

Appendix: Freedom for All? Populism and the Instrumental Support of Freedom of Speech

Alberto Stefanelli (Yale University), Bart Meuleman (KU Leuven), Koen Abts (KU Leuven)

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All the materials that are required to replicate the figures and the tables presented in the text (i.e., R scripts) are accessible through the first author's public [GitHub profile](#). We used R version 4.2.1 ([R Core Team 2022](#)) and the following R packages: emmeans v. 1.10.5 ([Lenth 2024](#)), fastDummies v. 1.6.3 ([Kaplan 2020](#)), flextable v. 0.7.3 ([Gohel 2022](#)),ggeffects v. 1.5.0 ([Lüdtke 2018](#)), ggrepel v. 0.9.1 ([Slowikowski 2021](#)), gtsummary v. 1.6.1 ([Sjoberg et al. 2021](#)), here v. 1.0.1 ([Müller 2020](#)), latex2exp v. 0.9.4 ([Meschiari 2022](#)), lavaan v. 0.6.19 ([Rosseel 2012](#)), patchwork v. 1.1.1 ([Pedersen 2020](#)), performance v. 0.10.2 ([Lüdtke et al. 2021](#)), scales v. 1.2.1 ([Wickham and Seidel 2022](#)), semTools v. 0.5.6.933 ([Jorgensen et al. 2024](#)), tidyverse v. 2.0.0 ([Wickham et al. 2019](#)).

REGRESSION TABLES FOR THE MODELS PRESENTED IN THE MANUSCRIPT

The nested models are reported with the purpose of showing that the uncertainty of the coefficient of populist attitudes does not substantially change when control variables are added to the model. While the presented coefficients are expressed in terms of probabilities (and not on the original probit scale), they are not directly comparable across the different nested models. This is due to the nature of the probit estimation ([Long 1997](#)). The probit model assumes that there is a continuous (unobserved) latent random variable y^* that underlies the binomial distribution of the dependent variable. Since the variance of y^* changes when new variables are added to the model, the magnitudes of the estimates will change even if the added variable is uncorrelated with the original variables¹.

Normative support for unrestricted freedom of speech: nested SEM models

The estimates reported in Figure 1 are obtained from the model with the complete set of control variables (3rd column). Estimates are from a SEM model using the entire sample. In line with previous research ([Grossman et al. 2022](#)), the results reveal that, regardless of their ideological collocation, partisans are less likely to support freedom of speech in its abstract and unconstrained form. Efficacy is also linked to a higher propensity to endorse freedom of speech. On the contrary, high levels of educational attainment are linked to lower levels of support for freedom of speech.

¹ Lavaan does not currently support other link functions (i.e., logit) when using the Diagonally Weighted Least Squares (DWLS) estimator required to model binary dependent variables ([Yves Rosseel 2020](#)).

Table 1: Regression table for normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech (Figure 1). Estimates are from a SEM model.

	Universal Freedom of Speech (y=1, 56%)					
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.098	≤0.001	0.088	≤0.001	0.061	0.003
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			0.091	0.053	0.088	0.077
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.033	0.491	-0.046	0.349
Age			-0.043	0.088	-0.036	0.161
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			-0.128	0.064	-0.128	0.066
Education: High (Ref: Low)			-0.179	0.009	-0.175	0.011
Party Membership (Ref: No)					-0.276	0.007
Left-wing (Ref: Centre)					-0.003	0.960
Right-wing (Ref: Centre)					-0.034	0.569
Internal Efficacy					0.068	0.007
R ²		0.03		0.043		0.065
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (split-ballot experiment): Nested SEM multi-group models

Regression tables for the SEM multi-group model. The estimates reported in Figure 2 in the main text are obtained from the 3rd column of each table with the complete set of control variables.

Immigrants: Right-wing*Table 2: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)*

	Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)					
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.067	0.015	0.106	≤0.001	0.144	0.002
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			-0.023	0.841	-0.147	0.603
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.645	≤0.001	-1.210	≤0.001
Age			-0.033	0.608	-0.053	0.708
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			-0.137	0.472	-0.348	0.396
Education: High (Ref: Low)			-0.171	0.378	-0.414	0.327
Party membership (Ref: No)					-0.732	0.072
Internal efficacy					-0.288	0.016
R ²		0.031		0.294		0.364
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Immigrants: Left-wing*Table 3: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)*

	Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)					
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	-0.073	≤0.001	-0.053	0.012	-0.073	0.013
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			-0.031	0.738	-0.100	0.750
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.197	0.044	-0.585	0.048
Age			-0.051	0.206	-0.192	0.200
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			0.038	0.789	0.131	0.801
Education: High (Ref: Low)			0.141	0.159	0.690	0.165

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Party membership (Ref: No)					0.101	0.842
Internal efficacy					0.187	0.168
R ²		0.069		0.22		0.243
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y^* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Immigrants: Center

Table 4: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.048	0.311	0.048	0.004	0.029	0.198
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			-0.016	0.776	-0.051	0.757
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.048	0.400	-0.129	0.415
Age			-0.061	0.026	-0.187	0.019
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			0.025	0.707	0.091	0.645
Education: High (Ref: Low)			-0.071	0.334	-0.198	0.323
Party membership (Ref: No)					0.320	0.336
Internal efficacy					0.188	0.018
R ²		0.02		0.067		0.103
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y^* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Multinationals: Right-wing

