

**Online Appendix for:**

**'Partisan Sentiments and Political Trust: A Longitudinal Study of Spain'**

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**Section A: Technical information:**

**Table 1A: Timing of the CIUPANEL and E-DEM waves and related major political events in Spain**

<b>CIUPANEL Wave</b>	<b>Begin</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Gap</b>	<b>Major political events in Spain</b>
Wave 3	23/12/2014	02/01/2015	10	n.a.	Spanish European elections (25/05/2014)
Wave 5	10/12/2015	18/12/2015	8	350	Spanish general elections (20/12/2015)
<b>EDEM Wave</b>	<b>Begin</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Gap</b>	<b>Major political events in Spain</b>
Wave 1	25/10/2018	07/11/2018	14	n.a.	Andalusian regional elections (2/12/2018)
Wave 2	12/02/2019	19/02/2019	8	97	Formation of the Andalusian regional government (16/01/2019)
Wave 3	23/04/2019	26/04/2019	4	63	Spanish general elections (28/04/2019)
Wave 4	17/05/2019	24/05/2019	8	21	Spanish local, regional, and European elections (26/05/2019)
All	25/10/2018	24/05/2019	34	181	

*Source:* own elaboration.

*Notes:* Days = The number of days during which survey responses were collected. Gap = time elapsed, in days, from the last day of data collection of the previous wave to the first day of response collection of the current wave; n.a.: not applicable, since in the first wave there is no previous wave with respect to which a time gap may be calculated.

**Table 2A: Invitations, participation, and data cleaning in two survey panels**

Source: own elaboration.

	CIUPANEL		E-DEM				
Wave	Wave 3	Wave 5	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Sum
Rejected and accepted invitations							
Invited	3,553	2,916	4,762	2,506	1,892	2,506	11,666
Rejected	620	325	589	85	127	181	982
Accepted	2,933	2,591	4,173	2,421	1,765	2,325	10,684
Participation rate	82.5%	88.8%	87.6%	96.6%	93.3%	92.8%	91.6%
Discarded and completed interviews							
Accepted	2,933	2,591	4,173	2,421	1,765	2,325	10,684
Discarded	473	180	1,672	531	106	266	2,575
Declined	0	0	0	19	15	26	60
ISO unmet	2	0	37	35	21	26	119
Incomplete	102	56	259	77	62	116	514
Invalid	31	19	0	390	1	45	436
Closed	47	161	1,130	10	7	4	1,151
Quota full	291	0	246	0	0	49	295
Completed	2,562	2,411	2,501	1,890	1,659	2,059	8,109
Completion rate	72.1%	82.7%	59.9%	78.1%	94.0%	88.6%	75.9%

*Notes:* Invited = invited to do the survey or redirected to it from another survey (only 76 participants were redirected, all of them in the first wave). Accepted = accepted the invitation and entered the application to see the survey description. Participation rate = the proportion of those that accepted after they were invited. Declined = entered the application and, when seeing the description of the study and the associated research team,

preferred not to do the survey. ISO unmet = failed to meet at least one of the three ISO criteria. Incomplete: started, but did not finish the interview. Invalid: responses were invalidated because the application did not save the answers of some questions. Closed = accessed or completed the survey when the data collection window had already been closed. Completed = accepted – (declined + ISO unmet + incomplete + invalid + closed + quota full). Completion rate = the proportion of those individuals who successfully completed the survey after accepting the invitation.

