

Supplementary Online Materials for:

“Who is Open to Authoritarian Governance within Western Democracies?”

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Part A: Question wording

Section A-1: WVS question wording

Openness to Authoritarian Governance

Strong Leader: W3-6

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

Four-point scale with 1 = "very good," 2 = "fairly good," 3 = "fairly bad," 4 = "very bad"

Experts Decide: W3-6

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

Four-point scale with 1 = "very good," 2 = "fairly good," 3 = "fairly bad," 4 = "very bad"

Army Rule: W3-6

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

Having the army rule

Four-point scale with 1 = "very good," 2 = "fairly good," 3 = "fairly bad," 4 = "very bad"

Democracy: W3-6

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

Having a democratic political system

Four-point scale with 1 = “very good,” 2 = “fairly good,” 3 = “fairly bad,” 4 = “very bad”

Cultural Attitudes

Abortion: W3-6

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card

Abortion

10-point scale with 1 = “never justifiable” and 10 = “always justifiable”

Homosexuality: W3-6

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card

Homosexuality

10-point scale with 1 = “never justifiable” and 10 = “always justifiable”

Euthanasia: W3-6, but unavailable in Germany’s Wave 3 survey, and Wave 6 surveys for Australia, Germany, Spain, and the United States

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card

Euthanasia

10-point scale with 1 = “never justifiable” and 10 = “always justifiable”

Immigration: W3-5, and unavailable in France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands surveys

How about people from other countries coming here to work. Which one of the following do you think the government should do?

- 1 Let anyone come who wants to?
- 2 Let people come as long as there are jobs available?

- 3 Place strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here?
- 4 Prohibit people coming here from other countries?

Immigrant Jobs: W3-6

W3-4: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to people of this country over immigrants.

W5-6: Do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statements? When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to people of this country over immigrants.

Three response options with 1 = "agree," 2 = "neither," and 3 = "disagree"

Men Jobs: W3-6

W3-4: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.

W5-6: Do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statements? When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.

Three response options with 1 = "agree," 2 = "neither," and 3 = "disagree"

Religious Importance: W3-6

W3: Please say, for each of the following, how important it is in your life. Would you say...

W4-6: For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is

Religion

Four-point scale with 1 = "very important," 2 = "rather important," 3 = "not very important," 4 = "not at all important"

Religious Child: W3-6

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five

Religious Faith

Religious Attendance: W3-6

W3-4: Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

W5-6: Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | More than once a week |
| 2 | Once a week |
| 3 | Once a month |
| 4 | Only on special holy days |
| 5 | Once a year |
| 6 | Less often |
| 7 | Never, practically never |

Religious Identity: W3-6

W3-4: Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are...

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 1. | A religious person |
| 2. | Not a religious person |
| 3. | A convinced atheist |

W5-6: Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | A religious person |
| 2 | Not a religious person |
| 3 | An atheist |

God Importance: W3-6

How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate. 10 means “very important” and 1 means “not at all important.”

Ten-point scale with 1 = “not at all important” and 10 = “very important”

Obedience: W3-6

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five.

Obedience

Independence: W3-6

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five.

Independence

Imagination: W3-6

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five.

Imagination

Other Race: W3-6

W3-4: On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors?

W5-6: On this list are various groups of people. Could you please mention any that you would not like to have as neighbors?

People of a different race

No Immigrant Neighbor: W3-6

W3-4: On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors?

W5-6: On this list are various groups of people. Could you please mention any that you would not like to have as neighbors?

Immigrants/foreign workers

Men Leaders: W3-6, but not available in Switzerland's Wave 3 survey

W3: People talk about the changing roles of men and women today. For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each. Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.

Four-point scale with 1 = "strongly agree," 2 = "agree," 3 = "disagree," 4 = disagree strongly"

W4-6: For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do.

Four-point scale with 1 = “strongly agree,” 2 = “agree,” 3 = “disagree,” 4 = “strongly disagree”

Univ Boy: W3-6, but not available in Switzerland’s Wave 3 survey

W3: People talk about the changing roles of men and women today. For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each. Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl

Four-point scale with 1 = “strongly agree,” 2 = “agree,” 3 = “disagree,” 4 = disagree strongly”

W4-6: For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl.

Four-point scale with 1 = “strongly agree,” 2 = “agree,” 3 = “disagree,” 4 = “strongly disagree”

Left Economic Attitudes

Income Equality: W3-6

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = “*Incomes should be made more equal*” and 10 = “*We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort*”

Welfare: W3-6

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = “*Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for*” and 10 = “*People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves*”

Ownership: W3-6, but not available in Great Britain and France samples, as well as the Netherlands' Wave 4 sample

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = *"Private ownership of business and industry should be increased"* and 10 = *"Government ownership of business and industry should be increased"*

Competition: W3-6

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = *"Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas"* and 10 = *"Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people"*

Hard Work: W3, 5, 6

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = *"In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life"* and 10 = *"Hard work doesn't generally bring success – it's more a matter of luck and connections"*

Wealth: W3, 5, 6

Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

Ten-point scale with 1 = *"People can only get rich at the expense of others"* and 10 = *"Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone"*

Control Variables

Confidence Gov: W3-6

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

The government (in your nation's capital)

Four-point scale with 1 = "a great deal," 2 = "quite a lot," 3 = "not very much," 4 = "none at all"

Confidence Parliament: W3-6

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

Parliament

Four-point scale with 1 = "a great deal," 2 = "quite a lot," 3 = "not very much," 4 = "none at all"

Confidence Parties W3-6

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

Political parties

Four-point scale with 1 = "a great deal," 2 = "quite a lot," 3 = "not very much," 4 = "none at all"

Financial Satisfaction: W3-6

W3-4: How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? If "1" means you are completely dissatisfied on this scale, and "10" means you are completely satisfied, where would you put your satisfaction with your household's financial situation?

W5-6: How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

Ten-point scale with 1 = "Dissatisfied" and 10 = "Satisfied"

Political Interest: W3-6

W3-4: How interested would you say you are in politics?

W5-6: How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you

- 1 Very interested
- 2 Somewhat interested
- 3 Not very interested
- 4 Not at all interested

Political Importance: W3-6

W3: Please say, for each of the following, how important it is in your life. Would you say...

W4-6: For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is

Politics

Four-point scale with 1 = "very important," 2 = "rather important," 3 = "not very important," 4 = "not at all important"

Education: W3-6

What is the highest educational level that you have attained?

- No formal education
- Incomplete primary school
- Complete primary school
- Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type
- Complete secondary: university-preparatory type
- Some university-level education, without degree
- University-level education, with degree

Age: W3-6

Can you tell me your year of birth, please? 19____ (write in last two digits)

This means you are ____ years old (write in age in two digits).

Gender: W3-6

W3-4: Sex of respondent

- Male
- Female

W5-6: (Code respondent's sex by observation):

- Male

Female

Household Income: W3-6

W3-4: Here is a scale of incomes. We would like to know in what group your household is, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in. Just give the letter of the group your household falls into, before taxes and other deductions.

Ten-point scale with 1 = "*Lowest Decile*" and 10 = "*Highest Decile*"

W5: On this card is a scale of incomes on which 1 indicates the "lowest income decile" and 10 the "highest income decile" in your country. We would like to know in what group your household is. Please, specify the appropriate number, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in.

Ten-point scale with 1 = "*Lowest Decile*" and 10 = "*Highest Decile*"

W6: On this card is an income scale on which 1 indicates the lowest income group and 10 the highest income group in your country. We would like to know in what group your household is. Please, specify the appropriate number, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and other incomes that come in.

Ten-point scale with 1 = "*Lowest group*" and 10 = "*Highest Group*"

Part A-2: LAPOP Question Wording

Openness to Authoritarian Governance

Before presenting the question wording for these indicators, we provide additional information about the eight openness to authoritarian governance indicators.

For the first indicator, measured in the 2017 surveys, respondents were asked whether “it would be justified for the military of this country to take power by a coup d’état (military coup)” under a particular circumstance. Within each 2017 sample, a random half of respondents was presented with the circumstance “When there is a lot of crime” and the other half was presented with the circumstance “When there is a lot of corruption”. From these responses, a binary (1 = justifiable, 0 = not justifiable) coup support item was formed (U.S.-2017: $M = .25$, $SD = .43$; Canada-2017: $M = .40$, $SD = .49$).

Second, a binary measure was formed in the 2017 surveys based on the question “Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president [prime minister] of the country to close the Congress [Parliament] and govern without Congress [Parliament]?” (1=justifiable, 0 = not justifiable; U.S.-2017: $M = .17$, $SD = .37$; Canada-2017: $M = .22$, $SD = .41$).

