

# Polarising alone?

The relationship between social contact and affective polarisation in  
Belgium and the UK

*Supplementary material*

## *Table of contents*

<b>1</b>	<b>Data collection</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Description variables</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1	<i>Independent: social connection variables</i> .....	3
2.1.1	Descriptive tables.....	3
2.1.2	Histograms .....	4
2.2	<i>Dependent: affective polarisation</i> .....	6
2.2.1	Descriptive tables.....	6
2.2.2	Histograms .....	7
2.3	<i>Control variables</i> .....	9
2.3.1	Operationalisation.....	9
2.3.2	Descriptives .....	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Multivariate description</b> .....	<b>12</b>
3.1	<i>Correlation plots</i> .....	12
3.1.1	Belgium.....	12
3.1.2	United Kingdom.....	13
<b>4</b>	<b>Model information</b> .....	<b>14</b>
4.1	<i>Model 1 (degree of relations)</i> .....	14
4.1.1	Model table (main).....	14
4.1.2	Model tables (robustness checks).....	15
4.2	<i>Model 2 (kind of relations)</i> .....	17
4.2.1	Model table (main).....	17
4.2.2	Model tables (robustness checks).....	18

# 1 Data collection

Based on the quotas provided by the marketing bureau, Kantar, the representativeness and generalizability of the samples are based on gender, age groups and regions as shown in the table below.

	Belgium		United Kingdom	
	Population <sup>1</sup> (%)	Sample (%)	Population (%)	Sample (%)
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Male</i>	48,8	48,6	48,9	48,8
<i>Female</i>	51,2	50,8	51,1	50,9
<b>Age</b>				
<i>18-24</i>	10,2	10,2	11,0	11,0
<i>25-34</i>	16,2	16,2	17,2	17,2
<i>35-44</i>	16,2	16,0	16,0	16,0
<i>45-54</i>	17,3	17,4	17,6	17,6
<i>55-64</i>	16,4	16,4	15,1	15,1
<i>65-74</i>	13,0	12,7	13,0	12,7
<i>75 and more</i>	11,0	11,1	10,0	10,4
<b>Region</b>				
<i>Flanders</i>	58,7	59,0		
<i>Wallonia</i>	29,1	29,3		
<i>Brussels Capital</i>	12,2	11,7		
<i>Northern England</i>			24,0	24,0
<i>Central England</i>			25,0	25,2
<i>London</i>			13,0	13,0
<i>South England</i>			22,0	21,8
<i>Ireland, Scotland, Wales</i>			16,0	16,0

<sup>1</sup> Based on the population quotas provided by the marketing bureau.

## 2 Description variables

### 2.1 Independent: social connection variables

#### 2.1.1 Descriptive tables

##### 2.1.1.1 United Kingdom

###### Descriptive statistics UK

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Loneliness	980	2.32	1.31	2	2.19	1.48	1	5	4	0.44	-1.04	0.04
Meet network	1000	3.39	0.94	4	3.46	1.48	1	5	4	-0.69	0.32	0.03
Meet similar background	1000	3.12	1.06	3	3.20	1.48	1	5	4	-0.50	-0.37	0.03
Meet different background	1000	2.74	1.14	3	2.73	1.48	1	5	4	-0.04	-0.82	0.04
Meet different views	1000	2.71	1.14	3	2.71	1.48	1	5	4	-0.05	-0.87	0.04

