Table 1: OLS Regression Models Predicting Belief Network Constraint

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictors | Full Model | Reduced Model | *p ≠ 0* |
| Ideological Institutionalization | 0.389\*\* (0.133) | 0.459\*\*\*  (0.100) | 1.00 |
| Country-Level Political Activism | 0.491\*\*  (0.161) | 0.449\*\*\*  (0.116) | 1.00 |
| Mean Educational Attainment | 0.064  (0.133) |  | 0.10 |
| Alternative Sources of Information | ─0.093  (0.175) |  | 0.07 |
| Country-Level Civic Membership | 0.062  (0.130) |  | 0.05 |
| The *N* of Effective Political Parties | ─0.037  (0.104) |  | 0.03 |
| Country-Level Political Polarization | ─0.069  (0.126) |  | 0.07 |
| Ethnic Fractionalization | 0.031  (0.129) |  | 0.03 |
| Religious Fractionalization | ─0.116  (0.129) |  | 0.06 |
| Survey Instrument Controls | + | + | + |
| N | 78 | 78 | − |
| Adjusted R2 | 0.54 | 0.57 | − |

Note: Coefficients are standardized. Heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors are in parentheses. *p ≠ 0* refers to the probability that the estimate is not 0. The missing countries are Andorra, Macau and Puerto Rico. All models control for the inclusion of political ideology, the mode of survey collection, sample size, and survey language.

\*\*\* p < 0.001, \*\* p < 0.01.