

Appendix

Searching for the Democratic Disconnect: Unequal Political Support Along Social Divides in Europe

Sergio Martini and Paolo Marzi

Department of Social, Political and Cognitive Sciences
University of Siena

1. List of surveys and question wording	2
2. REDIRECT survey data	4
2.1 Characteristic of the sample.....	4
2.2 Results of confirmatory factor analysis.....	6
2.3 Classification of voters	20
3. Results	21

1. List of surveys and question wording

European Value Study (EVS) and World Value Survey (WVS)

- EVS Trend File 1981-2017 (3.0.0) (GESIS data catalogue)
- WVS Trend File (1981-2022) (4.0.0) (WVS website)
- REDIRECT citizen survey

Support for different regime types (EVS-WVS)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country?

- Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections
- Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country
- Having the army rule the country
- Having a democratic political system

- 1. Very good
- 2. Fairly good
- 3. Fairly bad
- 4. Very bad
- 98 Don't know
- 99 I prefer not to answer

Support for liberal democracy (REDIRECT survey)

- The government should be able to censor media sources that are too critical
- This country would be better off if there were only one political party
- The universal right to vote must be questioned when so many voters are poorly informed and easily misled
- Governments are justified in bending electoral rules in their favour when their opponents have also done so in the past
- The government should be able to ignore court rulings that are regarded as politically biased
- If [NATIONALITY] parliament hinders the work of the government, it should be ignored
- The government should be able to bend the law to solve pressing social and political problems

- 0 Strongly disagree
- 10 Strongly agree
- 98 Don't know
- 99 I prefer not to answer

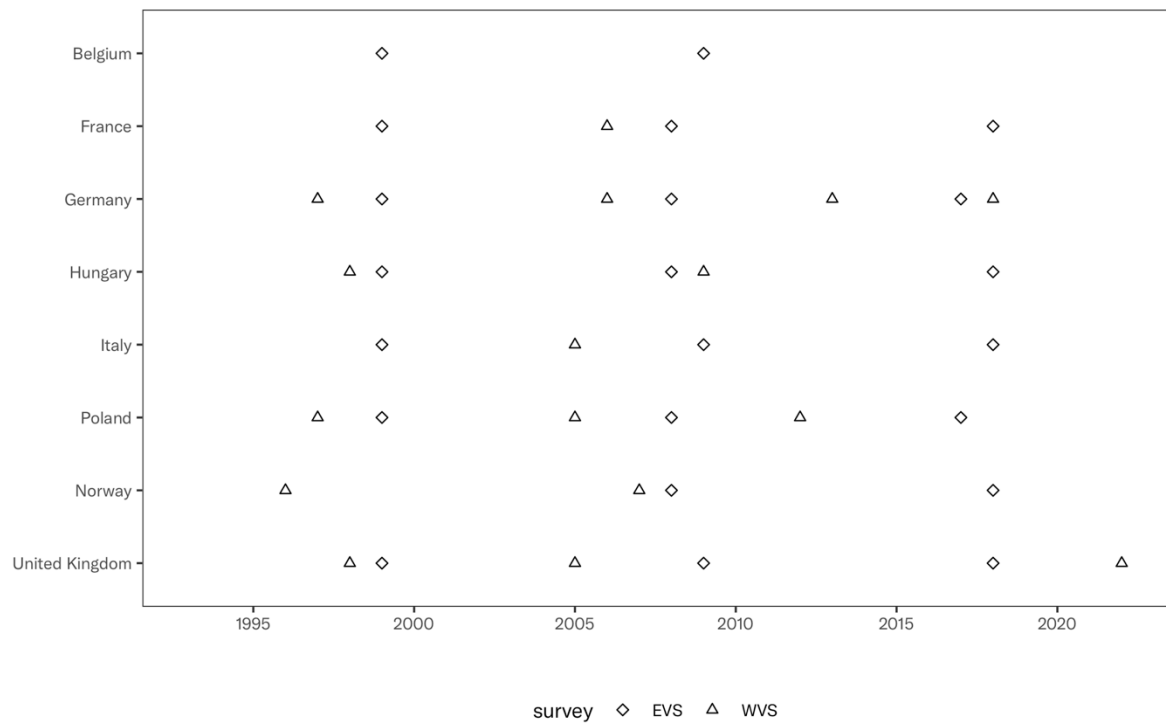


Figure A1. Overview of the available survey data and sources for preferences for different regime types (EVS-WVS).

2. REDIRECT survey data

2.1 Characteristic of the sample

	Population	Sample
<i>Belgium</i>		
Male	47.83	48.80
Female	52.26	51.20
18–24	8.87	10.00
25–34	16.48	16.30
35–44	16.83	16.40
45–54	17.22	17.00
55+	40.70	40.30
Low education	21.30	21.70
Medium education	38.26	38.00
High education	40.52	40.20
<i>France</i>		
Male	43.40	47.60
Female	51.30	52.40
18–24	4.92	10.20
25–34	14.03	14.70
35–44	15.80	15.70
45–54	17.02	16.90
55+	42.94	42.41
Low education	14.92	20.70
Medium education	43.70	43.30
High education	36.09	36.00
<i>Germany</i>		
Male	49.04	48.75
Female	52.06	51.25
18–24	7.89	8.60
25–34	15.14	14.85
35–44	15.60	15.35
45–54	16.10	15.88
55+	46.38	45.32
Low education	18.35	17.60
Medium education	54.86	54.60
High education	27.89	27.80
<i>Hungary</i>		
Male	48.34	46.90
Female	51.88	53.10
18–24	8.17	9.10
25–34	17.69	15.40
35–44	22.66	18.90
45–54	19.61	16.80
55+	32.10	39.70
Low education	22.58	17.70
Medium education	48.78	59.50
High education	28.86	22.80
<i>Italy</i>		
Male	49.29	48.30
Female	53.56	51.70
18–24	7.02	8.20
25–34	13.16	12.50
35–44	15.47	14.60
45–54	19.69	18.90
55+	47.51	45.90

Low education	40.09	41.00
Medium education	44.36	42.00
High education	18.40	17.00
<i>Poland</i>		
Male	46.70	47.73
Female	54.55	52.27
18–24	9.06	9.44
25–34	18.54	18.47
35–44	21.03	19.24
45–54	16.39	15.06
55+	36.22	37.79
Low education	4.89	10.80
Medium education	65.19	61.50
High education	31.16	27.70
<i>Norway</i>		
Male	47.23	50.12
Female	54.11	49.88
18–34	20.71	27.79
35–54	38.39	33.43
55+	42.23	38.78
Low education	8.30	19.20
Medium education	47.59	41.30
High education	45.45	39.50
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Male	49.67	48.50
Female	50.43	51.50
18–24	10.85	11.1
25–39	26.43	25.40
40–49	15.78	16.50
50–65	23.90	23.90
65+	23.24	23.10
Low education	28.87	28.00
Medium education	38.26	39.00
High education	33.05	33.00

Table A1. Population and REDIRECT sample socio–demographics

Note: population statistics were provided by YouGov Italy with the following instructions. Belgium and Hungary relied on US Census Bureau (2019), GeoHive regional estimates (2013), and Internet World Stats internet penetration data (2017), with quota frames updated in 2020. France used INSEE data (2020), Germany relied on Destatis population statistics based on the 2011 Census and updated in 2024, Italy used ISTAT data (2022), Norway relied on Statistics Norway (SSB) data updated in 2024, Poland used Statistics Poland data with frames updated in 2020, and the United Kingdom relied on Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimates from 2021.

2.2 Results of confirmatory factor analysis

To move beyond the limitations of abstract support-for-democracy items, which may be affected by social desirability, vague interpretations of democracy, and limited discriminatory power, we operationalise democratic support using a battery of items capturing attitudes toward core liberal-democratic principles, following Claassen et al. (2024). These items tap support for civil liberties, electoral competition, institutional constraints on executive authority, and equality before the law. Rather than assuming full cross-national measurement equivalence, we treat this battery as a substantively richer alternative whose empirical properties require direct assessment across contexts.

We begin by estimating a one-factor confirmatory factor model on the pooled sample using the original seven-item specification (Tables A2-A3). Results indicate good overall model fit ($CFI = 0.973$; $TLI = 0.960$; $RMSEA = 0.065$; $SRMR = .024$), and all factor loadings are positive and statistically significant, suggesting that the items capture a common underlying latent dimension of support for liberal democracy. At the same time, one indicator, support for universal suffrage, shows comparatively weaker loadings in the pooled model, raising the possibility that its substantive meaning may vary across countries. To further assess the dimensionality and cross-national stability of the scale, we replicate the same one-factor model separately within each of the eight countries (Tables A4-A12). Overall model fit remains acceptable across national samples, and most factor loadings are moderate to strong. However, in one country the universal suffrage item displays a negative and substantively negligible loading, indicating that this item does not behave consistently with the rest of the battery in all contexts.

