**ONLINE APPENDIX**

**Table 1 Hypotheses, variables and measurement**

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| **Hyp** | **Independent Variable** | **Indicator** | **Data** | **Summary statistics** |
| **H-PE****1** | Unemployment protection | Unemployment generosity score | CWED 2.0(Scruggs et al. 2013) | Range: 4.2/14.5Mean: 10.31 SD: 2.28 |
| Inequality | Gini-coefficient (after tax) | CPDS(Armingeon et al. 2015) | Range: 20.16/36.25Mean: 28.92SD: 4.47 |
| Poverty | Poverty rate (50%) | OECD Income distribution and poverty dataset | Range: 0.05/0.17Mean: 0.10SD: 0.03 |
| **H-PE****2** | Stratification | Insurance principle (Social security contributions in % of total revenue) | OECD Revenue Statistics | Range: 0/16.26Mean: 8.76SD: 4.81 |
| Active labor market policies | Public and mandatory private spending on ALMPs | CPDS | Range: 0.1/2.4Mean: 0.74SD: 0.43 |
| Training programs | Public and mandatory private spending on labor market training | CPDS | Range: 0/0.9Mean: 0.23SD: 0.17 |
| Labor market regulation | Index of strictness of employment protection | OECD Employment protection database | Range: 0.89/4.10Mean: 2.35SD: 0.72 |
| **H-PE****3** | Professionalism of bureaucracy | Index of the professionalization of bureaucracy | Quality of Government Expert Survey(Teorell et al. 2011) | Range: 3.75/6.32Mean: 5.07SD: 0.69 |
| **H-PS****1** | Culture of solidarity and trust | Index of individualism vs. collectivism | Hofstede (2001) | Range: 27/91Mean: 70.3SD: 14.45 |
| **H-PS****2** | Electoral system | Index of electoral system | CPDS | Range: 0/2Mean: 1.57SD: 0.74 |
| Party system | Dummies for party systems | Golosov 2011 | Range: 0/1Mean: 0.4SD: 0.49 |
| **Contr.** | Homicide | Homicide rate | UN Crime Survey | Range: 0.4/6.6Mean: 1.51SD: 1.05 |
| Unemployment | Unemployment rate | CPDS | Range: 1.9/19.9Mean: 6.46SD: 2.71 |
| **Indicators for Cluster analysis** |
|  | Imprisonment rate | World Prison Briefs, Eurostat | Range: 51.61/765Mean: 130.99SD: 139.89  |
| Spending | OECD Cofog Database | Range: 0.76/2.80Mean: 1.61SD: 0.38  |
| Police Officers | Eurostat | Range: 152.16/523.69Mean: 280.80 SD: 99.65 |
| Rule of Law | Democracy Barometer | Range: 2/4Mean: 3.5SD: 0.618147 |
| Degrading Punishment | Democracy Barometer | Range: 0/2Mean: 1.41SD: 0.5881212 |
| Religious Freedom | Democracy Barometer | Range: 0/2Mean: 1.67SD: 0.48 |

**Table 2: Typologies and Law and Order**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Law and order cluster** | **Worlds of Welfare** | **Type of Democracy** |
| **“Mediterranean plus UK”**UK, ITA, POR, SPA | **Lib:** UK3**Con:** -**Soc: -****Med:** ITA, POR, SPA | **Maj:** UK, SPA**Cons:** ITA**Hybrid:** POR |
| **“Continental European”**AUT, BEL, FRA, GER, SWI | **Lib:** SWI2**Con:** AUT, BEL, FRA, GER**Soc: -****Med: -** | **Maj:** FRA**Cons:** AUT,BEL, SWI, GER |
| **“Scandinavian plus Anglo-Saxon sisters”**AUS, CAN, DEN, FIN, IRL, LUX, NEZ, NET, NOR, SWE | **Lib:** AUS, CAN, NEZ, IRL1**Con: -****Soc:** DEN, FIN, NOR, SWE, NET(LUX)**Med: -** | **Maj:** AUS, CAN**Cons:** DEN, FIN, NOR, SWE**Hybrid**: IRL, LUX, NEZ |

Note: 1Ireland is not attributed to one of the worlds in Esping-Andersen’s (1990, 1999) original work. However, it is often grouped within the liberal world; 2Switzerland is originally part of the liberal cluster, but not classified in the 1999 book; 3The UK exhibits a mix of universalist and residual features (1999), but is usually considered as belonging to the liberal world (Van Kersbergen and Vis, 2014).
Dichotomization of the Type of Democracy: All countries with values more than .5 or less than -.5 (on Lijphart’s (2012) z-standardized executives-parties-dimension (1981-2010)) are assigned to one of the types, all others are treated as hybrids.