### Chapter 7. "Party System Transformation and the Structure of Political Cleavages in Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, 1967-2019"

Carmen DURRER DE LA SOTA, Amory GETHIN, Clara MARTÍNEZ-TOLEDOANO

#### Appendix A - Belgium

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#### Appendix Figures AA - Election results and composition of the electorate

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<tr>
<td>Figure AB11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among union members</td>
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Table 1 Survey data sources
Table 2 Complete descriptive statistics
Table 3 The structure of political cleavages in Belgium, 2011-2014
**Figure A1 - Election results in Belgium, 1946-2017**

- Christian Democrats (PSC / CD&V / CdH)
- Socialists (PSB / SP / PS)
- Liberals (PL / PVV / PRL / VLD / FDF / MR)
- Communist Party
- Flemish nationalists (VU / N-VA)
- Ecologists (Ecolo / Agalev / Groen)
- Vlaams Belang
- Workers’ Party (PTB)

**Source**: authors’ computations using official election results.

**Note**: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Belgian political parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2017.
Figure A2 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controls

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the support for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region and first language.
Figure A3 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among specific regions

- Difference between (% Brussels) and (% other regions) voting left
- Difference between (% Flanders) and (% other regions) voting left
- Difference between (% Wallonia) and (% other regions) voting left

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the bias of specific Belgian regions towards Socialists / Ecologists, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion and church attendance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Share of votes received (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall vote share</td>
<td>24%  9%  20%  20%  19%  3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>34%  3%  14%  20%  20%  4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>27%  6%  18%  20%  20%  4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>16%  16% 25%  20%  18%  1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 50%</td>
<td>30%  7%  17%  22%  16%  3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 40%</td>
<td>22%  11% 21%  18%  21%  3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10%</td>
<td>13%  11% 28%  17%  26%  2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>25%  12% 20%  12%  22%  4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>17%  5%  21%  34%  17%  2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>30%  9%  12%  24%  18%  2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>65%  7%  8%  13%  4%  0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>35%  16% 26%  13%  2%  1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders</td>
<td>15%  8%  15%  24%  31%  5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallonia</td>
<td>41%  10% 29%  14%  0%  0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>12%  10% 15%  27%  32%  4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>36%  12% 34%  13%  1%  0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>65%  4%  10%  13%  3%  5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Notes:** the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2014 period. Vote shares by group are those reported in surveys and may not match exactly official election results.
Figure AA1 - Election results in Belgium, 1946-2017

Source: authors' computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected Belgian political parties and groups of parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2017.
Figure AA2 - Election results in Belgium by group, 1946-2017

- Socialists, communists, and ecologists
- Liberals, Christian democrats, and Flemish Nationalists
- Other parties and independents

Source: authors' computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Belgian political parties in federal elections between 1946 and 2017.
Figure AA3 - The composition of the electorate by education level

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level.
Figure AA4 - The composition of the electorate by age group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by age group.
Figure AA5 - The composition of the electorate by religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No religion</th>
<th>Catholic</th>
<th>Protestant</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-87</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the figure shows the composition of the electorate by religious affiliation.
Figure AA6 - The composition of the electorate by church attendance

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by frequency of church attendance.
Figure AA7 - The composition of the electorate by language

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by language spoken at home.
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by region.
Figure AA9 - Composition of income quintiles by education level, 1970s

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by education level in the 1970s.
Figure AA10 - Composition of income quintiles by education level, 2010s

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by education level in the 2010s.
Figure AA11 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 1970s

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by region in the 1970s.
Figure AA12 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2010s

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by region in the 2010s.
Figure AA13 - Composition of income quintiles by first language, 1970s

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language spoken at home in the 1970s.
Figure AA14 - Composition of income quintiles by first language, 2010s

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language spoken at home in the 2010s.
Figure AB1 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by education level

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education level.
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education group.
Figure AB3 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by income decile

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.
Figure AB3b - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by income decile

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.
Figure AB4 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by income group

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income group.
Figure AB5 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by religious affiliation

Source: authors' computations using Belgium political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by religious affiliation.
Figure AB6 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by church attendance

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by frequency of church attendance.
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by rural-urban location.
Figure AB8 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by gender

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by gender.
Figure AB9 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by union membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Not union member</th>
<th>Union member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-78</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-87</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-99</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-07</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-14</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by union membership status.
Figure AB10 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by marital status

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by marital status.
Figure AB11 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by perceived social class

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".
Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by age group.
Figure AB13 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by region

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by region.
Figure AB14 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists by language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by language.
**Figure AC1 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters**

**Source**: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Note**: the figure shows the support for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters.
Figure AC2 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controls

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the support for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region and first language.
Figure AC3 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among university graduates

Difference between (% of university graduates) and (% of other voters) voting left

- After controlling for income
- After controlling for income, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC4 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among highest-educated voters

Difference between (% of top 10%) and (% of bottom 90%) educated voting left

- After controlling for income
- After controlling for income, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC5 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among primary-educated voters

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of primary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC6 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among top-income voters

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC7 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among voters with no religion

Difference between (% of no religion) and (% of other voters) voting left

After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters declaring no religion and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC8 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among Catholics

Difference between (% of Catholics) and (% of other voters) voting left

After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Catholic voters and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC9 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among non-religious voters

- Difference between (% of non-religious) and (% of other voters) voting left
- After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters never going to church and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC10 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among women

- Difference between (% of women) and (% of men) voting left
- After controlling for income, education, age, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC11 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among union members

