

# **Online Appendix to the Manuscript “Dual Screening, Public Service Broadcasting, and Political Participation in Eight Western Democracies”**

## **Contents**

1. Information on Country Samples, Election Dates, and Fieldwork dates	2
2. Considerations on the Representativeness of the United States Sample	4
3. Frequency Distribution of the Index of Political Participation	7
4. Multiple Imputation of Missing Data	8
5. Imputed Values of the Main Independent and Dependent Variables, by Country	13
6. Question Wording, Response Modes and Descriptive Statistics for Variables Included in the Models	14
7. Replication of Analyses in Table 2 Without Using the Imputed Values for the Items Constituting the Index of Political Participation	17
8. Replication of Analyses in Table 2 Based on Poisson Regression Models	18
9.. Models Predicting Individual Modes of Political Participation	19
10. References	20

## 1. Information on Country Samples, Election Dates, and Fieldwork dates

Table A1 shows, for each country, the dates of the previous general election (when surveys were held in the aftermath of a general election), the dates in which fieldwork was conducted, and the number of completed interviews, invitations sent, abandoned interviews, over quota and screened out respondents. Countries are arranged based on the start date of fieldwork.

**Table A1 – Country Samples, Election Dates, and Fieldwork dates**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Election Date</b>	<b>Fieldwork Dates</b>	<b>Sample<sup>1</sup></b>
United Kingdom	7 May 2015: General election to renew the House of Commons	Start: 8 May 2015 Close: 29 May 2015	Participation rate: 20.2% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,000 Abandoned interviews: 268 Over quota: 342 Screened out: 49
Denmark	18 June 2015: General election to renew the National Parliament (Folketing)	Start: 19 June 2015 Close: 24 August 2015	Participation rate: 20.5% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,500 Abandoned interviews: 390 Over quota: 949 Screened out: 34
Greece	20 September 2015: Legislative election to renew the Hellenic Parliament	Start: 22 September 2015 Close: 29 October 2015	Participation rate: 21.6% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,500 Abandoned interviews: 149 Over quota: 1,414

<sup>1</sup> Participation rates have been calculated as the ratio between the number of completed interviews and number of invitations sent after subtracting over quota interviews collected and respondents screened out as their answers revealed they were not part of the population under study.

			Screened out: 2
Poland	25 October 2015: Parliamentary election to renew the Lower Chamber (Sejm) and the Senate.	Start: 26 October 2015 Close: 25 November 2015	Participation rate: 16% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 12,000 Abandoned interviews: 140 Over quota: 1,075 Screened out: 8
Italy	This survey was administrated outside of an electoral period.	Start: 6 November 2015 Close: 27 November 2015	Participation rate: 20.5% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,000 Abandoned interviews: 304 Over quota: 428 Screened out: 25
Germany	This survey was administrated outside of an electoral period.	Start: 10 November 2015 Close: 1 December 2015	Participation rate: 20.2% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,021 Abandoned interviews: 247 Over quota: 316 Screened out: 48
Spain	20 December 2015: General election to renew the Parliament (Cortes Generales)	Start: 21 December 2015 Close: 25 December 2016	Participation rate: 41.4% Completed interviews: 1,750 Invitations sent: 9,000 Abandoned interviews: 198 Over quota: 4,759 Screened out: 12
United States	8 November 2016: Presidential and Congressional election	Start: 9 November 2016 End: 1 December 2016	Participation rate: 3.3% Completed interviews: 2,500 Invitations sent: 77,893 Abandoned interviews: 1,124 Over quota: 1,908 Screened out: 49

## **2. Considerations on the Representativeness of the United States Sample**

The United States sample was constructed based on the same procedure used to construct samples in other countries. Ipsos obtained official statistics on the nationwide distribution of internet users by gender, age groups, education, zone of residence, and occupational condition. It then constructed quotas that it used to recruit participants from an opt-in internet panel, whose participants were provided non-monetary incentives to participate. As shown in Table A1, the participation rate in this survey was substantially lower (3.3%) compared with those in other surveys. The percentage of abandoned interviews was also lower than in other countries.