Table 5: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	-0.075	0.046	-0.058	0.059	-0.107	0.027
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			0.032	0.785	0.043	0.859
Female (Ref: Male)			0.044	0.696	0.055	0.817
Age			0.031	0.546	0.081	0.482
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			0.270	0.051	0.656	0.055
Education: High (Ref: Low)			0.230	0.093	0.549	0.095
Party membership (Ref: No)					-0.480	0.457
Internal efficacy					0.267	0.063
R ²		0.02		0.072		0.131
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y^* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Multinationals: Left-wing

Table 6: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.048	0.002	0.105	0.012	0.227	≤0.001
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			0.108	0.443	0.205	0.430
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.098	0.525	-0.174	0.507
Age			-0.061	0.409	-0.111	0.413
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			0.061	0.772	0.097	0.799
Education: High (Ref: Low)			0.240	0.189	0.465	0.198
Party membership (Ref: No)					-0.146	0.740
Internal efficacy					-0.485	0.002

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
R ²		0.006		0.102		0.272
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y* changes when new variables are added to the model.

Multinationals: Center

Table 7: Regression table for instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (Figure 2)

Conditional Freedom of Speech (Split-ballot)						
	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value	Pr	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.021	0.47	0.026	0.391	0.064	0.114
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)			0.051	0.611	0.126	0.490
Female (Ref: Male)			-0.044	0.654	-0.066	0.696
Age			-0.142	0.010	-0.252	0.007
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)			-0.108	0.440	-0.213	0.365
Education: High (Ref: Low)			0.008	0.955	0.028	0.907
Party membership (Ref: No)					0.571	0.108
Internal efficacy					-0.176	0.046
R ²		0.001		0.068		0.109
Sample Size		988		988		988

Notes: Coefficients are not directly comparable since the variance of y* changes when new variables are added to the model.

CFA AND INVARIANCE

Table 8: Standardized (Std.) factor loadings for populist attitudes and political efficacy

	Std. factor loadings	p-value
Populist attitudes		

	Std. factor loadings	p-value
q67_1	0.71	$\leq .001$
q67_2	0.76	$\leq .001$
q67_3	0.81	$\leq .001$
q67_4	0.66	$\leq .001$
q67_5	0.67	$\leq .001$
Political Efficacy		
q41_1	0.75	$\leq .001$
q41_2	0.86	$\leq .001$
q41_3	0.55	$\leq .001$

CFI=0.977 RMSE=0.059 SRMR=0.040

Invariance testing

All the estimated latent constructs reach scalar invariance allowing us to compare the coefficients of populism across the different ideological groups (i.e., Left, Right, Center) and experimental conditions ([Chen 2007](#)).

Table 9: Invariance testing for the Left, Right, Centre identifiers

Model	df	Δ df	CFI	Δ CFI	RMSEA	Δ RMSEA	SRMR	Δ SRMR
Configural	30		1		0		0	
Metric	50	20	0.996	0.000	0.028	-0.009	0.046	0.022
Scalar	70	20	0.999	0.003	0.013	-0.016	0.050	0.004

ROBUSTNESS

Unconstrained support for freedom of speech

Unconstrained freedom of speech as continuous instead of categorical

Treating the measure of universal freedom of speech as continuous does not change any of the results presented in the manuscript. The coefficient of populism from the probit model presented in the main text that uses a latent variable y^* approach has a very similar coefficient to the one

estimated using a linear model ($\beta = 0.103, \sigma = 0.034$). In addition to confirming the validity of the presented results, this suggests that the value selected for the dichotomization of the variable is appropriate.

Table 10: Regression of the continuous measure of normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech on populist attitudes, controlling for all the other variables included in the model. The dependent variable is the original 5-point question asking to what extent people agree with the fact that every individual should say what he/she wants, even if this hurts others. Estimates are from a SEM model.

	Universal Freedom of Speech (y=1, 56%)	
	Beta	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.104 (0.042)	0.012
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)	0.108 (0.070)	0.121
Female (Ref: Male)	-0.096 (0.068)	0.156
Age	-0.039 (0.034)	0.242
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)	-0.208 (0.092)	0.024
Education: High (Ref: Low)	-0.164 (0.095)	0.085
Party Membership (Ref: No)	-0.260 (0.140)	0.064
Left-wing (Ref: Centre)	-0.019 (0.084)	0.821
Right-wing (Ref: Centre)	0.039 (0.083)	0.640
Internal Efficacy	0.071 (0.044)	0.105
R ²		0.037
Sample Size		988

Notes: Std. errors in parenthesis.

Normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech model using an ordered probit model instead of linear model

An ordered probit model is used to treat the unconstrained freedom of speech measure as ordered instead of continuous. The results are virtually unchanged from the linear model, indicating the presence of a linear relationship between populism and support for freedom of speech.

Table 11: Regression of the (ordered) measure of normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech on populist attitudes, controlling for all the other variables included in the

model. The dependent variable is the original 5-point question asking to what extent people agree with the fact that every individual should say what he/she wants, even if this hurts others. Estimates are from a SEM model.