##### 2.1.1.2 Belgium

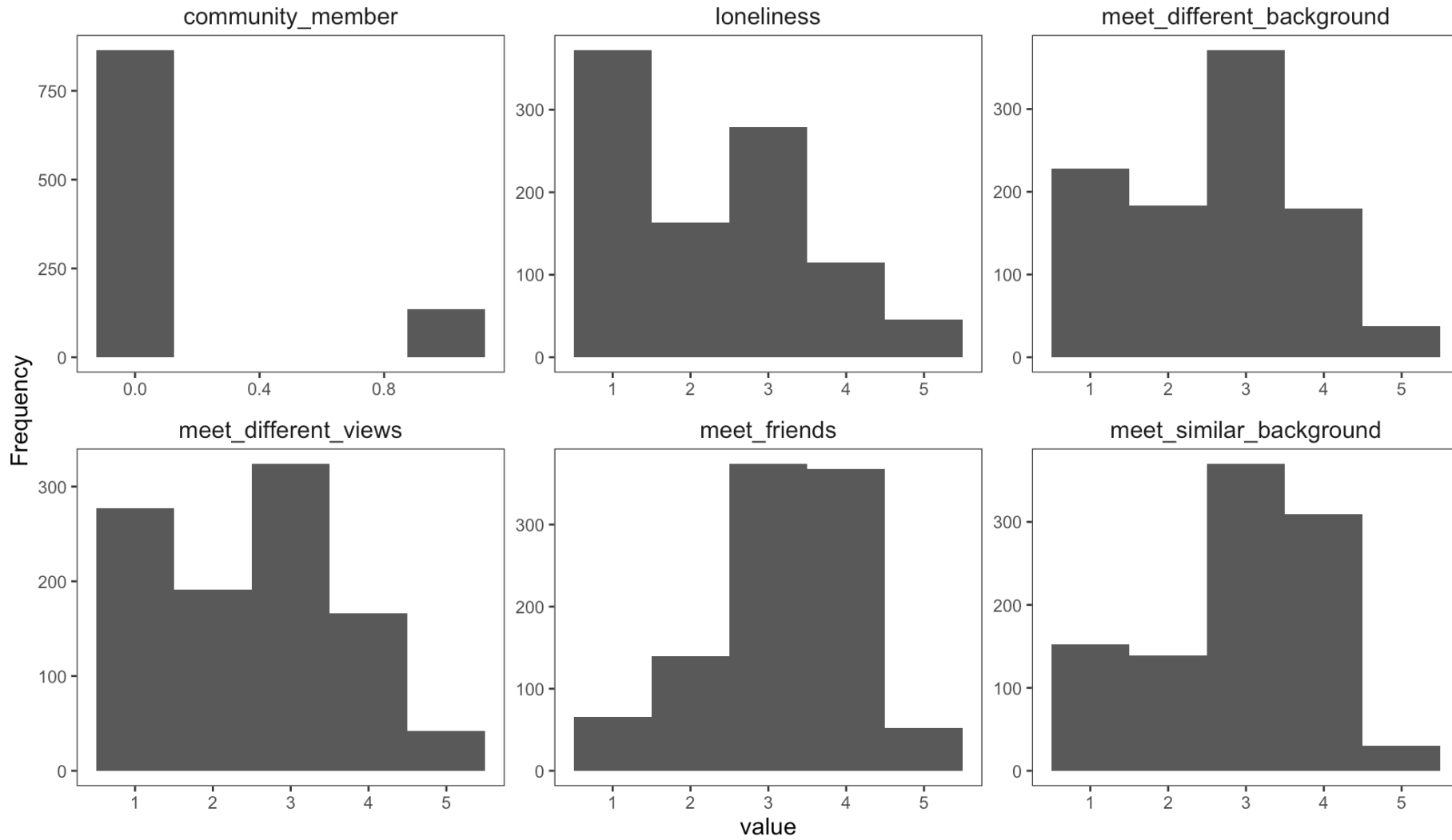
###### Descriptive statistics BE

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Loneliness	975	2.28	1.22	2	2.17	1.48	1	5	4	0.47	-0.87	0.04
Meet network	1000	3.20	0.97	3	3.27	1.48	1	5	4	-0.50	-0.14	0.03
Meet similar background	1000	2.93	1.08	3	2.99	1.48	1	5	4	-0.43	-0.70	0.03
Meet different background	1000	2.62	1.13	3	2.60	1.48	1	5	4	0.00	-0.88	0.04
Meet different views	1000	2.50	1.18	3	2.45	1.48	1	5	4	0.17	-0.97	0.04

