

A mixed-utility theory of vote choice regret
Online appendix

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A1. Survey questions

Party-liking

On a scale from 0 (don't like at all) to 10 (like a lot), how much do you like the:

- Conservative Party
- New Democratic Party
- Liberal Party
- Green Party
- Bloc Québécois (only in Quebec)

Vote choice

Which party's candidate did you vote for?

- Conservative Party
- New Democratic Party
- Liberal Party
- Green Party
- Bloc Québécois (only in Quebec)

Regret

Given the outcome of the election, do you think that your decision was

- A very bad decision
- A fairly bad decision
- A fairly good decision
- A very good decision

A2. Description of variables

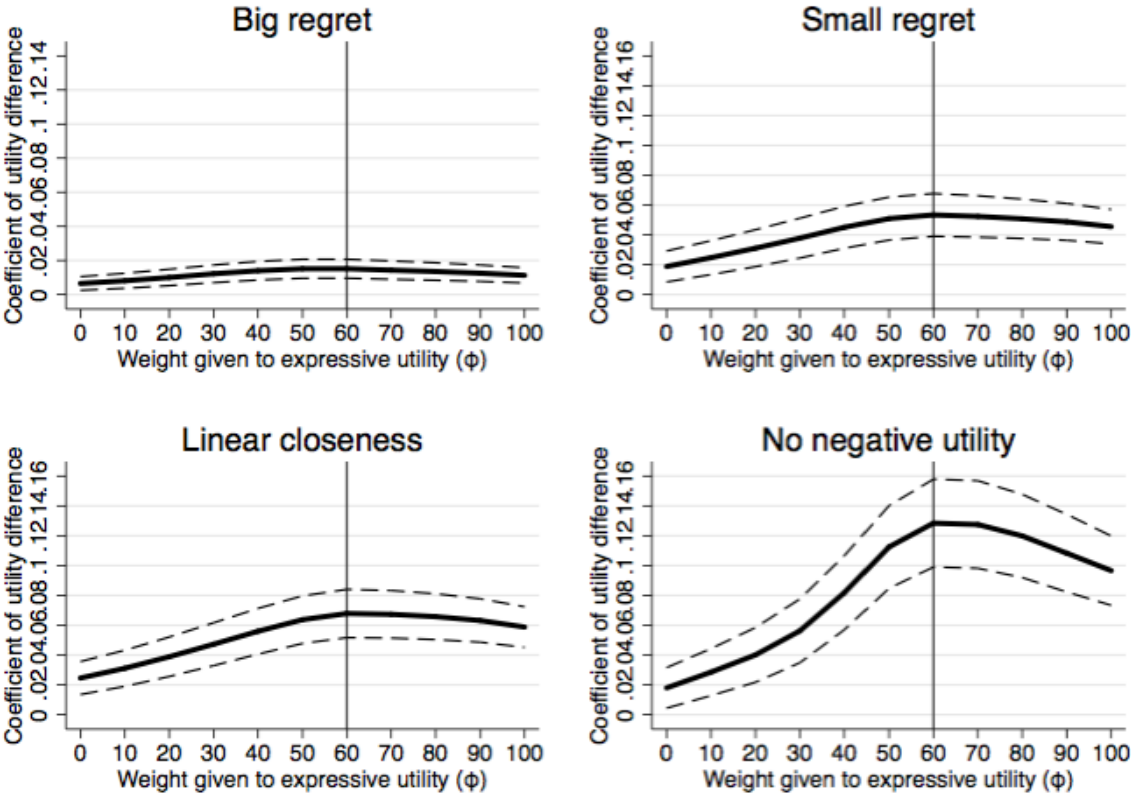
	Ontario (N = 1,072)	British Columbia (N = 999)	Quebec (N = 987)
Party liking (mean/standard deviation)			
Conservative Party	4.00 (3.66)	3.75 (3.62)	3.76 (3.40)
New Democratic Party	5.44 (2.79)	5.20 (3.20)	5.79 (2.67)
Liberal Party	5.70 (3.11)	5.68 (2.90)	5.23 (3.06)
Green Party	5.08 (2.83)	5.45 (2.75)	4.30 (2.87)
Bloc Québécois	.	.	4.32 (3.57)
Vote Choice (%)			
Conservative Party	31	29	18
New Democratic Party	20	30	24
Liberal Party	45	34	34
Green Party	4	7	3
Bloc Québécois	.	.	21
Regret (%)			
A very bad decision	1	1	1
A fairly bad decision	3	3	3
A fairly good decision	33	36	38
A very good decision	63	60	59