Low participation rates are not uncommon even in high quality social science survey research. For instance, Pew reported average 9% response rates for its telephone surveys in 2012 (Pew Research Center 2012). Likely reasons for the low participation rate we obtained in the US include the length of the questionnaire (about 30 minute) and panel burnout due to the massive amount of electoral and post-electoral surveys that had been conducted in the run-up and immediately after the 2016 US Presidential election. In all likelihood, the frequency with which our US panel members had been surveyed or invited to participate in a survey was higher than that of panel members in other countries.

Given how we constructed our sample by quotas, our sample matches the characteristics of US citizens with internet access based on gender, age, education, zone of residency, and occupational status. Nevertheless, the low participation rate highlights the risk that those who completed our survey were not representative of our target population based on other characteristics. A particularly acute concern is that panel members who completed our survey may have been more politically engaged than

those who declined, especially in comparison with other countries where survey participation rates were higher.

To assess whether our sample is substantially more politically involved than our target population, we compared it with the sample recruited for the American National Election Studies Time Series pre- and post-election survey. The survey features a dual-mode design with both traditional face-to-face interviewing (n=1,181) and surveys conducted on the Internet (n=3,090), for a total sample size of 4,271. Table A2 shows a comparison between three relevant variables that were asked in comparable ways across the two surveys: interest in politics, trust in government, and turnout in the 2016 election. Since our survey was conducted only on internet users and our sample was constructed to be representative of internet users, we present figures only for internet users in the ANES sample.

**Table A2 – Comparison Between the US Sample and the 2016 American National Election Studies Time Series Survey (Internet Users Only)**

	<b>ANES</b>	<b>Our Sample</b>
<i>Interest in politics</i>		
Very interested	23.1%	37.8%
Somewhat interested	49.4%	33.1%
Not very interested	19.9%	20.7%
Not at all interested	7.5%	8.3%
<i>N</i>	3250	2493
<i>Trust in government</i>		
Always/most of the time	11.3%	7.1%
About half the time	32.6%	31.8%
Some of the time	43.6%	41.8%
Never	12.6%	19.4%
<i>N</i>	3775	2366
<i>Turnout in 2016 election</i>		
Voted	87.8%	82.6%
Did not vote	12.2%	17.4%
<i>N</i>	3001	2500

Although our respondents were more likely to be “very” rather than “somewhat” interested in politics than internet users in the ANES 2016 survey, percentages of trust in government and voter turnout are quite similar between the two samples. If anything, our sample is slightly less trusting of government<sup>2</sup> and less likely to report voting in the 2016 election. While we maintain caution in interpreting results based on a survey with a low participation rate, these figures at least suggest that our sample does not over-represent citizens who are more politically involved than average internet users in the United States.