	Universal Freedom of Speech (y=1, 56%)	
	Beta	p-value
Populist attitudes	0.095 (0.041)	0.019
French speaking Belgium (Ref: Flanders)	0.136 (0.070)	0.053
Female (Ref: Male)	-0.056 (0.068)	0.409
Age	-0.037 (0.034)	0.272
Education: Medium (Ref: Low)	-0.242 (0.092)	0.009
Education: High (Ref: Low)	-0.285 (0.091)	0.002
Party Membership (Ref: No)	-0.304 (0.142)	0.032
Left-wing (Ref: Centre)	-0.006 (0.085)	0.946
Right-wing (Ref: Centre)	0.031 (0.084)	0.713
Internal Efficacy	0.064 (0.043)	0.131
R ²		0.039
Sample Size		986

Notes: Std. errors in parenthesis.

Interaction between unconstrained free speech and (Left-Right) ideological groups

As an additional robustness check, we interacted the categorical measure of LR self-placement with populist attitudes. This approach allows us to test whether our measure of normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech resonates particularly strongly among right-wing populist respondents, leading this particular ideological group to drive the relationship between populist attitudes and freedom of speech observed in the manuscript.

The results show that there are no strong differences in the coefficient of populism across left-wing, centrist, and right-wing respondents, with overlapping confidence intervals and an insignificant interaction between the LR measure and populism. This indicates that the relationship between populism and freedom of speech holds across different ideological groups

and that populist individuals support an unconstrained form of freedom of speech regardless of their ideological position on the LR scale.

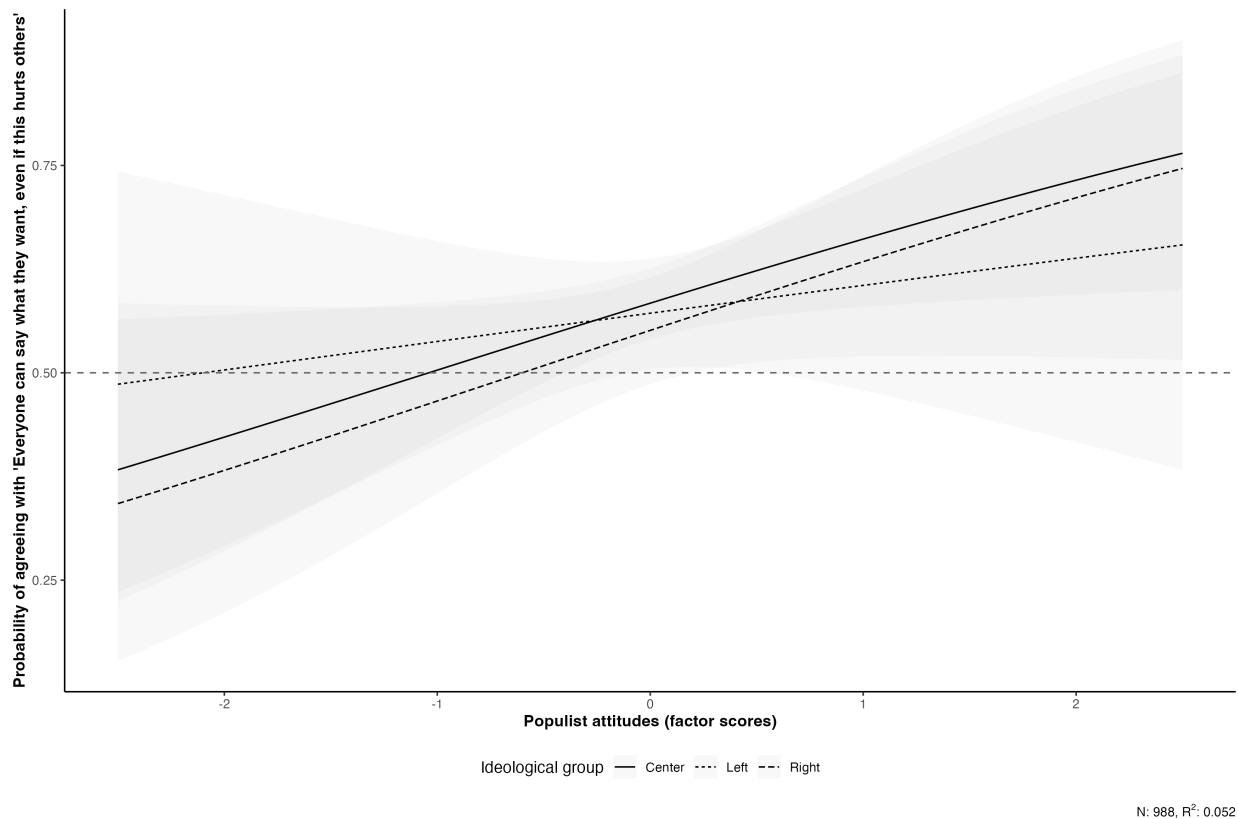


Figure 1: Regression of normative support for unconstrained freedom of speech on populist attitudes by left-wing, centrist, and right-wing ideological groups, controlling for all the other variables included in the model. Estimates are from a GLM probit model with an interaction between populist attitudes and the ideological group measure. The dependent variable is the dichotomized question asking to what extent people agree with the fact that every individual should say what he/she wants, even if this hurts others. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

Instrumental (ideologically motivated) support for freedom of speech (split-ballot experiment)

Speech acceptance across different ideological groups

It may be left-right ideology, rather than populism, that influences whether a respondent allows or opposes a speech against a group they disagree with. To address this concern, we calculated the probability of permitting speech about immigrants and multinational corporations across various ideological groups (Left, Centre, Right). Although we observe some differences across the different ideological groups, these remain relatively small. This further suggests that it is the

interaction between populism and ideological interests that explains the instrumental tendency of protecting or rejecting certain speech acts.