**Table 3A: Characteristics of the CIUPANEL sample (waves 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>).**

	CIUPANEL 3 <sup>rd</sup> (December 2014)	CIUPANEL 5 <sup>th</sup> (December 2015)	CIS MD3117 (October- November 2015)	INE 4th quarter
Female (%)	52.8	49.1	49.1	50.8
Age (mean)	47.3	47.2	42.5	42.5
<i>Education</i> (%)				
Primary or lower	5.8	6.2	8.1	22.9
Secondary	53.5	49.4	64.4	49.3
Tertiary	39.8	43.0	27.2	27.8
Close to a party (%)	41.9	52.8	-	-
Left-Right scale (mean)	3.99	4.1	4.0	-
<i>Vote (%)</i>				
PP	9.7	11.5	21.4	-
PSOE	8.9	10.2	20.5	-
IU	4.7	4.9	6.9	-
UPyD	4.7	1.5	0.9	-
Ps	23.8	19.9	17.5	-
Cs	-	14.1	21.3	-
CiU/CDC	2.6	1.8	1.4	-
ERC	3.7	3.9	3.5	-
PNV	0.6	0.7	1.7	-
N	2562	2411	12090	-

*Note:* In the CIS studies the left-right scale ranges from 1 to 10 while in the CIUPANEL it is from 0 to 10, so we compare means from normalized values of each scale (re-scaled from 0 to 1). Information about voting is based on vote probability (party with highest probability) for CIUPANEL and *Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas* (CIS) MD3117.

**Table 1A Characteristics of the E-DEM Sample, by Waves**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Wave 1</b>	<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>Wave 4</b>
	<b>Pct/N</b>	<b>Pct/N</b>	<b>Pct/N</b>	<b>Pct/N</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Man	50.70 (1,268)	51.27 (969)	52.08 (864)	52.02 (1,071)
Woman	49.30 (1,233)	48.73 (921)	47.92 (795)	47.98 (988)
Total	100.00 (2,501)	100.00 (1,890)	100.00 (1,659)	100.00 (2,059)
<b>Age group</b>				
18_24	9.84 (246)	8.31 (157)	7.05 (117)	6.99 (144)
25_34	19.03 (476)	19.15 (362)	18.14 (301)	19.67 (405)
35_44	24.23 (606)	23.97 (453)	23.93 (397)	24.53 (505)
45_54	22.23 (556)	22.38 (423)	23.03 (382)	22.78 (469)
55_+	24.67 (617)	26.19 (495)	27.85 (462)	26.03 (536)
Total	100.00 (2,501)	100.00 (1,890)	100.00 (1,659)	100.00 (2,059)
<b>Total</b>	100.00 (2,501)	100.00 (1,890)	100.00 (1,659)	100.00 (2,059)

Source: E-DEM panel dataset.

## Section B: Question Wording and Variable Coding

### Questions on political trust

#### CIUPANEL

Could you please tell us on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "I don't trust at all" and 10 is "I completely trust", how much you trust each of the following political institutions...

- ...Spanish Parliament
- ...Spanish Government
- ...politicians in Spain
- ...political parties in Spain
- ...the Spanish judicial system

#### E-DEM

Could you please tell us on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is "I don't trust at all" and 7 is "I completely trust", how much you trust each of the following political institutions...

- ...Spanish Parliament
- ...Spanish Government
- ...Regional Government
- ...politicians in Spain
- ...political parties in Spain
- ...the Spanish judicial system

### In-group and Out-group Voters Affective Polarisation

We computed the out-group and in-group polarisation across all the parties' supporters' groups in the system by the following formulas:

$$\text{Overall In-group liking} = \sum_{i=A}^K (\text{In\_votersr liking}_i) * (\text{Vote}_i)$$

$$\text{Overall Out-group polarisation} = \sum_{i=A}^K (\text{Out\_voters dislike}_i) * (\text{Vote}_i)$$

This index has been measured for voters' groups of the most relevant political parties at each time.

2014-5 period: Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE); Partido Popular (PP); Izquierda Unida (IU); Podemos; Convergencia i Unió (CiU); and Partido Nacionalista Vasco (EAJ-PNV).

2018-9 period: Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE); Partido Popular (PP); Ciudadanos (Cs); Unidas Podemos (UP); Vox; Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC); Junts per Catalunya (JxCAT); and Partido Nacionalista Vasco (EAJ-PNV).

