A Data and sample

The data used in this study is a combination of survey data collected in Denmark (which we used to measure the outcomes), and Danish governmental registry data with anonymized information about the survey respondents as well as all individuals living in their vicinity. The registry data were used to measure individual-level characteristics of the respondents (e.g. income) and local economic inequality and other sociodemographic characteristics of the survey respondents' residential context based on the individuals living in the vicinity of them.

## A.1 Survey respondents and sample restrictions

The pool of survey respondents consists of Danish residents who participated in one (or more) of the surveys listed in Table A.1. The surveys are based on random samples of adult/adolescent Danish residents, except from wave 2 and 3 of the panel survey (SPAPS 2 and SPAPS 3), where only individuals who participated in wave 1 were invited.

Table A.1 lists the number of respondents in each survey as well as whether a given survey was used in the cross-sectional and/or the panel analyses. For both analyses, we excluded individuals with missing information on the dependent variables (using pairwise deletion) and invalid or missing information on predictors and covariates. Non-positive values on economic variables (income, wealth, and car value; see below) were considered invalid, because such values typically reflect capital loss and not necessarily few economic resources. Individuals with very few neighbors in their immediate vicinity were subsequently excluded to avoid basing the measures of contextual inequality on only a few individuals and thereby creating random measurement error. Specifically, we excluded individuals with zero or only one additional household and/or fewer than 10 adults (aged 15+) with a valid measure of the economic variables living within 100 meters of the individual's residence. Furthermore, we excluded individuals who have moved within three months before the date of the interview to increase the possibility that individuals are actually exposed to their assigned residential context.

The panel analyses are based on all individuals not excluded based on the above-mentioned criteria who participated in both waves (or all three waves when we in auxiliary analyses use three waves). A few individuals were (by chance) invited to more than one round of the surveys that constituted wave one of the panel sample; in that case, only responses from the latest survey were

used.

In sum, the number of observations varies between models and depends on the data source (cross-sectional vs. panel) and the specific outcome in question.

**Table A.1:** Details on the surveys employed

| Name of survey | Year(s) | Sampling frame | N | Cross-section | Panel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European Values Study Round 3 | 1999 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 1023 | X | |
| European Social Survey Round 1 | 2002/2003 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1506 | X | X* |
| European Social Survey Round 2 | 2004/2005 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1487 | X | X* |
| International Social Survey Program 2004 | 2004/2005 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 1186 | X | |
| European Social Survey Round 3 | 2006/2007 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1505 | X | |
| European Values Study Round 4 | 2008 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 1507 | X | |
| International Social Survey Program 2007 | 2008 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 1330 | X | |
| European Social Survey Round 4 | 2008/2009 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1610 | X | X* |
| European Social Survey Round 5 | 2010/2011 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1576 | X | |
| The Danish Social and Political Attitudes Panel Study (SPAPS 2) | 2011/2012 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 1750 | X | X |
| European Social Survey Round 6 | 2012/2013 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1650 | X | |
| European Social Survey Round 7 | 2014/2015 | Danish residents, 15 or older | 1502 | X | |
| LIVA - Quality of Life Survey | 2015/2016 | Danish residents, 18 or older | 42623 | X | |
| The Danish Social and Political Attitudes Panel Study (SPAPS 3) | 2017 | Danish residents, 23 or older | 674 | X† | X† |
| Total | | | 60929 | | 4174 |

* Wave 1 of the panel data (The Danish Social and Political Attitudes Panel Study) comprises respondents from rounds 1, 2, and 4 of the European Social Survey. All respondents from rounds 1 and 4 as well as a random sample (40 pct.) from round 2 were invited to participate in wave 2. 1750 respondents participated in wave 2 of the panel survey. Danckert (2017) evaluated the attrition from wave 1 to wave 2 and concluded that some systematic attrition based on e.g. education cannot be ruled out.

† The survey is only used for the analysis of the additional outcomes estimating the relationship between inequality and political engagement.

# B Variable operationalization and descriptive statistics

## B.1 Political system support

We measured political system support using multiple measures and survey items. The exact wording of each item varies by survey family, as shown in Table B.1, but is arguably equivalent in content. First, as a measure of regime performance, we use a single-item measure of satisfaction with democracy. Second, to measure support for regime institutions we use the average response to the questions on trust in the justice system, the police, and the national parliament in an index of trust in state institutions. Third, we employed trust in politicians as a measure of trust in political actors. All measures are rescaled to vary from 0 to 1.

**Table B.1:** Wording of the items measuring political system support, details by survey family

| Concept | Item | ESS | EVS | SPAPS | ISSP | LIVA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trust in state institutions | Trust in justice system | On a scale of 0-10, tell me how much trust you personally have in each of the institutions I mention. Give your rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no trust in the institution at all and 10 means you have full trust in it. How much trust do you have in the legal system? | Please look at this card and tell me how much trust you have in each of these institutions - do you have a lot of trust, a fair amount of trust, not very much trust or no trust at all? the Judiciary | On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you trust the legal system? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. | Can you say how much confidence you have in general in each of these institutions: the courts of justice? | |
| | Trust in the police | On a scale of 0-10, tell me how much trust you personally have in each of the institutions I mention. Give your rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no trust in the institution at all and 10 means you have full trust in it. How much trust do you have in the police? | Please look at this card and tell me how much trust you have in each of these institutions - do you have a lot of trust, a fair amount of trust, not very much trust or no trust at all? The police | On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you trust the police? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. | Can you say how much confidence you have in general in each of these institutions: the Police? | |

Continued on next page

**Table B.1:** Wording of the items measuring political system support, details by survey family

| Concept | Item | ESS | EVS | SPAPS | ISSP | LIVA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trust in parliament | On a scale of 0-10, tell me how much trust you personally have in each of the institutions I mention. Give your rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no trust in the institution at all and 10 means you have full trust in it. How much trust do you have in the Danish Parliament? | Please look at this card and tell me how much trust you have in each of these institutions - do you have a lot of trust, a fair amount of trust, not very much trust or no trust at all? The Danish Parliament | On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you trust the parliament? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. | Can you say how much confidence you have in general in each of these institutions: parliament? | |
| Satisfaction with democracy | Satisfaction with democracy | On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Denmark? | Are you overall very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy is developing in Denmark? | On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Denmark? | On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means very bad and 10 means very well. How well does democracy work in Denmark today? | |

Continued on next page

**Table B.1:** Wording of the items measuring political system support, details by survey family

| Concept | Item | ESS | EVS | SPAPS | ISSP | LIVA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trust in politicians | Trust in politicians | On a scale of 0-10, tell me how much trust you personally have in each of the institutions I mention. Give your rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you have no trust in the institution at all and 10 means you have full trust in it. How much trust do you have in politicians? | | On a scale of 0 to 10, how much do you trust the politicians? 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. | | How high or low trust do you have in politicians in the Danish Parliament? |

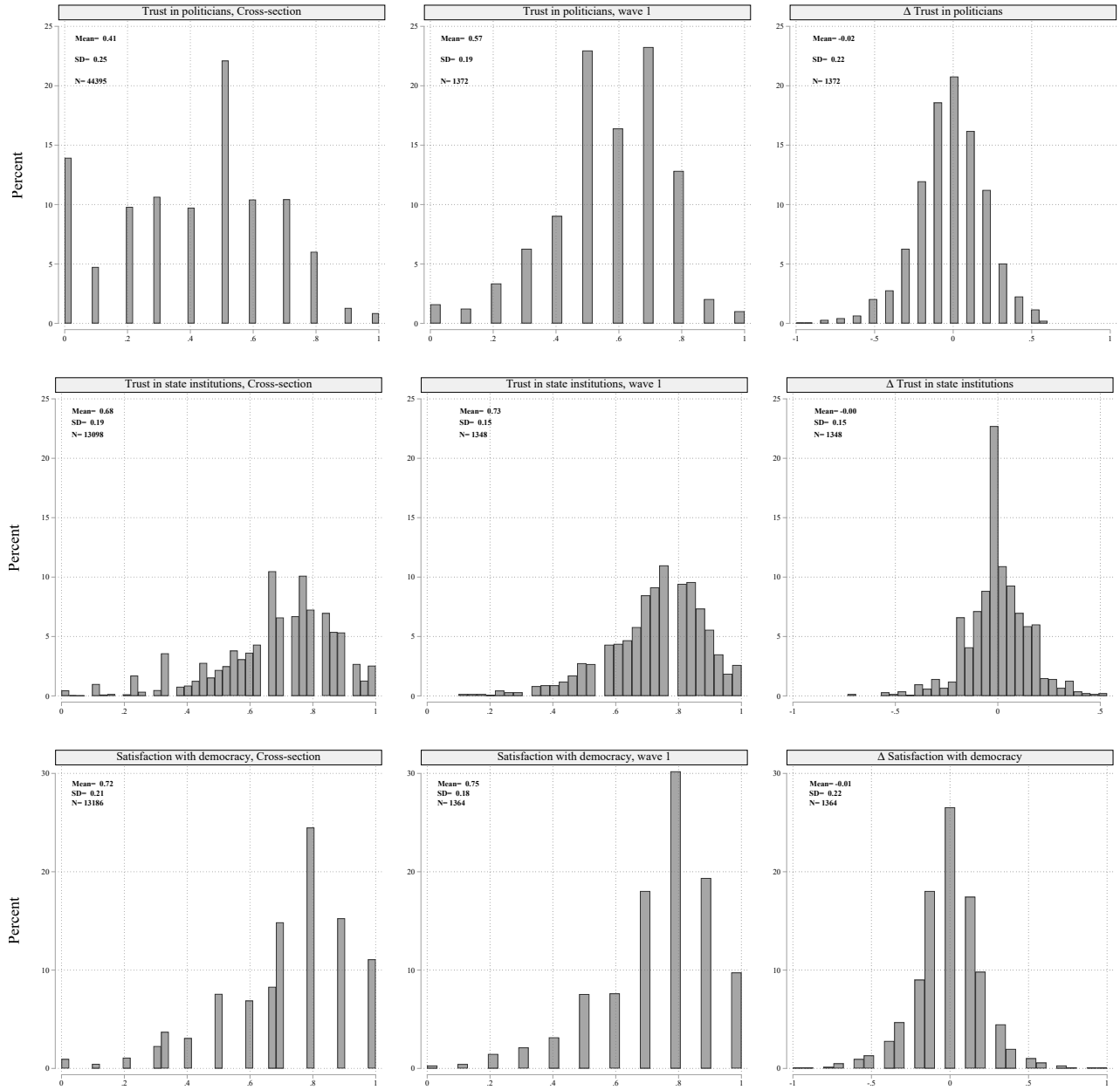
**Table B.2:** Political system support outcome by survey

| Outcome | ESS1 | ESS2 | ESS3 | ESS4 | ESS5 | ESS6 | ESS7 | EVS1999 | EVS2008 | ISSP2004 | ISSP2007 | SPAPS2 | SPAPS3 | LIVA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satisfaction with democracy | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | |
| Trust in state institutions | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | | |
| Trust in politicians | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | | x |

### B.1.1 Descriptive statistics for political system support

We graphically present the distribution of the outcome variables in the cross-sectional sample (left panel) and the first wave of the panel sample (middle panel) as well as the change between waves 1 and 2 of the panel sample (right panel) in Figure B.1. It is evident that there is substantial variation both between and within (over time) local contexts. Table B.3 presents further descriptive statistics for the outcome measures of political system support based on both the panel sample and the cross-sectional samples.

**Figure B.1:** Distribution of support for the political system in the cross-sectional sample, at wave 1 of the panel sample, and change across the 2 waves of the panel sample




## B.2 Additional outcomes: Political engagement

In auxiliary analyses, we use political engagement as an additional outcome. We employed five variables tapping (self-reported) behavioral and psychological dimensions of engagement. The full list of variables and the exact wording can be found in Table B.4. In Table B.5, we present the surveys

**Table B.3:** Descriptives, political system support

| Outcome - sample | Mean | Std.dev. (within) | Std.dev. (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trust in politicians, Cross-section | 0.41 | – | 0.25 | 44,395 | 44,395 |
| Trust in politicians, Panel | 0.56 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 1,372 | 2,744 |
| Trust in state institutions, Cross-section | 0.68 | – | 0.19 | 13,098 | 13,098 |
| Trust in state institutions, Panel | 0.73 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Satisfaction with democracy, Cross-section | 0.72 | – | 0.21 | 13,186 | 13,186 |
| Satisfaction with democracy, Panel | 0.74 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 1,364 | 2,728 |

employed for the analysis of each variable. In this analysis, we also employ data from SPAPS 3 in the panel analyses (none of the indicators of political system support were included in SPAPS 3), implying that most of these analyses are based on three waves of panel data.

**Table B.4:** Wording of the items measuring political engagement

| Variable | ESS | SPAPS |
|---|---|---|
| Internal political efficacy | How often does politics seem so complicated that you don't really understand what is going on? | How often does politics seem so complicated that you can't really understand what is going on? |
| Political interest | How interested would you say you are in politics? | How interested would you say you are in politics? |
| Voted | Nowadays there are some people who for one reason or another do not vote. Did you vote in the last Danish national election? | Which party [including "Did not vote"] did you vote for in the last national election in [month, year of last election]]? |
| Worked for a party | There are various ways in which you can try to improve conditions in Denmark or help prevent things from going wrong. Have you worked in a political party or an action group in the past 12 months? | There are various ways you can get involved in political issues. Have you worked in a political party or action group in the last 12 months? |
| Contacted politicians | There are various ways in which you can try to improve conditions in Denmark or help prevent things from going wrong. Have you contacted a politician, government, or local government official in the past 12 months? | There are various ways you can get involved in political issues. Have you contacted a politician, or government or local government official in the last 12 months? |

**Table B.5:** Surveys including each of the political engagement outcomes

| Variable | ESS1 | ESS2 | ESS3 | ESS4 | ESS5 | ESS6 | ESS7 | EVS1999 | EVS2008 | ISSP2004 | ISSP2007 | SPAPS2 | SPAPS3 | LIVA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internal efficacy | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Political interest | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | | |
| Voted | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | |
| Worked for a party | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | |
| Contacted politician | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | |

### B.2.1 Descriptive statistics for political engagement

In Table B.6, we present the descriptive statistics for each political engagement outcome for both the cross-sectional and panel samples.

**Table B.6:** Descriptive statistics for the political engagement

| Outcome - sample | Mean | SD (within) | SD (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internal efficacy, Cross-section | 0.54 | – | 0.26 | – | 6,827 |
| Internal efficacy, Panel | 0.56 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 1,415 | 3,215 |
| Worked party, Cross-section | 0.04 | – | 0.20 | – | 10,817 |
| Worked party, Panel | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 1,419 | 3,224 |
| Contacted politician, Cross-section | 0.19 | – | 0.39 | – | 10,806 |
| Contacted politician, Panel | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.32 | 1,416 | 3,218 |
| Political interest, Cross-section | 0.62 | – | 0.26 | – | 10,396 |
| Political interest, Panel | 0.65 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 1,391 | 2,782 |
| Voted, Cross-section | 0.94 | – | 0.23 | – | 10,060 |
| Voted, Panel | 0.98 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 1,314 | 2,953 |

**Note**: Descriptive statistics for each dependent variable measuring political engagement, for the cross-sectional and panel samples. The statistics present the average of each sample (Mean), the standard deviation within individuals in the panel samples (SD (within)), the standard deviation across individuals (SD (between)) in both the cross-sectional and panel samples, the number of unique individuals in the panel sample (Individuals) and the total number of observations (Observations).

## B.3 Defining contexts for inequality and other contextual characteristics

Local inequality was measured in contexts of three different sizes. Following Dinesen and Sønderskov (2015) we defined local contexts as circles around the individual's residence and chose three radii of varying size: 100m, 250m, and 1,000m. The assignment of individuals to contexts is based on residential addresses as of January 1$^{st}$ in the year after the survey was initiated (see Table A.1 for information about the timing of the surveys).

## B.4 Inequality

We use three different measures of economic inequality based on the operationalizations shown in Table B.7. All economic inputs are adjusted for inflation (with 2015 as a base) and based on data from the year the survey was initiated. Below, we first describe how the economic inputs were measured, while Table B.7 provides details on how these inputs were used to calculate inequality.

