

Appendix

## Do Affective Polarization and Populism Affect the Support for Holding Referendums?

Marco Fölsch

**Table A1.** Descriptive statistics

	Austria				Germany			
	Non-Populist (N=560) 50.72%	Populist (N=544) 49.28%	Total (N=1,104) 100%	Test	Non-Populist (N=604) 54.56%	Populist (N=503) 45.44%	Total (N=1,107) 100%	Test
Affective polarization	0.492 (0.216)	0.538 (0.238)	0.515 (0.228)	<0.001	0.421 (0.272)	0.472 (0.299)	0.444 (0.285)	0.004
Gender								
Non-male	265 (47.3%)	298 (54.8%)	563 (51.0%)	0.013	305 (50.5%)	267 (53.1%)	572 (51.7%)	0.391
male	295 (52.7%)	246 (45.2%)	541 (49.0%)		299 (49.5%)	236 (46.9%)	535 (48.3%)	
Education								
low	289 (51.6%)	293 (53.9%)	582 (52.7%)	0.453	234 (38.7%)	159 (31.6%)	393 (35.5%)	0.014
high	271 (48.4%)	251 (46.1%)	522 (47.3%)		370 (61.3%)	344 (68.4%)	714 (64.5%)	
Age	48.564 (17.948)	48.557 (16.345)	48.561 (17.169)	0.994	47.396 (15.843)	47.489 (15.809)	47.438 (15.820)	0.922
Political interest	3.645 (0.929)	3.583 (0.967)	3.614 (0.948)	0.278	3.406 (1.073)	3.517 (1.076)	3.456 (1.075)	0.086
Left-right	5.507 (1.882)	5.700 (2.111)	5.602 (2.000)	0.108	5.634 (1.945)	5.907 (2.106)	5.758 (2.023)	0.026
Extremism (Left-right squared)	33.864 (21.498)	36.943 (25.022)	35.381 (23.341)	0.028	35.518 (22.627)	39.314 (25.959)	37.243 (24.261)	0.009

Notes: For the continuous variables (Affective polarization, age, political interest, left-right, extremism), the means and standard deviations are shown. For the categorical variables (gender, education), the relative distribution is shown for non-populist citizens, populist citizens, and for the total sample, respectively. High education is operationalized as *BMS* (e.g. *HASCH*) or higher in Austria, and *Realschule* or higher in Germany.

