

Online Appendix  
“Policy Choices in Assembly versus Representative Democracy:  
Evidence from Swiss Communes”

Patricia Funk and Stephan Litschig

February 5, 2018

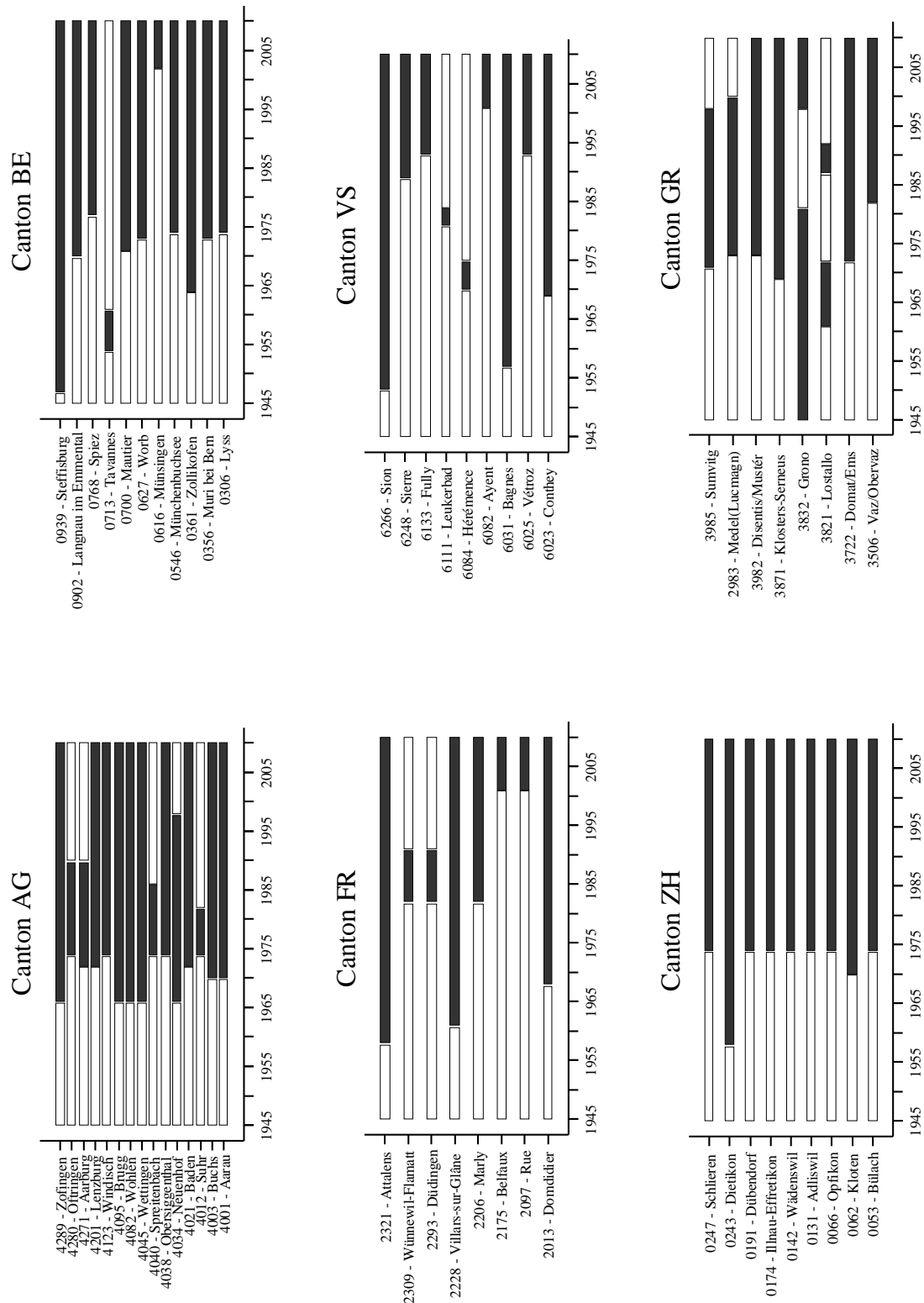
**List of Figures**

1	Figure 1: Timeline of legislative forms in the switcher sample . . . . .	2
2	Figure 2: Timeline of legislative forms in the switcher sample continued . . . . .	3
3	Figure 3: Event-study impact estimates on spending per capita in the switcher sample, fixed effects-only . . . . .	4
4	Figure 4: Education level of assembly participants, the electorate and voters . . . . .	5

