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Supplement to:

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Online Supplementary Information

for "Partisanship Meets Social Networks: How Politically Heterogeneous Acquaintances and Close Relationships Buffer Partisan Animosity."

Contents

A Sample Characteristics and Controls

Sample characteristics			
Variable	**Study 1 November 2022 (%)**	**Study 2 June 2023 (%)**	**US Census 2018 (%)**
Gender identity			
Female	53.5	51.5	50.8
Male	45.05	47.22	49.2
Non-binary/third gender	1.45	1.28	Not asked
Age category			
18-24	10.24	10.28	12.08
25-34	19.37	17.64	17.87
35-50	31.22	30.1	24.54
51-65	25.3	27.13	24.88
65 and over	13.9	14.88	20.65
Primary racial group			
White	75.22	76.84	72.2
Black or African-American	13.17	12.18	12.7
Asian-American	4.52	5.52	5.6
Native American	1.41	1.31	<1
Other	5.1	3.87	5
Hispanic or Latino	16.82	14.36	18.3
Education level			
Less than high school	2.31	4.56	12
High school graduate	21.92	28.28	27.1
Some college	28.75	25.75	28.9
Bachelors degree	32.58	29.85	19.7
Advanced degree	14.45	11.56	12.3
Family income			
$ 30,000 or less	28.28	28.16	29.4
$ 30,000 - $69,999	37.8	37.61	30.3
$ 70,000 - $99,999	17.97	15.97	12.5
More than $ 100,000	15.94	18.26	27.8

Figure A1: Sample characteristics compared to 2018 US census

Control variables and reference categories for all models

In all models, we control for respondents' gender, age, education, race, partisan strength, ideology and political interest. Gender is binary, distinguishing between male (the reference category), or female/non-binary identifiers. Age is numerical. Education is a binary variable, coded as some college or more, or no college (the reference category). Race is a five categories variable: White (the reference category), Black, Hispanic, Asian and Some other race. Partisan strength is binary, respondents are either strong partisans or not (the reference category). Ideology is a seven categories variable: extremely or slightly liberal/conservative, liberal/conservative or moderate; middle of the road (the reference category). Political interest is a numerical variable measured on a four-point scale ranging from not at all interested (1) to very interested (4).

B Out-partisan Animosity by Network Heterogeneity

Table A1: Linear regression models capturing the relationship between out-partisan animosity and network heterogeneity. Figure 3 in the main document.

	Close ntw heterogeneity	Acq ntw heterogeneity	Close and acq ntw
(Intercept)	0.415***	0.418***	0.396***
	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.019)
Heterogeneous Close Network	0.057***		0.039***
	(0.008)		(0.008)
Male	−0.008	−0.011	−0.010
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Age	−0.001**	−0.001***	−0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	0.016	0.007	0.015
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)
Hispanic	0.007	0.012	0.013
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Asian	0.005	0.006	0.014
	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Black	0.005	0.008	0.016
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Some Other race	−0.036	−0.016	−0.029
	(0.024)	(0.020)	(0.023)
Slightly liberal	−0.033*	−0.035**	−0.031*
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Liberal	−0.066***	−0.064***	−0.063***
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Extremely liberal	−0.111***	−0.113***	−0.106***
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Slightly conservative	0.019	0.009	0.020
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Conservative	−0.018	−0.024*	−0.017
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Extremely conservative	−0.073***	−0.072***	−0.068***
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Political interest	−0.001	−0.002	−0.002
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Strong partisan	−0.027**	−0.025**	−0.021*
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)
Heterogeneous Acquaintance Network		0.079***	0.067***
		(0.007)	(0.008)
R^2	0.092	0.116	0.121
Adj. R^2	0.086	0.111	0.114
Num. obs.	2464	2805	2451

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A2: Robustness Check. Linear regression models capturing the relationship between outpartisan animosity and network heterogeneity using a measure of affective polarization that subtracts the index of out-partisan thermometer scores, traits and trust used in the main paper, from an index of in-partisan thermometer scores, traits and trust items. Where in the out-partisan measure, positive coefficients denote lower out-partisan animosity, in the table below, positive coefficients denote higher affective polarization. The table thus shows that respondents embedded in both heterogeneous close and acquaintance networks report lower levels of affective polarization.