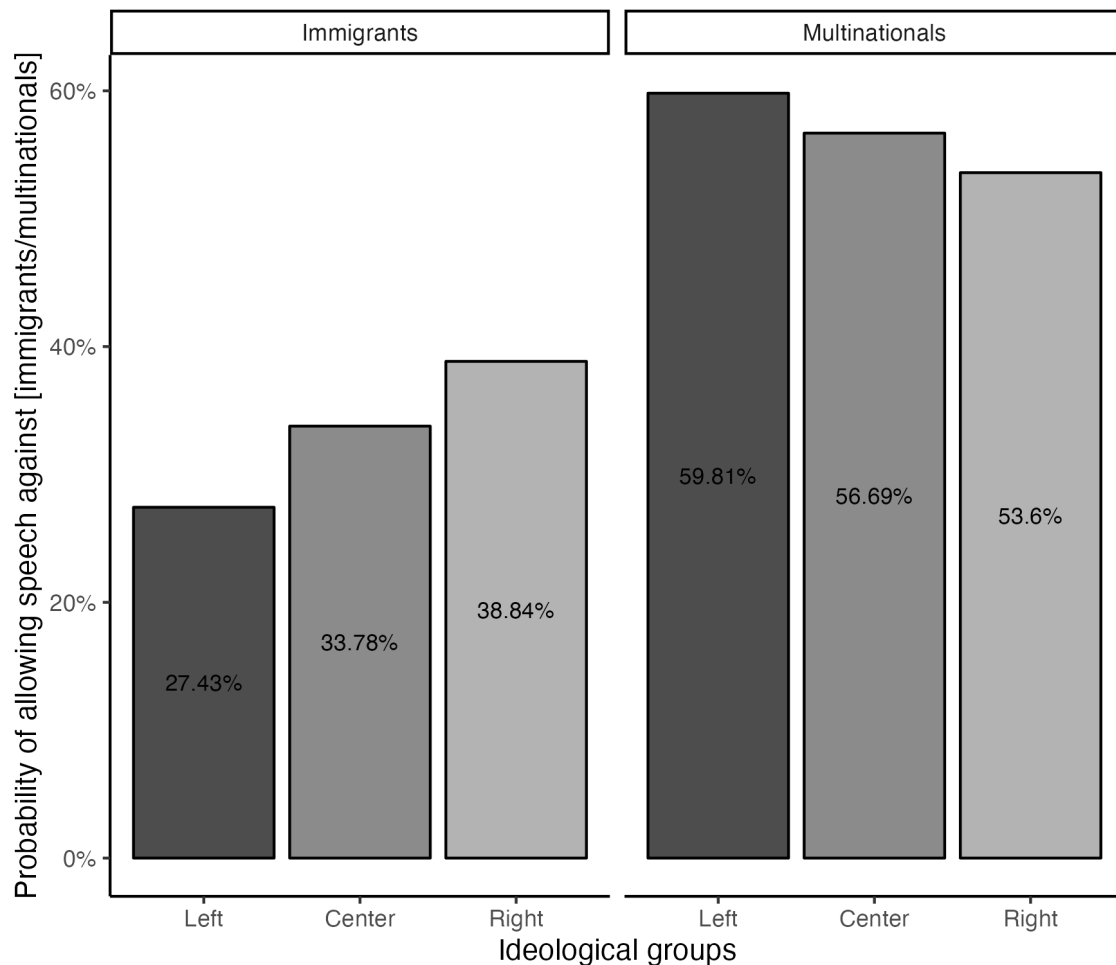


Figure 2: Proportion of respondents who said that a speech against immigrants or multinational corporations should be allowed (split-ballot experiment) across different ideological groups.

Probability of allowing a speech across different ideological groups and categorical levels of affinity with populism (GLM probit)

To ease the interpretation of the results and ensure that our results are robust to different modeling approaches, we also fit a GLM probit model incorporating an interaction between populist attitudes, the categorical measure of ideological preferences (i.e., left-, right-wing, and centrist respondents), and a variable indicating whether the speech was against multinationals or immigrants. This approach allows us to estimate the probability of allowing free speech across different ideological groups (Left, Centre, Right) and varying levels of affinity with populism (Low, Average, High). The categorical measure of populism is obtained by taking the standard

deviation (-1/+1 Sd) from the average of the populist attitudes scale. For instance, an individual who scores 1 standard deviation below the mean (-1 Sd) of the populist attitudes scale is considered to have a low affinity with populist ideas.

Although not directly comparable, the difference in probability between the categorical measures of populism within each ideological group corresponds to the marginal coefficients of populism reported in the main article. The results presented in the manuscript are confirmed, confirming the validity of both our modeling strategy and the presented results.