**List of Tables**

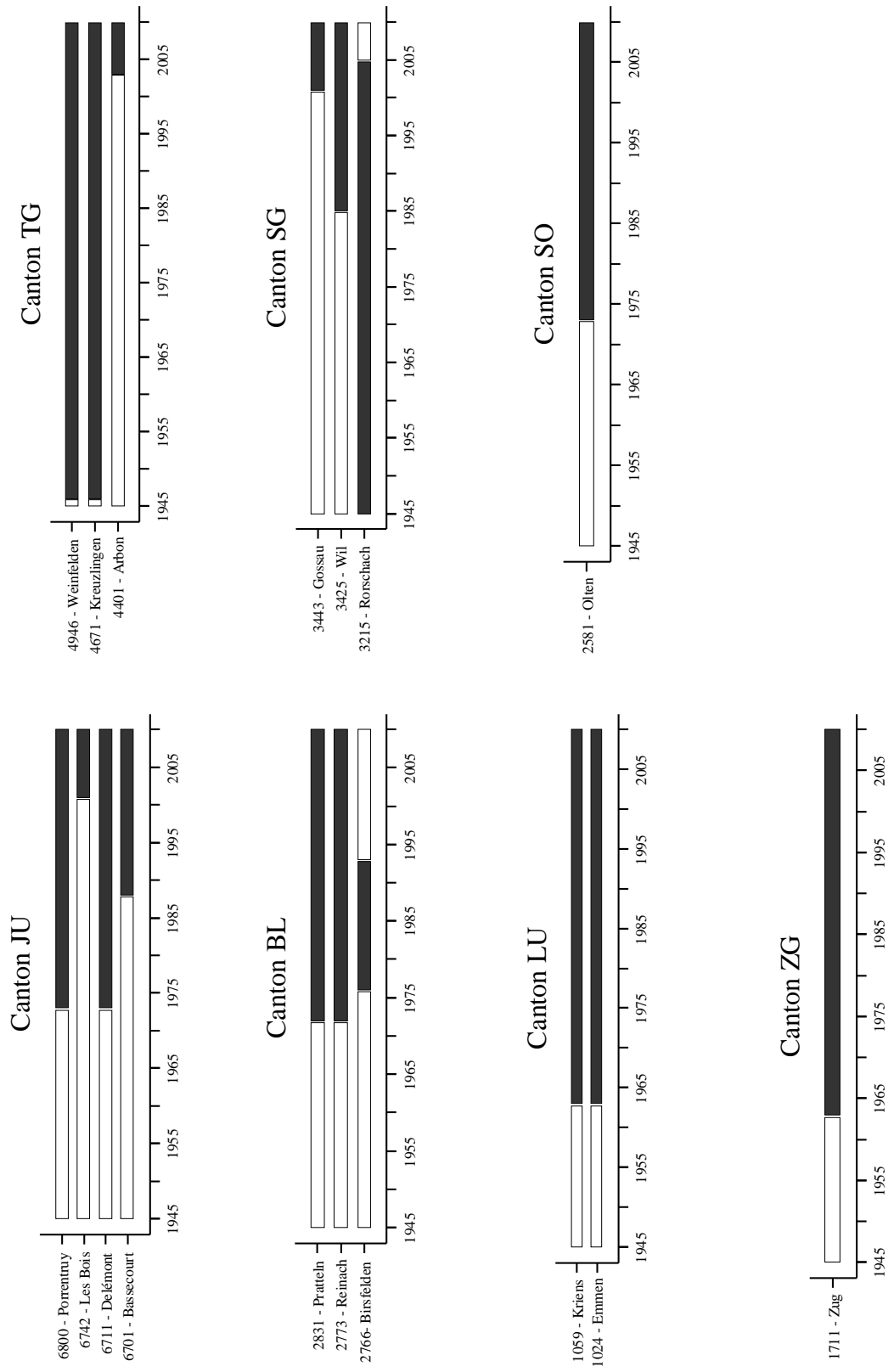
1	Table 1: Response rates to our survey and four previous surveys . . . . .	6
---	---	---

