



## The Generalizability of Personality Effects in Politics

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**Abstract:** A burgeoning line of research examining the relation between personality traits and political variables relies extensively on convenience samples. However, our understanding of the extent to which using convenience samples challenges the generalizability of these findings to target populations remains limited. We address this question by testing whether associations between personality and political characteristics observed in representative samples diverged from those observed in the sub-populations most commonly studied in convenience samples, namely, students and Internet users. We leverage 10 high-quality representative datasets to compare the representative samples with the two subsamples. We did not find any systematic differences in the relationship between personality traits and a broad range of political variables. Instead, results from the subsamples generalized well to those observed in the broader and more diverse representative sample.

**Key words:** Big Five; personality; generalizability; external validity; surveys; political psychology

Personality matters for our understanding of contemporary politics (Duckitt & Sibley, 2016; Kandler, Bleidorn, & Riemann, 2012; Rentfrow, Jost, Gosling, & Potter, 2004; Roets, Cornelis, & Van Hiel, 2014; Vecchione & Caprara, 2009). Indeed, the relationship between personality traits and political variables is often larger than that of other commonly studied variables, including education and socio-economic status (e.g. Gerber, Huber, Doherty, Dowling, & Ha, 2010). A burgeoning literature has observed important and meaningful connections between personality traits and political attitudes and behaviours. For example, a meta-analysis identified 73 studies involving more than 70 000 participants that investigated the association between personality traits and ideological self-placement (Sibley, Osborne, & Duckitt, 2012). Notably, however, most samples used in these analyses were convenience samples of one sort or another—primarily student samples (61%), and also samples of Internet users (6%).

Although several prominent studies examining the linkages between personality traits and political phenomena have recruited representative samples (e.g. Gerber, Huber, Doherty, Dowling, Raso, & Ha, 2011), the use of various non-representative samples remains common in empirical studies of the political implications of personality traits. Because of the practical challenges in achieving representative samples, studies that utilize non-representative samples may come to represent an even larger share of future research. For instance, the


need for expensive representative samples may wane if more effective statistical approaches to adjusting non-representative data for electoral predictions emerge (e.g. Wang, Rothschild, Goel, & Gelman, 2015). Additionally, the high cost of recruiting representative samples and the limited space and time available in these surveys appears to inspire those collecting data from such samples to depend on abridged measures of personality traits. However, brief personality measures that are typically employed in representative studies have been criticized for producing unreliable and biased estimates (Bakker & Leles, 2018; see Ludeke & Larsen, 2017, for an analysis of a high-profile failure involving the use of such a personality measure). Cost-efficient methodologies, including the use of convenience and other kinds of non-representative samples, that allow for precise measurement of underlying psychological constructs and reliable estimates of its relationship to political variables may thus remain common to research in political psychology in the foreseeable future.

We evaluate the empirical evidence for a concern commonly raised about personality research in political psychology that makes use of convenience samples, namely, whether the reliance on common forms of non-representative samples is problematic for external validity. Specifically, do the results obtained from non-representative samples accurately and reliably approximate those obtained from more representative samples within the same population? Two types of populations commonly recruited for convenience samples in research on the relationship between personality traits and political variables give rise to concerns about generalizability, namely, university students (Druckman & Kam, 2011; Hanel & Vione, 2016; Hooghe, Stolle, Mahéo, & Vissers, 2010; Krupnikov & Levine, 2014; Sears, 1986) and Internet users (Best, Krueger, Hubbard, & Smith, 2001; Gosling, Vazire, Srivastava, & John, 2004; Mellon &

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Prosser, 2017). We address this question by assessing whether the relationship between personality traits and political variables vary as a function of characteristics commonly used for the selection of convenience samples—that is, student status and Internet access.

In order to do this, we utilize large representative samples from several different countries, which enables us to evaluate the extent to which personality–politics correlations vary as a function of variables associated with convenience samples. This approach allows for direct and formal comparisons of different groups while taking survey mode, sampling methodology, and other sources of systematic error into account.

## REPRESENTATIVENESS AND GENERALIZABILITY

The use of non-representative samples has a long history in psychological research, and in the social sciences more generally, and the limitations of such samples have been examined closely (e.g. Landers & Behrend, 2015; Peterson, 2001; Sears, 1986). However, these criticisms, while important, do not necessarily generalize across all research domains and topics but may also depend on the nature of the research questions and study design. Whether results from non-representative samples generalize to target populations has not attracted close consideration within political psychology. Several studies demonstrate that non-representative samples yield *experimental effects* that are comparable with those produced by representative samples or across different types of samples recruited from the same population (e.g. Berinsky, Huber, & Lenz, 2012; Coppock, 2019; Coppock & Green, 2015; Coppock, Leeper, & Mullinix 2018; Druckman & Kam, 2011; Krupnikov & Levine, 2014; Mullinix, Leeper, Druckman, & Freese, 2015). However, these results do not provide a strong evidentiary base for determining if or how naturally occurring psychological constructs, such as personality traits, covary with political variables in representative compared with non-representative samples.

Importantly, similar findings have been reported for observed correlations between other constructs in survey research (Berrens, Bohara, Jenkins-Smith, Silva, & Weimer, 2003). For example, correlations between personality and demographic characteristics (such as age and gender) in Internet samples have been found to be comparable with other kinds of non-representative samples from the same population (e.g. those used in all publications from 2002 in a leading psychology journal; Gosling et al., 2004). In the political realm, Best et al. (2001) tested the relationship between 14 variables and vote choice and presidential approval ratings and found similar results between an Internet-based convenience sample and a representative sample of the same population. Additional research has explored how personality connects to socio-political attitudes and left–right ideology. While one study at this intersection found similar results between students and non-student employees at the same university (i.e. Cooper, McCord, & Socha, 2011), another (i.e. Van Hiel, Cornelis, & Roets, 2007) observed different relationships, although a subsequent meta-analysis

indicated no reliable differences across studies (Sibley & Duckitt, 2008).<sup>1</sup> Concerning Internet users, a study of political left–right ideology (Clifford, Jewell, & Waggoner, 2015) reported that it exhibited comparable correlations with personality traits in American National Election Studies and two web-based convenience samples of American citizens.

These studies represent a promising start, but because the political domain is much broader than vote choice and left–right ideology, additional work remains to be performed. That there are noteworthy differences between students (versus non-students) and people with (versus without) access to the Internet within a target population points to the need for further study. For example, students and Internet users are more politically knowledgeable (Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996), more ideologically left-leaning than the general population (Pew Research Center, 2016), and appear to differ from the general population in levels of several Big Five personality traits (Clifford et al., 2015; Lüdtke, Roberts, Trautwein, & Nagy, 2011). However, average differences in levels of a given trait do not necessarily imply differences in the estimated relationship between those traits and behaviour (e.g. Schalm & Kelloway, 2001). For that reason, we do not consider these mean-level differences to provide particularly strong grounds for hypothesizing about differences in the correlations between personality and political characteristics for representative and non-representative samples.

## CURRENT STUDY

Previous research has not systematically investigated whether the observed relationships between personality and political variables in non-representative samples differ from representative samples of the same population. However, existing examinations of the external validity of observations derived from non-representative samples suggest that differences between these samples and the target population are unlikely. This possibility is noteworthy, as representative samples are often treated as the gold standard in fields such as political science and sociology. But, if reliable and externally valid observations of the relationship between personality and political variables can be derived from non-representative convenience samples, representative samples may not be as necessary nor worth the additional costs and resources for some research questions. If, however, the relationships between personality traits and political variables exhibit meaningful, systematic differences depending on whether they are obtained using convenience samples or representative samples from the same population, then reliance on the former may result in systematically flawed conclusions in the literature. In this case, representative samples are necessary for a robust, replicable, and externally valid scientific understanding of political

<sup>1</sup>An additional meta-analysis focusing specifically on ideological self-placement also considered how sample characteristics might moderate the relationship between ideology and personality (Sibley et al., 2012), but because the moderation analyses coded what we consider three distinct groupings (undergraduates, mixed/Internet samples, and community/adult samples) as a single, three-level variable, interpreting the moderation results is problematic.

psychology. The purpose of the current study is to provide a direct and reliable test of this.

Previous research provides some grounds for expecting that the relationship between personality traits and political variables might differ between convenience samples and the target population. For example, as student populations tend to have high levels of political sophistication (e.g. Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996), they may be better able than non-student populations to organize their attitudes and preferences into a coherent left–right ideology, identify which political party best represents this worldview, and, consequently, effectively participate in and navigate a complex political environment in ways that are associated with their personality. It is therefore possible that the link between personality and political variables is stronger in student populations compared with non-student samples, as has been found in other research investigating the moderating role of political knowledge for the link between underlying psychological characteristics and political preferences (Federico & Schneider, 2007; Johnston, Lavine, & Federico, 2017). Similarly, while Internet samples may yield more demographically diverse participants than student samples (Berrens et al., 2003; Gosling et al., 2004), access to the Internet may also covary with characteristics that could potentially complicate the relationship between personality traits and political variables. For example, a lack of access to the Internet is associated with low levels of education and socio-economic status (Rainie, 2010; Van Deursen & van Dijk, 2015), which is associated with lower levels of political knowledge (e.g. Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996). Thus, Internet samples, just as for student samples, may overestimate the relationship between personality and political variables, compared with the general population.

In our analysis, we first identified publicly available datasets that meet two major criteria: (1) the presence of measures on both personality traits and political variables and (2) the use of a large, representative sample of a target population (i.e. citizens of a given country) in which a substantial number indicated either status as student or access to the Internet. Because correlational estimates obtained from small samples are unstable (Schönbrodt & Perugini, 2013), we did not include any subsample with fewer than 150 respondents in the group or use any imputation to increase the sample sizes. Accordingly, our smallest subgroup sample size is 175 (for students in Canadian Election Study). We also limit our analysis to dependent variables present across multiple datasets. In total, our analysis is based on 10 data sources from multiple countries. By examining different datasets, we do not make conclusions based on a single finding (which could emerge because of chance, given the high number of tests). To the extent that the observed relationship between personality traits and political variables varies as a function of student status or access to Internet in multiple datasets, the generalizability of research on personality and politics using convenience samples might be considered impaired. This approach provides a useful framework to systematically examine how the size and direction of observed relationships between psychological and political variables might differ, with clear practical and theoretical relevance for the

interpretation of published and future studies using convenience samples.

## METHODS

### Empirical strategy

In order to examine our research questions, we use a series of high-quality data sources and test whether selection variables associated with commonly used convenience samples—students and Internet users—moderate the relationship between personality traits and political measures. By using a series of different datasets of independent samples, we can examine the robustness of any deviation in the correlations between personality traits and political variables as a function of these selection variables. Specifically, given the number of statistical tests we undertake in the analysis in the succeeding texts, a finding that the relationship between a given trait and a specific political variable is moderated by one of our two selection variables might be due to study-specific characteristics or chance. Hence, in this context, we are interested in patterns that are stable across different datasets (i.e. multiple significant interactions across the available tests), involving independent samples and varying operationalizations of relevant constructs, and thus more likely to indicate robust differences between convenience and representative samples.

Large datasets on representative samples typically employ highly abbreviated measures of personality, such that the Big Five measures used in this study (Big Five Inventory—10-item version, Rammstedt & John, 2007; Ten-Item Personality Inventory, Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003; and International Personality Item Pool, Goldberg et al., 2006) range in length from 10 to 50 items, with almost all studies at the lower end of this range. Fortunately, although some personality measures include items that are closely related to political orientations (which limits the interpretability of correlations between these constructs), none of the scales included in the samples analysed here contained any such problematic items.

For political variables, we focus on political attitudes and behaviour studied in previous work on personality effects, including left–right ideology, political efficacy, political trust, and several measures of political engagement. The Supporting Information contains the question wording used to measure each construct for each dataset. For the non-English surveys, we provide the English translations. Descriptive statistics for each variable in each sample used in this analysis are available in the Supporting Information.

For the analysis of whether observed relationships vary as a function of student status, we use seven different datasets: American National Election Study 2012 (ANES 2012), Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences (LISS, from the Netherlands), British Election Study (BES), Swiss Household Panel (SHP), Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP, 24 countries), Swiss Election Study, and Canadian Election Study. For the analysis of whether observed relationships vary as a function of Internet access, we use six different datasets: LISS, LAPOP, New Zealand Election Study, ANES



2012, ANES 2016, and ANES 2010–2012. In sum, we have samples from several geographical regions that allow us to examine the extent to which the political effects of personality vary across selection variables. We utilized all available observations for participants who completed the Big Five measures in these samples. As noted earlier, we do not include any respondents with missing data on any of the Big Five items. The material required to produce figures and numbers are available at <https://osf.io/s9mvj/>.

## Data

In the succeeding texts, we provide additional information about each dataset before proceeding to our analysis. We encourage readers to visit the publicly available data centres for more detailed information.

### *American National Election Study 2010–2012*

Data from ANES 2010–2012 were collected in early October 2010, May–June 2011, December 2011, and February 2012. Independent samples representative of a cross section of US eligible voters were recruited to participate in each survey. Samples were recruited using address-based and random-digit dial probability sample, and respondents were interviewed via a web-based format (computers and Internet were made available to participants who did not have access at their place of residence). We relied upon data collected in the final wave (February 2012). For more information, see DeBell, Wilson, Segura, Jackman, and Hutchings (2011).

### *American National Election Study 2012*

Data collection for ANES 2012 began in September 2012 and concluded in January 2013. Two independent samples, each representative of a cross section of US eligible voters, were recruited to participate in both surveys, which were administered up to two months before and after the 2012 US Presidential Election. One sample was interviewed face to face, and the other was interviewed via a web-based format (computers and Internet access were made available to participants who did not have access at their place of residence). For the Internet sample, pre-election and post-election surveys were each separated into two shorter surveys, whereas face-to-face interviews were not. Participants for face-to-face interviews were recruited using address-based sampling; the Internet sample was recruited by the use of random-digit dialling. Because all measures were administered to each set of participants, we relied upon data from both (for more information, see American National Election Studies, 2014).

### *American National Election Study 2016*

Data collection for ANES 2016 began in early September 2016 and concluded in January 2017. Two independent samples, each representative of a cross section of US eligible voters, were recruited to participate in both surveys, which were administered up to two months before and after the 2016 US Presidential Election. One sample was interviewed face to face, and the other was interviewed via a web-based format (computers and Internet access were made available to participants who did not have access at their place of

residence). All participants were recruited using address-based sampling. We relied upon data from both sets of participants, all of whom completed the same measures (for more information, see American National Election Studies, 2018).

### *British Election Study*

We relied on an Internet panel survey from the BES in the UK that tracks the same respondents since February 2014, with additional recruitment of participants to replace those who drop out. The specific data analysed here were collected for BES by YouGov in June 2017 (for more information, see Fieldhouse et al., 2015).

### *Swiss Household Panel*

The SHP is a panel survey with repeated interviews of a large group of Swiss citizens each year since 1999. A new sample was added to the panel in 2004 and again in 2013. Each sample was recruited using a stratified random sample of private households. Information is collected at both the household and individual level using a computer-assisted telephone interview technique. We relied upon data collected from September 2009 to February 2010 (Wave 9). For more information, see Voorpostel et al. (2016).

### *Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences*

Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences is a representative Internet panel with data consisting of 5000 households, randomly selected from the municipal registers in the Netherlands. All participants were paid for each completed wave, and people were provided a computer and Internet connection if they did not have it already. We relied upon data collected in May 2008 (personality variables) and December 2008 (political variables). For more information, see Scherpenzeel and Das (2010).

### *Latin American Public Opinion Project*

The data are collected in the 2010 wave of the Latin American Public Opinion Project, AmericasBarometer. The survey was in the field in 26 countries, but the relevant measures are not available in all countries. Accordingly, the effective sample consists of 21 countries with face-to-face interviews. In each country, the survey used a national probability design. We estimated the models with country fixed effects for these data (for more information, see Latin American Public Opinion Project, n.d.).

### *Swiss Election Study*

The data are collected online as part of a panel/rolling cross-sectional study in the period from May 2015 to March 2016 on Swiss nationals aged 18 years or older. The sampling frame is based on an individual register maintained by the Swiss Federal Statistics Office (for more information, see FORSbase, 2018).

### *New Zealand Election Study*

In relation to the general election held in September 2014, a sample of people was randomly selected from the electoral polls and either returned the survey by post or completed

the survey online (for more information, see Vowles, Coffe, & Curtin, 2017).

### Canadian Election Study

The data are collected in relation to the Canadian federal election in 2015. While the survey is a multi-mode survey consisting of both web and phone questionnaires, the data on the Big Five measures were only collected on the online sample. The web survey was fielded by sampling panel respondents from Survey Sampling International (for more information, see Canadian Election Study, n.d.).

The 10 representative datasets give us a total  $N$  of 112 313. However, as some respondents did not disclose information on student status or Internet access in the datasets, the total  $N$  for the analyses is 100 822. Table 1 provides an overview of the 10 data sources, the country coverage, total  $N$  and group  $N$ s for the convenience sample indicators, and information on the measures of personality traits and the political variables.

## RESULTS

Table 2 presents the meta-analytic correlation estimates between each of the Big Five and the political variables in question, obtained using the full representative samples. While interpreting the size and direction of the correlations between personality and political characteristics is beyond the scope of the present work, these findings are in line with previous studies.

Our primary interest concerns heterogeneity in the correlations between personality traits and political variables between the nationally representative samples and the two non-representative subsets of interest. To formally test this, we estimated a series of regression models where we interacted each Big Five personality trait with the convenience sample characteristic for each of the available political variables in each sample (all direct and moderation effect estimates and 95% confidence intervals are available as figures in the Supporting Information). To ensure comparability across the models and ease the interpretation, we standardized all variables in the analysis (i.e. subtracted the mean and divided by two standard deviations).

Figure 1 graphically represents the  $p$  values for all estimated interaction tests. Results indicated that a majority of personality effects on political variables did not differ significantly as a function of the selection variables examined here. That is, in general, samples limited to the selection variables we examined (as most convenience samples are) do not misrepresent the correlations between personality traits and political variables that would be obtained with a representative sample from the target population.

However, there was an overrepresentation of statistically significant  $p$  values in the distributions of test outcomes. The  $p$  values were not distributed equally across the range of possible results, but instead, there was an overrepresentation of results with  $p$  values that are at or close to statistical significance. This suggested that there were some differences in the relationship between personality traits and political

Table 1. Overview of data sources

		Data source									
		BES	SHP	LISS	LAPOP	SELECTS	NZES	CES	ANES 2012	ANES 2010–2012	ANES 2016
Country	UK	UK	Switzerland	The Netherlands	21 countries	Switzerland	New Zealand	Canada	USA	USA	USA
Big Five measure	TIPI	BFI-10	IPIP	TIPI	BFI-S	TIPI	TIPI	TIPI	TIPI	TIPI	TIPI
Total $N$	29 484	6763	5537	35 440	7223	3683	2406	175 (5%)	5468	1245	3573
Student $N$ (%)	1142 (4%)	754 (11%)	497 (9%)	2986 (8%)	515 (7%)	175 (5%)	2193 (91%)	404 (7%)	4779 (87%)	1046 (84%)	3213 (90%)
Internet $N$ (%)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
L–R ideology	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Involvement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowledge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Efficacy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Participation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sat. Dem.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Media use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political variables	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: X signifies the presence of a particular variable in the dataset. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. Dem, satisfaction with democracy; BFI-10, Big Five Inventory—10-item version (Rammstedt & John, 2007); BFI-S, GSOEP Big Five Inventory (Hahn, Gottschling, & Spinath, 2012); TIPI, Ten-Item Personality Inventory (Gosling et al., 2003); IPIP, International Personality Item Pool (Goldberg et al., 2006); L–R ideology, left–right ideology.

Table 2. Meta-analytic estimates and weighted average correlations

	N	Openness [95% CI]	Conscientiousness [95% CI]	Extraversion [95% CI]	Agreeableness [95% CI]	Neuroticism [95% CI]
Efficacy	84 186	0.07 [0.062, 0.075]	0.03 [0.019, 0.032]	0.05 [0.045, 0.058]	0.02 [0.016, 0.030]	-0.07 [-0.073, -0.059]
L-R ideology	75 994	-0.10 [-0.110, -0.096]	0.08 [0.074, 0.089]	0.00 [-0.004, 0.010]	-0.02 [-0.023, -0.009]	-0.05 [-0.059, -0.045]
Interest	97 321	0.12 [0.114, 0.127]	0.05 [0.041, 0.054]	0.07 [0.061, 0.074]	-0.01 [-0.018, -0.005]	-0.05 [-0.060, -0.048]
Involvement	81 885	0.10 [0.093, 0.106]	0.00 [-0.005, 0.009]	0.07 [0.060, 0.073]	0.01 [-0.001, 0.013]	-0.02 [-0.022, -0.009]
Knowledge	73 422	0.06 [0.054, 0.068]	0.08 [0.068, 0.082]	0.01 [0.000, 0.014]	0.01 [0.003, 0.018]	-0.10 [-0.102, -0.088]
Media usage	85 172	0.08 [0.072, 0.085]	0.07 [0.068, 0.081]	0.08 [0.070, 0.083]	0.03 [0.028, 0.042]	-0.05 [-0.057, -0.043]
Participation	86 889	0.02 [0.017, 0.031]	0.05 [0.044, 0.057]	0.02 [0.015, 0.028]	0.03 [0.024, 0.037]	-0.04 [-0.049, -0.036]
Political trust	69 595	-0.02 [-0.030, -0.015]	0.01 [0.004, 0.018]	-0.01 [-0.015, 0.000]	0.07 [0.058, 0.073]	-0.03 [-0.040, -0.025]
Sat. Dem.	92 798	0.04 [0.030, 0.043]	0.08 [0.077, 0.089]	0.05 [0.041, 0.054]	0.06 [0.056, 0.069]	-0.09 [-0.094, -0.082]

Note: Meta-analytic estimates represent the weighted average correlation (Fisher's  $z$  transformed) across all samples for the relationship between each Big Five trait and personality variable. Sat. Dem., satisfaction with democracy; L-R ideology, left-right ideology; CI, confidence interval.

variables as a function of the selection variables used for convenience samples, which motivated further exploration.

We found no evidence that any particular Big Five trait was markedly more likely to be influenced in its relationships with the variables by these moderators than the others. The number of significant and near-significant moderations for each trait across both moderators ranged from 20 to 29 (see the Supporting Information for details). There were some specific comparisons (e.g. within the Internet-based analyses, agreeableness's 14 significant and near-significant moderations versus neuroticism's 7) that future work might further consider. Nevertheless, in the absence of any hypothesized differences and given drawbacks of multiple testing, we saw no strong evidence that a single Big Five trait is more or less prone to produce differing results between the representative and non-representative samples.

In Figure 2, we graphically represent the results from the interaction tests and show how results differed between students and the full representative samples. Most of the estimates are distributed around 0 and do not indicate systematic differences, and we did not observe any traits for which interaction tests are highly replicable. Indeed, there is no single interaction for which there was not at least one (significant or non-significant) result in the opposite direction as the other results. For the most frequently replicated relationship—concerning conscientiousness and political knowledge—we observed that in three of five samples, the level of political knowledge was significantly more positively linked with conscientiousness among the general population than among students. However, another sample exhibited a significant result in the opposing direction.

There was some evidence of a more pronounced relationship between openness and both political knowledge and efficacy among the general population than among students. However, each of these results was observed in only two samples (with non-significant results in either direction for additional three and four samples, respectively). Furthermore, agreeableness and political interest were significantly more positively linked among the general population than among students in two samples, but with five non-significant results in either direction, this result too must be interpreted with caution.

Figure 3 shows similar results for Internet users. Again, there were no interactions that were particularly replicable. Only two relationships (participation with both agreeableness and neuroticism) had interaction effects in a consistent direction for all six samples, but with only one significant moderation apiece, interpreting these results is premature. Perhaps the most intriguing relationship concerned extraversion and media use. Across six samples, we observed two significant interactions and one marginally significant effect ( $p = .07$ ), all indicating a more positive link between the variables among Internet users, with three other non-significant results in either direction. Finally, openness and political knowledge were more positively linked among Internet users in two of five samples, with non-significant results in either direction for the remainder. Accordingly, the overall pattern suggests that the relationship between personality and most political variables assessed here does not vary systematically as function of selection variables that commonly distinguish convenience samples.

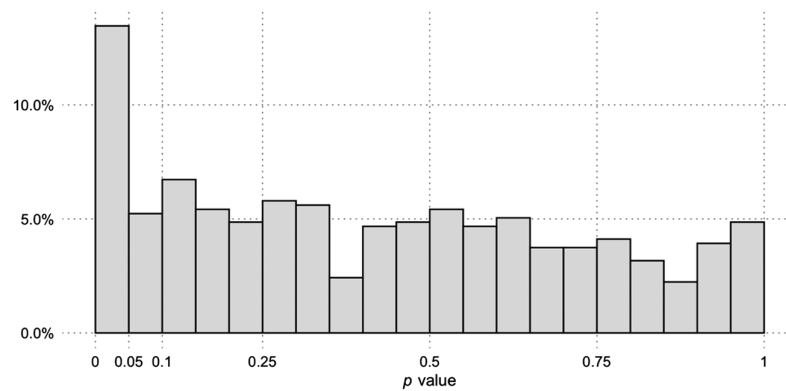


Figure 1. Significance tests for differences across selection variables. Distribution of  $p$  values from interaction tests between the Big Five traits and convenience sample indicator (student status and Internet access) for all political variables in the 10 samples. See the Supporting Information for all interaction effects.