	Close ntw heterogeneity	Acq ntw heterogeneity	Close and acq ntw
(Intercept)	0.115***	0.111***	0.153***
	(0.026)	(0.022)	(0.025)
Heterogeneous Close Network	−0.087***		−0.057***
	(0.010)		(0.010)
Male	−0.012	−0.011	−0.011
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Age	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	−0.040**	−0.024*	−0.038**
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Hispanic	−0.011	−0.017	−0.019
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Asian	−0.011	−0.025	−0.026
	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.025)
Black	−0.005	−0.011	−0.023
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Some Other race	−0.006	−0.046	−0.018
	(0.031)	(0.026)	(0.030)
Slightly liberal	0.051**	0.055***	0.045*
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Liberal	0.076***	0.072***	0.068***
	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Extremely liberal	0.115***	0.116***	0.105***
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Slightly conservative	−0.010	0.001	−0.015
	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Conservative	0.034*	0.041**	0.030
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Extremely conservative	0.104***	0.109***	0.098***
	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Political interest	0.025***	0.030***	0.027***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Strong partisan	0.132***	0.128***	0.122***
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Heterogeneous Acquaintance Network		−0.128***	−0.111***
		(0.009)	(0.010)
R^2	0.203	0.252	0.243
Adj. R^2	0.198	0.248	0.238
Num. obs.	2464	2805	2451

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A3: Robustness Check. Linear regression models capturing the relationship between outpartisan animosity and network heterogeneity using a measure of acquaintance network heterogeneity that takes the proportion of out-partisan acquaintances, and using a measure of close network heterogeneity that counts the number of close out-partisan ties. The table shows that with these measures too, respondents embedded in both heterogeneous close and acquaintance networks report lower levels of affective polarization.

	Proportion Acq.	Number of out-partisan Close Ties
(Intercept)	0.399***	0.417***
	(0.017)	(0.019)
Proportion out-partisan Acquaintances	0.181***	
	(0.016)	
Male	−0.010	−0.008
	(0.007)	(0.008)
Age	−0.001***	−0.001**
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	0.005	0.016
	(0.008)	(0.009)
Hispanic	0.012	0.007
	(0.010)	(0.010)
Asian	0.008	0.003
	(0.018)	(0.019)
Black	0.009	0.006
	(0.012)	(0.012)
Some Other race	−0.019	−0.036
	(0.020)	(0.024)
Slightly liberal	−0.036**	−0.030*
	(0.013)	(0.014)
Liberal	−0.065***	−0.064***
	(0.011)	(0.012)
Extremely liberal	−0.112***	−0.108***
	(0.013)	(0.014)
Slightly conservative	0.008	0.018
	(0.013)	(0.014)
Conservative	−0.024*	−0.015
	(0.012)	(0.012)
Extremely conservative	−0.069***	−0.071***
	(0.015)	(0.016)
Political interest	−0.004	−0.001
	(0.004)	(0.005)
Strong partisan	−0.022**	−0.027**
	(0.008)	(0.009)
Number of Close out-partisan Ties		0.037***
		(0.005)
R^2	0.118	0.096
Adj. R^2	0.113	0.090
Num. obs.	2805	2463

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A4: Regression model estimating the likelihood of choosing an engineer in the competence game by close-tie and acquaintance network heterogeneity. Figure 4 in the main document.