*Income* was measured using equivalized disposable income, which was calculated as the yearly sum of labor market earnings, public transfers, income from savings or private pensions, and private transfers for all household members after taxes have been subtracted and divided by the equivalized number of household members. Statistics Denmark's equivalence scale was used to take into account the economics of scale when comparing households of different sizes and compositions. Using this scale, the first adult in the household counts as one unit, other adults or children over the age of 14 each count as 0.5 unit, and children up to the age of 14 each count as 0.3 unit. This implies, ceteris paribus, that two adults living together were assigned a higher personal income than they would have had, had they lived separately. Everyone in the household, including children, was assigned the same disposable income. Household membership was determined on December 31 in the year the survey was initiated and we used income in the year the survey was initiated. Negative or zero income was regarded as invalid. Individuals with negative income (or missing) were discounted when calculating inequality using income as input.

*Wealth* was measured using equivalized wealth, which was calculated as the aggregate value of asset holdings and liabilities of every person in a household divided by the equivalized number of household members (in the same way as for income). Asset holdings include values of property, the cash value of the car, the value of bonds and listed stocks, and cash in (Danish) banks, but not pensions. Liabilities are mortgage loans and all other types of debts carrying interest. Everyone in the household, including children, was assigned the same wealth. Household membership and wealth are measured on December 31 the year the survey was initiated. Negative or zero income was regarded as invalid. Individuals with negative wealth (or missing) were discounted when calculating inequality using wealth as input.

*Car value* was measured as the total sum of all cars owned by a household on December 31 using the indicative selling price of each car from car dealers to consumers. Car value is household equalized using Statistics Denmark's equivalence scale as the other inputs. Household membership and car value are measured on December 31 the year the survey was initiated. Households were used

as units when calculating inequality using car value. Households without a car were discounted when calculating inequality using car value as input.

**Table B.7:** Operationalization of inequality

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| Adjusted Gini coefficient. Measured using income, wealth, and car value as inputs. | The Gini coefficient was calculated using the following formula: $G = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\lvert y_i - y_j\rvert}{2N^2\bar{y}}$, where $y_i$ and $y_j$ are the income, wealth, or car value of all pairs of residents [*households* for car value] in the context, $N$ is the total number of people [households] in the context, and $\bar{y}$ is the mean income, wealth or car value in the context. The Gini coefficient is adjusted with a factor of $\frac{N}{N-1}$ since the Gini formula has an upper limit of $\frac{N-1}{N}$ when used in discrete distributions like smaller neighborhoods. |

### B.4.1 Descriptive statistics for inequality

In Figures B.2-B.4, we present the distribution of the three inequality measures across the three context sizes: $r = 100$ meters, $r = 250$ meters, and $r = 1,000$ meters. Tables B.8 and B.9 display descriptive statistics for all measures of inequality in detail. Table B.8 describes the full panel sample, while Table B.9 describes the cross-sectional sample (based on the main model for trust in state institutions).

**Table B.8:** Descriptive statistics for the inequality measures - Panel sample

| Variable | Mean | SD (within) | SD (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gini (income) - 100m | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (income) - 250m | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (income) - 1000m | 0.23 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (wealth) - 100m | 0.66 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (wealth) - 250m | 0.69 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (wealth) - 1000m | 0.72 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Gini (car) - 100m | 0.41 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 863 | 1,726 |
| Gini (car) - 250m | 0.42 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 863 | 1,726 |
| Gini (car) - 1000m | 0.43 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 863 | 1,726 |

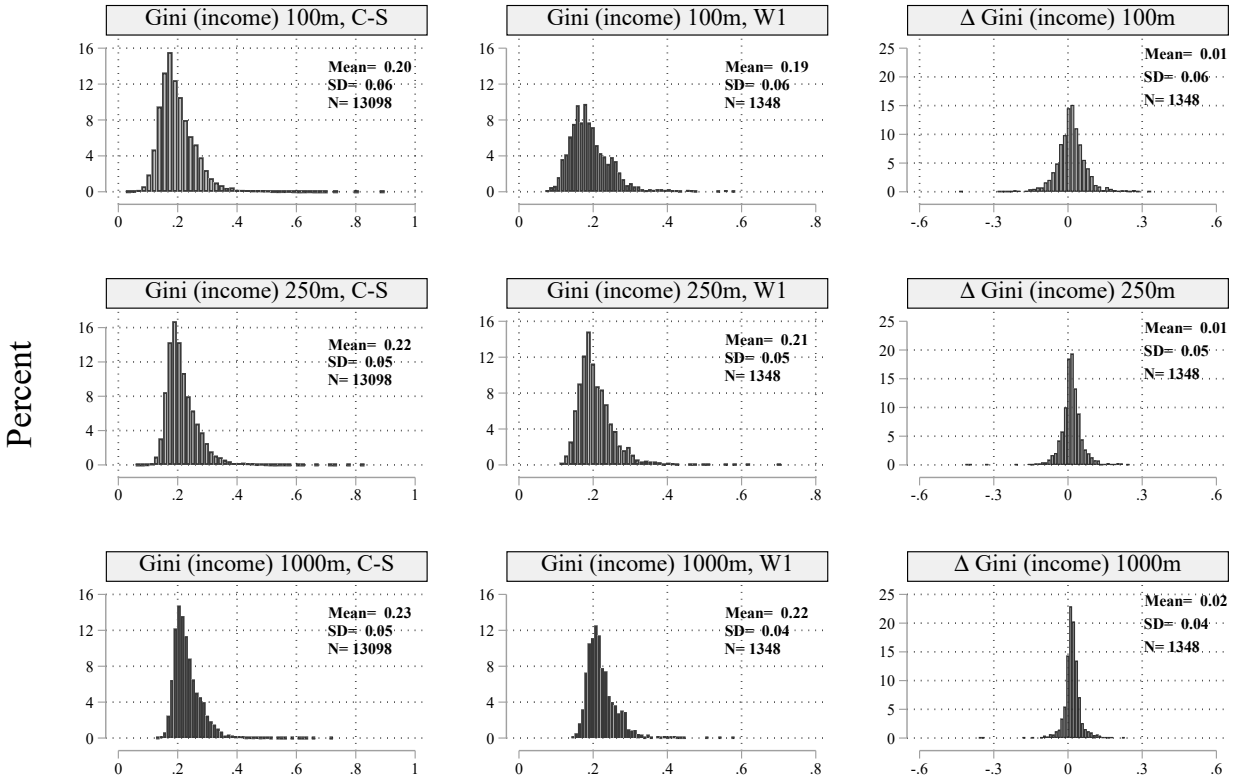
**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the panel sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), the standard deviation within individuals across waves (SD (within)), the standard deviation across individuals (SD (between)), the number of unique individuals in the panel sample (Individuals), and the total number of observations (Observations).

**Table B.9:** Descriptive statistics for the inequality measures - Cross-sectional sample

| Inequality measure | Mean | SD | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gini (income) - 100m | 0.20 | 0.06 | 13,098 |
| Gini (income) - 250m | 0.22 | 0.05 | 13,098 |
| Gini (income) - 1000m | 0.23 | 0.05 | 13,098 |
| Gini (wealth) - 100m | 0.66 | 0.13 | 13,098 |
| Gini (wealth) - 250m | 0.69 | 0.10 | 13,098 |
| Gini (wealth) - 1000m | 0.72 | 0.08 | 13,098 |
| Gini (car) - 100m | 0.41 | 0.07 | 11,183 |
| Gini (car) - 250m | 0.42 | 0.04 | 11,190 |
| Gini (car) - 1000m | 0.42 | 0.03 | 11,191 |

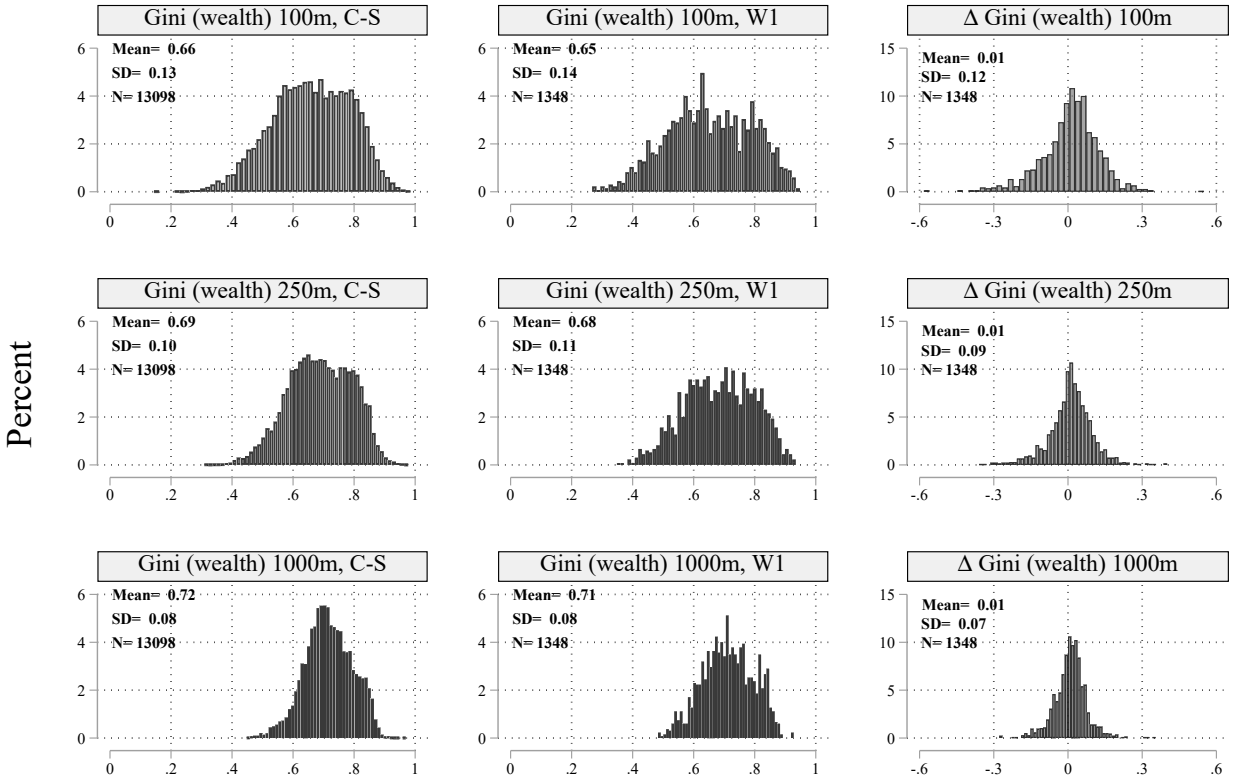
**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the cross-sectional sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), standard deviation (SD), and the number of observations (Observations).

**Figure B.2:** Distribution of Gini (income) in the cross-sectional sample, at Wave 1 of the panel sample, and change across the 2 waves of the panel sample



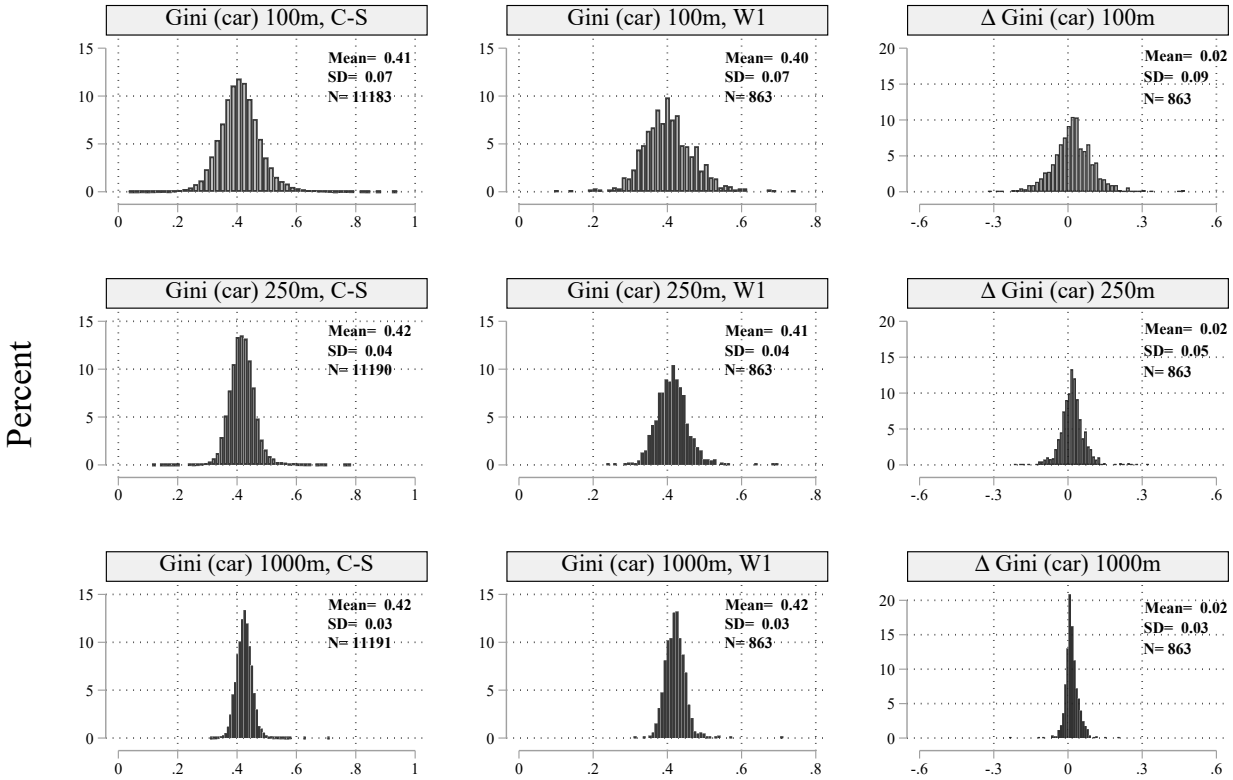

**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The left panel shows the distribution of the cross-sectional sample (C-S); the central panel shows the distribution of inequality in the first wave of the panel (W1); and the right panel presents the change between the two waves of the panel (Δ).

**Figure B.3:** Distribution of Gini (wealth) in the cross-sectional sample, at Wave 1 of the panel sample, and change across the 2 waves of the panel sample




**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The left panel shows the distribution of the cross-sectional sample (C-S); the central panel shows the distribution of inequality in the first wave of the panel (W1); and the right panel presents the change between the two waves of the panel (Δ).

**Figure B.4:** Distribution of Gini (car values) in the cross-sectional sample, at Wave 1 of the panel sample, and change across the 2 waves of the panel sample




**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The left panel shows the distribution of the cross-sectional sample (C-S); the central panel shows the distribution of inequality in the first wave of the panel (W1); and the right panel presents the change between the two waves of the panel (Δ).

### B.4.2 Lagged inequality and inequality trend

In the analysis of the relationship between lagged inequality and support for the political system, we calculated the adjusted Gini coefficient as described in Table B.7 based on the local income distribution in each of the five years prior to the year in the main analysis. The criteria to include each observation in the lagged inequality analysis are similar to those employed in the main analysis. In each lagged model, we excluded from the regression individuals who were living in areas with zero or only one additional household and/or fewer than 10 adults (aged 15+) with a valid measure of the economic variables in the specific lagged year. These criteria were evaluated in contexts with a radius of 100 meters.

In the analysis of the relationship between the trend in inequality and political system support,

we estimated the linear trends in inequality in the five years prior to the interview year. To calculate the trends, we ran an individual-specific OLS regression where the dependent variable was inequality and the independent variable was time ($t_{t-5} - t_{-1}$). In the regression, we discounted the past by weighting recent inequality more (each additional year before the year of the interview meant a reduced weight of 0.05).

## B.5 Other contextual characteristics/covariates

Table B.10 displays the coding of the contextual covariates.