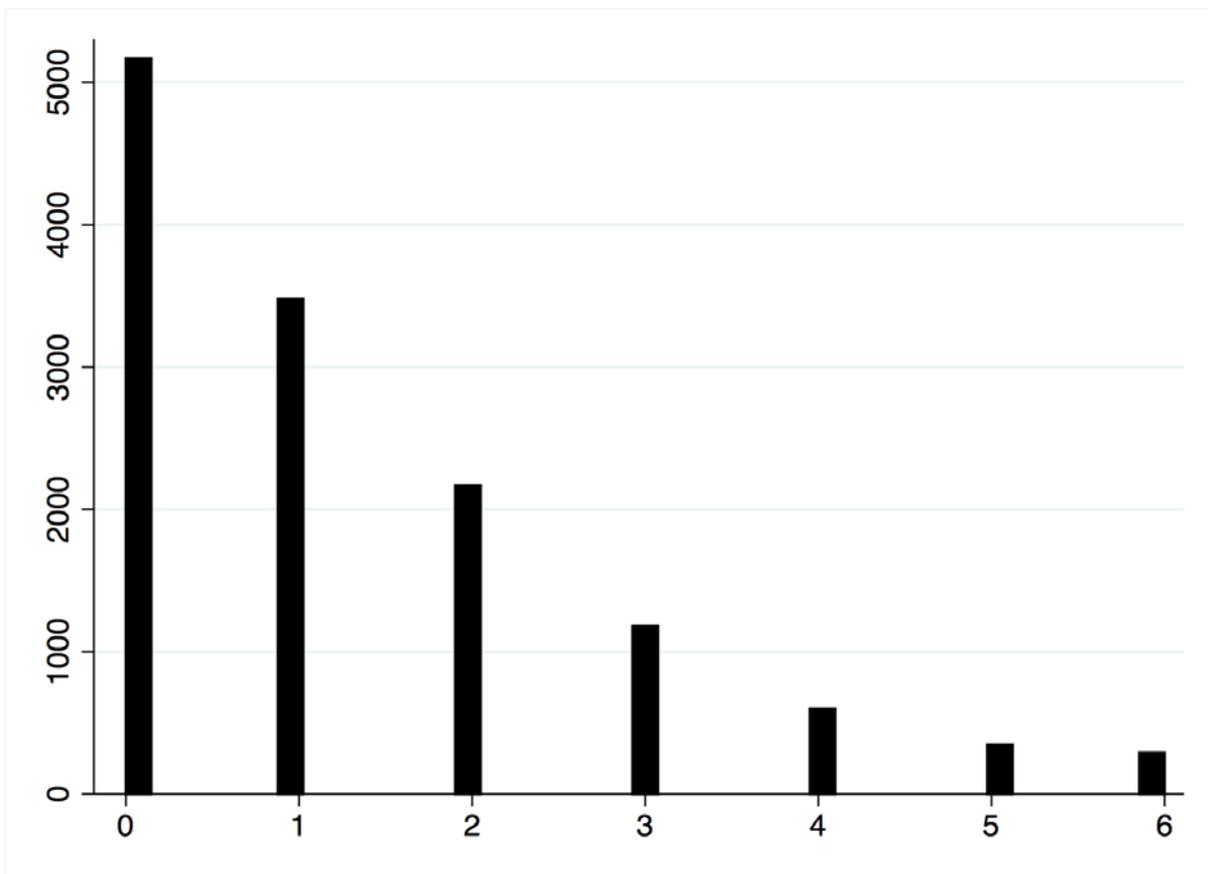
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<sup>2</sup> The questions measuring trust in government were slightly different across the two surveys. ANES asked: “How often can you trust the federal government in Washington to do what is right? [Always, most of the time, about half the time, some of the time, or never]?”. Our survey asked: “How confident are you in the following institutions? Federal Government [Very confident, confident, not very confident, not at all confident]”. To compare the two questions, which have a different number of response categories, we aggregated the responses “Always” and “most of the time” in the ANES survey.

### 3. Frequency Distribution of the Index of Political Participation

Figure A1 plots the frequency distribution of the index of political participation, which combines six binary measures (see Table 1 in the main manuscript) and thus ranges from 0-6.

**Figure A1 – Frequency Distribution of the Index of Political Participation (0-6)**



#### 4. Multiple Imputation of Missing Data

Our dataset features missing data, mostly because in many questions respondents were given the option to answer “I don’t know” and some chose to take advantage of it in one or more occasions. However, if we conducted our analyses based on listwise deletion our findings may be suffer from various undesirable biases (King et al 2001). To ameliorate this problem, we performed multiple imputation using a chained equations method (Van Buuren, Boshuizen, & Knook 1999). This method estimates missing values in multiple variables iteratively by using chained equations, a sequence of univariate imputation methods with fully conditional specification of prediction equations. It accommodates arbitrary missing-value patterns and enables treating missing data from different types of variables. We performed multiple imputations using STATA 14’s “mi impute chained” command, which imputes variables in order from the one with the most valid observations to the one with the fewest valid observations.

