Online Appendix

**Table A1**. Summary statistics for the C models

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Count Mean Sd Min Max VIF

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*Dependent Variable*:

Costs (high)^ 16,741 0.21 0.41 0 1 n.a.

*Quantitative Variables*:

Age (years) 17,305 46.70 15.12 18 89 1.11

Years in region (fraction) 17,196 0.81 0.29 0 1 1.02

Interest in politics (scale) 17,209 5.83 3.01 0 10 1.55

Elections’ importance (scale) 16,697 6.99 3.00 0 10 1.55

*Dichotomous Variables*:

Woman^ 17,305 0.52 0.50 0 1 1.03

High education^ 17,305 0.44 0.50 0 1 1.06

Urban dweller^ 17,262 0.49 0.50 0 1 1.03

Union household^ 14,196 0.17 0.37 0 1 1.01

Kids at home^ 14,290 0.36 0.48 0 1 1.05

Party ID^ 16,131 0.37 0.48 0 1 1.25

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

*Source*: Own elaboration, MEDW aggregated data, national surveys. The columns display the unweighted observation count, mean, standard deviation (Sd), minimum, maximum and variance inflation factor (VIF) for each variable. The mean VIF is 1.17. VIFs are shown only for independent variables. ^: Dummy variables: 1 = yes, 0 = no. The MEDW distinguishes between post-secondary education and lower. Union household refers to households where either the respondent or another member belongs to a union. Kids originally counts the number of under 18-year-olds in the household; it has been recoded as 1 (one or more kids) or 0. Urban had originally five categories and has been recoded as 1 (living in a big city + a suburb or outskirt of a big city) or 0 (a town or small city + a village, the countryside).

**Table A2**. Summary statistics for the voting model

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Count Mean Sd Min Max VIF

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*Dependent Variable*:

Voted^ 13,571 0.78 0.42 0 1 n.a.

*Quantitative Variables*:

Age (years) 17,305 46.70 15.12 18 89 1.11

Interest in politics (scale) 17,209 5.83 3.01 0 10 1.26

Party differential (scale) 15,791 6.28 2.81 0 10 1.12

LR ideology (scale) 15,390 5.18 2.09 0 10 1.03

*Dichotomous Variables*:

Costs (high)^ 16,741 0.21 0.41 0 1 1.10

Duty (high)^ 16,592 0.48 0.50 0 1 1.07

Woman^ 17,305 0.52 0.50 0 1 1.04

High education^ 17,305 0.44 0.50 0 1 1.06

Urban dweller^ 17,262 0.49 0.50 0 1 1.04

Union household^ 14,196 0.17 0.37 0 1 1.01

Kids at home^ 14,290 0.36 0.48 0 1 1.05

Party ID^ 16,131 0.37 0.48 0 1 1.18

----------------------------------------------------------------------------

*Source*: Own elaboration, MEDW aggregated data, national surveys. The columns display the unweighted observation count, mean, standard deviation (Sd), minimum, maximum and variance inflation factor (VIF) for each variable. The mean VIF is 1.09. Obviously, VIFs are shown only for independent variables. ^: Dummy variables: 1 = yes, 0 = no.

**Table A3**. Interactive effect of the presence of kids and sex

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AoV FM FMR FMKW

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**Female 0.7368\*\*\* 0.6029\*\*\* 0.6215\*\*\* 0.5573\*\*\***

(14.64) (11.39) (11.04) (8.37)

Kids at home 0.0690 0.0676 0.0557 -0.0051

(1.32) (1.23) (0.95) (-0.06)

Female # Kids at home 0.1219

(1.12)

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

*Controls*

Party identification Yes Yes Yes Yes

High education No Yes Yes Yes

Union household No Yes Yes Yes

Years in region (fraction) No Yes Yes Yes

Age Yes Yes Yes Yes

Age # Age Yes Yes Yes Yes

Urban dweller Yes Yes Yes Yes

Interest in politics No Yes Yes Yes

Importance of national elections No Yes Yes Yes

Party differential No No Yes No

High duty No No Yes No

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

N 12,705 12,705 12,184 12,705

bic 10,570 9,732 8,735 9,740

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

z statistics in parentheses. \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001. AoV=Act of Voting; FM=Full Model; FMR=robust FM (with B and duty). FMKW=FM with Kids # Woman interaction. See Table 1 for details on the models’ computation. *Source*: Own elaboration, MEDW.

**Table A4**. Comparison of models with and without country fixed effects

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FM FMFE

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*Information*

**With party ID -0.7982\*\*\* -0.8314\*\*\***

(-12.16) (-12.40)

**Postsecondary -0.2407\*\*\* -0.2102\*\*\***

(-4.44) (-3.67)

**Unionized -0.2810\*\*\* -0.2394\*\***

(-3.72) (-3.12)

**Years in region (fraction) -0.2700\*\* -0.2544\*\***

(-3.14) (-2.87)

**Age(years) -0.0793\*\*\* -0.0747\*\*\***

(-7.20) (-6.63)

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*Act of Voting*

**Age # Age 0.0007\*\*\* 0.0006\*\*\***

(5.71) (5.12)

**Female 0.6029\*\*\* 0.6194\*\*\***

(11.39) (11.53)

**Urban -0.1141\* -0.1081+**

(-2.17) (-1.95)

Kids at home 0.0676 0.0832

(1.23) (1.49)