**Table B.10:** Operationalization of contextual characteristics

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| Population size | Number of people living in the context. Population size was recorded on the 1st of January in the year after the survey was initiated. |
| Ethnic heterogeneity | Ethnic heterogeneity (EH), obtained by subtracting the Hirschman-Herfindahl Index from unity: $EH = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i^2$, where $s_i$ denotes the share of people in the context who belong to the ethnic group $i$, and $N$ denotes the total number of ethnic groups in the context, including both migrant and descendants of migrants. The ethnic group is defined here as the country of origin because ethnicity is not available in the registries. The variable varies theoretically between 0 in which case all of the residents in the context belong to the same ethnic group and 1 where there is an infinitive amount of ethnic groups in the context. The measure was based on all residents living in the context as of the 1st of January the year after the survey was initiated. |
| Unemployment share | Share of people living in the context who are currently unemployed. A person was considered unemployed if they fall into one of the following categories: "unemployed for more than half of the year", "receiving cash benefits" or "persons with little or no connection to the labor market who also do not receive any larger benefits". Unemployment status is recorded on the 31st of December in the year the survey was initiated using the individual's most important form of employment/income during the calendar year. Only individuals over the age of 15 were included in the computation. |
| The concentration of single-parent households | Share of single-parent households as a proportion of the total number of households in the context. A single-parent household was defined as a household with a minimum of one child under the age of 25 and only one adult. Households consisting of more than one family were not categorized as single-parent households, even if a single parent was living there. The household composition was recorded on the 31st of December the year the survey was initiated. |
| Median income | Median income in the context of the year the survey was initiated were measured using equivalized disposable income (see Section B.4) Based on all residents with a valid measure of income. |
| Age variation | Standard deviation of age among all the residents living in the context. The age of the residents is recorded on the 31st of December the year the survey was initiated. |
| Residential turnover | The proportion of people over the age of five living in context who moved to the context within the last five years from the 31st of December the year the survey was initiated. |

### B.5.1 Descriptive statistics for other contextual characteristics/covariates

Tables B.11 and B.12 display the descriptive statistics for the contextual variables other than the inequality measures, for the panel and cross-sectional samples respectively.

**Table B.11:** Descriptive statistics for the contextual control variables - Panel sample

| Variable | Mean | SD (within) | SD (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population density - 100m | 153.44 | 75.86 | 188.65 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Population density - 250m | 731.48 | 363.69 | 911.29 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Population density - 1000m | 7,310.70 | 3,634.82 | 9,536.35 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Median income - 100m | 234,953.14 | 23,468.91 | 53,507.42 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Median income - 250m | 230,605.97 | 19,126.77 | 47,645.52 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Median income - 1000m | 224,172.72 | 14,077.55 | 34,046.20 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Unemployment share - 100m | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Unemployment share - 250m | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Unemployment share - 1000m | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Ethnic diversity - 100m | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Ethnic diversity - 250m | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Ethnic diversity - 1000m | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Age variation - 100m | 21.85 | 1.40 | 2.59 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Age variation - 250m | 22.54 | 0.94 | 1.92 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Age variation - 1000m | 23.00 | 0.58 | 1.35 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Single parents households - 100m | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Single parents households - 250m | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 1,348 | 2,696 |

Continued on next page

**Table B.11:** Descriptive statistics for the contextual control variables - Panel sample

| Variable | Mean | SD (within) | SD (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single parents households - 1000m | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Residential turnover - 100m | 0.37 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Residential turnover - 250m | 0.38 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Residential turnover - 1000m | 0.40 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 1,348 | 2,696 |

**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the panel sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), the standard deviation within individuals across waves (SD (within)), the standard deviation across individuals (SD (between)), the number of unique individuals in the panel sample (Individuals), and the total number of observations (Observations).

**Table B.12:** Descriptive statistics for the contextual control variables - Cross-sectional sample

| Variable | Mean | SD | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population density - 100m | 159.10 | 203.27 | 13,098 |
| Population density - 250m | 749.02 | 959.82 | 13,098 |
| Population density - 1000m | 7,405.12 | 10,088.41 | 13,098 |
| Median income - 100m | 231,108.64 | 58,400.55 | 13,098 |
| Median income - 250m | 227,438.84 | 49,337.35 | 13,098 |
| Median income - 1000m | 222,847.66 | 36,501.15 | 13,098 |
| Unemployment share - 100m | 0.06 | 0.06 | 13,098 |
| Unemployment share - 250m | 0.07 | 0.04 | 13,098 |
| Unemployment share - 1000m | 0.07 | 0.03 | 13,098 |
| Ethnic diversity - 100m | 0.14 | 0.15 | 13,098 |
| Ethnic diversity - 250m | 0.15 | 0.14 | 13,098 |
| Ethnic diversity - 1000m | 0.17 | 0.12 | 13,098 |
| Age variation - 100m | 21.79 | 2.94 | 13,098 |
| Age variation - 250m | 22.50 | 2.19 | 13,098 |
| Age variation - 1000m | 22.97 | 1.48 | 13,098 |
| Single parents households - 100m | 0.05 | 0.05 | 13,098 |
| Single parents households - 250m | 0.05 | 0.04 | 13,098 |
| Single parents households - 1000m | 0.06 | 0.02 | 13,098 |
| Residential turnover - 100m | 0.39 | 0.20 | 13,098 |
| Residential turnover - 250m | 0.40 | 0.16 | 13,098 |
| Residential turnover - 1000m | 0.41 | 0.11 | 13,098 |

**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the cross-sectional sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), standard deviation (SD), and the number of observations (Observations).

## B.6 Other individual characteristics/covariates

Table B.13 displays the operationalization of the individual-level covariates.

**Table B.13:** Operationalization of individual-level characteristics

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| Education* | Years of full-time education required to obtain the respondent's highest level of education. Only finished degrees count; if the respondent is currently a student, the time spent on their current program is not counted. |
| Citizenship* | 0 = Non-danish citizenship, 1 = Danish citizenship. Citizenship was recorded on the 31$^{st}$ of December in the year the survey was initiated. |
| Ethnic origin | 1 = Danish origin citizenship, 2 = Western immigrant, 3 = Non-Western immigrant, 4 = West descendant, 5 = Non-west descendant. |
| Employment status* | 1 = Employed, 2 = Unemployed, 3 = Retired (including "efterlønsmodtagere"), 4 = Early retirement due to illness, 5 = Student<br>Employment status was recorded on the 31$^{st}$ of December in the year the survey was initiated using the most important form of employment during the calendar year. A respondent was (re-)categorized as a student if they were a student on the 1$^{st}$ of October or if they have been studying for a minimum of three months during the calendar year. |
| Change of residence | Number of years lived at current address. This was recorded as the time between the respondent moving to their current address and the date of the interview. If the interview date was missing, the calculation was based on the median date of the interview from the survey. |
| Marital status* | 1 = Widowed, not remarried. 2 = Divorced, not remarried. 3 = Married. 4 = Never Married<br>Respondents living in a registered partnership were categorized as married. Respondents who had dissolved a registered partnership were categorized as divorced. The longest living of two people in a registered partnership was categorized as widowed. Marital status was recorded on the 31$^{st}$ of December in the year the survey was initiated. |
| Cohabitating* | 0 = Living alone, 1 = Living with others. Cohabitation was recorded on the 31$^{st}$ of December in the year the survey was initiated. |
| Income (natural log) | Natural log of yearly equivalized income in DKK in the year the survey was initiated (adjusted for inflation with 2015 as the base). See Section B.4 for details about how equivalized disposable income was calculated. |
| Sex* | 0 = Female, 1 = Male. This variable was only included in the cross-sectional analyses. |
| Age* | Age in years when interviewed. If the interview date was missing, age was calculated using the median date of the interview from the survey. This variable was only included in the cross-sectional analysis. |

*For the individual characteristics: education, citizenship, employment status, marital status, cohabitating, gender, and age, the registry data is supplemented with survey information if registry data for the respondent is missing but survey information exists.

### B.6.1 Descriptive statistics for other individual characteristics/covariates

Tables B.14 and B.15 display the descriptive statistics for the individual-level variables, for the panel and cross-sectional samples respectively.

**Table B.14:** Descriptive statistics for the individual-level control variables - Panel sample

| Variable | Mean | SD (within) | SD (between) | Individuals | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 13.99 | 0.53 | 2.76 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Citizens | 0.99 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Employment status | | | | | |
| Working | 0.66 | 0.22 | 0.42 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Unemployed | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Retired | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Early retirement | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Student | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Years of residence | 15.68 | 4.01 | 15.34 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Marital Status | | | | | |
| Widowed | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Divorced | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Married | 0.62 | 0.17 | 0.45 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Unmarried | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.40 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Cohabiting | 0.83 | 0.16 | 0.34 | 1,348 | 2,696 |
| Income | 12.41 | 0.25 | 0.43 | 1,348 | 2,696 |

**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the panel sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), the standard deviation within individuals across waves (SD (within)), the standard deviation across individuals (SD (between)), the number of unique individuals in the panel sample (Individuals), and the total number of observations (Observations).

**Table B.15:** Descriptive statistics for the individual-level control variables - Cross-sectional sample

| Variable | Mean | SD | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 13.50 | 2.95 | 13,098 |
| Citizenship | 0.98 | 0.15 | 13,098 |
| Origin | | | |
| Danish origin | 0.95 | 0.21 | 13,098 |
| Western immigrant | 0.02 | 0.13 | 13,098 |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.02 | 0.15 | 13,098 |
| West descendant | 0.00 | 0.04 | 13,098 |
| Non-west descendant | 0.00 | 0.07 | 13,098 |
| Employment status | | | |
| Working | 0.60 | 0.49 | 13,098 |
| Unemployed | 0.05 | 0.22 | 13,098 |
| Retired | 0.21 | 0.41 | 13,098 |
| Early retirement | 0.04 | 0.20 | 13,098 |
| Student | 0.09 | 0.29 | 13,098 |
| Years of residence | 14.39 | 15.60 | 13,098 |
| Marital Status | | | |
| Widowed | 0.06 | 0.24 | 13,098 |
| Divorced | 0.09 | 0.29 | 13,098 |
| Married | 0.57 | 0.50 | 13,098 |
| Unmarried | 0.28 | 0.45 | 13,098 |
| Cohabiting | 0.82 | 0.39 | 13,098 |
| Income | 12.35 | 0.50 | 13,098 |
| Male | 0.50 | 0.50 | 13,098 |
| Age | 48.92 | 17.34 | 13,098 |

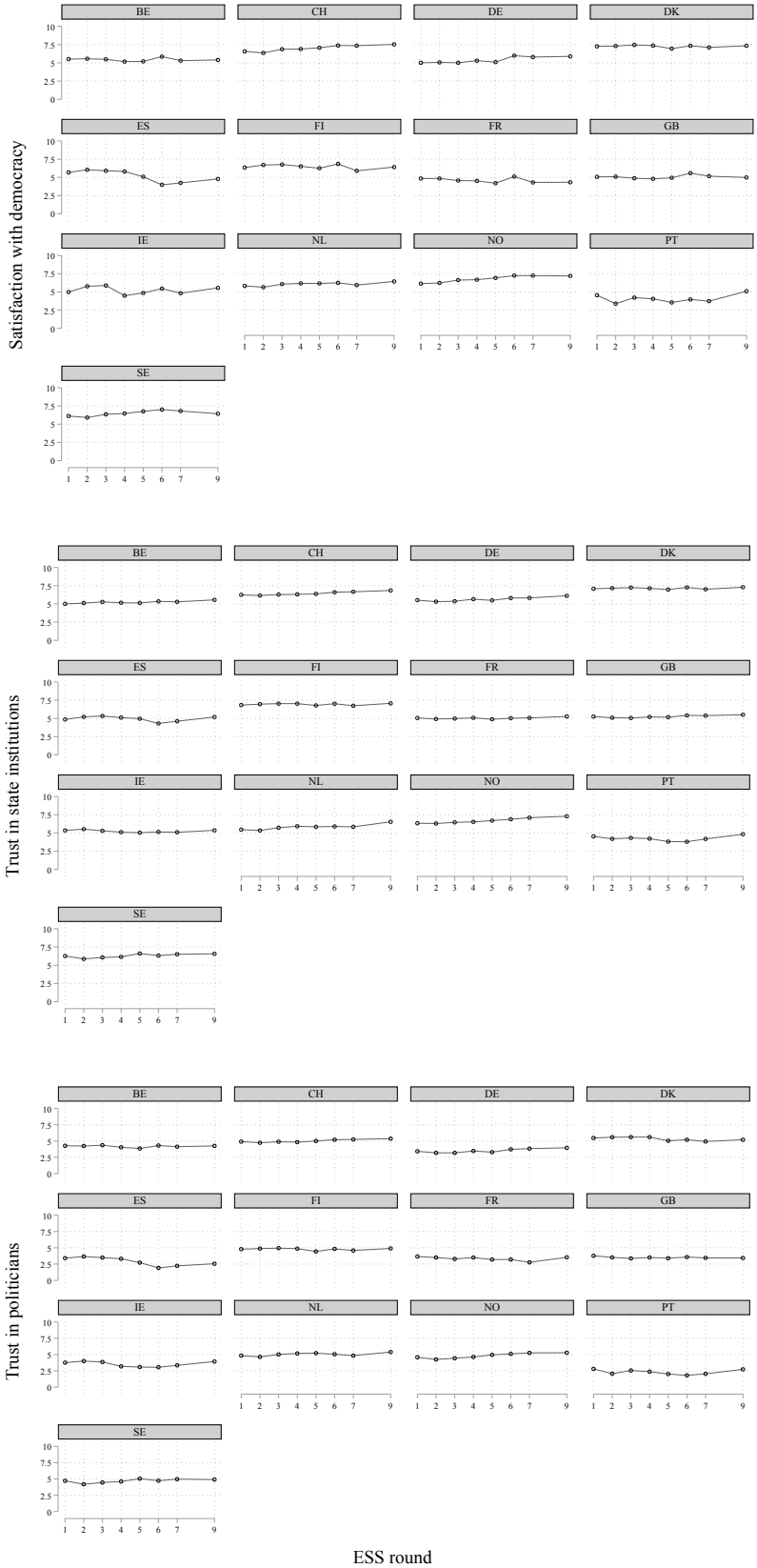
**Note**: Descriptive statistics based on the cross-sectional sample for the main models with trust in state institutions as the outcome. The statistics present the average (Mean), standard deviation (SD), and the number of observations (Observations).

# C Political system support and inequality in comparative perspective

## C.1 Political system support in Denmark in comparative perspective

In this section, we present evidence showing that Denmark is a country with high political system support, comparatively speaking. Figure C.1 shows political system support measured by the three indicators employed in the analyses—satisfaction with democracy, trust in state institutions, and trust in politicians. It compares support across thirteen Western European countries between 2002 (ESS round 1) and 2020 (ESS round 9), using measures from the European Social Survey that are parallel to those in the main analysis. Across all measures, Danes are among the most supportive citizens of the thirteen Western European countries, and the support is stable over time.