Given this evidence, we estimate a second confirmatory model excluding the problematic item, resulting in a six-item specification. The pooled six-item model (Tables A13-A14) shows an even stronger fit to the data ($CFI = 0.980$; $TLI = 0.967$; $RMSEA = 0.066$; $SRMR = .021$), and all indicators load positively and substantially on the latent factor. Country-by-country analyses (Tables A15-A23) further confirm a stable one-dimensional structure, with consistently acceptable fit and no anomalous item behaviour across any national sample. Taken together, these results suggest that while the original seven-item battery broadly captures a common latent construct, the six-item specification provides a more robust and cross-nationally stable operationalisation of support for liberal-democratic principles. We therefore use factor scores derived from the pooled six-item confirmatory model in the main analyses, while retaining the original seven-item specification as a robustness check.

We estimated internal consistency separately within each national sample using Cronbach's alpha. For the original seven-item battery, alpha coefficients range from 0.78 to 0.88 across the eight countries, indicating satisfactory reliability and suggesting that the scale displays a relatively stable degree of internal coherence across contexts. After excluding the universal suffrage item, internal consistency remains strong in the revised six-item specification, with alpha values ranging from 0.79 to 0.87.

N	Chi-squared	df	p-value	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
14,905	494.5	14	<.001	0.973	0.96	0.065	0.024

Table A2. Model fit indexes confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, pooled data, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.282	0.025	90.62	<.001	0.715
freeassc1	2.275	0.026	87.31	<.001	0.665
unisuff1	1.638	0.028	58.03	<.001	0.457
ffelect2	2.006	0.027	74.48	<.001	0.686
judcnstr2	2.178	0.025	87.83	<.001	0.651
legcnstr1	2.275	0.023	99.55	<.001	0.731
eqlaw1	2.198	0.024	91.20	<.001	0.657
Variances					
freeexp2	4.975	0.104	48.03	<.001	0.489
freeassc1	6.527	0.122	53.64	<.001	0.558
unisuff1	10.184	0.108	94.32	<.001	0.791
ffelect2	4.532	0.092	49.31	<.001	0.530
judcnstr2	6.439	0.117	54.85	<.001	0.576
legcnstr1	4.513	0.094	47.82	<.001	0.466
eqlaw1	6.347	0.103	61.52	<.001	0.568
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.486	0.027	280.70	<.001	2.346
freeassc1	7.108	0.029	247.19	<.001	2.078
unisuff1	5.038	0.030	165.79	<.001	1.404
ffelect2	7.934	0.025	319.89	<.001	2.712
judcnstr2	6.553	0.029	227.77	<.001	1.960
legcnstr1	6.684	0.027	250.20	<.001	2.147
eqlaw1	6.245	0.028	222.51	<.001	1.868

Table A3. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, pooled data, 7-item scale).

Country	N	Chi-squared	df	p-value	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
Belgium	2,049	120.173	14	<.001	0.948	0.922	0.080	0.034
France	2,013	91.636	14	<.001	0.969	0.953	0.071	0.028
Germany	1,972	103.241	14	<.001	0.968	0.952	0.082	0.028
Hungary	1,954	119.277	14	<.001	0.961	0.941	0.079	0.036
Italy	1,973	134.895	14	<.001	0.957	0.936	0.093	0.032
Poland	1,962	94.149	14	<.001	0.964	0.947	0.079	0.031
Norway	1,005	33.977	14	<.001	0.983	0.974	0.051	0.025
UK	1,977	122.341	14	<.001	0.960	0.940	0.084	0.031

Table A4. Model fit indexes confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, country by country data, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.059	0.071	28.94	<.001	0.633
freeassc1	2.059	0.077	26.59	<.001	0.587
unisuff1	1.790	0.077	23.38	<.001	0.531
ffelect2	1.652	0.072	23.05	<.001	0.623
judcnstr2	1.917	0.071	27.14	<.001	0.591
legcnstr1	2.095	0.065	32.46	<.001	0.690
eqlaw1	1.947	0.069	28.33	<.001	0.608
Variances					
freeexp2	6.349	0.304	20.87	<.001	0.600
freeassc1	8.073	0.359	22.49	<.001	0.656
unisuff1	8.147	0.288	28.32	<.001	0.718
ffelect2	4.302	0.192	22.37	<.001	0.612
judcnstr2	6.855	0.301	22.75	<.001	0.651
legcnstr1	4.830	0.258	18.73	<.001	0.524
eqlaw1	6.468	0.263	24.64	<.001	0.630
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.041	0.074	95.54	<.001	2.164
freeassc1	6.601	0.080	82.89	<.001	1.881
unisuff1	4.924	0.077	63.83	<.001	1.461
ffelect2	8.020	0.061	130.47	<.001	3.025
judcnstr2	5.894	0.077	76.75	<.001	1.816
legcnstr1	6.173	0.073	85.11	<.001	2.033
eqlaw1	5.787	0.073	79.20	<.001	1.807

Table A5. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Belgium, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.451	0.067	36.71	<.001	0.690
freeassc1	2.259	0.071	31.82	<.001	0.664
unisuff1	2.083	0.073	28.67	<.001	0.592
ffelect2	1.957	0.073	26.75	<.001	0.685
judcnstr2	2.076	0.071	29.35	<.001	0.624
legcnstr1	2.371	0.063	37.44	<.001	0.736
eqlaw1	2.190	0.068	32.18	<.001	0.641
Variances					
freeexp2	6.606	0.318	20.78	<.001	0.524
freeassc1	6.460	0.311	20.79	<.001	0.559
unisuff1	8.034	0.304	26.39	<.001	0.649
ffelect2	4.328	0.208	20.79	<.001	0.530
judcnstr2	6.748	0.318	21.22	<.001	0.610
legcnstr1	4.752	0.271	17.56	<.001	0.458
eqlaw1	6.888	0.277	24.90	<.001	0.590
Intercepts					
freeexp2	6.528	0.081	80.71	<.001	1.838
freeassc1	6.849	0.078	87.60	<.001	2.014
unisuff1	5.138	0.082	63.02	<.001	1.461
ffelect2	7.901	0.067	118.67	<.001	2.766
judcnstr2	6.048	0.079	76.53	<.001	1.819
legcnstr1	6.305	0.075	83.98	<.001	1.958
eqlaw1	5.625	0.078	71.99	<.001	1.646

Table A6. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, France, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.334	0.069	33.71	<.001	0.739
freeassc1	2.157	0.072	30.05	<.001	0.648
unisuff1	2.379	0.061	38.83	<.001	0.669
ffelect2	1.975	0.073	27.10	<.001	0.721
judcnstr2	2.315	0.064	35.91	<.001	0.697
legcnstr1	2.354	0.058	40.83	<.001	0.778
eqlaw1	2.476	0.059	42.20	<.001	0.707
Variances					
freeexp2	4.538	0.269	16.86	<.001	0.454
freeassc1	6.444	0.312	20.63	<.001	0.581
unisuff1	7.001	0.290	24.17	<.001	0.553
ffelect2	3.597	0.209	17.23	<.001	0.480
judcnstr2	5.669	0.306	18.55	<.001	0.514
legcnstr1	3.610	0.219	16.45	<.001	0.394
eqlaw1	6.130	0.267	22.99	<.001	0.500
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.699	0.073	106.09	<.001	2.437
freeassc1	7.364	0.077	95.64	<.001	2.211
unisuff1	6.220	0.082	75.62	<.001	1.748
ffelect2	8.234	0.064	127.93	<.001	3.007
judcnstr2	6.907	0.078	88.13	<.001	2.080
legcnstr1	7.043	0.071	98.55	<.001	2.328
eqlaw1	6.199	0.080	77.24	<.001	1.770

Table A7. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Germany, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.306	0.067	34.23	<.001	0.768
freeassc1	2.352	0.071	33.18	<.001	0.692
unisuff1	-0.282	0.071	-3.96	<.001	-0.099
ffelect2	2.058	0.075	27.50	<.001	0.664
judcnstr2	2.164	0.068	31.71	<.001	0.759
legcnstr1	2.227	0.066	33.97	<.001	0.723
eqlaw1	1.915	0.072	26.65	<.001	0.552
Variances					
freeexp2	3.694	0.269	13.71	<.001	0.410
freeassc1	6.017	0.337	17.87	<.001	0.521
unisuff1	8.043	0.311	25.88	<.001	0.990
ffelect2	5.376	0.309	17.40	<.001	0.559
judcnstr2	3.439	0.252	13.64	<.001	0.423
legcnstr1	4.538	0.289	15.69	<.001	0.478
eqlaw1	8.355	0.319	26.18	<.001	0.695
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.855	0.069	114.04	<.001	2.616
freeassc1	7.339	0.079	93.38	<.001	2.159
unisuff1	2.306	0.065	35.31	<.001	0.809
ffelect2	7.756	0.072	108.37	<.001	2.502
judcnstr2	7.911	0.066	119.76	<.001	2.776
legcnstr1	7.367	0.071	103.37	<.001	2.390
eqlaw1	6.133	0.080	76.60	<.001	1.769