The third indicator, present in all three surveys, was the so-called “Churchill item”: “democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government”, rated on a 7-point agree-disagree scale and reverse scored so that a higher score means lower support for democracy (U.S.-2017: $M = .26$, $SD = .27$; Canada-2017: $M = .24$, $SD = .23$; U.S.-2019: $M = .26$, $SD = .26$).

The fourth indicator, also available in all three surveys, was a composite measure of political intolerance extended toward those who “say bad things about the American [Canadian] form of government, not just the current (incumbent) government but the system of government.” Respondents rated on a 10-point scale whether they approved or disapproved of allowing such individuals to vote, conduct peaceful demonstrations, run for public office, and make speeches. Items were averaged to form a po-

litical intolerance composite where higher scores mean disapproval of allowing such individuals to exercise democratic rights (U.S.-2017: $M = .31$, $SD = .26$, $Mr = .62$; Canada-2017: $M = .30$, $SD = .21$, $Mr = .62$; U.S.-2019: $M = .32$, $SD = .27$, $Mr = .64$).

The fifth indicator, available in the 2017 surveys, was a composite measure of opposition to free speech. For this measure, respondents rated whether there was very little, enough, or too much freedom of press, freedom of expression, and freedom to “express political views without fear”. For each item, respondents who indicated “too much” were coded 1 and those who selected one of the other two options were coded 0. These codes were averaged to form the Oppose Free Speech indicator (U.S.-2017: $M = .13$, $SD = .27$, $Mr = .42$; Canada-2017: $M = .10$, $SD = .24$, $Mr = .45$).

For the Canada-2017 sample, two additional indicators were included. One of them was self-rated agreement (on a 7-point scale) with a statement that progress requires that prime ministers “limit the voice and vote of opposition parties.” ($M = .36$, $SD = .30$). For the second, respondents were asked to indicate which of the following statements they most agreed with: “For people like me it doesn’t matter whether a government is democratic or nondemocratic”, “Democracy is preferable to any other form of government”, and “Under some circumstances an authoritarian government may be preferable to a democratic one.” Respondents who selected the second option were coded 0 and those who selected the first or third option were coded 1 ($M = .35$, $SD = .48$).

Finally, respondents in the U.S.-2019 survey were asked whether, “when the country is facing very difficult times”, it would be justifiable (=1) or not justifiable (=0) for the President to either “close the Congress and govern without Congress” or “dissolve the Supreme Court and govern without the Supreme Court”. Respondents were randomly assigned to be asked about one or the other action, and responses were combined into a single indicator ($M = .22$, $SD = .42$).

Military Coup Crime (Only in 2017 surveys)

U.S.-2017: Now, changing the subject. Some people say that under some circumstances it would be justified for the military of this country to take power by a coup d'état (military coup). In your opinion would a military coup be justified...When there is a lot of crime.

Two response options with 1 = *"A military take-over of the state would be justified"* and 2 = *"A military take-over of the state would not be justified"*

Canada-2017: Some people say that under some circumstances it would be justified for the military of this country to take power by a coup d'état (military coup). In your opinion would a military coup be justified...When there is a lot of crime.

Two response options with 1 = *"Yes, it is justified"* and 2 = *"No, it is not justified"*

Military Coup Corruption (Only in 2017 surveys)

U.S.-2017: Now, changing the subject. Some people say that under some circumstances it would be justified for the military of this country to take power by a coup d'état (military coup). In your opinion would a military coup be justified...When there is a lot of corruption.

Two response options with 1 = *"A military take-over of the state would be justified"* and 2 = *"A military take-over of the state would not be justified"*

Canada-2017: Some people say that under some circumstances it would be justified for the military of this country to take power by a coup d'état (military coup). In your opinion would a military coup be justified...When there is a lot of corruption.

Two response options with 1 = *"Yes, it is justified"* and 2 = *"No, it is not justified"*

Close Congress/Parliament (Only in 2017 surveys)

US-2017: Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to close the Congress and govern without Congress?

Canada-2017: Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the Prime Minister to close the Parliament, and govern without Parliament?

Two response options with 1 = *"Yes, it is justified"* and 2 = *"No, it is not justified"*

Close Institutions (U.S.-2019 only)

Randomly assigned to either:

Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to close the Congress and govern without Congress?

Or:

Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to dissolve the Supreme Court and govern without the Supreme Court?

Two response options with 1 = *“Yes, it is justified”* and 2 = *“No, it is not justified”*

Churchill Item Reversed (All surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: Changing the subject again, democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Canada: Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements..... Democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government.

Seven-point scale, with 1 = *“strongly disagree”* and 7 = *“strongly agree.”*

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Disallow Vote (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: There are people who only say bad things about the American form of government, not just the current (incumbent) government but the system of government. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people’s **right to vote**?

Canada: There are people who only say bad things about the Canadian form of government, not just the incumbent government but the system of government. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people’s right to vote?

Ten-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disapprove”* and 10 = *“strongly approve”*

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Disallow Demonstration (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: How strongly do you approve or disapprove that such people be allowed to conduct **peaceful demonstrations** in order to express their views?

Canada: How strongly do you approve or disapprove that such people be allowed to conduct peaceful demonstrations in order to express their views?

Ten-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disapprove”* and 10 = *“strongly approve”*

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Disallow Run for Office (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: Still thinking of those who only say bad things about the American form of government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted **to run for public office**?

Canada: Still thinking of those who only say bad things about the Canadian form of government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?

Ten-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disapprove”* and 10 = *“strongly approve”*
(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Disallow Speech (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people appearing on television **to make speeches**?

Canada: How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people appearing on television to make speeches?

Ten-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disapprove”* and 10 = *“strongly approve”*

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Too Much Press Freedom (Only in 2017 surveys)

U.S.-2017: Do you believe that nowadays in the country we have very little, enough or too much freedom of press?

Canada-2017: Do you believe that nowadays in this country we have very little, enough or too much freedom of press?

Three-point scale with 1 = *“very little,”* 2 = *“enough,”* and 3 = *“too much”*

Too Much Expression Freedom (Only in 2017 surveys)

And freedom of expression. Do we have very little, enough or too much?

Three-point scale with 1 = *“very little,”* 2 = *“enough,”* and 3 = *“too much”*

Too Much Political Freedom (Only in 2017 surveys)

And freedom to express political views without fear. Do we have very little, enough or too much?

Three-point scale with 1 = *“very little,”* 2 = *“enough,”* and 3 = *“too much”*

Limit Opposition (Canada-2017 only)

It is necessary for the progress of this country that our prime ministers limit the voice and vote of opposition parties.

Seven-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disagree”* and 7 = *“strongly agree”*

Democracy Not Preferable (Canada-2017 only)

Which of the following statements do you agree with the most:

- (1) For people like me it doesn't matter whether a government is democratic or non-democratic
- (2) Democracy is preferable to any other form of government
- (3) Under some circumstances an authoritarian government may be preferable to a democratic one.

Cultural Attitudes

Punish Criminals (Only in 2017 surveys)

U.S.-2017: To reduce crime in a country like ours, punishment of criminals must be increased. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Canada-2017: Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.....To reduce crime in a country like ours, punishment of criminals must be increased.

Seven-point scale, with 1 = *“strongly disagree”* and 7 = *“strongly agree.”*

Same Sex Marriage (Only in 2017 surveys)

How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?

Ten-point scale with 1 = *“strongly disapprove”* and 10 = *“strongly approve”*

Religious Attendance (all surveys)

How often do you attend religious services?

Five response options with 1 = “*more than once per week*,” 2 = “*once per week*,” 3 = “*once a month*,” 4 = “*once or twice a year*,” and 5 = “*never or almost never*”

Religious Importance (all surveys)

U.S.-2017: Could you please tell us: how important is religion in your life?

U.S.-2019: Could you please tell me: how important is religion in your life?

Four-point scale with 1 = “*very important*,” 2 = “*somewhat important*,” 3 = “*not very important*,” and 4 = “*not at all important*”

Canada-2017: How important is religion in your life?

Four-point scale with 1 = “*very important*,” 2 = “*rather important*,” 3 = “*not very important*,” and 4 = “*not at all important*”

Men Better Leaders (U.S.-2019 only)

Some say that in general, men are better political leaders than women. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

Four-point scale with 1=“*Strongly agree*”, 2=“*Agree*”, 3 = “*Disagree*”, 4 = “*Strongly disagree*”

Left Economic Attitudes

Industry Ownership (U.S.-2017 only)

The United States government, instead of the private sector, should own the most important enterprises and industries of the country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “*strongly disagree*” and 7 = “*strongly agree*”

Income Inequality (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and 2019: The United States government should implement **strong** policies to reduce income inequality between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Canada-2017: The Canadian government should implement strong policies to reduce income inequality between the rich and the poor.

