Appendix 1. Information on overreported turnout in Dutch survey data, 1967-1971

Table 1 includes information on reported turnout in the Dutch 1967 and 1971 election studies as well as on actual turnout (% of registered voters) for these elections.

Table 1. Raw reported turnout data in 1967 and 1971 Dutch election surveys

Election year	Official turnout	Reported turnout	Absolute error	Relative error
1967	95.0%	98.5%	+3.5%p	+3.7%
1971	79.1%	87.0%	+7.9%p	+10.0%

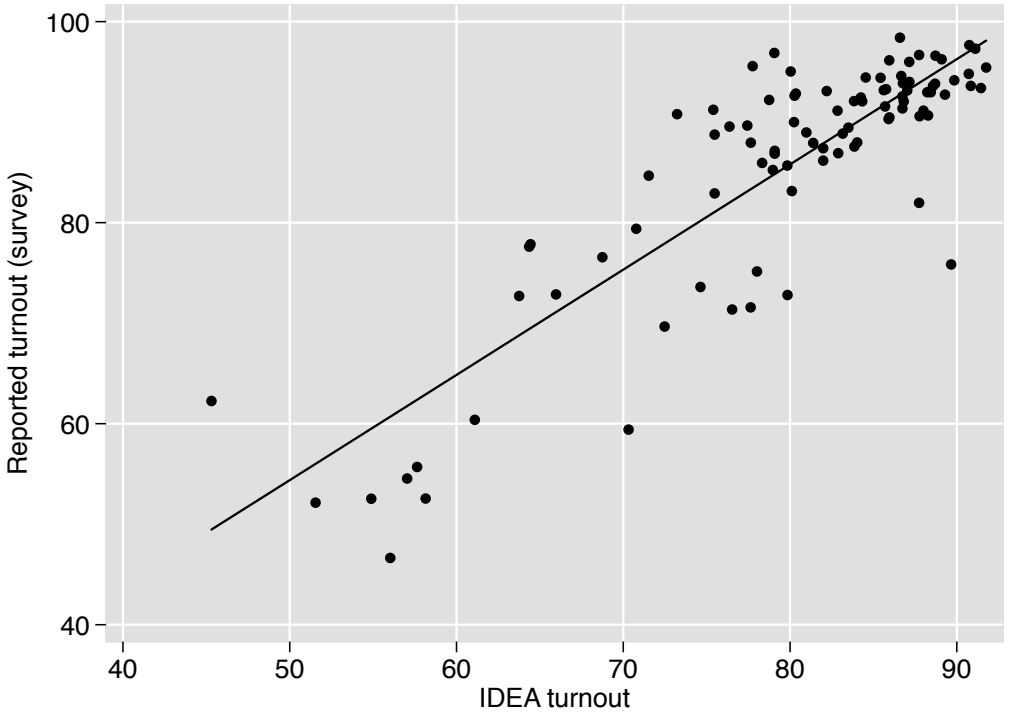
Given the underrepresentation of non-voters in both the 1967 and 1971 surveys, we weighted the data according to official turnout rates. This implies voters in the survey were weighted downwards, while non-voters were weighted upwards. More specifically, for the 1967 survey, voters receive a weight of 0.96, and non-voters are accorded a weight of 3.31. For the 1971 survey the weights for voters and non-voters are 0.91 and 1.60 respectively. We perform the analyses on weighted data in the interest of presenting predicted turnout rates by educational-level that match actual turnout rates for the 1967 and 1971 Dutch elections (Table 1 in the manuscript). Note that, when relying on non-weighted data, the conclusion remains substantively the same. In Table 2 we present the predicted probabilities from an identical multivariate analysis as performed for the main analyses, but for non-weighted data. As can be read from the results in Table 2, predicted probabilities of low and high educated voters turning out to vote are not significantly different for the 1967 election. For 1971, by contrast, we note that the difference in the probability of both education groups turning out to vote is statistically significant. The probability of turning out to vote has declined for both groups, though more strongly so for the low educated. In revising our manuscript, we indicate what our motivation is for weighting the data, and we add a footnote pointing out that results are substantively the same if unweighted data are analysed instead.

Table 2. Predicted probability of turnout by level of education – comparing compulsory and voluntary voting systems (non-weighted data)

Voting rule	Level of education	Pr(turnout)	90%-confidence intervals
Compulsory voting	Low (0)	0.985	[0.982 ; 0.988]
Compulsory voting	High (1)	0.986	[0.982 ; 0.990]
Voluntary voting	Low (0)	0.852	[0.830 ; 0.873]
Voluntary voting	High (1)	0.907	[0.892 ; 0.922]

Note: Predicted probabilities of voting and 90%-confidence intervals.

Appendix 2. Information on overreported turnout in survey data used for longitudinal analyses



Appendix 3.