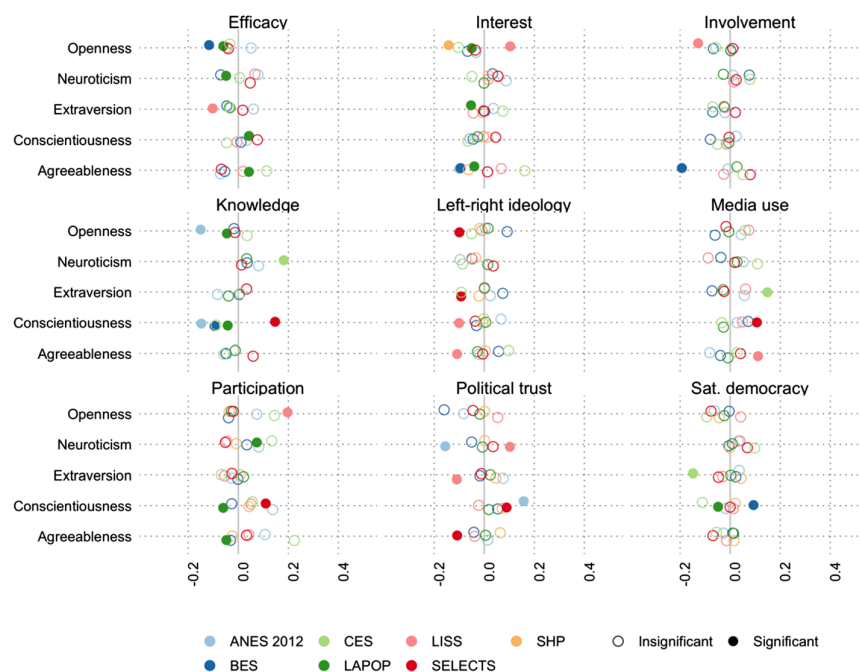


Figure 2. Parameters from interaction tests, students. Statistical tests for significant differences in the correlation between personality traits and political variables among students and the representative sample. Significant effects are indicated by  $p < .05$ . All estimates are from linear regression models. For more detailed results, see the Supporting Information. Filled rectangles represent significant effects, whereas unfilled rectangles represent non-significant effects. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, satisfaction with democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses.

We conducted an additional set of supplementary analyses to quantify the typical absolute size of each moderation effect in each relevant sample. The significance of these is briefly discussed in the succeeding texts, and the Supporting Information presents these results in detail.

## DISCUSSION

Psychological research is always concerned with testing hypotheses about the relationship among different concepts of interest. However, often little concern is given to whether

or not (and how) hypothesized phenomena are theoretically expected to vary across contexts, methodologies, or populations (Berrens et al., 2003; Causadias, Vitriol, & Atkin, 2018; Church, 2016; Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010). Those studying the psychology of politics commonly assume that utilizing convenience samples can elucidate the psychological processes that underpin mass politics and electoral outcomes (e.g. Chen et al., 2014). Yet few studies have empirically investigated whether these assumptions are appropriate or misguided.

The extent to which this oversight is seen as problematic may depend in part on one's field of study. Our experience



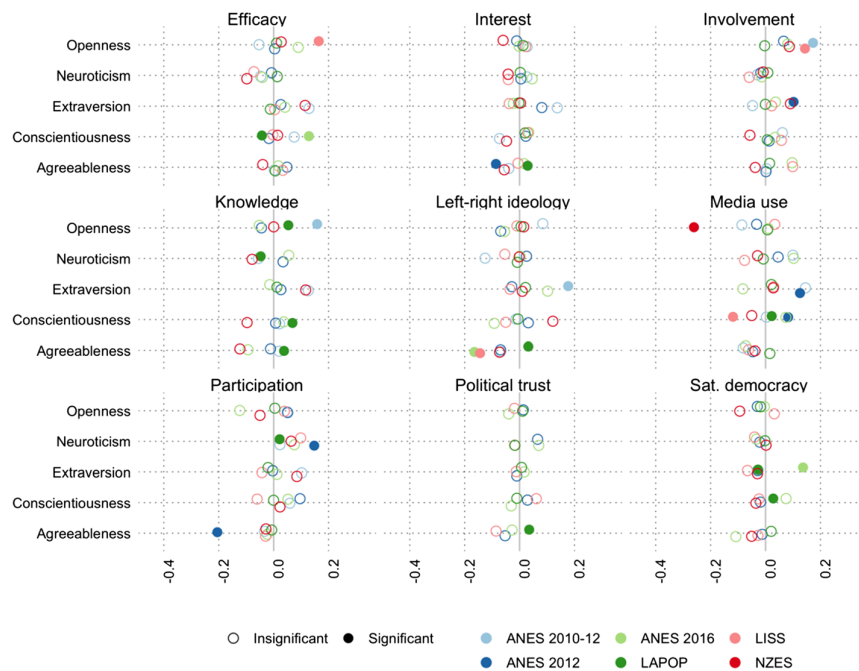


Figure 3. Parameters from interaction tests, Internet users. Statistical tests for significant differences in the correlation between personality traits and political variables among Internet users and the representative sample. Significant effects are indicated by  $p < .05$ . All estimates are from linear regression models. For more detailed results, see the Supporting Information. Filled rectangles represent significant effects, whereas unfilled rectangles represent non-significant effects. LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses.

suggests that political scientists and sociologists place a strong priority on the use of samples representative of target populations. In contrast, psychologists have historically prioritized obtaining accurate measurement of the constructs under study and, accordingly, have been comparatively more willing to use convenience samples in which longer assessments can be economically collected. Simons, Shoda, and Lindsay (2017) posit that, irrespective of which perspective has more merit, researchers must at least engage in explicit and thoughtful deliberation on the likely generalizability of their findings. We believe these considerations are instructive for and in light of the results of the present research.

A first issue concerns the generalizability of our observations across cultural context. For example, students represent the most “WEIRD” segments of a given population (e.g. Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic samples; Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010). Given this, it may be that our samples—primarily based on WEIRD nations—understate the difference between students and non-students in less-developed countries, where higher education is available to a comparatively thinner slice of the population. A similar line of reasoning suggests that differences between Internet users and non-users in developing countries may be larger than that for WEIRD nations. However, it is noteworthy that the average moderation effect size in our single “non-WEIRD” dataset (LAPOP) provided no indication that this was the case. As shown in the Supporting Information, the moderation effect sizes for both students and Internet users in LAPOP were not larger than that observed in our other samples. More generally, it is possible that one

reason we do not see consistent moderation across samples even for significant interactions between a given personality trait and student status or Internet access is that these relationships differ across cultural contexts. While we do not see consistent replication in the significant interaction we observe within the same cultural context (e.g. ANES), this possibility remains an important direction for future investigations.

It is also important to consider whether our conclusion that the political effects of personality generalize from student or Internet populations to representative samples is consistent with observations in other research domains. Studies such as the present one are not, to our knowledge, common for other topics. This paucity of attention to the question of generalizability may reflect different norms across disciplines as well as the feasibility of conducting such studies. The present study was greatly facilitated by the public availability of representative surveys on diverse populations. Researchers focused on other issues may not readily have available to them comparable resources. The results of our study might provide researchers using convenience samples in other domains some modest degree of comfort. After all, despite well-recognized mean-level differences in both personality (Clifford et al., 2015; Lüdtke et al., 2011) and political characteristics (Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996; Pew Research Center, 2016) between the general population and both students and Internet users, we observed minimal replicable differences between the general population and these subgroups in how personality and political characteristics relate. It is possible that the correlations between personality and



behaviour in other domains—such as health, the workplace, or interpersonal relationships—will also be similar for convenience and representative samples. Future research should examine this possibility.

Indeed, we strongly encourage ongoing empirical investigations of the generalizability of observed effects on convenience samples, especially for measures, constructs, cultural contexts, and selection variables not examined here. One important limitation of our study concerns the use of abbreviated measures of personality, which can attenuate the observed relationship between personality and political characteristics (Bakker & Leles, 2018) and limit the power of any given sample to detect moderation across selection variables in representative samples. For this reason, future research might examine the extent to which the relationship between long-form measures of personality traits and political variables vary as a function of selection variables for convenience samples. However, it is noteworthy that our own results provided no indication that this would be the case: the one sample analysed here that used a longer-form personality assessment (LISS) exhibited moderation effects that were highly comparable with those obtained from our other samples (see the Supporting Information).

Similarly, investigating variability across subgroups within the two selection variables also represent potentially fruitful avenue for extending our analysis. While our primary focus is on variability in the correlation between personality traits and political variables as a function of general status as a student and access to the Internet, it is possible that these relationships differ among students (e.g. psychology versus political science major) or between different kinds of individuals with access to the Internet (e.g. MTurkers versus Twitter users).

More generally, the members of these representative samples who come from the sub-population from which convenience samples are commonly drawn may be distinct from the actual participants who routinely make up such convenience samples—for example, a student who consents to participate in a national representative survey for which they were randomly selected may well be different from a student who signs up for a campus study. Unfortunately, limitations on the available data mean that exploring this possibility must be left to future work. To meaningfully address whether there is replicable moderation by sample type requires multiple samples in which the same measures are used by both representative and convenience samples (given previously demonstrated effects of not only measurement length but also the specific measure utilized; Bakker & Leles, 2018; Sibley & Duckitt, 2008). This occurs infrequently: a recent review concerning the political characteristic most frequently studied in connection with personality (namely, political ideology) located only two studies on students and one study on Internet participants that used the personality measure (the TIPI) favoured by representative samples (Bakker & Leles, 2018). To further address this question, then, future studies on convenience samples could supplement their planned assessments with some of the highly abbreviated assessments favoured by representative samples, allowing further comparison between results obtained from different types.

Ideally, these studies would be conducted in societies for which representative samples with the same measures have been collected, as previous meta-analytic research on personality and ideology indicated the possibility of regional variation in the relationship between personality and politics (Sibley et al., 2012).

Nonetheless, we suggest that the present evidence provides researchers with grounds for some confidence in the generalizability of the observed relationship between personality and political variables when relying on student samples or samples constrained to participants who have Internet access. For many research questions, convenience samples are often satisfactory and may even be desirable, given the costs associated with recruiting a more representative sample.

## CONCLUSION

The intersection of personality and politics is intensively studied, as individual differences in political beliefs and behaviour are increasingly incorporated into a broader framework of psychological individual differences (e.g. Lee, Ashton, Griep, & Edmonds, 2018; Sibley, Harding, Perry, Asbrock, & Duckitt, 2010). Using data from 10 surveys obtained from samples representative of countries from around the world, we found that the connection between personality and political behaviour was largely similar no matter whether one used the full samples or explored the subsamples most typically used in convenience-sample research on the topic (students and Internet users). Our findings therefore suggest that an appropriate way forward for the study of personality and politics—and, conceivably, many other topics as well—includes affordable, non-representative samples completing full versions of reliable psychological instruments.

We focused on the link between personality and political variables because it is among the more commonly studied psychological constructs in political contexts. Measures of personality traits are also frequently included in representative samples that are recruited for the study of political psychology and electoral outcomes (e.g. Gerber et al., 2011; Mondak & Halperin, 2008), which makes the current investigation possible. However, future research should examine heterogeneity in the relationship between other personality traits and other psychological constructs (including but not limited to political variables) as a function of selection criterion for commonly used convenience samples. More generally, our approach can and should be adopted for other types of hypothesized relationships. Doing so will help advance a robust, replicable, and externally valid understanding of personality psychology.

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## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Data S1. Supporting information

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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## A. Question wording

### A.1 American National Election Studies 2010-2012 Evaluations of Gov Study

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Internet access	Household internet access	No, Yes
Left-right ideology	When it comes to politics, would you describe yourself, and these groups, as liberal, conservative, or neither liberal nor conservative?	7 point scale from "Very liberal" to "Very conservative"
Involvement	<p>How about any of these types of organizations or groups? [Issue-oriented political organization]</p> <p>In the past 12 months, have you...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Attended a political protest or rally</li><li>- Contacted a government official</li><li>- Commented about politics on a message board or Internet site</li><li>- Volunteered or worked for another political candidate, issue, or cause</li><li>- Given money to a Presidential campaign</li><li>- Given money to another political candidate, issue, or cause</li></ul> <p>Do you actively participate in any of the following political movements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tea Party Movement</li><li>- Environmental Rights Movement</li><li>- Women's Rights Movement</li><li>- Racial Equality Movement</li><li>- Right to Life Movement</li><li>- Peace/Anti-War Movement</li><li>- LGBT Rights Movement</li></ul> <p>Have you worn a campaign button, put a campaign sticker on your car, or placed a sign in your window/front of your house?</p> <p>Have you given money to any candidate running for office, any political party, or any other group that supported/opposed candidates?</p>	No, yes

Knowledge	Who is the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court?	John Roberts, David Cole, Anthony Kennedy, Larry Thompson
	Who is the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?	David Cameron, Nick Clegg, Tony Hayward, Richard Branson
	Who is the Speaker of the House of Representatives?	John Boehner, Harry Reid, Eric Holder, Mitt Romney
	On which of the following does the U.S. federal government spend the least?	Foreign aid, Medicare, National defense, Social Security
Efficacy	How much do government officials care what people like you think?	5 point scale from “Not at all” to “A great deal”
	How much can people like you affect what the government does?	
	How well do the Members of Congress reflect the views of all Americans?	5 point scale from “Not at all well” to “Extremely well”
Interest	How often of the time would you say you follow what’s going on in government and public affairs?	4 point scale from “Hardly at all” to “Most of the time”
	In general, how interested are you in politics and public affairs?	4 point scale from “Not at all interested” to “Very interested”
Participation	Did you happen to vote in the 2010 Congressional election?	No, yes
	Did you happen to vote in the 2008 presidential election?	

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Media use	During a typical week, how many days do you watch local news on TV, not including sports?	8 point scale from 0 to 7 days
	During a typical week, how many days do you watch national news on TV, not including sports?	
	During a typical week, how many days do you watch, read, or listen to news on the Internet, not including sports?	
	During a typical week, how many days do you read news in a printed newspaper, not including sports?	
	During a typical week, how many days do you listen to news on the radio, not including sports?	

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## A.2 American National Election Studies 2012

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	Employment status	Student [1]  Working now, Temporarily laid off, Unemployed, Retired, Permanently disabled, Homemaker [0]
Internet access	Do you or does anyone in this household connect to the Internet from home?	No, yes
Left-right ideology	Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this?	7 point scale from "Extremely liberal" to "Extremely conservative"
Involvement	<p>During the past 4 years, have you attended a meeting of a town or city government or school board, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you called a radio or TV show about a political issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you written a letter to a newspaper or magazine about a political issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you joined in a protest march, rally, or demonstration, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you ever sent a message on Facebook or Twitter about a political issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you signed a petition on the Internet about a political or social issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>Not counting a religious organization, during the past 4 years, have you given money to any other organization concerned with a political issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p>	Have done this in past 4 years, Have not done this in the past 4 years



	<p>During the past 4 years, have you signed a petition on paper about a political or social issue, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p> <p>During the past 4 years, have you ever given money to a religious organization, or have you not done this in the past 4 years?</p>	
Knowledge	John Roberts. What job or political office does he NOW hold?	US Supreme Ct Chief
	David Cameron. What job or political office does he NOW hold?	Prime Minister of UK
	John Boehner. What job or political office does he NOW hold?	Speaker of the House
	Joe Biden. What job or political office does he NOW hold?	Vice-President
Efficacy	Public officials don't care much what people like me think.	5 point scale from "Disagree strongly" to "Agree strongly"
	People like me don't have any say about what the government does.	
	Sometimes, politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.	
	I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing our country.	
	How much can people like you affect what the government does?	5 point scale from "Not at all" to "A great deal"
	How much do public officials care what people like you think?	
	How well do you understand the important political issues facing our country?	5 point scale from "Not well at all" to "Extremely well"
	How often do politics and government seem so complicated that you can't really understand what's going on?	5 point scale from "Never" to "Always"

Interest	How often do you pay attention to what's going on in government and politics?	5 point scale from "Never" to "Always"
Participation	How about the election for President? Did you vote for a candidate for president?  How about the election for the House of Representatives in Washington. Did you vote for a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives?  How about the election for the United States Senate? Did you vote for a candidate for the U.S. Senate?	No, yes
Media use	During a typical week, how many days do you watch national news on TV, not including sports?	8 point scale from 0 to 7 days
Political trust	How often can you trust the federal government in Washington to do what is right?	5 point scale from "Never" to "Always"

### A.3 American National Election Studies 2016

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Internet access	Do you or does anyone in this household connect to the Internet from home?	No, yes
Left-right ideology	Where would you place yourself on this scale, or haven't you thought much about this?	7 point scale from "Extremely liberal" to "Extremely conservative"
Involvement	<p>In the past twelve months, have you contacted a federal elected official, such as a member of Congress or the President, or someone on the staff of such an official?</p> <p>And what about a non-elected official in a federal government agency? Have you contacted such a person in the past twelve months?</p> <p>What about an elected official on the state or local level, such as a governor, mayor, or a member of the state legislature or city council, or someone on the staff of such an elected official? Have you contacted such a person in the past twelve months?</p> <p>And what about a non-elected official in a state or local government agency? Have you contacted such a person in the past twelve months?</p> <p>During the past 12 months, have you joined in a protest march, rally, or demonstration, or have you not done this in the past 12 months?</p> <p>During the past 12 months, have you signed a petition on the Internet or on paper about a political or social issue, or have you not done this in the past 12 months?</p>	No, yes
Knowledge	<p>Joe Biden. What job or political office does he now hold?</p> <p>Paul Ryan. What job or political office does he now hold?</p> <p>Angela Merkel. What job or political office does she now hold?</p>	<p>Vice-President</p> <p>Speaker of the House</p> <p>Chancellor of Germany</p>

	Vladimir Putin. What job or political office does he now hold?	President of Russia
	John Roberts. What job or political office does he now hold?	US Supreme Ct Chief Justice
Efficacy	<p>‘Public officials don’t care much what people like me think.’</p> <p>‘Most politicians do not care about the people.’</p>	5 point scale from “Disagree strongly” to “Agree strongly”
Interest	Some people don’t pay much attention to political campaigns. How about you?	3 point scale from “Not much interested” to “Very much interested”
Participation	<p>How about the election for the House of Representatives in Washington. Did you vote for a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives?</p> <p>How about the election for President? Did you vote for a candidate for President?</p>	No, yes
Media use	During a typical week, how many days do you watch, read, or listen to news on TV, radio, printed newspapers, or the Internet, not including sports?	8 point scale from 0 to 7 days
Political trust	‘Most politicians are trustworthy.’	5 point scale from “Disagree strongly” to “Agree strongly”



#### A.4 Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	Primary occupation	Attends school or is studying [1]  Paid employment, Works or assists in family business, Autonomous professional, freelancer, or self-employed, Job seeker following job loss, First-time job seeker, Exempted from job seeking following job loss, Takes care of the housekeeping, Is pensioner ([voluntary] early retirement, old age pension scheme), Has (partial) work disability, Performs unpaid work while retaining unemployment benefit, Performs voluntary work, Does something else, Is too young to have an occupation [0]
Internet access	Do you sometimes use a computer, besides when completing the questionnaires of this panel?	No, yes
Left-right ideology	Where would you place yourself on the scale below, where 0 means left and 10 means right?	11 point scale from “Left” to “Right”
Involvement	In what other way did you raise a political issue or influence politicians or the government? - by making use of radio, television or newspaper - by making use of a political party or organization - participated in a government-organized public hearing, discussion or citizens participation meeting - contacted a politician or civil servant - participated in an action group - participated in a protest action, protest march or demonstration - participated in a political discussion or campaign by Internet, e-mail or SMS	No, yes

Efficacy	Parliamentarians do not care about the opinions of people like me	That is not true, that is true
	Political parties are only interested in my vote and not in my opinion	
	People like me have no influence at all on government policy	
	I am well capable of playing an active role in politics	
	I have a clear picture of the most important political issues in our country	
Interest	Politics sometimes seems so complicated that people like me can hardly understand what is going on	
	Are you very interested in political topics, fairly interested or not interested?	3 point scale from “Not interested” to “Very interested”
Participation	Did you vote in the most recent parliamentary elections, held on 22 November 2006?	No, yes
Satisfaction democracy	How satisfied are you with the way in which the following institutions operate in the Netherlands? Democracy	11 point scale from "Very dissatisfied" to "Very satisfied"
Media use	Do you follow the news: - on television and/or radio - on Internet - in a free daily newspaper such as Metro or Spits - in a bought newspaper or one that you have a subscription to	No, yes
Political trust	Can you indicate, on a scale from 0 to 10, how much confidence you personally have in each of the following institutions? Dutch government	11 point scale from “No confidence at all” to “Full confidence”

### A.5 British Election Study

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	Which of these best describes what you were doing last week?	Full time university student, Other full time student [1]  Working full time (30 or more hours per week), Working part time (8-29 hours a week), Working part time (less than 8 hours a week), Unemployed and looking for work, Retired, Not in paid work for any other reason, Other [0]
Left-right ideology	In politics people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on the following scale?	11 point scale from "Left" to "Right"
Involvement	During the last 7 days, have you done any of the following? - Done any work on behalf of a political party or action group - Given any money to a political party, organization or cause - Displayed an election poster - Listened to or watched a party election broadcast - Read a campaign leaflet/letter, text message or email from a political party - Tried to persuade somebody which party they should vote for	No, yes

Knowledge	Which of the following people is the MP in your UK parliamentary constituency?	John Robertson, Mary Davies, Susan Stewart, David Johnston, [respondent's MP name], Salaam Fadhil
	Please match the following people to their jobs: Ed Miliband, Nick Clegg, George Osborne, Theresa May, John Bercow	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the Labour Party, Home secretary, Speaker of the House of Commons
	Please match the following people to their jobs: Benjamin Netanyahu, Vladimir Putin, Angela Merkel, Bashar al-Assad	President of Russia, Chancellor of Germany, Prime Minister of Italy, President of Syria, President of Turkey
Efficacy	I have a pretty good understanding of the important political issues facing our country	5 point scale from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree"
	It takes too much time and effort to be active in politics and public affairs	
	Politicians don't care what people like me think	
Interest	How interested were you in the General Election that was held on May 7th this year?	4 point scale from "Not at all interested" to "Very interested"
Participation	Many people don't vote in elections these days. If there were a UK General Election tomorrow, how likely is it that you would vote?	5 point scale from "Very unlikely that I would vote" to "Very likely that I would vote"
Satisfaction democracy	On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way that democracy works in: The UK as a whole	4 point scale from "Very dissatisfied" to "Very satisfied"



Media use	During the last seven days, on average how much time (if any) have you spent per day following news about politics or current affairs from each of these sources?	6 point scale from “None” to “More than 2 hours”
Political trust	How much trust do you have in Members of Parliament in general?	7 point scale from “No trust” to “A great deal of trust”

## A.6 Swiss Household Panel

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	Actual occupation (from grid)	In school, training [1]  Full-time paid work (min 37 hrs weekly), Part-time paid work (5-36 hrs weekly), Part-time paid work (1 - 4 hrs weekly), Work in the family company, work in protected atelier, Child, woman, man at home, Retired person (old-age), Other retired persons (invalidity, etc.), Unemployed, Other situation [0]
Left-right ideology	When they talk about politics, people mention left and right. Personally, where do you position yourself, 0 means "left" and 10 "right"?	11 point scale from "Left" to "Right"
Interest	Generally, how interested are you in politics, if 0 means "not at all interested" and 10 "very interested"?	11 point scale from "Not at all interested" to "Very interested"
Participation	Let's suppose that there are 10 federal polls in a year. How many do you usually take part in?	11 point scale from "0 times voting" to "10 times voting"
Satisfaction democracy	Overall, how satisfied are you with the way in which democracy works in our country, if 0 means "not at all satisfied" and 10 "completely satisfied"?	11 point scale from "Not at all satisfied" to "Completely satisfied"
Political trust	How much confidence do you have in the Federal Government, if 0 means "no confidence" and 10 means "full confidence"?	11 point scale from "No confidence" to "Full confidence"

## A.7 Latin American Public Opinion Project

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	How do you mainly spend your time? Are you currently...	A student? [1]  Working? Not working, but have a job? Actively looking for a job? Taking care of the home? Retired, a pensioner or permanently disabled to work? Not working and not looking for a job? [0]
Internet access	Talking about other things, how often do you use the internet?	Daily, A few times a week, A few times a month, Rarely [1]  Never [0]
Left-right ideology	On this card there is a 1-10 scale that goes from left to right. One means left and 10 means right. Nowadays, when we speak of political leanings, we talk of those on the left and those on the right. In other words, some people sympathize more with the left and others with the right. According to the meaning that the terms "left" and "right" have for you, and thinking of your own political leanings, where would you place yourself on this scale?	10 point scale from 1 to 10
Involvement	In order to solve your problems have you ever requested help or cooperation from...? - A member of Parliament - A local public official or local government for example, a District Commissioner, District Commission I member or Ressort commission member. - Any ministry or minister (national), state agency or public agency or institution  Have you attended a town meeting, ressort commission meeting or other meeting in the past 12 months?  Have you sought assistance from or presented a request to any office, official or councilperson of the ressort or District within	No, yes

	the past 12 months?	
Knowledge	What is the name of the current president of the United States?	Incorrect, Correct
Efficacy	Those who govern this country are interested in what people like you think. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?  You feel that you understand the most important political issues of this country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?	7 point scale from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly agree”
Interest	How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none?	4 point scale from “None” to “A lot”
Participation	Did you vote in the last election of <year>?	No, yes
Satisfaction democracy	In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in <country>?	4 point scale from “Very dissatisfied” to “Very satisfied”
Media use	About how often do you pay attention to the news, whether on TV, the radio, newspapers or the internet?	5 point scale from “Never” to “Daily”
Political trust	To what extent do you trust the national government?	7 point scale from “Not at all” to “A lot”