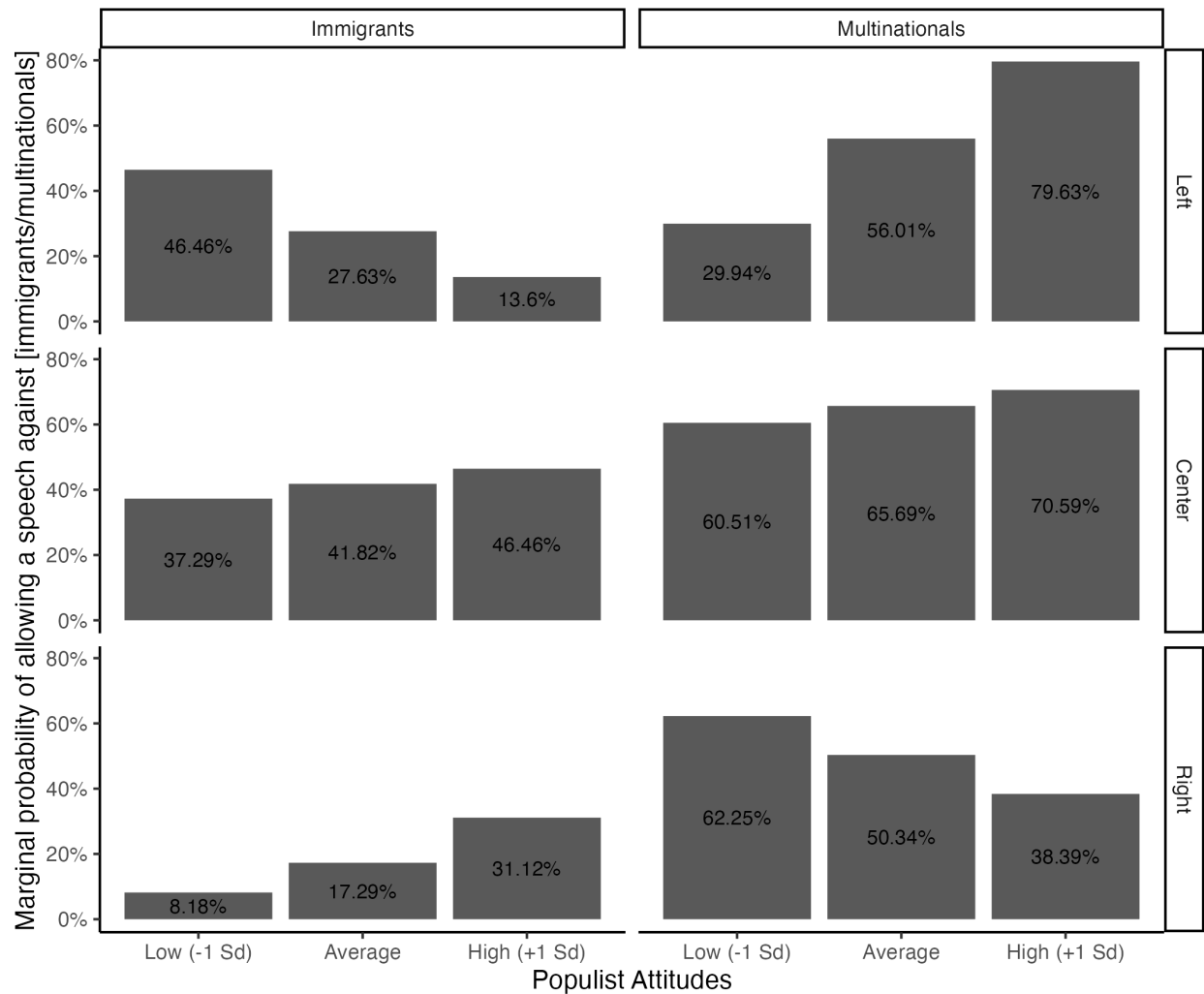
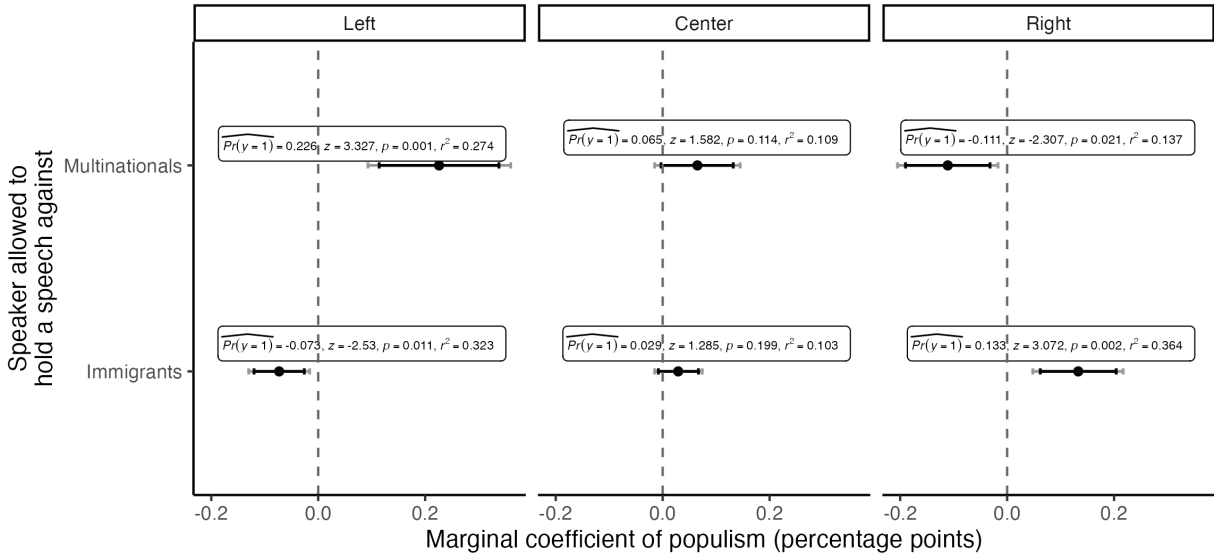


Figure 3: Probability of allowing a speech against immigrants or multinational corporations (split-ballot experiment) across different ideological groups (Left, Centre, Right) and levels of affinity with populism (Low, Average, High). Estimates obtained from a GLM probit model, controlling for all the other variables included in the model.