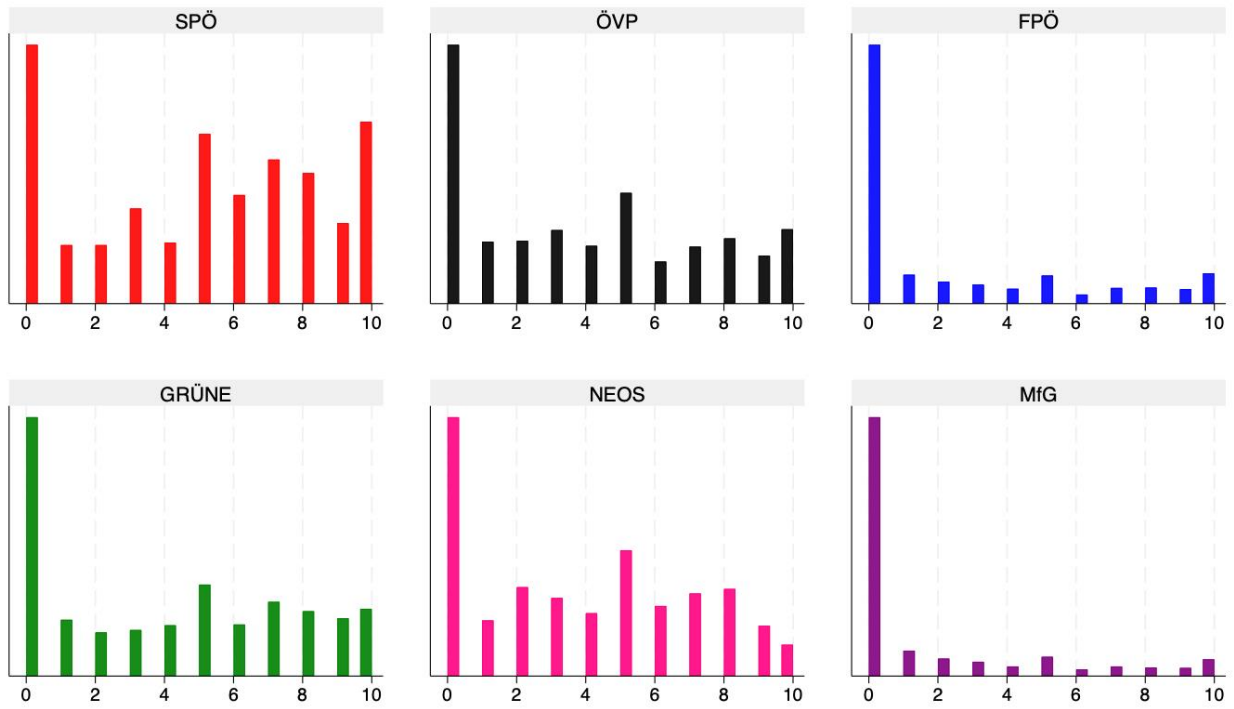


Figure A1. Distributions of propensities to vote (PTV) for Austria

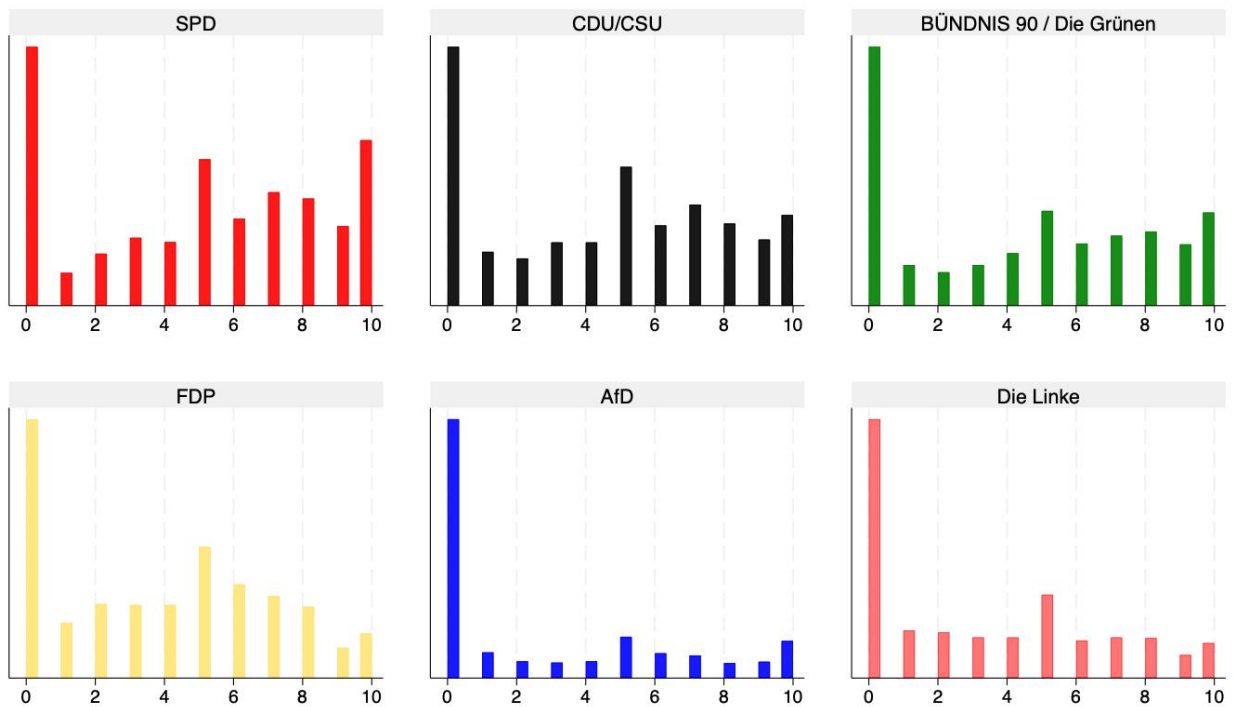
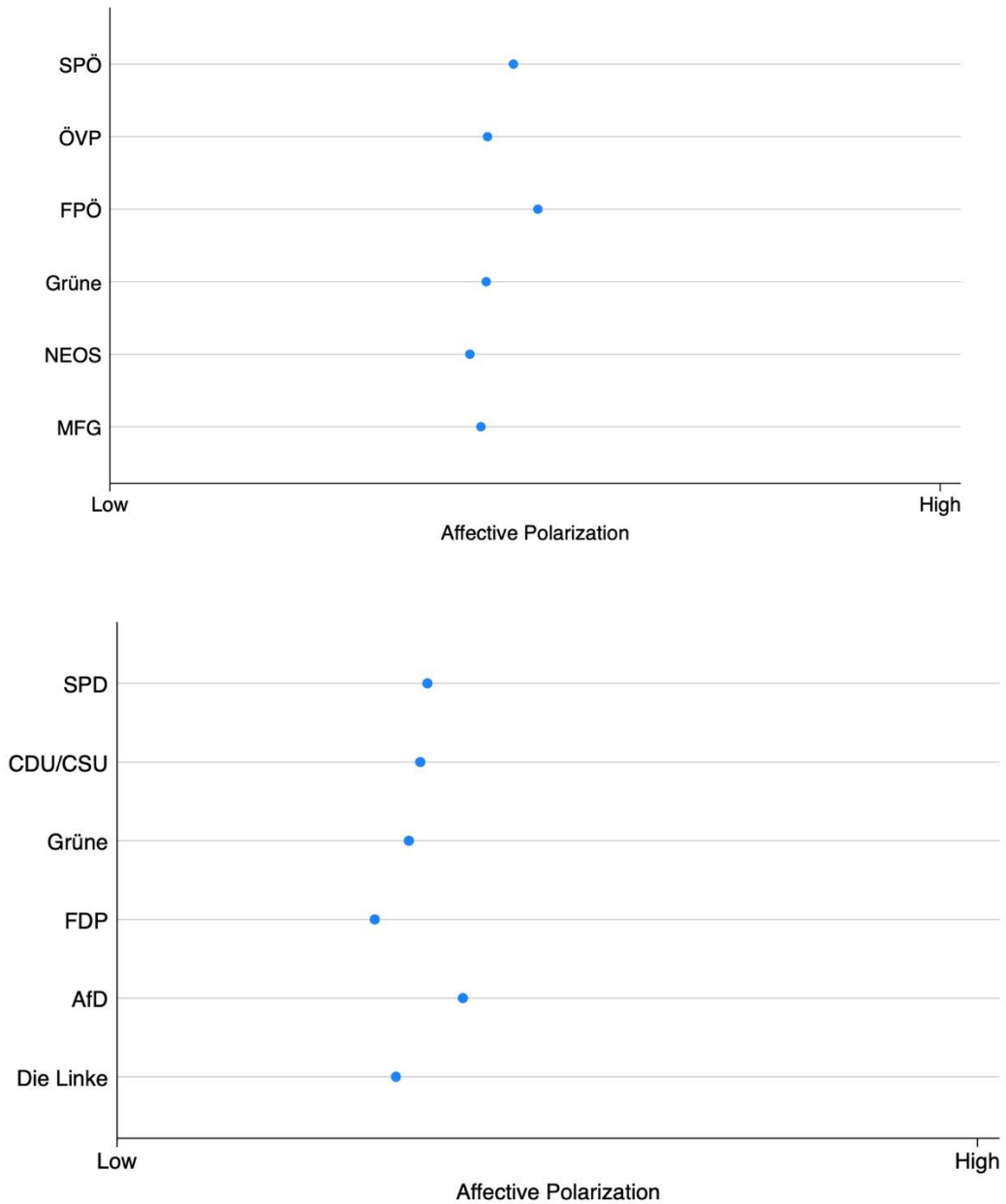
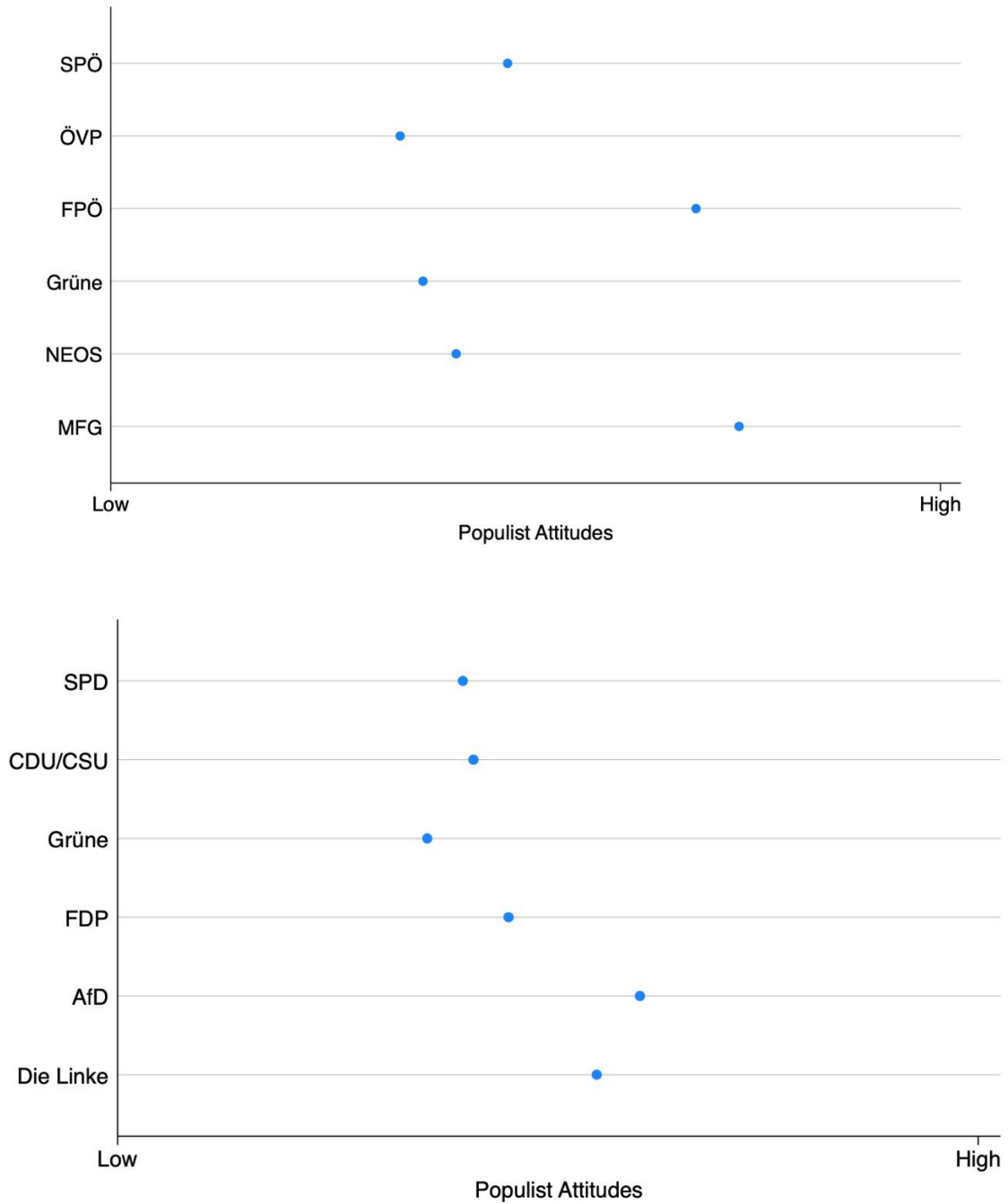


Figure A2. Distributions of propensities to vote (PTV) for Austria



**Figure A3.** Means of affective polarization by party supporters in Austria and Germany. Respondents with a propensity to vote of 6 and higher are considered as party supporters.



**Figure A4.** Means of populist attitudes by party supporters in Austria and Germany. Respondents with a propensity to vote of 6 and higher are considered as party supporters.

**Table A2.** Logistic regression with populist attitudes as the dependent variable

	<b>Populist Attitudes (Austria)</b>	<b>Populist Attitudes (Germany)</b>
Affective polarization	0.825** (0.295)	0.584** (0.226)
Gender		
male	-0.307*	-0.0970 (0.127)
Education		
high	-0.0591 (0.125)	0.293* (0.133)
Age	-0.00102 (0.00374)	-0.00357 (0.00421)
Political interest	-0.0921 (0.0713)	0.0920 (0.0614)
Left-right	-0.237 (0.127)	-0.103 (0.111)
Extremism (Left-right squared)	0.0265* (0.0111)	0.0148 (0.00921)
N	1069	1064
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	0.0187	0.0163

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses; \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$