## A.8 Swiss Election Study

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	What is your current (main) employment situation?	In training (student, trainee) [1]  Full time (40 hours per week or more), Part time (5 to 39 hours per week), Housemaker, Retired (AHV), Invalidity insurance or other, Unemployed, Other [0]
Left-right ideology	In politics one sometimes speaks of "left" and "right". Where would you rank your political position on a scale of 0 to 10?	11 point scale from "Left" to "Right"
Involvement	Apart from elections and votes, there are also other political activities. Please say for each activity whether you have exercised it in the last 5 years: - Sign a popular initiative or a referendum - Participate in a political gathering - Collect signatures - Donate money to a political organization - Be active in a political party - Be active in a citizens' initiative - Participate in a demonstration	Exercised, not exercised
Knowledge	Who is currently Foreign Minister in Switzerland?	Alain Berset, Didier Burkhalter, Doris Leuthard, Ueli Maurer, Simonetta Sommaruga
	How many signatures do you need for a federal popular initiative?	50'000, 100'000, 150'000, 200'000, 250'000
	Which party currently has the second most seats in the National Council?	CVP, FDP, GPS - Grüne, SP, SVP
	How big was the share of foreigners in the permanent resident population in 2014?	14%, 19%, 24%, 29%, 34%

Efficacy	To what extent do you agree with the following statements? - Above all, politicians represent their own interests and not those of the people. - Politicians are not really interested in what people like me think.	5 point scale from “Do not agree at all” to “Totally agree”
Interest	How interested are you in politics in general?	4 point scale from “Not at all interested” to “Very interested”
Participation	Many did not participate in the last federal elections in October 2011. And you? Which of the following statements applies to you best?	I certainly participated in 2011, I think I participated in 2011. [1]  I think that I did not participate in 2011. I certainly did not participate in 2011. I was not yet eligible to vote in 2011. [0]
Satisfaction democracy	All in all, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Switzerland?	4 point scale from "Not at all satisfied" to "Very satisfied"
Media use	How closely have you followed political news in the following media over the last few days? Radio or television	4 point scale from "Not at all attentive" to "Very attentive"
Political trust	Please say how much you trust the following institutions and organizations. Federal Council	11 point scale from “No trust” to “Full trust”



### A.9 New Zealand Election Study

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Internet access	Do you have access to the Internet?	At work, At home, On a mobile device, Anywhere else [1]  No [0]
Left-right ideology	In politics, people sometimes talk about the 'left' and the 'right'. Where would you place yourself on this scale?	11 point scale from "Left" to "Right"
Involvement	During the 2014 election campaign, did you... - Sign up to receive online information or alerts from a party or candidate – for example, by text message, email, RSS news or blog feed, the Web, or the Internet? - Contribute money to a party or candidate? - Put up a party or candidate poster or sign?	No, yes
Knowledge	Here is a short 'Political Quiz'.	
	Which of these people was Minister of Finance before the 2014 General Election?	Judith Collins, Bill English, Tony Ryall, Nick Smith
	What was the unemployment rate in New Zealand when it was recently released last month?	3.6%, 5.6%, 7.6%, 9.6%
	Which party won the SECOND LARGEST number of seats in Parliament at the 2014 General Election?	Labour, National, Green, NZ First, ACT, United Future, Māori Party, Internet–Mana Party
	Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations?	Kofi Annan, Kurt Waldheim, Ban Ki-Moon, Boutros Boutros-Gali
Efficacy	How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Most Members of Parliament are out of touch with the rest of the country - People like me don't have any say about what the government does	5 point scale from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The New Zealand government is largely run by a few big interests</li> <li>- My vote really counts in elections</li> <li>- I don't think politicians and public servants care much about what people like me think</li> </ul>	
Interest	Generally speaking, how much interest do you have in what's going on in politics?	4 point scale from "Not at all interested" to "Very interested"
Participation	From looking at the election results, we can see that a lot of people did not cast a vote. Did you vote, not manage to vote, or choose not to vote?	Did cast a vote [1]  Chose not to vote, Didn't manage to vote [0]
Satisfaction democracy	How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in New Zealand?	4 point scale from "Not at all satisfied" to "Very satisfied"
Media use	During the 2014 election campaign, how often did you seek information, or follow political news, discussions, and political advertising through the following channels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TV One</li> <li>- TV3</li> <li>- Newspapers (including online)</li> <li>- Radio NZ National</li> <li>- Talkback Radio (ZB or Radio Live)</li> <li>- Māori TV</li> <li>- Sky or Prime</li> </ul>	4 point scale from "Not at all" to "Often"

### A.10 Canadian Election Study

Variable	Question wording	Answers
Student status	What is your employment status? Are you currently...	Student, Student and working for pay [1]  Self employed, Working for pay, Retired, Unemployed/looking for work, Caring for a family, Disabled, Volunteers works at two or more jobs, Caring for family and working for pay, Retired and working for pay, Other [0]
Left-right ideology	In politics, people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on the scale below?	11 point scale from "Left" to "Right"
Involvement	Have you done any of the following things in the last 12 months? - Have you signed a petition - Have you bought products for political, ethical, or environmental reasons? - Still thinking about the last twelve months, have you taken part in a march, rally, or protest? - Have you used the Internet to be politically active? - In the past 12 months, did you volunteer for a group or organization like a school, a religious organization, or sports or community associations? - Attended a meeting to discuss a local, national, or international issue? - Spoke at a meeting of this kind? - Participated in online discussion of a local, national, or international issue with people you don't know? - Used social media to discuss political or public issues with people you do know? - Spoke in person about a public issue with someone you know?	No, yes

Knowledge	We would like to see how widely known some political figures are. Please answer off the top of your head without checking online.	
	- Do you happen to recall the last name of the federal Minister of Finance?	Joe Oliver
	- And the last name of the Governor-General of Canada?	David Johnston
	- And the last name of the Premier of your Province?	<i>Correct name</i>
	- And the last name of the President of Russia?	Putin
Efficacy	Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements? The government does not care much about what people like you think	4 point scale from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree"
Interest	How interested are you in politics generally? Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means no interest at all and 10 means a great deal of interest.	11 point scale from "No interest at all" to "A great deal of interest"
Participation	Did you vote in the election?	No, yes
Satisfaction democracy	On the whole, how do you feel about the way democracy works in Canada?	4 point scale from "Not satisfied at all" to "Very satisfied"
Media use	Generally speaking, how many days in a week do you do the following things? - Watch the news on TV - Read the news in the newspaper - Listen to news on the radio - Read the news on the internet	8 point scale from 0 to 7 days

## B. Descriptive statistics

### B.1 ANES 2010-2012

*Summary statistics, ANES 2010-12*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,245	0.84	0.37	0	1	1	1	1
Openness	1,245	0.0001	0.50	-1.48	-0.39	0.05	0.27	0.92
Conscientiousness	1,245	-0.00	0.50	-2.19	-0.36	0.10	0.33	0.56
Extraversion	1,245	0.0002	0.50	-1.08	-0.37	-0.01	0.35	1.07
Agreeableness	1,245	0.0003	0.50	-1.96	-0.35	0.12	0.35	0.81
Neuroticism	1,245	-0.0002	0.50	-0.74	-0.35	0.04	0.44	1.62
Ideology	1,240	0.0001	0.50	-0.93	-0.35	-0.06	0.51	0.80
Interest	1,239	0.01	0.50	-1.02	-0.46	0.09	0.37	0.65
Efficacy	1,243	0.0003	0.50	-0.75	-0.46	-0.18	0.40	1.56
Involvement	1,212	0.01	0.51	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	0.03	3.09
Participation	1,151	0.01	0.49	-1.16	-0.42	0.32	0.32	0.32
Media use	1,243	0.01	0.50	-0.95	-0.35	0.02	0.38	1.16
Knowledge	1,157	-0.001	0.50	-1.08	-0.22	0.20	0.20	0.63

*Correlation matrix, ANES 2010-12*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1) Internet	1	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.02	-0.05	-0.01	0.08	0.003	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.12
(2) Openness	0.07	1	0.19	0.22	0.16	-0.17	-0.15	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.05	0.08
(3) Conscientiousness	0.07	0.19	1	0.04	0.27	-0.37	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.11
(4) Extraversion	0.08	0.22	0.04	1	-0.005	-0.06	-0.03	-0.003	0.02	0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04
(5) Agreeableness	0.02	0.16	0.27	-0.005	1	-0.34	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07
(6) Neuroticism	-0.05	-0.17	-0.37	-0.06	-0.34	1	-0.05	-0.14	-0.10	-0.08	-0.08	-0.11	-0.16
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.01	-0.15	0.04	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	1	0.03	-0.03	-0.07	0.06	0.01	-0.04
(8) Interest	0.08	0.14	0.14	-0.003	0.09	-0.14	0.03	1	0.25	0.44	0.43	0.53	0.42
(9) Efficacy	0.003	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.07	-0.10	-0.03	0.25	1	0.17	0.12	0.16	0.12
(10) Involvement	0.05	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.07	0.44	0.17	1	0.26	0.28	0.26
(11) Participation	0.06	0.03	0.08	-0.02	0.08	-0.08	0.06	0.43	0.12	0.26	1	0.31	0.22
(12) Media use	0.11	0.05	0.13	-0.03	0.10	-0.11	0.01	0.53	0.16	0.28	0.31	1	0.24
(13) Knowledge	0.12	0.08	0.11	-0.04	0.07	-0.16	-0.04	0.42	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.24	1

## B.2 ANES 2012

*Summary statistics, ANES 2012*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	5,468	0.87	0.33	0	1	1	1	1
Student	5,468	0.07	0.26	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	5,468	0.001	0.50	-1.69	-0.37	0.06	0.28	0.94
Conscientiousness	5,468	0.002	0.50	-2.04	-0.27	0.17	0.39	0.61
Extraversion	5,468	0.001	0.50	-1.23	-0.25	-0.05	0.34	1.13
Agreeableness	5,468	0.001	0.50	-1.89	-0.29	-0.06	0.40	0.85
Neuroticism	5,468	-0.001	0.50	-0.83	-0.43	-0.02	0.39	1.61
Left-right ideology	5,008	0.001	0.50	-1.07	-0.39	-0.05	0.29	0.97
Interest	5,466	0.005	0.50	-1.06	-0.61	0.28	0.28	0.73
Efficacy	5,419	-0.0001	0.50	-1.32	-0.27	0.08	0.43	1.47
Involvement	5,432	0.001	0.50	-0.52	-0.52	-0.23	0.35	2.09
Participation	2,937	0.0003	0.50	-2.62	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Media use	5,465	-0.0000	0.50	-0.78	-0.40	0.18	0.57	0.57
Knowledge	5,468	0.002	0.50	-0.71	-0.29	-0.29	0.33	0.95
Political trust	2,651	0.001	0.50	-0.83	-0.25	-0.25	0.33	1.49
Satisfaction democracy	5,412	-0.0005	0.50	-1.15	-0.49	0.17	0.17	0.83

*Correlation matrix, ANES 2012*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.07	-0.07	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.09	-0.003	0.20	-0.08	-0.06
(2) Student	0.01	1	0.09	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.08	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.08	-0.16	-0.07	0.04	0.02
(3) Openness	0.08	0.09	1	0.28	0.29	0.17	-0.24	-0.17	0.14	-0.001	0.17	0.05	-0.002	0.07	0.03	0.04
(4) Conscientiousness	0.10	-0.01	0.28	1	0.12	0.26	-0.33	0.07	0.11	-0.0005	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.14	-0.02	0.01
(5) Extraversion	0.05	0.01	0.29	0.12	1	0.01	-0.11	-0.03	0.08	0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.03	0.04
(6) Agreeableness	0.07	-0.03	0.17	0.26	0.01	1	-0.36	-0.01	0.04	-0.003	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06
(7) Neuroticism	-0.07	-0.01	-0.24	-0.33	-0.11	-0.36	1	-0.02	-0.13	-0.03	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	-0.13	-0.05	-0.08
(8) Left-right ideology	0.01	-0.08	-0.17	0.07	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	1	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	-0.17	-0.11
(9) Interest	0.08	-0.08	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.04	-0.13	0.03	1	-0.06	0.33	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.04	0.002
(10) Efficacy	0.03	0.02	-0.001	-0.0005	0.01	-0.003	-0.03	-0.01	-0.06	1	-0.004	-0.04	-0.07	0.03	-0.23	0.02
(11) Involvement	0.14	-0.01	0.17	0.08	0.12	0.09	-0.10	-0.03	0.33	-0.004	1	0.13	0.08	0.29	-0.02	-0.04
(12) Participation	0.09	-0.08	0.05	0.08	-0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.02	0.14	-0.04	0.13	1	0.07	0.15	-0.04	0.06
(13) Media use	-0.003	-0.16	-0.002	0.08	0.06	0.06	-0.04	0.05	0.40	-0.07	0.08	0.07	1	0.13	0.09	0.07
(14) Knowledge	0.20	-0.07	0.07	0.14	-0.02	0.06	-0.13	0.02	0.38	0.03	0.29	0.15	0.13	1	-0.09	-0.06
(15) Political trust	-0.08	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.05	-0.17	0.04	-0.23	-0.02	-0.04	0.09	-0.09	1	0.29
(16) Satisfaction democracy	-0.06	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.06	-0.08	-0.11	0.002	0.02	-0.04	0.06	0.07	-0.06	0.29	1



### B.3 ANES 2016

*Summary statistics, ANES 2016*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	3,573	0.90	0.30	0	1	1	1	1
Openness	3,573	0.001	0.50	-1.80	-0.47	-0.02	0.42	0.87
Conscientiousness	3,573	0.0004	0.50	-2.09	-0.31	0.13	0.36	0.58
Extraversion	3,573	-0.0004	0.50	-1.17	-0.26	-0.08	0.28	1.01
Agreeableness	3,573	-0.0002	0.50	-1.84	-0.31	-0.09	0.35	0.79
Neuroticism	3,573	-0.001	0.50	-0.80	-0.41	-0.01	0.38	1.57
Left-right ideology	2,829	-0.01	0.50	-0.99	-0.37	-0.06	0.57	0.88
Interest	3,573	0.01	0.49	-1.01	-0.29	0.43	0.43	0.43
Efficacy	3,566	0.001	0.50	-0.86	-0.31	-0.04	0.23	1.32
Involvement	3,561	0.003	0.50	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	0.14	2.49
Participation	2,675	0.002	0.50	-2.56	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Media use	3,571	0.01	0.49	-1.41	-0.14	0.37	0.37	0.37
Knowledge	3,573	0.01	0.50	-0.89	-0.35	0.01	0.38	0.74
Political trust	3,568	0.003	0.50	-1.24	-0.27	0.22	0.22	0.71
Satisfaction democracy	3,551	-0.002	0.50	-1.02	-0.59	0.27	0.27	0.70
Internet	3,573	0.90	0.30	0	1	1	1	1

*Correlation matrix, ANES 2016*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Internet	1	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.001	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.02	0.03
(2) Openness	0.08	1	0.25	0.26	0.21	-0.20	-0.25	0.11	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.05	-0.07
(3) Conscientiousness	0.06	0.25	1	0.14	0.30	-0.37	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.09
(4) Extraversion	0.04	0.26	0.14	1	-0.02	-0.07	0.003	0.09	0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.02
(5) Agreeableness	0.04	0.21	0.30	-0.02	1	-0.35	-0.02	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.09
(6) Neuroticism	-0.03	-0.20	-0.37	-0.07	-0.35	1	-0.07	-0.12	-0.07	-0.05	-0.04	-0.08	-0.16	0.02	-0.11
(7) Left-right ideology	0.001	-0.25	0.09	0.003	-0.02	-0.07	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.18	0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.19
(8) Interest	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.08	-0.12	-0.02	1	0.04	0.23	0.10	0.46	0.30	-0.04	0.09
(9) Efficacy	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.07	-0.02	0.04	1	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.35	0.17
(10) Involvement	0.08	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.06	-0.05	-0.18	0.23	0.01	1	0.06	0.16	0.17	-0.02	-0.05
(11) Participation	0.07	0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.06	1	0.13	0.17	-0.02	0.08
(12) Media use	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.05	-0.08	0.01	0.46	0.02	0.16	0.13	1	0.26	-0.02	0.09
(13) Knowledge	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.02	0.10	-0.16	-0.03	0.30	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.26	1	0.03	0.09
(14) Political trust	0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.35	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	1	-0.15
(15) Satisfaction democracy	0.03	-0.07	0.09	0.02	0.09	-0.11	0.19	0.09	0.17	-0.05	0.08	0.09	0.09	-0.15	1

## B.4 LISS

### *Summary statistics, LISS*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	5,537	0.94	0.23	0	1	1	1	1
Student	5,537	0.09	0.29	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	5,537	-0.0002	0.50	-1.92	-0.31	-0.01	0.29	1.50
Conscientiousness	5,537	-0.0001	0.50	-2.14	-0.32	0.07	0.36	1.22
Extraversion	5,537	-0.0004	0.50	-1.74	-0.31	0.01	0.32	1.35
Agreeableness	5,537	-0.0004	0.50	-2.26	-0.31	-0.003	0.30	1.12
Neuroticism	5,537	-0.0001	0.50	-1.17	-0.36	-0.06	0.31	1.78
Left-right ideology	4,774	0.0001	0.50	-1.21	-0.27	-0.03	0.44	1.15
Interest	5,535	0.0004	0.50	-0.81	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.91
Efficacy	5,523	-0.001	0.50	-0.67	-0.38	-0.09	0.48	1.05
Involvement	5,517	-0.0003	0.50	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	0.18	2.95
Participation	4,572	0.001	0.50	-1.17	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Media use	5,537	0.001	0.50	-1.18	-0.05	-0.05	0.51	1.08
Political trust	5,445	-0.001	0.50	-1.67	-0.23	0.05	0.34	1.20
Satisfaction democracy	5,285	-0.001	0.50	-1.78	-0.33	-0.04	0.25	1.13

### *Correlation matrix, LISS*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Internet	1	0.06	0.15	-0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.001	0.08	0.03	0.05
(2) Student	0.06	1	0.05	-0.21	0.07	-0.03	0.06	0.003	-0.08	0.04	-0.03	-0.10	0.01	0.03	0.06
(3) Openness	0.15	0.05	1	0.21	0.35	0.28	-0.21	-0.09	0.30	0.36	0.22	0.11	0.19	0.08	0.13
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.03	-0.21	0.21	1	0.10	0.29	-0.20	0.08	0.09	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.05
(5) Extraversion	0.04	0.07	0.35	0.10	1	0.30	-0.28	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.004	0.09	0.03	0.05
(6) Agreeableness	0.02	-0.03	0.28	0.29	0.30	1	-0.06	-0.10	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.07
(7) Neuroticism	-0.02	0.06	-0.21	-0.20	-0.28	-0.06	1	-0.04	-0.12	-0.15	-0.05	-0.05	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.03	0.003	-0.09	0.08	0.03	-0.10	-0.04	1	-0.04	-0.10	-0.12	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	-0.03
(9) Interest	0.04	-0.08	0.30	0.09	0.13	0.06	-0.12	-0.04	1	0.39	0.30	0.23	0.32	0.14	0.15
(10) Efficacy	0.08	0.04	0.36	0.05	0.16	0.06	-0.15	-0.10	0.39	1	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.32	0.34
(11) Involvement	0.05	-0.03	0.22	-0.01	0.13	0.03	-0.05	-0.12	0.30	0.28	1	0.12	0.19	0.03	0.05
(12) Participation	0.001	-0.10	0.11	0.05	0.004	0.04	-0.05	-0.02	0.23	0.21	0.12	1	0.16	0.18	0.18
(13) Media use	0.08	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.09	0.02	-0.11	-0.01	0.32	0.23	0.19	0.16	1	0.10	0.12
(14) Political trust	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.07	-0.12	0.04	0.14	0.32	0.03	0.18	0.10	1	0.62
(15) Satisfaction democracy	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.07	-0.13	-0.03	0.15	0.34	0.05	0.18	0.12	0.62	1

## B.5 BES

### *Summary statistics, BES*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Student	29,484	0.04	0.19	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	29,484	-0.01	0.50	-1.65	-0.18	-0.18	0.41	1.29
Conscientiousness	29,484	0.02	0.49	-1.80	-0.46	0.08	0.35	0.88
Extraversion	29,484	-0.01	0.50	-0.97	-0.51	0.18	0.18	1.33
Agreeableness	29,484	0.01	0.50	-1.74	-0.31	-0.02	0.27	1.12
Neuroticism	29,484	-0.01	0.50	-0.86	-0.40	-0.17	0.29	1.44
Left-right ideology	14,185	0.001	0.50	-1.00	-0.38	0.03	0.44	1.06
Interest	16,650	0.04	0.48	-1.47	-0.25	0.37	0.37	0.37
Efficacy	15,320	0.02	0.49	-1.53	-0.29	-0.04	0.45	1.44
Involvement	13,981	0.01	0.51	-0.41	-0.41	-0.04	0.32	1.79
Participation	15,645	0.04	0.44	-1.83	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Media use	16,172	0.04	0.50	-0.73	-0.32	0.09	0.50	0.90
Knowledge	23,896	-0.0002	0.50	-1.64	-0.26	0.09	0.44	0.44
Political trust	4,400	0.01	0.50	-0.78	-0.47	0.17	0.48	1.11
Satisfaction democracy	15,858	0.001	0.51	-0.80	-0.22	-0.22	0.36	0.94

### *Correlation matrix, BES*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Student	1	0.06	-0.04	0.001	-0.05	0.04	-0.09	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.001	-0.04	-0.07	-0.004	-0.04
(2) Openness	0.06	1	0.07	0.29	0.08	-0.12	-0.15	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.005	0.05	0.002	-0.03	-0.13
(3) Conscientiousness	-0.04	0.07	1	0.02	0.24	-0.34	0.13	0.04	0.05	-0.04	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.09
(4) Extraversion	0.001	0.29	0.02	1	0.04	-0.13	-0.004	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.004	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.002
(5) Agreeableness	-0.05	0.08	0.24	0.04	1	-0.26	-0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.002	0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.06
(6) Neuroticism	0.04	-0.12	-0.34	-0.13	-0.26	1	-0.07	-0.04	-0.11	-0.004	-0.05	-0.01	-0.12	-0.08	-0.08
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.09	-0.15	0.13	-0.004	-0.04	-0.07	1	-0.08	-0.01	-0.29	0.003	-0.05	0.01	0.17	0.32
(8) Interest	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.04	-0.08	1	0.41	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.23	-0.04
(9) Efficacy	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.01	-0.11	-0.01	0.41	1	0.34	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.41	0.08
(10) Involvement	0.05	0.12	-0.04	0.07	-0.002	-0.004	-0.29	0.36	0.34	1	0.18	0.32	0.23	0.13	-0.19
(11) Participation	0.001	0.005	0.03	0.004	0.04	-0.05	0.003	0.41	0.22	0.18	1	0.17	0.23	0.21	0.03
(12) Media use	-0.04	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.02	-0.01	-0.05	0.42	0.28	0.32	0.17	1	0.26	0.13	-0.03
(13) Knowledge	-0.07	0.002	0.08	-0.04	-0.02	-0.12	0.01	0.38	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.26	1	0.18	-0.02
(14) Political trust	-0.004	-0.03	0.03	0.07	0.03	-0.08	0.17	0.23	0.41	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.18	1	0.33
(15) Satisfaction democracy	-0.04	-0.13	0.09	0.002	0.06	-0.08	0.32	-0.04	0.08	-0.19	0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.33	1

## B.6 SHP

### *Summary statistics, SHP*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Student	6,763	0.11	0.31	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	6,763	0.001	0.50	-1.67	-0.34	0.06	0.32	0.98
Conscientiousness	6,763	0.01	0.49	-2.09	-0.30	0.03	0.35	0.84
Extraversion	6,763	-0.002	0.50	-1.75	-0.43	-0.03	0.36	0.89
Agreeableness	6,763	0.002	0.50	-2.39	-0.29	0.06	0.41	1.11
Neuroticism	6,763	-0.01	0.50	-1.01	-0.43	-0.002	0.29	1.87
Left-right ideology	6,035	-0.0005	0.50	-1.21	-0.22	0.03	0.27	1.26
Interest	6,760	0.002	0.50	-1.09	-0.33	0.04	0.42	0.79
Participation	5,977	0.001	0.50	-1.24	-0.27	0.22	0.38	0.38
Political trust	6,651	0.0004	0.50	-1.26	-0.33	-0.09	0.37	1.07
Satisfaction democracy	6,642	0.002	0.50	-1.61	-0.29	-0.03	0.24	1.02