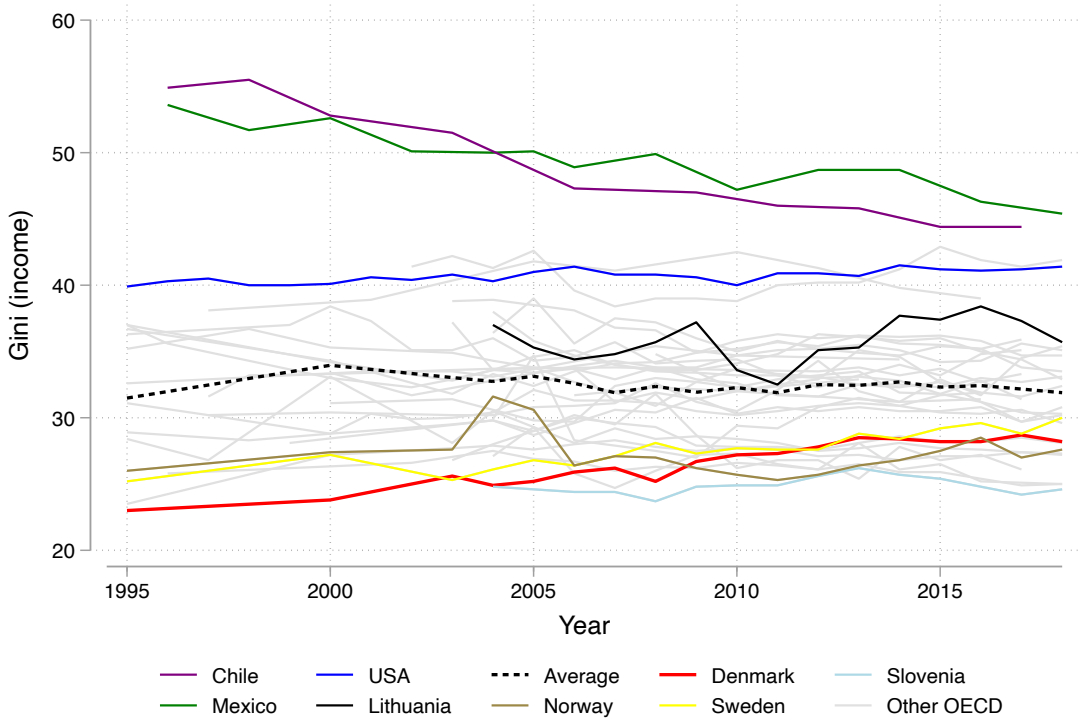
**Figure C.1:** Support for the political system in a comparative perspective



## C.2 Income and wealth Inequality in Denmark in comparative perspective

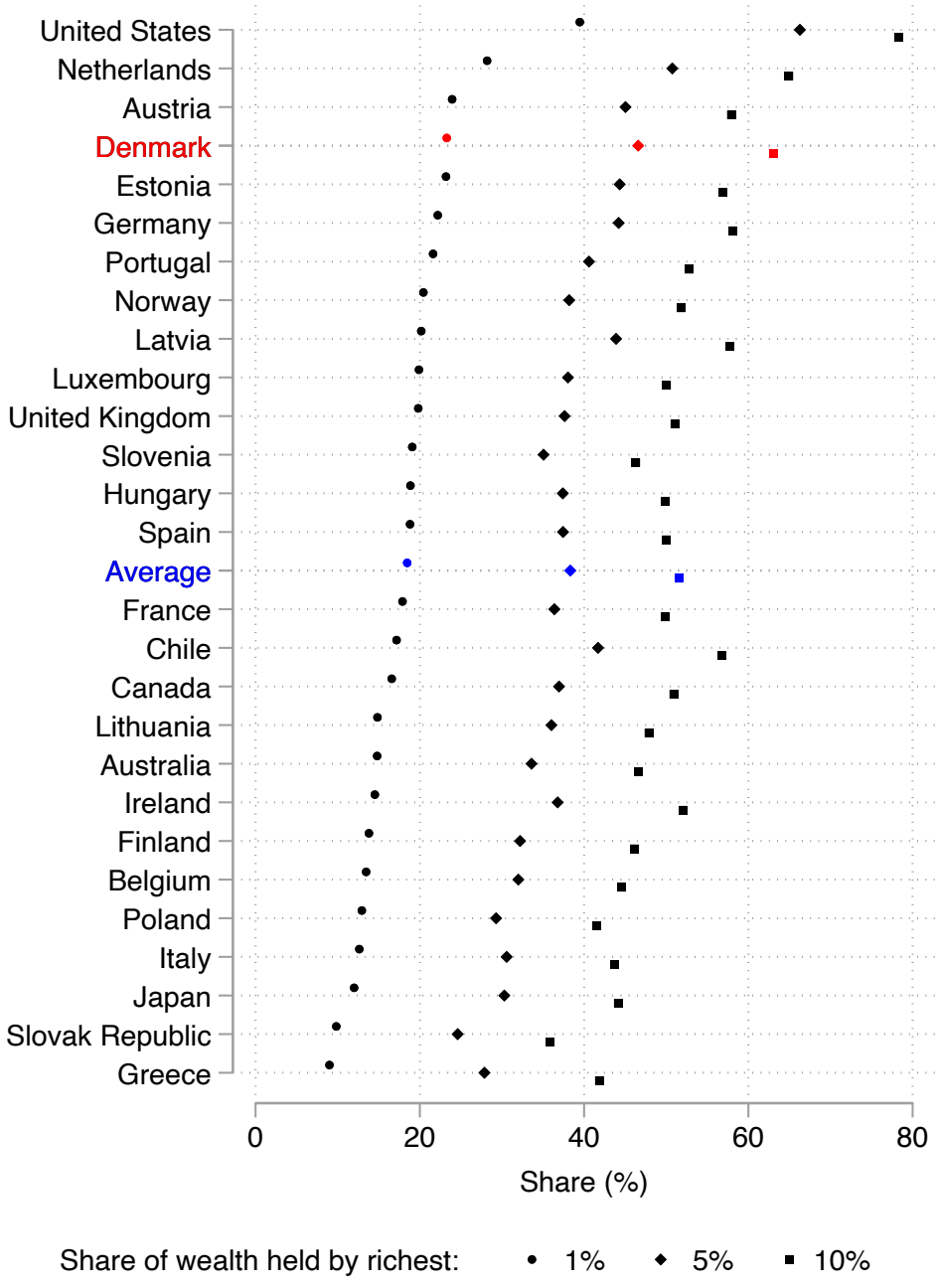
Here we show how economic inequality in Denmark compares to other OECD countries, with respect to income and wealth. Figure C.2 presents the trends in income inequality (measured through the Gini index) across OECD countries between 1995 and 2018. It shows how Denmark has seen a marked rise in income inequality, even though it still remains among the most egalitarian countries when it comes to income distribution. Figure C.3 shows the average wealth inequality (measured as the share of wealth owned by the richest 1%, 5%, and 10%) between 2010 and 2019 across 27 OECD countries. The figure shows that in terms of the egalitarian distribution of wealth, Denmark ranks much lower, among the most unequal counties.

**Figure C.2:** Gini index (Country-level) based on income across 35 OECD countries, 1995-2018, selected countries highlighted




**Note**: "Average" is based on years with 10 or more countries only. No data for the following OECD countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, and New Zealand. **Source**: World Development. **Indicator**: SI.POV.GINI

**Figure C.3:** Share of wealth held by richest 1%, 5%, and 10% (country-level) across 27 OECD countries, average over 2010-2019




**Note**: Entries are averages across years with available data in 2010-2019. Data are missing for the following OECD countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. **Source**: OECD, Wealth database.

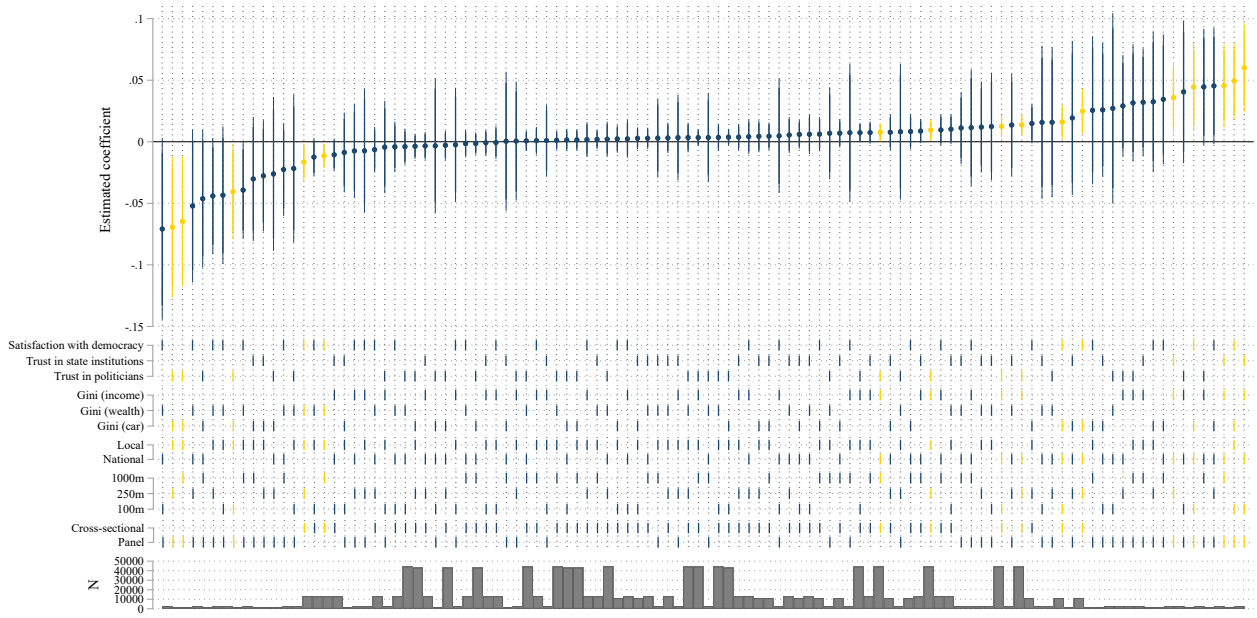
# D Additional results: Income groups analysis

## D.1 Results subset by personal income and local income position

Below we present the equivalent of Figure 2—showing the coefficient distribution across model specifications—for the analyses subset by income groups (our primary focus) as well as placement in the local income distribution (we replicate the analysis of the relationship between political system support and local inequality subset by personal income focusing on local instead of national income position as the moderator). We classify low-income individuals as being at the $20^{th}$ percentile or below; mid-income individuals fall between the $20^{th}$ and the $80^{th}$ percentile; high-income individuals are above the $80^{th}$ percentile. In the multiverse plot, the specific moderator is labeled "national" (i.e. personal income, which is equivalent to the ranking in the national income distribution) and "local" (i.e. the individual's location in the local income distribution).

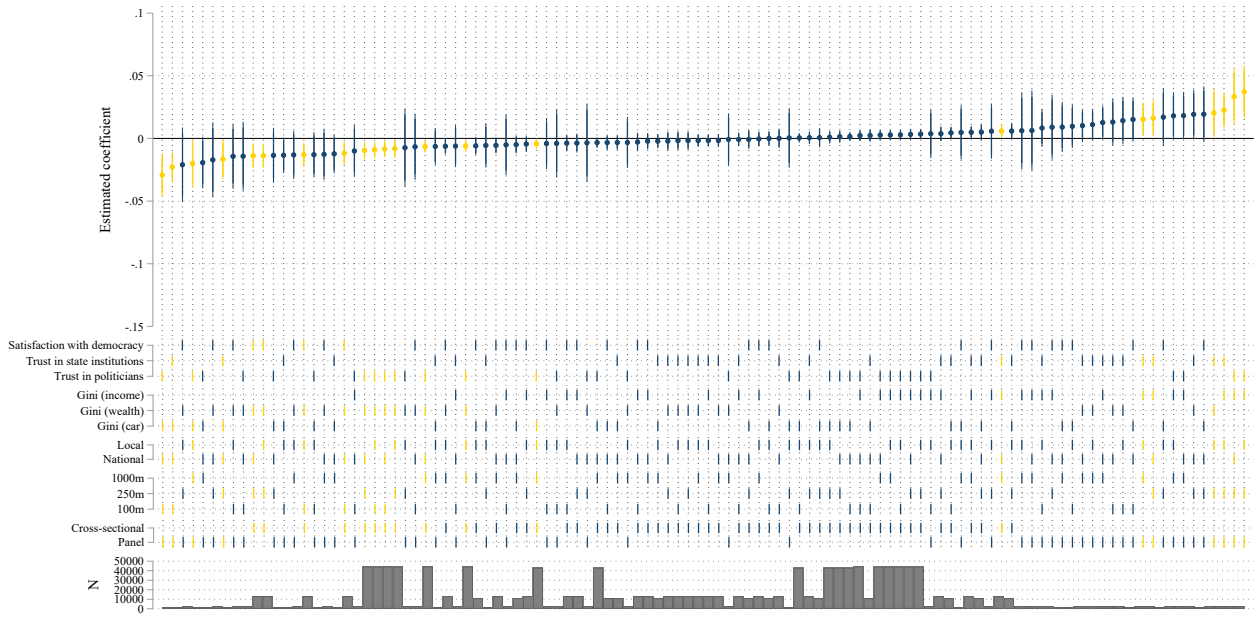
Figure D.1 shows the multiverse plot of the estimated relationship between inequality and political system support for low-income individuals, Figure D.2 for mid-income individuals, and Figure D.3 for high-income individuals. The Figures provide the underlying results producing the distributions presented in panels B-D of Figure 3 and panels A-C of Figure D.4. In Figure D.4, we present the distribution of the estimated coefficients of the relationship between political system support and inequality, subset by local income position. The results are consistent with the general picture—there is little indication of a local income placement-moderated relationship between local inequality and political system support.

**Figure D.1:** Multiverse presenting 108 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (Low-income individuals).



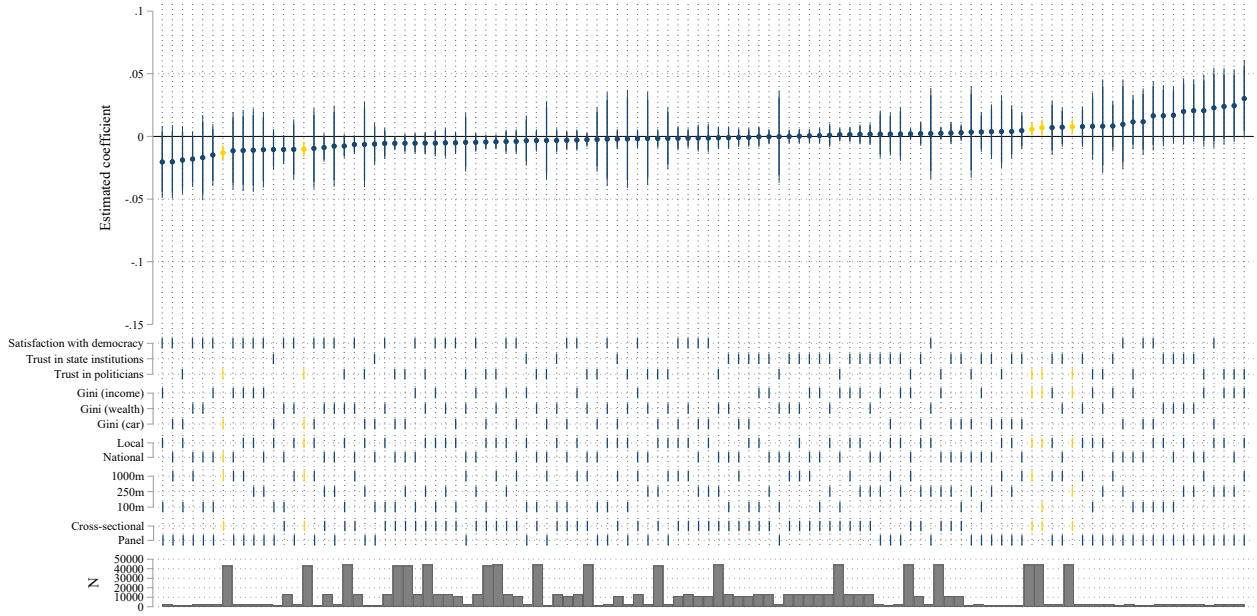

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.2:** Multiverse presenting 108 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (Mid-income individuals).



