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Populism and Impatience

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM)

July 2026

I. Additional analyses

I.1 Additional variables

A number of potentially important control variables can only be added to the empirical model at a large and potentially selective loss of observations in either SOEP or UKHLS, or both. This is mostly because they need to be borrowed from previous waves of the UKHLS/SOEP, which means they need to be assumed to be stable over time, which also increases measurement error. We therefore add them separately to our empirical model in this section. The results are summarized in Table A7 in this ESM (III). As before, we focus on party preferences, as indicated by voting for AfD/NPD in the 2013/2017 German elections, and as stated in the UKHLS wave 5 (2013-2015).

Risk aversion has been shown to correlate with critical attitudes towards migration and free trade in a study based on data for the US (Ehrlich and Maestas 2010). To control for risk aversion, we use a single-item measure requiring people to assess how risk-averse they are on an eleven-point scale. This does not affect the results for Germany at all. The effect sizes for the UK change slightly, however not due to the inclusion of the control variable *per se*, but because of the different sample composition, as further tests reveal (not displayed in the table).

Locus of control. This trait is often argued to capture relevant parts of people's personality beyond the five-factor model (Caliendo et al. 2014). Furthermore, the measurement of locus of control covers 'bitterness' which explains concerns about immigration (Poutvaara and Steinhardt 2018, for details see Table A1 in this ESM (III)). Data on locus of control is available in the SOEP only. Controlling for this trait changes effect sizes slightly. This seems to be the result of a different composition of the smaller sample rather than of controlling for this additional variable.

Trust. A large body of work has shown that measures of trust are strongly linked with populism (e.g., Silva 2024). While we cannot control for political trust due to a lack of data, at least we can control for general trust (synonymously, social trust), which is strongly correlated with political trust (Dinesen et al. 2022). The detailed measurement can be obtained from Tables A1 (SOEP) and A4 (UKHLS) in the Appendix. Controlling for trust slightly reduces the effect of impatience on populist party preferences in the 2017 German data, but not in the other samples. The qualitative results remain the same as above (see, again, Table A7, in this ESM (III)).

Cognitive ability. Using UKHLS data, Dawson and Baker (2023) show that cognitive ability is a strong predictor of people's preference in the Brexit referendum. Our control variables for income, education and the wage rate in the employed sample may cover some of the role of cognitive ability. UKHLS data contain a fairly comprehensive set of cognitive ability test scores, speaking to people's fluid and crystallized intelligence (for details, see McFall 2013). We consider the 'serial 7 subtraction test', the 'word recall test', the 'number series test', the 'animal naming task', and a set of numerical tasks. The results indicate smaller effects of delayed gratification on right-wing populist preference than in Table 6 for the whole sample.

For the analysis of Germany, we may only use a 'symbol correspondence test', and a 'multiple choice vocabulary test', adapted for CAPI-based SOEP interviews in 2012. In the process, the German dataset shrinks markedly and becomes highly selective, as CAPI was only one of several interview modes used (e.g., Anger and Schnitzlein 2017). We do the same for the 2018 data used to analyze the 2017 election. Here, the test scores stem from the 2016 SOEP wave. None of these checks indicate qualitatively different results. In some cases where sample sizes reduce markedly, statistical significance correspondingly decreases despite similar effect sizes.

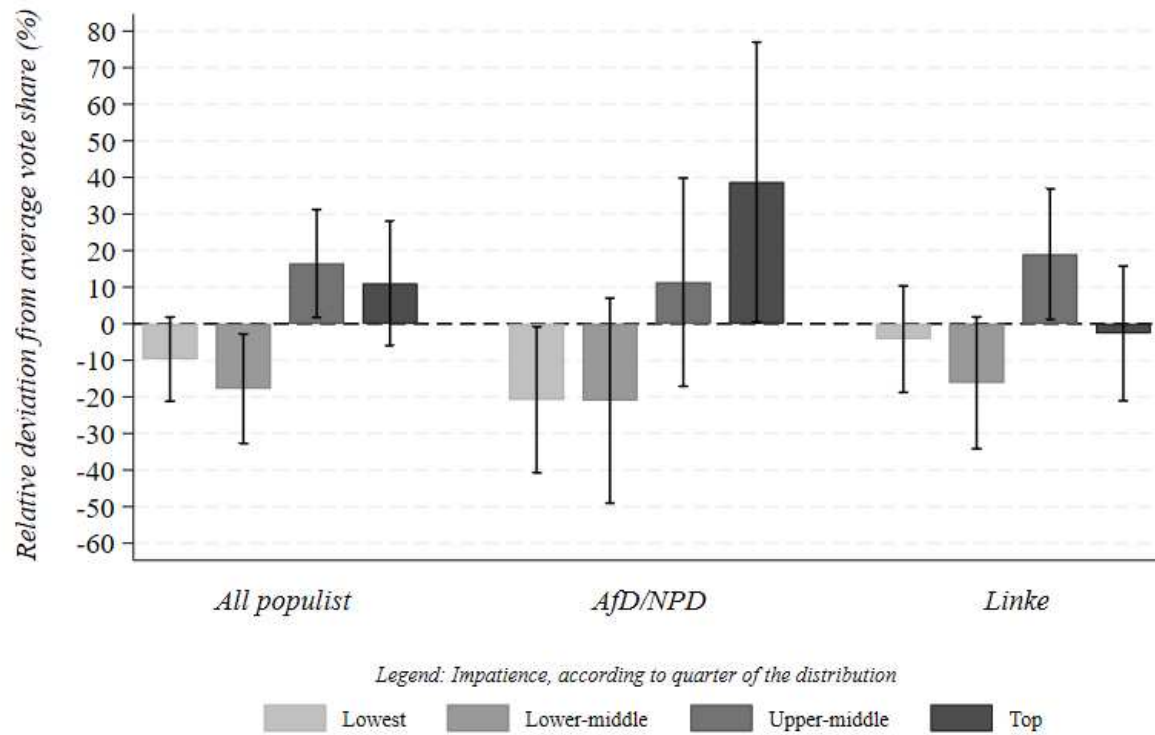
Saturated model. Based on the UK data only, we can retain a sufficient number of observations to control for all additional variables simultaneously. Interestingly, the effect size of our impatience indicator DGI-10 in the whole sample is not smaller than in the larger full sample. It seems smaller in the employed sample, though, indicating some influence of the covariates here. However, most of this decline in the effect size is due to the composition of the smaller sample.

1.2 Voter swings from 2013 to 2017 in Germany

The refugee crisis hit Germany between the two elections of 2013 and 2017, with the result that right-wing populist voting (NPD + AfD) surged from 6% to 13% (actual combined vote shares). Bearing the short-run adjustment costs of a contemporaneous shock may make the most impatient voters of pro-migration parties in previous elections more likely to cast an anti-migration vote in the next election. To test this notion, we compare the effect of impatience on four types of swing voting by means of a multinomial model, including the same covariates as before (e.g., Table 3). Continuing to vote non-right-wing populist serves as reference category, switching from right-wing populist to non-right-wing populist is the first outcome, switching from non-right-wing populist to right-wing populist the second outcome, and continuing to vote right-wing populist the final outcome. Relative risk ratios (*RRR*) indicate by how much a difference in impatience of one standard deviation changes the probability of showing a certain voting behavior compared to the reference of staying a non-populist voter: a higher level of impatience makes it 16% less likely to switch from right-wing populist to non-right-wing populist ($RRR = 0.844$, $p = 0.138$), albeit not at a statistically significant level, and 15% more likely to switch from non-right-wing populist to right-wing populist ($RRR = 1.150$, $p = 0.055$), as well as 88% more likely to vote right-wing populist in both elections ($RRR = 1.878$, $p = 0.000$).