Feelings towards voters have been operationalised using feeling thermometer scales, which have been rescaled to range from 0 to 10, where 0 means 'very unfavourable feelings' and 10 means 'very favourable feelings'. For voters, we have only used the feeling thermometer scores towards the voters of the five main national parties due to data limitations.

It is relevant to notice that for the E-DEM data set the like–dislike feelings towards parties are only available in the third and fourth panel waves of the survey, and that the feeling thermometer scales towards Vox’s leaders and voters are not included in the first wave of the survey.

Finally, these indices are calculated for all respondents who declare a level of affect for at least two voters’ groups.

### **Territorial Affective Polarisation**

The E-DEM dataset contains feelings (0–100) and trust (0–10) scales towards each of four different Spanish territorial groups: Basques, Catalans, Andalusians and Madrilenians. We have built combined scales measuring sentiments towards each of these four groups: first, we have divided feelings by 10 to obtain a 0–10 scale; and, second, we have added up the two items (feelings and trust) and divided the resulting scale by two. The combined scales range from 0 (very negative sentiments) to 10 (very positive sentiments). This has been done for each panel wave. These sentiment scores have been used to build different indices measuring territorial affective polarisation.

First, we measured territorial affective polarisation as the mean distance from respondents’ own territorial group (or in-group), based on Wagner (2020)’s index for feelings towards parties. This index captures how much an individual on average dislikes/distrust other territorial groups compared to his/her territorial group. The following is the general formula:

$$APDT_i = \sum_{t=1}^t (Sentiments_{in-group,i} - Sentiments_{it}) / n_t$$

Here,  $t$  is the out-territorial group,  $i$  the individual respondent,  $Sentiments_{in-group,i}$  is the sentiment score assigned to the in-territorial group,  $Sentiments_{it}$  is the sentiment score assigned to each out-territorial group  $t$  by individual respondent  $i$ , and  $n_t$  is the number of out-territorial groups.

For this index, we defined three territorial groups: Catalans, Basques and the rest of respondents. As explained above, in the E-DEM data set there are specific feeling and trust scales for Catalans and Basques, which constitute the two territorial groups with a stronger particular national/regional identity. Then, we assume that the sentiments towards the people from the other regions of Spain (who are not Catalans or Basques) are approximately captured by a combined scale of feelings/trust towards Madrilenians and Andalusians. That is, in the other regions the core elements of the dominant Spanish national identity are identified with Castile and Andalusia. We know that this assumption can be problematic for some regions with relatively strong national/regional identities (such as Galicia, Navarra or Valencian Community), although these are clearly weaker compared to those in Catalonia and the Basque Country.

For Catalans, sentiments towards the in-group are measured by sentiment scores to Catalans, while the sentiments towards the out-group are captured by the combined scale of sentiment scores to Madrilenians and Andalusians, two groups that represent the dominant Spanish national identity. The same applies for Basques. While the sentiments towards the in-group are measured by affect/trust scores to Basques, the sentiments towards the out-group are measured by the combined scale of affect/trust to Madrilenians and Andalusians. Finally, for the rest of respondents (those who are not Catalans or Basques), the sentiments towards the in-group are captured by the affect/trust scores to Madrilenians and Andalusians, while the sentiments towards the out-groups are captured by the sentiment scores to Catalans and Basques.

The index is calculated for all respondents who declare a level of affect or trust for their in-territorial group and, at least, one territorial out-group. The APDT index ranges from -10 to 10. A score above 0 (positive score) means that the respondent has more positive sentiments towards his/her in-territorial group than towards the out-territorial groups; a score equal to 0 means that the respondent has the same sentiments towards the in- and the out-territorial groups; and a score below 0 (negative score) means that the respondent has more positive sentiments towards the out-territorial groups than towards his/her in-territorial group.

Second, we measured the same mean distance index but for two pairs of territorial groups: Catalans vis-à-vis the others and Basques vis-à-vis the others. The logic is to measure the distance in sentiments between each territorial group with a particular national/regional identity (Catalans/Basques) and the rest of respondents (those who are not Catalans/Basques).