Table A8. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Hungary, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.373	0.065	36.57	<.001	0.762
freeassc1	2.607	0.064	40.90	<.001	0.722
unisuff1	1.707	0.075	22.61	<.001	0.494
ffelect2	1.984	0.076	26.01	<.001	0.659
judcnstr2	2.370	0.068	34.98	<.001	0.678
legcnstr1	2.528	0.058	43.88	<.001	0.781
eqlaw1	2.506	0.061	40.78	<.001	0.727
Variances					
freeexp2	4.054	0.235	17.25	<.001	0.419
freeassc1	6.231	0.314	19.84	<.001	0.478
unisuff1	9.008	0.279	32.25	<.001	0.756
ffelect2	5.137	0.268	19.18	<.001	0.566
judcnstr2	6.609	0.316	20.93	<.001	0.541
legcnstr1	4.073	0.232	17.53	<.001	0.389
eqlaw1	5.606	0.274	20.43	<.001	0.472
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.527	0.072	104.78	<.001	2.419
freeassc1	6.449	0.083	77.67	<.001	1.787
unisuff1	4.972	0.081	61.62	<.001	1.440
ffelect2	7.894	0.070	112.31	<.001	2.621
judcnstr2	6.009	0.082	73.39	<.001	1.719
legcnstr1	6.412	0.075	85.03	<.001	1.982
eqlaw1	6.095	0.079	76.76	<.001	1.768

Table A9. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Italy, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.222	0.071	31.43	<.001	0.708
freeassc1	2.203	0.071	30.95	<.001	0.620
unisuff1	2.098	0.071	29.66	<.001	0.600
ffelect2	2.375	0.066	36.10	<.001	0.715
judcnstr2	2.238	0.068	32.72	<.001	0.638
legcnstr1	2.366	0.060	39.48	<.001	0.734
eqlaw1	2.231	0.066	33.71	<.001	0.701
Variances					
freeexp2	4.901	0.261	18.80	<.001	0.498
freeassc1	7.787	0.345	22.56	<.001	0.616
unisuff1	7.819	0.315	24.81	<.001	0.640
ffelect2	5.395	0.302	17.85	<.001	0.489
judcnstr2	7.310	0.338	21.63	<.001	0.594
legcnstr1	4.802	0.264	18.20	<.001	0.462
eqlaw1	5.150	0.273	18.89	<.001	0.508
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.596	0.072	105.32	<.001	2.422
freeassc1	6.412	0.083	77.31	<.001	1.804
unisuff1	5.486	0.082	66.71	<.001	1.569
ffelect2	7.298	0.077	94.79	<.001	2.197
judcnstr2	6.071	0.083	73.41	<.001	1.730
legcnstr1	6.261	0.076	81.99	<.001	1.942
eqlaw1	6.927	0.074	94.16	<.001	2.177

Table A10. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Poland, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	1.836	0.102	17.94	<.001	0.684
freeassc1	1.746	0.105	16.62	<.001	0.636
unisuff1	1.715	0.097	17.74	<.001	0.523
ffelect2	1.984	0.091	21.78	<.001	0.761
judcnstr2	2.022	0.083	24.26	<.001	0.695
legcnstr1	1.780	0.089	19.90	<.001	0.647
eqlaw1	1.860	0.093	20.09	<.001	0.604
Variances					
freeexp2	3.831	0.331	11.59	<.001	0.532
freeassc1	4.477	0.391	11.45	<.001	0.595
unisuff1	7.829	0.396	19.78	<.001	0.727
ffelect2	2.855	0.263	10.87	<.001	0.420
judcnstr2	4.380	0.386	11.34	<.001	0.517
legcnstr1	4.404	0.343	12.85	<.001	0.582
eqlaw1	6.041	0.360	16.76	<.001	0.636
Intercepts					
freeexp2	8.318	0.086	96.85	<.001	3.099
freeassc1	8.277	0.088	93.60	<.001	3.018
unisuff1	5.772	0.109	52.98	<.001	1.759
ffelect2	8.183	0.086	94.80	<.001	3.140
judcnstr2	7.326	0.099	74.05	<.001	2.517
legcnstr1	7.264	0.093	78.33	<.001	2.640
eqlaw1	6.276	0.101	61.93	<.001	2.036

Table A11. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Norway, 7-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.215	0.069	32.09	<.001	0.723
freeassc1	2.102	0.078	26.99	<.001	0.711
unisuff1	1.912	0.065	29.53	<.001	0.553
ffelect2	2.121	0.077	27.57	<.001	0.769
judcnstr2	1.928	0.071	27.01	<.001	0.587
legcnstr1	1.837	0.069	26.45	<.001	0.639
eqlaw1	2.128	0.063	34.02	<.001	0.701
Variances					
freeexp2	4.472	0.273	16.36	<.001	0.477
freeassc1	4.329	0.294	14.73	<.001	0.495
unisuff1	8.314	0.288	28.86	<.001	0.695
ffelect2	3.114	0.215	14.49	<.001	0.409
judcnstr2	7.086	0.321	22.07	<.001	0.656
legcnstr1	4.896	0.247	19.80	<.001	0.592
eqlaw1	4.694	0.226	20.78	<.001	0.509
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.740	0.070	110.59	<.001	2.527
freeassc1	8.135	0.068	118.84	<.001	2.751
unisuff1	5.996	0.079	75.61	<.001	1.733
ffelect2	8.302	0.063	131.24	<.001	3.009
judcnstr2	6.569	0.078	84.50	<.001	1.998
legcnstr1	6.878	0.068	100.78	<.001	2.392
eqlaw1	6.945	0.070	99.55	<.001	2.287

Table A12. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, UK, 7-item scale).

N	Chi-squared	df	p-value	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
14,886	292.29	9	<.001	0.98	0.967	0.066	0.021

Table A13. Model fit indexes confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, pooled data, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.291	0.025	90.15	<.001	0.718
freeassc1	2.248	0.027	84.75	<.001	0.657
unisuff1	2.020	0.027	74.35	<.001	0.691
ffelect2	2.195	0.025	88.34	<.001	0.657
judcnstr2	2.281	0.023	98.61	<.001	0.733
legcnstr1	2.176	0.024	88.92	<.001	0.651
eqlaw1	2.291	0.025	90.15	<.001	0.718
Variances					
freeexp2	4.937	0.106	46.39	<.001	0.485
freeassc1	6.655	0.125	53.15	<.001	0.568
unisuff1	4.476	0.095	47.30	<.001	0.523
ffelect2	6.359	0.119	53.56	<.001	0.569
judcnstr2	4.491	0.097	46.17	<.001	0.463
legcnstr1	6.448	0.106	61.06	<.001	0.577
eqlaw1	4.937	0.106	46.39	<.001	0.485
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.489	0.027	281.05	<.001	2.347
freeassc1	7.113	0.029	247.46	<.001	2.079
unisuff1	7.935	0.025	320.18	<.001	2.713
ffelect2	6.556	0.029	227.99	<.001	1.961
judcnstr2	6.689	0.027	250.53	<.001	2.149
legcnstr1	6.248	0.028	222.55	<.001	1.868
eqlaw1	7.489	0.027	281.05	<.001	2.347

Table A14. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, pooled data, 6-item scale).