Figure 1: Timeline of legislative forms in the switcher sample



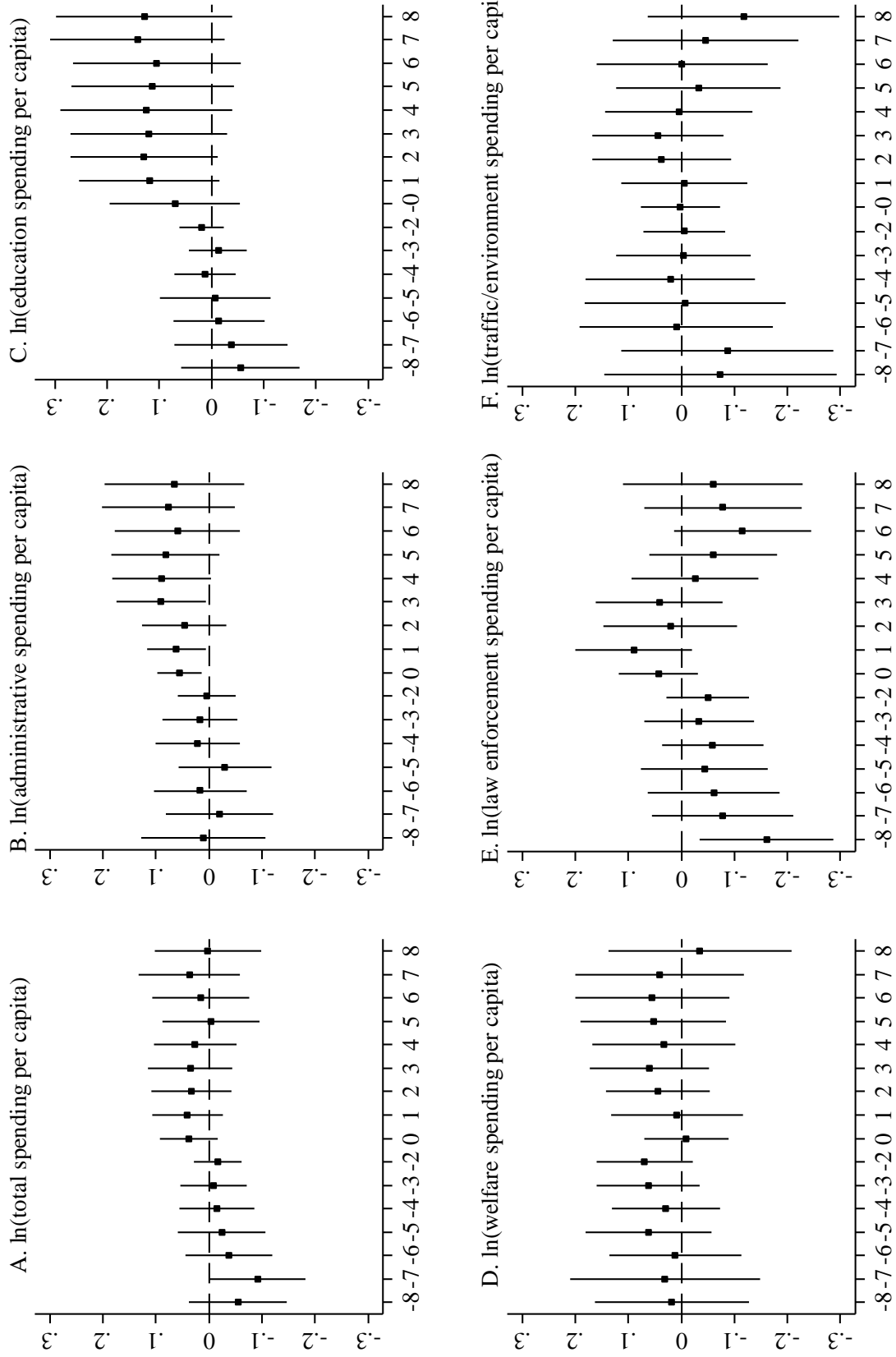
Notes: White bars indicate assembly periods and black bars indicate parliament periods.

