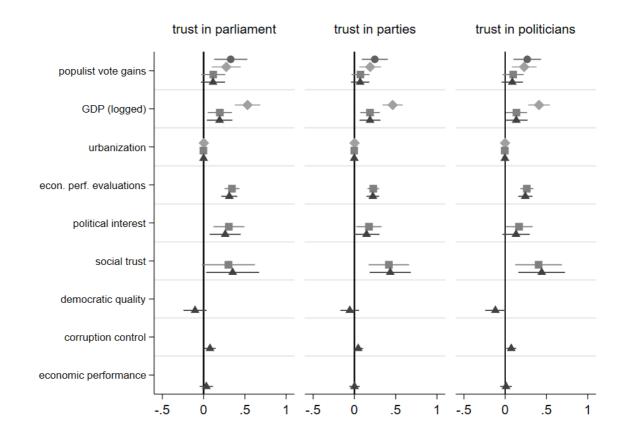
# Robustness checks on "Rebuilding trust in broken systems?"

Marlene Mauk

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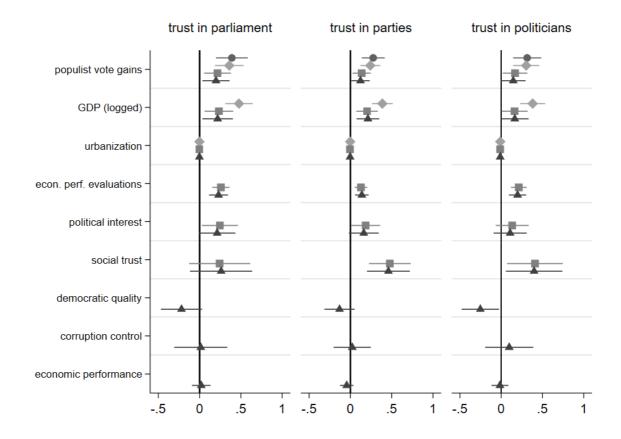
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## A. Main effects



### Figure A-1: Robustness checks: including countries without a successful populist party

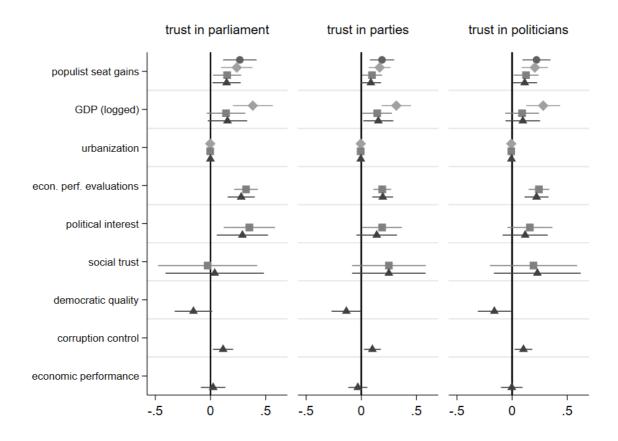
*Notes*: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 137 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 118 (trust in parties).



## Figure A-2: Robustness checks: including country dummies

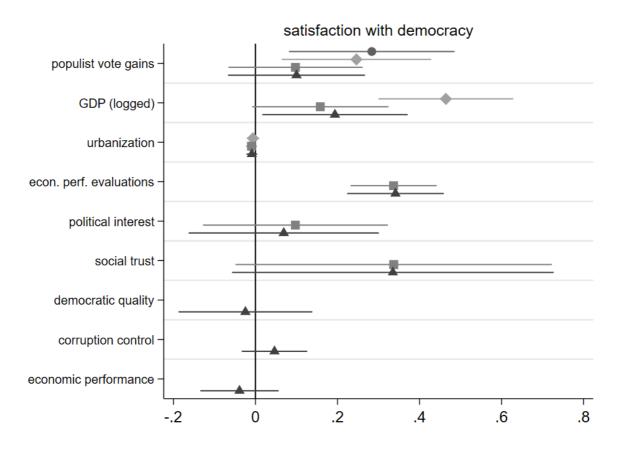
Notes: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties). All models include country dummies (coefficients not displayed). Sources: European Social Survey 2002-2016; ParlGov 1997-2016; V-Dem v9; World Development Indicators 2002-2016.