Country	N	Chi-squared	df	p-value	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
Belgium	2,047	73.002	9	<.001	0.960	0.933	0.080	0.031
France	2,010	50.030	9	<.001	0.979	0.965	0.067	0.025
Germany	1,972	74.268	9	<.001	0.971	0.951	0.089	0.027
Hungary	1,950	50.607	9	<.001	0.980	0.967	0.069	0.023
Italy	1,971	102.511	9	<.001	0.959	0.932	0.107	0.032
Poland	1,959	46.133	9	<.001	0.979	0.965	0.069	0.024
Norway	1,004	18.093	9	0.034	0.990	0.984	0.045	0.020
UK	1,973	99.880	9	<.001	0.958	0.930	0.100	0.033

Table A15. Model fit indexes confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, country by country data, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.055	0.074	27.67	<.001	0.631
freeassc1	1.991	0.081	24.46	<.001	0.567
ffelect2	1.729	0.072	24.07	<.001	0.652
judcnstr2	1.915	0.071	26.87	<.001	0.590
legcnstr1	2.084	0.067	31.30	<.001	0.686
eqlaw1	1.940	0.069	28.11	<.001	0.606
Variances					
freeexp2	6.371	0.327	19.49	<.001	0.601
freeassc1	8.361	0.378	22.10	<.001	0.678
ffelect2	4.047	0.198	20.43	<.001	0.575
judcnstr2	6.863	0.304	22.60	<.001	0.652
legcnstr1	4.874	0.269	18.15	<.001	0.529
eqlaw1	6.500	0.266	24.48	<.001	0.633
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.049	0.074	95.72	<.001	2.166
freeassc1	6.614	0.080	83.03	<.001	1.884
ffelect2	8.021	0.061	130.67	<.001	3.024
judcnstr2	5.905	0.077	76.80	<.001	1.820
legcnstr1	6.190	0.073	85.33	<.001	2.039
eqlaw1	5.795	0.073	79.25	<.001	1.809

Table A16. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Belgium, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.446	0.068	35.71	<.001	0.689
freeassc1	2.189	0.074	29.44	<.001	0.644
ffelect2	2.000	0.073	27.23	<.001	0.700
judcnstr2	2.083	0.071	29.18	<.001	0.627
legcnstr1	2.384	0.064	37.19	<.001	0.740
eqlaw1	2.184	0.069	31.82	<.001	0.639
Variances					
freeexp2	6.626	0.332	19.95	<.001	0.526
freeassc1	6.774	0.332	20.38	<.001	0.586
ffelect2	4.158	0.212	19.59	<.001	0.510
judcnstr2	6.712	0.324	20.73	<.001	0.607
legcnstr1	4.687	0.280	16.72	<.001	0.452
eqlaw1	6.905	0.283	24.44	<.001	0.592
Intercepts					
freeexp2	6.533	0.081	80.82	<.001	1.840
freeassc1	6.854	0.078	87.63	<.001	2.016
ffelect2	7.903	0.067	118.83	<.001	2.767
judcnstr2	6.056	0.079	76.60	<.001	1.822
legcnstr1	6.314	0.075	84.14	<.001	1.961
eqlaw1	5.626	0.078	72.01	<.001	1.647

Table A17. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, France, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.336	0.071	32.78	<.001	0.740
freeassc1	2.132	0.074	28.96	<.001	0.640
ffelect2	2.014	0.074	27.08	<.001	0.735
judcnstr2	2.335	0.066	35.63	<.001	0.703
legcnstr1	2.361	0.060	39.52	<.001	0.780
eqlaw1	2.425	0.061	39.52	<.001	0.692
Variances					
freeexp2	4.516	0.289	15.62	<.001	0.453
freeassc1	6.554	0.324	20.20	<.001	0.591
ffelect2	3.446	0.218	15.80	<.001	0.459
judcnstr2	5.581	0.311	17.96	<.001	0.506
legcnstr1	3.582	0.238	15.06	<.001	0.391
eqlaw1	6.389	0.283	22.57	<.001	0.521
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.708	0.072	106.45	<.001	2.441
freeassc1	7.371	0.077	95.78	<.001	2.212
ffelect2	8.237	0.064	128.13	<.001	3.007
judcnstr2	6.918	0.078	88.21	<.001	2.083
legcnstr1	7.062	0.071	98.91	<.001	2.334
eqlaw1	6.203	0.080	77.18	<.001	1.771

Table A18. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Germany, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.301	0.068	33.99	<.001	0.766
freeassc1	2.356	0.071	33.38	<.001	0.693
ffelect2	2.052	0.075	27.33	<.001	0.662
judcnstr2	2.162	0.068	31.56	<.001	0.758
legcnstr1	2.232	0.065	34.27	<.001	0.724
eqlaw1	1.926	0.071	27.18	<.001	0.556
Variances					
freeexp2	3.720	0.269	13.84	<.001	0.413
freeassc1	5.998	0.336	17.87	<.001	0.519
ffelect2	5.398	0.308	17.51	<.001	0.562
judcnstr2	3.451	0.252	13.71	<.001	0.425
legcnstr1	4.515	0.288	15.70	<.001	0.475
eqlaw1	8.313	0.318	26.17	<.001	0.691
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.854	0.069	114.03	<.001	2.616
freeassc1	7.338	0.079	93.39	<.001	2.159
ffelect2	7.756	0.072	108.36	<.001	2.502
judcnstr2	7.910	0.066	119.74	<.001	2.775
legcnstr1	7.366	0.071	103.37	<.001	2.390
eqlaw1	6.132	0.080	76.60	<.001	1.769

Table A19. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Hungary, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.378	0.066	36.12	<.001	0.764
freeassc1	2.573	0.065	39.28	<.001	0.713
ffelect2	2.005	0.077	26.09	<.001	0.666
judcnstr2	2.374	0.069	34.49	<.001	0.679
legcnstr1	2.528	0.059	43.18	<.001	0.782
eqlaw1	2.500	0.062	40.07	<.001	0.725
Variances					
freeexp2	4.024	0.242	16.60	<.001	0.416
freeassc1	6.408	0.328	19.54	<.001	0.492
ffelect2	5.049	0.274	18.44	<.001	0.557
judcnstr2	6.587	0.321	20.50	<.001	0.539
legcnstr1	4.059	0.239	16.95	<.001	0.389
eqlaw1	5.631	0.281	20.06	<.001	0.474
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.531	0.072	104.96	<.001	2.421
freeassc1	6.452	0.083	77.72	<.001	1.788
ffelect2	7.895	0.070	112.40	<.001	2.622
judcnstr2	6.011	0.082	73.40	<.001	1.719
legcnstr1	6.418	0.075	85.19	<.001	1.986
eqlaw1	6.098	0.079	76.80	<.001	1.769

Table A20. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Italy, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.261	0.070	32.08	<.001	0.721
freeassc1	2.132	0.073	29.30	<.001	0.600
ffelect2	2.404	0.066	36.58	<.001	0.724
judcnstr2	2.203	0.070	31.27	<.001	0.628
legcnstr1	2.330	0.062	37.81	<.001	0.722
eqlaw1	2.275	0.066	34.55	<.001	0.715
Variances					
freeexp2	4.727	0.267	17.72	<.001	0.480
freeassc1	8.100	0.354	22.88	<.001	0.641
ffelect2	5.254	0.315	16.66	<.001	0.476
judcnstr2	7.468	0.350	21.32	<.001	0.606
legcnstr1	4.978	0.279	17.83	<.001	0.478
eqlaw1	4.950	0.276	17.93	<.001	0.489
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.598	0.072	105.39	<.001	2.422
freeassc1	6.418	0.083	77.25	<.001	1.805
ffelect2	7.300	0.077	94.89	<.001	2.198
judcnstr2	6.076	0.083	73.37	<.001	1.731
legcnstr1	6.270	0.076	82.01	<.001	1.944
eqlaw1	6.933	0.074	94.30	<.001	2.179

Table A21. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Poland, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	1.869	0.102	18.33	<.001	0.696
freeassc1	1.737	0.107	16.16	<.001	0.633
ffelect2	2.019	0.090	22.37	<.001	0.774
judcnstr2	2.005	0.084	23.74	<.001	0.689
legcnstr1	1.766	0.092	19.16	<.001	0.642
eqlaw1	1.814	0.094	19.29	<.001	0.588
Variances					
freeexp2	3.712	0.336	11.03	<.001	0.515
freeassc1	4.512	0.412	10.96	<.001	0.599
ffelect2	2.723	0.266	10.22	<.001	0.401
judcnstr2	4.457	0.401	11.13	<.001	0.526
legcnstr1	4.460	0.354	12.59	<.001	0.588
eqlaw1	6.218	0.369	16.87	<.001	0.654
Intercepts					
freeexp2	8.319	0.086	96.93	<.001	3.099
freeassc1	8.281	0.088	93.75	<.001	3.018
ffelect2	8.187	0.086	95.01	<.001	3.140
judcnstr2	7.342	0.099	74.14	<.001	2.522
legcnstr1	7.276	0.093	78.42	<.001	2.643
eqlaw1	6.282	0.101	61.89	<.001	2.037

Table A22. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, Norway, 6-item scale).

	Estimate	SE	z	p-value	Standardized Estimate
Factor loadings					
freeexp2	2.205	0.070	31.45	<.001	0.719
freeassc1	2.081	0.079	26.23	<.001	0.704
ffelect2	2.154	0.077	28.10	<.001	0.780
judcnstr2	1.912	0.072	26.49	<.001	0.582
legcnstr1	1.831	0.070	26.08	<.001	0.636
eqlaw1	2.148	0.063	34.34	<.001	0.707
Variances					
freeexp2	4.530	0.285	15.91	<.001	0.482
freeassc1	4.418	0.306	14.44	<.001	0.505
ffelect2	2.980	0.219	13.62	<.001	0.391
judcnstr2	7.152	0.325	21.98	<.001	0.662
legcnstr1	4.928	0.252	19.57	<.001	0.595
eqlaw1	4.622	0.230	20.13	<.001	0.500
Intercepts					
freeexp2	7.747	0.070	110.79	<.001	2.528
freeassc1	8.144	0.068	119.26	<.001	2.753
ffelect2	8.307	0.063	131.52	<.001	3.009
judcnstr2	6.579	0.078	84.59	<.001	2.001
legcnstr1	6.885	0.068	100.82	<.001	2.393
eqlaw1	6.951	0.070	99.63	<.001	2.287

Table A23. Statistics for the confirmatory factor analysis: Support for liberal democracy (items have been reverse code, UK, 6-item scale).