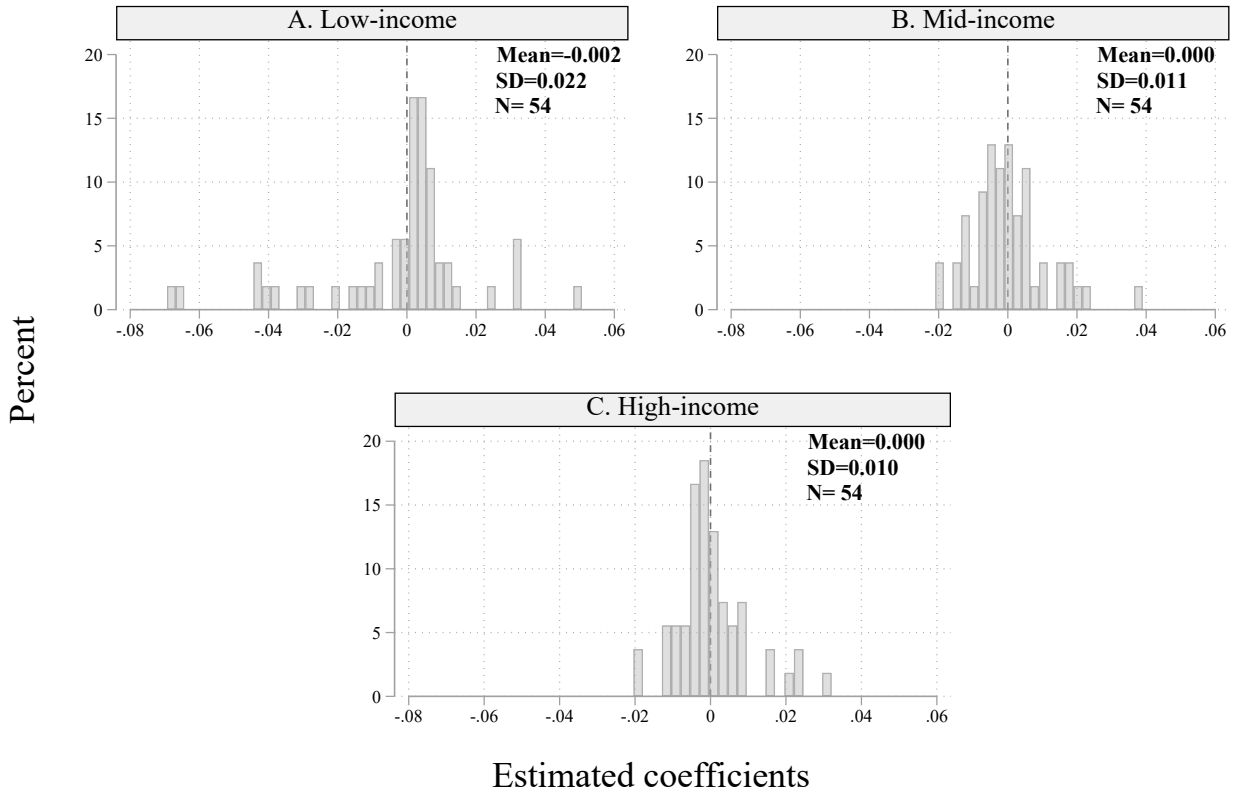

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.3:** Multiverse presenting 108 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (High-income individuals).




**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.4:** Distribution of coefficients from the models estimating the relationship between political system support and inequality by local income position.




**Note**: Individual income position within the local income distribution. Low-income: 20$^{th}$ percentile or below. Mid-income: between the 20$^{th}$ and 80$^{th}$ percentile. High-income: above the 80$^{th}$ percentile.

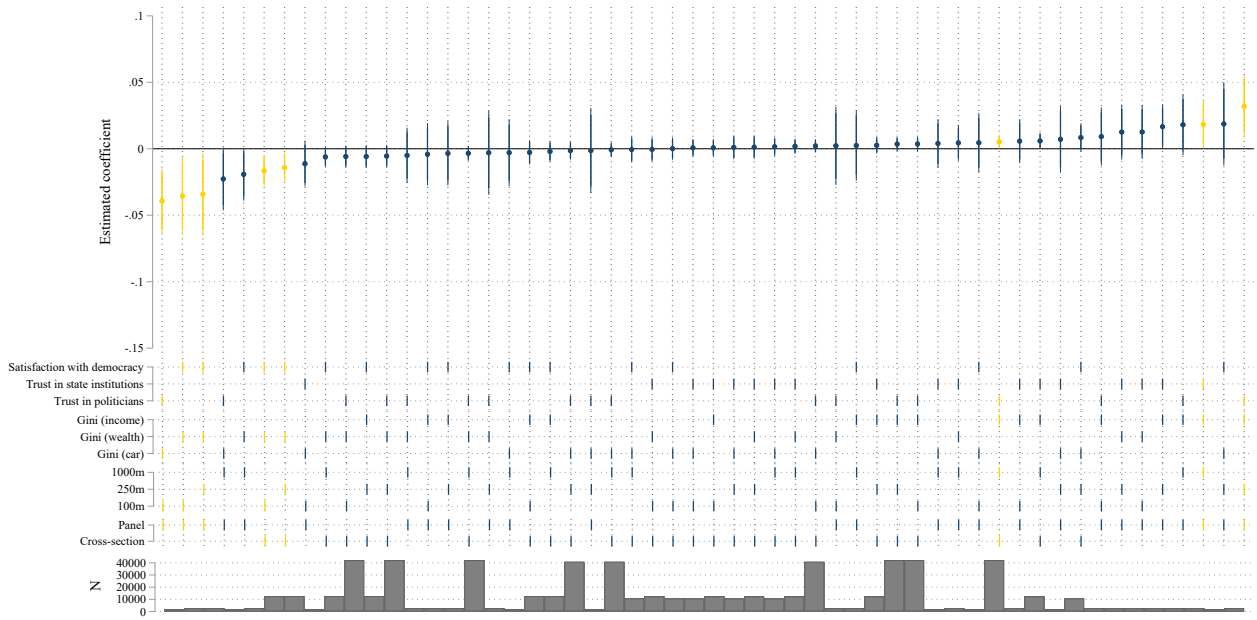
## D.2 Results subset by personal income trajectory over time

Below we present the equivalent of Figure 2 in the main text—showing the coefficient distribution across model specifications—for the analyses subset by individual income trajectories over time. To measure individual income trajectories, we divide respondents into tertiles (i.e., three groups) based on the change in their household income from the year preceding the interview to the interview year. The 1$^{st}$ tertile includes individuals who experienced a relatively large decline in income, the 2$^{nd}$ tertile individuals who experienced a small decline to a small increase in income, and the 3$^{rd}$ tertile individuals who experienced a larger increase in income. These groups were formed by dividing the respondents into three equally sized categories, ensuring a balanced representation of the distribution of income changes across individuals.

Figure D.5 shows the multiverse plot of the estimated relationship between inequality and polit-

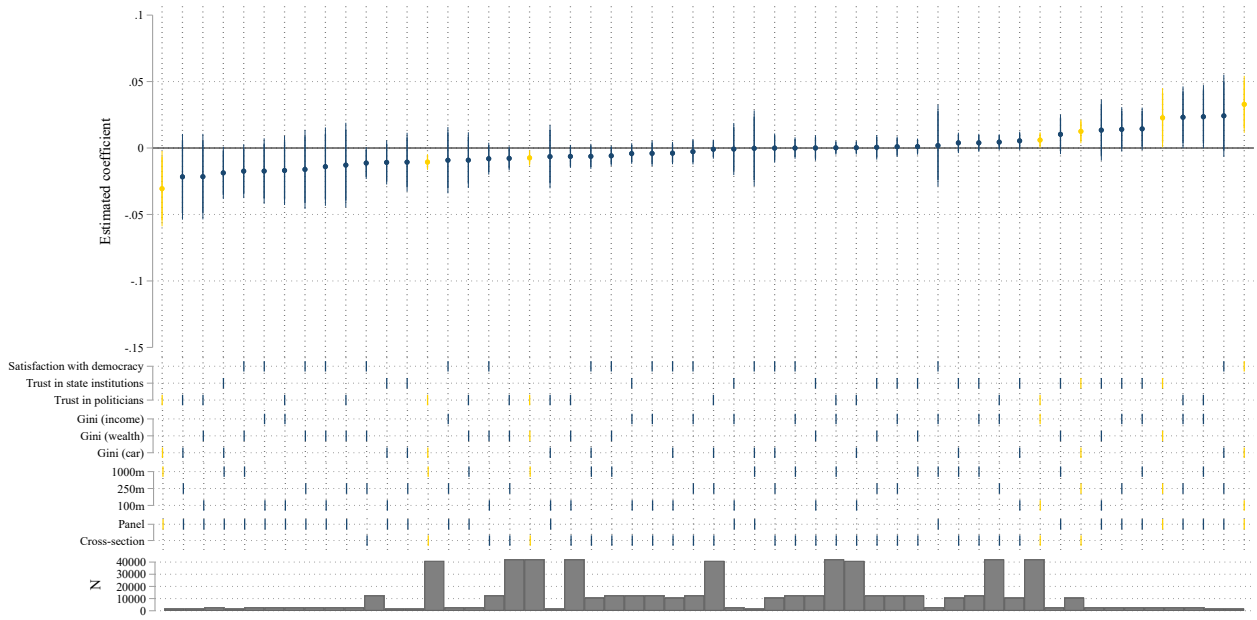
ical system support for the 1st tertile, i.e., individuals who experienced a relatively large decline in income, Figure D.6 for the 2nd tertile (individuals who experienced a small decline to a small increase in income), and Figure D.7 for the 3rd tertile including individuals who experienced a larger increase in income. The Figures provide the underlying results producing the distributions presented in panels A-C of Figure D.4. In Figure D.4, we present the distribution of the estimated coefficients of the relationship between political system support and inequality, subset by individual income trajectories. The results are consistent with the general picture—there is little indication that the relationship between local inequality and political system support is significantly moderated by individual experiences with income change.

**Figure D.5:** Multiverse presenting 54 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (1st income trajectory tertile).



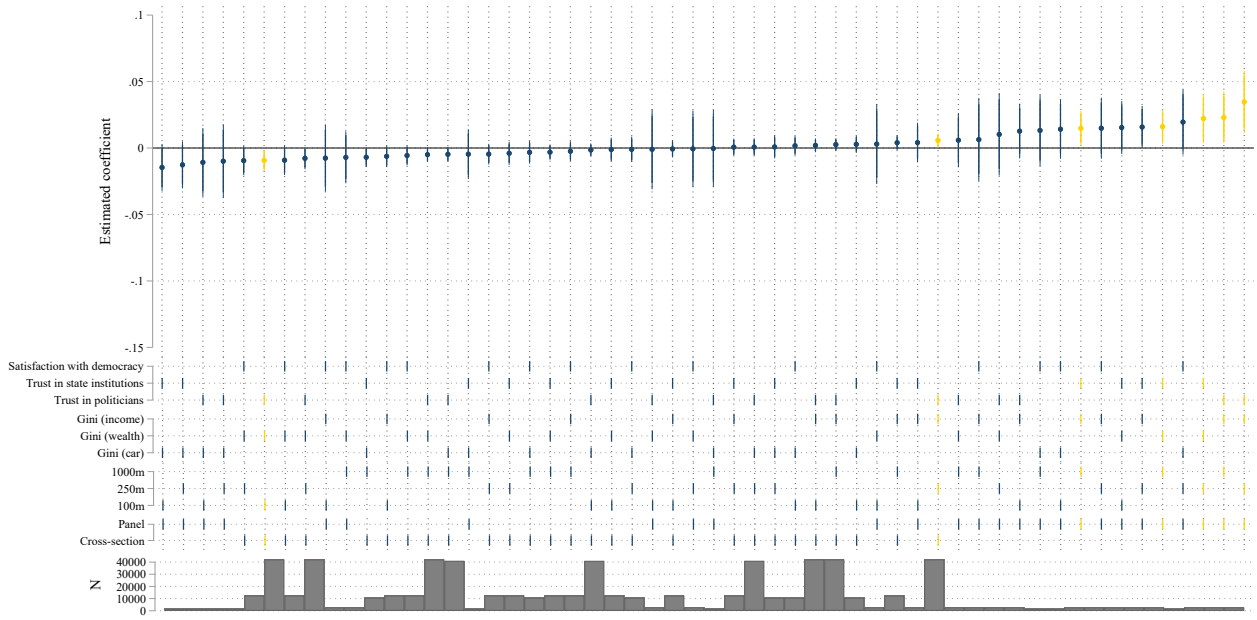

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.6:** Multiverse presenting 54 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (2nd income trajectory tertile).



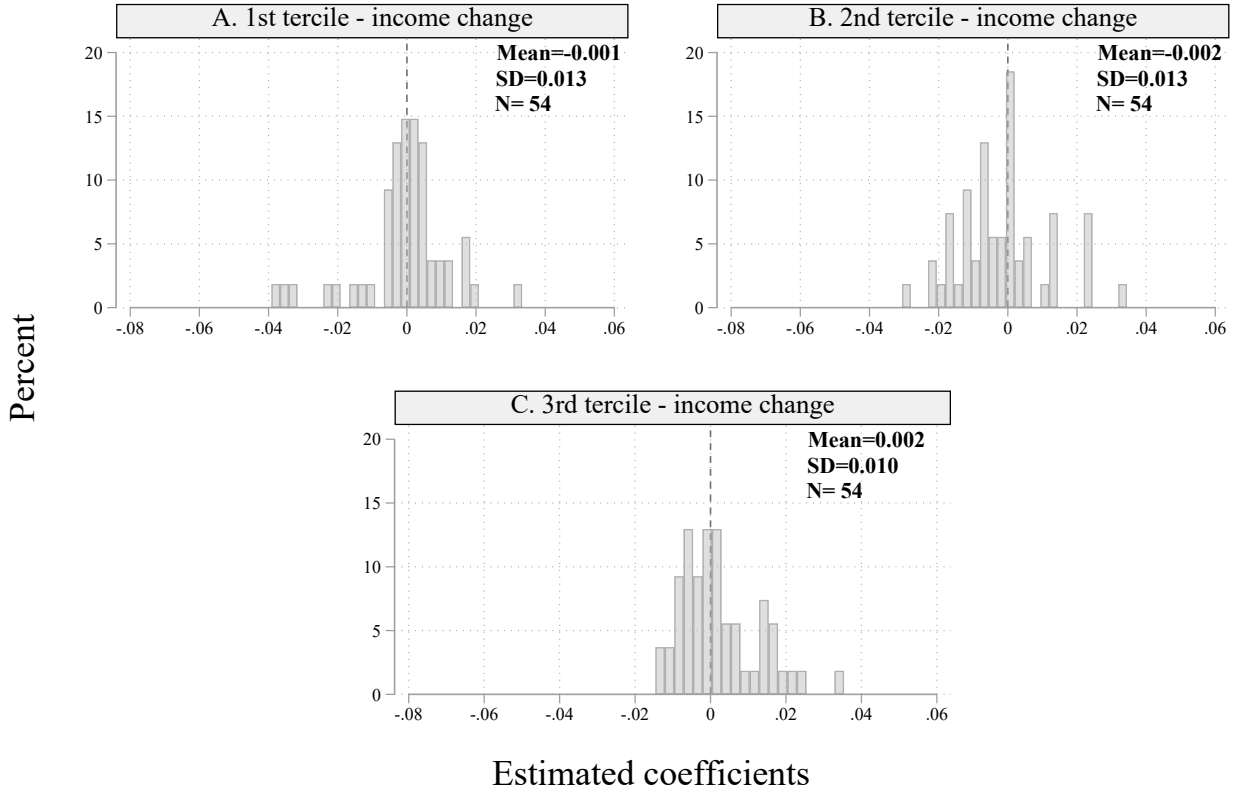

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.7:** Multiverse presenting 54 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political system support (3rd income trajectory tertile).




**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure D.8:** Distribution of coefficients from the models estimating the relationship between political system support and inequality by individual income trajectory.