Inclusion of strength of Left-Right ideological extremity

As robustness, we fit a SEM model adding a measure of ideological extremity obtained by folding in half the L-R self-placement measure (Mason 2018). This rules out the possibility that the results are driven by those ideologically extreme respondents that place themselves at both ends of the scale (i.e., 0 and 10). Results are unchanged.



N: 988

Figure 4: Coefficient of populist attitudes on allowing ideologically motivated speeches controlling for strength of Left-Right ideological identity and all the other variables included in the model. Estimates are from a SEM multi-group model. The dependent variable is the split-ballot experiment in which the object of criticism varied (i.e., immigrants and corporations). Error bars represent 90% and 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

Alternative measure of ideological preferences (anti-immigration and economic egalitarianism)

As an additional robustness test, we measure ideological preferences using, instead of the categorical measure of Left-Right (LR) self-orientation, an index measuring anti-immigration attitudes and one measuring support for economic egalitarianism.

Anti-immigration attitudes are measured using the following items: (1) In general, migrants cannot be trusted; (2) Migrants are a threat to our culture and customs; (3) The presence of different cultures enriches our society (reverse coded); (4) Migrants impose their norms and values to the Belgians. Attitudes towards economic egalitarianism are measured using the following items: (1) The government should reduce income differentials; (2) Private capital

above 1 million euros should be taxed. The CFA model yields satisfactory fit indices, with standardised factor loadings above .6.

We fit two MG-SEM models with a latent interaction between populist attitudes and the index of interest (i.e., egalitarianism and anti-immigration) (Marsh, Wen, and Hau 2004). The results confirm that the more populist an individual is, the stronger the impact of ideological interests on the probability of allowing a fellow citizen to hold a speech against immigrants or multinational corporations. Regarding the multinationals treatment (left-wing speech target) we observe that higher levels of populist attitudes correspond to a stronger impact of economic egalitarianism on the probability of allowing a speech against multinationals. Similarly, for the treatment concerning immigrants (right-wing speech target), the slope of populism on the probability of allowing a speech against immigrants is steeper the more anti-immigration respondents are. In line with our findings using the LR scale, populist individuals appear more likely to instrumentally apply or deny freedom of speech depending on whether the target speech aligns with their ideological preferences.