Figure 2: Timeline of legislative forms in the switcher sample continued



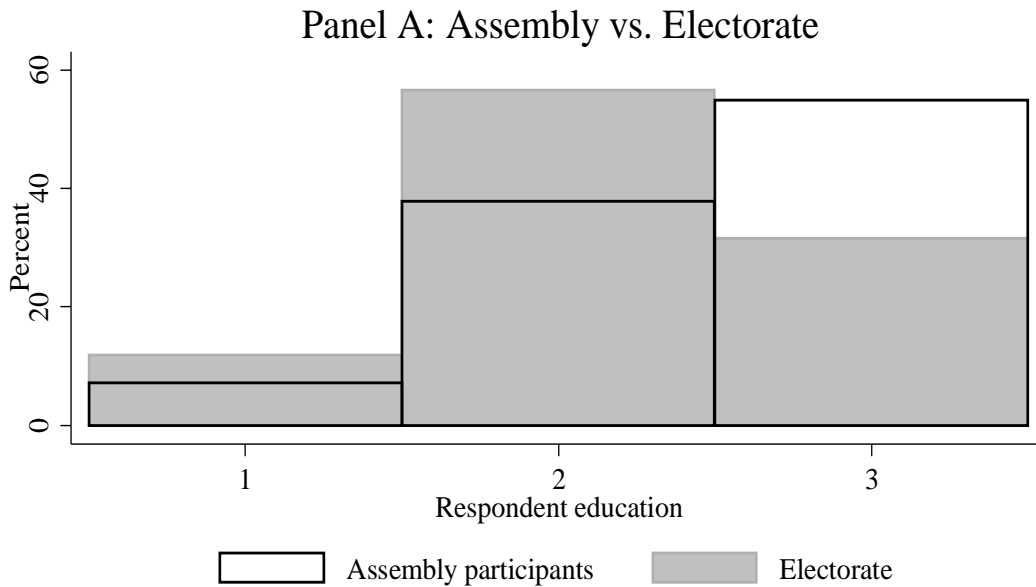
Notes: White bars indicate assembly periods and black bars indicate parliament periods.

Figure 3: Event-study impact estimates on spending per capita in the switcher sample, fixed effects-only