II. Additional figures

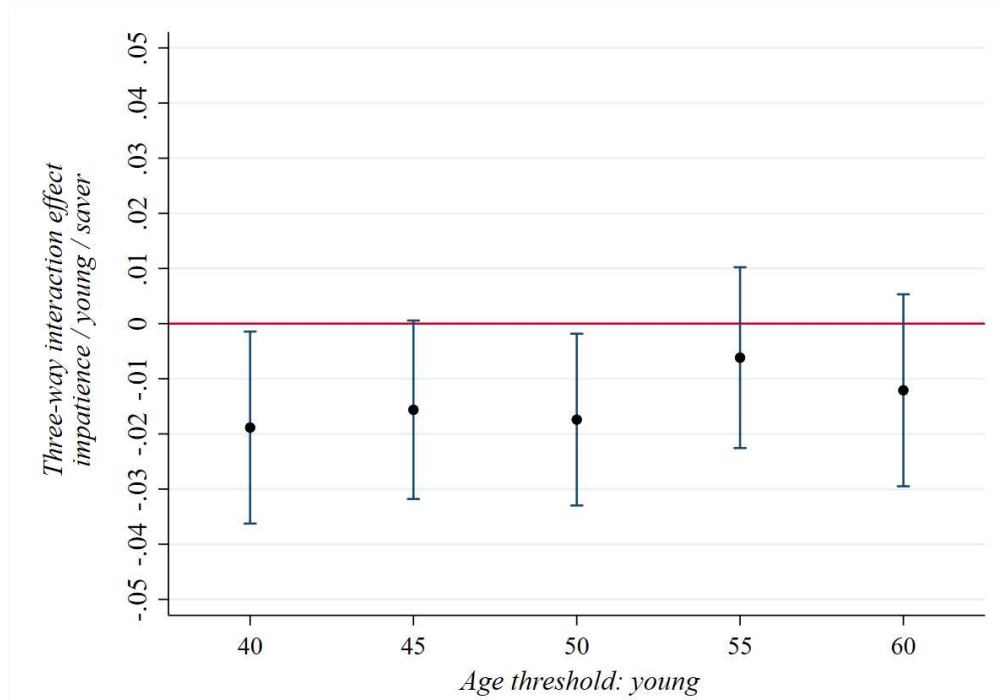
Figure A1: Impatience and populist voting in the German 2013 general election



Source: SOEP wave 30, 31.

Note: The figure shows the relative difference (%) in the probability to vote for the respective parties compared to the average probability dependent on the quarter of the distribution of impatience. The average probabilities are 0.111 all populist, 0.037 AfD/NPD, and 0.075 Linke. All calculations consider population weights. Whiskers denote 95% confidence intervals.

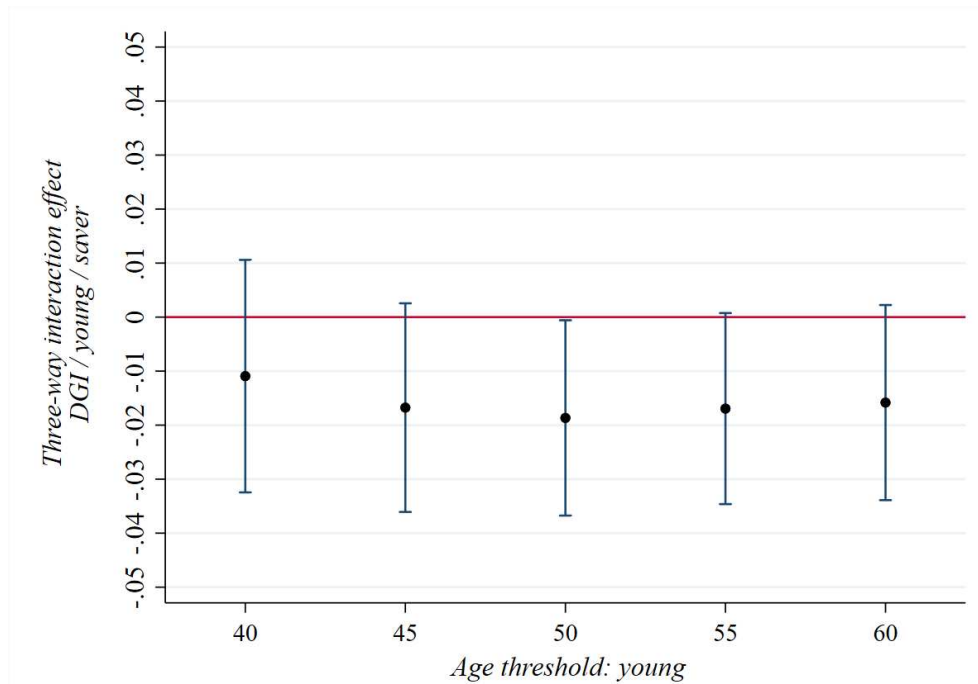
Figure A2: Different age cutoff points in the German data of the 2013 election and the three-way interaction effect of impatience, savings, and age



Source: SOEP waves 30, 31 / 34, 35.

Note: Based on population-weighted probit estimates of the likelihood to vote for the AfD or NPD in the 2013 general elections, the figure displays the marginal three-way interaction effect of impatience, young age and being a saver (at means). The cutoff for a young age varies between 40 years and 60 years. Whiskers denote 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A3: Different age cutoff points in the British data and the three-way interaction effect of impatience, savings, and age



Source: UKHLS wave 3, 5.

Note: Based on population-weighted probit estimates of the likelihood of indicating a UKIP/BNP party preference, the figure displays the marginal three-way interaction effect of delayed gratification, young age and being a saver (at means). The cutoff for a young age varies between 40 years and 60 years. Whiskers denote 95% confidence intervals.

III. Additional tables

Table A1: Items underlying the five-factor model personality traits and locus of control

	<i>Items</i>
Agreeableness	I am forgiving I am considerate and kind to others I am sometimes a bit rude to others*
Conscientious	I am effective and efficient in completing tasks I am somewhat lazy*
Extroversion	I am a thorough worker I am communicative, talkative I am reserved*
Neuroticism	I am outgoing, sociable I am relaxed, able to deal with stress*
Openness	I am nervous I am a worrier I am original, someone who comes up with new ideas I am imaginative I am someone who values artistic/aesthetic experiences
Locus of control	1) How my life goes depends on me 2) Compared to other people, I have not achieved what I deserve* 3) What a person achieves in life is above all a question of fate or luck* 4) If a person is socially or politically active, he/she can have an effect on social conditions 5) I frequently have the experience that other people have a controlling influence over my life* 6) One has to work hard in order to succeed 7) If I run up against difficulties in life, I often doubt my own abilities* 8) Opportunities I have in life are determined by the social conditions* 9) Inborn abilities are more important than any efforts one can make* 10) I have little control over the things that happen in my life*
General trust	What is your opinion on the following three statements ... 1) On the whole, one can trust people* 2) Nowadays one can't depend on anyone 3) When dealing with strangers, it is better to be cautious before trusting them

Note: Starred traits are reverse coded. For creating the five-factor model traits (upper panel), individuals are asked to rate how much each item describes them from 1 (does not describe me at all) to 7 (describes me perfectly). The joint factor is the average across the three items. In the case of locus of control (lower panel), respondents indicate to what extent they agree with the items from 1 (disagree completely) to 7 (agree completely). In the case of trust, respondents either fully agree (1), agree (2), disagree (3), or fully disagree (4). We follow the literature by running principle component analyses to consider the factor loadings of each item in creating a continuous locus of control/trust variable (see Preuss and Hennecke (2018) for locus of control, and Dohmen et al. (2008) for trust). In the process, items (4) and (9) of the locus of control inventory are removed while all three items of the trust inventory are kept. We sum up people's self-assessments over the items that belong to the same trait and build two binary variables for each trait representing a relatively high disposition (top quarter of the trait's distribution) and a relatively low disposition (bottom quarter).