	Close-tie network	Acquaintance network
(Intercept)	0.706***	0.724***
	(0.049)	(0.044)
Treatment	−0.326***	−0.369***
	(0.024)	(0.023)
Heterogeneous Close Ties	0.037	
	(0.027)	
Male	0.022	0.018
	(0.019)	(0.018)
Age	0.000	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Some College	0.059**	0.056**
	(0.023)	(0.021)
Hispanic	−0.046	−0.022
	(0.026)	(0.024)
Asian	0.064	0.075
	(0.048)	(0.044)
Black	0.006	0.003
	(0.031)	(0.029)
Some Other race	−0.069	−0.038
	(0.059)	(0.051)
Slightly liberal	0.063	0.069*
	(0.034)	(0.032)
Liberal	0.052	0.059*
	(0.029)	(0.027)
Extremely liberal	0.005	−0.005
	(0.034)	(0.033)
Slightly conservative	0.035	0.019
	(0.035)	(0.033)
Conservative	0.063*	0.055
	(0.031)	(0.029)
Extremely conservative	0.051	0.042
	(0.039)	(0.038)
Political interest	0.007	0.003
	(0.012)	(0.011)
Strong partisan	−0.090***	−0.078***
	(0.021)	(0.020)
Treatment * Heterogeneous Close Nw.	0.051	
	(0.037)	
Heterogeneous Acquaintance Network		−0.002
		(0.024)
Treatment * Heterogeneous Acq. Nw.		0.137***
		(0.034)
R^2	0.122	0.126
Adj. R^2	0.116	0.121
Num. obs.	2464	2805

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

C Seeing the other side: Acquaintance Networks and Reduced Misperceptions

Table A5: Linear regression model estimating the relationship between heterogeneous acquaintance networks and misperceptions. Figure 5 in the main paper.

	Continuous acq. measure	Binary acq. measure
(Intercept)	3.118***	3.097***
	(0.210)	(0.202)
Continuous Acq. measure	−0.490**	
	(0.186)	
Male	−0.186*	−0.176*
	(0.080)	(0.080)
Age	0.007**	0.007**
	(0.003)	(0.003)
Some College	−0.200*	−0.199*
	(0.088)	(0.088)
Hispanic	0.390**	0.386**
	(0.121)	(0.120)
Asian	0.015	0.004
	(0.191)	(0.190)
Black	0.385**	0.375**
	(0.139)	(0.139)
Some Other race	0.250	0.259
	(0.273)	(0.273)
Slightly liberal	−0.042	−0.058
	(0.149)	(0.149)
Liberal	−0.630***	−0.634***
	(0.134)	(0.134)
Extremely liberal	−0.468**	−0.475**
	(0.164)	(0.163)
Slightly conservative	−0.210	−0.229
	(0.148)	(0.148)
Conservative	−0.577***	−0.591***
	(0.123)	(0.122)
Extremely conservative	−0.412*	−0.422**
	(0.164)	(0.163)
Political interest	0.075	0.073
	(0.051)	(0.051)
Strong partisan	0.426***	0.423***
	(0.094)	(0.094)
Binary Acq. measure		−0.287***
		(0.080)
R^2	0.062	0.065
Adj. R^2	0.052	0.055
Num. obs.	1498	1498

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A6: Robustness check: Linear regression model estimating the relationship between heterogeneous acquaintance networks and misperceptions, considering 3 alternative ways of measuring misperceptions. Namely, the misperception measure used in the paper, but only considering misperceptions of the outparty. The second and third models use the measure by Ahler and Sood, which is only about the social composition of in- and out-partisans. All models show that a higher proportion of out-partisan acquaintances is significantly associated with lower misperceptions, and effects are larger than in our main model in the paper.