Seven-point scale with 1 = “*strongly disagree*” and 10 = “*strongly agree*”

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Help Poor (U.S.-2019 only)

The government should spend more on helping the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”

Tax Rich (U.S.-2019 only)

It is okay that the rich pay a lot in taxes but get very little back in government services. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”

Unemployment Belief (U.S.-2019 only)

Most unemployed people could find a job if they wanted one. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”

Control Variables

Trust Elections (all surveys)

To what extent do you trust elections in this country?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “not at all” and 7 = “a lot”

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Trust Parties (all surveys)

U.S.- and Canada-2017 - To what extent do you trust political parties?

U.S.-2019 – To what extent do you trust the political parties?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “not at all” and 7 = “a lot”

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Trust Congress [Parliament] (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: To what extent do you trust the U.S. Congress?

Canada-2017: To what extent do you trust the Parliament?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “not at all” and 7 = “a lot”

(Note: U.S./Canada 2017 use staircase scale and U.S.-2019 uses straight scale)

Trust Local Government (Only in 2017 surveys)

U.S.-2017: To what extent do you trust the local or municipal government?

Canada-2017: To what extent do you trust your municipal government?

Seven-point scale with 1 = “not at all” and 7 = “a lot”

Political Interest (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none?

Four response options with 1 = “a lot,” 2 = “some,” 3 = “a little”, and 4 = “none”

Canada-2017: How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little, or none?

Four response options with 1 = “a lot,” 2 = “some,” 3 = “little”, and 4 = “none”

Follow News (all surveys)

U.S.- and Canada-2017: About how often do you pay attention to the news, whether on TV, the radio, newspapers or the internet?

Five response options with 1 = “daily,” 2 = “a few times a week,” 3 = “a few times a month,” 4 = “rarely,” and 5 = “never”

U.S.-2019: About how often do you pay attention to the news, whether on TV, the radio, newspapers or the internet?

Five response options with 1 = “daily,” 2 = “a few times a week,” 3 = “a few times a month,” 4 = “a few times a year,” and 5 = “never”

Satisfaction with Democracy (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, **dissatisfied** or very **dissatisfied** with the way democracy works in the United States?

Canada-2017: And now, changing the subject, in general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Canada?

Four response options with 1 = “very satisfied,” 2 = “satisfied,” 3 = “dissatisfied,” and 4 = “very dissatisfied”

Education (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019:

Some school but no high school degree
High school graduate (high school degree)
Some college, but no degree
University degree-2 year program
University degree-4 year program
Post graduate degree

Canada-2017

Some elementary
Completed elementary
Some high school
Completed high school
Community college/ vocational/ trade school/ commercial/ CEGEP
Some university
Completed university
Post-graduate university/professional school

Age (all surveys)

In what year were you born?

Gender (all surveys)

U.S.-2017 and -2019: Two response options, male and female.

Canada-2017: Three response option, male, female, and other.

Household Income (all surveys)

U.S.-2017: And into which of the following ranges does the total monthly income of your household fit, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children?

No income
Less than \$350
\$350 - \$700
\$701 - \$1,000

\$1,001 - \$1,200
\$1,201 - \$1,500
\$1,501 - \$1,800
\$1,801 - \$2,200
\$2,201 - \$2,700
\$2,701 - \$3,100
\$3,101 - \$3,600
\$3,601 - \$4,400
\$4,401 - \$5,100
\$5,101 - \$6,200
\$6,201 - \$8,600
\$8,601 - \$15,500
More than \$15,500

Canada-2017: Which of the following best describes the total annual income before taxes of all members in your household for 2016?

Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$119,999
\$120,000 to \$139,999
\$140,000 to \$159,999
\$160,000 to \$189,999
\$190,000 to \$219,999
\$220,000 to \$249,999
More than \$249,999

U.S.-2019: And into which of the following ranges does the total monthly income of this household fit, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children?

No income
Less than \$600
\$600 - \$1,000
\$1,001 - \$1,200
\$1,201 - \$1,500
\$1,501 - \$1,900
\$1,901 - \$2,200
\$2,201 - \$2,700
\$2,701 - \$3,100
\$3,101 - \$3,600
\$3,601 - \$4,200

\$4,201 - \$4,900
\$4,901 - \$5,700
\$5,701 - \$7,100
\$7,101 - \$10,000
\$10,001 - \$17,000
More than \$17,000

Racial-Ethnic Group (U.S. samples only)

What racial or ethnic group best describes you?

Eight response options: *White; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Asian American; Native American; Mixed Race; Middle Eastern (only U.S.-2019); Other (Please specify)*

Section B: Sample Sizes and Missing Data

Table B-1: Country Sample Sizes Across Waves

Country	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6
Australia	2048	NA	1421	1477
Canada	NA	1931	2164	NA
Finland	987	NA	1014	NA
France	NA	NA	1001	NA
Germany	2026	NA	2064	2046
Great Britain	NA ¹	NA	1041	NA
Italy	NA	NA	1012	NA
Netherlands	NA	NA	1050	1902
New Zealand	1201	NA	954	841
Norway	1127	NA	1025	NA
Spain	1211	1209	1200	1189
Sweden	1009	NA	1003	1206
Switzerland	1212	NA	1241	NA
United States	1542	1200	1249	2232

¹A survey was administered in Great Britain in wave 3, but the sample was not administered sufficient items for inclusion in the present analyses.

Obedience Child-Rearing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Other-Race Neighbor	100	100	100	100	99.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9
No Immigrant Neighbor	100	98.2	100	100	99.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9
Immigrant Jobs	98.2	98.3	98.4	99.3	98.3	94.6	97.2	94.3	95.2	99.5	97.0	97.2	96.8	98.4
Immigration Attitude ¹	68.9	96.8	97.4	0	63.9	0	97.5	0	68.6	98.4	73.1	60.6	95.8	62.3
Men Better Leaders ²	96.9	96.1	97.2	97.2	95.8	90.1	93.5	89.6	86.8	99.4	93.9	96.3	49.4	96.5
University for Boys Only ²	98.8	99.4	96.8	99.5	97.6	97.1	97.3	97.0	94.4	99.4	96.7	98.1	49.9	98.4
Men Right to Jobs	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.7	98.8	97.6	97.5	96.6	96.6	99.7	98.3	99.0	98.5	98.8
Homosexuality Attitude	97.1	93.4	96.0	99.4	96.5	89.0	92.0	94.7	87.3	97.5	94.4	95.2	93.3	95.4
Abortion Attitude	98.1	96.6	96.9	99.7	97.1	93.6	95.9	94.6	92.0	98.7	96.0	97.0	95.8	96.6
Euthanasia ³ Attitude	68.6	96.4	95.9	99.1	29.8	92.8	91.6	95.5	91.0	97.7	69.0	95.3	94.8	61.6
Income Inequality	98.3	98.3	99.0	99.8	97.7	97.8	97.5	96.6	93.8	99.4	97.8	98.6	98.1	97.9
Social Welfare	98.3	98.5	99.2	99.7	98.9	99.1	97.2	96.7	95.1	99.3	96.8	98.8	98.3	97.8
Business Ownership	98.1	95.9	97.5	0	93.0	0	91.5	53.2	91.7	98.7	87.0	97.2	92.0	97.5

Competition is Good	98.3	98.2	99.0	99.7	98.0	98.8	95.8	93.9	95.3	99.3	95.8	99.2	97.3	97.6
Meritocracy ⁴	98.5	52.0	99.2	99.7	98.5	99.4	96.4	95.6	95.3	99.4	72.9	98.6	96.9	78.5
Wealth Positive ⁴	97.9	51.2	98.1	99.2	97.1	96.3	95.8	92.5	91.6	98.7	71.2	94.3	94.9	78.2
Sex	99.8	99.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.8	100	100	100	100	100
Age	99.6	99.5	99.9	100	99.9	100	100	100	98.0	100	100	100	99.7	99.6
College Degree	90.2	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.0	98.5	98.8	99.3	96.5	99.5	99.3	98.8	99.6	99.9
Household Income	92.0	86.3	91.9	88.1	89.7	78.2	66.4	81.0	90.2	92.0	81.5	95.3	84.2	93.7
Confidence in Parties	97.7	95.2	98.0	98.9	96.8	93.7	97.4	95.3	92.7	98.9	96.8	97.5	94.5	97.0
Confidence in Government	98.1	94.8	98.7	99.3	97.5	96.0	97.5	96.4	92.4	99.3	97.7	98.3	96.4	97.6
Confidence in Parliament	97.7	94.8	98.6	98.0	96.5	94.8	96.2	94.0	92.5	99.2	95.4	97.5	94.7	96.2
Political Interest	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.6	98.9	97.8	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.2
Political Importance	97.6	99.6	99.3	100	99.4	99.6	98.3	98.5	95.0	100	98.9	99.7	98.9	99.0
Financial Satisfaction	99.0	99.5	99.9	99.5	99.1	98.8	99.1	98.6	97.1	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.4

¹ *Immigration attitude* was unavailable in Wave 6, as well as in the France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands surveys .

