# APPENDIX

List of control variables

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL (source: CSES dataset)

* democracy (DEMOCRACY BETTER): 1 = respondent strongly agrees that democracy is the best form of government; 0 otherwise
* gender (GENDER): 1 = male; 0 female
* conventional participation:
	+ turnout (CAST A BALLOT): 1 = voted; 0 otherwise
	+ campaign (COVINCE FRIENDS): 1 = tried to persuade others to vote for a party/candidate; 0 otherwise
* unconventional participation (JOIN PROTESTS): 1 = participated in protests, demonstrations; 0 otherwise
* evaluation of government performance (GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE): 1 = very good; 4 = very bad
* party identification (PARTY ID): 1 = respondent identifies with a party; 0 otherwise
* efficacy (PEOPLE MAKES DIFFERENCE): 1 = who is in power makes a lot of difference; 5 = who is in power makes no difference at all

COUNTRY LEVEL

* age of democracy (NEW DEMOCRACIES): 0 if democracy has been in place for over 25 years; 1 otherwise
* institutional design (PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS): 1 = presidential system; 0 = parliamentary system
* quality of institutions (RULE OF LAW): data on perception of crime, judicial impartiality and effectiveness, and enforceability of contracts; higher values denote higher quality (source: Database of Political Institutions 2004, World Bank).
* economic performance (source: World Development Indicators, World Bank on-line dataset):
	+ average GDP growth in past five years (AVERAGE GDP GROWTH)
	+ deviation of GDP growth in the year preceding the survey from the five-year average (DEVIATION of ACTUAL GROWTH)
* institutional checks (CHECKS and BALANCE): higher values denote higher checks and balance. For example, in Presidential systems, CHECKS and BALANCE is increased by 1 for each chamber of the legislature unless the president’s party has a majority in the lower house. In parliamentary systems, CHECKS and BALANCE is increased by 1 for every party in the government coalition as long as the parties are needed to maintain a majority. See Keefer (2007) for a completed list of conditions (source: Database of Political Institutions 2004, World Bank)
* electoral rules (GALLAGHER INDEX): Gallagher index of disproportionality[[1]](#footnote-1)
1. See Michael Gallagher and Paul Mitchell, eds, *The Politics of Electoral Systems*,(Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2008) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)