	Outparty only	Ahler and Sood	A.S. outparty only
(Intercept)	3.019^{***}	4.524^{***}	4.316^{***}
	(0.287)	(0.307)	(0.422)
Heterogeneous acq. network	-0.596^{*}	-0.707^{**}	-0.854^{*}
	(0.253)	(0.271)	(0.373)
Male	-0.207	-0.288^{*}	-0.318^{*}
	(0.110)	(0.117)	(0.161)
Age	0.016^{***}	0.010^{*}	0.023^{***}
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Some College	-0.248^{*}	-0.281^{*}	-0.373^{*}
	(0.120)	(0.128)	(0.177)
Hispanic	0.560^{***}	0.593^{***}	0.885^{***}
	(0.165)	(0.176)	(0.243)
Asian	0.196	0.048	0.354
	(0.260)	(0.278)	(0.384)
Black	0.999^{***}	0.591^{**}	1.553^{***}
	(0.190)	(0.203)	(0.280)
Some Other race	0.603	0.313	0.830
	(0.373)	(0.399)	(0.550)
Slightly liberal	0.249	-0.066	0.396
	(0.204)	(0.218)	(0.300)
Liberal	-0.352	-0.920^{***}	-0.484
	(0.183)	(0.196)	(0.270)
Extremely liberal	-0.170	-0.709^{**}	-0.265
	(0.224)	(0.239)	(0.329)
Slightly conservative	-0.835^{***}	-0.304	-1.318^{***}
	(0.202)	(0.216)	(0.297)
Conservative	-1.198^{***}	-0.824^{***}	-1.866^{***}
	(0.167)	(0.179)	(0.246)
Extremely conservative	-0.840^{***}	-0.610^{*}	-1.381^{***}
	(0.223)	(0.239)	(0.329)
Political interest	0.082	0.079	0.095
	(0.070)	(0.075)	(0.103)
Strong partisan	0.413^{**}	0.628^{***}	0.621^{**}
	(0.128)	(0.137)	(0.189)
R^2	0.099	0.061	0.108
Adj. R^2	0.089	0.051	0.098
Num. obs.	1498	1498	1498

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

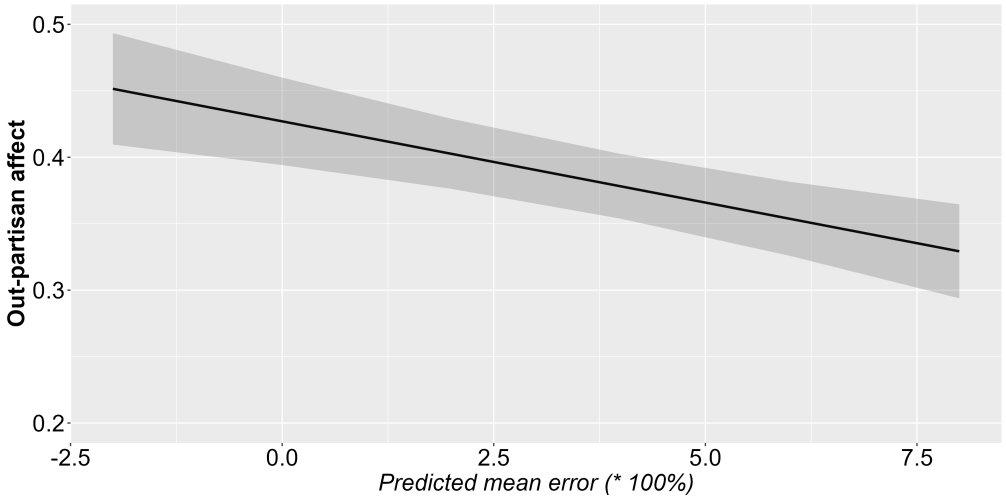

Figure A2: Relationship between misperceptions and out-partisan affect. The higher a respondent's misperceptions, the lower their levels of out-partisan affect.

C.1 Experimental manipulation in support of the seeing-the-other-side mechanism

Table A7: Randomization check for the experimental manipulation testing for the seeing-the-other-side mechanism

	Model 1
Intercept	0.533***
	(0.041)
Male	0.014
	(0.018)
Age	−0.001
	(0.001)
Some College	0.007
	(0.019)
Hispanic	0.039
	(0.026)
Asian	−0.005
	(0.041)
Black	−0.014
	(0.029)
Some other race	0.000
	(0.059)
Slightly liberal	0.070*
	(0.032)
Liberal	0.026
	(0.029)
Extremely liberal	0.041
	(0.035)
Slightly conservative	0.040
	(0.033)
Conservative	0.026
	(0.027)
Extremely conservative	0.105**
	(0.035)
Political interest	−0.007
	(0.011)
Strong partisan	−0.020
	(0.020)
R^2	0.006
Adj. R^2	0.001
Num. obs.	3349