### *Correlation matrix, SHP*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) Student	1	0.03	-0.19	0.06	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	-0.09	-0.07	0.02	0.04
(2) Openness	0.03	1	0.08	0.17	0.06	-0.08	-0.12	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.03
(3) Conscientiousness	-0.19	0.08	1	0.19	0.28	-0.26	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.01	-0.004
(4) Extraversion	0.06	0.17	0.19	1	0.19	-0.19	0.06	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01
(5) Agreeableness	-0.04	0.06	0.28	0.19	1	-0.27	-0.01	0.001	0.03	0.10	0.07
(6) Neuroticism	0.03	-0.08	-0.26	-0.19	-0.27	1	-0.09	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.05	-0.12	0.10	0.06	-0.01	-0.09	1	-0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05
(8) Interest	-0.09	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.001	-0.05	-0.01	1	0.51	0.12	0.25
(9) Participation	-0.07	0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.51	1	0.10	0.17
(10) Political trust	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.10	-0.04	-0.06	0.12	0.10	1	0.61
(11) Satisfaction democracy	0.04	0.03	-0.004	0.01	0.07	-0.06	-0.05	0.25	0.17	0.61	1

## B.7 LAPOP

### *Summary statistics, Argentina*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,302	0.23	0.42	0	0	0	0	1
Student	1,302	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,302	-0.09	0.54	-1.72	-0.57	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,302	-0.20	0.58	-1.94	-0.70	-0.28	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,302	0.07	0.55	-1.62	-0.44	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,302	-0.32	0.58	-1.90	-0.66	-0.45	0.18	0.59
Neuroticism	1,302	0.18	0.56	-0.76	-0.20	0.35	0.54	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,039	-0.10	0.37	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.08	0.90
Interest	1,288	0.07	0.48	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,236	-0.14	0.52	-0.91	-0.57	-0.23	0.10	1.11
Involvement	1,192	-0.06	0.46	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	2.15
Participation	1,283	-0.01	0.51	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,296	-0.03	0.50	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,177	-0.02	0.52	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,285	-0.26	0.47	-0.82	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,254	0.15	0.50	-1.26	-0.09	0.49	0.49	0.49

### *Correlation matrix, Argentina*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.15	-0.17	0.04	-0.03	0.09	-0.03	0.04	-0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.03	-0.10	-0.13	-0.003	-0.04
(2) Student	-0.15	1	0.02	-0.06	0.001	-0.04	0.04	0.04	0.004	0.03	-0.06	-0.17	-0.08	0.04	0.02	-0.01
(3) Openness	-0.17	0.02	1	0.37	0.40	0.30	-0.26	-0.02	0.12	-0.05	0.02	0.09	0.15	0.07	-0.09	0.19
(4) Conscientiousness	0.04	-0.06	0.37	1	0.32	0.37	-0.34	0.03	0.08	-0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.0000	-0.07	0.18
(5) Extraversion	-0.03	0.001	0.40	0.32	1	0.20	-0.14	-0.07	0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.02	-0.13	0.15
(6) Agreeableness	0.09	-0.04	0.30	0.37	0.20	1	-0.53	-0.01	0.001	-0.10	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.001	-0.08	0.18
(7) Neuroticism	-0.03	0.04	-0.26	-0.34	-0.14	-0.53	1	0.03	-0.09	-0.001	0.02	-0.09	-0.08	0.03	0.05	-0.17
(8) Left-right ideology	0.04	0.04	-0.02	0.03	-0.07	-0.01	0.03	1	-0.09	0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.05	-0.0000	0.05	0.01
(9) Interest	-0.15	0.004	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.001	-0.09	-0.09	1	0.24	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.08
(10) Efficacy	-0.07	0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.07	-0.10	-0.001	0.04	0.24	1	0.05	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	0.36	0.005
(11) Involvement	0.08	-0.06	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02	-0.05	0.14	0.05	1	-0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.01
(12) Participation	0.03	-0.17	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.12	-0.09	0.03	0.15	-0.04	-0.01	1	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.14
(13) Media use	-0.10	-0.08	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.06	-0.08	0.05	0.19	0.09	0.03	0.19	1	0.21	0.01	0.12
(14) Knowledge	-0.13	0.04	0.07	0.0000	0.02	0.001	0.03	-0.0000	0.09	-0.07	-0.03	0.10	0.21	1	0.02	0.05
(15) Political trust	-0.003	0.02	-0.09	-0.07	-0.13	-0.08	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.36	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	1	-0.02
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.04	-0.01	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.18	-0.17	0.01	0.08	0.005	0.01	0.14	0.12	0.05	-0.02	1

*Summary statistics, Bolivia*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	2,788	0.55	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	2,788	0.14	0.35	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	2,788	-0.08	0.44	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.20	0.58
Conscientiousness	2,788	-0.12	0.43	-1.94	-0.49	-0.08	0.13	0.55
Extraversion	2,788	0.04	0.42	-1.42	-0.25	0.15	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	2,788	-0.08	0.43	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.18	0.59
Neuroticism	2,788	0.08	0.42	-0.76	-0.20	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	2,279	-0.06	0.41	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	2,765	0.05	0.47	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	2,668	0.08	0.41	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.32	1.11
Involvement	2,777	0.15	0.37	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Participation	2,773	-0.05	0.49	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	2,123	-0.11	0.63	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Knowledge	2,758	0.06	0.44	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.49	0.76
Political trust	2,674	-0.03	0.42	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Bolivia*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Internet	1	-0.37	-0.20	-0.01	-0.11	0.02	0.03	-0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.06	-0.11	-0.28	0.09	0.03
(2) Student	-0.37	1	0.08	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.16	-0.04	0.09	-0.04	0.01
(3) Openness	-0.20	0.08	1	0.37	0.37	0.25	-0.25	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.20	-0.04	0.12
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.01	-0.03	0.37	1	0.30	0.35	-0.26	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.10	-0.01	0.08
(5) Extraversion	-0.11	0.02	0.37	0.30	1	0.16	-0.17	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.12	-0.04	0.05
(6) Agreeableness	0.02	-0.03	0.25	0.35	0.16	1	-0.36	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.11
(7) Neuroticism	0.03	0.03	-0.25	-0.26	-0.17	-0.36	1	-0.02	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06	-0.13
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.01	-0.02	1	-0.07	-0.14	0.01	-0.04	0.08	-0.33	-0.04
(9) Interest	-0.06	-0.02	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.01	-0.04	-0.07	1	0.25	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.10
(10) Efficacy	0.03	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.05	-0.08	-0.14	0.25	1	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.37	0.22
(11) Participation	0.06	-0.16	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.11	0.02	1	0.08	0.03	0.02	-0.04
(12) Media use	-0.11	-0.04	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.06	-0.06	-0.04	0.08	0.01	0.08	1	0.22	-0.04	0.04
(13) Knowledge	-0.28	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.10	-0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.22	1	-0.04	-0.003
(14) Political trust	0.09	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.06	-0.06	-0.33	0.13	0.37	0.02	-0.04	-0.04	1	0.15
(15) Satisfaction dem	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.11	-0.13	-0.04	0.10	0.22	-0.04	0.04	-0.003	0.15	1

*Summary statistics, Brazil*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	2,423	0.48	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	2,423	0.05	0.23	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	2,423	0.005	0.53	-1.72	-0.38	0.20	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	2,405	-0.15	0.56	-1.94	-0.70	-0.08	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	2,418	-0.05	0.51	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	2,418	-0.17	0.55	-1.90	-0.66	-0.24	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	2,419	0.09	0.58	-0.76	-0.39	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,827	0.04	0.49	-0.96	-0.13	0.08	0.49	0.90
Interest	2,399	-0.10	0.46	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.92
Efficacy	2,295	-0.12	0.48	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.10	1.11
Involvement	2,351	-0.05	0.41	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	2,408	0.08	0.44	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	2,381	0.08	0.52	-0.82	-0.29	0.23	0.49	0.76
Knowledge	2,259	0.01	0.51	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Brazil*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1) Internet	1	-0.17	-0.19	0.02	-0.16	0.16	-0.09	0.05	-0.14	-0.03	-0.01	0.12	0.14	0.002
(2) Student	-0.17	1	0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.23	-0.04	-0.04
(3) Openness	-0.19	0.02	1	0.34	0.23	0.10	-0.08	-0.04	0.09	-0.0002	0.10	0.004	-0.07	0.08
(4) Conscientiousness	0.02	-0.05	0.34	1	0.14	0.19	-0.14	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.16
(5) Extraversion	-0.16	0.02	0.23	0.14	1	-0.06	0.01	-0.02	0.09	-0.01	0.08	0.003	-0.08	0.10
(6) Agreeableness	0.16	-0.03	0.10	0.19	-0.06	1	-0.39	0.05	-0.09	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.02
(7) Neuroticism	-0.09	0.04	-0.08	-0.14	0.01	-0.39	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	0.01	-0.002	-0.09	-0.05
(8) Left-right ideology	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	1	-0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.01	0.14	0.05
(9) Interest	-0.14	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.09	-0.09	-0.02	-0.01	1	0.19	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.09
(10) Efficacy	-0.03	0.01	-0.0002	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	0.04	0.19	1	0.04	0.01	0.19	0.13
(11) Involvement	-0.01	-0.02	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.17	0.04	1	0.03	-0.002	0.03
(12) Participation	0.12	-0.23	0.004	0.04	0.003	0.01	-0.002	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03	1	0.08	0.08
(13) Political trust	0.14	-0.04	-0.07	0.05	-0.08	0.13	-0.09	0.14	0.05	0.19	-0.002	0.08	1	0.16
(14) Satisfaction dem	0.002	-0.04	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.02	-0.05	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.16	1



*Summary statistics, Chile*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,912	0.49	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,912	0.07	0.25	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,912	0.003	0.51	-1.72	-0.38	0.20	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,912	0.04	0.49	-1.94	-0.28	0.13	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,912	0.08	0.48	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,912	-0.09	0.51	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,912	0.01	0.49	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,490	-0.01	0.47	-0.96	-0.13	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,907	-0.18	0.46	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.92
Efficacy	1,844	0.07	0.49	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,898	-0.07	0.40	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,376	0.20	0.29	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,908	0.06	0.44	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,635	0.001	0.50	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,861	0.16	0.42	-0.82	-0.03	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,819	0.07	0.44	-1.26	-0.09	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Chile*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.26	-0.18	0.01	-0.13	0.11	-0.03	-0.02	-0.24	-0.08	0.06	0.002	-0.11	-0.20	0.03	-0.01
(2) Student	-0.26	1	0.07	-0.05	0.05	-0.08	0.06	0.000 2	0.10	-0.03	-0.02	0.001	0.01	0.09	-0.01	-0.04
(3) Openness	-0.18	0.07	1	0.35	0.37	0.18	-0.19	-0.04	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.14	-0.03	0.12
(4) Conscientiousness	0.01	-0.05	0.35	1	0.26	0.33	-0.30	0.05	-0.01	-0.04	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.11
(5) Extraversion	-0.13	0.05	0.37	0.26	1	0.16	-0.15	-0.04	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.06	-0.04	0.08
(6) Agreeableness	0.11	-0.08	0.18	0.33	0.16	1	-0.45	0.04	-0.07	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.00	0.11	0.09
(7) Neuroticism	-0.03	0.06	-0.19	-0.30	-0.15	-0.45	1	-0.00	0.03	-0.06	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.09
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.02	0.000 2	-0.04	0.05	-0.04	0.04	-	0.001	1	-0.04	0.14	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06
(9) Interest	-0.24	0.10	0.13	-0.01	0.14	-0.07	0.03	-0.04	1	0.23	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.10
(10) Efficacy	-0.08	-0.03	0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.06	0.14	0.23	1	0.01	-	0.09	0.04	0.25	0.19
(11) Involvement	0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.01	1	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03
(12) Participation	0.002	0.001	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.07	-	0.005	1	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.09
(13) Media use	-0.11	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.07	1	0.11	0.02	0.08
(14) Knowledge	-0.20	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.06	-0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.14	0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.11	1	-0.00	0.02
(15) Political trust	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.11	-0.05	0.33	0.04	0.25	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.00	1	0.09
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.01	-0.04	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09	-0.09	-0.06	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.09	1

*Summary statistics, Colombia*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,432	0.46	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,432	0.08	0.26	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,432	-0.05	0.50	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,432	-0.03	0.48	-1.94	-0.33	0.13	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,432	-0.01	0.49	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,432	0.07	0.44	-1.49	-0.24	0.18	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,432	0.06	0.47	-0.76	-0.39	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,153	0.15	0.50	-0.96	-0.13	0.08	0.49	0.90
Interest	1,427	0.01	0.48	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,384	0.03	0.50	-0.91	-0.40	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,404	0.01	0.50	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,423	-0.20	0.58	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,430	0.06	0.42	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,127	0.03	0.46	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,397	0.15	0.47	-0.82	-0.03	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,355	0.01	0.46	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Colombia*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.24	-0.34	-0.11	-0.23	0.10	0.04	0.19	-0.27	-0.06	-0.01	0.16	-0.12	-0.18	0.19	0.05
(2) Student	-0.24	1	0.10	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	-0.08	0.12	-0.02	0.03	-0.24	0.02	0.08	-0.11	-0.08
(3) Openness	-0.34	0.10	1	0.30	0.35	0.12	-0.13	-0.06	0.24	0.08	-0.02	-0.03	0.11	0.17	-0.08	0.08
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.11	-0.05	0.30	1	0.19	0.32	-0.19	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.005	0.14
(5) Extraversion	-0.23	0.05	0.35	0.19	1	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	0.18	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.11	0.12	-0.05	0.13
(6) Agreeableness	0.10	-0.05	0.12	0.32	-0.02	1	-0.31	0.12	-0.001	-0.003	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.09
(7) Neuroticism	0.04	-0.01	-0.13	-0.19	-0.06	-0.31	1	-0.07	-0.08	-0.05	-0.04	-0.09	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10
(8) Left-right ideology	0.19	-0.08	-0.06	0.09	-0.01	0.12	-0.07	1	0.09	0.16	-0.01	0.14	0.09	-0.05	0.31	0.19
(9) Interest	-0.27	0.12	0.24	0.09	0.18	-0.001	-0.08	0.09	1	0.24	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.14
(10) Efficacy	-0.06	-0.02	0.08	0.02	0.04	-0.003	-0.05	0.16	0.24	1	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.25	0.18
(11) Involvement	-0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	-0.04	-0.01	0.15	0.07	1	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.07
(12) Participation	0.16	-0.24	-0.03	0.08	-0.01	0.07	-0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.12	1	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.15
(13) Media use	-0.12	0.02	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.01	-0.04	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.10	1	0.17	-0.001	0.03
(14) Knowledge	-0.18	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.05	-0.07	-0.05	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.17	1	-0.05	-0.002
(15) Political trust	0.19	-0.11	-0.08	0.005	-0.05	0.10	-0.04	0.31	0.03	0.25	0.05	0.14	-0.001	-0.05	1	0.17
(16) Satisfaction dem	0.05	-0.08	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.09	-0.10	0.19	0.14	0.18	0.07	0.15	0.03	-0.002	0.17	1

*Summary statistics, Costa Rica*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,406	0.56	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,406	0.10	0.31	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,406	-0.03	0.58	-1.72	-0.57	0.004	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,406	-0.02	0.57	-1.94	-0.49	0.13	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,406	0.06	0.55	-1.62	-0.44	0.15	0.73	0.73
Agreeableness	1,406	0.01	0.57	-1.90	-0.45	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,406	-0.03	0.54	-0.76	-0.58	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	895	0.03	0.53	-0.96	-0.13	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,387	0.01	0.54	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,322	-0.06	0.55	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.27	1.11
Involvement	1,364	-0.08	0.40	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	2.15
Participation	1,391	-0.23	0.59	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,403	0.08	0.45	-1.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,163	0.06	0.40	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,383	0.01	0.52	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,362	0.15	0.54	-1.26	-0.09	0.49	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Costa Rica*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.27	-0.14	0.12	-0.05	0.15	-0.10	-0.07	-0.14	-0.09	-0.002	0.13	-0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.07
(2) Student	-0.27	1	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.07	-0.28	-0.03	0.03	-0.06	-0.10
(3) Openness	-0.14	0.02	1	0.21	0.31	0.14	-0.15	-0.04	0.04	0.003	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	-0.09	0.12
(4) Conscientiousness	0.12	-0.08	0.21	1	0.18	0.33	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.14
(5) Extraversion	-0.05	-0.02	0.31	0.18	1	0.08	-0.14	-0.05	0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.02	-0.05	0.08
(6) Agreeableness	0.15	-0.10	0.14	0.33	0.08	1	-0.35	-0.02	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09	0.10	0.002	0.02	0.08	0.19
(7) Neuroticism	-0.10	0.04	-0.15	-0.23	-0.14	-0.35	1	-0.003	0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.10	0.01	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.07	0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	-0.003	1	0.16	0.18	0.005	0.11	-0.004	-0.001	0.21	0.02
(9) Interest	-0.14	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.07	-0.13	0.03	0.16	1	0.23	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.03
(10) Efficacy	-0.09	0.03	0.003	-0.05	-0.01	-0.09	0.02	0.18	0.23	1	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.22	0.09
(11) Involvement	-0.002	-0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.09	0.03	0.005	0.11	0.06	1	0.12	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.003
(12) Participation	0.13	-0.28	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.10	-0.10	0.11	0.20	0.05	0.12	1	0.08	-0.02	0.07	0.18
(13) Media use	-0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.002	0.01	-0.004	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.08	1	0.09	0.02	0.07
(14) Knowledge	-0.12	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.07	-0.001	0.01	0.04	0.001	-0.02	0.09	1	0.04	-0.01
(15) Political trust	0.05	-0.06	-0.09	0.03	-0.05	0.08	-0.07	0.21	0.07	0.22	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	1	0.08
(16) Satisfaction dem	0.07	-0.10	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.19	-0.08	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.003	0.18	0.07	-0.01	0.08	1

*Summary statistics, Dominican Rep*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,400	0.61	0.49	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,400	0.09	0.28	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,400	-0.08	0.54	-1.72	-0.57	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,400	0.11	0.48	-1.94	-0.28	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,400	-0.05	0.50	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,400	0.13	0.50	-1.90	-0.24	0.38	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,400	-0.02	0.50	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,148	0.15	0.62	-0.96	-0.34	0.28	0.70	0.90
Interest	1,395	0.09	0.54	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,320	0.07	0.55	-0.91	-0.40	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,397	0.11	0.59	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,398	-0.01	0.51	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,400	0.04	0.43	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,038	0.06	0.41	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,385	0.11	0.55	-0.82	-0.29	0.23	0.76	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,335	-0.05	0.53	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Dominican Rep*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.32	-0.23	0.01	-0.17	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.06	-0.04	0.10	0.17	-0.11	-0.12	0.08	-0.02
(2) Student	-0.32	1	0.10	0.01	0.05	-0.003	0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.25	-0.04	0.03	0.0003	0.01
(3) Openness	-0.23	0.10	1	0.25	0.25	0.11	-0.13	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.10	0.11	-0.02	0.10
(4) Conscientiousness	0.01	0.01	0.25	1	0.15	0.29	-0.18	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.03
(5) Extraversion	-0.17	0.05	0.25	0.15	1	0.02	-0.11	-0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.12	0.03	-0.06	0.07
(6) Agreeableness	0.06	-0.003	0.11	0.29	0.02	1	-0.33	0.03	0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.07	-0.01
(7) Neuroticism	0.05	0.02	-0.13	-0.18	-0.11	-0.33	1	0.002	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07
(8) Left-right ideology	0.14	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.002	1	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.09	-0.01	-0.06	0.24	0.14
(9) Interest	0.06	-0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.17	1	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.06	-0.06	0.17	0.05
(10) Efficacy	-0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.09	0.21	1	0.12	0.05	0.07	-0.04	0.27	0.20
(11) Involvement	0.10	-0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.12	0.22	0.12	1	0.11	0.02	-0.11	0.09	0.01
(12) Participation	0.17	-0.25	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.11	1	0.05	-0.04	0.01	0.06
(13) Media use	-0.11	-0.04	0.10	0.03	0.12	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.05	1	0.07	0.03	0.04
(14) Knowledge	-0.12	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.11	-0.04	0.07	1	-0.05	0.08
(15) Political trust	0.08	0.0003	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	0.07	-0.03	0.24	0.17	0.27	0.09	0.01	0.03	-0.05	1	0.10
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.02	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.07	-0.01	-0.07	0.14	0.05	0.20	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.10	1

*Summary statistics, Ecuador*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	2,876	0.55	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	2,876	0.08	0.27	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	2,876	-0.04	0.46	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	2,876	-0.01	0.45	-1.94	-0.28	0.13	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	2,876	0.08	0.42	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	2,876	0.14	0.41	-1.49	-0.03	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	2,876	-0.03	0.44	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,965	-0.04	0.48	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	2,855	-0.13	0.46	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.92
Efficacy	2,664	-0.001	0.49	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.27	1.11
Involvement	2,846	-0.09	0.40	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	2.15
Participation	2,876	0.19	0.31	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	2,871	0.05	0.44	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	2,094	-0.05	0.57	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	2,843	0.07	0.47	-0.82	-0.29	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	2,723	-0.07	0.48	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Ecuador*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.26	-0.15	0.03	-0.10	0.10	-0.09	0.04	-0.17	-0.11	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	-0.20	0.02	-0.04
(2) Student	-0.26	1	0.01	-0.04	0.04	-0.11	0.05	-0.003	0.06	0.03	-0.05	-0.10	-0.02	0.07	-0.02	-0.01
(3) Openness	-0.15	0.01	1	0.32	0.31	0.21	-0.23	-0.02	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.22
(4) Conscientiousness	0.03	-0.04	0.32	1	0.21	0.39	-0.28	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.12
(5) Extraversion	-0.10	0.04	0.31	0.21	1	0.14	-0.12	-0.03	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.08	-0.04	0.08
(6) Agreeableness	0.10	-0.11	0.21	0.39	0.14	1	-0.37	0.09	-0.05	-0.04	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.06
(7) Neuroticism	-0.09	0.05	-0.23	-0.28	-0.12	-0.37	1	-0.09	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11
(8) Left-right ideology	0.04	-0.003	-0.02	0.04	-0.03	0.09	-0.09	1	-0.07	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01
(9) Interest	-0.17	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	-0.07	1	0.27	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.12
(10) Efficacy	-0.11	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.27	1	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.34	0.23
(11) Involvement	-0.03	-0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	-0.05	-0.03	0.14	0.09	1	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.06
(12) Participation	0.02	-0.10	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	1	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.003
(13) Media use	-0.06	-0.02	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.09	-0.06	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.05	1	0.13	0.07	0.10
(14) Knowledge	-0.20	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.04	-0.05	-0.03	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.13	1	-0.01	0.04
(15) Political trust	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.05	-0.08	-0.05	0.15	0.34	0.07	-0.03	0.07	-0.01	1	0.20
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.04	-0.01	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.06	-0.11	-0.01	0.12	0.23	0.06	0.003	0.10	0.04	0.20	1

*Summary statistics, El Salvador*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,533	0.61	0.49	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,533	0.08	0.27	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,533	-0.17	0.50	-1.72	-0.57	-0.19	0.20	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,533	-0.15	0.51	-1.94	-0.49	-0.08	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,533	-0.11	0.51	-1.62	-0.44	-0.25	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,533	0.07	0.45	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,533	0.02	0.46	-0.76	-0.39	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,451	-0.09	0.52	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,532	-0.02	0.51	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,520	0.11	0.45	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,529	0.05	0.50	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,532	0.03	0.48	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,532	-0.09	0.56	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,253	0.08	0.37	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,529	0.25	0.44	-0.82	-0.03	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,515	-0.13	0.45	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, El Salvador*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.34	-0.40	-0.14	-0.31	0.08	0.08	0.12	-0.23	-0.09	-0.04	0.03	-0.13	-0.15	0.08	-0.11
(2) Student	-0.34	1	0.16	0.06	0.11	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	0.09	0.01	-0.04	-0.12	0.06	0.05	-0.004	-0.05
(3) Openness	-0.40	0.16	1	0.40	0.38	0.13	-0.19	-0.09	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.16	0.11	-0.08	0.15
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.14	0.06	0.40	1	0.25	0.28	-0.23	-0.05	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.10
(5) Extraversion	-0.31	0.11	0.38	0.25	1	-0.004	-0.10	-0.09	0.17	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.08	-0.12	0.10
(6) Agreeableness	0.08	-0.04	0.13	0.28	-0.004	1	-0.32	-0.02	-0.07	-0.01	0.002	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04
(7) Neuroticism	0.08	-0.05	-0.19	-0.23	-0.10	-0.32	1	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.003	-0.07	-0.03	0.02	-0.02
(8) Left-right ideology	0.12	-0.03	-0.09	-0.05	-0.09	-0.02	0.01	1	-0.21	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.19	0.02
(9) Interest	-0.23	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.17	-0.07	-0.04	-0.21	1	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.17	0.18
(10) Efficacy	-0.09	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.07	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	0.27	1	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.32
(11) Involvement	-0.04	-0.04	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.002	-0.04	-0.05	0.18	0.08	1	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.07
(12) Participation	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	-0.003	-0.07	0.08	0.02	0.12	1	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.03
(13) Media use	-0.13	0.06	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.01	-0.07	-0.04	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.07	1	0.18	0.03	0.13
(14) Knowledge	-0.15	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.05	-0.03	-0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.18	1	-0.01	0.02
(15) Political trust	0.08	-0.004	-0.08	0.02	-0.12	0.03	0.02	-0.19	0.17	0.28	0.03	0.06	0.03	-0.01	1	0.15
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.11	-0.05	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.18	0.32	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.15	1