Difference between (% of union members) and (% of other voters) voting left

After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of union members and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC12 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among young voters

- Difference between (% of aged 20-39) and (% of other voters) voting left
- After controlling for income, education, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance, region, first language

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20-39 and the share of voters older than 40 voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC13 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among French speakers

- Difference between (% of French speakers) and (% of other voters) voting left
- After controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion, church attendance

**Source:** authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the figure shows the difference between the share of French-speakers and the share of other voters voting for Socialists / Ecologists, before and after controlling for other variables.
Figure AC14 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among specific regions

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the bias of specific Belgian regions towards Socialists / Ecologists.
Figure AC15 - Vote for Socialists / Ecologists among specific regions (after controls)

- Difference between (% Brussels) and (% other regions) voting left, after controls
- Difference between (% Flanders) and (% other regions) voting left, after controls
- Difference between (% Wallonia) and (% other regions) voting left, after controls

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the bias of specific Belgian regions towards Socialists / Ecologists, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, religion and church attendance.
Figure AC16 - The education cleavage in Belgium

Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting Vlaams Block
Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting Socialist
Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting Green
Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting VU / N-VA
Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting Christian Dem.
Difference between (% top 10% educated) and (% bottom 90% educated) voting Liberal

Source: authors’ computations using Belgium political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the bias of highest-educated voters towards Vlaams Block, Socialists, Greens, VU / N-VA, Christian Democrats, and Liberals.
**Figure AC17 - The income cleavage in Belgium**

- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting Vlaams Block**
- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting Socialist**
- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting Green**
- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting VU / N-VA**
- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting Christian Dem.**
- **Difference between (% top 10% income) and (% bottom 90% income) voting Liberal**

**Source:** authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the figure shows the bias of highest-educated voters towards Vlaams Block, Socialists, Greens, VU / N-VA, Christian Democrats, and Liberals.
Figure AD1 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by education level

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by education level.
Figure AD2 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by education group

Source: authors' computations using Belgium political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by education group.
**Figure AD3 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by income group**

- **Bottom 50%**
- **Middle 40%**
- **Top 10%**

**Source**: authors' computations using Belgium political attitudes surveys.

**Note**: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by income group.
Figure AD4 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by religious affiliation

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by religious affiliation.
Figure AD5 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by gender

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by gender.
Figure AD6 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by union membership

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by union membership status.
Figure AD7 - Vote for PS / SP / PTB by perceived social class

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PS / SP / PTB by region.
Figure AD9 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by education level

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by education level.
Figure AD10 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by education group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by education group.
Figure AD11 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by income group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by income group.
Figure AD12 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by religious affiliation

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by religious affiliation.
Figure AD13 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by gender

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by gender.
Figure AD14 - Vote for Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by union membership

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by union membership status.
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".
Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Ecolo / Agalev / Groen by region.
Figure AD17 - Vote for PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by education level

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by education level.
Figure AD18 - Vote for PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by education group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by education group.
Figure AD19 - Vote for PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by income group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by income group.
Figure AD20 - Vote for the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by religious affiliation

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by religious affiliation.
Figure AD21 - Vote for PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by gender

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by gender.
Figure AD22 - Vote for the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by union membership

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by union membership.
Figure AD23 - Vote for PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by perceived social class

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".
Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PSC / CVP / CD&V / CdH by region.
Figure AD25 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by education level

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by education level.
Figure AD26 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by education group

Source: authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by education group.
Figure AD27 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by income group

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by income group.
Figure AD28 - Vote for the PVV / VLD / Other liberals by religious affiliation

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by religious affiliation.
Figure AD29 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by gender

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by gender.
Figure AD30 - Vote for the PVV / VLD / Other liberals by union membership

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by union membership status.
Figure AD31 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by perceived social class

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".
Figure AD32 - Vote for PVV / VLD / Other liberals by region

Source: authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PVV / VLD / Other liberals by region.
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Survey</th>
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<td>Eurobarometers Mannheim Trend File, various years</td>
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**Source**: authors’ elaboration. Gesis: GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (https://www.gesis.org/home); DANS EASY: https://easy.dans.knaw.nl.

**Note**: the table shows the surveys used, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.
<table>
<thead>
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<td><strong>Age: 20-40</strong></td>
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<td>43%</td>
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<td>37%</td>
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<td>18%</td>
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<td><strong>Education: Secondary</strong></td>
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<td>53%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<td><strong>Education: Tertiary</strong></td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<td>31%</td>
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<td><strong>Employment status: Employed</strong></td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td><strong>Employment status: Inactive</strong></td>
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<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status: Married or with partner</strong></td>
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<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<td><strong>Religion: Protestant</strong></td>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td><strong>Religion: Muslim</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religion: Other</strong></td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Church attendance: Never</strong></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Church attendance: Less than monthly</strong></td>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<td>36%</td>
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<td><strong>Church attendance: Monthly or more</strong></td>
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<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<td><strong>Language: Dutch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Language: French</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Language: Other</strong></td>
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<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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**Source:** authors’ computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the table shows descriptive statistics by decade for selected available variables.
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<th></th>
<th>PS / SP / PTB</th>
<th>Ecolo / Groen</th>
<th>VLD / MR</th>
<th>CD&amp;V / CdH</th>
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<td><strong>Overall vote share</strong></td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>Secondary</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than monthly</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly or more</td>
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</table>
**Source:** authors' computations using Belgian political attitudes surveys.

**Notes:** the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2014 period. Vote shares by group are those reported in surveys and may not match exactly official election results.