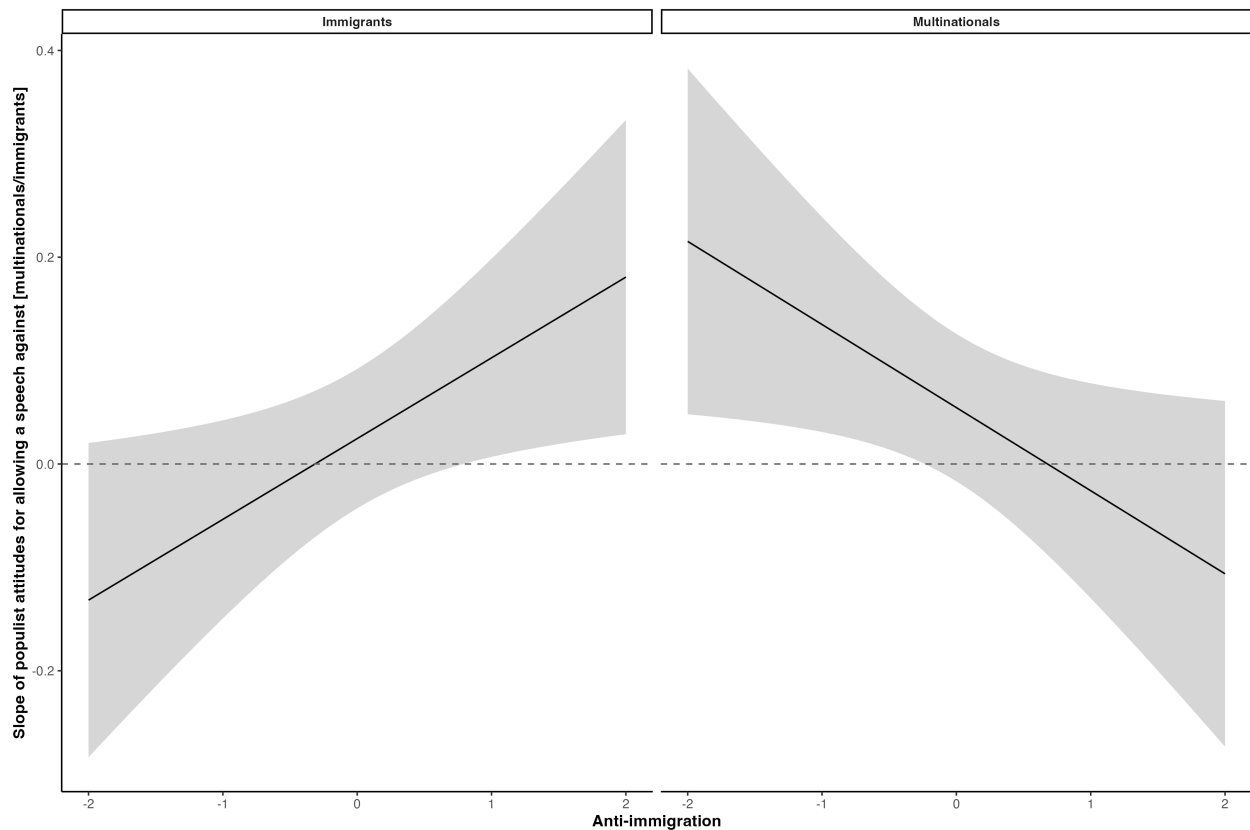


Figure 5: Coefficient of populist attitudes on allowing ideologically motivated speeches by respondent's level of anti-immigration attitudes, controlling for all the other variables

included in the model. Estimates are from a glm probit model. The dependent variable is the split-ballot experiment in which the object of criticism varied (i.e., immigrants and corporations). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

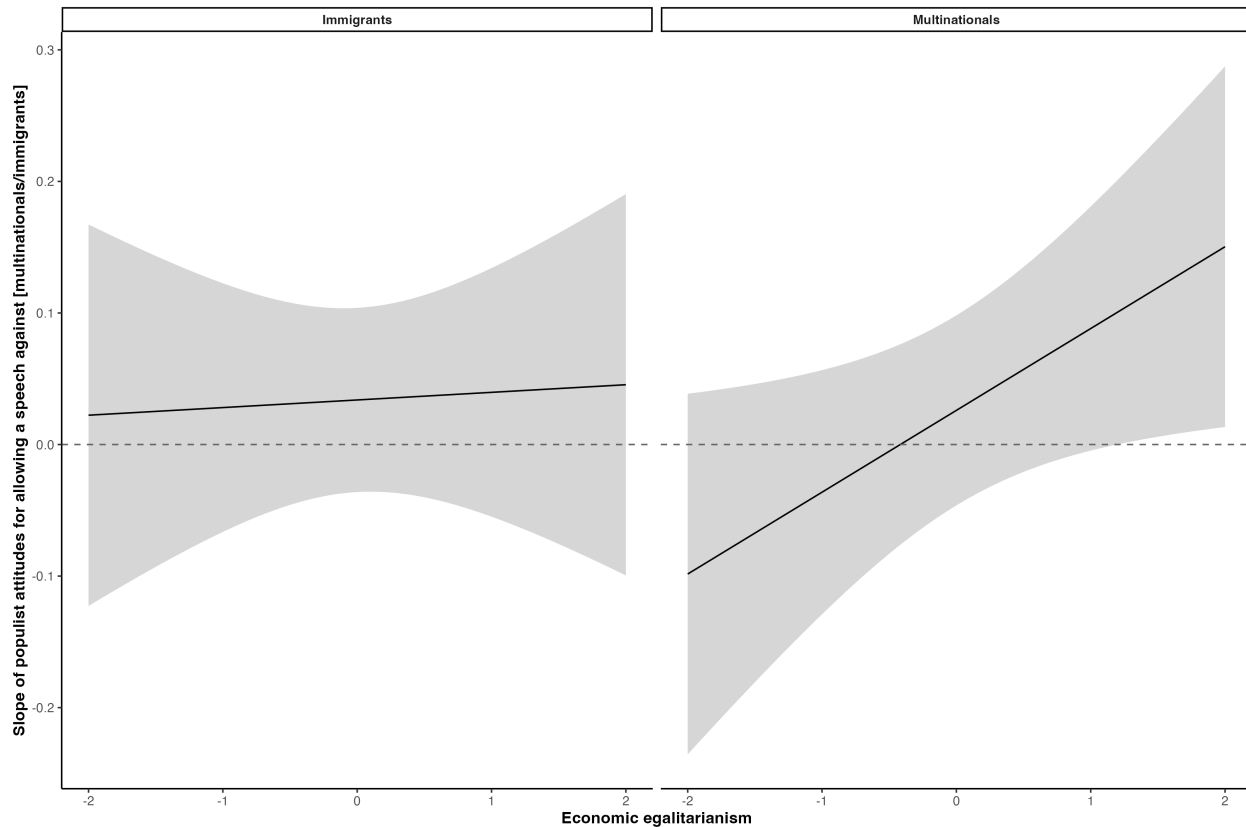


Figure 6: Coefficient of populist attitudes on allowing ideologically motivated speeches by respondent's level of attitudes towards economic egalitarianism, controlling for all the other variables included in the model. Estimates are from a glm probit model. The dependent variable is the split-ballot experiment in which the object of criticism varied (i.e., immigrants and corporations). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

INSTRUMENTS

Table 12: Dependent variables (freedom of speech)

Item	Label	Question
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Ref.

q78_1	Unconstrained freedom of speech	Every individual should say what he/she wants, even if this hurts others. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q80	Split-Ballot experiment	A speaker at a public gathering, on television, or on the internet holds a speech against [RANDOMIZED: immigrants/multinational

Item Ref.	Label	Question
		corporations]. (1. Should not be stopped, 2. Should be stopped)

Table 13: Populism

Item Ref.	Label	Question
q67_1	Populism	People and not the politicians should take decisions (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q67_2	Populism	People would be better represented by ordinary citizens (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q67_3	Populism	Power should be returned to the people (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q67_4	Populism	Better if politicians just followed the will of the people (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q67_5	Populism	Ordinary people know better than politicians (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)