Regarding the mean distance index between Catalans and non-Catalans, affect/trust scores to Catalans measure the sentiments towards the in-group for the Catalans and the sentiments towards the out-group for the rest of respondents. The sentiments towards the out-territorial groups of the Catalans are captured by the combined scale of sentiments to Madrilenians and Andalusians; the sentiments towards the in-territorial group of those who are not Catalans or Basques are measured by the combined scale of sentiments towards Madrilenians and Andalusians; and, for the Basques, the sentiments towards the in-territorial group are measured by sentiment scores to Basques.

The same logic is applied to the mean distance index between Basques and the others (not Basques). Sentiment scores to Basques capture the sentiments towards the in-group for the Basque people and the sentiments towards the out-group for the rest of respondents. The sentiments towards the out-territorial groups of Basques are measured by the combined scale of sentiments to Madrilenians and Andalusians; the sentiments towards the in-territorial group of those who are not Basques or Catalans are captured by the combined scale of sentiments to Madrilenians and Andalusians; and, for the Catalans, the sentiments towards the in-territorial group are measured by affect/trust scores to Catalans. These indices for pairs of territorial groups also range from -10 to 10.

### **Perceived Ideological Polarisation:**

The scales measuring the ideological position of parties range from 0 to 10. The formula is as follows:

$$WPIP_i = \sqrt{\sum_{p=1}^p v_p * (IdPosition_{ip} - \overline{IdPosition}_i)^2}$$

Here,  $p$  is the political party,  $i$  is the individual respondent,  $IdPosition_{ip}$  is the left-right position of party  $p$  assigned by respondent  $i$ ,  $\overline{IdPosition}_i$  is the respondent's average ideological position of political parties, and  $v_p$  is the size of each party, measured as the normalized proportion of votes that each selected party received<sup>1</sup>. The average ideological position of political parties is also weighted by party size:

$$\overline{IdPosition}_i = \sum_{p=1}^p (v_p * IdPosition_{ip})$$

Both panels include the ideological position of the five main Spanish national parties, together with the position of the three main Catalan/Basque regional parties: Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE), Partido Popular (PP), Ciudadanos (Cs), Unidas Podemos (UP), Vox, Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC), Junts per Catalunya (JxCAT), and Partido Nacionalista Vasco (EAJ-PNV).

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<sup>1</sup> For more details about the weights, see the section 'Weights'.



Notably, these ideological variables are not available for the fourth wave of the E-DEM panel survey. Further, the ideological position of Vox is also not available in the first wave. The perceived ideological polarisation index ranges from 0 to 5. Finally, this index is calculated for all respondents who attribute an ideological position to at least two parties.

### *Ideological Extremism*

This is simply the absolute difference between the respondent's self-ideological position and his/her country-wave/barometer average ideology. The scale measuring the respondent self-ideological position ranges from 0 to 10 in the E-DEM dataset. The formula of the index is as follows:

$$IE_i = \sqrt{(Ideol_i - \overline{Ideol})^2} \quad (4)$$

Here,  $i$  is the individual respondent,  $Ideol_i$  is the reported self-ideological position of respondent  $i$ , and  $\overline{Ideol}$  is the country-wave/barometer average ideology of respondents. The ideological extremism index ranges approximately from 0 to 6.

**Political interest:** Individuals' interest in the political events in their country.

"To what extent are you interested in politics?" (1) A lot; (2) A fair amount; (3) A little; (4) Not at all.

**Satisfaction with the Economy:** Individual respondents' satisfaction with the economic situation in their country, measured according to two different questions in the surveys.

CIUPANEL uses a 5-point Likert scale question: "The general economic situation in Spain..." (1) Has worsened substantially; (2) Has worsened a little; (3) Is the same; (4) Has improved slightly; (5) Has improved a lot.

E-DEM asks respondents: "To what extent are you satisfied with the general economic situation in Spain?" (0) Completely dissatisfied; (10) Completely satisfied.