² *Men better leaders* and *university for boys* only were not available in Switzerland's Wave 3 survey.

³ *Euthanasia attitude* was unavailable in Germany's Wave 3 survey, and Wave 6 surveys for Australia, Germany, Spain, and the United States.

⁴ *Meritocracy* and *wealth positive* were not available in Wave 4.

Table B-3: Percentage of respondents with data for each item across the LAPOP surveys			
	U.S.-2017	Canada-2017	U.S.-2019
Close Congress	99.7	0	0
Close Parliament	0	99.9	0
Close Institutions	0	0	99.5
Coup	100	100	0
Churchill Item	100	100	99.8
Disallow Vote	99.9	100	99.7
Disallow Demonstration	99.9	100	99.9
Disallow Run for Office	99.9	100	99.9
Disallow Speeches	99.9	100	99.9
Press Freedom	99.7	97.1	0
Expression Freedom	99.5	98.3	0
Political Freedom	99.5	97.7	0
Limit Opposition	0	100	0
Democracy Not Preferable	0	99.9	0
Religious Attendance	99.8	100	87.4
Religious Importance	99.7	100	99.9
Against Same-Sex Marriage	100	100	0
Punish Criminals	100	100	0
Men Better Leaders	0	0	99.9
Industry Ownership	99.9	0	0
Income Inequality	99.9	100	97.4
Government Help Poor	0	0	99.8
Tax Rich	0	0	99.7
Unemployment Belief	0	0	99.7

Sex	100	99.5	100
Age	100	99.9	100
College Degree	100	100	100
Household Income	97.8	85.9	97.8
Black vs. All	100	0	100
Latino vs. All	100	0	100
Asian vs. All	100	0	100
Native American vs. All	100	0	100
Middle Eastern vs. All	0	0	100
Mixed Race vs. All	100	0	100
Other Race vs. All	100	0	100
Trust Elections	100	100	99.7
Trust Parties	100	100	99.6
Trust Congress	100	0	99.8
Trust Parliament	0	100	0
Trust Local Government	100	100	0
Political Interest	99.9	100	99.9
Follow News	100	100	100
Satisfaction with Democracy	99.8	100	99.8

Note. Where percentage is 0, item was not administered.

Part C: Additional Measurement Information

Table C-1: Correlations of Openness to Authoritarian Governance with External Criteria				
	Education	p-value	Political engagement	p-value
WVS Australia	-.177	<.001	-.308	<.001
WVS Canada	-.189	<.001	-.229	<.001
WVS Finland	-.181	<.001	-.168	<.001
WVS France	-.252	<.001	-.278	<.001
WVS Germany	-.162	<.001	-.196	<.001
WVS Great Britain	-.196	<.001	-.337	<.001
WVS Italy	-.173	<.001	-.206	<.001
WVS Netherlands	-.168	<.001	-.188	<.001
WVS New Zealand	-.134	<.001	-.165	<.001
WVS Norway	-.215	<.001	-.234	<.001
WVS Spain	-.069	<.001	-.032	.029
WVS Sweden	-.240	<.001	-.291	<.001
WVS Switzerland	-.214	<.001	-.192	<.001
WVS United States	-.207	<.001	-.244	<.001
LAPOP U.S.-2017	-.178	<.001	-.278	<.001
LAPOP Canada-2017	-.115	<.001	-.200	<.001
LAPOP U.S.-2019	-.208	<.001	-.289	<.001

Table C-2: Correlations of Cultural Conservatism with External Criteria

	Left Economic Attitudes	p-value	Age	p-value	College Education	p-value
WVS Australia	-.106	<.001	.238	<.001	-.229	<.001
WVS Canada	-.047	.002	.358	<.001	-.216	<.001
WVS Finland	.037	.096	.296	<.001	-.178	<.001
WVS France	-.014	.654	.292	<.001	-.233	<.001
WVS Germany	-.038	.003	.334	<.001	-.188	<.001
WVS Great Britain	-.119	<.001	.291	<.001	-.096	.002
WVS Italy	-.004	.907	.327	<.001	-.239	<.001
WVS Netherlands	-.059	.001	.144	<.001	-.148	<.001
WVS New Zealand	-.010	.592	.247	<.001	-.206	<.001
WVS Norway	-.087	<.001	.323	<.001	-.220	<.001
WVS Spain	-.032	.029	.418	<.001	-.166	<.001
WVS Sweden	-.072	<.001	.235	<.001	-.176	<.001
WVS Switzerland	-.096	<.001	.279	<.001	-.232	<.001
WVS United States	-.185	<.001	.192	<.001	-.186	<.001
LAPOP U.S.-2017	-.192	<.001	.230	<.001	-.085	.001

LAPOP Canada-2017	-.013	.608	.133	<.001	-.012	.652
LAPOP U.S.-2019	-.327	<.001	.076	.003	-.021	.415

Table C-3: Correlations of Left Economic Attitudes with External Criteria				
	Household Income	p-value	Financial Satisfaction	p-value
WVS Australia	-.164	<.001	-.188	<.001
WVS Canada	-.171	<.001	-.115	<.001
WVS Finland	-.199	<.001	-.171	<.001
WVS France	-.209	<.001	-.249	<.001
WVS Germany	-.191	<.001	-.252	<.001
WVS Great Britain	-.236	<.001	-.185	<.001
WVS Italy	-.205	<.001	-.267	<.001
WVS Netherlands	-.215	<.001	-.252	<.001
WVS New Zealand	-.207	<.001	-.226	<.001
WVS Norway	-.167	<.001	-.144	<.001
WVS Spain	-.165	<.001	-.125	<.001
WVS Sweden	-.248	<.001	-.198	<.001
WVS Switzerland	-.243	<.001	-.177	<.001
WVS United States	-.172	<.001	-.208	<.001
LAPOP U.S.-2017	-.117	<.001	NA	
LAPOP Canada-2017	-.191	<.001	NA	
LAPOP U.S.-2019	-.123	<.001	NA	

Part D: Regression Results from Main Analyses

Table D-1: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Australia WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.208*** (0.003)	0.209*** (0.003)	0.199*** (0.004)	0.199*** (0.004)
Cultural Conservatism	0.067*** (0.006)	0.066*** (0.006)	0.068*** (0.006)	0.068*** (0.006)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.043*** (0.006)	0.043*** (0.006)	0.026*** (0.006)	0.026*** (0.006)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.045*** (0.012)		0.016 (0.011)
Female			0.020*** (0.006)	0.020*** (0.006)
Age			-0.072*** (0.007)	-0.072*** (0.007)
College Degree			-0.054*** (0.006)	-0.054*** (0.006)
Household Income			-0.035*** (0.007)	-0.035*** (0.007)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.003 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.006)
Political Engagement			-0.102*** (0.006)	-0.101*** (0.006)
Financial Satisfaction			0.003 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)
R ²	0.037	0.040	0.178	0.179
Observations	4946	4946	4946	4946

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-2: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Canada WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.192*** (0.004)	0.193*** (0.004)	0.186*** (0.005)	0.186*** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism	0.056*** (0.007)	0.056*** (0.007)	0.050*** (0.007)	0.050*** (0.007)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.034*** (0.007)	0.038*** (0.007)	0.021** (0.007)	0.023*** (0.007)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.048*** (0.011)		0.024* (0.011)
Female			0.035*** (0.007)	0.035*** (0.007)
Age			-0.063*** (0.007)	-0.063*** (0.007)
College Degree			-0.055*** (0.008)	-0.055*** (0.008)
Household Income			-0.031*** (0.008)	-0.031*** (0.008)
Confidence in Institutions			0.014* (0.007)	0.014* (0.007)
Political Engagement			-0.077*** (0.007)	-0.075*** (0.007)
Financial Satisfaction			0.013 (0.008)	0.013 (0.008)
R ²	0.031	0.036	0.152	0.153
Observations	4095	4095	4095	4095