Table A2.1: Descriptive statistics Germany, 2013 election

	<i>Voters of AfD and NPD</i>		<i>Voters of Die Linke</i>		<i>Voters of other parties</i>	
	Mean / share	Std. dev.	Mean / share	Std. dev.	Mean / share	Std. dev.
Impatience, scale 0-10	4.43	2.55	3.88	2.37	3.73	2.26
Female	0.38	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50
Age, in years	49.53	17.13	54.86	16.04	54.51	17.82
Migrant, share	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.22	0.05	0.22
<i>Marital status, shares</i>						
Married	0.55	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.50
Separated	0.03	0.16	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.15
Divorced	0.08	0.27	0.19	0.39	0.08	0.28
Widowed	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.26	0.10	0.30
Single	0.31	0.46	0.24	0.43	0.25	0.43
<i>Educational attainment, shares</i>						
Primary education	0.10	0.30	0.07	0.25	0.10	0.30
Secondary education	0.63	0.48	0.61	0.49	0.58	0.49
Tertiary education	0.27	0.44	0.33	0.47	0.33	0.47
Equivalent income (€)	1,702.86	750.46	1475.68	719.32	1889.35	1218.90
Home Ownership, share	0.44	0.50	0.36	0.48	0.58	0.49
Children in household, share	0.10	0.30	0.08	0.28	0.11	0.31
Care recipient in household, share	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.25	0.04	0.19
Stayed in hospital last year, share	0.11	0.31	0.16	0.37	0.14	0.35
Unemployment experience, in years	1.01	2.44	2.03	3.83	0.72	2.09
<i>Employment status, shares</i>						
Employed	0.64	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.50
among them: self-employed	0.07	0.26	0.05	0.21	0.06	0.24
In education	0.06	0.25	0.02	0.15	0.05	0.22
Unemployed	0.03	0.17	0.10	0.30	0.03	0.16
Not employed, other reason	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.19
Retired	0.23	0.42	0.34	0.47	0.35	0.48
<i>Traits</i>						
Neuroticism, scale 1-7	3.81	1.36	3.86	1.24	3.71	1.21
Openness, scale 1-7	4.63	1.13	4.73	1.17	4.61	1.16
Agreeableness, scale 1-7	5.02	1.06	5.35	1.03	5.42	0.94
Conscientiousness, scale 1-7	5.87	0.90	5.81	0.94	5.83	0.90
Extraversion, scale 1-7	4.93	1.04	4.87	1.13	4.83	1.10
Sample size (weighted share)	375 (3.7%)		917 (7.5%)		9,715 (88.8%)	

Source: SOEP waves 30, 31.

Note: The table displays population-weighted sample statistics. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A2.2: Descriptive statistics Germany, 2017 election

	<i>Voters of AfD and NPD</i>		<i>Voters of Die Linke</i>		<i>Voters of other parties</i>	
	Mean / share	Std. dev.	Mean / share	Std. dev.	Mean / share	Std. dev.
Impatience, scale 0-10	4.57	2.63	3.99	2.38	3.89	2.30
Female	0.34	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.50
Age, in years	50.16	15.24	51.02	17.47	54.47	18.14
Migrant, share	0.06	0.24	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.23
<i>Marital status, shares</i>						
Married	0.54	0.50	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.50
Separated	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.16
Divorced	0.10	0.30	0.16	0.36	0.09	0.29
Widowed	0.04	0.18	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.29
Single	0.31	0.46	0.34	0.47	0.24	0.43
<i>Educational attainment, shares</i>						
Primary education	0.11	0.31	0.05	0.22	0.08	0.28
Secondary education	0.69	0.46	0.55	0.50	0.56	0.50
Tertiary education	0.19	0.40	0.40	0.49	0.36	0.48
Equivalent income (€)	1795.52	848.65	1865.45	970.93	2179.66	1249.04
Home Ownership, share	0.52	0.50	0.39	0.49	0.58	0.49
Children in household, share	0.18	0.38	0.13	0.34	0.15	0.36
Care recipient in household, share	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.21	0.05	0.21
Stayed in hospital last year, share	0.13	0.34	0.15	0.36	0.14	0.35
Unemployment experience, in years	2.10	4.69	1.80	4.08	0.71	2.18
<i>Employment status, shares</i>						
Employed	0.68	0.47	0.60	0.49	0.59	0.49
among them: self-employed	0.05	0.23	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.23
In education	0.03	0.16	0.06	0.24	0.04	0.19
Unemployed	0.06	0.24	0.05	0.21	0.02	0.14
Not employed, other reason	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.19
Retired	0.20	0.40	0.26	0.44	0.31	0.46
<i>Traits</i>						
Neuroticism, scale 1-7	3.95	1.26	3.89	1.25	3.73	1.21
Openness, scale 1-7	4.53	1.15	4.92	1.20	4.69	1.14
Agreeableness, scale 1-7	5.19	1.06	5.41	0.94	5.40	0.93
Conscientiousness, scale 1-7	5.83	0.94	5.53	1.01	5.71	0.90
Extraversion, scale 1-7	4.97	1.14	4.82	1.22	4.85	1.11
Sample size (weighted share)	1,318 (9.4%)		1,341 (8.9%)		11,492 (81.7%)	

Source: SOEP waves 34, 35.