## 2.1.2 Histograms

### 2.1.2.1 Belgium

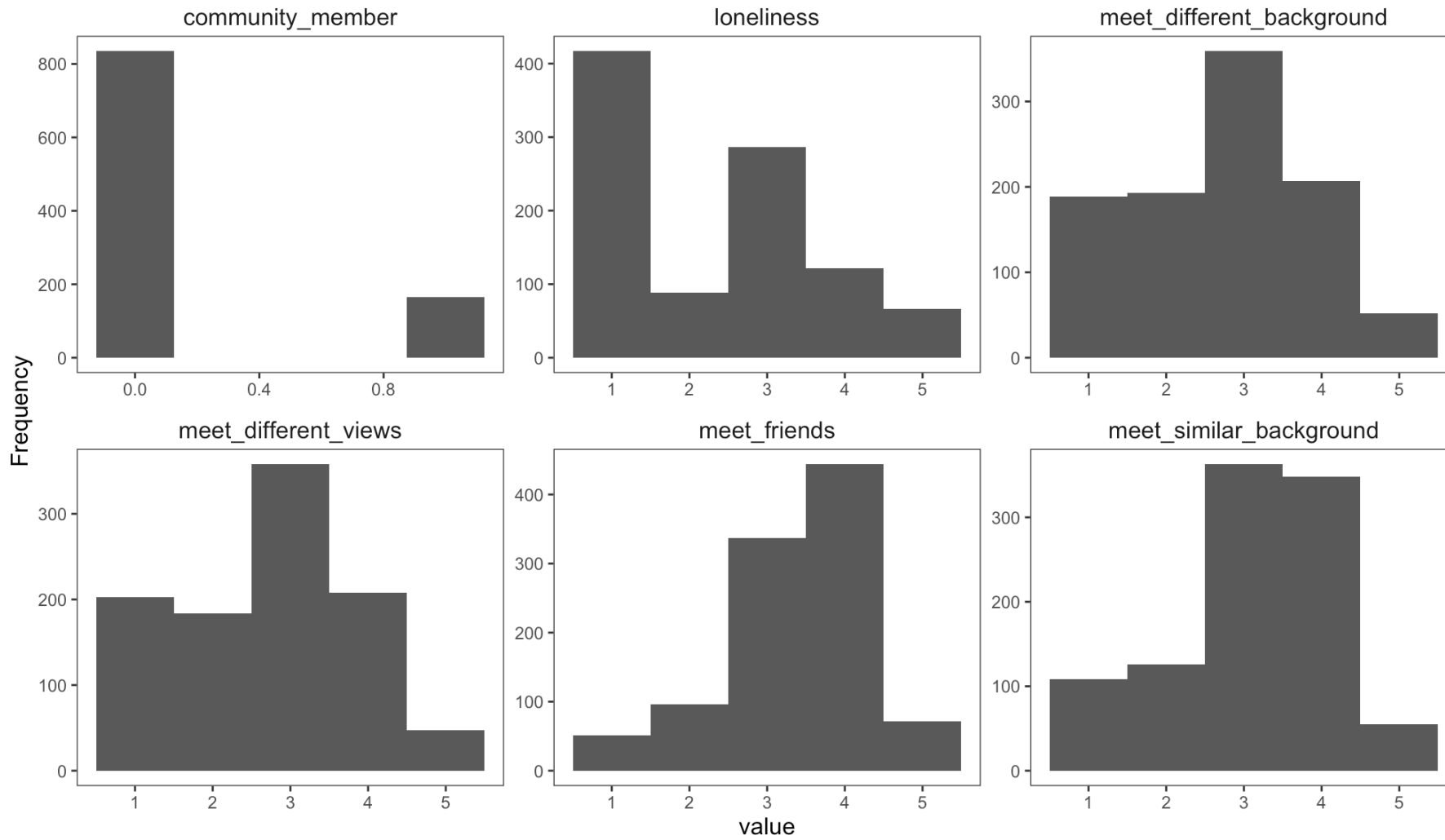
#### Independent variables Belgium



*Description variables*

### 2.1.2.2 United Kingdom

#### Independent variables UK



## 2.2 Dependent: affective polarisation

### 2.2.1 Descriptive tables

#### 2.2.1.1 Belgium

##### Polarisation statistics BE

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Affective polarisation (most liked vs other parties)	941	3.54	2.14	3.50	3.46	2.22	0	8.57	8.57	0.29	-0.41	0.07
Affective polarisation (spread between all parties)	941	1.79	0.98	1.89	1.80	1.05	0	4.83	4.83	-0.07	-0.59	0.03
Affective polarisation (vote choice party vs other parties)	699	4.01	2.03	3.86	3.94	1.94	0	8.57	8.57	0.29	-0.37	0.08