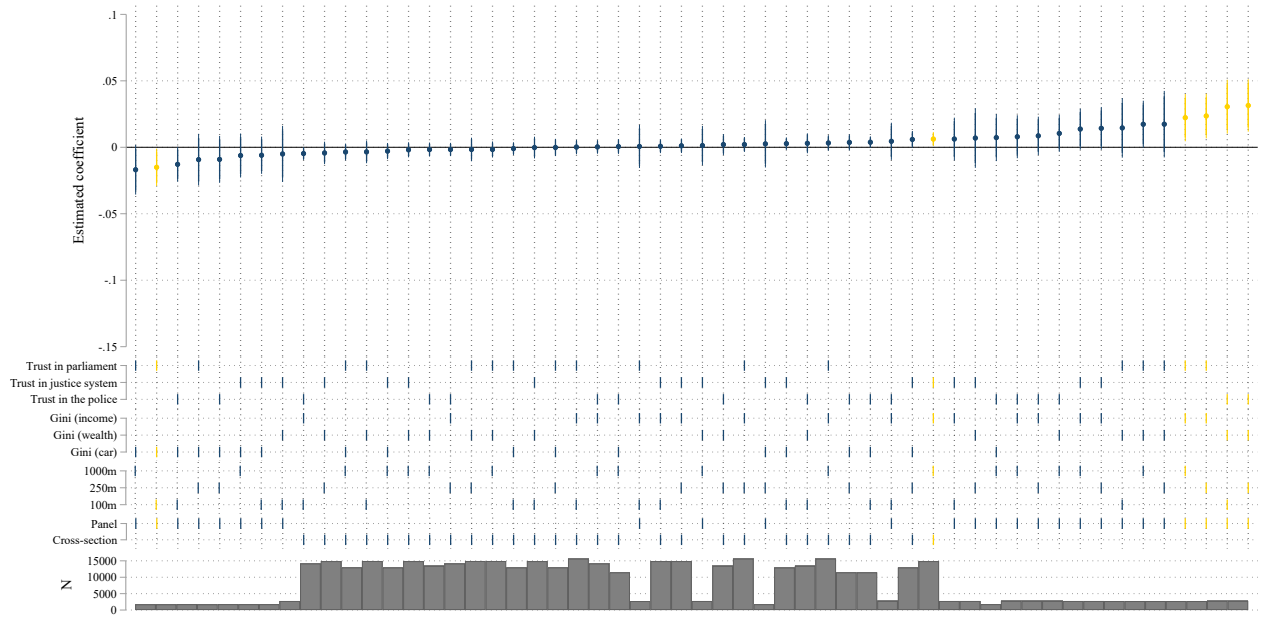



**Note**: Individual income trajectories divided in tertiles: the 1st tertile includes individuals who experienced a strong decline in income, the 2nd tertile individuals who experienced a low decline to a low increase in income, and the 3rd tertile individuals who experienced a larger increase in income

# E Robustness checks

## E.1 Relationship between inequality and trust in state institutions using single indicators

**Figure E.1:** Multiverse presenting 72 models estimating the relationship between inequality and the single indicators composing the trust in state institutions measure.



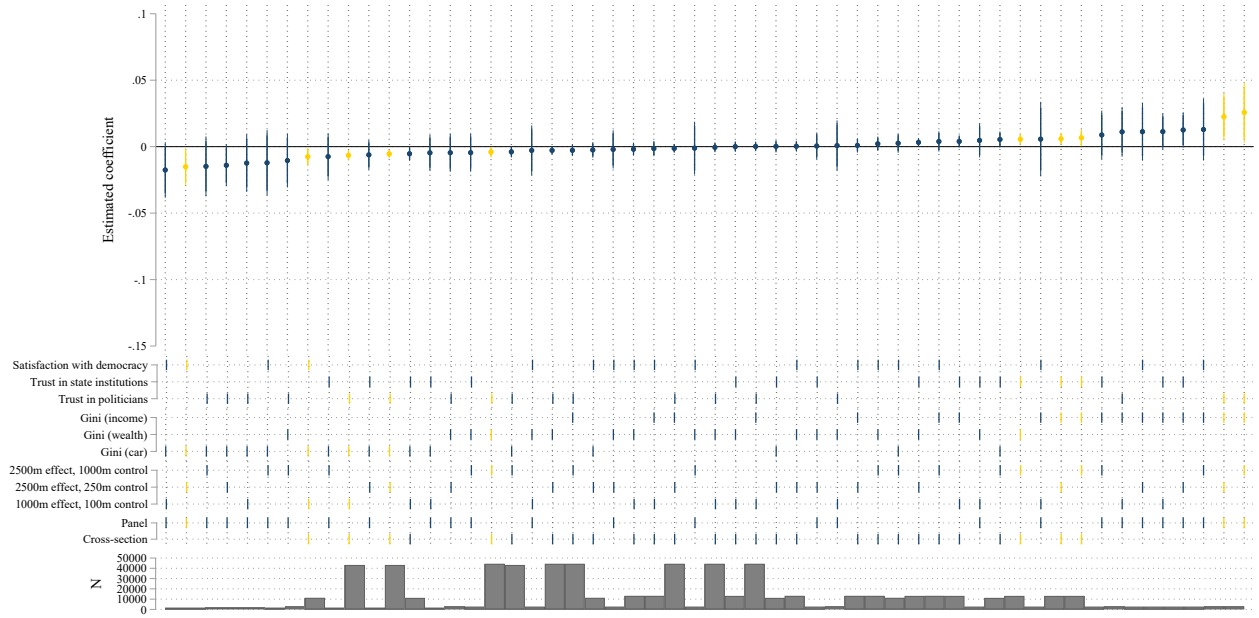

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

## E.2 Effect of inequality in larger contexts controlling for inequality in small neighborhoods

In this section, we explore the potential impact of inequality beyond the confines of immediate residential settings and endeavor to ascertain whether inequality at broader geographic scales holds greater relevance for individuals. To this end, we test whether inequality neighboring spatial units affects political system support. Specifically, we estimate the effects of inequality within circles with radii of 1000m or 2500m around the respondent while controlling for inequality in the immediate context (using radii of 100m for the effect of inequality in the 1000m radius context and

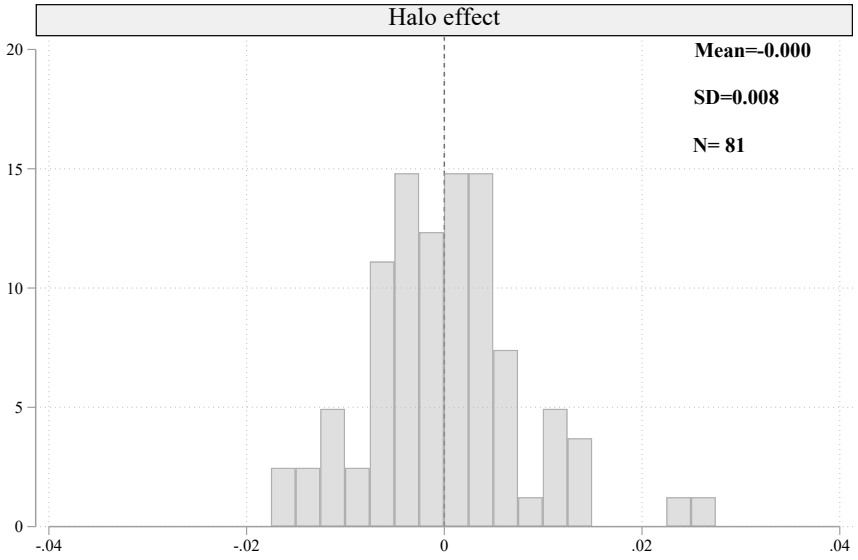
250m/1000m—in separate models—for the 2500m radius context). Put simply, we investigated the influence of surrounding areas independent of the immediate micro context.

**Figure E.2:** Multiverse presenting 54 models estimating the relationship between inequality in higher aggregation contexts and political system support, controlling for inequality at a lower aggregation level.



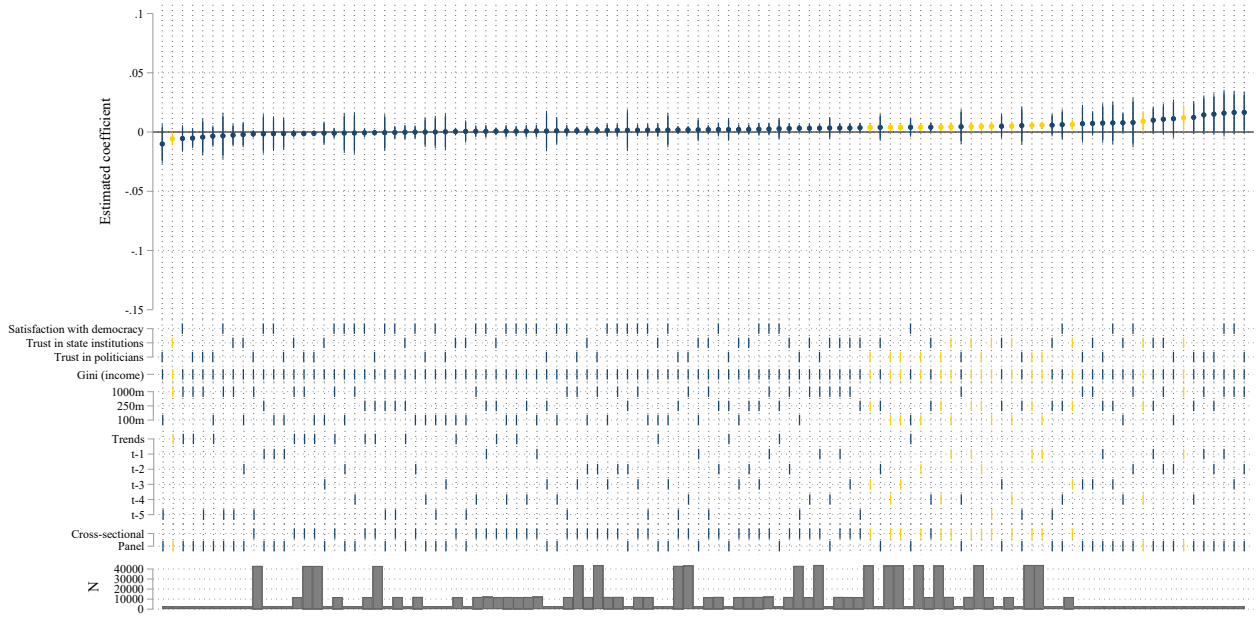

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure E.3:** Distribution of coefficients from the models estimating the relationship between inequality in higher aggregation contexts and political system support, controlling for inequality at a lower aggregation level.



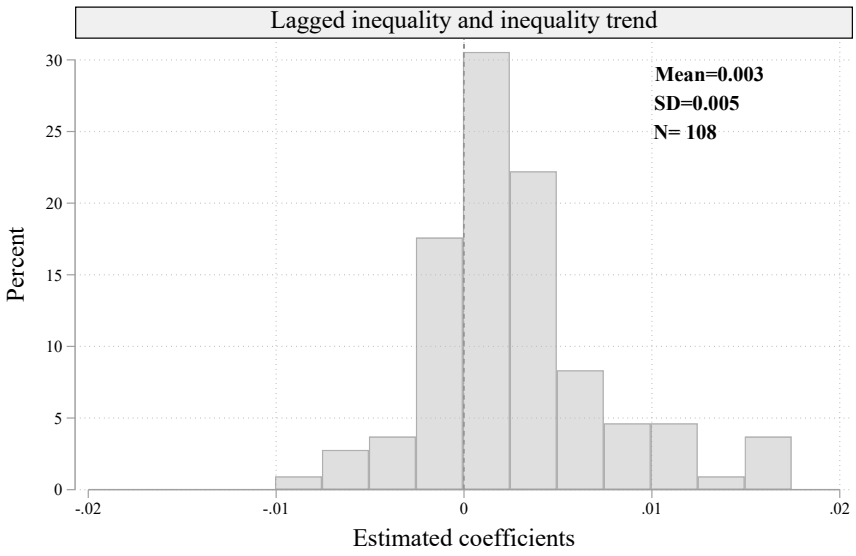
## E.3 Lagged inequality and inequality trend

**Figure E.4:** Multiverse presenting 108 models estimating the relationship between lagged inequality, inequality trend and political system support.



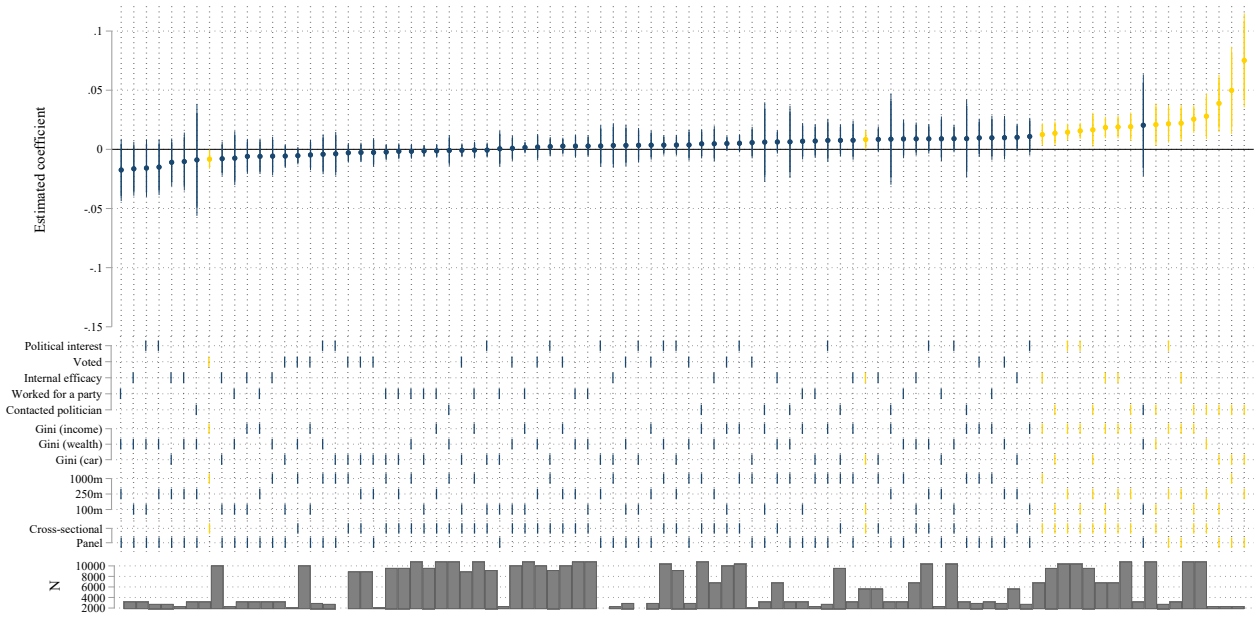

**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure E.5:** Distribution of coefficients from the models estimating the relationship between political system support and lagged inequality and inequality trend.



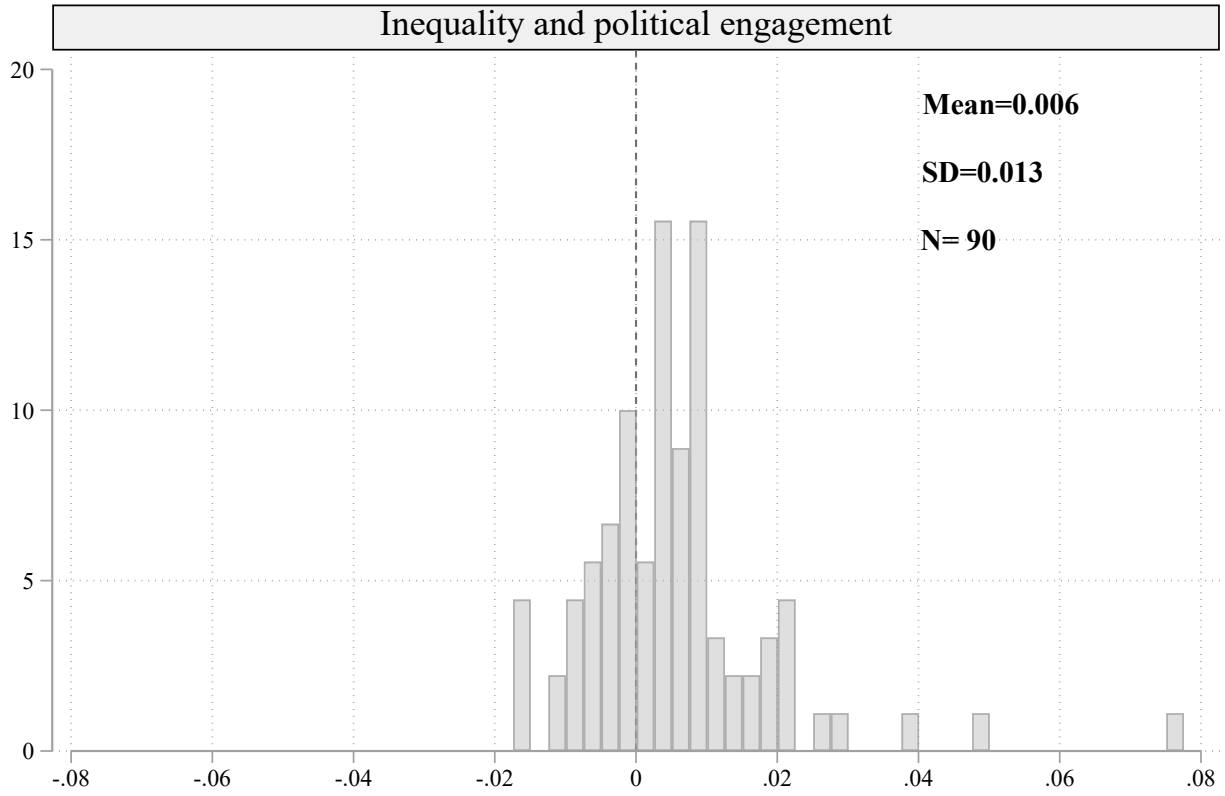
## E.4 Alternative outcomes: Political engagement

**Figure E.6:** Multiverse presenting 90 models estimating the relationship between inequality and political engagement.




**Note**: The outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1; all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This implies that the coefficients display the predicted change in the dependent variable on a scale from 0 to 1 from a standard deviation change in the independent variable. Statistically significant (at the 5% level) estimates are in yellow and statistically insignificant estimates are in blue.