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-3: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Finland WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.255*** (0.004)	0.255*** (0.004)	0.264*** (0.006)	0.264*** (0.006)
Cultural Conservatism	0.128*** (0.009)	0.128*** (0.008)	0.123*** (0.009)	0.122*** (0.009)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.010 (0.008)	0.010 (0.008)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.006 (0.008)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.019 (0.016)		0.017 (0.016)
Female			-0.005 (0.008)	-0.006 (0.008)
Age			-0.025** (0.010)	-0.025** (0.010)
College Degree			-0.044*** (0.011)	-0.044*** (0.011)
Household Income			-0.031** (0.009)	-0.031*** (0.009)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.042*** (0.010)	-0.042*** (0.010)
Political Engagement			-0.039*** (0.009)	-0.039*** (0.009)
Financial Satisfaction			0.001 (0.009)	0.001 (0.009)
R ²	0.110	0.111	0.166	0.166
Observations	2001	2001	2001	2001

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-4: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in France WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.248***	0.248***	0.250***	0.250***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Cultural Conservatism	0.137***	0.138***	0.116***	0.118***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.008	0.008	-0.004	-0.004
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		-0.021		-0.036
		(0.026)		(0.023)
Female			0.019	0.019
			(0.012)	(0.012)
Age			-0.034**	-0.036**
			(0.013)	(0.013)
College Degree			-0.080***	-0.081***
			(0.016)	(0.016)
Household Income			-0.016	-0.016
			(0.015)	(0.015)
Confidence in Institutions			0.009	0.009
			(0.012)	(0.012)
Political Engagement			-0.067***	-0.067***
			(0.013)	(0.013)
Financial Satisfaction			0.001	0.001
			(0.014)	(0.014)
R ²	0.121	0.122	0.195	0.198
Observations	1001	1001	1001	1001

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-5: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Germany WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.148*** (0.003)	0.148*** (0.003)	0.156*** (0.004)	0.156*** (0.004)
Cultural Conservatism	0.081*** (0.006)	0.081*** (0.006)	0.080*** (0.006)	0.080*** (0.006)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.030*** (0.005)	0.030*** (0.005)	0.015** (0.005)	0.015** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.013 (0.010)		0.005 (0.010)
Female			-0.002 (0.005)	-0.002 (0.005)
Age			-0.017** (0.006)	-0.017** (0.006)
College Degree			-0.036*** (0.005)	-0.036*** (0.005)
Household Income			-0.007 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.006)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.004 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)
Political Engagement			-0.037*** (0.006)	-0.037*** (0.006)
Financial Satisfaction			-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.020*** (0.006)
R ²	0.070	0.071	0.107	0.107
Observations	6136	6136	6136	6136

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-6: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Great Britain WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.219*** (0.007)	0.222*** (0.007)	0.226*** (0.010)	0.227*** (0.010)
Cultural Conservatism	0.072*** (0.014)	0.073*** (0.014)	0.081*** (0.014)	0.082*** (0.014)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.049*** (0.014)	0.049*** (0.014)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.093*** (0.026)		0.058* (0.024)
Female			0.013 (0.014)	0.014 (0.014)
Age			-0.092*** (0.015)	-0.091*** (0.015)
College Degree			-0.068*** (0.016)	-0.066*** (0.016)
Household Income			-0.039* (0.017)	-0.040* (0.017)
Confidence in Institutions			0.009 (0.017)	0.007 (0.016)
Political Engagement			-0.122*** (0.014)	-0.118*** (0.014)
Financial Satisfaction			0.038* (0.015)	0.036* (0.015)
R ²	0.048	0.060	0.217	0.221
Observations	1041	1041	1041	1041

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-7: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Italy WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.156*** (0.006)	0.156*** (0.006)	0.180*** (0.009)	0.180*** (0.009)
Cultural Conservatism	0.078*** (0.011)	0.080*** (0.011)	0.063*** (0.012)	0.066*** (0.012)
Left Economic Attitudes	-0.018 (0.011)	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.022 (0.011)	-0.021 (0.011)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		-0.027 (0.021)		-0.038 (0.021)
Female			-0.026* (0.011)	-0.026* (0.011)
Age			-0.024* (0.012)	-0.024* (0.012)
College Degree			-0.049*** (0.013)	-0.049*** (0.013)
Household Income			-0.014 (0.014)	-0.014 (0.013)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.024 (0.012)	-0.024 (0.012)
Political Engagement			-0.047*** (0.011)	-0.049*** (0.012)
Financial Satisfaction			0.026* (0.012)	0.025* (0.012)
R ²	0.052	0.053	0.106	0.109
Observations	1012	1012	1012	1012

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-8: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Netherlands WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.245*** (0.003)	0.245*** (0.003)	0.240*** (0.005)	0.240*** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism	0.111*** (0.006)	0.111*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.007)	0.099*** (0.007)
Left Economic Attitudes	-0.012 (0.007)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.030*** (0.007)	-0.029*** (0.007)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.022 (0.012)		0.015 (0.012)
Female			0.021** (0.007)	0.021** (0.007)
Age			-0.024*** (0.007)	-0.024*** (0.007)
College Degree			-0.065*** (0.010)	-0.066*** (0.010)
Household Income			-0.020* (0.008)	-0.020** (0.008)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.038*** (0.007)	-0.038*** (0.007)
Political Engagement			-0.042*** (0.007)	-0.041*** (0.008)
Financial Satisfaction			0.001 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)
R ²	0.108	0.109	0.183	0.184
Observations	2952	2952	2952	2952

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-9: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in New Zealand WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.166*** (0.003)	0.166*** (0.004)	0.169*** (0.005)	0.169*** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism	0.066*** (0.007)	0.066*** (0.007)	0.062*** (0.007)	0.061*** (0.007)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.030*** (0.008)	0.030*** (0.008)	0.011 (0.007)	0.011 (0.007)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.040** (0.015)		0.030* (0.014)
Female			0.006 (0.007)	0.007 (0.007)
Age			-0.053*** (0.009)	-0.053*** (0.009)
College Degree			-0.030*** (0.008)	-0.030*** (0.008)
Household Income			-0.069*** (0.010)	-0.069*** (0.010)
Confidence in Institutions			0.004 (0.008)	0.004 (0.008)
Political Engagement			-0.064*** (0.008)	-0.063*** (0.008)
Financial Satisfaction			0.004 (0.009)	0.005 (0.009)
R ²	0.038	0.041	0.122	0.123
Observations	2996	2996	2996	2996

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-10: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Norway WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.147*** (0.004)	0.147*** (0.003)	0.151*** (0.005)	0.150*** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism	0.085*** (0.007)	0.085*** (0.007)	0.074*** (0.008)	0.074*** (0.008)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.001 (0.007)	0.001 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.007)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		-0.005 (0.015)		-0.016 (0.015)
Female			0.014* (0.007)	0.014* (0.007)
Age			-0.038*** (0.008)	-0.038*** (0.008)
College Degree			-0.049*** (0.007)	-0.049*** (0.007)
Household Income			-0.025** (0.008)	-0.025** (0.008)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.021** (0.008)	-0.021** (0.008)
Political Engagement			-0.047*** (0.007)	-0.048*** (0.007)
Financial Satisfaction			0.013 (0.008)	0.012 (0.008)
R ²	0.065	0.065	0.139	0.140
Observations	2152	2152	2152	2152

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-11: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Spain WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.238*** (0.003)	0.238*** (0.003)	0.242*** (0.004)	0.242*** (0.004)
Cultural Conservatism	0.095*** (0.006)	0.095*** (0.006)	0.095*** (0.006)	0.095*** (0.006)
Left Economic Attitudes	-0.011* (0.005)	-0.011* (0.005)	-0.013* (0.006)	-0.013* (0.006)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		-0.002 (0.010)		-0.002 (0.010)
Female			-0.004 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.005)
Age			0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.006)
College Degree			-0.023** (0.008)	-0.023** (0.008)
Household Income			0.003 (0.007)	0.003 (0.007)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.009 (0.006)	-0.009 (0.006)
Political Engagement			0.001 (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)
Financial Satisfaction			-0.010 (0.006)	-0.010 (0.006)
R ²	0.074	0.074	0.077	0.077
Observations	4809	4809	4809	4809