#### Figure A-3: Robustness checks: seat gains

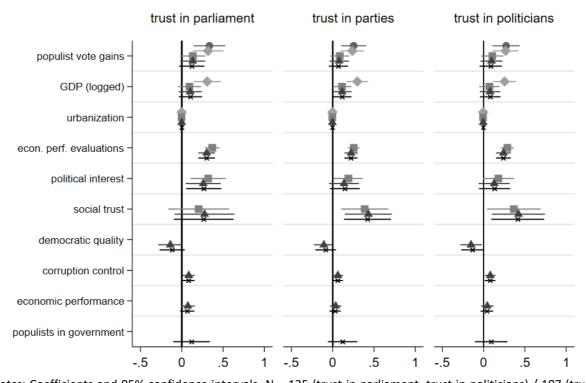


*Notes*: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties).

## Figure A-4: Robustness checks: satisfaction with democracy



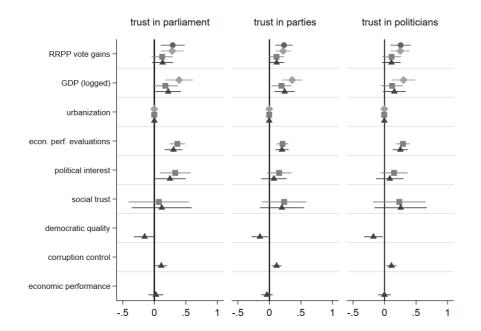
Notes: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 125.



### Figure A-5: Robustness checks: controlling for populists in government

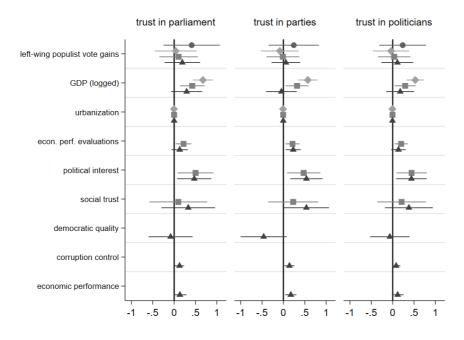
*Notes*: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties).

## Figure A-6: Robustness checks: right-wing and left-wing populist parties' success



Right-wing populist parties' vote gain

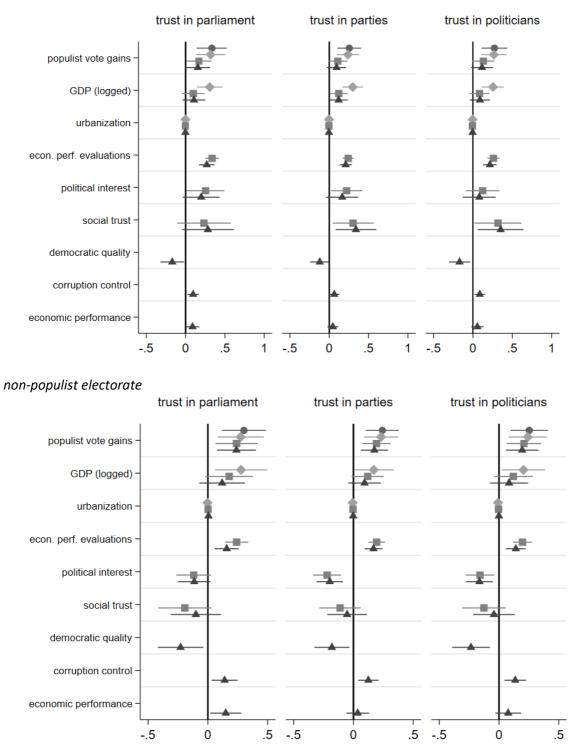
#### Left-wing populist parties' vote gains



*Notes*: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. For right-wing populist parties, N = 103 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 88 (trust in parties). For left-wing populist parties, N = 33 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 28 (trust in parties)

### Figure A-7: Robustness checks: populist and non-populist electorates

#### populist electorate

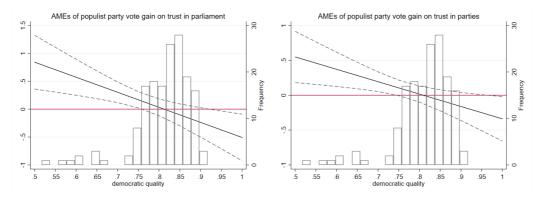


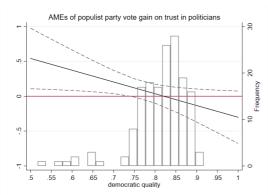
*Notes*: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties).