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

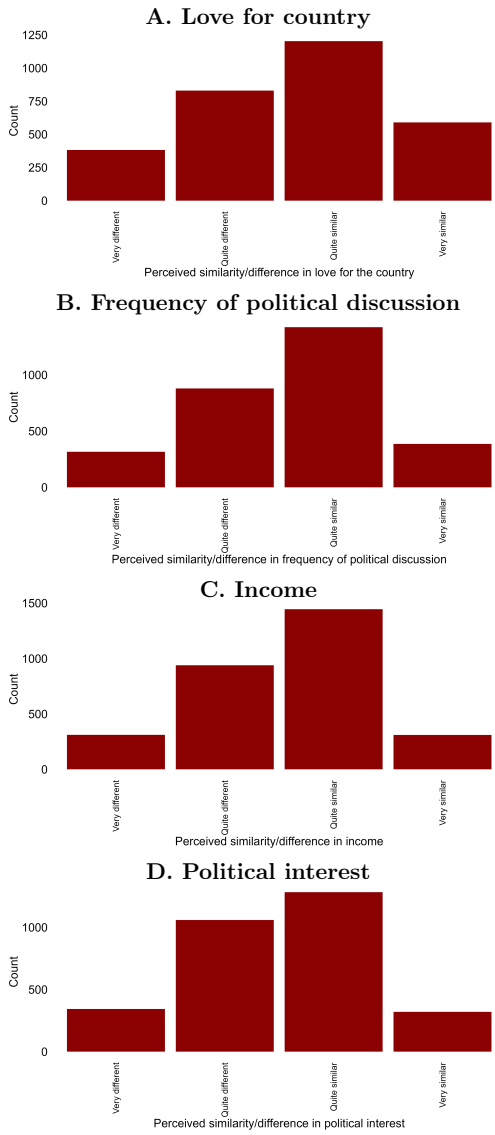

Figure A3: Results from the manipulation in which respondents were asked to report the level of similarity between their Republican and Democratic acquaintances with respect to their income, interest in politics, frequency of political discussion and love for the country. Respondents overall perceive their out-partisan and in-partisan acquaintances as more similar than different on all four dimensions.

Table A8: Linear regression modeling levels of perceived similarity between in- and out-partisan acquaintances as a function of acquaintance network heterogeneity. Results show that respondents in heterogeneous networks see their acquaintances as more similar than respondents in homogeneous networks. The measure of perceived similarity is obtained as the sum of the responses over the four characteristics. Response options (very different, quite different, quite similar, very similar) were assigned numeric values -2, -1, 1, 2, respectively. The final variable thus ranges from -8 (acquaintances very different on all characteristics) to 8 (acquaintances very similar on all characteristics). The mean level of this variable is 0.72, with an SD of 3.75.

	Model 1
Intercept	-1.062^{***}
	(0.320)
Heterogeneous acquaintance network	0.698^{***}
	(0.132)
Male	0.285^{*}
	(0.130)
Age	0.016^{***}
	(0.004)
Some College	0.177
	(0.142)
Hispanic	-0.605^{**}
	(0.192)
Asian	0.411
	(0.301)
Black	-0.138
	(0.219)
Some other race	-0.747
	(0.435)
Slightly liberal	-0.224
	(0.239)
Liberal	-0.508^{*}
	(0.218)
Extremely liberal	-0.407
	(0.260)
Slightly conservative	0.051
	(0.243)
Conservative	-0.313
	(0.202)
Extremely conservative	-1.257^{***}
	(0.256)
Political interest	0.278^{***}
	(0.082)
Strong partisan	0.136
	(0.151)
R^2	0.035
Adj. R^2	0.030
Num. obs.	3269

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A9: Linear regression modeling the effect of the treatment (assessing similarity manipulation) on levels of out-partisan animosity. Figure 5 in the main text.