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-12: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Sweden WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.174*** (0.003)	0.175*** (0.003)	0.179*** (0.005)	0.179*** (0.005)
Cultural Conservatism	0.112*** (0.007)	0.111*** (0.007)	0.094*** (0.008)	0.094*** (0.007)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.011 (0.006)	0.013 (0.007)	0.002 (0.006)	0.003 (0.007)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.034* (0.014)		0.028* (0.013)
Female			0.019** (0.006)	0.019** (0.006)
Age			-0.003 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.007)
College Degree			-0.059*** (0.007)	-0.059*** (0.007)
Household Income			-0.007 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.007)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.017* (0.007)	-0.018** (0.007)
Political Engagement			-0.073*** (0.007)	-0.072*** (0.007)
Financial Satisfaction			0.003 (0.008)	0.004 (0.008)
R ²	0.102	0.105	0.188	0.189
Observations	3218	3218	3218	3218

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-13: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in Switzerland WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.186*** (0.004)	0.186*** (0.004)	0.199*** (0.006)	0.199*** (0.006)
Cultural Conservatism	0.110*** (0.008)	0.110*** (0.008)	0.104*** (0.009)	0.104*** (0.009)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.002 (0.008)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.008)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		-0.013 (0.015)		-0.020 (0.015)
Female			-0.001 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.007)
Age			-0.015 (0.008)	-0.016 (0.008)
College Degree			-0.054*** (0.008)	-0.054*** (0.008)
Household Income			0.005 (0.009)	0.005 (0.009)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.013 (0.008)	-0.013 (0.008)
Political Engagement			-0.053*** (0.008)	-0.053*** (0.008)
Financial Satisfaction			-0.001 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.008)
R ²	0.105	0.105	0.165	0.166
Observations	2453	2453	2453	2453

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-14: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in United States WVS Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.251***	0.254***	0.261***	0.263***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Cultural Conservatism	0.076***	0.073***	0.072***	0.070***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.102***	0.103***	0.079***	0.080***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.071***		0.048***
		(0.010)		(0.010)
Female			-0.000	0.000
			(0.006)	(0.006)
Age			-0.052***	-0.052***
			(0.006)	(0.006)
College Degree			-0.059***	-0.058***
			(0.006)	(0.006)
Household Income			-0.029***	-0.030***
			(0.007)	(0.007)
Confidence in Institutions			0.027***	0.026***
			(0.006)	(0.006)
Political Engagement			-0.077***	-0.074***
			(0.006)	(0.006)
Financial Satisfaction			0.013*	0.014*
			(0.007)	(0.007)
R ²	0.080	0.089	0.169	0.173
Observations	6223	6223	6223	6223

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-15: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in LAPOP U.S.-2017 Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.222*** (0.006)	0.226*** (0.006)	0.221*** (0.010)	0.227*** (0.010)
Cultural Conservatism	0.111*** (0.013)	0.106*** (0.013)	0.141*** (0.013)	0.140*** (0.013)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.068*** (0.013)	0.057*** (0.012)	0.054*** (0.012)	0.049*** (0.012)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.115*** (0.024)		0.098*** (0.023)
Female			0.021 (0.011)	0.020 (0.012)
Age			-0.052*** (0.012)	-0.053*** (0.012)
College Degree			-0.042*** (0.012)	-0.040** (0.012)
Household Income			-0.018 (0.013)	-0.016 (0.013)
Black			-0.030 (0.020)	-0.038 (0.021)
Latino			-0.006 (0.021)	-0.008 (0.021)
Asian			0.098* (0.044)	0.085* (0.038)
Native American			-0.003 (0.047)	0.017 (0.043)
Mixed Race			-0.006 (0.041)	0.001 (0.041)
Other Race			-0.012 (0.036)	0.000 (0.034)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.048*** (0.014)	-0.052*** (0.014)
Political Engagement			-0.056*** (0.014)	-0.048*** (0.015)
Satisfaction with Democracy			-0.040** (0.014)	-0.041** (0.015)

			(0.014)	(0.014)
R ²	0.088	0.121	0.205	0.229
Observations	1500	1500	1500	1500

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Comparison Racial-Ethnic Group is White

Table D-16: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in LAPOP Canada-2017 Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.283*** (0.005)	0.283*** (0.005)	0.292*** (0.009)	0.292*** (0.008)
Cultural Conservatism	0.083*** (0.011)	0.082*** (0.011)	0.105*** (0.010)	0.104*** (0.010)
Left Economic Attitudes	0.008 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.010 (0.011)	0.008 (0.010)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.070*** (0.020)		0.071*** (0.018)
Female			0.002 (0.010)	0.004 (0.010)
Age			-0.124*** (0.011)	-0.125*** (0.011)
College Degree			-0.045*** (0.011)	-0.046*** (0.011)
Household Income			-0.013 (0.013)	-0.013 (0.013)
Confidence in Institutions			0.016 (0.012)	0.016 (0.012)
Political Engagement			-0.061*** (0.011)	-0.059*** (0.011)
Satisfaction with Democracy			-0.049*** (0.012)	-0.049*** (0.012)
R ²	0.049	0.056	0.222	0.228
Observations	1511	1511	1511	1511

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Table D-17: Predictors of Openness to Authoritarian Governance in LAPOP U.S.-2019 Dataset

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.270*** (0.006)	0.280*** (0.006)	0.269*** (0.010)	0.280*** (0.010)
Cultural Conservatism	0.085*** (0.012)	0.075*** (0.012)	0.101*** (0.013)	0.097*** (0.013)
Left Economic Attitudes	-0.039** (0.012)	-0.039** (0.012)	-0.046*** (0.013)	-0.044*** (0.012)
Cultural Conservatism x Left Economic Attitudes		0.132*** (0.021)		0.105*** (0.022)
Female			0.017 (0.011)	0.015 (0.011)
Age			-0.042*** (0.011)	-0.040*** (0.011)
College Degree			-0.047*** (0.012)	-0.048*** (0.011)
Household Income			-0.007 (0.012)	-0.005 (0.012)
Black			0.021 (0.017)	0.013 (0.017)
Latino			0.003 (0.019)	0.002 (0.019)
Asian			0.034 (0.028)	0.030 (0.028)
Native American			0.138* (0.067)	0.136* (0.066)
Mixed Race			-0.010 (0.024)	-0.013 (0.025)
Middle Eastern			0.068 (0.093)	0.057 (0.094)
Other Race			-0.003 (0.037)	-0.002 (0.037)
Confidence in Institutions			-0.028* (0.013)	-0.034** (0.013)
Political Engagement			-0.108*** (0.013)	-0.102*** (0.013)
Satisfaction with Democracy			-0.002	-0.009

			(0.013)	(0.013)
R ²	0.048	0.070	0.190	0.203
Observations	1500	1500	1500	1500

***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

Continuous predictors are mean-centered and scaled by two standard deviations. Binary predictors are coded 0-1.

The outcome variable is coded to range from 0.0 to 1.0

Missing data were replaced using multiple imputation with results pooled across 20 copies of the dataset.

Comparison Racial-Ethnic Group is White

Part E: Results of Supplementary Analyses

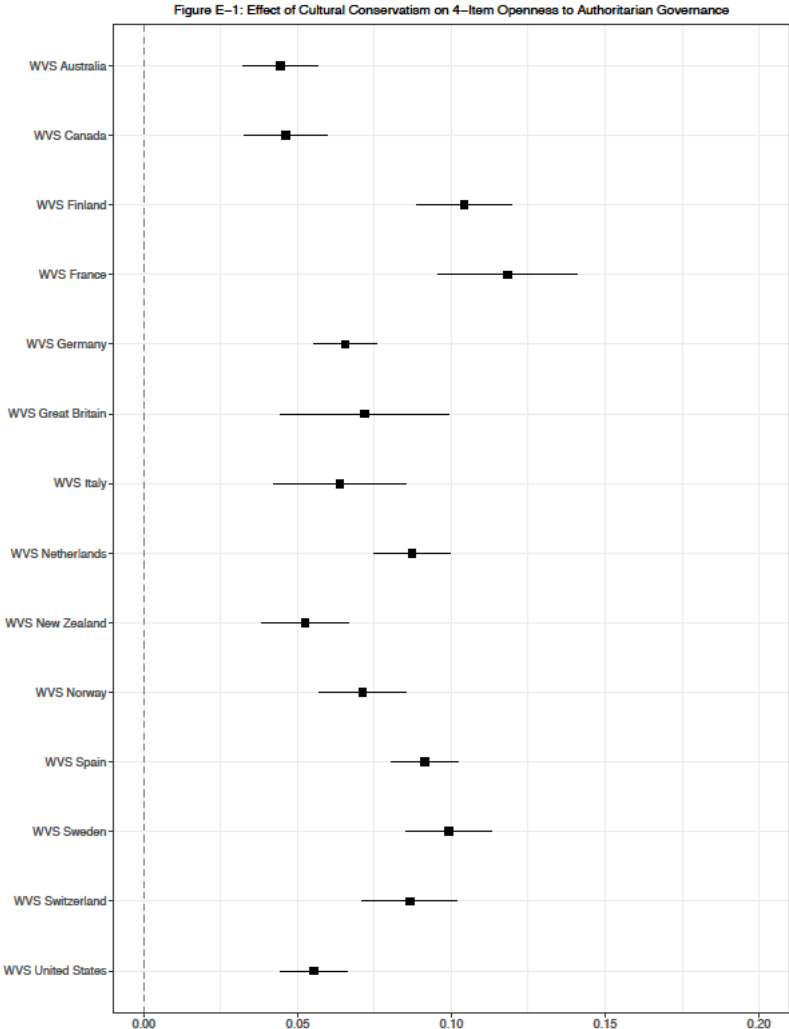


Figure E-2: Effect of Left Economic Attitudes on 4-Item Openness to Authoritarian Governance