#### 2.2.1.2 United Kingdom

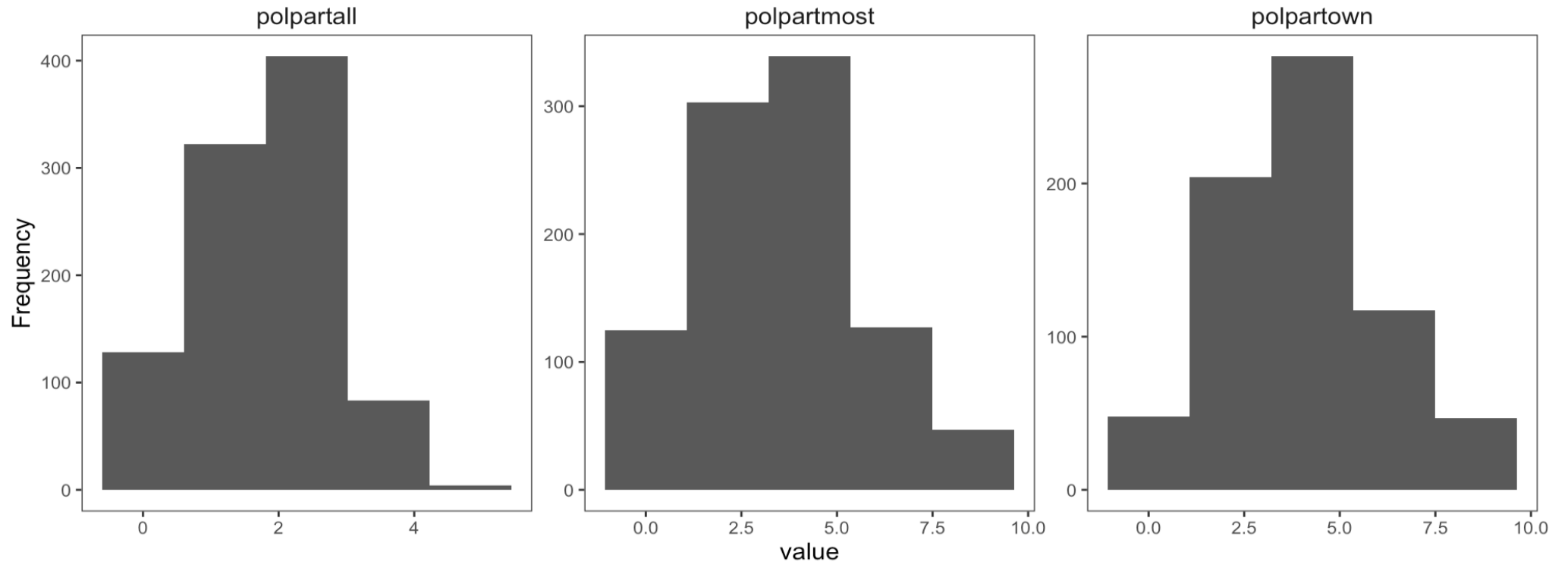
##### Polarisation statistics UK

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Affective polarisation (most liked vs other parties)	949	3.13	1.96	3.00	3.05	1.78	0	8	8	0.35	-0.36	0.06
Affective polarisation (spread between all parties)	949	1.81	1.00	1.92	1.82	1.07	0	5	5	-0.04	-0.45	0.03
Affective polarisation (vote choice party vs other parties)	681	3.60	1.85	3.40	3.52	1.78	0	8	8	0.32	-0.29	0.07

## 2.2.2 Histograms

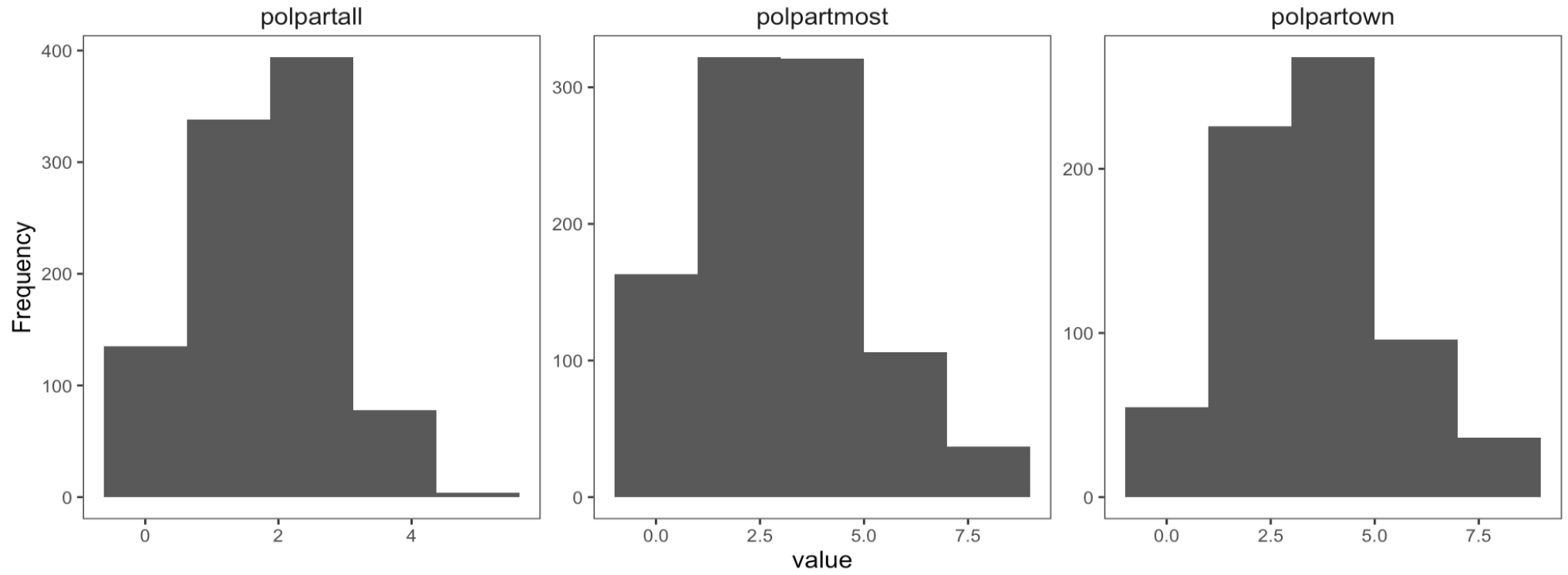
### 2.2.2.1 Belgium

#### Polarisation variables Belgium



### 2.2.2.2 United Kingdom

#### Polarisation variables UK



## 2.3 Control variables

### 2.3.1 Operationalisation

#### 2.3.1.1 *Political interest*

This was operationalized by asking “How interested are you in politics?”, ranging from 0 (“Not at all interested”) to 10 (“Very interested”).

#### 2.3.1.2 *Age*

This was directly asked as “How old are you”.

#### 2.3.1.3 *Gender*

This was asked as “What is your gender?”, with the options “male”, “female”, “non-binary”, “prefer not to say” and “other, please specify”. It was recoded to a binary variable of “Male” and “Female”, deleting the other categories as there were only 7 respondents in the other categories combined.

#### 2.3.1.4 *Education level*

For education, I asked “What is your highest obtained level of education?” with the following options:

- 1 – Primary education
- 2 – Secondary/further education
- 3 – Higher education
- 4 – No education
- 5 – Other, please specify...
- 98 – Prefer not to say
- 99 – Don’t know

This was then recoded to a binary variable with “Higher” (3) versus all other categories.