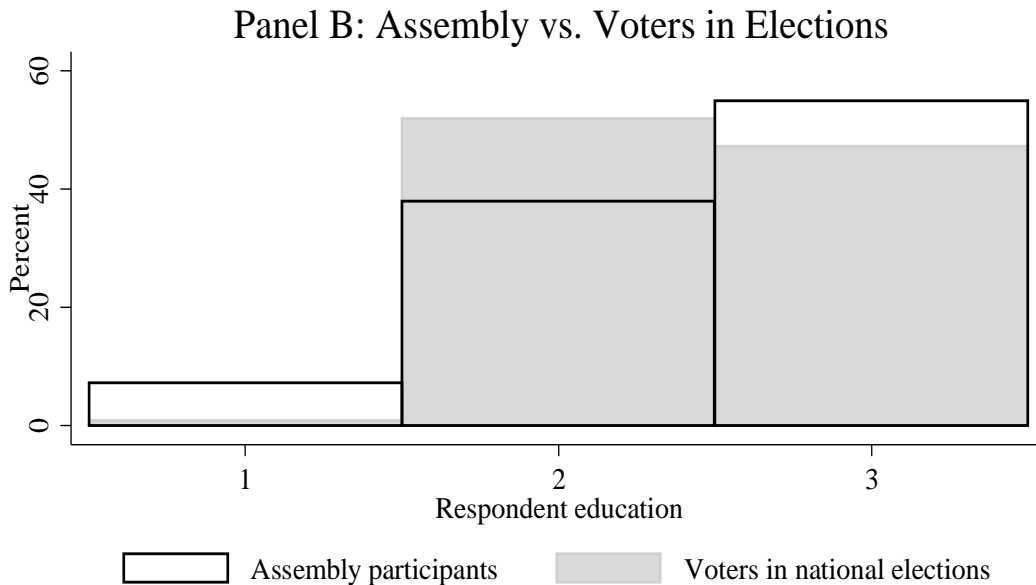


Notes: This figure plots impact estimates of parliament adoption from 8 years prior to adoption to 8 years post-adoption. The base category is the year prior to parliament adoption. The model includes year and commune effects, as well as an indicator for 9 or more years before adoption and one for 9 or more years post-adoption. Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 4: Education level of assembly participants, the electorate and voters



*Notes:* All respondents are from canton Zürich communes that took part in our 2016 assembly survey. Assembly participants responded to our survey. The electorate corresponds to Swiss citizens and is based on survey data collected by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.  
 1: Compulsory education (primary and lower secondary)  
 2: Upper secondary education (apprenticeship, vocational baccalaureate, academic baccalaureate)  
 3: Tertiary education (university, higher vocational school)



*Notes:* All respondents are from canton Zürich. Assembly participants are from those communes that took part in our 2016 assembly survey. Voters in national elections participated in the Swiss Electoral Studies surveys of 2011 or 2015 and are from the entire canton.  
 1: Compulsory education (primary and lower secondary)  
 2: Upper secondary education (apprenticeship, vocational baccalaureate, academic baccalaureate)  
 3: Tertiary education (university, higher vocational school)

Table 1: Response rates to our survey and four previous surveys

	Legislative Survey (2011)		Ladner 1988	Ladner 1994	Ladner 1998	Ladner 2005	Responded to none of the five surveys
	# Communes	Response Rate	Response Rates				
Aargau (AG)	220	0.56	0.93	0.72	0.83	0.83	2
Bern (BE)	383	0.61	0.86	0.70	0.91	0.86	1
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	86	0.49	0.90	0.64	0.90	0.88	0
Freiburg (FR)	167	0.28	0.75	0.69	0.83	0.79	5
Graubünden (GR)	178	0.48	0.77	0.74	0.82	0.74	3
Jura (JU)	64	0.39	0.88	0.78	0.84	0.89	0
Luzern (LU)	87	0.46	0.80	0.68	0.89	0.79	1
St. Gallen (SG)	85	0.52	0.86	0.78	0.88	0.80	0
Schaffhausen (SH)	27	0.48	0.91	0.62	0.91	0.97	0
Solothurn (SO)	121	0.37	0.81	0.69	0.81	0.79	0
Thurgau (TG)	80	0.46	0.65	0.43	0.73	0.81	1
Wallis (VS)	141	0.38	0.77	0.66	0.88	0.76	1
Zug (ZG)	11	0.55	0.82	0.82	0.73	0.91	0
Zürich (ZH)	171	0.50	0.94	0.77	0.83	0.79	1
Total	1,821	0.48					15

*Notes:* The table shows the response rate to our legislative survey, as well as to the four Ladner surveys. The last column shows the number of communes that have not responded to any of the five surveys.