Note: The table displays population-weighted sample statistics. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A3.1: Voting populist in the 2013 and 2017 German elections – probit estimates

	Panel A. 2013 general election			Panel B. 2017 general election		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep. var.: Prob(populist vote)	No controls	Covariates	Employed	No controls	Covariates	Employed
Impatience (standardized score)	0.077*** (0.024)	0.060** (0.025)	0.076** (0.034)	0.093*** (0.019)	0.081*** (0.021)	0.057** (0.028)
<i>Traits (ref. medium level):</i>						
Highly open		0.070 (0.057)	0.134* (0.077)		0.104** (0.048)	0.129** (0.063)
Lowly open		-0.116** (0.057)	-0.150* (0.078)		0.048 (0.049)	0.090 (0.064)
Highly neurotic		0.125** (0.062)	0.188** (0.093)		0.085 (0.052)	0.123* (0.072)
Lowly neurotic		0.057 (0.053)	0.111 (0.069)		-0.098** (0.046)	-0.086 (0.060)
Highly conscientious		0.001 (0.070)	-0.045 (0.098)		0.129** (0.061)	0.144* (0.078)
Lowly conscientious		0.076 (0.053)	0.091 (0.071)		-0.036 (0.045)	-0.058 (0.059)
Highly agreeable		0.023 (0.062)	0.147* (0.088)		0.071 (0.052)	0.059 (0.070)
Lowly agreeable		0.152*** (0.054)	0.129* (0.072)		0.131*** (0.047)	0.139** (0.061)
Highly extraverted		0.052 (0.059)	-0.021 (0.080)		0.054 (0.050)	0.053 (0.065)
Lowly extraverted		-0.041 (0.055)	-0.032 (0.076)		-0.028 (0.048)	-0.085 (0.063)
Female		-0.140*** (0.049)	-0.099 (0.074)		-0.285*** (0.042)	-0.274*** (0.064)
Age		0.009 (0.010)	0.004 (0.019)		0.026*** (0.009)	0.005 (0.017)
Age ²		-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Migrant		0.009 (0.125)	0.022 (0.173)		0.052 (0.080)	0.117 (0.101)
<i>NUTS2 region fixed effects</i>		yes	yes		yes	yes
<i>Marital status (ref. married):</i>						
Separated		0.207 (0.158)	0.278 (0.203)		0.046 (0.119)	0.113 (0.141)
Divorced		0.232*** (0.080)	0.144 (0.106)		0.129** (0.065)	0.069 (0.084)
Widowed		-0.128 (0.089)	0.063 (0.213)		-0.129 (0.086)	-0.267 (0.182)
Single		-0.065 (0.085)	-0.095 (0.102)		0.096 (0.063)	0.127* (0.075)
<i>Education (ref. secondary)</i>						
Primary education		-0.042 (0.082)	0.155 (0.138)		-0.000 (0.079)	0.156 (0.126)
Tertiary education		-0.052 (0.051)	-0.060 (0.076)		-0.116** (0.046)	-0.034 (0.067)
Equivalent income		-0.148*** (0.031)	-0.098** (0.042)		-0.128*** (0.025)	-0.063** (0.030)
Home ownership		-0.254*** (0.049)	-0.182*** (0.071)		-0.105** (0.043)	-0.081 (0.057)
Children in household: yes		-0.168** (0.076)	-0.107 (0.090)		-0.103* (0.057)	-0.047 (0.069)
Care recipients in hh: yes		0.128 (0.120)	0.192 (0.319)		-0.075 (0.085)	-0.168 (0.163)
Hospital stay last year: yes		-0.011 (0.063)	0.052 (0.103)		0.060 (0.054)	0.095 (0.080)
Lifetime unemployment experience		0.012 (0.009)	0.006 (0.016)		0.040*** (0.007)	0.037*** (0.011)

To be continued on the next page.

<i>Table A3.1 continued</i>						
	<i>Panel A. 2013 general election</i>			<i>Panel B. 2017 general election</i>		
<i>Dep. var.: Prob(populist vote)</i>	(1) No controls	(2) Covariates	(3) Employed	(4) No controls	(5) Covariates	(6) Employed
<i>Employment status (ref. paid job)</i>						
Self-employment		-0.110 (0.105)	-0.049 (0.116)		-0.076 (0.082)	-0.161 (0.105)
In education		-0.281** (0.130)			-0.066 (0.115)	
Unemployment		0.161 (0.123)			-0.025 (0.119)	
Out of labor force		0.069 (0.113)			0.049 (0.089)	
Retirement		-0.066 (0.084)			-0.041 (0.078)	
Part-time job			-0.160* (0.093)			-0.007 (0.076)
Irregular job			0.102 (0.136)			-0.197* (0.112)
Autonomy			-0.075* (0.041)			-0.142*** (0.037)
<i>Industry (ref. public admin.):</i>						
Agriculture			-0.027 (0.268)			-0.068 (0.207)
Manufacturing, mining, energy			0.057 (0.138)			-0.003 (0.097)
Construction			0.001 (0.140)			0.061 (0.099)
Logistics			0.328** (0.157)			0.096 (0.112)
Financial services			-0.062 (0.196)			-0.213 (0.174)
Services (other)			-0.064 (0.131)			-0.208** (0.092)
Retail			-0.036 (0.147)			-0.032 (0.098)
Education			0.090 (0.144)			0.039 (0.113)
Health, social services			0.067 (0.144)			-0.050 (0.091)
Company size (scale 0-3)			-0.018 (0.033)			-0.021 (0.025)
Gross hourly wage			-0.003 (0.002)			-0.001 (0.003)
Tenure			0.004 (0.004)			-0.002 (0.003)
Observations	11,007	11,007	5,821	14,151	14,151	8,471

Source: SOEP waves 30, 31, 34, 35.

Note: The table displays population-weighted probit estimates of voting for AfD/NPD/Die Linke in the 2013/2017 general elections in Germany. The mean probabilities are 0.112 (2013) and 0.183 (2017). For the measurement of voting and impatience, see Section 4.1, for the control variables, see Section 4.2, and specifically for personality traits, also see Table A1 and the corresponding table note. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A3.2: Voting populist in the 2013 and 2017 German elections, – marginal effects at means

	<i>Panel A. 2013 general election</i>			<i>Panel B. 2017 general election</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Dep. var.:</i> Prob(populist vote)	No controls	Covariates	Employed	No controls	Covariates	Employed
Impatience (standardized score)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.009** (0.004)	0.012** (0.005)	0.025*** (0.005)	0.019*** (0.005)	0.014** (0.007)
<i>Traits (ref. medium level):</i>						
Highly open		0.011 (0.009)	0.021* (0.012)		0.025** (0.011)	0.032** (0.016)
Lowly open		-0.018** (0.009)	-0.024* (0.012)		0.011 (0.012)	0.023 (0.016)
Highly neurotic		0.019** (0.010)	0.030** (0.015)		0.020 (0.012)	0.031* (0.018)
Lowly neurotic		0.009 (0.008)	0.018 (0.011)		-0.023** (0.011)	-0.022 (0.015)
Highly conscientious		0.000 (0.011)	-0.007 (0.016)		0.031** (0.015)	0.036* (0.020)
Lowly conscientious		0.012 (0.008)	0.015 (0.011)		-0.008 (0.011)	-0.015 (0.015)
Highly agreeable		0.004 (0.010)	0.024* (0.014)		0.017 (0.012)	0.015 (0.018)
Lowly agreeable		0.024*** (0.008)	0.021* (0.011)		0.031*** (0.011)	0.035** (0.015)
Highly extraverted		0.008 (0.009)	-0.003 (0.013)		0.013 (0.012)	0.013 (0.016)
Lowly extraverted		-0.006 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.012)		-0.007 (0.012)	-0.021 (0.016)
Female		-0.022*** (0.008)	-0.016 (0.012)		-0.068*** (0.010)	-0.069*** (0.016)
Age		0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.003)		0.006*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.004)
Age ²		-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Migrant		0.001 (0.019)	0.004 (0.028)		0.012 (0.019)	0.029 (0.025)
<i>NUTS2 region fixed effects</i>		yes	yes		yes	yes
<i>Marital status (ref. married):</i>						
Separated		0.032 (0.025)	0.044 (0.033)		0.011 (0.028)	0.028 (0.035)
Divorced		0.036*** (0.013)	0.023 (0.017)		0.031** (0.016)	0.017 (0.021)
Widowed		-0.020 (0.014)	0.010 (0.034)		-0.031 (0.021)	-0.067 (0.046)
Single		-0.010 (0.013)	-0.015 (0.016)		0.023 (0.015)	0.032* (0.019)
<i>Education (ref. secondary)</i>						
Primary education		-0.007 (0.013)	0.025 (0.022)		-0.000 (0.019)	0.039 (0.032)
Tertiary education		-0.008 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.012)		-0.028** (0.011)	-0.009 (0.017)
Equivalent income		-0.023*** (0.005)	-0.016** (0.007)		-0.031*** (0.006)	-0.016** (0.008)
Home ownership		-0.040*** (0.008)	-0.029*** (0.011)		-0.025** (0.010)	-0.020 (0.014)
Children in household: yes		-0.026** (0.012)	-0.017 (0.014)		-0.025* (0.014)	-0.012 (0.017)
Care recipients in hh: yes		0.020 (0.019)	0.031 (0.051)		-0.018 (0.020)	-0.042 (0.041)
Hospital stay last year: yes		-0.002 (0.010)	0.008 (0.016)		0.014 (0.013)	0.024 (0.020)
Lifetime unemployment experience		0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.003)		0.009*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.003)