## 2.3.2 Descriptives

### 2.3.2.1 Belgium

#### Descriptive statistics Belgium

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Political interest	987	5.28	3.02	6	5.40	2.97	0	10	10	-0.39	-0.94	0.10
Age	1000	49.22	17.96	49	49.15	22.24	18	95	77	0.04	-1.07	0.57

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Gender	994	100%
<i>Male</i>	508	51%
<i>Female</i>	486	49%
Education	991	100%
<i>No education</i>	18	2%
<i>Primary</i>	36	4%
<i>Secondary</i>	426	43%
<i>Higher</i>	511	51%

### 2.3.2.2 United Kingdom

#### Descriptive statistics UK

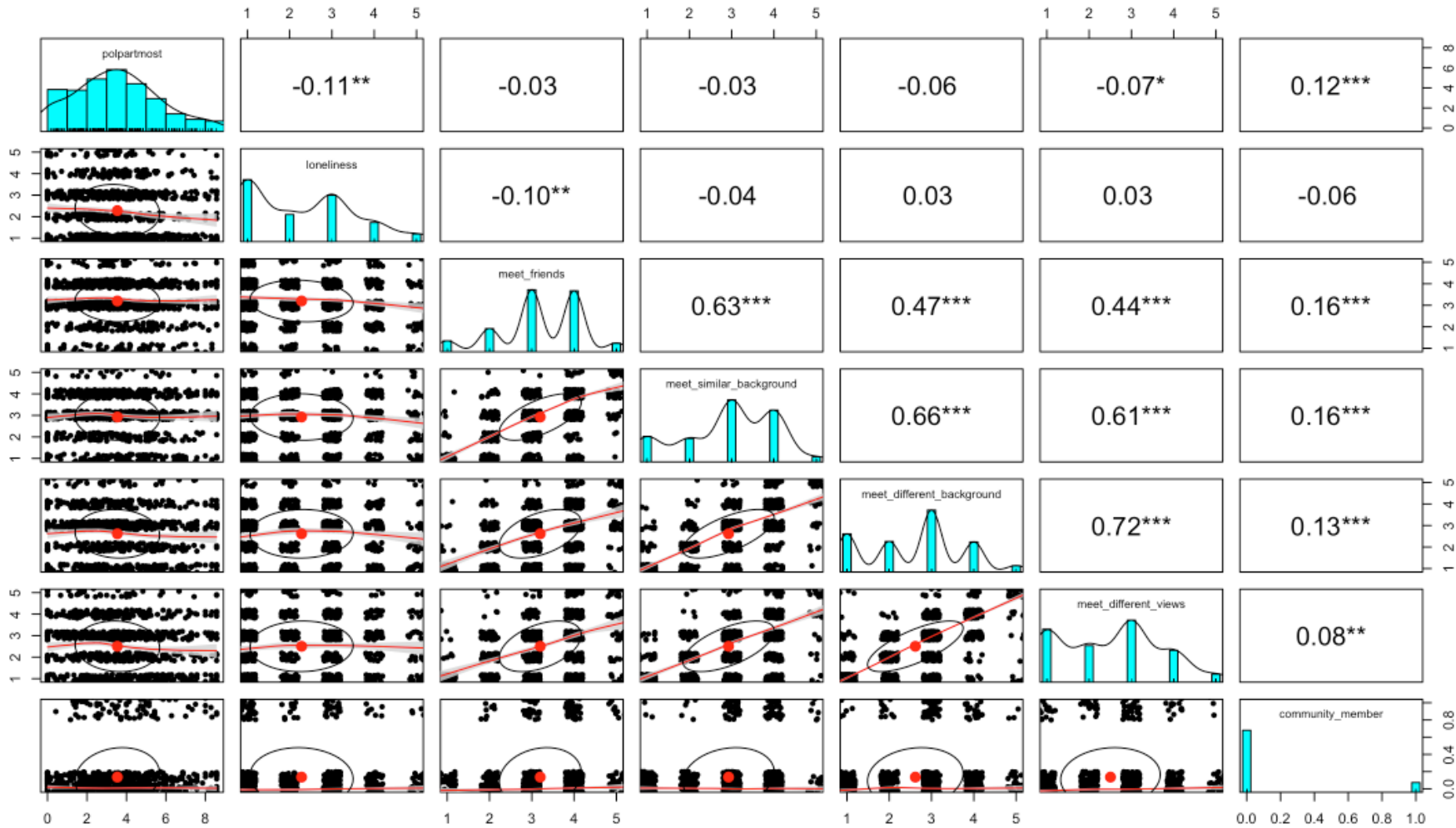
<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>median</i>	<i>trimmed</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>min</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>range</i>	<i>skew</i>	<i>kurtosis</i>	<i>se</i>
Political interest	996	5.49	3.14	6	5.62	2.97	0	10	10	-0.33	-1.04	0.10
Age	1000	48.53	18.07	48	48.26	22.24	18	90	72	0.12	-1.08	0.57