**Evaluation of corruption in the country:** Individual respondents' perception of corruption in their country's institutions, measured according to two different questions in the surveys. CIUPANEL uses a 4-point Likert scale question: "In your opinion, how many politicians in [Spain] would you say have been involved in corruption?" (1) Almost none; (2) A few; (3) Many; (4) Almost all.

"In your opinion, how would you rate the situation in Spain with respect to [Corruption]?" (0) Very bad; (10) Very good.

**Evaluation of government:** Individual respondents' assessment of the job undertaken by the governing party.

- "With regard to national politics, how well would you say the PP is running the country" (1) Very well; (2) Well; (3) Average; (4) Badly; (5) Very badly.

**Evaluation of situation of unemployment in the country:** Individual respondents' perceptions about the degree of unemployment in their country.

"In your opinion, how would you rate the situation in [Spain] with respect to [Unemployment]?" (0) Very bad; (10) Very good.

**Evaluation of situation with Immigrants in the country:** Additive scale using the following items:

- "Generally speaking, would you say that immigrants have to adapt to the customs of Spain and their region or that they should be able to maintain their customs despite living in another country?" (0) They have to adapt to the customs of Spain; (10) They should be able to keep their customs.

- "Would you say that immigration to Spain should be reduced or increased?" (0) Immigration to Spain should be reduced; (10) Immigration to Spain should be increased.

**Index of personal well-being:** Additive scale of individuals' perceptions about their financial situation, measured using a 4-point Likert scale.

“Which of the statements below best describes how you feel about your current household income?” (1) With our current income we live comfortably; (2) With our current income we get by; (3) With our current income we have difficulties; (4) With our current income we have many difficulties.

## Section C: Additional Results

**Table 5A: Partisan Affective polarisation (voters) and political trust in Spain 2019 without including the ideological polarisation variables (individual and time fixed model)**

	<b>Parliament</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Regional Government</b>	<b>Politicians</b>	<b>Political Parties</b>	<b>Courts</b>
In-group partisan polarisation (voters)	0.045*** (0.012)	0.057*** (0.011)	0.034*** (0.012)	0.034*** (0.010)	0.053*** (0.010)	0.038*** (0.011)
Out-group partisan polarisation (voters)	-0.091*** (0.015)	-0.058*** (0.014)	-0.080*** (0.015)	-0.066*** (0.012)	-0.066*** (0.012)	-0.069*** (0.014)
Territorial affective polarisation	-0.030 (0.028)	-0.061** (0.027)	0.064** (0.029)	-0.062*** (0.024)	-0.037 (0.024)	-0.006 (0.027)
Political interest	-0.069* (0.042)	0.025 (0.041)	0.009 (0.043)	-0.023 (0.035)	-0.015 (0.035)	-0.021 (0.040)
Evaluation of the economic situation	0.050*** (0.012)	0.075*** (0.011)	0.033*** (0.012)	0.064*** (0.010)	0.072*** (0.010)	0.060*** (0.011)
Evaluation of the corruption situation	0.054*** (0.012)	0.070*** (0.011)	0.061*** (0.012)	0.084*** (0.010)	0.083*** (0.010)	0.041*** (0.011)
Opinion on government decentralisation	0.008 (0.009)	0.008 (0.008)	0.015* (0.009)	-0.000 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.008)
Opinion on provision of public services	-0.008 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.009)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.008)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.015* (0.009)
Opinion on women abortion rights	-0.016 (0.011)	-0.020** (0.010)	-0.030*** (0.011)	-0.041*** (0.009)	-0.039*** (0.009)	-0.005 (0.010)
Opinion on fairness of wealth distribution	-0.023** (0.009)	-0.004 (0.009)	-0.014 (0.010)	-0.024*** (0.008)	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.031*** (0.009)
Opinion on immigration	0.041*** (0.013)	0.044*** (0.013)	0.043*** (0.013)	0.044*** (0.011)	0.055*** (0.011)	0.037*** (0.012)
Personal Economic Uncertainty Index	-0.064 (0.040)	0.023 (0.039)	-0.022 (0.041)	-0.046 (0.034)	-0.084* (0.034)	0.001 (0.038)
Wave 1	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.