To be continued on the next page.

<i>Table A3.2 continued</i>						
	<i>Panel A. 2013 general election</i>			<i>Panel B. 2017 general election</i>		
<i>Dep. var.: Prob(populist vote)</i>	(1) No controls	(2) Covariates	(3) Employed	(4) No controls	(5) Covariates	(6) Employed
<i>Employment status (ref. paid job)</i>						
Self-employment		-0.017 (0.016)	-0.008 (0.018)		-0.018 (0.020)	-0.041 (0.027)
In education		-0.044** (0.020)			-0.016 (0.028)	
Unemployment		0.025 (0.019)			-0.006 (0.029)	
Out of labor force		0.011 (0.018)			0.012 (0.021)	
Retirement		-0.010 (0.013)			-0.010 (0.019)	
Part-time job			-0.026* (0.015)			-0.002 (0.019)
Irregular job			0.016 (0.022)			-0.049* (0.028)
Autonomy			-0.012* (0.007)			-0.036*** (0.009)
<i>Industry (ref. public admin.):</i>						
Agriculture			-0.004 (0.043)			-0.017 (0.052)
Manufacturing, mining, energy			0.009 (0.022)			-0.001 (0.024)
Construction			0.000 (0.022)			0.015 (0.025)
Logistics			0.052** (0.025)			0.024 (0.028)
Financial services			-0.010 (0.031)			-0.053 (0.044)
Services (other)			-0.010 (0.021)			-0.052** (0.023)
Retail			-0.006 (0.023)			-0.008 (0.025)
Education			0.014 (0.023)			0.010 (0.028)
Health, social services			0.011 (0.023)			-0.013 (0.023)
Company size (scale 0-3)			-0.003 (0.005)			-0.005 (0.006)
Gross hourly wage			-0.000 (0.000)			-0.000 (0.001)
Tenure			0.001 (0.001)			-0.000 (0.001)
Observations	11,007	11,007	5,821	14,151	14,151	8,471

Source: SOEP waves 30, 31, 34, 35.

Note: The table displays marginal effects (at means) of population-weighted probit estimates of voting for AfD/NPD/Die Linke in the 2013/2017 general elections in Germany. The mean probabilities are 0.112 (2013) and 0.183 (2017). For the measurement of voting and impatience, see Section 4.1, for the control variables, see Section 4.2, and specifically for personality traits, also see Table A1 and the corresponding table note. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A4: Measurement of the five-factor personality traits and general trust

	<i>Items</i>
Agreeableness	I see myself as someone who has a forgiving nature. I see myself as someone who is considerate and kind to almost everyone. I see myself as someone who is sometimes rude to others.*
Conscientious	I see myself as someone who does things efficiently. I see myself as someone who tends to be lazy.* I see myself as someone who does a thorough job.
Extroversion	I see myself as someone who is talkative. I see myself as someone who is reserved.* I see myself as someone who is outgoing, sociable.
Neuroticism	I see myself as someone who is relaxed, handles stress well.* I see myself as someone who gets nervous easily. I see myself as someone who worries a lot.
Openness	I see myself as someone who is original. I see myself as someone who has an active imagination. I see myself as someone who is someone who values artistic, aesthetic experiences.
General trust	Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

Note: Starred traits are reverse coded. For creating the five traits, individuals are asked to rate how much each item applies to them from 1 (does not apply to me at all) to 7 (applies to me perfectly). The trust item is answered on a three-point scale: most people can be trusted, it depends, can't be too careful. We sum up people's self-assessments over the items that belong to the same trait and build two binary variables for each trait representing a relatively high disposition (top quarter of the trait's distribution) and a relatively low disposition (in the bottom quarter). Trust is categorized in the same way.

Table A5: Descriptive statistics United Kingdom, UKHLS wave 2013-2015 party preference

	Party preference for UKIP/BNP		Preference for other party	
	Mean / share	Std. dev.	Mean / share	Std. dev.
DGI-10, standardized score	0.07	0.99	-0.06	0.98
Female, share	0.43	0.50	0.52	0.50
Age, in years	55.52	16.35	52.55	17.37
Migrant, share	0.04	0.19	0.09	0.29
<i>Marital status, shares</i>				
Married	0.57	0.49	0.58	0.49
Married, but separated	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.13
Divorced	0.09	0.29	0.07	0.25
Widowed	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.26
Unmarried	0.25	0.43	0.27	0.44
<i>Educational attainment, shares</i>				
Primary education	0.14	0.35	0.11	0.32
Secondary education	0.65	0.48	0.45	0.50
Tertiary education	0.21	0.41	0.43	0.50
Equivalent income (£)	1,518.98	0.88	1,849.77	1.75
Home Ownership, share	0.70	0.46	0.75	0.43
Children in household, share	0.23	0.42	0.27	0.45
Care recipient in household, share	0.09	0.29	0.07	0.25
Long-term health problem, share	0.46	0.50	0.36	0.48
Years unemployed, last three years	0.26	0.76	0.18	0.64
<i>Employment status, shares</i>				
Employed	0.47	0.50	0.57	0.50
among them: self-employed	0.08	0.26	0.08	0.28
In education	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.14
Unemployed	0.05	0.23	0.03	0.18
Retired	0.36	0.48	0.30	0.46
Other employment status	0.11	0.31	0.08	0.27
<i>Traits</i>				
Neuroticism, scale 1-7	3.47	1.49	3.51	1.43
Openness, scale 1-7	4.41	1.36	4.60	1.31
Agreeableness, scale 1-7	5.49	1.13	5.63	1.01
Conscientiousness, scale 1-7	5.50	1.12	5.48	1.08
Extraversion, scale 1-7	4.59	1.36	4.56	1.31
Sample size (weighted share)	1,693	(10.5%)	16,429	(89.5%)

Source: UKHLS waves 3, 5.