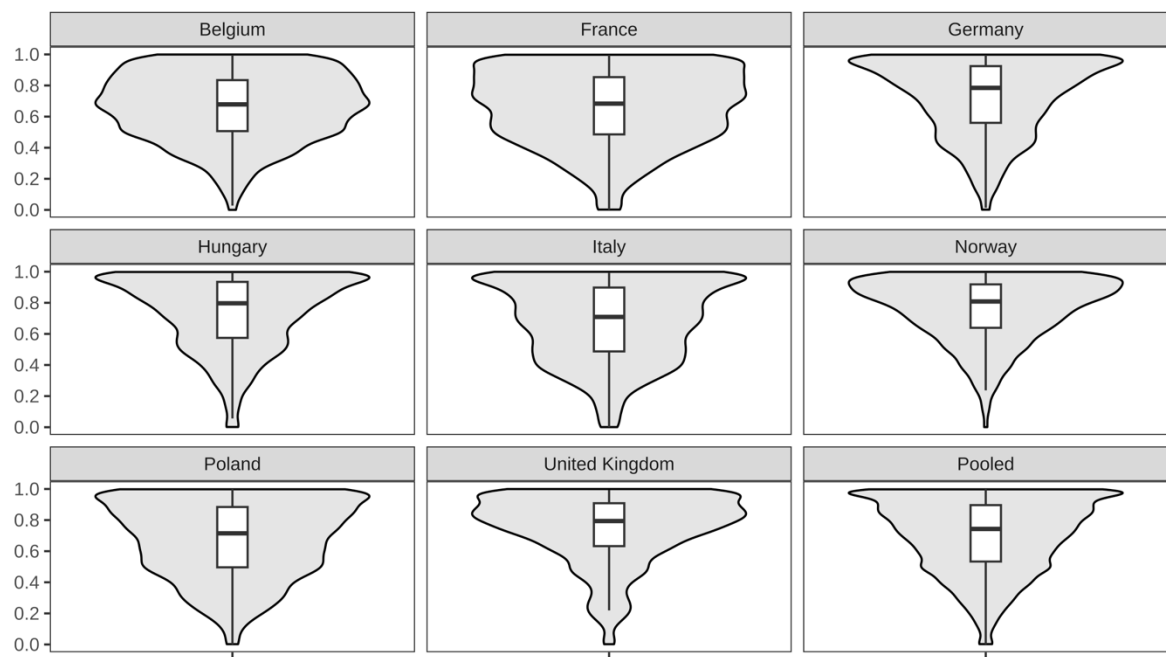


Figure A2. Support for liberal democracy scale (6-item scale).

2.3 Classification of voters

Country	Voted party in government
Belgium	MR (gov), N-VA (gov), CD&V (gov), Les Engagés (gov), Vooruit (gov)
France	Democratic Movement (gov), Renaissance (gov), The Republicans (gov),
Germany	Alliance 90 / Greens (gov), Free Democratic Party (gov), Social Democratic Party of Germany (gov)
Hungary	Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance (gov)
Italy	Brothers of Italy (gov), Five Star Movement, Go Italy! (gov), League (gov);
Poland	Civic Platform (gov), Left together (gov), Poland 2050 (gov), Polish People's Party (gov), The New Left (gov)
Norway	Centre Party (gov), Labour Party (gov)
United Kingdom	Labour (gov)

Table A24. Classification of voters

Note: the abbreviation ‘gov’ stands for parties that were in government at the time of the survey.

3. Results

Country	Year	Strong leader	Democracy
Belgium	1999	33.32	89.30
Belgium	2009	40.67	91.82
France	1999	35.12	89.43
France	2006	33.17	90.17
France	2008	25.46	91.16
France	2018	24.37	93.01
Germany	1997	13.75	95.76
Germany	1999	16.12	94.91
Germany	2006	16.94	94.99
Germany	2008	19.55	91.29
Germany	2013	21.57	95.25
Germany	2017	20.23	98.39
Germany	2018	25.64	98.53
Hungary	1998	18.72	90.94
Hungary	1999	21.55	87.13
Hungary	2008	27.16	82.22
Hungary	2009	27.39	91.80
Hungary	2018	22.28	92.94
Italy	1999	15.57	96.60
Italy	2005	14.48	95.41
Italy	2009	16.36	96.89
Italy	2018	33.16	96.65
Norway	1996	13.94	96.30
Norway	2007	15.76	97.43
Norway	2008	17.95	95.57
Norway	2018	14.82	97.89
Poland	1999	22.15	83.72
Poland	2005	30.50	84.26
Poland	2012	21.62	83.22
Poland	2017	17.30	89.94
United Kingdom	1998	26.95	-
United Kingdom	1999	24.88	87.77
United Kingdom	2005	28.20	90.60
United Kingdom	2009	28.51	86.14
United Kingdom	2018	28.26	93.91
United Kingdom	2022	24.87	91.87

Table A25. Support for alternative regime types (EVS-WVS data).

Country	Year	Gap	Type	Low CI	High Ci	p-value
Belgium	1999	-2.75	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.97	0.47	0.094
Belgium	1999	1.02	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.44	4.48	0.563
Belgium	1999	11.19	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	8.44	13.94	0.000
Belgium	2009	-1.97	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.93	1.00	0.193
Belgium	2009	1.84	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-1.27	4.96	0.247
Belgium	2009	7.78	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	5.18	10.39	0.000
France	1999	-0.73	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.95	2.49	0.658
France	1999	-2.18	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.67	1.32	0.222
France	1999	10.34	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	7.69	12.98	0.000
France	2006	-1.09	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.87	2.70	0.574
France	2006	0.67	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.34	4.69	0.743
France	2006	8.30	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	4.90	11.70	0.000
France	2008	-0.86	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.83	2.11	0.570
France	2008	-1.15	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.62	2.33	0.518
France	2008	9.90	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	7.42	12.38	0.000
France	2018	-3.32	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.36	-0.29	0.032
France	2018	0.49	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.11	4.08	0.790
France	2018	7.17	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	4.65	9.68	0.000
Germany	1997	-0.41	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.18	1.37	0.652
Germany	1997	-0.04	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-1.87	1.79	0.965
Germany	1997	3.41	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.83	5.00	0.000
Germany	1999	-0.40	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.98	2.18	0.761
Germany	1999	-0.32	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.26	2.62	0.831
Germany	1999	2.94	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	0.44	5.45	0.022
Germany	2006	-1.12	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.39	1.16	0.336
Germany	2006	-2.23	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.51	1.04	0.181
Germany	2006	4.74	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	3.01	6.48	0.000
Germany	2008	0.35	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.61	3.30	0.818
Germany	2008	-2.97	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.78	0.83	0.126
Germany	2008	1.84	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-1.35	5.04	0.258
Germany	2013	-1.67	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.57	1.24	0.261
Germany	2013	-4.19	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-8.22	-0.17	0.041
Germany	2013	3.76	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.70	5.83	0.000
Germany	2017	-0.03	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.28	1.22	0.958
Germany	2017	-1.31	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.09	0.47	0.150
Germany	2017	1.40	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	0.41	2.39	0.005
Germany	2018	0.60	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-0.63	1.83	0.339
Germany	2018	-0.60	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.17	0.96	0.451
Germany	2018	0.80	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-0.37	1.98	0.182
Hungary	1998	-2.87	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.46	1.72	0.220
Hungary	1998	1.23	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.49	5.94	0.610
Hungary	1998	3.96	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-1.17	9.10	0.131
Hungary	1999	-6.12	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-11.13	-1.12	0.017
Hungary	1999	-3.57	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-9.18	2.04	0.212
Hungary	1999	10.15	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	5.51	14.80	0.000