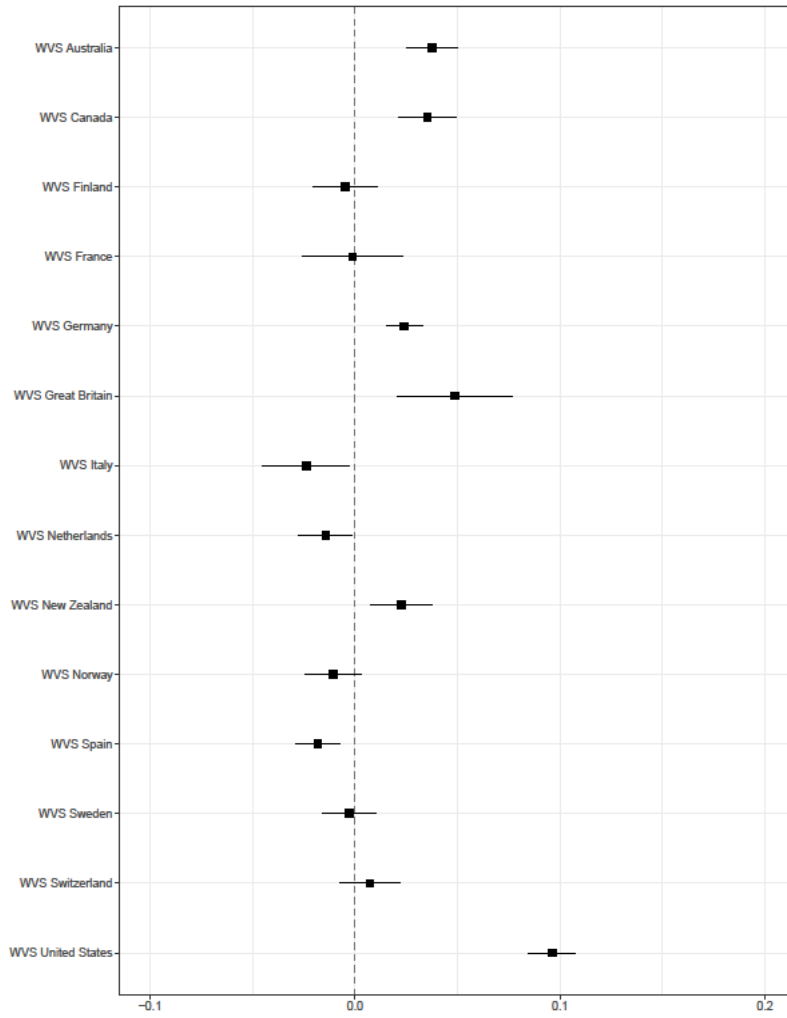


Figure E-3: Effect of Cultural Conservatism X Left Economic Attitude Interaction on 4-Item Openness to Authoritarian Governance

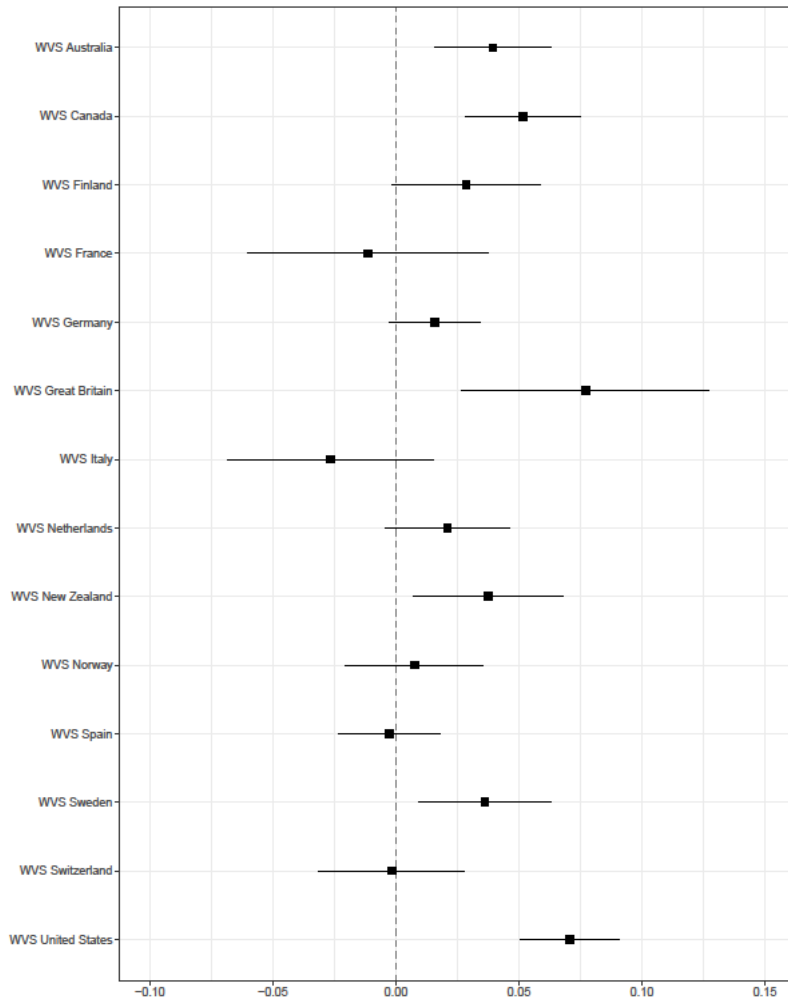


Figure E-4: Predicted Values of 4-Item Openness to Authoritarian Governance

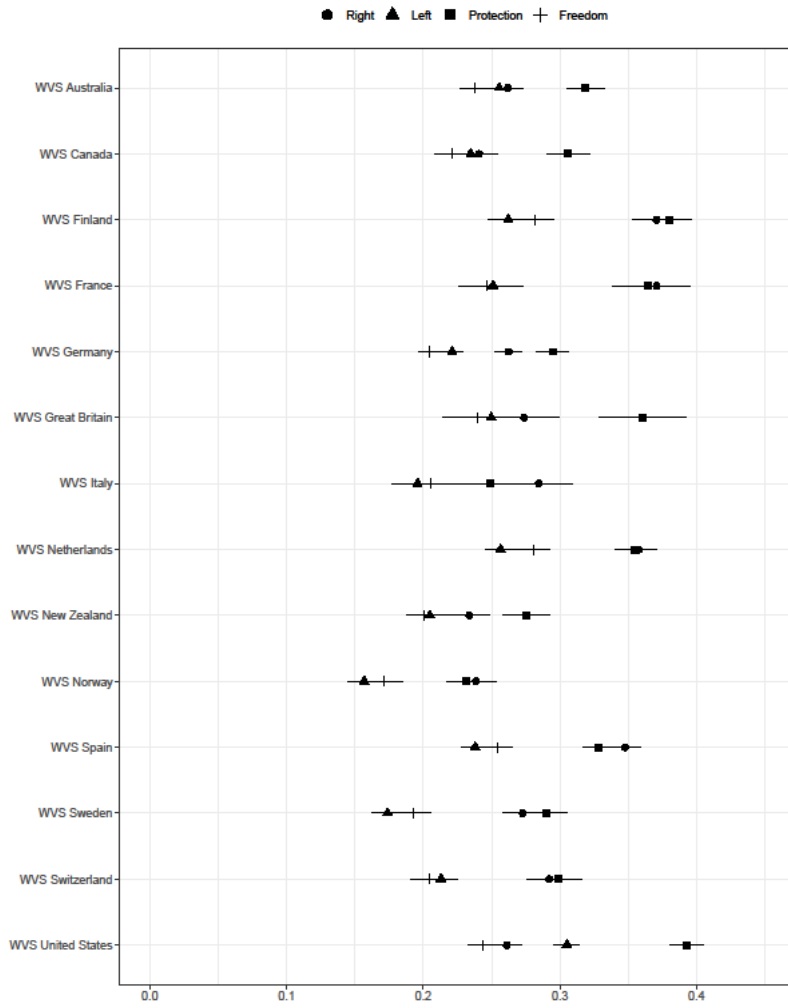


Figure E-5: Effect of Cultural Conservatism on Openness to Authoritarian Governance
(Without Imputation)

