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Appendix

Concept and Measures

Macro Level Variables

This was a macro level unit of analysis, where all of the observations were reflective of their countries. All of the observations came from the World Value Survey 1999-2001 wave except for the variable measuring press freedom, which comes from Freedom House, which measures the level of press freedom over various years. The year 1999 was used for this analysis, which simultaneously is the same year the the WVS 1999-2001 wave began. Macro level observations from the WVS were calculated by taking the mean for each variable for each country.

1. *% Confidence in Government*: The variable was taken from the World Value Survey and was read as follows:

   "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 observations for confidence in government were collapsed into one of two outcomes. Having confidence in government or not having confidence. The percentage of confidence in government comes from the mean people in each respective country were shown to have either "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in government.

2. Press Control comes from Freedom House, which measures the amount of freedom the press in each country has. The measure ranges from 1-100, 1 being the most free and 100 being the least free.

3. Education: Education was measure as the mean amount of education the people in their respective country have, among those who were participants in the WVS. The variable ranges one through nine, one being no formal education and nine being a university degree.

4. National Pride: This measures the average amount of pride respondents have in each country. The variable ranges one through four, one being "very proud" and four being "not at all proud."

5. Satisfied with Financial Situation: This measures the average amount of economic satisfaction respondents in each country have. The variable was standardized from 1-10 to 10-100, 10 being the least satisfied and 100 being the most satisfied.

Micro Level Variables

Agreement with Leaders in National Office: 1/0

(V174) How satisfied are you with the way the people now in national office are handling the country's affairs? Would you say you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?
1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Fairly dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied

This variable was dichotomized where 1 equals satisfied and 0 equals satisfied

Confidence in government: 1/0

The variable was taken from the World Value Survey and was read as follows:

(v153) "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 observations for confidence in government were collapsed into a dummy variable. Observations of having a great deal of confidence and quite a lot of confidence were coded as a 1 for having confidence in government. Observations of not very much confidence or none at all were coded as a 0 for not having confidence in government.

Support for Democracy: 1/0

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?

(V167) Having a democratic political system

Very Good	Fairly Good	Bad	Very Bad
1	2	3	4

This variable was dichotomized where 1 equals good and 0 equals bad.

Support of a Strong Leader: 1/0

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?

(V164) Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

Very Good	Fairly Good	Bad	Very Bad
1	2	3	4

This variable was dichotomized where 1 equals good and 0 equals bad.

National Pride: 1/0

(V216) How proud are you to be FRENCH? (substitute your own nationality for 'French')

1. Very proud
2. Quite proud
3. Not very proud
4. Not at all proud

This variable was dichotomized where 1 equals proud and 0 equals not proud.

Politics Important: 1-4

(V7) "For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life."
Politics - Would you say it is:

Very important	Rather important	Not very important	Not at all important
1	2	3	4

Political Interest: 1-4

(V133) How interested would you say you are in politics?

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

Religious importance: 1-4

(V9) The Importance of Religion: "For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life."
Religion - Would you say it is:

Very important	Rather important		Not very important	Not at all
		important		
2	2		3	4

Religious Attendance: 1-7

(V185) Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, 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

Politicians who don't believe in God are Unfit for Public Office: 1-5

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following : (V200) Politicians who do not believe in God are unfit for public office

Agree Strongly	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

Religious Leaders should not Influence Government: 1-5

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following: (V203) Religious leaders should not influence government decisions

Agree Strongly	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	strongly disagree
1	2	3	4	5

Politics in the News: 1-5

(v217) How often do you follow politics in the news on television or on the radio

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or in the daily papers?

1.Every day
2.Several times a week
3.Once or twice a week
4.Less often
5.Never

Following Politics in the News Everyday or Several Times a Week: 1/0

This variable comes from (v217) politics in the news, except the variable was dichotomized where values of 1 and 2 were coded as 1, and where values of 3,4 and 5 were coded as zero.

Involvement in political parties or groups: 1/0

(v16 E) "Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say... which, if any, do you belong to?" (Code all 'yes' answers as 1, if not mentioned code as 0)

Ideological Scale: 1-10

(V139)"In political matters, people talk of 'the left' and 'the right.' How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking? "

Left									Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Financial Satisfaction: 1-10

(V80) "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?"

Satisfied									Dissatisfied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Education: 1-9
(V226) Ranges from one to nine

1. no formal educatiom
2. incomplete primary school
3. complete primary school
4. incomplete secondary school: technical
5. complete secondary school: technical
6. incomplete secondary: university-prep
7. complete secondary: university-prep
8. some university w/out degree
9. university with degree

Age:
Age: 15-97
(V225) The variable measures the age of the respondent.

Sex: 1/0
(V223) 1=male 0= female

Technical Measures

Operationalization took place on two levels, a micro-level analysis among individual respondents and a macro-level that took place among nations. For all operationalizations at the micro-level, maximum likelihood or specifically logit was used. In some instances, interaction effects could be used to see if the differences significantly differed across categories, such as the amount of free press or regime type. I would run just a model with interaction effects, but the number of variables limits me from doing this. As the number of variables increase, multicollinearity becomes more likely, especially when determining if all the variables significantly differ by regime type. This problem would distort the log odds of the reported coefficients. Problems with multicollinearity also prevented the restriction of some variable such as religious indications because the variables were all strongly correlated with one another.

Countries in 2001-1999 World Value Survey

Country	Frequency	Percent
Spain	1,134	4.87
United States	1,166	5.00
Canada	1,820	7.81
Japan	1,092	4.69
Mexico	1,432	6.14

S. Africa	2,875	12.34
Argentina	1,164	4.99
S. Korea	1,121	4.81
Chile	1,173	5.03
India	1,641	7.04
China	914	3.92
Venezuela	1,163	4.99
Philippines	1,134	4.87
Moldova	919	3.94
Bangladesh	1,463	6.28
Vietnam	971	4.17
Macedonia	996	4.27
Morocco	1,129	4.84
Total	23,307	100.00

The countries in that were measured have been narrowed from the original 1999-2001 WVS to include only strong democratic countries and strong autocratic countries. The title of these works deal with specifically democratic countries, and democratic political culture. For this reason, the data was narrowed to include the above countries. The three autocratic countries China, Vietnam and Morocco were used to provide a reference group for the democratic countries measured. I realize the sample of autocratic countries is not a strong representative sample of autocratic countries. This lack of representation available is why more models exclusive of autocracies were not included.