Note: The table displays population-weighted sample statistics. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A6.1: Populist preferences in the United Kingdom – probit estimates

	Current party preference: UKIP/BNP			Strongly agrees with ‘Public officials don’t care’	Strongly agrees with ‘I don’t have a say in what government does’	Very dissatisfied with democracy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No covariates	Covariates	Employed	Covariates	Covariates	Covariates
DGI-10	0.071*** (0.014)	0.029* (0.017)	0.081*** (0.025)	0.039*** (0.014)	0.052*** (0.014)	0.030** (0.013)
<i>Traits (ref. medium level)</i>						
Highly open		0.010 (0.042)	0.009 (0.060)	0.052 (0.036)	0.068* (0.035)	0.132*** (0.031)
Lowly open		0.113*** (0.036)	0.076 (0.052)	0.006 (0.032)	0.060** (0.031)	-0.031 (0.028)
Highly neurotic		-0.033 (0.056)	-0.067 (0.090)	0.165*** (0.044)	0.157*** (0.043)	0.137*** (0.040)
Lowly neurotic		0.012 (0.033)	0.009 (0.048)	0.008 (0.029)	-0.023 (0.028)	-0.004 (0.025)
Highly conscientious		0.089** (0.043)	0.110* (0.062)	0.143*** (0.037)	0.122*** (0.036)	0.070** (0.034)
Lowly conscientious		-0.044 (0.035)	-0.098* (0.051)	-0.014 (0.031)	-0.061** (0.030)	0.068** (0.027)
Female		0.027 (0.044)	0.104 (0.066)	0.071* (0.037)	0.095*** (0.035)	0.032 (0.033)
Age		0.156*** (0.034)	0.193*** (0.050)	0.174*** (0.030)	0.171*** (0.029)	0.149*** (0.026)
Age ²		0.054 (0.041)	0.076 (0.058)	0.028 (0.036)	-0.008 (0.034)	0.004 (0.031)
Migrant		-0.029 (0.037)	-0.083 (0.054)	-0.064** (0.032)	-0.065** (0.030)	-0.045 (0.028)
<i>NUTS2 region fixed effect</i>						
		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Marital status (ref. married)</i>						
Separated		-0.159 (0.118)	-0.217 (0.176)	0.092 (0.096)	0.000 (0.092)	0.180** (0.085)
Divorced		0.087 (0.057)	0.250*** (0.087)	0.105** (0.048)	0.149*** (0.046)	0.250*** (0.043)
Widowed		-0.122* (0.072)	-0.318 (0.345)	0.034 (0.058)	0.027 (0.056)	-0.051 (0.054)
Single		0.030 (0.042)	0.034 (0.058)	0.066* (0.036)	0.050 (0.035)	0.108*** (0.031)
<i>Education (ref. secondary)</i>						
Primary education		-0.125** (0.049)	0.006 (0.115)	0.080* (0.042)	0.099** (0.041)	0.190*** (0.041)
Tertiary education		-0.420*** (0.036)	-0.378*** (0.050)	-0.221*** (0.031)	-0.206*** (0.029)	-0.124*** (0.026)
Equivalent income / 1000		-0.103*** (0.022)	-0.054** (0.025)	-0.093*** (0.016)	-0.080*** (0.014)	0.004 (0.007)
Home ownership		-0.055 (0.039)	-0.066 (0.057)	-0.249*** (0.032)	-0.261*** (0.031)	-0.243*** (0.029)
Children		-0.015 (0.043)	-0.001 (0.056)	-0.104*** (0.036)	-0.069** (0.034)	0.000 (0.031)
Care giving		0.079 (0.056)	0.136 (0.098)	0.244*** (0.047)	0.221*** (0.045)	0.181*** (0.043)
Long-term health problem		0.100*** (0.033)	0.086* (0.050)	0.153*** (0.028)	0.174*** (0.027)	0.202*** (0.025)
Unemployment spells, past 3 years		0.021 (0.029)	0.010 (0.046)	0.031 (0.023)	0.020 (0.022)	0.078*** (0.022)

To be continued on the next page.

Table A6.1 (continued)

	Current party preference: UKIP/BNP			Strongly agrees with 'Public officials don't care'	Strongly agrees with 'I don't have a say in what government does'	Very dissatisfied with democracy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No covariates	Covariates	Employed	Covariates	Covariates	Covariates
<i>Employment status (ref. paid job)</i>						
Self-employment		0.005 (0.057)	-0.066 (0.072)	0.114** (0.050)	-0.001 (0.049)	0.056 (0.043)
In education			-0.385** (0.195)	-0.121 (0.119)	-0.095 (0.108)	-0.200** (0.101)
Unemployment			0.128 (0.100)	0.193** (0.084)	0.179** (0.081)	0.122 (0.078)
Out of labor force / other			0.156*** (0.059)	0.143*** (0.049)	0.114** (0.047)	0.128*** (0.045)
Retired			0.052 (0.054)	0.125*** (0.048)	0.064 (0.047)	0.041 (0.043)
Part-time job			0.004 (0.058)			
Irregularly employed			-0.100 (0.107)			
Leadership position			-0.181*** (0.051)			
<i>Industry (ref. public admin.)</i>						
Agriculture			-0.174 (0.205)			
Manufacturing, mining, energy, water, waste			0.000 (0.097)			
Construction			0.105 (0.116)			
Logistics			0.221* (0.113)			
Professional services			-0.262*** (0.099)			
Agency services			-0.055 (0.186)			
Other services			-0.028 (0.104)			
Retail			-0.098 (0.100)			
Health and social services			-0.279*** (0.107)			
Education			-0.048 (0.096)			
Company size (scale 0-3)			-0.023 (0.025)			
Gross hourly wage			-0.001 (0.003)			
Number of observations	18,122	18,122	9,725	21,440	21,583	20,651

Source: UKHLS waves 3, 5.

Note: The table displays population-weighted probit estimates of the populist attitudes displayed in the column headers. For the measurement of the outcome variables and impatience (DGI-10), see Section 4.1, for the control variables, see Section 4.2, and specifically for personality traits, also see Table A4 and the corresponding table note. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A6.2: Populist preferences in the United Kingdom – marginal effects