Hungary	2008	-3.54	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.50	0.43	0.080
Hungary	2008	-1.60	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.77	2.57	0.452
Hungary	2008	11.17	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	6.94	15.41	0.000
Hungary	2009	-0.72	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.12	2.68	0.679
Hungary	2009	-2.32	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.10	1.46	0.228
Hungary	2009	1.90	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-2.27	6.06	0.372
Hungary	2018	1.34	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.59	4.27	0.369
Hungary	2018	-2.41	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.98	1.16	0.186
Hungary	2018	3.08	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	0.26	5.89	0.032
Italy	1999	0.12	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.50	1.75	0.882
Italy	1999	-2.26	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.11	-0.41	0.016
Italy	1999	1.61	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-0.25	3.47	0.089
Italy	2005	2.19	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-0.43	4.80	0.101
Italy	2005	-2.62	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.76	0.52	0.102
Italy	2005	1.82	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-0.88	4.51	0.187
Italy	2009	0.79	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.05	2.63	0.400
Italy	2009	-0.56	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.63	1.51	0.596
Italy	2009	1.49	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-0.65	3.64	0.174
Italy	2018	-0.40	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.09	1.30	0.646
Italy	2018	0.74	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-1.23	2.70	0.462
Italy	2018	2.11	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	0.65	3.57	0.005
Norway	1996	0.30	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.92	2.53	0.791
Norway	1996	-2.04	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.47	0.38	0.098
Norway	1996	4.49	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	2.74	6.25	0.000
Norway	2007	0.37	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.58	2.32	0.710
Norway	2007	-3.40	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.00	-0.79	0.011
Norway	2007	3.32	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.43	5.20	0.001
Norway	2008	-0.50	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.07	2.07	0.705
Norway	2008	-0.96	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.80	1.88	0.506
Norway	2008	5.00	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	2.73	7.27	0.000
Norway	2018	0.29	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.61	2.20	0.763
Norway	2018	-0.29	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.44	1.86	0.793
Norway	2018	2.72	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.17	4.27	0.001
Poland	1999	-0.88	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.20	4.45	0.747
Poland	1999	-1.47	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.58	4.64	0.638
Poland	1999	11.94	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	6.91	16.96	0.000
Poland	2005	1.59	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.37	6.55	0.530
Poland	2005	-1.01	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.28	4.25	0.706
Poland	2005	7.36	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.33	13.38	0.017
Poland	2008	1.44	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.35	5.23	0.458
Poland	2008	-0.52	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.46	3.41	0.794
Poland	2008	2.96	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-1.58	7.50	0.201
Poland	2012	5.55	Gender gap (Females-Males)	0.30	10.81	0.039
Poland	2012	-5.56	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-11.58	0.47	0.071
Poland	2012	13.03	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	8.32	17.75	0.000
Poland	2017	-2.03	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.91	1.85	0.305

Poland	2017	0.35	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.84	4.54	0.870
Poland	2017	7.62	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	4.07	11.17	0.000
United Kingdom	1999	-2.49	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.23	2.26	0.305
United Kingdom	1999	-3.41	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-8.48	1.65	0.187
United Kingdom	1999	7.39	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	1.39	13.39	0.016
United Kingdom	2005	-5.13	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-8.94	-1.32	0.009
United Kingdom	2005	-6.85	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-11.36	-2.33	0.003
United Kingdom	2005	8.79	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	5.44	12.13	0.000
United Kingdom	2009	-0.13	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.98	3.71	0.946
United Kingdom	2009	-9.13	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-14.19	-4.07	0.000
United Kingdom	2009	9.95	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	6.17	13.73	0.000
United Kingdom	2018	-2.39	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.87	0.09	0.059
United Kingdom	2018	-0.45	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.56	2.67	0.779
United Kingdom	2018	5.41	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	3.17	7.66	0.000
United Kingdom	2022	-2.98	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.22	0.25	0.071
United Kingdom	2022	-8.66	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-13.35	-3.97	0.000
United Kingdom	2022	7.56	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	4.69	10.43	0.000

Table A26. Gap in support for democracy along social divides

Country	Year	Gap	Type	Low CI	High Ci	p-value
Belgium	1999	2.46	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.39	7.30	0.320
Belgium	1999	-4.24	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-9.50	1.02	0.114
Belgium	1999	-15.88	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-20.68	-11.08	0.000
Belgium	2009	3.33	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-1.90	8.56	0.212
Belgium	2009	-7.08	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.87	-1.29	0.017
Belgium	2009	-22.86	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-28.03	-17.68	0.000
France	1999	6.49	Gender gap (Females-Males)	1.43	11.54	0.012
France	1999	-7.70	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.92	-2.49	0.004
France	1999	-14.87	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-20.46	-9.27	0.000
France	2006	1.45	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.58	7.49	0.638
France	2006	-6.55	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.84	-0.26	0.042
France	2006	-19.58	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-25.71	-13.45	0.000
France	2008	-2.39	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.90	2.12	0.299
France	2008	-9.17	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-14.01	-4.33	0.000
France	2008	-13.90	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-18.34	-9.46	0.000
France	2018	-1.85	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.76	3.05	0.459
France	2018	-6.54	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.03	-1.05	0.020
France	2018	-17.49	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-21.85	-13.12	0.000
Germany	1997	0.68	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-2.36	3.73	0.659
Germany	1997	-9.33	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.22	-6.44	0.000
Germany	1997	-9.85	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-12.71	-6.99	0.000
Germany	1999	-1.79	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.85	2.26	0.386
Germany	1999	1.21	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.50	5.93	0.614
Germany	1999	-6.96	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-11.74	-2.19	0.004
Germany	2006	0.07	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.96	4.11	0.971
Germany	2006	-2.10	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.60	2.41	0.362
Germany	2006	-8.49	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-13.26	-3.73	0.000
Germany	2008	-4.65	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-9.14	-0.17	0.042
Germany	2008	-2.65	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.71	2.41	0.305
Germany	2008	-9.37	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-13.97	-4.78	0.000
Germany	2013	-3.63	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-9.39	2.13	0.217
Germany	2013	-1.50	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.82	4.82	0.642
Germany	2013	-13.35	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-18.77	-7.93	0.000
Germany	2017	-3.65	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.41	0.12	0.058
Germany	2017	0.98	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.50	5.45	0.668
Germany	2017	-9.02	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-12.46	-5.57	0.000
Germany	2018	-0.81	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.32	3.70	0.725
Germany	2018	-3.99	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-9.11	1.14	0.128
Germany	2018	-10.75	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-15.22	-6.27	0.000
Hungary	1998	2.64	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.63	8.91	0.410
Hungary	1998	-6.92	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-13.17	-0.68	0.030
Hungary	1998	-11.11	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-17.75	-4.47	0.001
Hungary	1999	0.70	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.64	7.04	0.829
Hungary	1999	-6.44	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-12.82	-0.05	0.048
Hungary	1999	-13.57	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-20.53	-6.61	0.000

Hungary	2008	-2.14	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.78	2.51	0.368
Hungary	2008	-1.92	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.67	2.82	0.427
Hungary	2008	-5.77	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-11.68	0.15	0.056
Hungary	2009	-1.92	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.95	4.11	0.533
Hungary	2009	-1.39	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.67	4.89	0.665
Hungary	2009	-7.46	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-15.15	0.22	0.057
Hungary	2018	-2.31	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.94	2.32	0.329
Hungary	2018	0.39	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.86	5.65	0.884
Hungary	2018	-12.59	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-17.00	-8.18	0.000
Italy	1999	-2.04	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.31	1.23	0.221
Italy	1999	-4.52	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.80	-1.24	0.007
Italy	1999	-8.76	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-12.39	-5.14	0.000
Italy	2005	-6.20	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-10.65	-1.76	0.006
Italy	2005	1.64	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.31	6.59	0.517
Italy	2005	-9.49	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-13.74	-5.24	0.000
Italy	2009	-1.87	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.84	2.10	0.357
Italy	2009	-3.66	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.71	0.38	0.076
Italy	2009	-11.42	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-15.45	-7.39	0.000
Italy	2018	-0.85	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.16	3.46	0.700
Italy	2018	0.95	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-4.22	6.13	0.718
Italy	2018	-14.71	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-19.67	-9.76	0.000
Norway	1996	-1.50	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-5.58	2.57	0.470
Norway	1996	0.24	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-3.96	4.43	0.912
Norway	1996	-7.53	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-11.49	-3.58	0.000
Norway	2007	0.81	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.68	5.31	0.723
Norway	2007	-3.18	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.92	1.55	0.188
Norway	2007	-18.86	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-23.09	-14.63	0.000
Norway	2008	-4.28	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-9.17	0.62	0.087
Norway	2008	-0.81	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-5.98	4.36	0.758
Norway	2008	-14.53	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-19.13	-9.93	0.000
Norway	2018	-3.67	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-8.20	0.85	0.111
Norway	2018	4.06	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-1.13	9.26	0.126
Norway	2018	-12.41	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-16.32	-8.51	0.000
Poland	1999	-9.86	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-15.65	-4.08	0.001
Poland	1999	-0.76	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-7.26	5.74	0.818
Poland	1999	-8.38	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-15.33	-1.44	0.018
Poland	2005	-7.95	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-14.15	-1.74	0.012
Poland	2005	-2.05	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-8.59	4.50	0.540
Poland	2005	-10.54	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-18.63	-2.45	0.011
Poland	2008	1.14	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.33	5.62	0.616
Poland	2008	-5.06	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-9.58	-0.55	0.028
Poland	2008	-3.47	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-8.87	1.94	0.209
Poland	2012	-1.57	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-7.19	4.04	0.583
Poland	2012	-0.86	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.95	5.22	0.781
Poland	2012	-6.22	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-12.18	-0.26	0.041
Poland	2017	-8.06	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-12.78	-3.35	0.001