**Figure E.7:** Distribution of coefficients estimating the relationship between political engagement and inequality.



# F Full results

In Table F.1 to F.9 we present here the full results for the models presented in Figure 2. Like in Figure 2, the outcomes are rescaled to range from 0 to 1 and all measures of inequality are standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (based on the distribution of the entire sample).

Full results for all other specifications in the paper are available upon request.

**Table F.1:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (income) - 100m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (income) | -0.004 | -0.001 | 0.004* | -0.008 | 0.004 | 0.003 |
| | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.008) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.003 | -0.050*** | -0.027** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.024 | 0.003 | 0.045*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.028 | 0.004 | 0.009 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.005 | -0.055* | -0.066*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.026) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.030 | -0.031* | -0.063*** | -0.196 | -0.341*** | -0.394*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.130) | (0.021) | (0.062) |
| Log-income | 0.020*** | 0.017*** | 0.033*** | 0.013 | 0.015* | 0.026** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.016) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.026** | -0.037*** | -0.047*** | -0.006 | -0.042* | -0.014 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.018) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.001 | -0.006 | 0.011** | -0.000 | 0.012 | -0.037 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.016) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.052*** | -0.027** | -0.057*** | 0.012 | 0.012 | -0.010 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.042) | (0.029) | (0.041) |
| Student | 0.038*** | 0.042*** | 0.075*** | 0.033 | 0.023 | 0.112** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.037) | (0.024) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.005 | -0.012 | -0.042*** | 0.038 | -0.078* | 0.027 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.051) | (0.032) | (0.052) |
| Married | 0.010 | 0.007 | -0.020*** | 0.035 | -0.020 | 0.055 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | 0.001 | -0.005 | -0.028*** | 0.041 | -0.009 | 0.057 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.055) | (0.030) | (0.048) |
| Cohabiting | -0.010 | -0.001 | -0.003 | -0.021 | 0.013 | -0.012 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.017) | (0.024) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001 | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.006 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.008 | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.012 | 0.008 | -0.001 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | 0.002 | -0.002 | 0.003 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.042*** | -0.018** | -0.062*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.004 | 0.008 | -0.048*** | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.135*** | -0.090*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.007) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.095*** | -0.045*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.048*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.379*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.193*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.005 | 0.003 | -0.023** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.024** | -0.015* | -0.073*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | -0.000 | 0.000** | 0.000* | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.004 | -0.001 | 0.001 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.002) |
| Median income | 0.000*** | 0.000** | 0.000*** | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.093* | -0.109** | -0.105*** | 0.169 | 0.054 | 0.097 |
| | (0.044) | (0.036) | (0.025) | (0.124) | (0.080) | (0.127) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.019 | 0.024* | 0.023** | -0.015 | -0.019 | -0.006 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.033) | (0.023) | (0.034) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.008 | -0.006 | -0.022* | -0.135* | -0.052 | -0.067 |
| | (0.017) | (0.014) | (0.010) | (0.059) | (0.040) | (0.063) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.072* | -0.072* | -0.076*** | 0.045 | -0.038 | -0.070 |
| | (0.036) | (0.030) | (0.022) | (0.110) | (0.088) | (0.117) |
| Constant | 0.386*** | 0.387*** | 0.096* | 0.785** | 0.867*** | 0.516** |
| | (0.058) | (0.047) | (0.043) | (0.279) | (0.126) | (0.174) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.2:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (income) - 250m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (income) | -0.003 | 0.001 | 0.005** | 0.000 | 0.016* | 0.030*** |
| | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.004 | -0.051*** | -0.029** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.022 | -0.000 | 0.040*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.029 | 0.002 | 0.009 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.007 | -0.058* | -0.070*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.025) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.030 | -0.031* | -0.063*** | -0.201 | -0.344*** | -0.389*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.139) | (0.021) | (0.065) |
| Log-income | 0.021*** | 0.017*** | 0.035*** | 0.015 | 0.012* | 0.024** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.016) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.026** | -0.039*** | -0.049*** | -0.005 | -0.041* | -0.011 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.019) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.001 | -0.006 | 0.011* | -0.005 | 0.011 | -0.038 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.016) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.052*** | -0.028** | -0.058*** | 0.004 | 0.009 | -0.008 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.041) | (0.030) | (0.040) |
| Student | 0.037*** | 0.041*** | 0.075*** | 0.032 | 0.022 | 0.107** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.037) | (0.024) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.005 | -0.013 | -0.044*** | 0.026 | -0.075* | 0.028 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.050) | (0.032) | (0.052) |
| Married | 0.011 | 0.006 | -0.020*** | 0.028 | -0.018 | 0.053 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | 0.000 | -0.006 | -0.029*** | 0.037 | -0.002 | 0.058 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.055) | (0.030) | (0.048) |
| Cohabiting | -0.009 | -0.001 | -0.002 | -0.018 | 0.011 | -0.012 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.017) | (0.023) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001 | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.006 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.008 | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.009 | 0.007 | -0.003 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.002 | -0.002 | -0.001 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.044*** | -0.019** | -0.065*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.006 | 0.008 | -0.051*** | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.135*** | -0.090*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.100*** | -0.045*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.047*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.379*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.196*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.007 | 0.003 | -0.025** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.026** | -0.016* | -0.075*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.001 | -0.010** | -0.006* | -0.001 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.004) | (0.002) | (0.003) |
| Median income | 0.000*** | 0.000** | 0.000*** | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.203** | -0.079 | -0.171*** | -0.121 | -0.018 | 0.139 |
| | (0.069) | (0.057) | (0.038) | (0.209) | (0.125) | (0.193) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.042** | 0.038** | 0.037*** | -0.010 | -0.026 | -0.028 |
| | (0.016) | (0.012) | (0.011) | (0.051) | (0.034) | (0.050) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.036 | 0.004 | 0.005 | -0.030 | 0.000 | -0.076 |
| | (0.021) | (0.017) | (0.012) | (0.076) | (0.054) | (0.086) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.111* | -0.134** | -0.066 | -0.004 | -0.024 | -0.048 |
| | (0.055) | (0.044) | (0.035) | (0.180) | (0.131) | (0.192) |
| Constant | 0.365*** | 0.383*** | 0.060 | 0.985*** | 0.995*** | 0.582** |
| | (0.060) | (0.048) | (0.044) | (0.297) | (0.132) | (0.195) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.3:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (income) - 1000m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (income) | -0.001 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.015* | 0.022* |
| | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.014) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.003 | -0.050*** | -0.029** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.016 | -0.004 | 0.036*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.010 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.015 | -0.063* | -0.072*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.025) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.028 | -0.029 | -0.060*** | -0.198 | -0.348*** | -0.391*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.138) | (0.021) | (0.069) |
| Log-income | 0.023*** | 0.019*** | 0.040*** | 0.012 | 0.014* | 0.025** |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.016) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.027** | -0.039*** | -0.049*** | -0.008 | -0.042* | -0.010 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.018) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.001 | -0.005 | 0.011** | -0.001 | 0.015 | -0.037 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.015) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.054*** | -0.030*** | -0.060*** | 0.012 | 0.014 | -0.008 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.042) | (0.029) | (0.041) |
| Student | 0.038*** | 0.042*** | 0.077*** | 0.036 | 0.026 | 0.112*** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.038) | (0.025) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.008 | -0.014 | -0.047*** | 0.022 | -0.079* | 0.020 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.050) | (0.031) | (0.052) |
| Married | 0.010 | 0.007 | -0.021*** | 0.027 | -0.021 | 0.053 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | -0.001 | -0.007 | -0.031*** | 0.032 | -0.009 | 0.054 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.054) | (0.030) | (0.048) |
| Cohabiting | -0.008 | -0.000 | 0.000 | -0.015 | 0.010 | -0.010 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.021) | (0.016) | (0.023) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000** | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001* | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.005 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.006 | 0.009 | 0.009 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.007 | 0.005 | -0.004 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.009 | -0.007 | -0.004 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.046*** | -0.020** | -0.065*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.009 | 0.006 | -0.050*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.134*** | -0.091*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.106*** | -0.051*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.048*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.385*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.195*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.010 | 0.001 | -0.026** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.029*** | -0.018** | -0.075*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.009) | | | |
| Population density | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.002* | -0.006 | -0.004 | 0.003 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.006) |
| Median income | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000** | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.421*** | -0.278** | -0.296*** | 0.510 | 0.419* | 0.206 |
| | (0.117) | (0.092) | (0.064) | (0.306) | (0.205) | (0.300) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.053* | 0.049* | 0.074*** | 0.044 | -0.086 | 0.069 |
| | (0.026) | (0.021) | (0.018) | (0.103) | (0.066) | (0.092) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.081** | 0.039 | 0.014 | -0.112 | 0.011 | -0.153 |
| | (0.027) | (0.021) | (0.015) | (0.100) | (0.074) | (0.113) |
| Share single-parent HH | 0.008 | -0.149 | 0.043 | 0.221 | -0.578* | -0.049 |
| | (0.105) | (0.085) | (0.069) | (0.401) | (0.285) | (0.424) |
| Constant | 0.347*** | 0.380*** | -0.037 | 0.749* | 0.932*** | 0.425 |
| | (0.070) | (0.056) | (0.050) | (0.336) | (0.174) | (0.249) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.4:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (wealth) - 100m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (wealth) | -0.011* | 0.000 | -0.006* | -0.015 | 0.015 | -0.006 |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.011) | (0.008) | (0.012) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.003 | -0.050*** | -0.027** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.024 | 0.003 | 0.044*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.010 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.006 | -0.055* | -0.067*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.026) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.030 | -0.031* | -0.063*** | -0.199 | -0.337*** | -0.397*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.131) | (0.020) | (0.062) |
| Log-income | 0.020*** | 0.017*** | 0.034*** | 0.012 | 0.016* | 0.026** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.015) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.026** | -0.037*** | -0.047*** | -0.007 | -0.040* | -0.014 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.018) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.002 | -0.006 | 0.011* | -0.001 | 0.014 | -0.038 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.016) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.051*** | -0.027** | -0.058*** | 0.008 | 0.015 | -0.011 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.041) | (0.030) | (0.041) |
| Student | 0.037*** | 0.042*** | 0.077*** | 0.030 | 0.026 | 0.112** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.037) | (0.024) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.005 | -0.012 | -0.042*** | 0.038 | -0.078* | 0.028 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.051) | (0.031) | (0.052) |
| Married | 0.010 | 0.007 | -0.020*** | 0.035 | -0.020 | 0.056 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | 0.001 | -0.005 | -0.028*** | 0.041 | -0.009 | 0.059 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.054) | (0.030) | (0.048) |
| Cohabiting | -0.010 | -0.001 | -0.003 | -0.021 | 0.013 | -0.012 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.017) | (0.024) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001* | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.006 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.007 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.008 | 0.008 | -0.002 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.003 | -0.002 | 0.001 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.044*** | -0.018** | -0.062*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.006 | 0.008 | -0.048*** | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.135*** | -0.089*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.007) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.100*** | -0.045*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.044*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.379*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.193*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.007 | 0.003 | -0.023** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.026** | -0.016* | -0.072*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | 0.000 | 0.000** | 0.000*** | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.004 | -0.001 | 0.001 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.002) |
| Median income | 0.000** | 0.000** | 0.000*** | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.083 | -0.112** | -0.086*** | 0.188 | 0.030 | 0.116 |
| | (0.044) | (0.036) | (0.025) | (0.128) | (0.082) | (0.129) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.026* | 0.022* | 0.033*** | -0.010 | -0.024 | -0.002 |
| | (0.012) | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.033) | (0.023) | (0.035) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.007 | -0.007 | -0.022* | -0.140* | -0.049 | -0.068 |
| | (0.017) | (0.014) | (0.010) | (0.059) | (0.041) | (0.063) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.060 | -0.070* | -0.080*** | 0.053 | -0.043 | -0.071 |
| | (0.036) | (0.030) | (0.022) | (0.110) | (0.087) | (0.117) |
| Constant | 0.394*** | 0.390*** | 0.082 | 0.817** | 0.843*** | 0.520** |
| | (0.058) | (0.047) | (0.043) | (0.274) | (0.128) | (0.174) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.5:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (wealth) - 250m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (wealth) | -0.012** | -0.000 | -0.006 | -0.018 | 0.019* | -0.001 |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.012) | (0.008) | (0.013) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.004 | -0.051*** | -0.029** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.022 | -0.000 | 0.040*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.008 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.008 | -0.058* | -0.071*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.025) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.030 | -0.031* | -0.063*** | -0.206 | -0.337*** | -0.389*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.140) | (0.022) | (0.066) |
| Log-income | 0.021*** | 0.017*** | 0.036*** | 0.014 | 0.014* | 0.025** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.016) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.026** | -0.039*** | -0.049*** | -0.006 | -0.040* | -0.013 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.018) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.001 | -0.006 | 0.011* | -0.007 | 0.014 | -0.038 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.016) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.052*** | -0.028** | -0.059*** | 0.001 | 0.013 | -0.010 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.040) | (0.030) | (0.040) |
| Student | 0.036*** | 0.042*** | 0.077*** | 0.031 | 0.026 | 0.113*** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.037) | (0.024) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.005 | -0.013 | -0.044*** | 0.030 | -0.077* | 0.031 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.050) | (0.032) | (0.051) |
| Married | 0.011 | 0.006 | -0.020*** | 0.032 | -0.020 | 0.057 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | 0.001 | -0.006 | -0.028*** | 0.042 | -0.005 | 0.062 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.054) | (0.030) | (0.047) |
| Cohabiting | -0.009 | -0.001 | -0.003 | -0.019 | 0.011 | -0.015 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.017) | (0.023) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001* | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.006 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.006 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.005 | 0.007 | -0.005 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.008 | -0.002 | -0.003 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.047*** | -0.018** | -0.065*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.008 | 0.008 | -0.051*** | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.135*** | -0.090*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.106*** | -0.045*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.043*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.379*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.195*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.009 | 0.003 | -0.025** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.028*** | -0.016* | -0.074*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.001 | -0.000 | 0.001 | -0.010** | -0.006** | -0.002 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.004) | (0.002) | (0.003) |
| Median income | 0.000** | 0.000** | 0.000*** | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.179* | -0.072 | -0.138*** | -0.045 | -0.086 | 0.166 |
| | (0.070) | (0.057) | (0.038) | (0.216) | (0.130) | (0.198) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.052** | 0.041** | 0.055*** | 0.006 | -0.027 | -0.001 |
| | (0.016) | (0.013) | (0.011) | (0.050) | (0.034) | (0.051) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.036 | 0.004 | 0.004 | -0.042 | 0.027 | -0.051 |
| | (0.021) | (0.017) | (0.012) | (0.074) | (0.055) | (0.087) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.081 | -0.138** | -0.079* | 0.009 | -0.056 | -0.075 |
| | (0.055) | (0.044) | (0.035) | (0.178) | (0.130) | (0.192) |
| Constant | 0.374*** | 0.378*** | 0.036 | 1.008*** | 0.943*** | 0.537** |
| | (0.059) | (0.048) | (0.044) | (0.296) | (0.134) | (0.195) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.6:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (wealth) - 1000m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (wealth) | -0.006 | -0.001 | -0.005* | -0.015 | 0.009 | -0.002 |
| | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.015*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | -0.003 | -0.050*** | -0.028** | | | |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.016 | -0.004 | 0.036*** | | | |
| | (0.015) | (0.013) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.009 | | | |
| | (0.039) | (0.033) | (0.030) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.016 | -0.064* | -0.072*** | | | |
| | (0.031) | (0.025) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.028 | -0.029 | -0.060*** | -0.206 | -0.343*** | -0.392*** |
| | (0.017) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.144) | (0.019) | (0.071) |
| Log-income | 0.023*** | 0.019*** | 0.040*** | 0.011 | 0.014* | 0.025** |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.016) | (0.006) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.027** | -0.039*** | -0.049*** | -0.008 | -0.042* | -0.011 |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.026) | (0.018) | (0.024) |
| Retired | -0.001 | -0.006 | 0.011** | -0.004 | 0.015 | -0.039 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.015) | (0.025) |
| Early retirement | -0.054*** | -0.030*** | -0.060*** | 0.009 | 0.015 | -0.010 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.042) | (0.030) | (0.041) |
| Student | 0.038*** | 0.043*** | 0.078*** | 0.038 | 0.026 | 0.114*** |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.006) | (0.037) | (0.025) | (0.034) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.008 | -0.014 | -0.047*** | 0.030 | -0.079* | 0.028 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.050) | (0.031) | (0.052) |
| Married | 0.010 | 0.007 | -0.021*** | 0.034 | -0.022 | 0.057 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.047) | (0.027) | (0.044) |
| Unmarried | -0.001 | -0.007 | -0.031*** | 0.039 | -0.010 | 0.060 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.054) | (0.030) | (0.048) |
| Cohabiting | -0.008 | -0.000 | 0.000 | -0.017 | 0.009 | -0.012 |
| | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.020) | (0.016) | (0.023) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000** | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.001 | -0.001* | -0.001 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.006 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.007) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2004 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.006 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.003 | 0.005 | -0.007 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.014 | -0.007 | -0.008 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.048*** | -0.020** | -0.066*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.010 | 0.007 | -0.050*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 1999 | -0.134*** | -0.090*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.111*** | -0.050*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.044*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.384*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.195*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.011 | 0.002 | -0.026** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.030*** | -0.017* | -0.075*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002* | -0.006 | -0.004 | 0.003 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.006) | (0.005) | (0.006) |
| Median income | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000*** | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.379** | -0.228* | -0.233*** | 0.732* | 0.325 | 0.286 |
| | (0.117) | (0.092) | (0.066) | (0.333) | (0.226) | (0.321) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.070** | 0.069** | 0.105*** | 0.079 | -0.063 | 0.124 |
| | (0.026) | (0.021) | (0.017) | (0.097) | (0.065) | (0.090) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.082** | 0.042* | 0.015 | -0.137 | 0.063 | -0.106 |
| | (0.027) | (0.021) | (0.015) | (0.093) | (0.075) | (0.112) |
| Share single-parent HH | 0.019 | -0.185* | 0.009 | 0.204 | -0.614* | -0.107 |
| | (0.102) | (0.083) | (0.067) | (0.394) | (0.284) | (0.422) |
| Constant | 0.350*** | 0.346*** | -0.069 | 0.778* | 0.841*** | 0.337 |
| | (0.066) | (0.053) | (0.048) | (0.333) | (0.174) | (0.249) |
| Observations | 13186 | 13098 | 44395 | 2728 | 2696 | 2744 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.08 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 1364 | 1348 | 1372 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.7:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (car) - 100m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (car) | -0.001 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.018* | -0.012* | -0.019* |
| | (0.002) | (0.002) | (0.001) | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.007) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.022*** | 0.016*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | 0.006 | -0.036* | -0.025* | | | |
| | (0.018) | (0.016) | (0.011) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.046*** | | | |
| | (0.016) | (0.014) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.002 | | | |
| | (0.043) | (0.037) | (0.031) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.011 | -0.051 | -0.066*** | | | |
| | (0.033) | (0.028) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.023 | -0.026 | -0.062*** | 0.028 | -0.298*** | -0.308*** |
| | (0.019) | (0.016) | (0.010) | (0.045) | (0.029) | (0.042) |
| Log-income | 0.021*** | 0.017*** | 0.034*** | -0.004 | 0.012 | 0.018* |
| | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.010) | (0.007) | (0.008) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.025** | -0.035*** | -0.047*** | 0.033 | -0.019 | 0.005 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.035) | (0.023) | (0.031) |
| Retired | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.011** | -0.005 | -0.001 | -0.053 |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.004) | (0.034) | (0.019) | (0.040) |
| Early retirement | -0.045*** | -0.029** | -0.059*** | -0.012 | -0.035 | 0.031 |
| | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.066) | (0.033) | (0.064) |
| Student | 0.035*** | 0.041*** | 0.078*** | 0.032 | 0.013 | 0.122** |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.045) | (0.030) | (0.043) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.009 | -0.016 | -0.044*** | 0.006 | -0.116* | -0.042 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.134) | (0.045) | (0.076) |
| Married | 0.007 | 0.001 | -0.021*** | -0.041 | -0.014 | 0.042 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.134) | (0.042) | (0.065) |
| Unmarried | -0.005 | -0.012 | -0.029*** | -0.016 | -0.017 | 0.043 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.140) | (0.044) | (0.067) |
| Cohabiting | -0.006 | -0.001 | -0.003 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.038 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.029) | (0.027) | (0.037) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.002 | -0.000 | -0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.010 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.013) | (0.008) | (0.009) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.007 | -0.001 | -0.008 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.003 | -0.011 | -0.005 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.045*** | -0.028*** | -0.070*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.008 | -0.001 | -0.056*** | | | |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.101*** | -0.055*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.043*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.388*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.201*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.009 | -0.006 | -0.030*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.028*** | -0.024*** | -0.080*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | 0.000 | 0.000** | 0.000** | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.006* | -0.002 | -0.000 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.003) |
| Median income | 0.000** | 0.000* | 0.000*** | 0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.123** | -0.105** | -0.093*** | 0.201 | 0.111 | 0.243 |
| | (0.047) | (0.039) | (0.025) | (0.164) | (0.101) | (0.167) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.008 | 0.017 | 0.027*** | -0.026 | -0.039 | -0.020 |
| | (0.012) | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.043) | (0.029) | (0.043) |
| Ethnic diversity | -0.000 | -0.013 | -0.022* | -0.153 | -0.060 | -0.122 |
| | (0.018) | (0.015) | (0.010) | (0.079) | (0.049) | (0.077) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.060 | -0.072* | -0.082*** | 0.102 | 0.050 | 0.023 |
| | (0.038) | (0.032) | (0.022) | (0.135) | (0.102) | (0.148) |
| Constant | 0.407*** | 0.401*** | 0.088* | 0.898** | 0.876*** | 0.433* |
| | (0.060) | (0.051) | (0.044) | (0.302) | (0.172) | (0.201) |
| Observations | 11257 | 11183 | 43184 | 1752 | 1726 | 1756 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Panel ID | | | | 876 | 863 | 878 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.8:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (car) - 250m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (car) | 0.002 | 0.005 | -0.000 | 0.021* | -0.006 | -0.011 |
| | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.010) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.021*** | 0.016*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | 0.005 | -0.037* | -0.027* | | | |
| | (0.018) | (0.016) | (0.011) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.012 | -0.004 | 0.042*** | | | |
| | (0.016) | (0.014) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.021 | 0.010 | 0.001 | | | |
| | (0.043) | (0.038) | (0.031) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.014 | -0.056* | -0.070*** | | | |
| | (0.033) | (0.027) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.022 | -0.026 | -0.062*** | 0.033 | -0.296*** | -0.274*** |
| | (0.019) | (0.016) | (0.010) | (0.040) | (0.025) | (0.036) |
| Log-income | 0.023*** | 0.018*** | 0.036*** | -0.003 | 0.012 | 0.017* |
| | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.011) | (0.007) | (0.008) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.025** | -0.036*** | -0.049*** | 0.038 | -0.016 | 0.005 |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.036) | (0.023) | (0.031) |
| Retired | 0.000 | -0.005 | 0.011** | -0.013 | -0.004 | -0.054 |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.004) | (0.034) | (0.020) | (0.040) |
| Early retirement | -0.047*** | -0.030** | -0.060*** | -0.016 | -0.042 | 0.038 |
| | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.065) | (0.034) | (0.066) |
| Student | 0.035*** | 0.041*** | 0.078*** | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.127** |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.045) | (0.030) | (0.044) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.009 | -0.017* | -0.045*** | 0.002 | -0.097* | -0.033 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.126) | (0.048) | (0.077) |
| Married | 0.008 | 0.001 | -0.021*** | -0.042 | -0.008 | 0.037 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.130) | (0.045) | (0.066) |
| Unmarried | -0.006 | -0.013 | -0.029*** | -0.012 | -0.006 | 0.040 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.137) | (0.047) | (0.068) |
| Cohabiting | -0.005 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.036 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.030) | (0.028) | (0.036) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.002 | -0.000 | -0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | -0.000 | 0.010 | 0.011 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.012) | (0.007) | (0.009) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.003 | -0.002 | -0.010 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.011 | -0.012 | -0.008 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.051*** | -0.029*** | -0.071*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.013 | -0.002 | -0.058*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.108*** | -0.055*** | | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.043*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.389*** | | | | |
| | | (0.008) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.202*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.014 | -0.007 | -0.032*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.032*** | -0.025*** | -0.082*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000** | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.001 | -0.011* | -0.006* | 0.001 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.005) | (0.003) | (0.004) |
| Median income | 0.000** | 0.000** | 0.000*** | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.291*** | -0.087 | -0.155*** | -0.100 | -0.036 | 0.412 |
| | (0.075) | (0.063) | (0.039) | (0.280) | (0.174) | (0.277) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.038* | 0.042*** | 0.048*** | -0.040 | -0.009 | 0.007 |
| | (0.016) | (0.012) | (0.010) | (0.070) | (0.044) | (0.064) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.039 | 0.004 | 0.004 | -0.038 | 0.055 | -0.079 |
| | (0.022) | (0.018) | (0.012) | (0.097) | (0.071) | (0.110) |
| Share single-parent HH | -0.105 | -0.147** | -0.084* | 0.009 | -0.028 | 0.053 |
| | (0.058) | (0.047) | (0.035) | (0.234) | (0.159) | (0.235) |
| Constant | 0.371*** | 0.372*** | 0.042 | 1.109*** | 0.903*** | 0.273 |
| | (0.062) | (0.052) | (0.045) | (0.299) | (0.173) | (0.231) |
| Observations | 11266 | 11190 | 43206 | 1752 | 1726 | 1756 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Panel ID | | | | 876 | 863 | 878 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