## **B.** Conditional effects

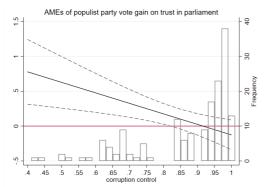
## Figure B-1: Robustness checks: including countries without a successful populist party

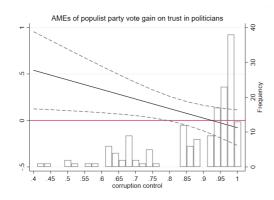
#### democratic quality

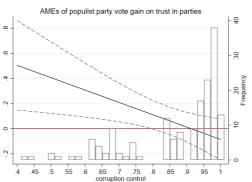




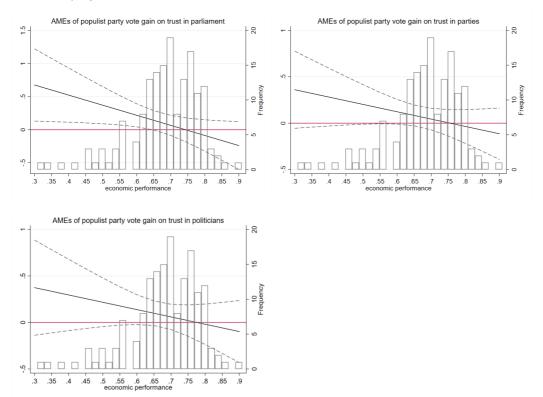
#### corruption control







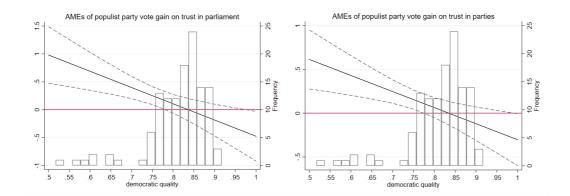
#### economic performance

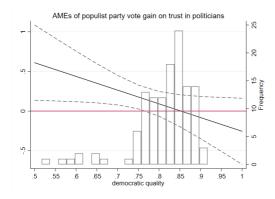


*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance. N = 137 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 118 (trust in parties).

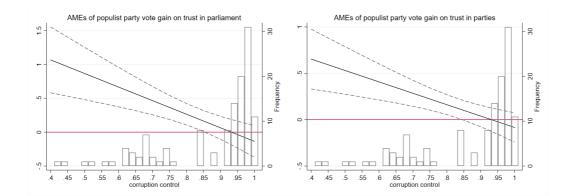
## Figure B-2: Robustness checks: including country dummies

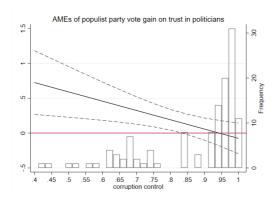
#### democratic quality



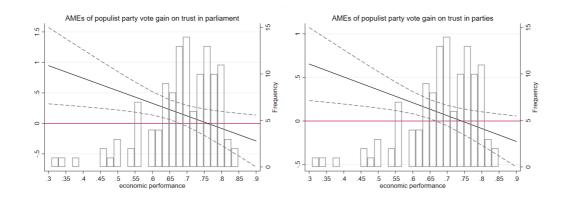


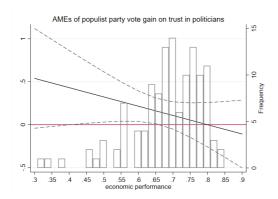
#### corruption control





#### economic performance

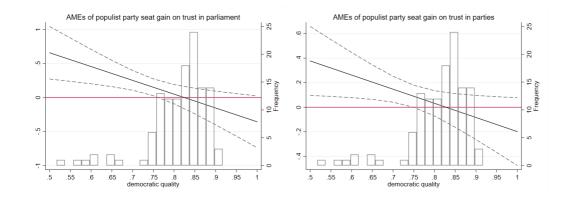


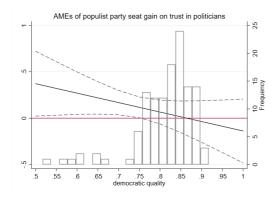


*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance; country dummies. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties).