A3. Association between regret and satisfaction with democracy



Note: Estimated with an OLS regression predicting satisfaction with democracy (0-10 scale) by the answer to the regret question. The bar is the predicted values of satisfaction with democracy and the shaded area is the 95% confidence interval. N=3,016. The coefficient is -0.41 and is statistically significant at a level $p < .01$.

A4. Best ϕ in supplementary analysis: other specifications



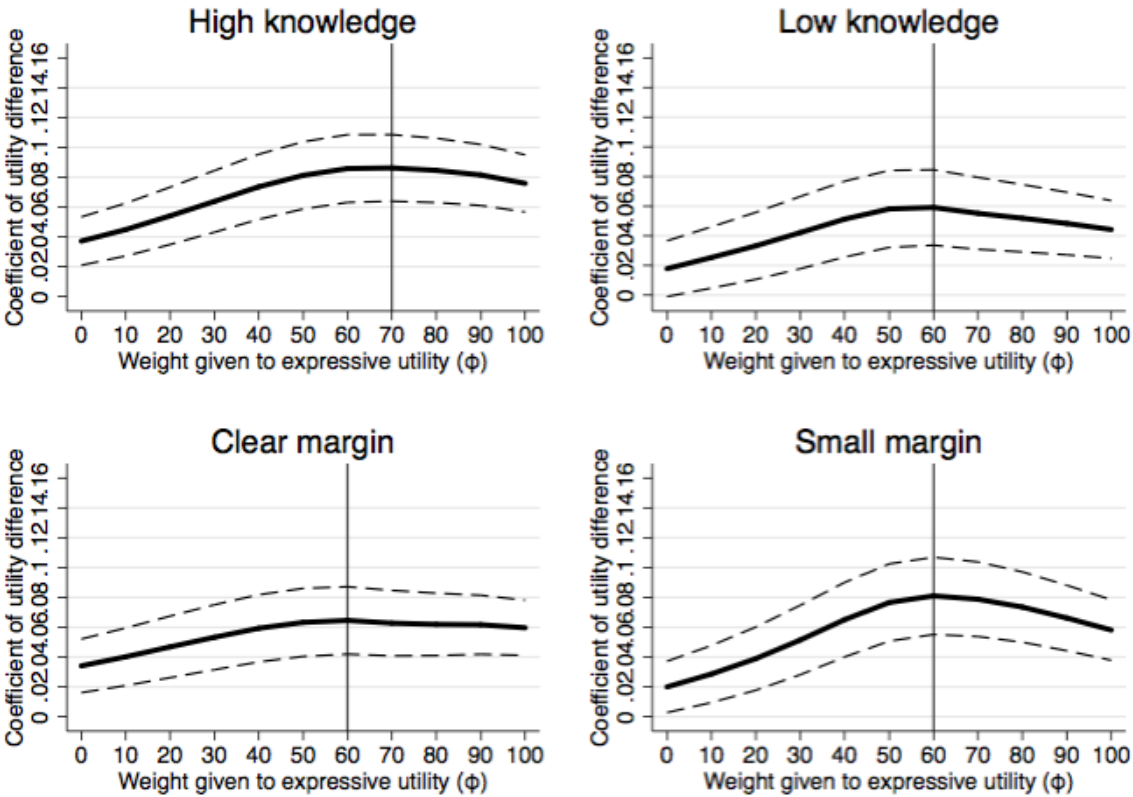
Note: The solid line is the coefficient of the utility difference between vote and optimal party of the regression for each value of ϕ in an OLS regression. The dashed lines are the 95%-confidence interval. The horizontal line is the model with the highest coefficient.