Table 1. Denmark (1971-2011)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	-0.178*	-0.179*
	(0.078)	(0.076)
Age	0.137***	0.137***
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Age^2	-0.001***	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Education (0-1)	0.859***	0.766**
	(0.076)	(0.254)
Time	-0.009	-0.010
	(0.005)	(0.005)
Time * Education		0.004
		(0.009)
Constant	-1.514***	-1.488***
	(0.378)	(0.417)
N	19,698	19,698
pseudo R^2	0.049	0.049

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: True European Voter database, Danish 2001, 2005, 2007 and 2011 national election study.

Table 2. Germany (1969-2013)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	-0.193*	-0.194*
	(0.081)	(0.081)
Age	0.090***	0.089***
	(0.011)	(0.010)
Age^2	-0.001***	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
East	0.032	0.029
	(0.101)	(0.100)
Roman Catholic (ref: none)	0.539***	0.537***
	(0.130)	(0.129)
Protestant (ref: none)	0.459***	0.457***
	(0.114)	(0.113)
Other (ref: none)	-0.819*	-0.819*
	(0.359)	(0.358)
Education (0-1)	1.171***	0.935***
	(0.213)	(0.251)
Time	-0.035***	-0.037***
	(0.004)	(0.005)
Time * Education		0.007
		(0.006)
Constant	-0.393	-0.339
	(0.336)	(0.333)
N	18,909	18,909
pseudo R^2	0.070	0.070

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: True European Voter Database, German national election study 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2013.

Table 3. The Netherlands (1971-2010)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	0.080	0.080
	(0.050)	(0.050)
Age	0.069***	0.069***
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Age^2	-0.001***	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Roman Catholic (ref: none)	0.148	0.148
	(0.079)	(0.079)
Protestant (ref: none)	0.802***	0.801***
	(0.104)	(0.103)
Other (ref: none)	-0.492*	-0.492*
	(0.197)	(0.197)
Education (0-1)	1.491***	1.418***
	(0.098)	(0.216)
Time	-0.029***	-0.030***
	(0.006)	(0.008)
Time * Education		0.003
		(0.009)
Constant	-0.710**	-0.680*
	(0.234)	(0.282)
N	19,610	19,610
pseudo R^2	0.062	0.062

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: Dutch Parliamentary Election studies cumulative file (1971-2006) and 2010 national election study.

Table 4. Norway (1965-2009)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	0.056	0.054
	(0.035)	(0.036)
Age	0.114***	0.113***
	(0.011)	(0.011)
Age^2	-0.001***	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Education (0-1)	1.080***	0.886***
	(0.124)	(0.158)
Time	-0.018***	-0.021***
	(0.003)	(0.004)
Time * Education		0.008
		(0.006)
Constant	-1.569***	-1.467***
	(0.288)	(0.288)
N	21,935	21,935
pseudo R^2	0.062	0.062

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: True European Voter Database, 2001, 2005 and 2009 national election studies.

Table 5. Sweden (1960-2006)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	0.008	0.008
	(0.059)	(0.059)
Age (0-1)	4.330***	4.335***
	(0.701)	(0.702)
Age $(0\text{-}1)^2$	-3.623***	-3.629***
	(0.890)	(0.892)
Education (0-1)	0.985***	1.013***
	(0.064)	(0.210)
Time	-0.009	-0.008
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Time * Education		-0.001
		(0.006)
Constant	1.036***	1.029***
	(0.247)	(0.231)
N	33,006	33,006
pseudo R^2	0.029	0.029

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Age is standardized to account for the fact that it was measured as a categorical variable in some surveys. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: True European Voter Database, 2002 and 2006 national election studies.

Table 6. United States (1952-2012)

	Model 1	Model 2
Female	-0.103*	-0.103*
	(0.046)	(0.045)
Age	0.099***	0.099***
	(0.013)	(0.012)
Age^2	-0.001***	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Black (ref: white)	0.182*	0.182*
	(0.084)	(0.084)
Hispanic (ref: white)	-0.187***	-0.186***
	(0.039)	(0.038)
Other (ref: white)	-0.557***	-0.558***
	(0.098)	(0.094)
Protestant (ref: Roman Catholic)	-0.131**	-0.131**
	(0.046)	(0.046)
Other and none (ref: Roman Catholic)	-0.415***	-0.415***
	(0.062)	(0.062)
South	-0.410***	-0.410***
	(0.039)	(0.039)
Midterm election	-1.024***	-1.023***
	(0.099)	(0.099)
Education (0-1)	2.185***	2.158***
	(0.081)	(0.187)
Time	-0.033***	-0.034***
	(0.004)	(0.006)
Time * Education		0.001
		(0.007)
Constant	-1.493***	-1.481***
	(0.242)	(0.214)
N	39,151	39,151
pseudo R^2	0.156	0.156

Note: Unstandardized coefficients and standard errors (in parentheses) are reported. Standard errors are robust for election clusters in the data. Data are weighted to correct for the underrepresentation of non-voters. Age is standardized to account for the fact that it was measured as a categorical variable in some surveys. Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Sources: American National Election Studies, cumulative file 1948-2012.