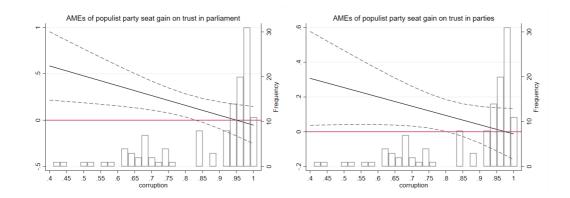
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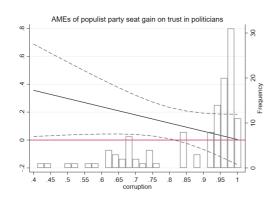
### democratic quality



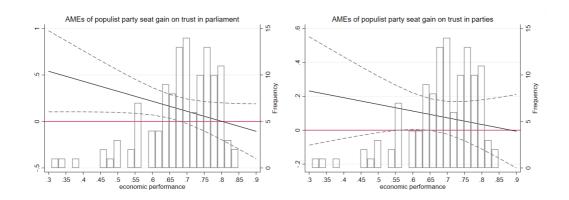


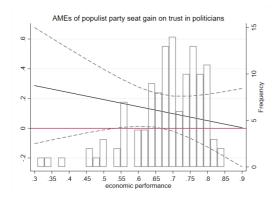
## corruption control



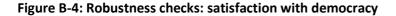


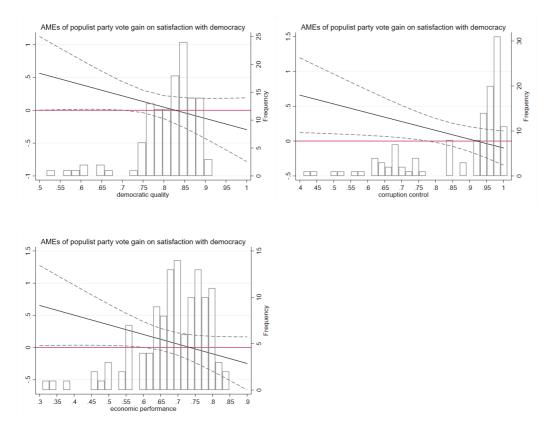
#### economic performance





*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties). *Sources*: European Social Survey 2002-2016; ParlGov 1997-2016; V-Dem v9; World Development Indicators 2002-2016.

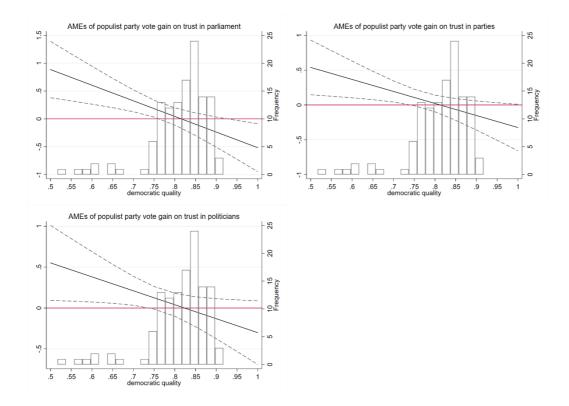




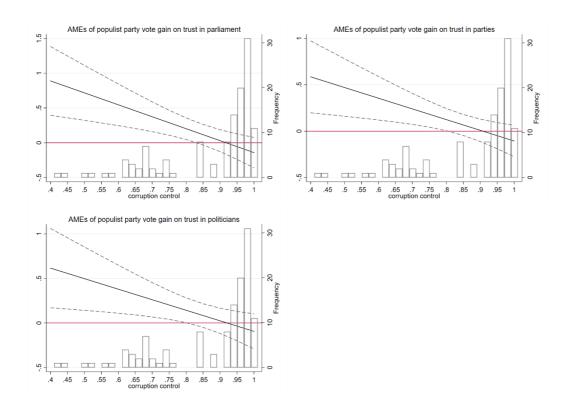
*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance. N = 125.

## Figure B-5: Robustness checks: controlling for populists in government

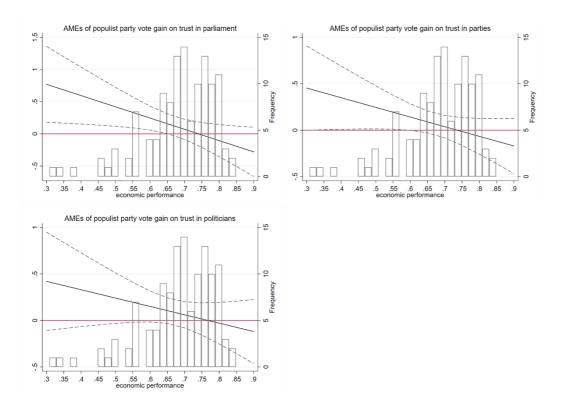
#### democratic quality



#### corruption control

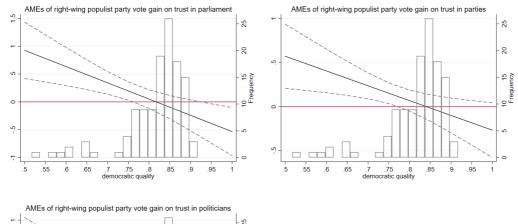


#### economic performance

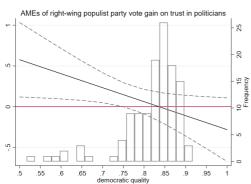


*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance; populists in government. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties).