A5. Supplementary regressions: other specifications

	Big regret $\phi=0.6$	Ordinal logit $\phi=0.6$	Linear closeness $\phi=0.7$	No negative utility $\phi=0.6$
Utility difference	0.015** (0.003)	0.053** (0.007)	0.068** (0.008)	0.135** (0.016)
Age	0.000 (0.000)	-0.002** (0.001)	-0.002* (0.001)	-0.002* (0.001)
Gender	-0.012 (0.006)	0.024 (0.017)	0.009 (0.020)	0.009 (0.020)
University degree	-0.016* (0.007)	0.006 (0.017)	-0.014 (0.020)	-0.012 (0.020)
Dissatisfaction with parties	0.047** (0.013)	0.213** (0.033)	0.274** (0.039)	0.275** (0.041)
Ambivalence	0.004* (0.002)	0.056** (0.004)	0.060** (0.005)	0.059** (0.005)
Correct expectations regarding viability	-0.021** (0.008)	-0.039 (0.021)	-0.065* (0.025)	-0.050 (0.026)
Party choice				
NDP	0.028** (0.009)	0.059* (0.024)	0.092** (0.029)	0.078** (0.029)
Liberal Party	-0.024** (0.009)	-0.162** (0.022)	-0.189** (0.026)	-0.197** (0.026)
Bloc Québécois	0.000 (0.015)	-0.037 (0.039)	-0.036 (0.046)	-0.031 (0.046)
Green Party	0.029 (0.016)	-0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.050)	0.019 (0.051)
Province dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.056** (0.019)	0.612** (0.050)	0.672** (0.059)	0.655** (0.060)
R ²	0.037	0.133	0.132	0.138
Observations	3,058	3,058	3,058	2,921

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates from OLS regressions. Standard errors are in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

A6. Best ϕ in supplementary analysis: sub-samples



Note: The solid line is the coefficient of the utility difference between vote and optimal party of the regression for each value of ϕ in an OLS regression. The dashed lines are the 95%-confidence interval. The horizontal line is the model with the highest coefficient.

A7. Supplementary regressions: sub-samples

	Low knowledge $\phi=0.7$	Low knowledge $\phi=0.6$	Clear margin $\phi=0.6$	No clear margin $\phi=0.6$
Utility difference	0.086** (0.011)	0.059** (0.013)	0.065** (0.012)	0.081** (0.013)
Age	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
Gender	0.033 (0.027)	-0.022 (0.030)	0.010 (0.027)	0.010 (0.028)
University degree	-0.003 (0.026)	-0.013 (0.031)	-0.017 (0.028)	-0.010 (0.029)
Dissatisfaction with parties	0.314** (0.063)	0.238** (0.052)	0.296** (0.055)	0.252** (0.057)
Ambivalence	0.061** (0.006)	0.058** (0.008)	0.058** (0.007)	0.062** (0.007)
Correct expectations regarding viability	-0.083* (0.036)	-0.053 (0.036)	-0.059 (0.040)	-0.068* (0.033)
Party choice				
NDP	0.036 (0.039)	0.134** (0.043)	0.080 (0.042)	0.114** (0.041)
Liberal Party	-0.192** (0.034)	-0.194** (0.041)	-0.238** (0.035)	-0.125** (0.040)
Bloc Québécois	-0.002 (0.077)	-0.043 (0.061)	-0.063 (0.132)	0.000 (0.053)
Green Party	-0.106 (0.068)	0.151* (0.074)	-0.001 (0.072)	0.056 (0.071)
Province dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.638** (0.080)	0.709** (0.087)	0.763** (0.083)	0.567** (0.084)
R ²	0.137	0.128	0.151	0.119
Observations	1,590	1,468	1,534	1,524

Note: Entries are coefficient estimates from logit regressions. Standard errors are in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.