	Current party preference: UKIP/BNP			Strongly agrees with ‘Public officials don’t care’	Strongly agrees with ‘I don’t have a say in what government does’	Very dissatisfied with democracy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No covariates	Covariates	Employed	Covariates	Covariates	Covariates
DGI-10	0.013*** (0.003)	0.004* (0.002)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.007*** (0.003)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.008** (0.003)
<i>Traits (ref. medium level)</i>						
Highly open		0.002 (0.006)	0.001 (0.007)	0.009 (0.006)	0.013* (0.007)	0.035*** (0.008)
Lowly open		0.017*** (0.005)	0.009 (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)	0.012** (0.006)	-0.008 (0.007)
Highly neurotic		-0.005 (0.008)	-0.008 (0.011)	0.029*** (0.008)	0.031*** (0.008)	0.036*** (0.011)
Lowly neurotic		0.002 (0.005)	0.001 (0.006)	0.001 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.007)
Highly conscientious		0.013** (0.006)	0.013* (0.007)	0.025*** (0.007)	0.024*** (0.007)	0.019** (0.009)
Lowly conscientious		-0.006 (0.005)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.012** (0.006)	0.018** (0.007)
Female		-0.027*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.019*** (0.005)	-0.025*** (0.005)	-0.005 (0.007)
Age		0.004*** (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)
Age ²		-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)
Migrant		-0.055*** (0.011)	-0.042*** (0.011)	-0.020** (0.010)	-0.014 (0.010)	-0.089*** (0.013)
<i>NUTS2 region fixed effect</i>						
		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Marital status (ref. married)</i>						
Separated		-0.024 (0.018)	-0.026 (0.021)	0.016 (0.017)	0.000 (0.018)	0.048** (0.023)
Divorced		0.013 (0.009)	0.030*** (0.010)	0.018** (0.008)	0.029*** (0.009)	0.066*** (0.011)
Widowed		-0.018* (0.011)	-0.038 (0.041)	0.006 (0.010)	0.005 (0.011)	-0.014 (0.014)
Single		0.004 (0.006)	0.004 (0.007)	0.011* (0.006)	0.010 (0.007)	0.029*** (0.008)
<i>Education (ref. secondary)</i>						
Primary education		-0.018** (0.007)	0.001 (0.014)	0.014* (0.007)	0.019** (0.008)	0.050*** (0.011)
Tertiary education		-0.062*** (0.005)	-0.045*** (0.006)	-0.038*** (0.005)	-0.040*** (0.006)	-0.033*** (0.007)
Equivalent income / 1000		-0.015*** (0.003)	-0.006** (0.003)	-0.016*** (0.003)	-0.016*** (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)
Home ownership		-0.008 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.043*** (0.006)	-0.051*** (0.006)	-0.064*** (0.008)
Children		-0.002 (0.006)	-0.000 (0.007)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.013** (0.007)	0.000 (0.008)
Care giving		0.012 (0.008)	0.016 (0.012)	0.042*** (0.008)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.048*** (0.011)
Long-term health problem		0.015*** (0.005)	0.010* (0.006)	0.027*** (0.005)	0.034*** (0.005)	0.054*** (0.007)
Unemployment spells, past 3 years		0.003 (0.004)	0.001 (0.005)	0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.004)	0.021*** (0.006)

To be continued on the next page.

Table A6.2 (continued)

	Current party preference: UKIP/BNP			Strongly agrees with 'Public officials don't care'	Strongly agrees with 'I don't have a say in what government does'	Very dissatisfied with democracy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No covariates	Covariates	Employed	Covariates	Covariates	Covariates
<i>Employment status (ref. paid job)</i>						
Self-employment		0.001 (0.008)	-0.008 (0.009)	0.020** (0.009)	-0.000 (0.010)	0.015 (0.011)
In education		-0.057** (0.029)		-0.021 (0.021)	-0.018 (0.021)	-0.053** (0.027)
Unemployment		0.019 (0.015)		0.034** (0.015)	0.035** (0.016)	0.032 (0.021)
Out of labor force / other		0.023*** (0.009)		0.025*** (0.008)	0.022** (0.009)	0.034*** (0.012)
Retired		0.008 (0.008)		0.022*** (0.008)	0.012 (0.009)	0.011 (0.012)
Part-time job			0.000 (0.007)			
Irregularly employed			-0.012 (0.013)			
Leadership position			-0.022*** (0.006)			
<i>Industry (ref. public admin.)</i>						
Agriculture			-0.021 (0.024)			
Manufacturing, mining, energy, water, waste			0.000 (0.012)			
Construction			0.013 (0.014)			
Logistics			0.026* (0.013)			
Professional services			-0.031*** (0.012)			
Agency services			-0.007 (0.022)			
Other services			-0.003 (0.012)			
Retail			-0.012 (0.012)			
Health and social services			-0.033*** (0.013)			
Education			-0.006 (0.011)			
Company size (scale 0-3)			-0.003 (0.003)			
Gross hourly wage			-0.000 (0.000)			
Number of observations	18,122	18,122	9,725	21,440	21,583	20,651

Source: UKHLS waves 3, 5.

Note: The table displays marginal effects (at means) of population-weighted probit estimates of the populist attitudes displayed in the column headers. The average probabilities are 0.104

UKIP/BNP, 0.116 strongly agree that 'public officials don't care', 0.133 strongly agree that they 'don't have a say in what government does', and 0.197 are very 'dissatisfied with democracy' in the UK. For the measurement of the outcome variables and impatience (DGI-10), see Section 4.1, for the control variables, see Section 4.2, and specifically for personality traits, also see Table A4 and the corresponding table note. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A7: Additional covariates and alternative measures of impatience

	Germany: AfD/NPD				United Kingdom: UKIP/BNP	
	2013		2017		Wave 5 (2013-2015)	
	Full sample	Employed	Full sample	Employed	Full sample	Employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Main estimation (Tables 3, 6)						
Impatience (1)-(4) / DGI-10 (5, 6)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.010** (0.004)	0.004* (0.002)	0.010*** (0.003)
Covariates	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	11,007	5,821	14,151	8,471	18,122	9,725
Added variable: risk aversion						
Impatience (1)-(4) / DGI-10 (5, 6)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.010** (0.004)	0.003 (0.003)	0.007** (0.003)
Covariates + risk aversion	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	11,005	5,820	14,147	8,470	15,825	8,510
Added variable: locus of control						
Impatience (1)-(4)	0.005** (0.003)	0.005 (0.108)	0.014*** (0.004)	0.007 (0.005)		
Covariates + locus of control	yes	yes	yes	yes		
Observations	7,191	3,829	10,995	6,502		
Added variable: generalised trust						
Impatience (1)-(4) / DGI-10 (5, 6)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005* (0.003)	0.012*** (0.003)	0.006 (0.004)	0.006** (0.003)	0.009** (0.004)
Covariates + generalised trust	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	10,898	5,767	14,097	8,444	12,053	6,464
Added variable: cognitive ability						
Impatience (1, 2) / DGI-10 (5, 6)	0.007*** (0.003)	0.003 (0.004)	0.011** (0.004)	0.010* (0.006)	0.003 (0.002)	0.008*** (0.003)
Covariates + cognitive ability	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	3,125	1,347	4,793	2,661	17,979	9,658
All added variables						
Impatience DGI-10 (5, 6)					0.005 (0.003)	0.006* (0.004)
Covariates					yes	yes
Observations					11,791	5,902
Alternative measure of impatience I						
Smoking	0.007 (0.004)	0.013** (0.006)	0.013** (0.007)	0.007 (0.009)	0.030*** (0.006)	0.020*** (0.007)
Covariates	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	10,630	5,624	14,146	8,468	18,121	9,725
Alternative measure of impatience II						
Body Mass Index	0.001** (0.000)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)	0.001* (0.000)	0.001* (0.001)
Covariates	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	10,286	5,449	13,988	8,376	15,138	8,053
Alternative measure of impatience III						
Unhealthy eater	0.021*** (0.008)	0.025** (0.011)			0.003*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)
Covariates	yes	yes			yes	yes
Observations	9,286	4,956			18,122	9,725
Alternative estimation: logit						
Impatience (1)-(4) / DGI-10 (5, 6)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005** (0.003)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.010** (0.004)	0.003 (0.002)	0.007*** (0.003)
Covariates	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	11,007	5,821	14,151	8,471	18,122	9,725

Source: SOEP waves 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. UKHLS waves 1, 2, 3, 5.

Note: Estimation models correspond to Table 2, Columns (2), (3) / (5), (6), and Table 6, Columns (2), (3).