	Treatment effect
Intercept	0.466***
	(0.016)
Treatment: similarity assessment	0.014*
	(0.006)
Male	−0.013
	(0.007)
Age	−0.001***
	(0.000)
Some College	0.022**
	(0.007)
Hispanic	0.004
	(0.010)
Asian	0.005
	(0.015)
Black	−0.004
	(0.011)
Some other race	−0.046*
	(0.022)
Slightly liberal	−0.029*
	(0.012)
Liberal	−0.094***
	(0.011)
Extremely liberal	−0.153***
	(0.013)
Slightly conservative	0.003
	(0.012)
Conservative	−0.062***
	(0.010)
Extremely conservative	−0.134***
	(0.013)
Political interest	−0.011*
	(0.004)
Strong partisan	−0.019*
	(0.008)
R^2	0.117
Adj. R^2	0.113
Num. obs.	3062

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A10: Robustness check: Linear regressions modeling the effect of the treatment (assessing similarity manipulation) on levels of out-partisan animosity for respondents who report at least two out-partisan acquaintance ties. The first model assesses whether the effect of the treatment depends on a respondent's acquaintance network heterogeneity. The second model tests the effect of the treatment by whether respondents rate their Democratic and Republican acquaintance networks as more similar (1) or more different (0). In both cases, we do not find heterogeneity in treatment effects.

	By acq. ntw. heterogeneity	By perceived similarity
(Intercept)	0.451***	0.436***
	(0.020)	(0.020)
Treatment: similarity assessment	0.014	0.014
	(0.011)	(0.013)
Heterogeneous acquaintance ntw.	0.057***	
	(0.010)	
Treatment * het. acquaintances	−0.007	
	(0.014)	
Perceived similarity		0.106***
		(0.011)
Treatment * Perceived Similarity		−0.006
		(0.015)
Male	−0.009	−0.011
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Age	−0.001***	−0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	0.017*	0.016*
	(0.008)	(0.008)
Hispanic	0.013	0.020
	(0.011)	(0.010)
Asian	0.031	0.022
	(0.018)	(0.017)
Black	0.004	0.001
	(0.013)	(0.013)
Some other race	−0.019	−0.009
	(0.025)	(0.025)
Slightly liberal	−0.026	−0.029*
	(0.013)	(0.013)
Liberal	−0.087***	−0.090***
	(0.012)	(0.012)
Extremely liberal	−0.138***	−0.140***
	(0.015)	(0.015)
Slightly conservative	0.004	−0.005
	(0.013)	(0.013)
Conservative	−0.049***	−0.056***
	(0.011)	(0.011)
Extremely conservative	−0.120***	−0.116***
	(0.015)	(0.014)
Political interest	−0.016***	−0.019***
	(0.005)	(0.005)
Strong partisan	−0.008	−0.013
	(0.008)	(0.008)
R^2	0.134	0.176
Adj. R^2	0.128	0.170
Num. obs.	2444	2444

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

D Hearing the other side: Political Discussions and Reduced Animosity

When respondents fill in an out-partisan tie, we present three statements about the tie. These statements are meant to probe potential reasons underlying the hypothesized relationship between close network heterogeneity and out-partisan animosity. They read: '[TIE] is different from other Democrats/Republicans', 'when [TIE] and I talk about politics, we usually end up disagreeing', and 'When [TIE] and I talk about politics, I usually understand [TIE]'s point of view.' Responses are given on a 5-point Likert scale, with categories ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. We re-code these categories into agreement with the statement, disagreement with the statement, and neutral. In analyses with this measure, we exclude 428 respondents who report not knowing the partisanship of their ties or any out-partisan tie.