We included the same set of variables as predictors for the models imputing all variables with missing data. We imputed variables based on the following models (each subsequently referenced by the same number of asterisks as in the list below):

- ordinary least squares regression (continuous variables) \*\*\*
- multinomial logistic regression (categorical variables) \*\*\*
- ordered logistic regression (ordinal variables) \*\*
- logistic regression (dichotomous variables) \*

*Variables for which we had no missing values and that were used to impute variables with missing values and were subsequently entered in our regression models: gender, age, education.*

*Variables for which we had no missing values and that were used to impute missing values for other variables but were not subsequently entered in our regression models (i.e.*

*ancillary variables without missing values*): employed/not employed, frequency of use of Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram, Google Plus, and other social networking sites.<sup>3</sup>

*Variables for which we imputed missing values and that we used to impute missing values for other variables but were not subsequently entered in our regression models (i.e. ancillary variables with missing values)*): comparing different websites to verify the accuracy of information found online\*, reading terms and conditions before registering to a site\*, blocking advertising and pop-ups\*, changing privacy settings on social media\*;<sup>4</sup> publishing comments on blogs, websites, forums, or social media\*, sharing photos, videos or music on social media\*, taking and uploading photos and videos in real-time\*, creating and updating a blog\*, collaborating with others in creating content\*;<sup>5</sup> trust in government\*\*, trust in political parties\*\*, satisfaction with democracy\*\*, frequency of political talk face-to-face\*\*, frequency of exposure to political news via newspapers\*\*, frequency of exposure to political news via internet websites\*\*, frequency of exposure to political news via radio\*\*, frequency of exposure to political news via political conversations face-to-face\*\*.

*Variables for which we imputed missing values and that we used to impute missing values for other variables and we subsequently used to calculate the index of political participation, which was then entered in our regression models as dependent variable*: leafleting to support a political or social cause\*, participating in political rallies or meetings\*, financing a party, a leader or a campaign\*, contacting a representative to

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<sup>3</sup> The question was asked as follows: "Please tell us if you use the following social networks / social media platforms... (please give an answer for every social network / social media platform listed below)" (Yes, several times a day; Yes, every day or almost every day; Yes, once or twice a week; Yes, a few times a month; Yes, but not very often; No, I don't use this social network / social media platform). The variable was coded from 0-6.

<sup>4</sup> These four items were introduced by the following question: "Which of these things do you usually do when using the Internet?" (Yes = 1, No = 0, I don't know or care).

<sup>5</sup> These five items were introduced by the question: When online, which of these things do you usually do?" (Yes = 1, No = 0, I don't know).

support a cause\*, endorsing a petition or signing a referendum\*, trying to convince someone to vote for a party or candidate\*.

*Variables for which we imputed missing values and that we used to impute missing values for other variables and we subsequently entered in our regression models: dual screening political content\*\*, interest in politics\*\*, the interaction between dual screening and interest in politics\*\*\*\*,<sup>6</sup> frequency of exposure to political news on TV\*\*, frequency of exposure to political news on social media\*\*, frequency of political discussion on social media\*\*, political efficacy\*\*, ideology\*\*\*, income\*\*\*\*.*

Since one of our research questions focuses on the strength of Public Serviced Broadcasting as a moderator, we performed separate imputations for groups of countries based on how we classified their PSBs.

We imputed the missing values of the six dichotomous variables that we then added to construct our dependent variable—the index of political participation. It is widely recommended that the values of the dependent variable be imputed so that multiple imputation takes into account all the theoretically relevant relationships between variables (Von Hippel 2007). There is debate over whether the imputed values of the dependent variable should be used in subsequent analyses, but recent evidence suggests using imputed values of the dependent variables does not introduce relevant biases and may improve some estimates (Lang and Little 2016). Considering that we imputed the values of the individual items that constitute the dependent variable rather than the additive index that combines them, we ran our analyses using the index that includes the imputed values as well as the original values. In Table A6 below we show

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<sup>6</sup> We imputed this interaction term because we planned to include it in our regression models and wanted to ensure consistency between the multiple imputation models and the final analysis. However, rather than including the imputed interaction in our regression models (shown in Table 2), we subsequently recreated the interaction term based on the values (valid and imputed) of its constituent terms, so that the values of the interaction term were consistent with those of its constituent terms.

results of models run on data that do not include these imputed values. These results are entirely consistent with those of the models in Table 2 of the manuscript, which include imputed values for the index of participation.