Wave 2

Wave 3

Intercept	3.866 <sup>***</sup> (0.237)	2.728 <sup>***</sup> (0.231)	3.762 <sup>***</sup> (0.244)	2.724 <sup>***</sup> (0.199)	2.672 <sup>***</sup> (0.202)	3.786 <sup>***</sup> (0.226)
Sigma u	1.19	1.30	1.56	1.00	1.01	1.47
Sigma e	1.08	1.05	1.11	0.91	0.92	1.03
Rho	0.55	0.60	0.66	0.55	0.55	0.67
$R^2$ within	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.03
$R^2$ between	0.31	0.32	0.07	0.34	0.32	0.28
$R^2$ overall	0.22	0.24	0.06	0.26	0.25	0.22
Number of groups	2351	2351	2351	2350	2351	2351
$N$	6757	6754	6756	6758	6757	6759

Source: E-DEM panel dataset.

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.10$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

**Table 6A: Partisan affective polarisation (leaders) and political trust in Spain 2019 without including the ideological polarisation variables (individual and time fixed model)**

	<b>Parliament</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Regional Government</b>	<b>Politicians</b>	<b>Political Parties</b>	<b>Courts</b>
In-group partisan polarisation (leaders)	0.063*** (0.012)	0.060*** (0.012)	0.064*** (0.013)	0.047*** (0.011)	0.054*** (0.011)	0.055*** (0.012)
Out-group partisan polarisation (leaders)	-0.099*** (0.017)	-0.101*** (0.017)	-0.050*** (0.018)	-0.084*** (0.014)	-0.115*** (0.015)	-0.091*** (0.016)
Territorial affective polarisation	-0.036 (0.027)	-0.062** (0.026)	0.063** (0.028)	-0.070*** (0.023)	-0.036 (0.023)	-0.007 (0.026)
Political interest	-0.064 (0.041)	0.022 (0.040)	0.035 (0.042)	-0.009 (0.035)	-0.007 (0.035)	-0.025 (0.039)
Evaluation of the economic situation	0.057*** (0.012)	0.077*** (0.011)	0.026** (0.012)	0.061*** (0.010)	0.068*** (0.010)	0.059*** (0.011)
Evaluation of the corruption situation	0.044*** (0.012)	0.062*** (0.011)	0.054*** (0.012)	0.079*** (0.010)	0.074*** (0.010)	0.037*** (0.011)
Opinion on government decentralisation	0.005 (0.009)	0.004 (0.008)	0.008 (0.009)	-0.000 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.005 (0.008)
Opinion on provision of public services	0.005 (0.009)	0.009 (0.009)	0.006 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.008)	0.005 (0.008)	-0.007 (0.009)
Opinion on women abortion rights	-0.006 (0.010)	-0.011 (0.010)	-0.032*** (0.011)	-0.029*** (0.009)	-0.026*** (0.009)	0.005 (0.010)
Opinion on fairness of wealth distribution	-0.028*** (0.009)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.021** (0.009)	-0.030*** (0.008)	-0.020** (0.008)	-0.033*** (0.009)
Opinion on immigration	0.037*** (0.013)	0.034*** (0.013)	0.039*** (0.013)	0.051*** (0.011)	0.057*** (0.011)	0.031** (0.013)
Personal Economic Uncertainty Index	-0.058 (0.040)	0.033 (0.039)	0.002 (0.041)	-0.038 (0.034)	-0.074** (0.034)	0.025 (0.038)
Wave 1	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Wave 2						