Poland	2017	2.58	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.68	7.85	0.337
Poland	2017	-18.47	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-22.30	-14.63	0.000
United Kingdom	1998	1.12	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.53	6.78	0.697
United Kingdom	1998	5.34	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-0.66	11.33	0.081
United Kingdom	1998	-20.98	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-31.08	-10.89	0.000
United Kingdom	1999	2.68	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-3.64	9.00	0.406
United Kingdom	1999	3.82	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-2.70	10.35	0.251
United Kingdom	1999	-8.04	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-16.16	0.08	0.053
United Kingdom	2005	0.03	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-6.01	6.07	0.992
United Kingdom	2005	7.32	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	0.83	13.80	0.027
United Kingdom	2005	-9.92	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-16.32	-3.51	0.002
United Kingdom	2009	-3.95	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-8.90	0.99	0.118
United Kingdom	2009	8.36	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	2.25	14.46	0.007
United Kingdom	2009	-16.91	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-21.94	-11.88	0.000
United Kingdom	2018	0.08	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.62	4.78	0.973
United Kingdom	2018	-0.26	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	-6.14	5.62	0.932
United Kingdom	2018	-16.63	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-21.02	-12.23	0.000
United Kingdom	2022	0.43	Gender gap (Females-Males)	-4.46	5.33	0.862
United Kingdom	2022	11.62	Age gap (Under 35-Over 35)	5.48	17.77	0.000
United Kingdom	2022	-11.23	Education gap (High-Low/Medium)	-15.79	-6.67	0.000

Table A27. Gap in support for autocratic strong leadership along social divides

	(1) Pooled	(2) Belgium	(3) France	(4) Germany	(5) Hungary	(6) Italy	(7) Poland	(8) Norway	(9) United Kingdom
Female	-0.029** (0.004)	-0.027** (0.010)	-0.018 (0.011)	-0.047** (0.011)	-0.051** (0.010)	-0.022* (0.011)	-0.035** (0.012)	0.011 (0.013)	-0.023* (0.009)
Under 35 y.o.	-0.046** (0.005)	0.009 (0.012)	-0.040** (0.015)	-0.066** (0.014)	-0.069** (0.013)	0.004 (0.015)	-0.053** (0.014)	-0.060** (0.017)	-0.103** (0.011)
Higher edu	0.062** (0.004)	0.074** (0.010)	0.092** (0.012)	0.030* (0.013)	0.077** (0.011)	0.027 (0.015)	0.063** (0.013)	0.067** (0.013)	0.018 (0.010)
Unemployed	-0.017* (0.009)	-0.032 (0.030)	-0.005 (0.014)	-0.017 (0.037)	0.011 (0.027)	-0.024 (0.022)	-0.018 (0.032)	0.030 (0.054)	-0.052 (0.030)
Voted incumbent	-0.069** (0.004)	-0.020 (0.011)	-0.061** (0.016)	-0.006 (0.013)	-0.170** (0.015)	-0.077** (0.017)	-0.038** (0.014)	-0.064** (0.019)	-0.075** (0.011)
Political interest	0.099** (0.007)	0.080** (0.018)	0.064** (0.019)	0.135** (0.022)	0.095** (0.019)	0.084** (0.020)	0.117** (0.022)	0.136** (0.027)	0.058* (0.024)
Social trust	-0.019** (0.007)	0.000 (0.019)	-0.076** (0.021)	0.011 (0.021)	0.026 (0.018)	-0.027 (0.022)	-0.114** (0.021)	0.078** (0.025)	-0.026 (0.018)
Left	0.082** (0.006)	0.071** (0.015)	0.097** (0.019)	0.086** (0.014)	0.040** (0.014)	0.104** (0.019)	0.029 (0.017)	0.061** (0.020)	0.124** (0.013)
Right	-0.030** (0.005)	0.001 (0.014)	-0.009 (0.017)	0.019 (0.014)	-0.044** (0.014)	-0.087** (0.021)	-0.039* (0.016)	-0.007 (0.020)	-0.029* (0.013)
Neither/nor	0.016 (0.009)	0.021 (0.022)	0.003 (0.022)	0.043 (0.043)	0.012 (0.019)	0.006 (0.023)	-0.011 (0.026)	0.099** (0.035)	-0.041 (0.039)
France	-0.017* (0.008)								
Germany	0.059** (0.007)								
Hungary	0.066** (0.008)								
Italy	0.019* (0.008)								
Poland	0.021** (0.008)								
Norway	0.078** (0.009)								
United Kingdom	0.063** (0.008)								
Constant	0.660** (0.011)	0.614** (0.024)	0.636** (0.028)	0.686** (0.027)	0.782** (0.023)	0.697** (0.029)	0.719** (0.029)	0.591** (0.031)	0.763** (0.028)
N	12,611	1,757	1,717	1,751	1,680	1,605	1,627	838	1,636
R-squared	0.129	0.085	0.111	0.084	0.212	0.208	0.075	0.147	0.159

Table A28. The associations between social divides and support for liberal democracy (OLS models) Standard errors in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05 (6-item scale)

	(1) Pooled	(2) Belgium	(3) France	(4) Germany	(5) Hungary	(6) Italy	(7) Poland	(8) Norway	(9) United Kingdom
Female	-0.028** (0.004)	-0.024* (0.010)	-0.018 (0.011)	-0.047** (0.011)	-0.051** (0.010)	-0.021 (0.011)	-0.036** (0.012)	0.011 (0.013)	-0.023* (0.009)
Under 35 y.o.	-0.046** (0.005)	0.008 (0.012)	-0.041** (0.014)	-0.064** (0.014)	-0.063** (0.012)	0.002 (0.015)	-0.054** (0.014)	-0.058** (0.017)	-0.107** (0.011)
Higher edu	0.063** (0.004)	0.075** (0.010)	0.097** (0.012)	0.032* (0.013)	0.073** (0.010)	0.028 (0.014)	0.065** (0.012)	0.070** (0.013)	0.018 (0.010)
Unemployed	-0.017* (0.009)	-0.032 (0.030)	-0.005 (0.013)	-0.014 (0.037)	0.010 (0.026)	-0.022 (0.022)	-0.019 (0.032)	0.017 (0.053)	-0.049 (0.030)
Voted incumbent	-0.064** (0.004)	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.057** (0.016)	-0.005 (0.013)	-0.152** (0.014)	-0.070** (0.016)	-0.035* (0.014)	-0.061** (0.018)	-0.073** (0.011)
Political interest	0.100** (0.007)	0.082** (0.017)	0.066** (0.019)	0.138** (0.022)	0.087** (0.017)	0.089** (0.019)	0.117** (0.022)	0.137** (0.027)	0.057* (0.024)
Social trust	-0.009 (0.007)	0.013 (0.019)	-0.065** (0.021)	0.017 (0.021)	0.034 (0.017)	-0.021 (0.021)	-0.103** (0.021)	0.087** (0.025)	-0.012 (0.018)
Left	0.081** (0.006)	0.071** (0.015)	0.095** (0.018)	0.088** (0.014)	0.037** (0.013)	0.102** (0.019)	0.030 (0.017)	0.060** (0.020)	0.126** (0.013)
Right	-0.028** (0.005)	0.002 (0.014)	-0.008 (0.017)	0.018 (0.014)	-0.040** (0.013)	-0.086** (0.020)	-0.038* (0.016)	-0.011 (0.020)	-0.024 (0.013)
Neither/nor	0.013 (0.008)	0.014 (0.021)	0.001 (0.021)	0.039 (0.042)	0.009 (0.018)	0.006 (0.023)	-0.014 (0.025)	0.093** (0.034)	-0.046 (0.039)
France	-0.014 (0.007)								
Germany	0.064** (0.007)								
Hungary	0.045** (0.007)								
Italy	0.019* (0.007)								
Poland	0.024** (0.007)								
Norway	0.077** (0.009)								
United Kingdom	0.065** (0.008)								
Constant	0.641** (0.010)	0.592** (0.024)	0.620** (0.028)	0.673** (0.027)	0.747** (0.022)	0.677** (0.028)	0.707** (0.029)	0.575** (0.031)	0.747** (0.027)
N	12,620	1,758	1,719	1,751	1,681	1,606	1,628	839	1,638
R-squared	0.128	0.090	0.115	0.088	0.205	0.204	0.076	0.157	0.162