We calculated 20 sets of imputed values and subsequently ran the analyses on all imputed sets, which we then aggregated based on Rubin's rule (Rubin 2004). Multiple imputation enabled us to conduct multivariate analyses on a substantially broader pool of respondents: the regressions in Table 2 would only feature 8,970 respondents if we did not include the multiply imputed data and would thus likely systematically exclude particular groups of respondents that we can account for instead. Table A3 shows the numbers of valid and imputed values for all the variables included in our multiple imputation procedures, sorted by number of missing cases in the original dataset.

**Table A3 – Total Number of Valid and Imputed Values for Each Variable Included in the Multiple Imputation Procedure**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Valid</b>	<b>Imputed</b>	<b>% Valid</b>
Income	12294	2456	83.3%
Changing privacy settings on social networks	12317	2433	83.5%
Dual screening * Interest in politics	13154	1596	89.2%
Comparing different websites to verify information	13254	1496	89.9%
Dual screening political content	13254	1496	89.9%
Political efficacy	13315	1435	90.3%
Reading the terms and conditions of a site	13385	1365	90.7%
Blocking advertising/pop-ups/spam	13541	1209	91.8%
Trying to convince to vote for a party or candidate	13838	912	93.8%
Ideology	13870	880	94.0%
Endorsing a petition or signing a referendum	13978	772	94.8%
Collaborating with others in creating content	14100	650	95.6%
Participating in political rallies or meetings	14141	609	95.9%
Contacting a representative to support a cause	14153	597	96.0%
Trust in government	14166	584	96.0%
Creating a blog and updating it regularly	14171	579	96.1%
Financing a party, a leader or a campaign	14177	573	96.1%
Taking photos/videos and uploading in real-time	14190	560	96.2%
Leafleting to support a political or social cause	14195	555	96.2%
Trust in political parties	14196	554	96.2%
Publishing a comment online	14228	522	96.5%
Sharing photos, videos or music on social media	14273	477	96.8%
Satisfaction with democracy	14304	446	97.0%
Political talk via social media	14323	427	97.1%
Political news via face-to-face conversations	14423	327	97.8%
Political news via social media	14477	273	98.1%
Political news via radio	14482	268	98.2%
Political news via newspapers	14498	252	98.3%
Political news via internet websites	14501	249	98.3%
Political news via television	14508	242	98.4%
Political talk face-to-face	14517	233	98.4%
Interest in politics	14632	118	99.2%
Gender	14750	0	100%
Age	14750	0	100%
Education	14750	0	100%
Employed/not employed	14750	0	100%
Frequency of Facebook use	14750	0	100%
Frequency of Twitter use	14750	0	100%
Frequency of Instagram use	14750	0	100%
Frequency of Youtube use	14750	0	100%
Frequency of Google Plus use	14750	0	100%
Frequency of use of other social networks	14750	0	100%

## 5. Imputed Values of the Main Independent and Dependent Variables, by Country

Table A4 shows the multiply imputed values of the key independent and dependent variables by country and across the whole sample, complementing summary statistics provided in Table 1 of the manuscript.

**Table A4 – Descriptive Statistics for the Index of Political Participation and Dual Screening Political Content, by Country  
(Multiply Imputed Data)**

	DK	GER	GRE	ITA	POL	SPA	UK	USA	Total
<i>Index of political participation (0-6)</i>									
Mean	1.07	.98	1.39	1.33	1.36	1.35	1.47	1.60	1.33
Standard deviation	1.28	1.38	1.26	1.59	1.44	1.42	1.71	1.67	1.5
<i>Index of political dual screening (0-9)</i>									
Mean	1.46	1.90	3.07	2.88	2.42	2.98	2.4	2.43	2.44
Standard deviation	2.52	2.40	3.18	3.22	3	3.28	3.08	3.22	3.06

## 6. Question Wording, Response Modes and Descriptive Statistics for Variables Included in the Models

Table A5 shows the question wording, response categories, means and standard deviations in the original and (when applicable) imputed dataset for all the variables included in our models but not included in Table 1 of the manuscript.