Wave 3

Intercept	3.749 <sup>***</sup> (0.262)	3.031 <sup>***</sup> (0.255)	3.382 <sup>***</sup> (0.271)	2.708 <sup>***</sup> (0.223)	2.966 <sup>***</sup> (0.226)	3.772 <sup>***</sup> (0.252)
Sigma u	1.21	1.30	1.54	0.99	1.00	1.50
Sigma e	1.07	1.04	1.10	0.91	0.92	1.03
Rho	0.56	0.61	0.66	0.54	0.54	0.68
$R^2$ within	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.04
$R^2$ between	0.23	0.30	0.14	0.36	0.33	0.17
$R^2$ overall	0.18	0.24	0.11	0.28	0.27	0.14
Number of groups	2376	2376	2376	2375	2376	2376
$N$	6787	6783	6787	6788	6789	6790

Source: E-DEM panel dataset.

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.10$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

**Table 7A: Partisan Affective polarisation (voters) and political trust in Spain 2019 (first difference model)**

	<b>Parliament</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Regional Government</b>	<b>Politicians</b>	<b>Political Parties</b>	<b>Courts</b>
In-group partisan polarisation (voters)	0.014 (0.016)	0.049*** (0.016)	0.019 (0.016)	0.013 (0.013)	0.020 (0.013)	0.021 (0.016)
Out-group partisan polarisation (voters)	-0.109*** (0.020)	-0.044** (0.019)	-0.100*** (0.020)	-0.057*** (0.016)	-0.076*** (0.016)	-0.079*** (0.019)
Territorial affective polarisation	0.055 (0.038)	-0.041 (0.036)	0.131*** (0.038)	-0.060** (0.030)	-0.004 (0.031)	0.025 (0.036)
Perceived ideological polarisation	-0.027 (0.037)	-0.041 (0.036)	0.002 (0.037)	-0.042 (0.029)	0.002 (0.030)	-0.045 (0.035)
Ideological extremism	0.010 (0.027)	0.006 (0.027)	0.052* (0.028)	0.031 (0.022)	0.034 (0.023)	-0.002 (0.026)
Political interest	-0.061 (0.055)	0.077 (0.053)	0.013 (0.055)	-0.005 (0.044)	0.023 (0.045)	-0.011 (0.052)
Evaluation of the economic situation	0.017 (0.016)	0.038** (0.015)	0.015 (0.016)	0.032** (0.012)	0.046*** (0.013)	0.023 (0.015)
Evaluation of the corruption situation	0.021 (0.017)	0.069*** (0.016)	0.043** (0.017)	0.075*** (0.013)	0.062*** (0.014)	0.031* (0.016)
Opinion on government decentralisation	-0.004 (0.011)	-0.016 (0.011)	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.019** (0.009)	-0.019** (0.009)	-0.012 (0.011)
Opinion on provision of public services	-0.017 (0.012)	0.005 (0.012)	0.001 (0.012)	0.001 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.010)	-0.011 (0.012)
Opinion on women abortion rights	0.002 (0.015)	-0.013 (0.014)	-0.027* (0.015)	-0.015 (0.012)	-0.029** (0.012)	0.008 (0.014)
Opinion on fairness of wealth distribution	-0.010 (0.012)	0.006 (0.011)	-0.013 (0.012)	-0.005 (0.009)	0.003 (0.010)	-0.023** (0.011)
Opinion on immigration	0.017 (0.018)	0.031* (0.017)	0.027 (0.018)	0.021 (0.014)	0.040*** (0.014)	0.023 (0.017)
Personal Economic Uncertainty Index	-0.053 (0.053)	0.099* (0.051)	-0.060 (0.053)	-0.025 (0.042)	-0.053 (0.043)	0.025 (0.050)
Intercept	0.162***	0.102***	0.088***	0.137***	0.140***	0.198***

	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.031)
$R^2$	0.019	0.024	0.024	0.031	0.034	0.017
<i>Adjusted R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.013	0.018	0.018	0.025	0.028	0.011
<i>N</i>	2580	2581	2578	2583	2580	2580

Source: E-DEM panel dataset.

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.10$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$