Table A8: Instrumental variable approach

	2013 general election		2017 general election	
	Stage 1 Impatience (ordered probit)	Stage 2 Prob(AfD/NPD) (probit)	Stage 1 Impatience (ordered probit)	Stage 2 Prob(AfD/NPD) (probit)
Number of siblings	-0.030*** (0.009)		-0.029*** (0.009)	
Instrumented impatience		0.376** (0.171)		0.423*** (0.160)
Covariates	yes	yes	yes	yes
ρ_{12}	-0.257 (0.151)		-0.284* (0.152)	
KP Wald rk F, linear regression	12.95 [‡]		9.95 [‡]	
Observations	10,732		13,449	

Source: SOEP waves 30, 31 and 34, 35.

Note: The table displays first-stage and second-stage instrumental variable estimates, whereby impatience is instrumented with the number of siblings. [‡]Kleinbergen-Papp Wald rank-k F statistics for the strength of the first stage stem from an equivalent linear regression and do not apply directly to the ordered probit model. The first-stage effects of the number of siblings on impatience in a linear regression are similar: -0.026 ($p = 0.000$) for the 2013 election and -0.024 ($p = 0.002$) for the 2017 election. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A9.1: Balancing of samples, 2013 election

	Respondents eligible to vote	Original sample of voters	Δ	Rewighted sample of voters	Δ
Impatience (0-10)	3.79	3.76	0.02	3.81	0.02
Voted in 2009 (share)	0.53	0.59	0.06	0.53	0.00
Voted in 2009 - info missing (share)	0.36	0.35	0.01	0.35	0.01
<i>Interest in politics (shares)</i>					
Very high	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.00
High	0.30	0.34	0.04	0.30	0.00
Low	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.00
Very low	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.00
Missing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Personality (shares)</i>					
Openness, high	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.23	0.00
Openness, mid	0.50	0.51	0.01	0.50	0.00
Openness, low	0.27	0.25	0.02	0.27	0.00
Neuroticism, high	0.19	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.00
Neuroticism, mid	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.48	0.01
Neuroticism, low	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.33	0.00
Conscientiousness, high	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00
Conscientiousness, mid	0.50	0.51	0.01	0.50	0.00
Conscientiousness, low	0.34	0.33	0.00	0.34	0.00
Agreeableness, high	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00
Agreeableness, mid	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.50	0.00
Agreeableness, low	0.28	0.27	0.01	0.27	0.00
Extraversion, high	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00
Extraversion, mid	0.53	0.54	0.01	0.54	0.00
Extraversion, low	0.27	0.26	0.01	0.27	0.00
Female (share)	0.51	0.51	0.01	0.52	0.00
Age	53.52	54.35	0.83	53.64	0.12
Age squared	31.86	32.67	0.81	32.00	0.14
Migration background (share)	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.00
<i>Marital status (shares)</i>					
Separated	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00
Divorced	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.00
Widowed	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
Single	0.27	0.25	0.02	0.26	0.00
Married	0.51	0.54	0.03	0.51	0.00
<i>Education (shares)</i>					
Primary	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.00
Secondary	0.59	0.58	0.01	0.59	0.00
Tertiary	0.29	0.33	0.03	0.29	0.00
Equivalent income (in euros)	1775.52	1851.25	75.73	1771.61	3.90
Home ownership (share)	0.52	0.56	0.04	0.52	0.01
Children in household: yes (share)	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.00
People in need of care in hh. yes (share)	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Disability: yes (share)	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.00
Disability: info missing (share)	0.16	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.00
Overnight stay in hospital: yes (share)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Lifetime unemployment experience (years)	1.04	0.83	0.21	1.09	0.05
<i>Employment status (shares)</i>					
Employed	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.53	0.00
Self-employed	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
In education	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Unemployed	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00
Out of labor force	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Retired	0.33	0.34	0.01	0.33	0.00
Number of observations	13,134	11,007		11,007	

Source. SOEP waves 30, 31.

Note: The table compares the original sample of respondents eligible to vote with the sample of 2013 voters before and after reweighting using inverse probability weights. To retain the original sample of voters in the main sample (e.g., Table 3), missings indicators for additional variables

(e.g., disability) have been included. Apart from the listed variables, the predicted propensities used in the reweighting also consider NUTS2 regions.

Table A9.2: Balancing of samples, 2017 election

	Respondents eligible to vote	Original sample of voters	Δ	Rewighted sample of voters	Δ
Impatience (0-10)	3.99	3.96	0.02	3.98	0.01
Voted in 2009 (share)	0.39	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.00
Voted in 2009 - info missing (share)	0.53	0.51	0.01	0.52	0.00
<i>Interest in politics (shares)</i>					
Very high	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.00
High	0.34	0.38	0.04	0.34	0.00
Low	0.44	0.44	0.01	0.44	0.00
Very low	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.00
Missing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Personality (shares)</i>					
Openness, high	0.25	0.26	0.01	0.25	0.00
Openness, mid	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.52	0.01
Openness, low	0.24	0.23	0.01	0.23	0.01
Neuroticism, high	0.20	0.19	0.01	0.21	0.00
Neuroticism, mid	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.01
Neuroticism, low	0.32	0.32	0.01	0.32	0.00
Conscientiousness, high	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.00
Conscientiousness, mid	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.50	0.01
Conscientiousness, low	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00
Agreeableness, high	0.23	0.22	0.00	0.23	0.00
Agreeableness, mid	0.49	0.50	0.01	0.49	0.00
Agreeableness, low	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00
Extraversion, high	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.21	0.00
Extraversion, mid	0.53	0.53	0.01	0.53	0.00
Extraversion, low	0.27	0.26	0.00	0.27	0.00
Female (share)	0.51	0.50	0.00	0.51	0.00
Age	52.94	53.76	0.81	52.80	0.14
Age squared	31.31	32.10	0.79	31.15	0.16
Migration background (share)	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.00
<i>Marital status (shares)</i>					
Separated	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Divorced	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.00
Widowed	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00
Single	0.27	0.26	0.01	0.27	0.00
Married	0.51	0.53	0.02	0.51	0.00
<i>Education (shares)</i>					
Primary	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.00
Secondary	0.58	0.57	0.01	0.58	0.00
Tertiary	0.32	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.00
Equivalent income (in euros)	2039.16	2115.50	76.34	2030.89	8.27
Home ownership (share)	0.53	0.55	0.03	0.52	0.00
Children in household: yes (share)	0.16	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.00
People in need of care in hh. yes (share)	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00
Disability: yes (share)	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00
Disability: info missing (share)	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00
Overnight stay in hospital: yes (share)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lifetime unemployment experience (years)	1.14	0.94	0.20	1.15	0.00
<i>Employment status (shares)</i>					
Employed	0.59	0.60	0.01	0.59	0.00
Self-employed	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
In education	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Unemployed	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01
Out of labor force	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Retired	0.29	0.29	0.01	0.28	0.00
Number of observations	16,665	14,151		14,151	

Source. SOEP waves 34, 35.

Note: The table compares the original sample of respondents eligible to vote with the sample of 2017 voters before and after reweighting using inverse probability weights. To retain the original sample of voters in the main sample (e.g., Table 3), missings indicators for additional variables (e.g., disability) have been included. Apart from the listed variables, the predicted propensities used in the reweighting also consider NUTS2 regions.

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