**Table A5 – Question Wording, Response Categories, and Descriptive Statistics for Variables Included in the Models**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Question Wording</b>	<b>Response Categories</b>	<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>
Interest in politics	In general, how interested are you in politics?	Not at all interested (0); Slightly interested (1); Moderately interested (2); Very interested (3); (Don't know).	Original dataset: Mean 1.921; S.D. 0.908 Imputed dataset: Mean 1.922; S.D. 0.908
Political news via TV	How often do you access these channels to get information about political issues of your interest? Television.	Never (0); Not very often (1); A few times a month (2); Once or twice a week (3); Every day or almost every day (4); Several times a day (5); (Don't know).	Original dataset: Mean 3.447; S.D. 1.478 Imputed dataset: Mean 3.431; S.D. 1.488
Political news via social media	How often do you access these channels to get information about political issues of your interest? Social Media.	Never (0); Not very often (1); A few times a month (2); Once or twice a week (3); Every day or almost every day (4); Several times a day (5); (Don't know).	Original dataset: Mean 2.799; S.D. 1.840 Imputed dataset: Mean 2.782, S.D. 1.844
Political talk on social media	How often do you speak about politics with your contacts on social networks / social media platforms?	Never or almost never (0); A few times a month (1); A few times a week (2); Every day or almost every day (3); (I don't remember).	Original dataset: Mean .795; S.D. .985 Imputed dataset: Mean .790; S.D. .982

Ideology	<p>Many people use the terms “left” and “right” when talking about politics. From the political point of view, where do you place yourself on this scale?</p>	<p>Seven-point scale with three anchors: “Left” (on point 1); “Centre” (on point 4); “Right” (on point 7). Two additional options: I don’t identify with any of these definitions (9); (I don’t know).</p> <p>Respondents who placed themselves on point 1 have been coded as “Left”, those on point 2 or 3 as “Center-Left”, on point 4 as “Center”, on point 5 or 6 as “Center-Right”, on point 7 as “Right”. Those who refused the left/right identification have been coded as “Unaligned”.</p>	<p>Original dataset: “Left” (8.2%), “Center-Left” (21%) “Center” (19.2%), “Center-Right” (19.5%), “Right” (6.8%), “Unaligned” (25.3%) Imputed dataset: “Left” (8.1%), “Center-Left” (20.7%) “Center” (19.2%), “Center-Right” (19.2%), “Right” (6.8%), “Unaligned” (26%)</p>
Political efficacy	<p>How much do you agree with these statements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People like me have no influence on what the government does.</li> <li>- Politicians are interested in what people like me think.</li> <li>- Sometimes, politics is so complicated that I cannot really understand what is happening.</li> </ul>	<p>Strongly Disagree (3); Disagree (2); Agree (1); Strongly Agree (0); (Don’t Know). The scale for the second question was reversed so that Strongly agree = 3 and Strongly disagree = 0.</p> <p>Note: Answers to the three questions have been combined in a 0-9 index.</p>	<p>Original dataset: Mean 3.889; S.D. 1.858 Imputed dataset: Mean 3.861; S.D. 1.862</p>
Gender	You are...	Male (1); Female (0).	<p>Original dataset: Male (50.32%) Female (49.68%) The variable did not have missing values to be imputed</p>
Age	How old are you?	[Open answer]	<p>Original dataset: Mean 41.526; S.D. 14.257 The variable did not have missing values to be imputed</p>
Education	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	Response options varied from country to country in accordance with different education systems. We recoded answers into a simpler variable measuring education as elementary (0), high school	<p>Original dataset: Mean 1.224; S.D. .715 The variable did not have missing values to be imputed.</p>

		(1), and university (2).	
Income	Consider the net monthly income of your family, including salaries, pensions, dividends, interest and all other income. How much is it? <sup>7</sup>	Response options varied from country to country according not only to different currencies but also to average family income in each country. We took as initial reference the brackets adopted by European Election Studies for European countries and by American National Election Studies for the US. However, under some circumstances we made some adjustments mainly to simplify the list. All questionnaires offered an “I don’t know” and an “I prefer not to answer” options that have been treated as missing values and subsequently imputed. Excluding these two modes, the Greek, Polish, Spanish and Danish questionnaires offered 10 response options, the German and Italian ones 11 options, the UK one 13, and the US one 14. In order to create a single variable for income in our pooled dataset we have normalized answers on a 0-9 scale.	Original dataset: Mean 4.248; S.D. 2.443 Imputed dataset: Mean 4.195; S.D. 2.461