Table 11: Control variables

Item Ref.	Label	Question
age6	Age	Respondent age (6 categories, continuous)
edu3	Education	Respondent's highest level of education (Low, Middle, High)
q81	PID	Respondent identify with any political party (No, Yes)
q2	Gender	Respondent assigned sex at birth (1. Man, 2. Woman)
region	Place of residence	Respondent place of residence (1. French-speaking Belgium, 2. Flanders)
q41_1	Efficacy	Nowadays I don't understand what is happening any more (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)

Item Ref.	Label	Question
q41_2	Efficacy	These days, things are so complicated I don't know what to do (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q41_5	Efficacy	I feel like I am completely powerless over the current changes (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)

Table 14: Robustness

Item Ref.	Label	Question
q40_3	Economic Egalitarianism	The government should reduce income differentials. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q75_7	Economic Egalitarianism	Private capital above 1 million euros should be taxed. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q49_1	Anti-immigration	In general, migrants cannot be trusted. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q49_2	Anti-immigration	Migrants come here to take advantage of our social security system. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q49_3	Anti-immigration	Migrants are a threat to our culture and customs. (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)
q49_4	Anti-immigration	The presence of different cultures enriches our society (1. Completely disagree – 5. Completely Agree)

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 15: Descriptive statistics for the main analysis sample

Variable	Missing	N = 1,110
Unconstrained free speech (Normative, q78_1d)	3 (0.3%)	
In favour		416 / 1,107 (38%)
Not in favour		691 / 1,107 (62%)
Ideologically-oriented speech (Instrumental, DV Experiment, q80)	33 (3.0%)	
Allowed		476 / 1,077 (44%)
Stopped		601 / 1,077 (56%)
Speech target (split-ballot condition, expq80cond)	0 (0%)	
Immigrants		585 / 1,110 (53%)
Multinationals		525 / 1,110 (47%)
Sex assigned at birth (q2)	0 (0%)	
Female		531 / 1,110 (48%)
Male		579 / 1,110 (52%)
Educational level (edu3)	18 (1.6%)	
Low		261 / 1,092 (24%)
Medium		376 / 1,092 (34%)
High		455 / 1,092 (42%)
Age (age6)	8 (0.7%)	
Mean (SD)		4.10 (1.64)
Median (IQR)		4.00 (3.00, 6.00)
Range		1.00 - 6.00
Left-Right self-placement (q57)	47 (4.2%)	
Left		231 / 1,063 (22%)
Center		580 / 1,063 (55%)
Right		252 / 1,063 (24%)

Variable	Missing	N = 1,110
Identify with any political party (q81)	7 (0.6%)	
No ID		1,034 / 1,103 (94%)
Yes		69 / 1,103 (6.3%)
Region of residence (region)	0 (0%)	
Flanders		692 / 1,110 (62%)
French-speaking Belgium		418 / 1,110 (38%)
Internal efficacy (q41_1)	6 (0.5%)	
Mean (SD)		3.32 (1.11)
Median (IQR)		4.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Internal efficacy (q41_2)	6 (0.5%)	
Mean (SD)		3.06 (1.12)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Internal efficacy (q41_5)	6 (0.5%)	
Mean (SD)		3.27 (1.07)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Populism (q67_1)	10 (0.9%)	
Mean (SD)		2.96 (1.02)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Populism (q67_2)	8 (0.7%)	
Mean (SD)		3.02 (0.99)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00

Variable	Missing	N = 1,110
Populism (q67_3)	9 (0.8%)	
Mean (SD)		2.67 (0.98)
Median (IQR)		2.00 (2.00, 3.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Populism (q67_4)	13 (1.2%)	
Mean (SD)		2.89 (1.01)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Populism (q67_5)	10 (0.9%)	
Mean (SD)		2.54 (0.97)
Median (IQR)		2.00 (2.00, 3.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Abstract free speech (Robustness, continuous q78_1)	3 (0.3%)	
Mean (SD)		2.93 (1.07)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Ideological Extremity (Robustness, folded q57)	47 (4.2%)	
Mean (SD)		0.85 (1.18)
Median (IQR)		0.00 (0.00, 1.00)
Range		0.00 - 4.00
Egalitarianism (Robustness, q75_7)	13 (1.2%)	
Mean (SD)		3.75 (1.06)
Median (IQR)		4.00 (3.00, 5.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Egalitarianism (Robustness, q40_3)	10 (0.9%)	
Mean (SD)		3.63 (1.04)

Variable	Missing	N = 1,110
Median (IQR)		4.00 (3.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Anti-immigration (Robustness, q49_1)	58 (5.2%)	
Mean (SD)		2.49 (1.00)
Median (IQR)		2.00 (2.00, 3.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Anti-immigration (Robustness, q49_2)	59 (5.3%)	
Mean (SD)		2.96 (1.06)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Anti-immigration (Robustness, q49_3)	61 (5.5%)	
Mean (SD)		2.86 (1.12)
Median (IQR)		3.00 (2.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00
Anti-immigration (Robustness, q49_4)	59 (5.3%)	
Mean (SD)		3.57 (0.95)
Median (IQR)		4.00 (3.00, 4.00)
Range		1.00 - 5.00

¹n / N (%)

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