*Summary statistics, Guatemala*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,346	0.57	0.49	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,346	0.04	0.20	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,346	-0.05	0.51	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,346	0.01	0.47	-1.94	-0.28	0.13	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,346	0.06	0.48	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,346	0.17	0.42	-1.90	-0.03	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,346	-0.07	0.47	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,028	-0.01	0.46	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,338	-0.10	0.47	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.92
Efficacy	1,232	-0.09	0.45	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.10	1.11
Involvement	1,322	0.02	0.50	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,344	-0.08	0.54	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,346	-0.14	0.60	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	980	-0.08	0.59	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,316	-0.16	0.49	-0.82	-0.56	-0.29	0.23	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,245	-0.15	0.48	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Guatemala*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.22	-0.29	-0.07	-0.24	0.11	0.08	0.07	-0.17	-0.002	0.06	0.02	-0.19	-0.26	0.17	-0.09
(2) Student	-0.22	1	0.08	-0.03	0.02	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.20	0.05	0.08	-0.05	-0.03
(3) Openness	-0.29	0.08	1	0.37	0.44	0.16	-0.24	-0.01	0.13	-0.01	-0.01	0.13	0.18	0.09	-0.19	0.10
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.07	-0.03	0.37	1	0.30	0.38	-0.35	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.11	0.11	0.14	-0.03	-0.08	0.13
(5) Extraversion	-0.24	0.02	0.44	0.30	1	0.15	-0.24	0.03	0.11	-0.05	-0.03	0.12	0.15	0.11	-0.21	0.06
(6) Agreeableness	0.11	-0.04	0.16	0.38	0.15	1	-0.36	0.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.08	0.03	0.05	-0.09	-0.03	0.11
(7) Neuroticism	0.08	0.04	-0.24	-0.35	-0.24	-0.36	1	-0.02	-0.001	-0.05	0.09	-0.07	-0.04	0.002	0.09	-0.09
(8) Left-right ideology	0.07	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.06	-0.02	1	-0.02	0.06	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.003	0.08	-0.003
(9) Interest	-0.17	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.11	-0.01	-0.001	-0.02	1	0.18	0.22	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.11
(10) Efficacy	-0.002	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.06	0.18	1	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.21	0.11
(11) Involvement	0.06	-0.04	-0.01	-0.11	-0.03	-0.08	0.09	0.01	0.22	0.17	1	0.07	-0.002	-0.01	0.19	-0.01
(12) Participation	0.02	-0.20	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.03	-0.07	-0.03	0.06	0.01	0.07	1	0.07	0.01	-0.05	0.03
(13) Media use	-0.19	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.05	-0.04	-0.04	0.14	0.02	-0.002	0.07	1	0.20	-0.08	0.12
(14) Knowledge	-0.26	0.08	0.09	-0.03	0.11	-0.09	0.002	-0.003	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.20	1	0.05	-0.02
(15) Political trust	0.17	-0.05	-0.19	-0.08	-0.21	-0.03	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.19	-0.05	-0.08	0.05	1	0.03
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.09	-0.03	0.10	0.13	0.06	0.11	-0.09	-0.003	0.11	0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.12	-0.02	0.03	1



*Summary statistics, Guyana*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,378	0.44	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,378	0.04	0.20	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,378	0.15	0.49	-1.72	-0.19	0.20	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,378	0.14	0.48	-1.94	-0.08	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,378	-0.005	0.53	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,378	0.09	0.50	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,378	-0.15	0.51	-0.76	-0.58	-0.20	0.17	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,361	-0.16	0.43	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	-0.09	0.92
Interest	1,230	-0.05	0.52	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.27	1.11
Efficacy	1,347	0.03	0.56	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Involvement	1,374	-0.07	0.54	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Participation	1,376	-0.03	0.54	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,328	0.12	0.28	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Knowledge	1,339	-0.02	0.48	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.23	0.76
Political trust	1,268	0.02	0.55	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Guyana*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Internet	1	-0.13	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.08	-0.25	-0.08	0.02	-0.12
(2) Student	-0.13	1	0.06	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.21	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.02
(3) Openness	-0.04	0.06	1	0.29	0.23	0.20	-0.21	0.02	-0.10	0.05	-0.07	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.17
(4) Conscientiousness	0.03	-0.02	0.29	1	0.17	0.25	-0.22	-0.07	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03
(5) Extraversion	-0.05	0.01	0.23	0.17	1	0.08	-0.18	-0.02	-0.13	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.06	-0.0001	0.13
(6) Agreeableness	0.05	-0.02	0.20	0.25	0.08	1	-0.40	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.07	-0.07	0.09	0.05	0.06
(7) Neuroticism	0.01	0.06	-0.21	-0.22	-0.18	-0.40	1	0.01	0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	0.04	-0.06
(8) Interest	-0.07	0.03	0.02	-0.07	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	1	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.15
(9) Efficacy	-0.02	-0.01	-0.10	-0.03	-0.13	-0.07	0.06	0.08	1	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.05	0.25	0.13
(10) Involvement	0.03	-0.05	0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.09	0.16	0.11	1	0.10	-0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04
(11) Participation	0.08	-0.21	-0.07	0.03	-0.01	0.07	-0.08	0.15	0.07	0.10	1	-0.01	0.004	0.01	0.003
(12) Media use	-0.25	0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.07	-0.04	0.06	0.08	-0.04	-0.01	1	0.11	-0.06	0.03
(13) Knowledge	-0.08	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.09	-0.08	0.01	-0.05	0.05	0.004	0.11	1	-0.02	0.05
(14) Political trust	0.02	0.06	-0.02	0.07	-0.0001	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.25	0.09	0.01	-0.06	-0.02	1	0.04
(15) Satisfaction dem	-0.12	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.13	0.06	-0.06	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.003	0.03	0.05	0.04	1

*Summary statistics, Jamaica*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,448	0.57	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,448	0.05	0.22	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,448	0.22	0.40	-1.72	0.004	0.39	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,448	0.28	0.37	-1.94	0.13	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,448	0.01	0.47	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,448	0.12	0.46	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,448	-0.16	0.48	-0.76	-0.58	-0.20	0.17	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,433	-0.05	0.49	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Interest	1,340	-0.10	0.51	-0.91	-0.44	-0.06	0.27	1.11
Efficacy	1,439	0.05	0.56	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Involvement	1,438	-0.24	0.59	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Participation	1,447	0.13	0.34	-1.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,340	0.11	0.29	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Knowledge	1,394	-0.16	0.47	-0.82	-0.56	-0.03	0.23	0.76
Political trust	1,387	-0.03	0.52	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Jamaica*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.26	-0.21	-0.01	-0.20	0.02	0.08		-0.01	-0.10	0.05	0.15	0.06	-0.08	-0.05	-0.07
(2) Student	-0.26	1	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.04	-0.05		-0.07	-0.004	-0.10	-0.21	-0.08	0.02	0.06	-0.02
(3) Openness	-0.21	0.10	1	0.33	0.15	0.27	-0.26		0.03	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.09	-0.02	0.15
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.01	0.01	0.33	1	0.15	0.38	-0.30		0.01	0.001	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.004	0.10
(5) Extraversion	-0.20	0.06	0.15	0.15	1	0.02	-0.09		0.10	0.07	0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.07	-0.01	-0.03
(6) Agreeableness	0.02	0.04	0.27	0.38	0.02	1	-0.43		-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.07
(7) Neuroticism	0.08	-0.05	-0.26	-0.30	-0.09	-0.43	1		-0.04	0.03	0.08	-0.01	-0.03	-0.11	-0.06	-0.09
(9) Interest	-0.01	-0.07	0.03	0.01	0.10	-0.03	-0.04		1	0.26	0.15	0.32	0.10	-0.01	0.16	0.08
(10) Efficacy	-0.10	-0.004	0.02	0.001	0.07	0.01	0.03		0.26	1	0.11	0.04	0.05	-0.06	0.32	0.07
(11) Involvement	0.05	-0.10	-0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08		0.15	0.11	1	0.14	-0.01	-0.04	-0.001	0.01
(12) Participation	0.15	-0.21	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.003	-0.01		0.32	0.04	0.14	1	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.09
(13) Media use	0.06	-0.08	0.04	0.11	-0.04	0.04	-0.03		0.10	0.05	-0.01	0.07	1	0.01	0.04	0.06
(14) Knowledge	-0.08	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.10	-0.11		-0.01	-0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.01	1	-0.05	-0.01
(15) Political trust	-0.05	0.06	-0.02	0.004	-0.01	0.05	-0.06		0.16	0.32	-0.001	0.08	0.04	-0.05	1	0.10
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.07	-0.02	0.15	0.10	-0.03	0.07	-0.09		0.08	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.06	-0.01	0.10	1

*Summary statistics, Mexico*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,499	0.55	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,499	0.06	0.24	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,499	-0.08	0.51	-1.72	-0.48	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,499	-0.10	0.52	-1.94	-0.49	-0.08	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,499	0.04	0.51	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,499	0.04	0.49	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,499	-0.04	0.49	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,297	-0.003	0.51	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.49	0.90
Interest	1,491	0.01	0.47	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,471	-0.002	0.48	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.27	1.11
Involvement	1,480	0.04	0.54	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,483	-0.07	0.54	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,497	-0.06	0.47	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,148	0.01	0.49	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,478	0.11	0.46	-0.82	-0.03	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,445	-0.09	0.48	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Mexico*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.28	-0.30	-0.05	-0.18	0.07	-0.01	-0.01	-0.23	-0.01	0.01	0.13	-0.09	-0.21	0.09	-0.04
(2) Student	-0.28	1	0.10	-0.02	0.06	-0.07	-0.0003	-0.002	0.12	-0.01	-0.02	-0.21	-0.02	0.06	-0.01	-0.06
(3) Openness	-0.30	0.10	1	0.34	0.37	0.20	-0.19	-0.03	0.23	0.03	-0.03	0.003	0.13	0.15	-0.11	0.06
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.05	-0.02	0.34	1	0.27	0.35	-0.32	0.07	0.09	0.02	-0.005	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.14
(5) Extraversion	-0.18	0.06	0.37	0.27	1	0.11	-0.15	0.05	0.18	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.09	-0.05	0.05
(6) Agreeableness	0.07	-0.07	0.20	0.35	0.11	1	-0.44	0.12	0.05	0.05	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.04	0.09
(7) Neuroticism	-0.01	-0.0003	-0.19	-0.32	-0.15	-0.44	1	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.003	-0.03	-0.06	-0.13
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.01	-0.002	-0.03	0.07	0.05	0.12	-0.08	1	0.11	0.20	-0.02	0.05	-0.003	0.02	0.24	0.14
(9) Interest	-0.23	0.12	0.23	0.09	0.18	0.05	-0.06	0.11	1	0.19	0.15	0.09	0.18	0.10	0.03	0.09
(10) Efficacy	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.05	-0.04	0.20	0.19	1	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.20
(11) Involvement	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.005	0.05	-0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.15	0.04	1	0.07	0.10	-0.03	-0.001	0.03
(12) Participation	0.13	-0.21	0.003	0.06	0.03	0.06	-0.05	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.07	1	0.11	-0.01	0.04	0.11
(13) Media use	-0.09	-0.02	0.13	0.07	0.11	-0.02	0.003	-0.003	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.11	1	0.18	0.02	0.03
(14) Knowledge	-0.21	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.10	0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.18	1	-0.04	0.02
(15) Political trust	0.09	-0.01	-0.11	0.04	-0.05	0.04	-0.06	0.24	0.03	0.31	-0.001	0.04	0.02	-0.04	1	0.20
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.04	-0.06	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.09	-0.13	0.14	0.09	0.20	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.20	1

*Summary statistics, Nicaragua*

Statistic	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,395	0.68	0.47	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,395	0.14	0.35	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,395	-0.06	0.57	-1.72	-0.57	0.004	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,395	0.07	0.51	-1.94	-0.28	0.13	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,395	-0.06	0.51	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,395	0.14	0.48	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,395	-0.07	0.50	-0.76	-0.58	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,114	0.01	0.62	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.49	0.90
Interest	1,391	-0.02	0.47	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,340	0.02	0.54	-0.91	-0.40	0.02	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,376	-0.03	0.48	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,394	-0.10	0.55	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,392	-0.17	0.72	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	916	-0.01	0.51	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,376	-0.13	0.56	-0.82	-0.82	-0.29	0.23	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,341	-0.005	0.56	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Nicaragua*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.35	-0.19	0.002	-0.14	0.04	0.04	0.07	-0.17	-0.02	-0.01	0.15	-0.15	-0.15	0.02	0.02
(2) Student	-0.35	1	0.09	-0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	-0.01	-0.06	-0.32	0.02	0.06	-0.01	-0.02
(3) Openness	-0.19	0.09	1	0.35	0.31	0.13	-0.17	-0.02	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.07	-0.08	0.17
(4) Conscientiousness	0.002	-0.01	0.35	1	0.23	0.30	-0.25	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.03	-0.01	0.17
(5) Extraversion	-0.14	0.07	0.31	0.23	1	0.06	-0.05	0.003	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.05	-0.06	0.11
(6) Agreeableness	0.04	-0.05	0.13	0.30	0.06	1	-0.34	0.01	-0.05	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.15	-0.01	0.06	0.09
(7) Neuroticism	0.04	0.01	-0.17	-0.25	-0.05	-0.34	1	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12	-0.07	0.06	-0.09
(8) Left-right ideology	0.07	0.005	-0.02	0.02	0.003	0.01	-0.01	1	0.002	-0.12	-0.04	-0.03	0.02	-0.07	-0.23	0.10
(9) Interest	-0.17	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.002	1	0.24	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.16	0.05
(10) Efficacy	-0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08	-0.01	-0.12	0.24	1	0.14	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.30	0.15
(11) Involvement	-0.01	-0.06	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.17	0.14	1	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.02
(12) Participation	0.15	-0.32	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	0.12	0.05	0.15	1	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.07
(13) Media use	-0.15	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.15	-0.12	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.05	1	0.09	-0.01	0.13
(14) Knowledge	-0.15	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.05	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.09	1	-0.01	-0.07
(15) Political trust	0.02	-0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.06	0.06	0.06	-0.23	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	1	-0.06
(16) Satisfaction dem	0.02	-0.02	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.09	-0.09	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.13	-0.07	-0.06	1

*Summary statistics, Panama*

	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
Internet	1,468	0.51	0.50	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,468	0.09	0.29	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,468	0.13	0.48	-1.72	-0.19	0.20	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,468	0.13	0.49	-1.94	-0.08	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,468	0.10	0.48	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,468	0.15	0.47	-1.90	-0.24	0.18	0.59	0.59
Neuroticism	1,468	-0.11	0.49	-0.76	-0.58	-0.20	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,174	0.10	0.46	-0.96	-0.13	0.08	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,458	-0.01	0.48	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,372	0.11	0.49	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,456	-0.13	0.37	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	2.15
Participation	1,462	0.06	0.46	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,467	0.11	0.41	-1.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,310	0.01	0.49	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,444	0.12	0.39	-0.82	-0.03	0.23	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,437	0.07	0.48	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Panama*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.27	-0.07	0.05	-0.01	0.10	-0.04	0.05	-0.08	-0.08	-0.01	0.11	-0.03	-0.22	-0.04	-0.01
(2) Student	-0.27	1	-0.001	-0.04	-0.002	-0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.05	-0.29	-0.05	0.06	0.03	0.004
(3) Openness	-0.07	-0.001	1	0.51	0.27	0.38	-0.33	0.05	-0.07	-0.09	-0.03	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.02	0.21
(4) Conscientiousness	0.05	-0.04	0.51	1	0.19	0.44	-0.34	0.05	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.20
(5) Extraversion	-0.01	-0.002	0.27	0.19	1	0.14	-0.14	0.08	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.003	0.07
(6) Agreeableness	0.10	-0.07	0.38	0.44	0.14	1	-0.40	0.004	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.10	-0.02	0.02	0.18
(7) Neuroticism	-0.04	0.04	-0.33	-0.34	-0.14	-0.40	1	0.05	0.08	-0.06	-0.01	-0.03	-0.12	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10
(8) Left-right ideology	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.004	0.05	1	-0.03	0.08	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.15
(9) Interest	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	0.08	-0.03	1	0.16	0.10	0.09	-0.02	0.06	0.08	0.01
(10) Efficacy	-0.08	0.02	-0.09	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.06	0.08	0.16	1	0.06	-0.03	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.17
(11) Involvement	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.10	0.06	1	0.06	-0.05	-0.02	0.01	-0.05
(12) Participation	0.11	-0.29	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	-0.03	-0.02	0.09	-0.03	0.06	1	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05
(13) Media use	-0.03	-0.05	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.10	-0.12	0.04	-0.02	0.09	-0.05	0.04	1	0.17	0.15	0.10
(14) Knowledge	-0.22	0.06	0.15	0.09	0.01	-0.02	-0.07	0.08	0.06	0.12	-0.02	0.01	0.17	1	0.13	0.13
(15) Political trust	-0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.003	0.02	-0.04	0.09	0.08	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.13	1	0.11
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.01	0.004	0.21	0.20	0.07	0.18	-0.10	0.15	0.01	0.17	-0.05	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.11	1

*Summary statistics, Paraguay*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,379	0.64	0.48	0	0	1	1	1
Student	1,379	0.08	0.28	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,379	-0.05	0.50	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,379	-0.10	0.52	-1.94	-0.49	-0.08	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,379	0.05	0.52	-1.62	-0.44	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,379	-0.08	0.53	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,379	0.10	0.52	-0.76	-0.20	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,064	0.04	0.43	-0.96	-0.13	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,372	-0.04	0.48	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,298	-0.21	0.49	-0.91	-0.57	-0.23	0.10	1.11
Involvement	1,328	0.01	0.50	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,365	-0.12	0.56	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,370	0.07	0.39	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	886	-0.06	0.58	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,342	-0.04	0.47	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.23	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,317	-0.14	0.52	-1.26	-0.67	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Paraguay*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.24	-0.23	-0.06	-0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.15	-0.10	-0.08	0.06	-0.05	-0.26	0.08	-0.09
(2) Student	-0.24	1	0.08	0.002	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.005	-0.04	-0.02	-0.16	-0.02	0.06	-0.04	0.01
(3) Openness	-0.23	0.08	1	0.33	0.28	0.17	-0.16	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	-0.02	0.21
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.06	0.002	0.33	1	0.25	0.26	-0.20	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.001	-0.01	0.05	-0.05	0.06	0.18
(5) Extraversion	-0.08	0.03	0.28	0.25	1	0.06	-0.16	0.04	0.05	-0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.002	0.18
(6) Agreeableness	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.26	0.06	1	-0.33	0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.11
(7) Neuroticism	-0.01	-0.01	-0.16	-0.20	-0.16	-0.33	1	-0.005	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.12	-0.15
(8) Left-right ideology	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.06	-0.005	1	0.12	0.01	0.01	-0.003	0.06	-0.08	0.03	-0.02
(9) Interest	-0.15	-0.005	0.08	0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	0.12	1	0.26	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.11
(10) Efficacy	-0.10	-0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.07	0.05	-0.04	0.01	0.26	1	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.23	0.14
(11) Involvement	-0.08	-0.02	0.05	-0.001	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.16	0.19	1	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.06
(12) Participation	0.06	-0.16	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.003	0.17	0.12	0.11	1	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.11
(13) Media use	-0.05	-0.02	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.10	1	0.13	0.02	0.07
(14) Knowledge	-0.26	0.06	0.08	-0.05	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.08	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.13	1	0.03	0.02
(15) Political trust	0.08	-0.04	-0.02	0.06	0.002	0.14	-0.12	0.03	0.14	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.03	1	0.23
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.09	0.01	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.11	-0.15	-0.02	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.23	1

*Summary statistics, Peru*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,451	0.46	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,451	0.09	0.29	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,451	-0.07	0.47	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,451	-0.05	0.45	-1.73	-0.28	-0.08	0.34	0.55
Extraversion	1,451	0.09	0.45	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,451	-0.02	0.44	-1.70	-0.24	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,451	0.06	0.43	-0.76	-0.20	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,282	-0.03	0.42	-0.96	-0.34	-0.13	0.28	0.90
Interest	1,447	-0.07	0.46	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,417	-0.10	0.42	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.10	1.11
Involvement	1,404	-0.05	0.42	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,446	0.04	0.46	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,105	-0.004	0.51	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Knowledge	1,443	-0.24	0.41	-0.82	-0.56	-0.29	-0.03	0.76
Political trust	1,408	-0.20	0.49	-1.26	-0.38	-0.09	0.20	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Peru*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Internet	1	-0.25	-0.19	0.01	-0.17	0.10	-0.02	-0.03	-0.12	-0.16	0.02	-0.08	-0.17	-0.05	-0.11
(2) Student	-0.25	1	0.05	-0.07	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.002
(3) Openness	-0.19	0.05	1	0.40	0.31	0.23	-0.22	0.0002	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.08	-0.01	0.17
(4) Conscientiousness	0.01	-0.07	0.40	1	0.27	0.35	-0.24	-0.05	0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.08	0.05	-0.05	0.11
(5) Extraversion	-0.17	0.03	0.31	0.27	1	0.14	-0.14	-0.08	0.13	0.002	0.07	0.02	0.13	-0.08	0.09
(6) Agreeableness	0.10	-0.02	0.23	0.35	0.14	1	-0.33	-0.02	0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.07	-0.01	-0.04	0.04
(7) Neuroticism	-0.02	-0.03	-0.22	-0.24	-0.14	-0.33	1	-0.03	-0.08	0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.10
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.03	-0.03	0.0002	-0.05	-0.08	-0.02	-0.03	1	0.02	0.12	0.004	0.01	-0.04	0.14	0.05
(9) Interest	-0.12	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.01	-0.08	0.02	1	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.10
(10) Efficacy	-0.16	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.002	-0.07	0.04	0.12	0.13	1	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.23	0.30
(11) Involvement	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.02	0.07	-0.01	-0.03	0.004	0.15	0.02	1	-0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.01
(12) Media use	-0.08	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.15	0.07	-0.04	1	0.15	0.03	0.01
(13) Knowledge	-0.17	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.13	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.15	1	0.01	0.06
(14) Political trust	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.08	-0.04	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.23	-0.04	0.03	0.01	1	0.10
(15) Satisfaction dem	-0.11	0.002	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.04	-0.10	0.05	0.10	0.30	0.01		0.01	0.06	0.10

*Summary statistics, Suriname*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,387	0.46	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,387	0.14	0.35	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,387	0.16	0.41	-1.72	0.004	0.20	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,387	0.15	0.43	-1.94	-0.08	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,387	-0.19	0.44	-1.62	-0.44	-0.25	0.05	0.73
Agreeableness	1,387	-0.004	0.46	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,387	0.04	0.45	-0.76	-0.39	0.17	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	653	0.18	0.46	-0.96	-0.13	0.08	0.49	0.90
Interest	1,381	0.18	0.47	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,297	0.08	0.46	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,370	0.04	0.53	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,381	-0.07	0.54	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,386	0.06	0.46	-1.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,314	0.02	0.47	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,366	0.02	0.43	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.23	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,338	0.13	0.39	-1.26	-0.09	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Suriname*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.32	-0.13	-0.04	-0.09	0.09	-0.06	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.01	0.18	-0.10	-0.20	0.08	0.01
(2) Student	-0.32	1	0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.07	-0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.13	-0.45	-0.07	0.09	-0.06	-0.04
(3) Openness	-0.13	0.02	1	0.48	0.24	0.17	-0.24	0.05	0.07	-0.05	0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.01	-0.13	0.16
(4) Conscientiousness	-0.04	-0.05	0.48	1	0.17	0.30	-0.26	0.05	0.04	-0.07	0.02	0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.06	0.17
(5) Extraversion	-0.09	0.02	0.24	0.17	1	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.10	-0.003	0.06	-0.001	0.04	0.001	-0.04	0.13
(6) Agreeableness	0.09	-0.02	0.17	0.30	-0.01	1	-0.34	-0.08	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.07	-0.01	-0.004
(7) Neuroticism	-0.06	0.07	-0.24	-0.26	-0.02	-0.34	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	0.01	-0.06	0.06	0.06	-0.12
(8) Left-right ideology	0.04	-0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	-0.08	-0.03	1	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.16
(9) Interest	-0.07	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.10	-0.07	-0.03	0.08	1	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.08
(10) Efficacy	0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	-0.003	-0.04	-0.05	0.16	0.21	1	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.32	0.11
(11) Involvement	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.02	0.06	-0.02	-0.04	0.05	0.21	0.07	1	0.15	0.09	-0.03	0.04	0.05
(12) Participation	0.18	-0.45	-0.02	0.03	-0.001	-0.02	0.01	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.15	1	0.16	-0.03	0.11	0.08
(13) Media use	-0.10	-0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	-0.06	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.16	1	0.15	0.04	0.06
(14) Knowledge	-0.20	0.09	0.01	-0.02	0.001	-0.07	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.06	-0.03	-0.03	0.15	1	-0.01	0.03
(15) Political trust	0.08	-0.06	-0.13	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.32	0.04	0.11	0.04	-0.01	1	0.09
(16) Satisfaction dem	0.01	-0.04	0.16	0.17	0.13	-0.004	-0.12	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.09	1