<i>vars</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Gender	997	100%
<i>Male</i>	488	49%
<i>Female</i>	509	51%
Education	994	100%
<i>No education</i>	27	3%
<i>Primary</i>	23	2%
<i>Secondary</i>	397	40%
<i>Higher</i>	547	55%

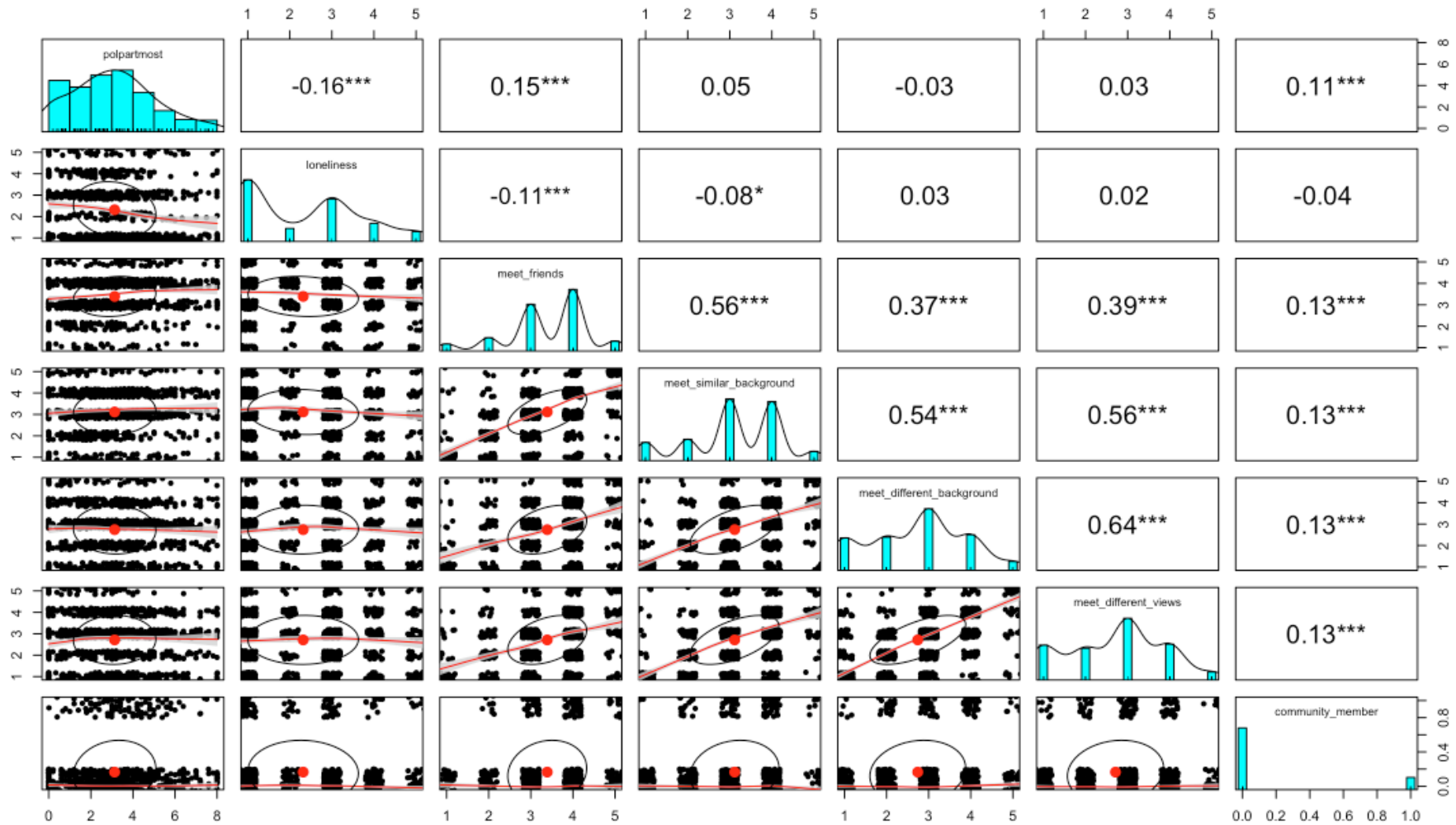
### 3 Multivariate description

#### 3.1 Correlation plots

##### 3.1.1 Belgium



### 3.1.2 United Kingdom



## 4 Model information

### 4.1 Model 1 (degree of relations)

#### 4.1.1 Model table (main)

##### Affective polarisation between most liked party and all others

<i>Predictors</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.15 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.14 ** (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)
Meet network	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.15 *** (0.03)	0.11 *** (0.03)				
Loneliness					-0.11 ** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.16 *** (0.03)	-0.08 * (0.03)
Political interest		0.08 * (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.08 * (0.03)		0.14 *** (0.03)
Age		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.24 *** (0.03)		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.22 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.18 ** (0.07)		0.15 * (0.06)		0.15 * (0.07)		0.14 * (0.06)
Education: no education		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.05 (0.06)		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.07 (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	921	903	934	924
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.001 / -0.000	0.087 / 0.082	0.021 / 0.020	0.117 / 0.113	0.011 / 0.010	0.091 / 0.086	0.027 / 0.026	0.112 / 0.107