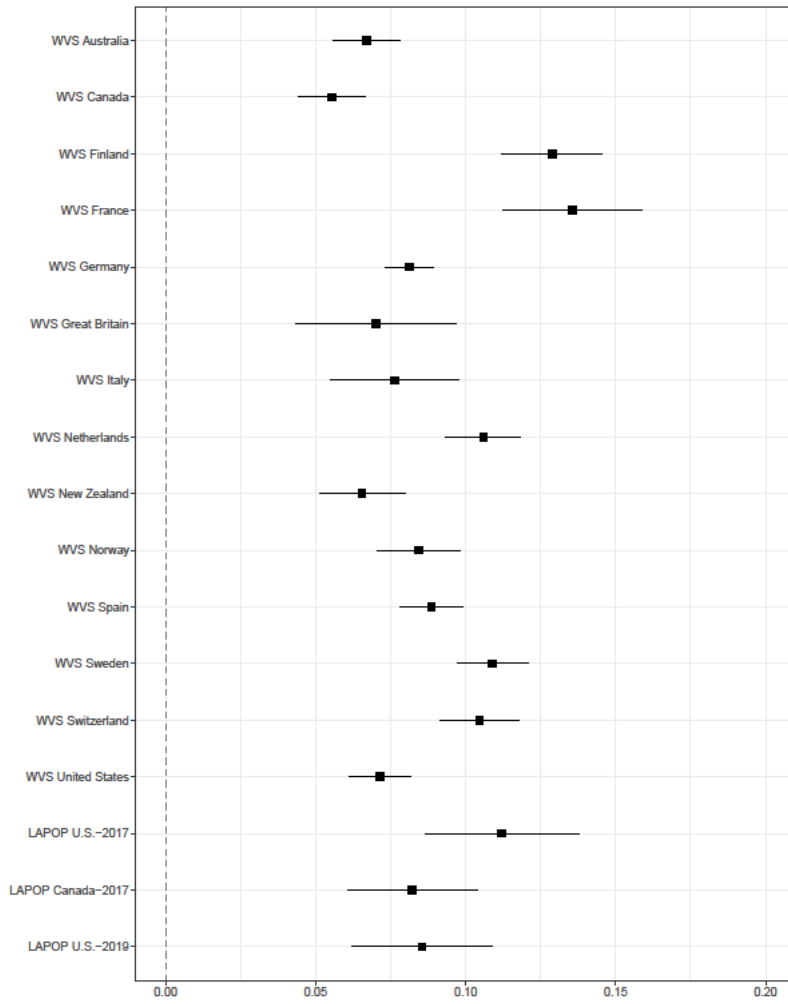


Figure E-8: Effect of Left Economic Attitudes on Openness to Authoritarian Governance (Without Imputation)

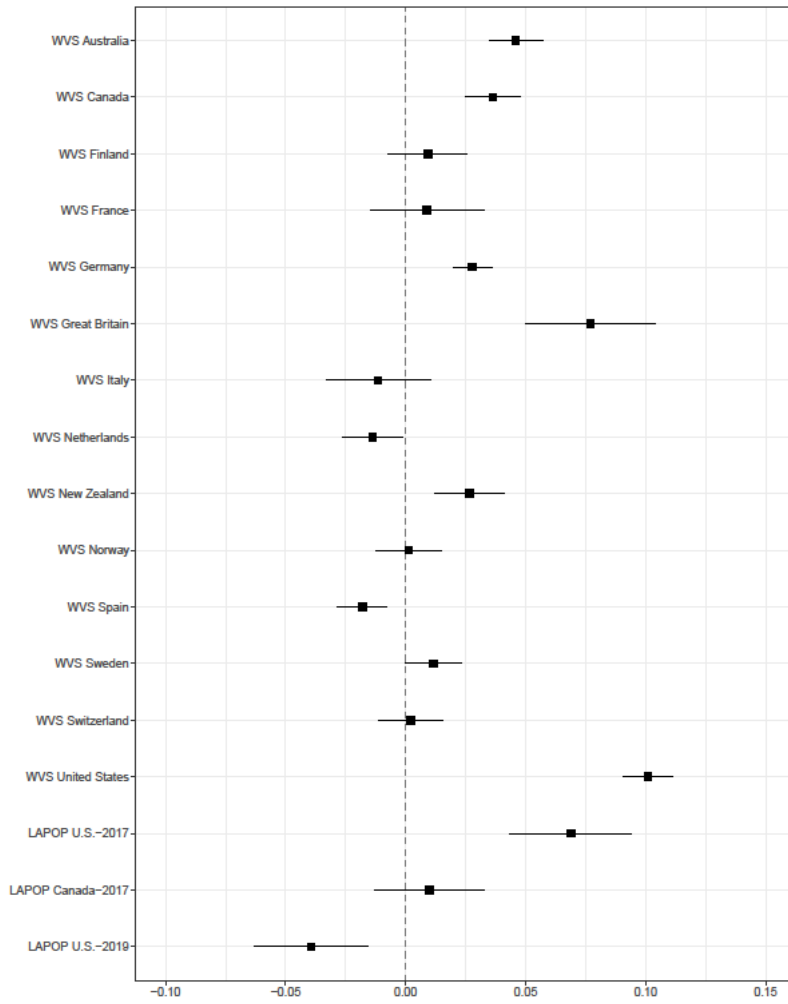


Figure E-7: Effect of Cultural Conservatism X Left Economic Attitude Interaction on Openness to Authoritarian Governance (Without Imputation)

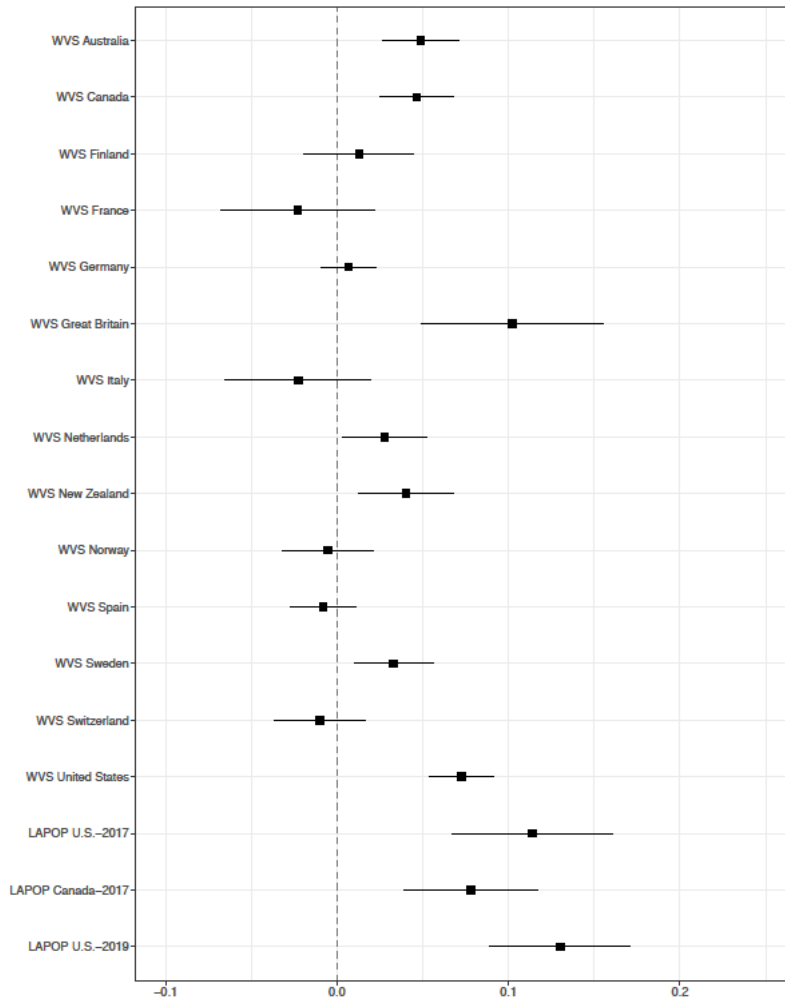


Figure E-8: Predicted Values of Openness to Authoritarian Governance (Without Imputation)