<sup>7</sup> In the Danish survey, a clerical error was made in the question addressing respondents’ family income: they were asked to report their monthly earnings while the response modes they could choose from pertained to yearly income brackets. However, by comparing responses with data collected in other countries and with Danish data from the 2014 European Social Survey, we established that the information we collected was not compromised. While the number of Danish respondents who chose the lowest income bracket is highly inflated in comparison with other countries included in our dataset and with ESS Denmark data, the percentages of Danish interviewees indicating each of the other options are highly coherent with other sources (analyses available upon request). Our interpretation is that Danish respondents who chose the lowest option offered—i.e. “less than 132,000 DKK”—did so having in mind their family’s monthly income as requested by the wording of the question. Conversely, it is very likely that other interviewees, by indicating options totally incompatible with monthly earnings in the country, correctly reported the annual income of their family, spotting the clerical error in the question (or overlooking it by focusing only on the response categories). We have thus considered all Danish respondents who chose the lowest option offered as missing data, while keeping the reported income data for all other respondents. Missing values for this, as well for other variables, have been imputed as described above in this Appendix.

## 7. Replication of Analyses in Table 2 Without Using the Imputed Values for the Items Constituting the Index of Political Participation

Table A6 replicates the models presented in Table 2 of the manuscript, with the dependent variable calculated without including the imputed values of its six constitutive items.

**Table A6 – Dependent Variable: Political Participation (0-6, Without Imputed Values)**

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	B	s.e.	B	s.e.	B	s.e.
Dual Screening political content	0.054***	0.007	0.179***	0.017	0.085***	0.018
Interest in politics	0.237***	0.043	0.413***	0.049	0.237***	0.041
Dual Screening * Interest in politics			-0.053***	0.006		
<i>Strength of Public Service Broadcaster (High = ref.)</i>						
Medium PSB					0.168	0.106
Weak PSB					0.302***	0.084
Dual Screening * Medium PSB					-0.042*	0.021
Dual Screening * Weak PSB					-0.044**	0.016
Political news via TV	-0.015	0.011	-0.025*	0.012	-0.010	0.010
Political news via social media	0.053**	0.017	0.046**	0.017	0.047**	0.016
Political talk on social media	0.254***	0.018	0.261***	0.019	0.251***	0.018
<i>Ideology (Unaligned = ref.)</i>						
Left	0.383***	0.072	0.366***	0.065	0.385***	0.071
Center-left	0.278***	0.065	0.259***	.063	0.288***	0.067
Center	0.147*	0.062	0.127*	.058	0.148**	0.057
Center-right	0.281***	0.085	0.268***	.079	0.283***	0.078
Right	0.380***	0.073	0.377***	.069	0.370***	0.066
Political efficacy	0.043***	0.008	0.037***	.008	0.042***	0.009
Gender (male)	0.070***	0.015	0.064***	.016	0.070***	0.014
Age	0.002	0.001	0.001	.001	0.002	0.001
Education	0.054*	0.024	0.058*	.026	0.031	0.016
Income	0.006	0.006	.008	.006	0.005	0.006
Constant	-1.387***	0.120	-1.698***	.136	-1.486***	0.149
F	1292.39		1419.13		29824.96	
Prob > F	0.000		0.000		0.000	

Note. N=13,235 for all models.

Cell entries are unstandardized coefficients for negative binomial regressions, with robust standard errors clustered by country. Standard measures of goodness of fit are not reported because the models use multiply imputed data.

PSB = Public Service Broadcaster.

\*\*\*p≤0.001 \*\*p≤0.01 \*p≤0.05

## 8. Replication of Analyses in Table 2 Based on Poisson Regression Models

Table A7 replicates the models presented in Table 2 of the manuscript using Poisson regression instead of negative binomial regression.