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

#### 4.1.2 Model tables (robustness checks)

##### Affective polarisation between all parties

	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK
<i>Predictors</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.15 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.05)
Meet network	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.15 *** (0.03)	0.10 ** (0.03)				
Loneliness					-0.10 ** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.15 *** (0.03)	-0.09 * (0.03)
Political interest		0.12 *** (0.03)		0.16 *** (0.03)		0.12 *** (0.03)		0.18 *** (0.03)
Age		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.18 *** (0.03)		0.16 *** (0.03)		0.16 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.23 *** (0.07)		0.09 (0.06)		0.21 ** (0.07)		0.08 (0.06)
Education: no education		0.10 (0.06)		-0.14 * (0.06)		0.10 (0.06)		-0.15 * (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	921	903	934	924
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.000 / -0.001	0.085 / 0.080	0.021 / 0.020	0.096 / 0.091	0.009 / 0.008	0.084 / 0.079	0.022 / 0.021	0.098 / 0.093

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Affective polarisation between vote choice party and all other parties**

<i>Predictors</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>Belgium</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>	<b>UK</b> <i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.19 ** (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.17 ** (0.06)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.06)
Meet network	-0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.12 ** (0.04)	0.11 ** (0.04)				
Loneliness					-0.15 *** (0.04)	-0.10 ** (0.04)	-0.20 *** (0.04)	-0.08 * (0.04)
Political interest		-0.02 (0.04)		0.02 (0.04)		-0.02 (0.04)		0.03 (0.04)
Age		0.25 *** (0.04)		0.35 *** (0.04)		0.23 *** (0.04)		0.32 *** (0.04)
Gender: male		0.20 ** (0.08)		0.12 (0.07)		0.17 * (0.08)		0.12 (0.07)
Education: no education		0.17 * (0.07)		0.00 (0.07)		0.17 * (0.07)		-0.01 (0.07)
Observations	699	684	681	674	688	674	672	665
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.001 / -0.000	0.089 / 0.082	0.014 / 0.013	0.149 / 0.143	0.023 / 0.022	0.098 / 0.091	0.042 / 0.040	0.142 / 0.136

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

## 4.2 Model 2 (kind of relations)

### 4.2.1 Model table (main)

#### Affective polarisation between most liked party and all others

<i>Predictors</i>	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK
	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.15 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.15 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)
Community	0.13 *** (0.03)	0.09 ** (0.03)	0.09 ** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)								
Bonding relations					-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)				
Bridging relations									-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.10 ** (0.03)	-0.09 ** (0.03)
Meet network	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.13 *** (0.03)	0.10 *** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.17 *** (0.04)	0.13 *** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.18 *** (0.03)	0.14 *** (0.03)
Political interest		0.07 * (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.09 * (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.09 ** (0.03)		0.14 *** (0.03)
Age		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.24 *** (0.03)		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.24 *** (0.03)		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.23 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.17 * (0.07)		0.14 * (0.06)		0.18 ** (0.07)		0.15 * (0.06)		0.18 ** (0.07)		0.16 * (0.06)
Education: no education		0.15 * (0.06)		-0.05 (0.06)		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.05 (0.06)		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.06 (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.016 / 0.014	0.095 / 0.089	0.029 / 0.027	0.118 / 0.112	0.001 / - 0.001	0.087 / 0.081	0.022 / 0.020	0.118 / 0.113	0.003 / 0.001	0.090 / 0.084	0.030 / 0.028	0.125 / 0.119

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

## 4.2.2 Model tables (robustness checks)

### Affective polarisation between all parties

<i>Predictors</i>	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK
	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)
Community	0.12 *** (0.03)	0.08 * (0.03)	0.11 *** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)								
Bonding relations					0.04 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)				
Bridging relations									-0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.09 ** (0.03)	-0.10 ** (0.03)
Meet network	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.13 *** (0.03)	0.10 ** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.17 *** (0.04)	0.13 *** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.18 *** (0.03)	0.14 *** (0.03)
Political interest		0.11 *** (0.03)		0.15 *** (0.03)		0.12 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)
Age		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.16 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.22 *** (0.07)		0.08 (0.06)		0.23 *** (0.07)		0.09 (0.06)		0.24 *** (0.07)		0.10 (0.06)
Education: no education		0.11 (0.06)		-0.13 * (0.06)		0.10 (0.06)		-0.14 * (0.06)		0.10 (0.06)		-0.15 * (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.014 / 0.012	0.091 / 0.085	0.033 / 0.031	0.098 / 0.092	0.001 / - 0.001	0.085 / 0.079	0.022 / 0.020	0.098 / 0.092	0.000 / - 0.002	0.086 / 0.080	0.028 / 0.026	0.105 / 0.099

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Affective polarisation between vote choice party and all others**