*Summary statistics, Trinidad*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,408	0.34	0.48	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,408	0.08	0.27	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,408	0.19	0.43	-1.53	0.004	0.39	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,408	0.11	0.46	-1.94	-0.08	0.34	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,408	0.01	0.49	-1.62	-0.44	-0.05	0.34	0.73
Agreeableness	1,408	-0.01	0.48	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,408	-0.14	0.49	-0.76	-0.58	-0.20	0.17	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,404	-0.01	0.48	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Interest	1,339	-0.07	0.44	-0.91	-0.40	-0.06	0.10	1.11
Efficacy	1,396	0.10	0.63	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Involvement	1,396	-0.10	0.55	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Participation	1,406	0.02	0.47	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,327	0.15	0.16	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Knowledge	1,361	-0.27	0.45	-0.82	-0.82	-0.29	-0.03	0.76
Political trust	1,319	-0.03	0.52	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Trinidad*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.20	-0.11	0.07	-0.16	0.10	-0.06		-0.01	0.03	0.06	0.09	-0.05	-0.08	-0.01	0.0003
(2) Student	-0.20	1	0.06	-0.14	0.04	-0.08	0.09		0.02	-0.001	-0.06	-0.20	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.03
(3) Openness	-0.11	0.06	1	0.43	0.29	0.38	-0.37		0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.003	0.18
(4) Conscientiousness	0.07	-0.14	0.43	1	0.13	0.40	-0.36		0.05	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.17
(5) Extraversion	-0.16	0.04	0.29	0.13	1	0.05	-0.10		0.09	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.05	-0.05	0.09
(6) Agreeableness	0.10	-0.08	0.38	0.40	0.05	1	-0.54		-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.10
(7) Neuroticism	-0.06	0.09	-0.37	-0.36	-0.10	-0.54	1		-0.01	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03	-0.21
(8) Left-right ideology																
(9) Interest	-0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.09	-0.05	-0.01		1	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.17	-0.05	0.12	0.13
(10) Efficacy	0.03	-0.001	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.03	-0.05		0.29	1	0.09	0.08	0.11	-0.02	0.27	0.21
(11) Involvement	0.06	-0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.06		0.15	0.09	1	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04
(12) Participation	0.09	-0.20	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	-0.04		0.20	0.08	0.11	1	0.14	0.02	0.06	0.10
(13) Media use	-0.05	-0.02	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.07	-0.08		0.17	0.11	0.03	0.14	1	0.04	0.05	0.12
(14) Knowledge	-0.08	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.01	-0.03		-0.05	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	1	-0.04	0.01
(15) Political trust	-0.01	-0.01	0.003	0.03	-0.05	0.05	-0.03		0.12	0.27	0.02	0.06	0.05	-0.04	1	0.12
(16) Satisfaction dem	0.0003	0.03	0.18	0.17	0.09	0.10	-0.21		0.13	0.21	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.12	1

*Summary statistics, Uruguay*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,461	0.50	0.50	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,461	0.04	0.20	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,461	-0.03	0.53	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.39	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,461	0.02	0.50	-1.94	-0.28	0.13	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,461	0.11	0.51	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,461	-0.10	0.53	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,461	0.16	0.55	-0.76	-0.20	0.17	0.54	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,335	-0.19	0.52	-0.96	-0.54	-0.13	0.08	0.90
Interest	1,460	0.18	0.56	-0.59	-0.59	0.42	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,380	0.26	0.50	-0.91	-0.06	0.27	0.61	1.11
Involvement	1,460	-0.01	0.46	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,461	0.20	0.29	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,461	0.13	0.36	-1.91	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,161	0.09	0.34	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,424	0.35	0.44	-0.82	-0.03	0.49	0.76	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,414	0.25	0.39	-1.26	0.20	0.49	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Uruguay*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.20	-0.22	0.07	-0.14	0.17	-0.06	0.14	-0.23	-0.07	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	-0.09	0.02	-0.03
(2) Student	-0.20	1	0.02	-0.08	0.0004	-0.09	0.05	0.02	0.06	-0.06	0.01	-0.11	-0.04	0.03	-0.07	0.004
(3) Openness	-0.22	0.02	1	0.19	0.34	0.03	-0.09	-0.07	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09
(4) Conscientiousness	0.07	-0.08	0.19	1	0.18	0.23	-0.16	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.06	-0.02	0.07	0.10
(5) Extraversion	-0.14	0.0004	0.34	0.18	1	0.01	-0.02	-0.07	0.16	0.10	0.08	-0.004	0.06	0.004	0.01	0.12
(6) Agreeableness	0.17	-0.09	0.03	0.23	0.01	1	-0.44	0.10	-0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.03	0.12	0.12
(7) Neuroticism	-0.06	0.05	-0.09	-0.16	-0.02	-0.44	1	-0.06	-0.02	-0.07	0.03	-0.05	-0.10	-0.01	-0.08	-0.16
(8) Left-right ideology	0.14	0.02	-0.07	0.03	-0.07	0.10	-0.06	1	-0.20	-0.21	-0.005	0.02	-0.04	-0.13	-0.32	-0.04
(9) Interest	-0.23	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.16	-0.07	-0.02	-0.20	1	0.37	0.08	0.06	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.20
(10) Efficacy	-0.07	-0.06	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.04	-0.07	-0.21	0.37	1	0.03	0.03	0.17	0.09	0.42	0.24
(11) Involvement	-0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.03	-0.005	0.08	0.03	1	0.03	-0.005	0.01	0.01	0.002
(12) Participation	0.04	-0.11	0.04	0.05	-0.004	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.03	1	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09
(13) Media use	-0.02	-0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	-0.10	-0.04	0.21	0.17	-0.005	0.03	1	0.09	0.14	0.12
(14) Knowledge	-0.09	0.03	0.07	-0.02	0.004	-0.03	-0.01	-0.13	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.09	1	0.09	0.09
(15) Political trust	0.02	-0.07	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.12	-0.08	-0.32	0.23	0.42	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.09	1	0.22
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.03	0.004	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	-0.16	-0.04	0.20	0.24	0.002	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.22	1

*Summary statistics, Venezuela*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	1,401	0.41	0.49	0	0	0	1	1
Student	1,401	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	1,401	0.01	0.50	-1.72	-0.38	0.004	0.58	0.58
Conscientiousness	1,401	-0.06	0.54	-1.94	-0.49	-0.08	0.55	0.55
Extraversion	1,401	0.09	0.48	-1.62	-0.25	0.15	0.54	0.73
Agreeableness	1,401	-0.08	0.55	-1.90	-0.45	-0.03	0.38	0.59
Neuroticism	1,401	0.01	0.53	-0.76	-0.39	-0.02	0.35	1.47
Left-right ideology	1,343	0.05	0.50	-0.96	-0.13	0.08	0.49	0.90
Interest	1,376	0.05	0.50	-0.59	-0.59	-0.09	0.42	0.92
Efficacy	1,356	0.11	0.54	-0.91	-0.23	0.10	0.44	1.11
Involvement	1,357	-0.02	0.49	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.21	2.15
Participation	1,397	-0.10	0.55	-0.91	-0.91	0.27	0.27	0.27
Media use	1,392	-0.03	0.52	-1.91	-0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Knowledge	1,243	-0.08	0.59	-1.53	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Political trust	1,380	-0.10	0.57	-0.82	-0.56	-0.03	0.49	0.76
Satisfaction democracy	1,387	0.04	0.56	-1.26	-0.38	0.20	0.49	0.49

*Correlation matrix, Venezuela*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1) Internet	1	-0.21	-0.16	0.01	-0.14	0.07	-0.02	-0.01	-0.13	-0.04	-0.01	0.05	-0.04	-0.07	0.03	-0.05
(2) Student	-0.21	1	0.06	-0.06	0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	-0.03	-0.01	-0.27	-0.10	-0.01	-0.001	-0.02
(3) Openness	-0.16	0.06	1	0.32	0.34	0.16	-0.25	-0.05	0.07	0.003	-0.01	0.09	0.08	0.15	-0.09	0.14
(4) Conscientiousness	0.01	-0.06	0.32	1	0.33	0.46	-0.37	-0.01	-0.01	0.10	-0.003	0.21	0.09	0.08	-0.03	0.13
(5) Extraversion	-0.14	0.06	0.34	0.33	1	0.18	-0.23	-0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.09	-0.10	0.11
(6) Agreeableness	0.07	-0.02	0.16	0.46	0.18	1	-0.51	-0.04	-0.12	0.04	-0.04	0.14	0.04	-0.01	-0.05	0.06
(7) Neuroticism	-0.02	0.05	-0.25	-0.37	-0.23	-0.51	1	0.08	0.02	-0.06	0.04	-0.13	-0.01	-0.10	0.04	-0.05
(8) Left-right ideology	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.01	-0.08	-0.04	0.08	1	-0.09	-0.24	-0.01	-0.08	0.004	-0.04	-0.31	-0.06
(9) Interest	-0.13	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.02	-0.12	0.02	-0.09	1	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.19	-0.02
(10) Efficacy	-0.04	-0.03	0.003	0.10	0.03	0.04	-0.06	-0.24	0.21	1	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.45	0.29
(11) Involvement	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.003	0.06	-0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.13	0.09	1	0.07	0.06	-0.12	0.11	-0.02
(12) Participation	0.05	-0.27	0.09	0.21	0.11	0.14	-0.13	-0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	1	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.13
(13) Media use	-0.04	-0.10	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.04	-0.01	0.004	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.14	1	0.15	-0.04	0.09
(14) Knowledge	-0.07	-0.01	0.15	0.08	0.09	-0.01	-0.10	-0.04	0.07	0.06	-0.12	0.04	0.15	1	-0.03	0.10
(15) Political trust	0.03	-0.001	-0.09	-0.03	-0.10	-0.05	0.04	-0.31	0.19	0.45	0.11	0.06	-0.04	-0.03	1	-0.002
(16) Satisfaction dem	-0.05	-0.02	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.06	-0.05	-0.06	-0.02	0.29	-0.02	0.13	0.09	0.10	-0.002	1

## B.8 SELECTS

### *Summary statistics, SELECTS*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Student	7,223	0.07	0.26	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	7,223	0.001	0.50	-1.72	-0.37	-0.01	0.35	0.99
Conscientiousness	7,223	0.0004	0.50	-2.31	-0.31	0.04	0.39	0.75
Extraversion	7,223	0.001	0.50	-1.79	-0.35	0.03	0.31	1.08
Agreeableness	7,223	0.0002	0.50	-2.23	-0.29	0.04	0.36	0.90
Neuroticism	7,223	-0.002	0.50	-1.21	-0.33	0.02	0.38	1.44
Left-right ideology	6,739	-0.01	0.50	-1.07	-0.47	-0.07	0.33	0.93
Interest	7,208	0.06	0.49	-1.22	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.75
Efficacy	6,124	0.002	0.50	-0.87	-0.38	0.10	0.34	1.07
Involvement	7,215	0.01	0.50	-0.54	-0.19	-0.19	0.16	1.92
Participation	7,223	0.05	0.47	-0.79	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Media use	7,149	0.03	0.49	-0.95	-0.39	0.17	0.17	0.74
Knowledge	6,206	0.02	0.50	-0.99	-0.28	0.07	0.42	0.77
Political trust	7,188	0.002	0.50	-1.64	-0.18	0.07	0.31	0.80
Satisfaction democracy	7,209	0.02	0.49	-1.55	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.83

### *Correlation matrix, SELECTS*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1) Student	1	0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.03	0.07	-0.08	-0.07	0.08	-0.07	-0.26	-0.15	-0.05	0.03	0.06
(2) Openness	0.03	1	0.13	0.28	0.11	-0.04	-0.16	0.11	0.01	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	-0.03
(3) Conscientiousness	-0.12	0.13	1	0.20	0.22	-0.14	0.14	0.03	-0.05	0.0004	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.0005
(4) Extraversion	0.02	0.28	0.20	1	0.05	-0.20	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.11	-0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02
(5) Agreeableness	0.03	0.11	0.22	0.05	1	-0.15	-0.11	-0.01	0.08	-0.01	-0.002	0.04	-0.02	0.14	0.07
(6) Neuroticism	0.07	-0.04	-0.14	-0.20	-0.15	1	-0.05	-0.10	-0.02	-0.03	-0.07	-0.04	-0.09	-0.04	-0.04
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.08	-0.16	0.14	0.03	-0.11	-0.05	1	0.01	-0.14	-0.15	0.01	0.12	0.03	-0.15	0.003
(8) Interest	-0.07	0.11	0.03	0.09	-0.01	-0.10	0.01	1	0.08	0.34	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.08	-0.01
(9) Efficacy	0.08	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.08	-0.02	-0.14	0.08	1	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.40	0.28
(10) Involvement	-0.07	0.15	0.0004	0.11	-0.01	-0.03	-0.15	0.34	0.07	1	0.23	0.13	0.18	0.03	-0.08
(11) Participation	-0.26	0.03	0.06	-0.01	-0.002	-0.07	0.01	0.40	0.04	0.23	1	0.23	0.25	0.11	-0.01
(12) Media use	-0.15	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.04	-0.04	0.12	0.39	0.03	0.13	0.23	1	0.22	0.09	0.05
(13) Knowledge	-0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.09	0.03	0.41	0.04	0.18	0.25	0.22	1	0.07	-0.01
(14) Political trust	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.14	-0.04	-0.15	0.08	0.40	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.07	1	0.41
(15) Satisfaction democracy	0.06	-0.03	0.0005	0.02	0.07	-0.04	0.003	-0.01	0.28	-0.08	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.41	1

## B.9 NZES

### *Summary statistics, NZES*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Pctl(25)</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Pctl(75)</i>	<i>Max</i>
Internet	2,406	0.91	0.28	0	1	1	1	1
Openness	2,406	0.001	0.50	-1.85	-0.48	-0.02	0.43	0.89
Conscientiousness	2,406	-0.001	0.50	-2.33	-0.38	0.11	0.35	0.60
Extraversion	2,406	0.004	0.50	-1.25	-0.28	-0.08	0.30	1.08
Agreeableness	2,406	-0.003	0.50	-1.96	-0.30	-0.06	0.41	0.89
Neuroticism	2,406	-0.005	0.50	-0.83	-0.41	0.01	0.43	1.69
Left-right ideology	1,973	-0.01	0.49	-1.17	-0.35	-0.15	0.27	0.88
Interest	2,384	0.01	0.50	-1.27	-0.15	0.01	0.65	0.65
Efficacy	2,099	0.02	0.50	-1.23	-0.37	0.004	0.38	1.24
Involvement	2,217	0.004	0.51	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	3.46
Participation	2,406	0.02	0.47	-1.84	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Media use	1,733	0.01	0.50	-0.90	-0.40	-0.03	0.34	1.70
Knowledge	2,406	0.04	0.48	-1.12	-0.28	0.15	0.57	0.57
Satisfaction democracy	2,266	0.01	0.49	-1.10	-0.47	0.16	0.16	0.79

### *Correlation matrix, NZES*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1) Internet	1	0.14	0.04	0.06	-0.01	-0.06	-0.07	0.005	0.10	0.06	0.04	-0.01	0.08	0.08
(2) Openness	0.14	1	0.24	0.32	0.13	-0.21	-0.15	0.13	0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.08	-0.003	-0.05
(3) Conscientiousness	0.04	0.24	1	0.15	0.30	-0.31	0.15	0.11	0.16	-0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.12
(4) Extraversion	0.06	0.32	0.15	1	-0.05	-0.14	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.06	-0.004	0.07	0.01	0.03
(5) Agreeableness	-0.01	0.13	0.30	-0.05	1	-0.33	0.02	-0.005	0.10	-0.02	0.004	0.004	0.01	0.09
(6) Neuroticism	-0.06	-0.21	-0.31	-0.14	-0.33	1	-0.05	-0.09	-0.15	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.07	-0.15	0.15	0.05	0.02	-0.05	1	-0.02	0.25	-0.14	-0.01	-0.02	0.005	0.22
(8) Interest	0.005	0.13	0.11	0.13	-0.005	-0.09	-0.02	1	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.58	0.34	0.05
(9) Efficacy	0.10	0.02	0.16	0.09	0.10	-0.15	0.25	0.23	1	0.06	0.07	0.19	0.25	0.45
(10) Involvement	0.06	0.08	-0.02	0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.14	0.21	0.06	1	0.02	0.16	0.10	-0.06
(11) Participation	0.04	-0.01	0.05	-0.004	0.004	-0.02	-0.01	0.17	0.07	0.02	1	0.16	0.18	0.03
(12) Media use	-0.01	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.004	-0.08	-0.02	0.58	0.19	0.16	0.16	1	0.28	0.04
(13) Knowledge	0.08	-0.003	0.05	0.01	0.01	-0.08	0.005	0.34	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.28	1	0.13
(14) Satisfaction democracy	0.08	-0.05	0.12	0.03	0.09	-0.10	0.22	0.05	0.45	-0.06	0.03	0.04	0.13	1

## B.10 CES

### *Summary statistics, CES*

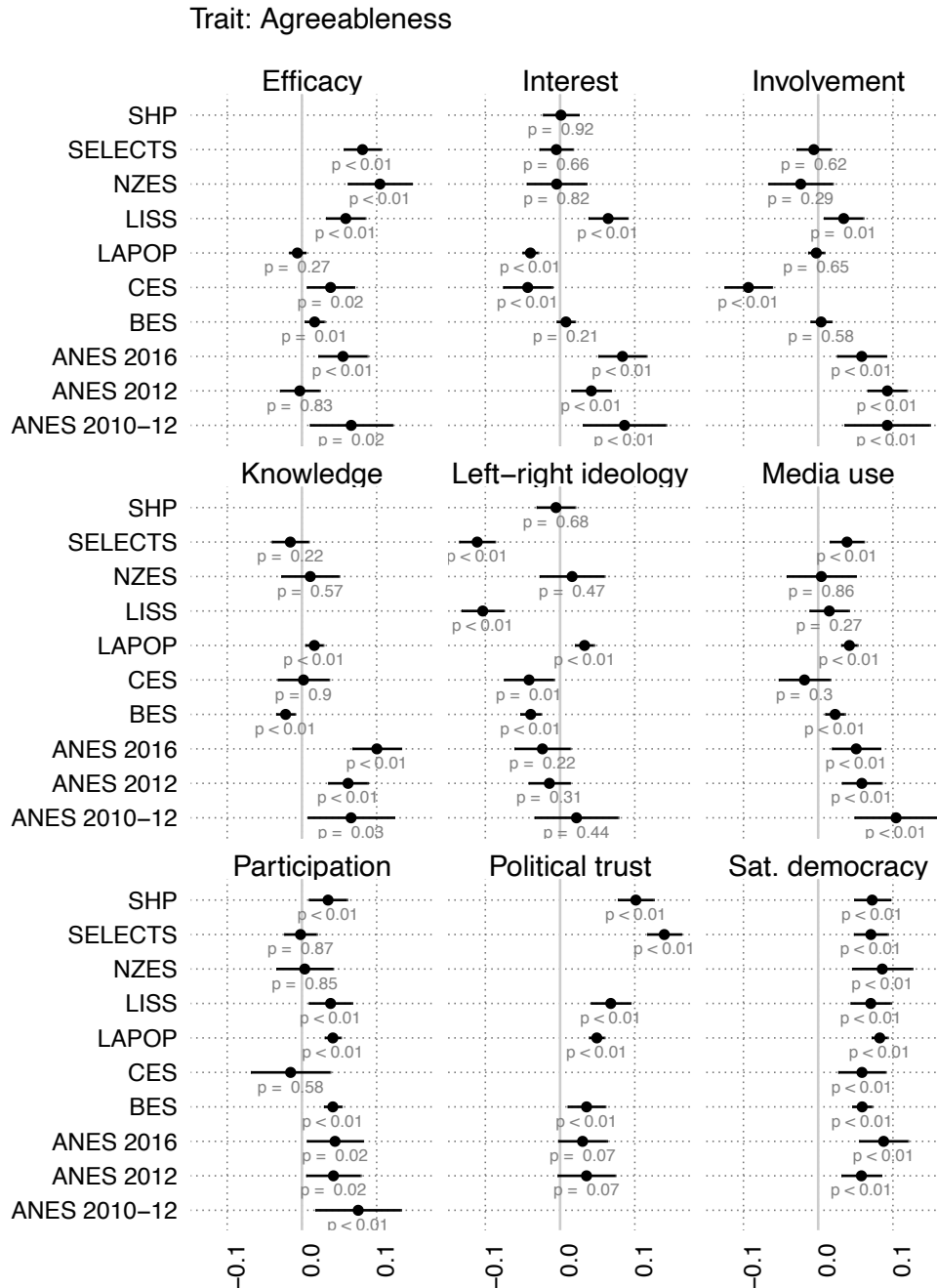
	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Median	Pctl(75)	Max
Student	3,683	0.05	0.21	0	0	0	0	1
Openness	3,683	0.003	0.50	-1.63	-0.30	-0.08	0.37	1.03
Conscientiousness	3,683	0.0002	0.50	-2.02	-0.43	0.03	0.48	0.71
Extraversion	3,683	-0.003	0.50	-1.12	-0.33	0.07	0.27	1.26
Agreeableness	3,683	-0.01	0.50	-1.91	-0.46	0.03	0.27	1.00
Neuroticism	3,683	0.004	0.50	-0.92	-0.31	0.10	0.31	1.54
Left-right ideology	3,274	-0.003	0.49	-1.16	-0.23	-0.004	0.23	1.15
Interest	3,654	-0.07	0.51	-1.28	-0.47	-0.06	0.34	0.75
Efficacy	3,391	-0.03	0.48	-0.66	-0.08	-0.08	0.50	1.08
Involvement	3,683	-0.004	0.50	-0.53	-0.35	-0.18	0.35	1.24
Participation	1,856	-0.06	0.58	-1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Media use	3,437	-0.002	0.52	-1.15	-0.34	0.03	0.40	0.92
Knowledge	3,673	0.16	0.53	-0.62	-0.19	0.24	0.67	1.10
Satisfaction democracy	3,413	-0.01	0.48	-0.99	-0.40	0.19	0.19	0.79

### *Correlation matrix, CES*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1) Student	1	0.03	-0.07	-0.05	-0.03	0.08	-0.09	-0.03	0.05	0.09	-0.05	-0.16	-0.04	-0.003
(2) Openness	0.03	1	0.24	0.28	0.21	-0.19	-0.11	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.07	-0.03
(3) Conscientiousness	-0.07	0.24	1	0.07	0.35	-0.39	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.13	0.04	-0.001	0.09	0.02
(4) Extraversion	-0.05	0.28	0.07	1	-0.03	-0.08	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.13	0.004	0.03
(5) Agreeableness	-0.03	0.21	0.35	-0.03	1	-0.32	-0.04	-0.05	0.04	-0.10	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.07
(6) Neuroticism	0.08	-0.19	-0.39	-0.08	-0.32	1	-0.03	-0.08	-0.07	0.05	-0.03	-0.09	-0.12	-0.08
(7) Left-right ideology	-0.09	-0.11	0.02	0.04	-0.04	-0.03	1	0.04	-0.01	-0.08	0.005	0.13	-0.04	0.20
(8) Interest	-0.03	0.11	0.01	0.15	-0.05	-0.08	0.04	1	0.10	0.34	0.30	0.41	0.32	0.07
(9) Efficacy	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.04	-0.07	-0.01	0.10	1	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.25
(10) Involvement	0.09	0.14	-0.13	0.14	-0.10	0.05	-0.08	0.34	0.04	1	0.13	0.23	0.13	-0.04
(11) Participation	-0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	-0.01	-0.03	0.005	0.30	0.06	0.13	1	0.17	0.19	0.07
(12) Media use	-0.16	0.02	-0.001	0.13	-0.02	-0.09	0.13	0.41	0.05	0.23	0.17	1	0.21	0.13
(13) Knowledge	-0.04	0.07	0.09	0.004	0.01	-0.12	-0.04	0.32	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.21	1	0.06
(14) Satisfaction democracy	-0.003	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.07	-0.08	0.20	0.07	0.25	-0.04	0.07	0.13	0.06	1