**Table A7 – Dependent Variable: Political Participation (0-6 Index, Using Poisson Regression)**

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	B	s.e.	B	s.e.	B	s.e.
Dual Screening political content	0.059***	0.007	0.181***	0.015	0.089***	0.016
Interest in politics	0.200***	0.044	0.392***	0.049	0.201***	0.042
Dual Screening * Interest in politics			-0.052***	0.005		
<i>Strength of Public Service Broadcaster (High = ref.)</i>						
Medium PSB					0.143	0.098
Weak PSB					0.283***	0.080
Dual Screening * Medium PSB					-0.039*	0.019
Dual Screening * Weak PSB					-0.043**	0.014
Political news via TV	-0.020*	0.010	-0.029**	0.010	-0.015	0.009
Political news via social media	0.048**	0.016	0.041*	0.017	0.044**	0.016
Political talk on social media	0.248***	0.018	0.255***	0.018	0.246***	0.018
<i>Ideology (Unaligned = ref.)</i>						
Left	0.384***	0.073	0.364***	0.066	0.383***	0.073
Center-left	0.290***	0.063	0.266***	0.060	0.297***	0.065
Center	0.193***	0.060	0.166**	0.055	0.191***	0.057
Center-right	0.314***	0.091	0.294***	0.084	0.312***	0.083
Right	0.393***	0.081	0.387***	0.074	0.383***	0.074
Political efficacy	0.046***	0.008	0.041***	0.008	0.045***	0.008
Gender (male)	0.089***	0.014	0.083***	0.015	0.089***	0.014
Age	0.0004	0.001	0.0003	0.001	0.0003	0.001
Education	0.039	0.022	0.043	0.024	0.020	0.017
Income	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.006
Constant	-1.220***	0.114	-1.569***	0.137	-1.311***	0.151
F	488.02		586.19		22014.19	
Prob > F	0.000		0.000		0.000	

Note.  $N=14,750$  for all models.

Cell entries are unstandardized coefficients for Poisson regressions, with robust standard errors clustered by country. Standard measures of goodness of fit are not reported because the models use multiply imputed data.

PSB = Public Service Broadcaster.

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$  \*\* $p \leq 0.01$  \* $p \leq 0.05$

## 9.. Models Predicting Individual Modes of Political Participation

Table A8 presents the results of six logistic regressions predicting the six items that comprise the index of political participation. The models and the data are the same as those in Model 1, Table 2 in the manuscript.

**Table A8 – Dependent Variables: Individual Items Comprising the Index of Political Participation**

	<b>Leafleting</b>	<b>Rallying</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<b>Contacting</b>	<b>Petitioning</b>	<b>Convincing</b>
Dual Screening political content	0.232***	0.127***	0.164***	0.093***	0.024**	0.118***
Interest in politics	-0.117	0.406***	0.180	0.298**	0.362***	0.428***
Political news via TV	-0.034	0.037	-0.085*	-0.027	-0.088**	-0.020
Political news via social media	0.002	0.054	-0.091*	-0.023	0.129***	0.094**
Political talk on social media	0.623***	0.408***	0.464***	0.508***	0.456***	0.446***
<i>Ideology (Unaligned = ref.)</i>						
Left	0.370*	0.627***	1.109***	0.367	0.718***	0.784***
Center-left	0.265*	0.453**	0.813***	0.106	0.532***	0.475***
Center	0.605***	0.297	0.748***	0.256*	0.005	0.262*
Center-right	0.830***	0.505**	1.041***	0.304	0.139	0.606***
Right	1.078***	0.598*	1.385***	0.473*	0.259*	0.892***
Political efficacy	0.071	0.086***	0.079**	0.071***	0.033	0.145***
Gender (male)	0.389*	0.197***	0.339***	0.182**	-0.028	0.150***
Age	-0.023***	0.0001	-0.0002	0.022***	0.005	-0.006*
Education	0.200***	-0.052	0.242*	0.248*	0.024	-0.008
Income	-0.011	0.016	0.045	0.015	-0.005	0.022*
Constant	-3.819***	-4.620***	-5.131***	-4.922***	-1.885***	-3.101***
F	195.96	355.26	365.97	288.06	342.53	250.73
Prob > F	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note.  $N=14,750$  for all models.

Cell entries are log-odds coefficients. Standard measures of goodness of fit are not reported because the models use multiply imputed data.

\*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$  \*\* $p \leq 0.01$  \* $p \leq 0.05$

## 10. References

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