**Table F.9:** Relationship between support for the political system and Gini (car) - 1000m

| | Cross-section | | | Panel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians | Satisfaction with Democracy | Trust State Institutions | Trust in Politicians |
| Gini (car) | -0.003 | -0.001 | -0.005** | 0.003 | -0.006 | -0.017 |
| | (0.003) | (0.003) | (0.002) | (0.010) | (0.007) | (0.009) |
| Age | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | | | |
| Male | 0.021*** | 0.016*** | -0.017*** | | | |
| | (0.004) | (0.003) | (0.002) | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | |
| Western immigrant | 0.007 | -0.035* | -0.026* | | | |
| | (0.018) | (0.016) | (0.011) | | | |
| Non-western immigrant | 0.006 | -0.007 | 0.038*** | | | |
| | (0.016) | (0.014) | (0.009) | | | |
| West descendant | 0.024 | 0.013 | 0.003 | | | |
| | (0.043) | (0.037) | (0.031) | | | |
| Non-west descendant | -0.020 | -0.059* | -0.072*** | | | |
| | (0.032) | (0.027) | (0.017) | | | |
| Danish | -0.020 | -0.024 | -0.059*** | 0.040 | -0.296*** | -0.269*** |
| | (0.019) | (0.016) | (0.010) | (0.038) | (0.025) | (0.035) |
| Log-income | 0.025*** | 0.020*** | 0.041*** | -0.005 | 0.011 | 0.018* |
| | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.012) | (0.007) | (0.009) |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | -0.026** | -0.036*** | -0.049*** | 0.034 | -0.018 | 0.012 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.035) | (0.023) | (0.031) |
| Retired | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.012** | -0.009 | -0.003 | -0.054 |
| | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.004) | (0.034) | (0.019) | (0.040) |
| Early retirement | -0.050*** | -0.031*** | -0.061*** | -0.004 | -0.032 | 0.036 |
| | (0.012) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.070) | (0.033) | (0.065) |
| Student | 0.037*** | 0.043*** | 0.079*** | 0.030 | 0.017 | 0.127** |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.006) | (0.045) | (0.031) | (0.044) |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Divorced | -0.012 | -0.018* | -0.048*** | -0.008 | -0.099* | -0.052 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.126) | (0.046) | (0.077) |
| Married | 0.009 | 0.002 | -0.022*** | -0.055 | -0.013 | 0.026 |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | (0.006) | (0.129) | (0.043) | (0.064) |
| Unmarried | -0.006 | -0.013 | -0.032*** | -0.030 | -0.012 | 0.029 |
| | (0.011) | (0.009) | (0.006) | (0.135) | (0.045) | (0.068) |
| Cohabiting | -0.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.040 |
| | (0.007) | (0.005) | (0.004) | (0.030) | (0.026) | (0.036) |
| Lived at address (Y) | 0.000* | 0.000 | 0.000*** | -0.002 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| Education (Y) | 0.006*** | 0.008*** | 0.006*** | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.009 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.012) | (0.007) | (0.009) |
| Survey | | | | | | |
| ESS 2006 | 0.001 | -0.003 | -0.009 | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2008 | -0.016 | -0.015* | -0.006 | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.008) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2010 | -0.049*** | -0.027*** | -0.066*** | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2012 | -0.012 | -0.000 | -0.052*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| EVS 2008 | -0.113*** | -0.059*** | | | | |
| | (0.010) | (0.008) | | | | |
| ISSP 2004 | 0.042*** | | | | | |
| | (0.008) | | | | | |
| ISSP 2007 | | -0.393*** | | | | |
| | | (0.009) | | | | |
| LIVA | | | -0.200*** | | | |
| | | | (0.006) | | | |
| SPAPS 2 | -0.013 | -0.006 | -0.026** | | | |
| | (0.009) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| ESS 2014 | -0.033*** | -0.025*** | -0.079*** | | | |
| | (0.008) | (0.007) | (0.008) | | | |
| Population density | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Age variation | -0.000 | 0.000 | 0.003** | -0.006 | -0.005 | 0.012 |
| | (0.002) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.007) | (0.007) | (0.008) |
| Median income | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000*** | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| Share unemployed | -0.540*** | -0.271** | -0.232*** | 0.165 | 0.120 | 0.042 |
| | (0.127) | (0.101) | (0.066) | (0.370) | (0.265) | (0.392) |
| Residents' mobility | 0.059* | 0.073*** | 0.094*** | -0.056 | -0.024 | 0.179 |
| | (0.025) | (0.021) | (0.016) | (0.138) | (0.091) | (0.119) |
| Ethnic diversity | 0.086** | 0.041 | 0.011 | -0.155 | 0.117 | -0.067 |
| | (0.029) | (0.023) | (0.015) | (0.128) | (0.094) | (0.145) |
| Share single-parent HH | 0.054 | -0.161 | -0.032 | 0.140 | -0.504 | -0.041 |
| | (0.112) | (0.090) | (0.069) | (0.553) | (0.392) | (0.561) |
| Constant | 0.355*** | 0.346*** | -0.078 | 0.881* | 0.873*** | -0.019 |
| | (0.070) | (0.058) | (0.049) | (0.363) | (0.238) | (0.297) |
| Observations | 11267 | 11191 | 43210 | 1752 | 1726 | 1756 |
| Individual FE | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wave FE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Waves | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| R-squared | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| Panel ID | | | | 876 | 863 | 878 |

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

# Appendix References

Danckert, B., Dinesen, P. T., & Sønderskov, K. M. (2017). Reacting to neighborhood cues? Political sophistication moderates the effect of exposure to immigrants. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *81*(1), 37–56.

Dinesen, P. T., & Sønderskov, K. M. (2015). Ethnic diversity and social trust: Evidence from the micro-context. *American Sociological Review*, *80*(3), 550–573.