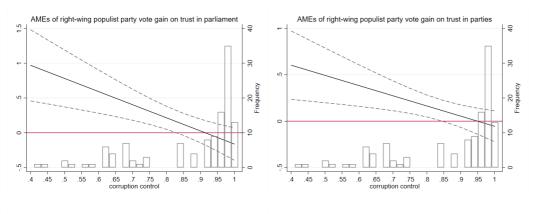
## Figure B-6: Robustness checks: right-wing and left-wing populist parties' success

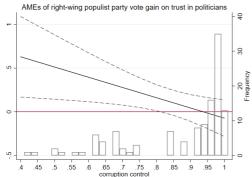


#### *Right-wing populist parties' vote gain – democratic quality*

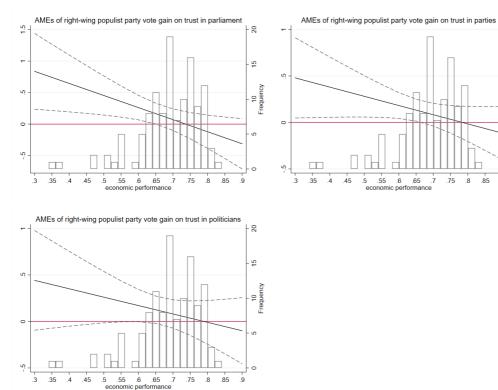


*Right-wing populist parties' vote gain – corruption control* 





## *Right-wing populist parties' vote gain – economic performance*



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Left-wing populist parties' vote gains – democratic quality

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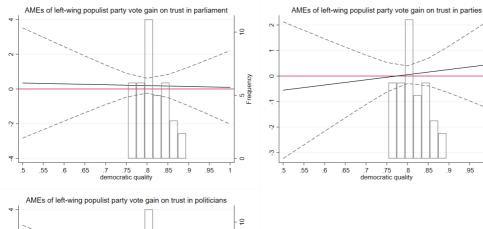
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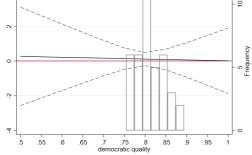
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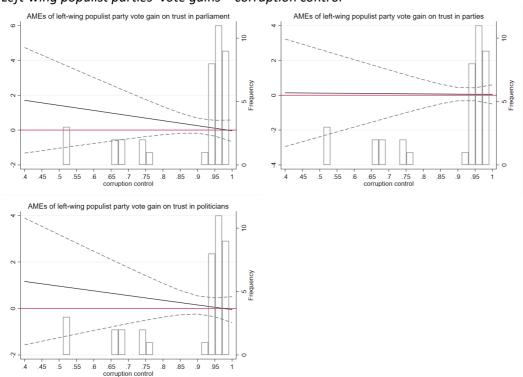
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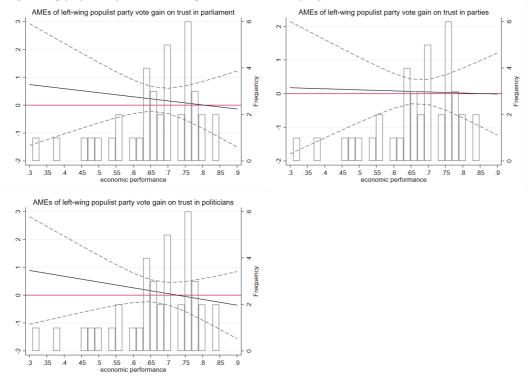






## Left-wing populist parties' vote gains - corruption control

*Left-wing populist parties' vote gains – economic performance* 



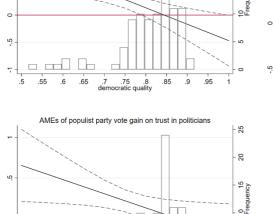
*Notes*: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance. For right-wing populist parties, N = 103 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties). For left-wing populist parties, N = 33 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 28 (trust in parties).