Table A29. The associations between social divides and support for liberal democracy (OLS models) Standard errors in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05 (7-item scale)

	(1) Pooled	(2) Belgium	(3) France	(4) Germany	(5) Hungary	(6) Italy	(7) Poland	(8) Norway	(9) United Kingdom
Female	0.001 (0.004)	-0.014 (0.009)	0.018 (0.010)	0.003 (0.009)	0.001 (0.013)	0.018 (0.010)	-0.022 (0.013)	0.001 (0.012)	0.007 (0.008)
Under 35 y.o.	-0.026** (0.005)	-0.027* (0.011)	-0.016 (0.013)	-0.022* (0.011)	-0.037* (0.017)	-0.025 (0.013)	-0.025 (0.015)	-0.004 (0.016)	-0.035** (0.010)
Higher edu	0.025** (0.004)	0.038** (0.009)	0.035** (0.010)	0.011 (0.010)	0.026 (0.014)	0.010 (0.012)	0.017 (0.013)	0.034** (0.012)	0.018* (0.009)
Unemployed	-0.016 (0.008)	-0.031 (0.028)	0.005 (0.012)	-0.052 (0.029)	-0.026 (0.034)	-0.007 (0.019)	-0.093** (0.035)	0.076 (0.050)	-0.015 (0.026)
Voted incumbent	0.018** (0.004)	0.005 (0.010)	0.027 (0.014)	0.021* (0.010)	0.007 (0.018)	0.001 (0.014)	0.083** (0.015)	0.028 (0.016)	0.019 (0.010)
Political interest	0.103** (0.007)	0.083** (0.016)	0.104** (0.017)	0.105** (0.017)	0.122** (0.023)	0.087** (0.017)	0.114** (0.023)	0.092** (0.024)	0.115** (0.021)
Social trust	0.050** (0.007)	0.065** (0.018)	0.018 (0.019)	0.007 (0.017)	0.027 (0.023)	0.051** (0.019)	0.067** (0.022)	0.149** (0.023)	0.060** (0.016)
Left	0.043** (0.005)	0.049** (0.014)	0.052** (0.017)	0.029** (0.011)	0.046** (0.018)	0.058** (0.016)	0.012 (0.018)	0.044* (0.018)	0.042** (0.011)
Right	-0.006 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.013)	0.014 (0.015)	-0.020 (0.011)	0.003 (0.018)	-0.024 (0.018)	-0.013 (0.017)	0.009 (0.018)	0.025* (0.011)
Neither/nor	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.014 (0.021)	-0.015 (0.020)	-0.018 (0.036)	0.065** (0.024)	0.001 (0.020)	-0.018 (0.028)	-0.044 (0.031)	-0.013 (0.037)
France	0.018* (0.007)								
Germany	0.060** (0.007)								
Hungary	-0.005 (0.007)								
Italy	0.048** (0.007)								
Poland	-0.073** (0.007)								
Norway	0.045** (0.009)								
United Kingdom	0.048** (0.007)								
Constant	0.716** (0.010)	0.740** (0.022)	0.697** (0.025)	0.802** (0.021)	0.701** (0.029)	0.755** (0.025)	0.653** (0.031)	0.695** (0.028)	0.735** (0.024)
N	12,289	1,697	1,663	1,699	1,647	1,568	1,575	825	1,615
R-squared	0.096	0.072	0.063	0.052	0.035	0.067	0.084	0.136	0.067

Table A30. The associations between social divides and support for democracy (OLS models) Standard errors in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Pooled	Belgium	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy	Poland	Norway	United Kingdom
Female	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.016 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.017)	-0.008 (0.015)	0.010 (0.014)	0.001 (0.016)	0.007 (0.016)	0.004 (0.021)	-0.000 (0.014)
Under 35 y.o.	0.038** (0.007)	-0.084** (0.019)	0.017 (0.022)	0.043* (0.019)	0.069** (0.018)	0.005 (0.022)	0.069** (0.020)	0.095** (0.027)	0.135** (0.017)
Higher edu	-0.067** (0.006)	-0.104** (0.016)	-0.103** (0.017)	0.002 (0.017)	-0.078** (0.015)	-0.054* (0.021)	-0.038* (0.017)	-0.056** (0.020)	-0.041** (0.015)
Unemployed	0.015 (0.013)	-0.001 (0.051)	0.006 (0.020)	-0.039 (0.051)	-0.028 (0.036)	0.018 (0.033)	0.035 (0.046)	0.079 (0.084)	0.079 (0.046)
Voted incumbent	0.043** (0.006)	0.021 (0.017)	0.057* (0.023)	-0.040* (0.018)	0.137** (0.019)	0.090** (0.024)	-0.022 (0.019)	0.016 (0.028)	0.070** (0.017)
Political interest	-0.095** (0.011)	-0.095** (0.028)	-0.037 (0.029)	-0.126** (0.030)	-0.088** (0.025)	-0.058* (0.028)	-0.107** (0.030)	-0.191** (0.042)	-0.143** (0.037)
Social trust	0.008 (0.011)	-0.061* (0.031)	0.008 (0.032)	-0.027 (0.029)	0.038 (0.024)	0.023 (0.031)	0.166** (0.029)	-0.103** (0.039)	0.003 (0.028)
Left	-0.114** (0.008)	-0.106** (0.024)	-0.126** (0.028)	-0.124** (0.019)	-0.028 (0.019)	-0.100** (0.028)	-0.065** (0.023)	-0.096** (0.031)	-0.166** (0.020)
Right	0.065** (0.008)	0.029 (0.023)	0.084** (0.026)	0.036 (0.018)	0.043* (0.019)	0.130** (0.030)	0.069** (0.022)	0.010 (0.030)	0.027 (0.020)
Neither/nor	-0.000 (0.013)	0.006 (0.035)	0.000 (0.033)	-0.067 (0.062)	-0.020 (0.025)	0.100** (0.035)	-0.010 (0.036)	-0.096 (0.055)	0.155* (0.062)
France	0.019 (0.011)								
Germany	-0.137** (0.011)								
Hungary	-0.180** (0.011)								
Italy	-0.036** (0.011)								
Poland	-0.068** (0.011)								
Norway	-0.155** (0.013)								
United Kingdom	-0.131** (0.011)								
Constant	0.452** (0.015)	0.561** (0.038)	0.468** (0.042)	0.375** (0.037)	0.201** (0.031)	0.326** (0.042)	0.318** (0.040)	0.420** (0.049)	0.343** (0.042)
N	12,135	1,655	1,620	1,678	1,653	1,559	1,577	795	1,598
R-squared	0.131	0.096	0.103	0.077	0.099	0.160	0.079	0.116	0.143

Table A31. The associations between social divides and support for strong leader (OLS models) Standard errors in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

	(19) Support for Democracy	(2) Support for Strong leader	(3) Support for Liberal democracy
Female	0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.029** (0.004)
Under 35 y.o.	-0.024** (0.005)	0.034** (0.007)	-0.043** (0.005)
Higher edu	0.025** (0.004)	-0.068** (0.006)	0.062** (0.004)
Unemployed	-0.009 (0.010)	0.013 (0.015)	-0.017 (0.010)
Voted incumbent	0.017** (0.004)	0.043** (0.007)	-0.068** (0.005)
Political interest	0.102** (0.008)	-0.097** (0.012)	0.099** (0.008)
Social trust	0.053** (0.008)	0.021 (0.012)	-0.032** (0.009)
Left	0.041** (0.006)	-0.114** (0.008)	0.085** (0.006)
Right	-0.006 (0.006)	0.067** (0.008)	-0.031** (0.006)
Neither/nor	-0.005 (0.011)	0.002 (0.014)	0.018* (0.009)
France	0.017* (0.007)	0.025* (0.012)	-0.024** (0.008)
Germany	0.060** (0.006)	-0.132** (0.011)	0.057** (0.008)
Hungary	-0.002 (0.008)	-0.177** (0.011)	0.064** (0.008)
Italy	0.045** (0.007)	-0.028* (0.012)	0.015 (0.008)
Poland	-0.074** (0.008)	-0.062** (0.012)	0.017* (0.008)
Norway	0.045** (0.008)	-0.142** (0.015)	0.077** (0.009)
United Kingdom	0.047** (0.006)	-0.128** (0.011)	0.062** (0.007)
Constant	0.712** (0.011)	0.445** (0.016)	0.665** (0.011)
N	12,289	12,135	12,611
R-squared	0.095	0.130	0.130

Table A32. The associations between social divides and regime preferences (OLS models, weighted pooled data). Standard errors in parentheses; ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.