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*Rationalization*

**Interest in politics -0.0809\*\*\* -0.0873\*\*\***

(-7.53) (-7.85)

**Importance of national elections -0.1138\*\*\* -0.1024\*\*\***

(-11.23) (-9.78)

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*Country fixed effects*

**Switzerland 1.1866\*\*\***

(15.27)

**France 0.4461\*\*\***

(4.85)

**Spain 0.2753\*\***

(3.14)

**Canada 0.2505\*\***

(3.26)

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N 12,705 12,705

BIC 9,732 9,535

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z statistics in parentheses. + p<0.10, \* p<0.05, \*\* p<.01, \*\*\* p<.001. FM=Full Model; binary measure of C. FMFE= FM with country fixed effects (baseline: Germany). See Table 1 for details on the models’ computation. *Source*: Own elaboration, aggregate MEDW database.

**Table A5**. Comparison of binary and ordinal models

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FM FMOL

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*Information*

**Party identification -0.7982\*\*\* -0.5319\*\*\***

(-12.16) (-12.99)

**High education -0.2407\*\*\* -0.2309\*\*\***

(-4.44) (-6.17)

**Unionized -0.2810\*\*\* -0.2334\*\*\***

(-3.72) (-4.74)

**Years in region (fraction) -0.2700\*\* -0.3243\*\*\***

(-3.14) (-5.31)

**Age(years) -0.0793\*\*\* -0.0656\*\*\***

(-7.20) (-8.23)

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*Act of Voting*

**Age # Age 0.0007\*\*\* 0.0005\*\*\***

(5.71) (5.94)

**Woman 0.6029\*\*\* 0.4500\*\*\***

(11.39) (12.27)

**Urban dweller -0.1141\* -0.1516\*\*\***

(-2.17) (-4.13)

Kids at home 0.0676 0.0348

(1.23) (0.89)

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*Rationalization*

**Interest in politics -0.0809\*\*\* -0.0748\*\*\***

(-7.53) (-9.23)

**Elections' importance -0.1138\*\*\* -0.1356\*\*\***

(-11.23) (-16.80)

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cut1 -4.1083\*\*\*

(-20.67)

cut2 -2.1482\*\*\*

(-10.99)

cut3 -0.3199

(-1.62)

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N 12,705 12,705

bic 9,732 24,225

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z statistics in parentheses. \* p<0.05, \*\* p<.01, \*\*\* p<.001. FM=Full Model, binary logit, binary measure of C. FMOL=Full Model, ordered logit, 4-item ordered measure of C. See Table 1 for details on the models’ computation. *Source*: Own elaboration, aggregate MEDW database.

**Table A6**. Interaction effects of sex and the costs of voting or duty and the costs of voting on voting

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| coef se zvalue pvalue

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**C AND SEX**

**Mean of C** |

Men | **0.162\*\*\*** 0.004 38.723 0.000

Women | **0.262\*\*\*** 0.005 53.781 0.000

Women-Men | **0.100\*\*\*** 0.006 15.631 0.000

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**Predictive margins of voting** |

Men, low C | **0.880\*\*\*** 0.005 186.320 0.000

Men, high C | **0.755\*\*\*** 0.015 50.072 0.000

Women, low C | **0.860\*\*\*** 0.006 147.047 0.000

Women, high C | **0.742\*\*\*** 0.012 60.485 0.000

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**AMEs of C on voting** |

Men | **-0.126\*\*\*** 0.016 -7.911 0.000

Women | **-0.118\*\*\*** 0.014 -8.614 0.000

Women-Men | 0.008 0.020 0.367 0.714

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DUTY AND SEX

**Mean of duty** |

Men | **0.494\*\*\*** 0.006 87.339 0.000

Women | **0.465\*\*\*** 0.006 83.653 0.000

Women-Men | **-0.029\*\*\*** 0.008 -3.677 0.000

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**Predictive margins of voting** |

Men, low duty | **0.820\*\*\*** 0.007 116.717 0.000

Men, high duty | **0.909\*\*\*** 0.006 156.785 0.000

Women, low duty | **0.768\*\*\*** 0.008 93.974 0.000

Women, high duty | **0.903\*\*\*** 0.007 137.739 0.000

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**AMEs of Duty on voting** |

Men | **0.089\*\*\*** 0.009 9.641 0.000

Women | **0.135\*\*\*** 0.011 12.794 0.000

Women-Men | **0.047\*\*\*** 0.014 3.403 0.001

------------------------------+-------------------------------------------

Predictive margins: predictive probabilities of voting (holding all other variables at their means). AMEs: average marginal effects. The AMEs of each gender are equivalent to the first differences of the predictive margins. The AMEs of the ‘women-men’ terms are the second differences of the predictive margins and capture the effect of the interactions of C and gender (upper panel) or duty and gender (lower panel). All the predictive margins and AMEs are calculated for Figure 1’s full model plus a C times gender interaction (upper panel) or a duty times gender interaction (lower one), holding all the other variables at their means. The inclusion of the C\*gender and duty\*gender interactive terms should be regarded as mandatory given that this table explores interaction effects; zvalue = z statistics; pvalue = p = probability that a given value is obtained when its true value is 0. \* p<0.05, \*\* p<.01, \*\*\* p<.001. *Source*: Own elaboration, aggregate MEDW database.