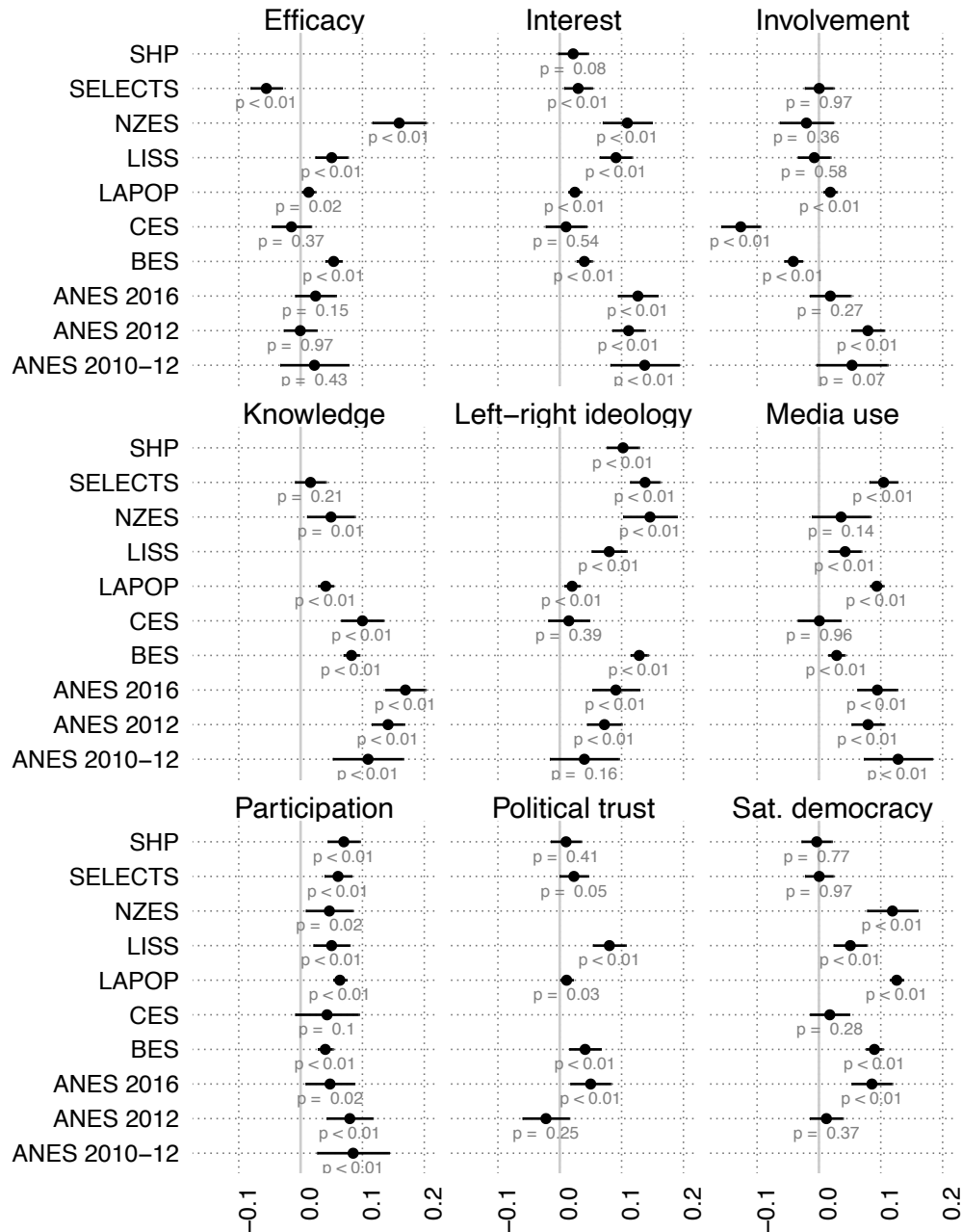
## C. All effect size estimates

### C.1 Direct effects



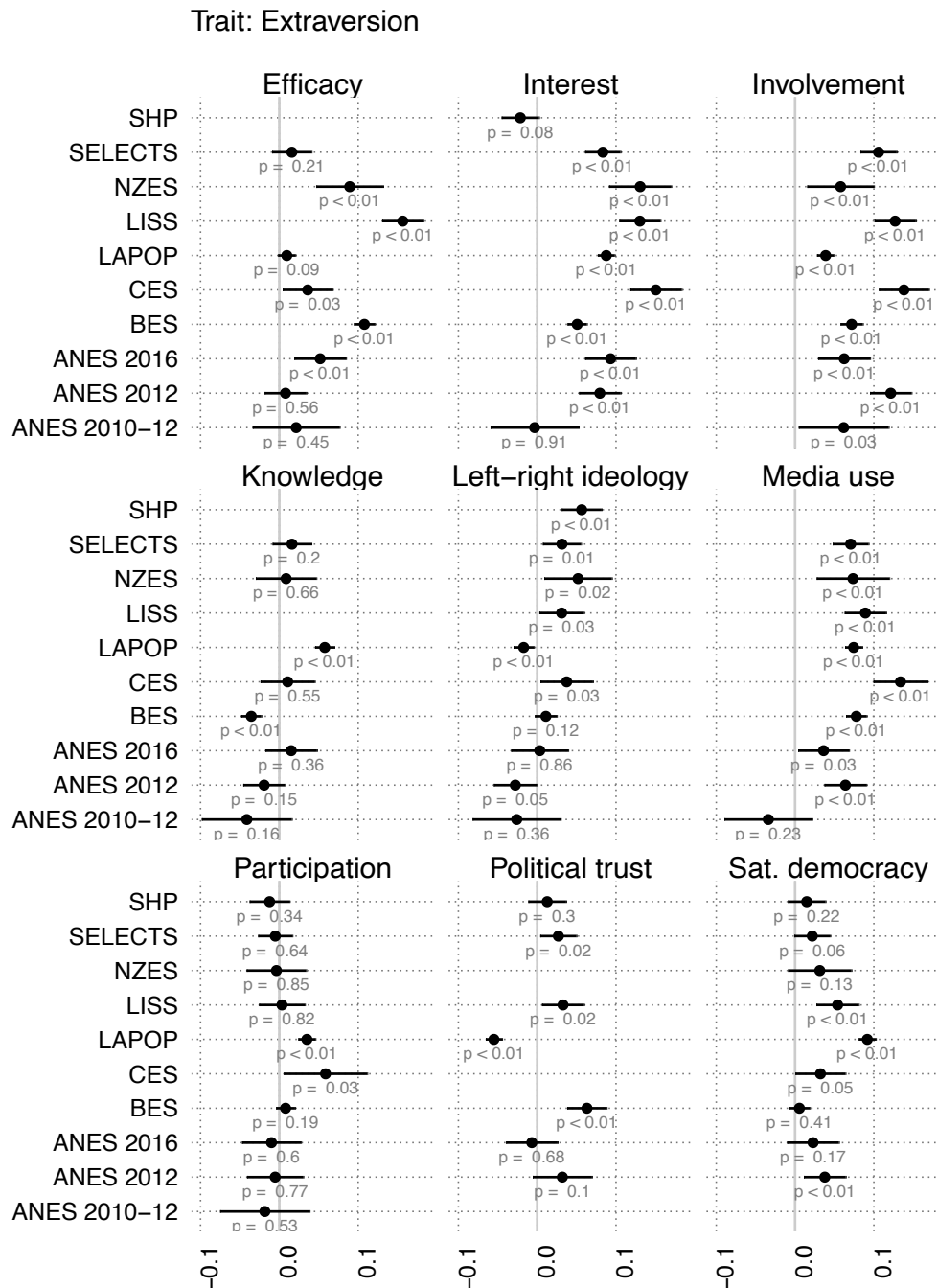
*Note:* The estimates show regression coefficients with 95% confidence interval lines. Positive effects indicate a positive correlation between the trait and outcome. BES, British Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

# Trait: Conscientiousness



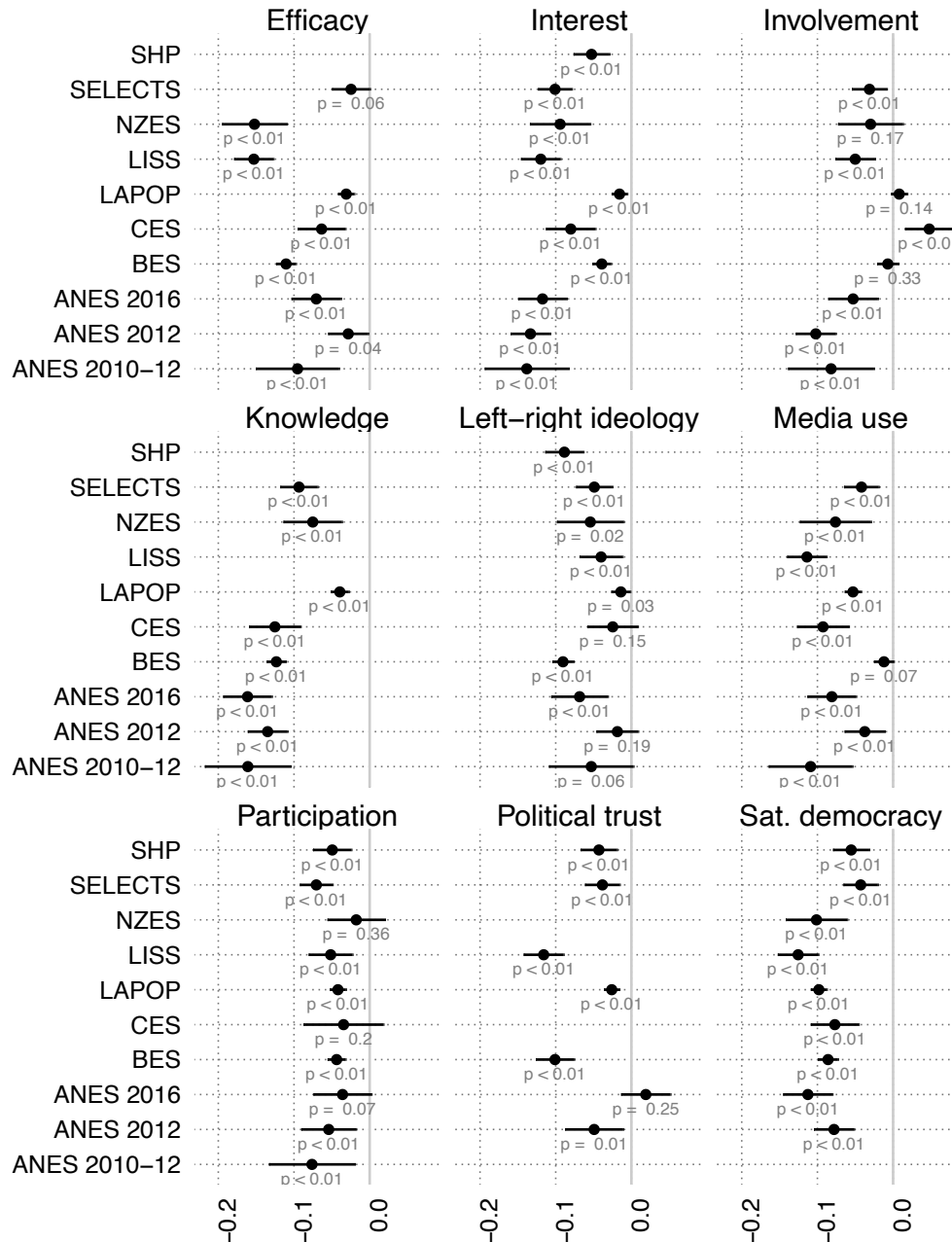
*Note:* The estimates show regression coefficients with 95% confidence interval lines. Positive effects indicate a positive correlation between the trait and outcome. BES, British Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.



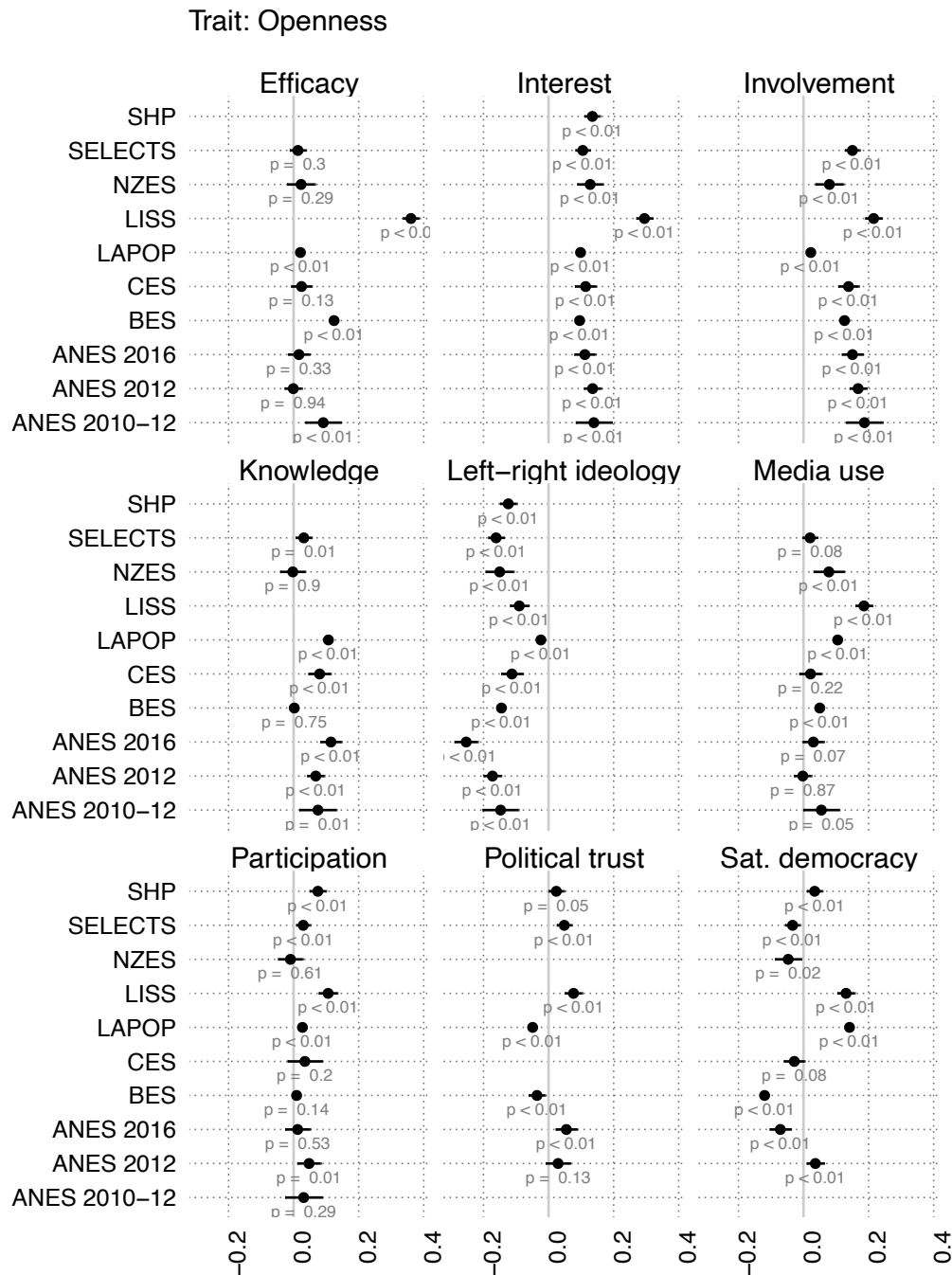


*Note:* The estimates show regression coefficients with 95% confidence interval lines. Positive effects indicate a positive correlation between the trait and outcome. BES, British Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

# Trait: Neuroticism

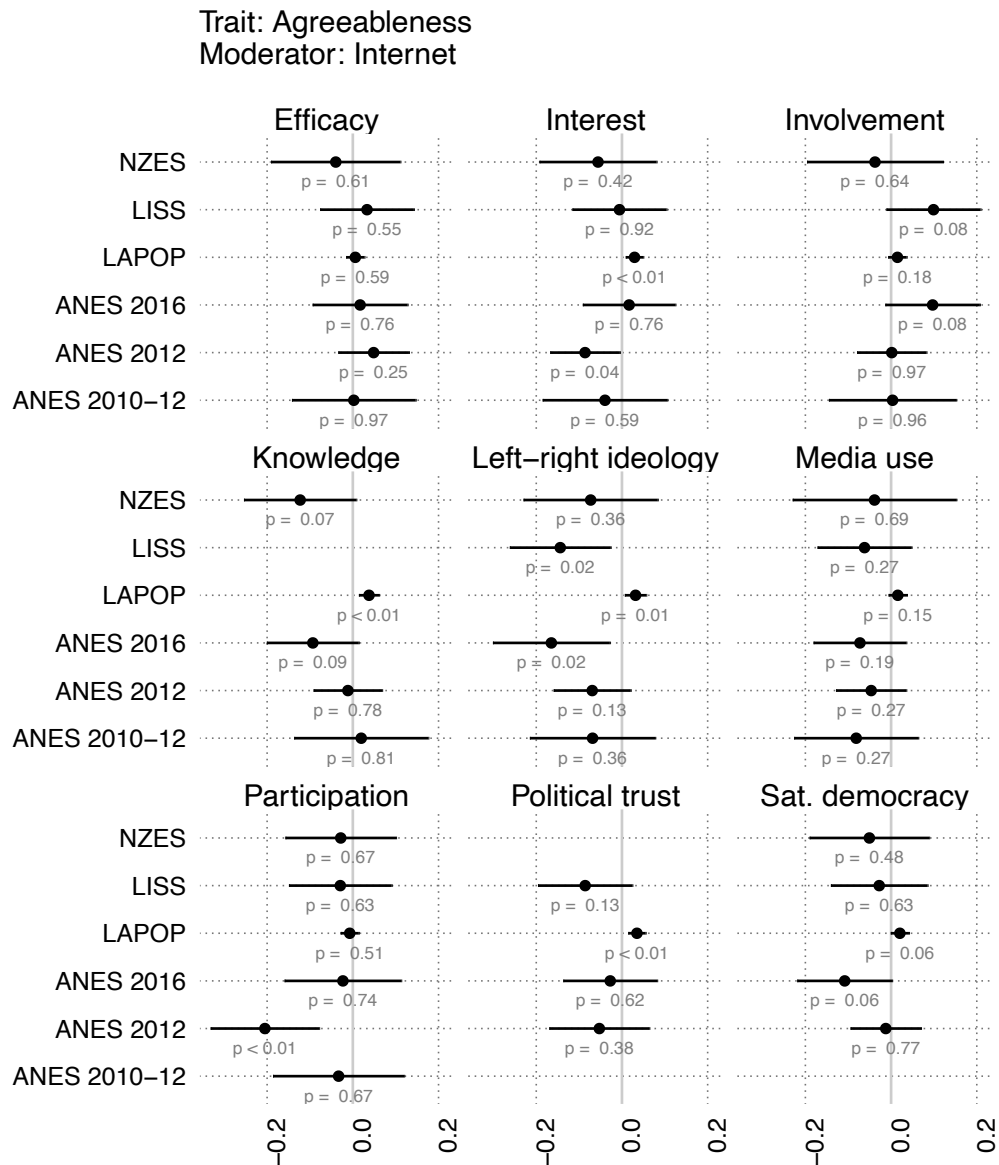


*Note:* The estimates show regression coefficients with 95% confidence interval lines. Positive effects indicate a positive correlation between the trait and outcome. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. BES, British Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.



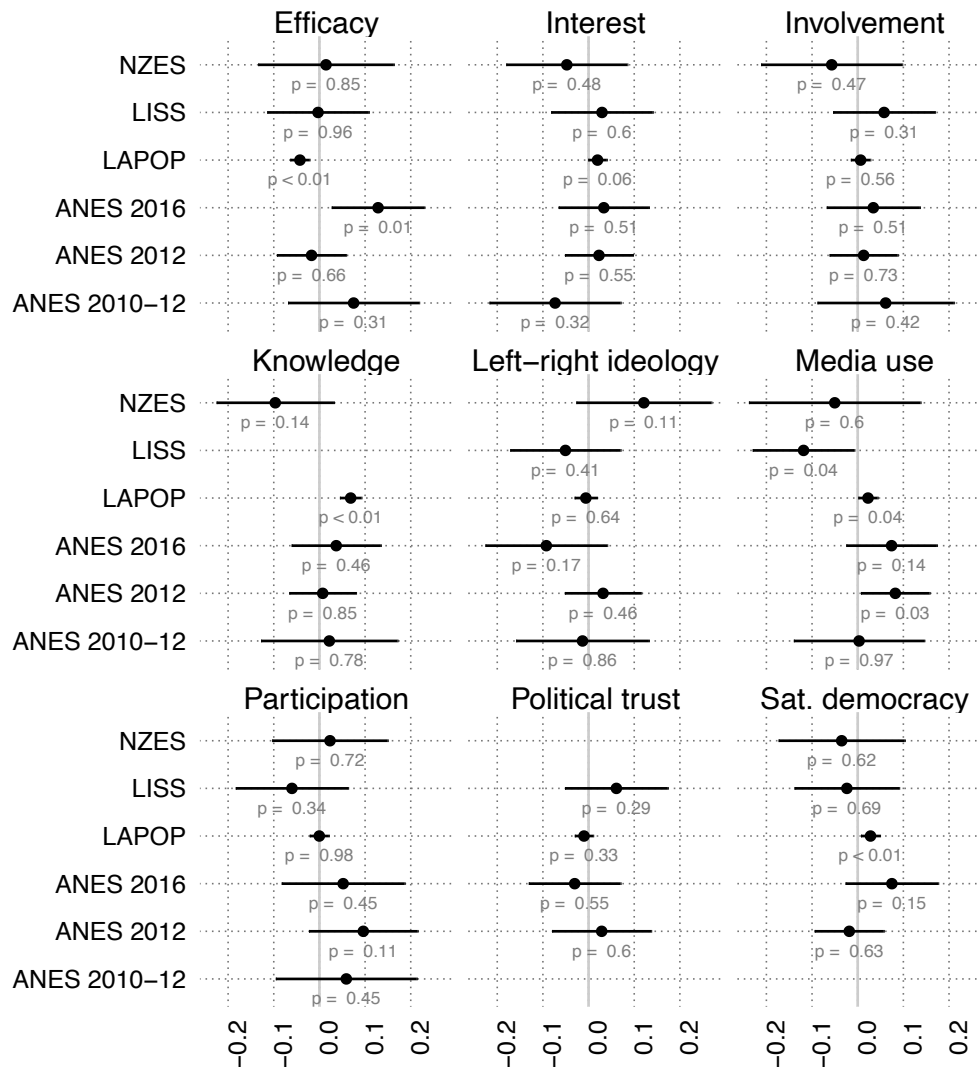
*Note:* The estimates show regression coefficients with 95% confidence interval lines. Positive effects indicate a positive correlation between the trait and outcome. BES, British Election Study; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

## C.2 Internet moderation effects



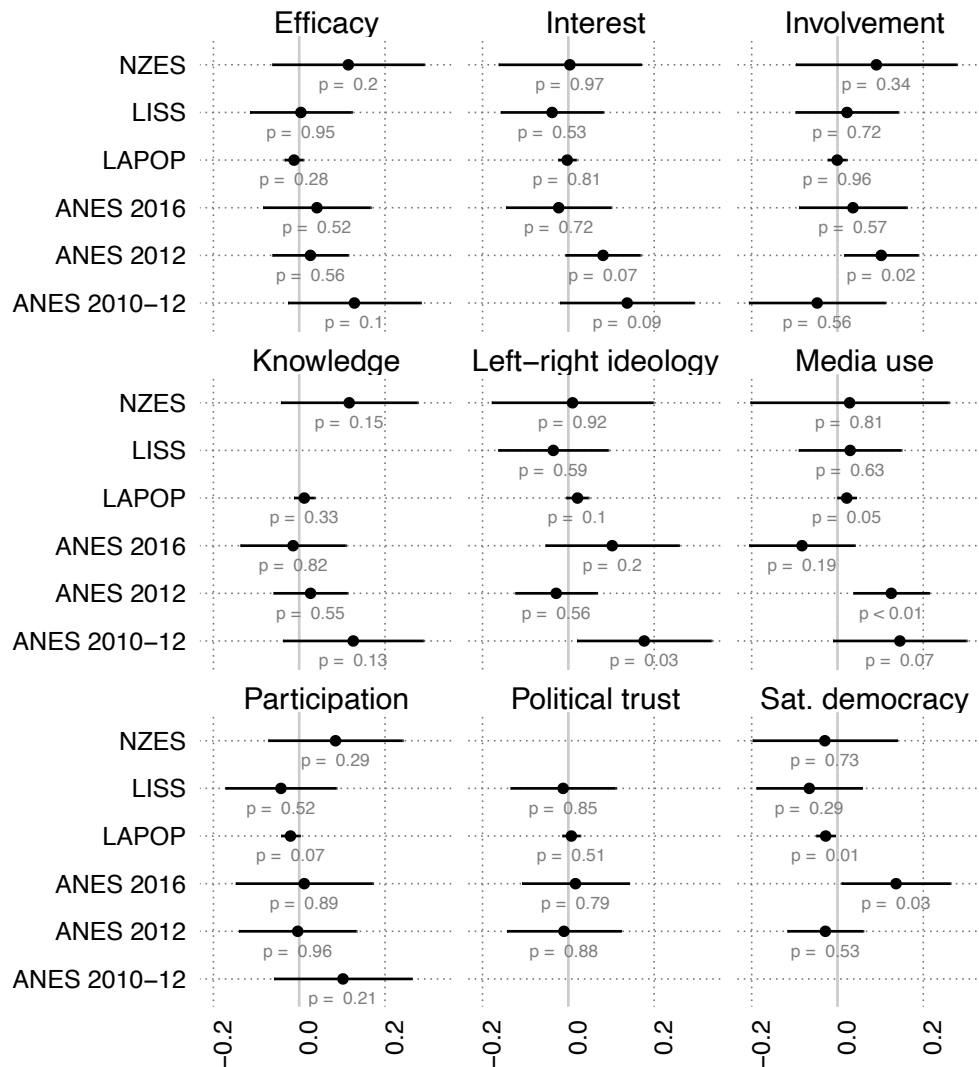
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. NZES, New Zealand Election Study; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Conscientiousness  
Moderator: Internet