	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK	Belgium	Belgium	UK	UK
<i>Predictors</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.19 ** (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.19 ** (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.19 ** (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)
Community	0.11 ** (0.04)	0.08 * (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)								
Bonding relations					-0.09 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)				
Bridging relations									-0.11 ** (0.04)	-0.09 * (0.04)	-0.19 *** (0.04)	-0.14 *** (0.04)
Meet network	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.12 ** (0.04)	0.11 ** (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.16 *** (0.05)	0.14 ** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.19 *** (0.04)	0.16 *** (0.04)
Political interest		-0.04 (0.04)		0.02 (0.04)		-0.02 (0.04)		0.03 (0.04)		-0.01 (0.04)		0.04 (0.04)
Age		0.24 *** (0.04)		0.35 *** (0.04)		0.25 *** (0.04)		0.35 *** (0.04)		0.24 *** (0.04)		0.33 *** (0.04)
Gender: male		0.19 * (0.08)		0.13 (0.07)		0.21 ** (0.08)		0.12 (0.07)		0.21 ** (0.08)		0.14 * (0.07)
Education: no education		0.18 * (0.07)		-0.00 (0.07)		0.17 * (0.07)		0.00 (0.07)		0.16 * (0.07)		0.00 (0.07)
Observations	699	684	681	674	699	684	681	674	699	684	681	674
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.013 / 0.010	0.095 / 0.087	0.015 / 0.012	0.149 / 0.142	0.006 / 0.003	0.091 / 0.083	0.018 / 0.015	0.151 / 0.143	0.011 / 0.008	0.095 / 0.087	0.047 / 0.044	0.166 / 0.159

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

## 4.3 Model 3 (interaction effects)

### 4.3.1 Model table (main)

#### Affective polarisation between most liked party and all others

<i>Predictors</i>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>
	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.16 ** (0.06)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.16 ** (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)
Meet network	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.16 *** (0.04)	0.12 ** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.18 *** (0.04)	0.14 *** (0.03)
Bonding relations	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)				
Meet network x bonding relations	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)				
Bridging relations					-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.10 ** (0.03)	-0.09 ** (0.03)
Meet network x bridging relations					0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Political interest		0.09 * (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.09 ** (0.03)		0.14 *** (0.03)
Age		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.24 *** (0.03)		0.22 *** (0.03)		0.23 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.18 ** (0.07)		0.15 * (0.06)		0.18 ** (0.07)		0.16 * (0.06)
Education: no education		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.05 (0.06)		0.14 * (0.06)		-0.06 (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.001 / -0.002	0.087 / 0.080	0.023 / 0.020	0.119 / 0.112	0.004 / 0.001	0.091 / 0.084	0.031 / 0.028	0.125 / 0.118

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

### 4.3.2 Model tables (robustness checks)

#### Affective polarisation between all parties

<i>Predictors</i>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>
	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.16 ** (0.06)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.15 ** (0.06)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.05)
Meet network	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.15 *** (0.04)	0.11 ** (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.17 *** (0.04)	0.14 *** (0.03)
Bonding relations	0.04 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)				
Meet network x bonding relations	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)				
Bridging relations					-0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.09 ** (0.03)	-0.10 ** (0.03)
Meet network x bridging relations					-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Political interest		0.12 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.13 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)
Age		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.17 *** (0.03)		0.16 *** (0.03)
Gender: male		0.23 *** (0.07)		0.09 (0.06)		0.24 *** (0.07)		0.10 (0.06)
Education: no education		0.10 (0.06)		-0.13 * (0.06)		0.10 (0.06)		-0.15 * (0.06)
Observations	941	922	949	939	941	922	949	939
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.001 / -0.002	0.085 / 0.078	0.024 / 0.021	0.100 / 0.093	0.000 / -0.003	0.086 / 0.079	0.029 / 0.026	0.105 / 0.098

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Affective polarisation between voted for party and all others**

	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>UK</b>
<i>Predictors</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>	<i>std. Beta</i>
(Intercept)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.22 ** (0.07)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.21 ** (0.07)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)
Meet network	0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.17 *** (0.05)	0.14 ** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.20 *** (0.04)	0.16 *** (0.04)
Bonding relations	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)				
Meet network x bonding relations	0.07 * (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)				
Bridging relations					-0.13 ** (0.04)	-0.10 * (0.04)	-0.20 *** (0.04)	-0.15 *** (0.04)
Meet network x bridging relations					0.09 * (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Political interest		-0.01 (0.04)		0.03 (0.04)		-0.01 (0.04)		0.04 (0.04)
Age		0.24 *** (0.04)		0.35 *** (0.04)		0.23 *** (0.04)		0.33 *** (0.04)
Gender: male		0.21 ** (0.08)		0.12 (0.07)		0.21 ** (0.08)		0.14 (0.07)
Education: no education		0.16 * (0.07)		-0.00 (0.07)		0.16 * (0.07)		-0.00 (0.07)
Observations	699	684	681	674	699	684	681	674
R <sup>2</sup> / R <sup>2</sup> adjusted	0.013 / 0.008	0.094 / 0.085	0.019 / 0.014	0.151 / 0.143	0.019 / 0.015	0.098 / 0.088	0.048 / 0.044	0.168 / 0.159

\*  $p < 0.05$  \*\*  $p < 0.01$  \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$