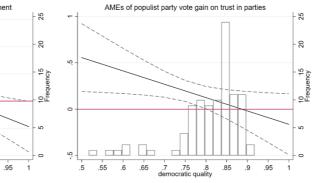
## Figure B-7: Robustness checks: populist and non-populist electorates

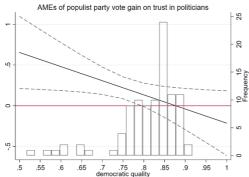


*Populist electorate – democratic quality* 

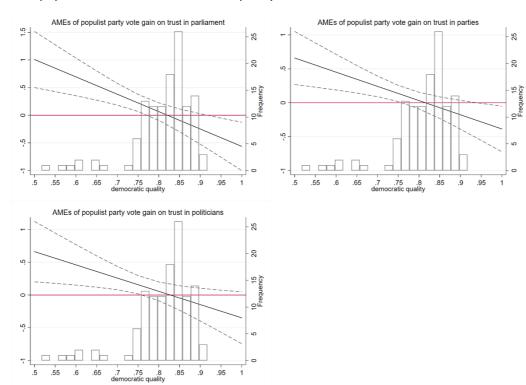
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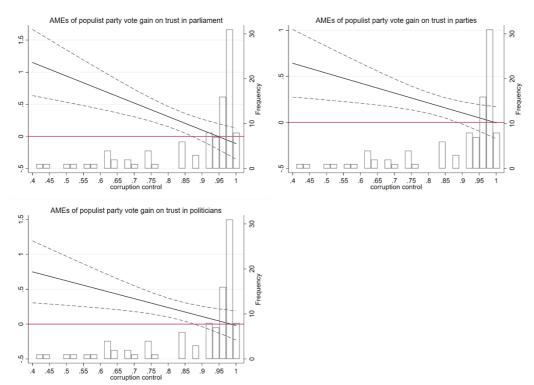




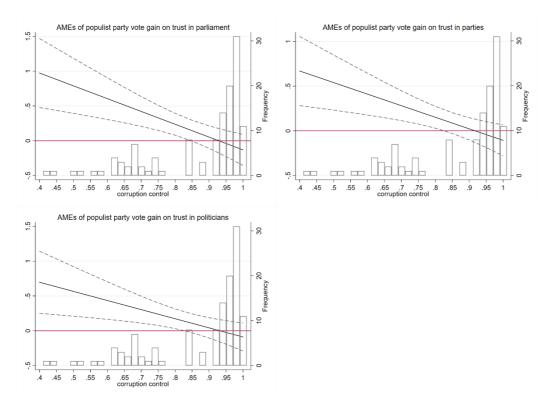
Non-populist electorate – democratic quality



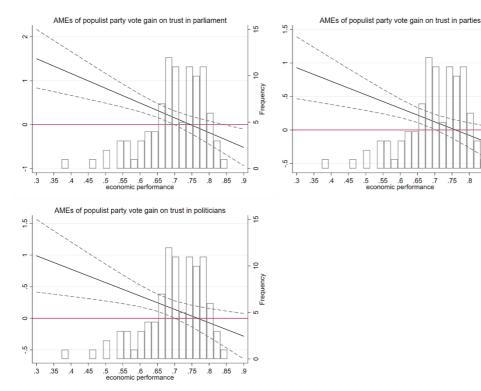
#### Populist electorate – corruption control



Non-populist electorate – corruption control



#### Populist electorate – economic performance

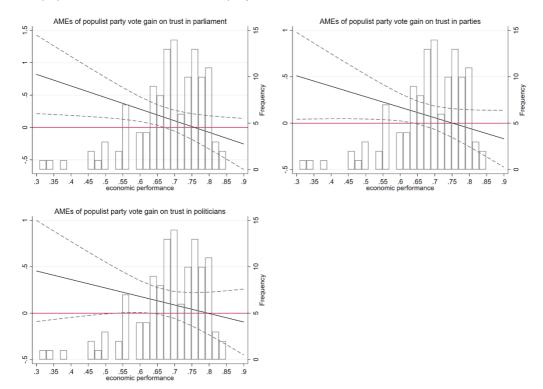


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Non-populist electorate – economic performance



Notes: Unstandardized estimates and 95% confidence intervals of conditional effect for varying degrees of democratic quality (0.05 scale points intervals). Control variables: (changes in) perceptions of economic performance, political interest, social trust, GPD/capita, urbanization; (levels of) democratic quality, corruption, economic performance. N = 125 (trust in parliament, trust in politicians) / 107 (trust in parties). Sources: European Social Survey 2002-2016; ParlGov 1997-2016; V-Dem v9; World Development Indicators 2002-2016.