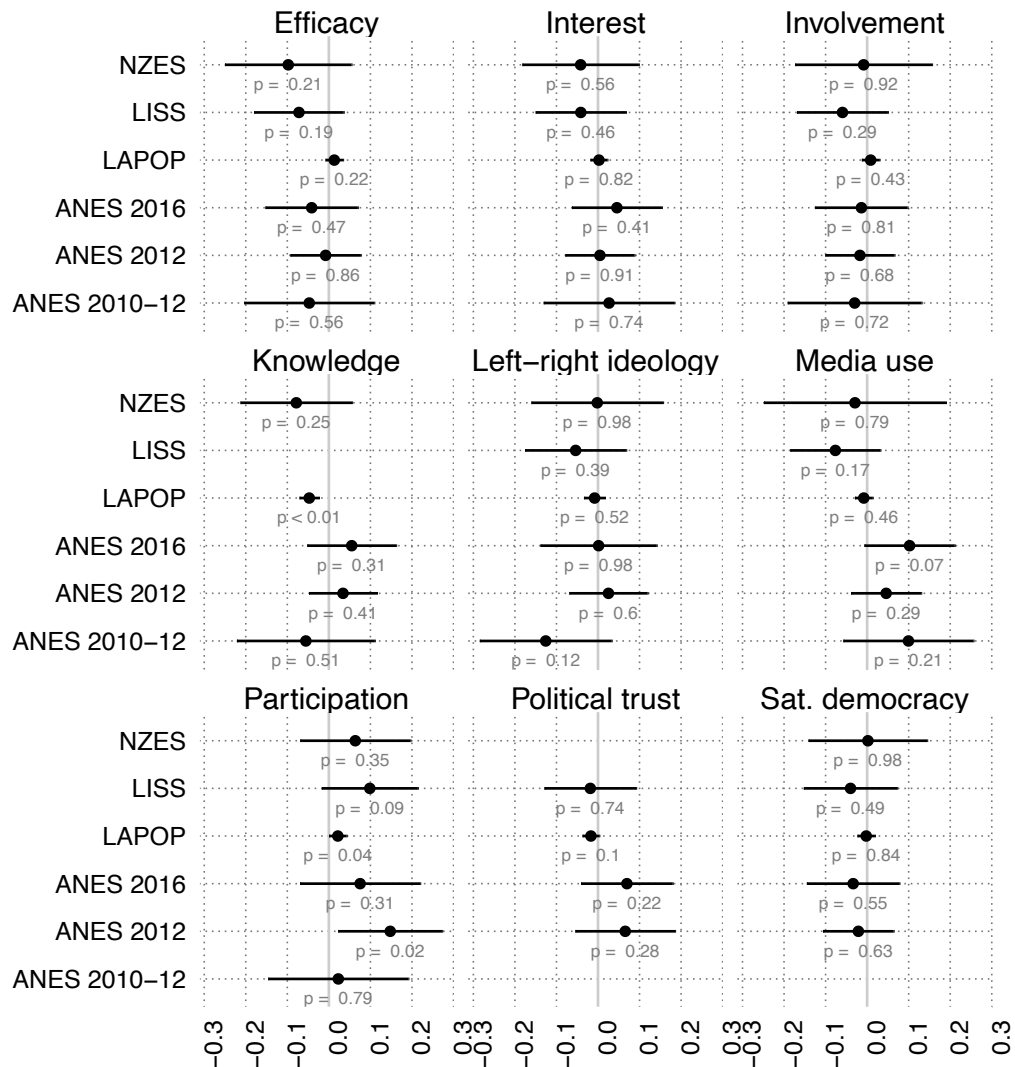
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. NZES, New Zealand Election Study; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Extraversion  
Moderator: Internet



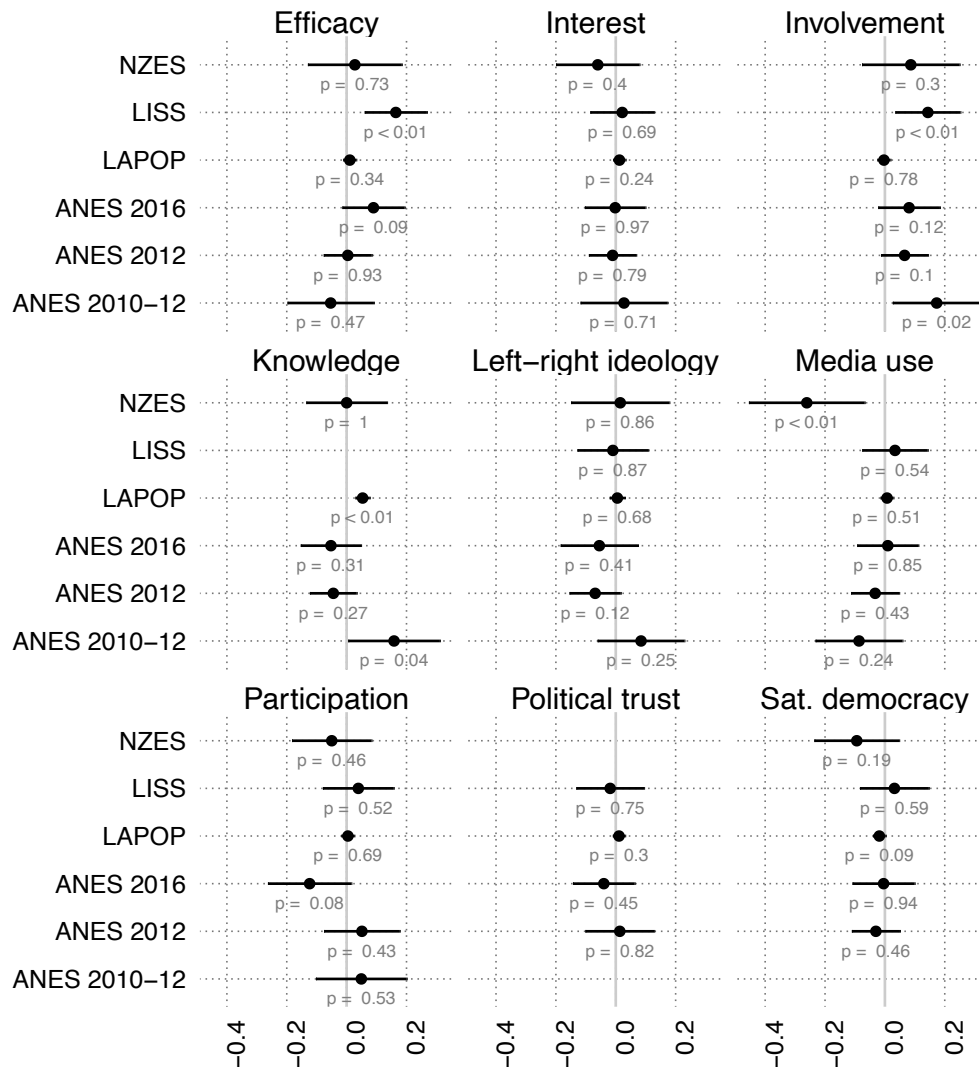
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. NZES, New Zealand Election Study; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Neuroticism  
Moderator: Internet



*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. NZES, New Zealand Election Study; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

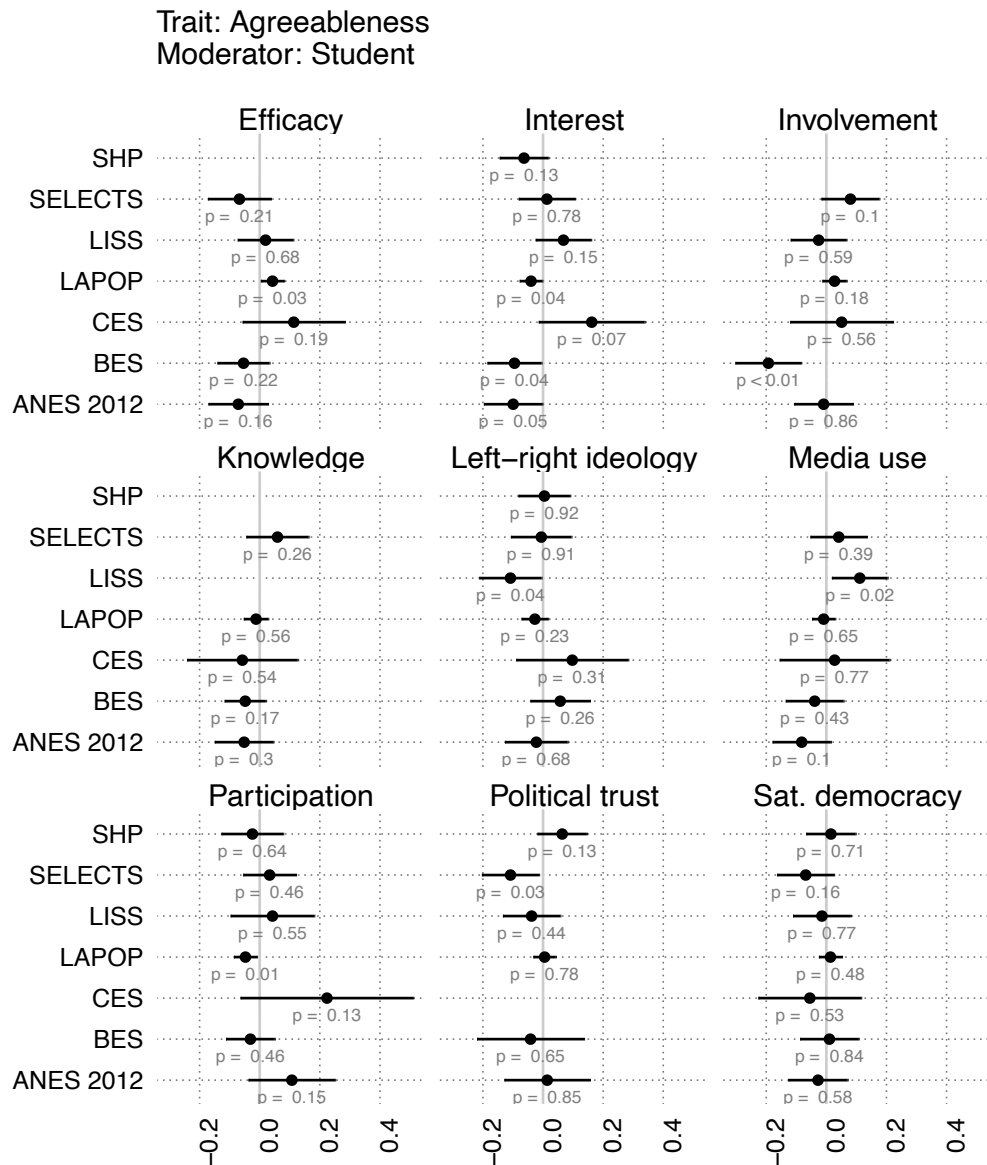
Trait: Openness  
Moderator: Internet



*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for internet users. NZES, New Zealand Election Study; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

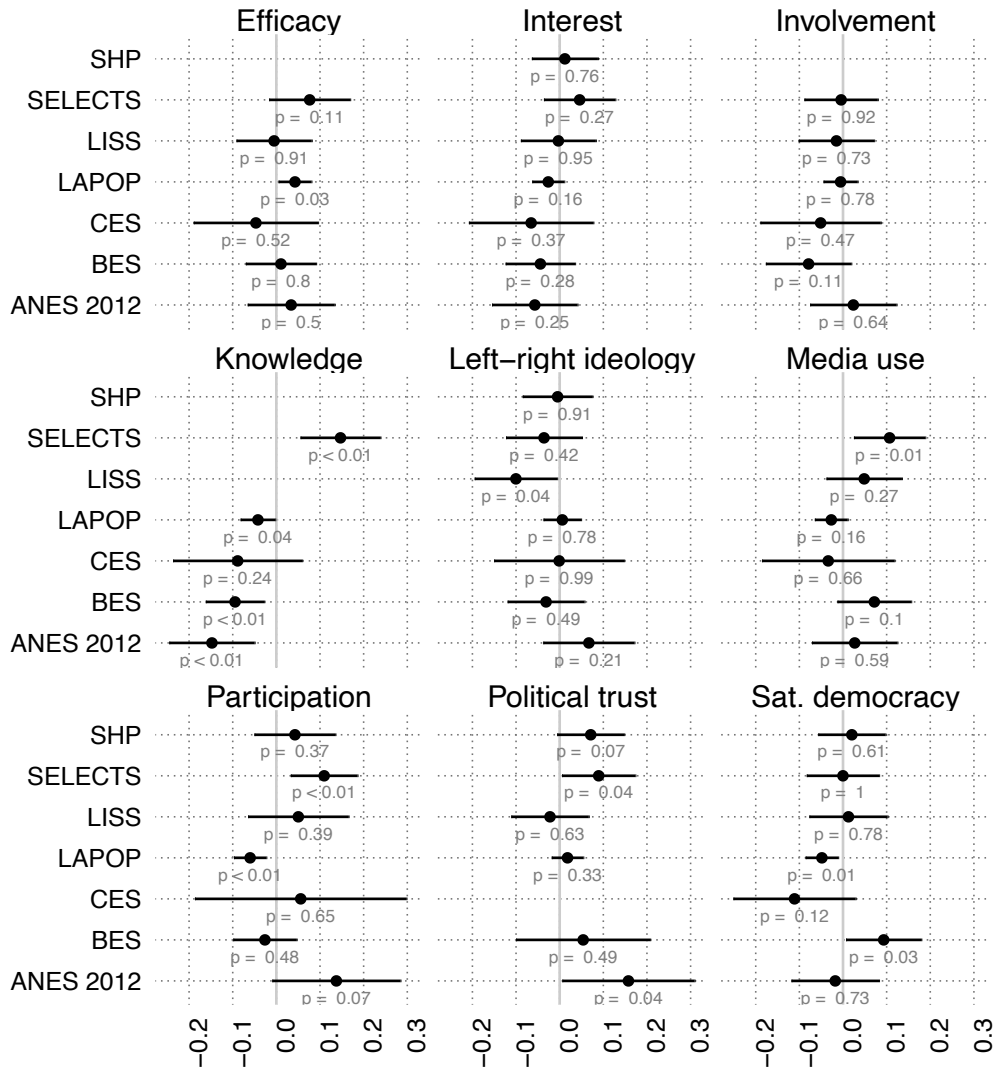


### C.3 Student moderation effects



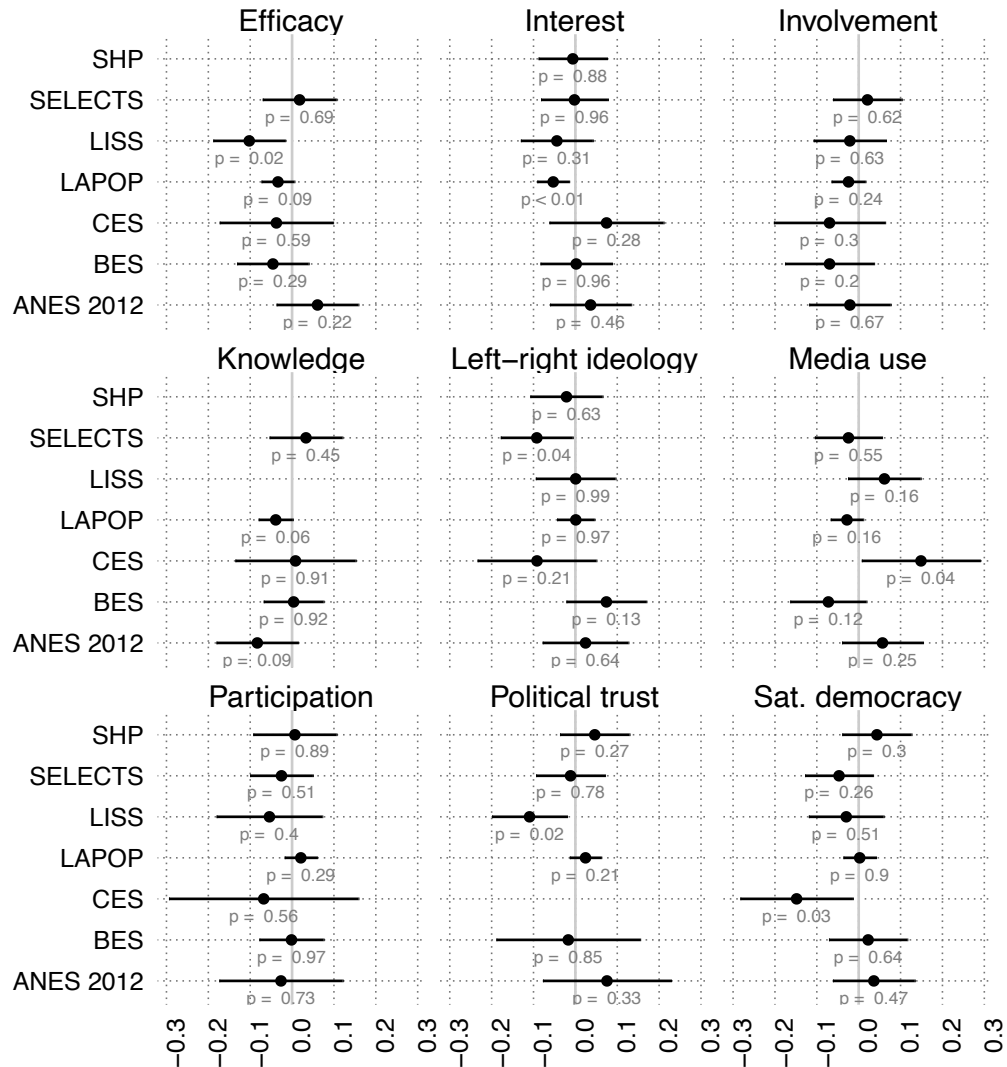
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for students. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Conscientiousness  
Moderator: Student



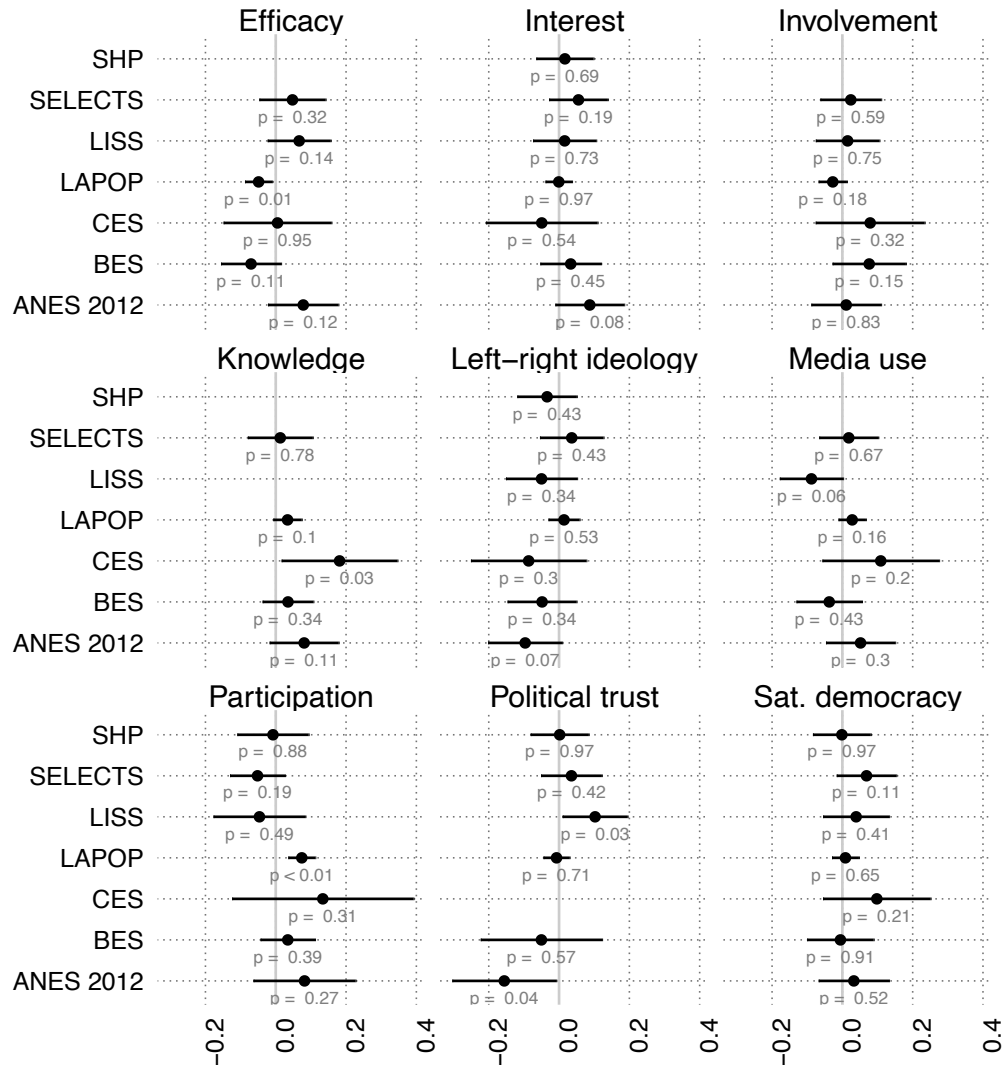
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for students. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Extraversion  
Moderator: Student



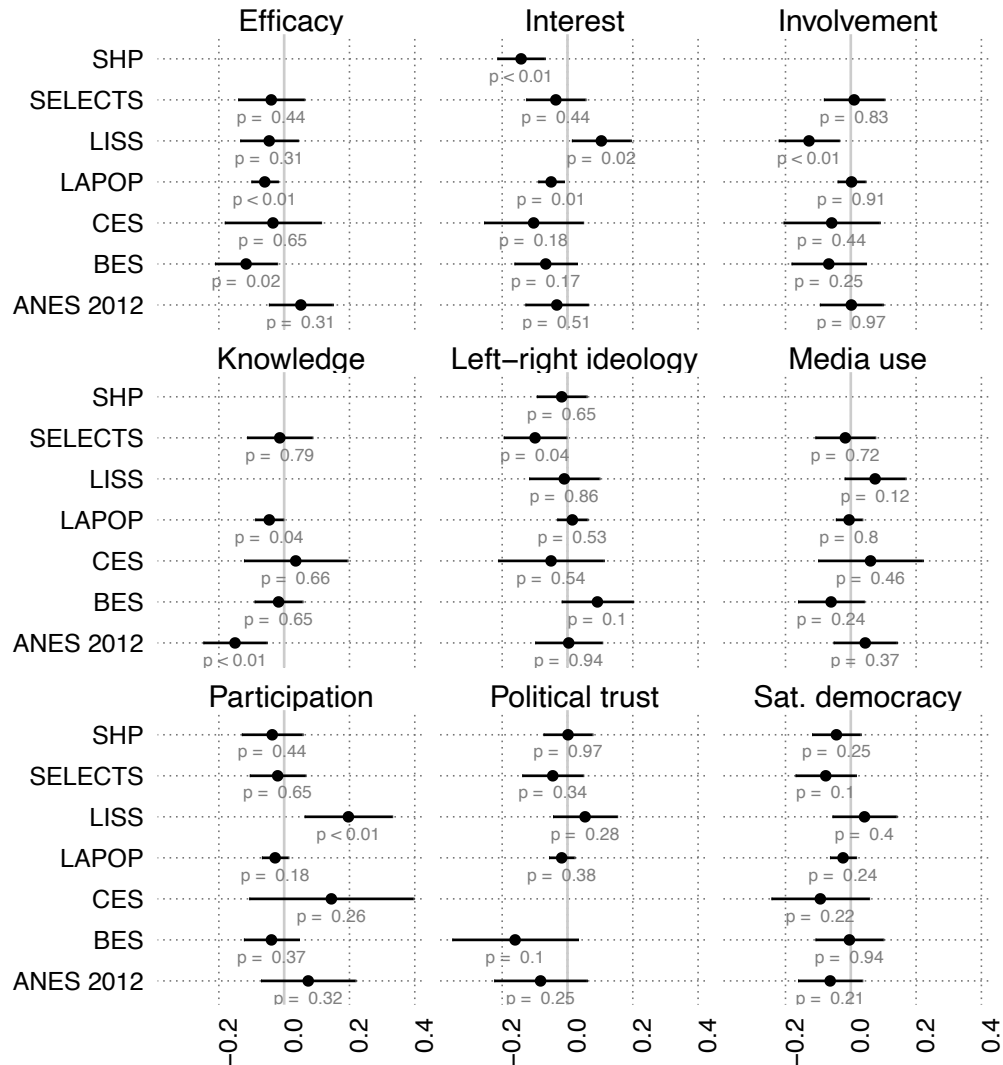
*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for students. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Neuroticism  
Moderator: Student



*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for students. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

Trait: Openness  
Moderator: Student



*Note:* The estimates show the coefficient of the interaction parameter with the lines showing the 95% confidence intervals. Positive effects indicate a more positive correlation between the trait and outcome for students. BES, British Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; ANES, American National Election Study; Sat. democracy, Satisfaction with Democracy. High scores on ideology represent more conservative responses. See main text for sample descriptions.

#### D. Mean and Median Absolute Size of Each Moderation Effect, by Sample

	Student		Internet	
	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>
ANES 2010-2012			0.0589	0.0702
ANES 2012	0.0582	0.0618	0.0323	0.0436
ANES 2016			0.0432	0.0569
BES	0.0481	0.0532		
CES	0.0674	0.0728		
LAPOP	0.0211	0.0263	0.0123	0.0176
LISS	0.0461	0.0546	0.0395	0.0516
NZES			0.0469	0.0533
SELECTS	0.0378	0.0449		
SHP	0.0223	0.0426		
Unweighted average	0.043	0.0509	0.0389	0.0489

*Note:* The estimates show the *mean* and *median* of the absolute value of the unstandardized coefficients for each moderation test. ANES, American National Election Study; BES, British Election Study; CES, Canadian Election Study; LAPOP, Latin American Public Opinion Project; LISS, Longitudinal Internet Studies in the Social Sciences; NZES, New Zealand Election Study; SELECTS, Swiss Election Study; SHP, Swiss Household Panel. See main text for sample descriptions.