Figure A4: Network heterogeneity and out-partisan animosity

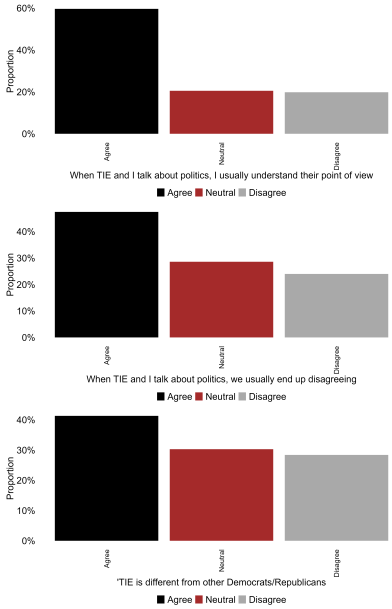

Figure A4 shows the distribution of responses to each of these questions. About 60% of respondents say that when they discuss politics with their out-partisan close-ties, they usually understand their point of view. Interestingly, almost half of respondents, 45% also say that they end up disagreeing when discussing politics. Finally, about 42% of respondent see their out-partisan ties as different from other Democrats/Republicans.

Next, we model levels of out-partisan animosity as a function of responses to these statements. We limit the sample to respondents who report at least one out-partisan close-tie. Figure A5 shows estimated coefficients and 95% CIs for models regressing responses to the statements, compared to the reference category of holding a 'neutral' position, on our measure of out-partisan animosity. Table A8 reports results from the model, including controls. In line with much literature on the relationship between heterogeneous networks and attitude moderation, political discussions are likely to contain animosity. Understanding each other's point of view and not reporting disagreement are both related to lower animosity. In contrast, seeing one's close tie as both similar and different to other out-partisans is related to higher animosity.

Figure A5: Relationship between out-partisan animosity and understanding, disagreement, and similarity in close-tie discussion networks

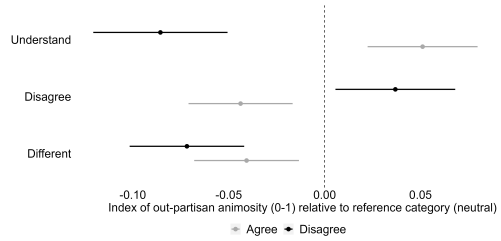

Table A11: Linear regressions modeling the relationship between out-party animosity and talking politics with close ties in homogeneous networks, and with out-partisan close ties in heterogeneous networks. Figure 6 in the main text

	Homogeneous nw + talking	Het. nw + talking
(Intercept)	0.411***	0.429***
	(0.028)	(0.049)
Talking Politics Inparty Ties	−0.015***	
	(0.004)	
Network Size	0.005	0.006
	(0.004)	(0.007)
Male	−0.013	−0.006
	(0.010)	(0.013)
Age	−0.001*	−0.001
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	0.025*	−0.005
	(0.011)	(0.018)
Hispanic	−0.009	0.024
	(0.014)	(0.018)
Asian	0.001	−0.038
	(0.025)	(0.036)
Black	−0.006	0.006
	(0.015)	(0.027)
Some Other race	−0.064*	−0.014
	(0.031)	(0.044)
Slightly liberal	−0.034	−0.021
	(0.020)	(0.022)
Liberal	−0.064***	−0.067**
	(0.016)	(0.021)
Extremely liberal	−0.112***	−0.119***
	(0.017)	(0.026)
Slightly conservative	0.011	0.032
	(0.019)	(0.024)
Conservative	−0.026	0.002
	(0.016)	(0.022)
Extremely conservative	−0.087***	−0.012
	(0.019)	(0.032)
Political interest	0.008	0.005
	(0.007)	(0.010)
Strong partisan	−0.036**	−0.014
	(0.011)	(0.015)
Talking Politics Outparty Ties		0.031***
		(0.009)
Talking Politics Total		−0.018**
		(0.007)
R^2	0.089	0.088
Adj. R^2	0.079	0.067
Num. obs.	1462	805

***$p < 0.001$; **$p < 0.01$; *$p < 0.05$

Table A12: Linear regressions modeling the relationship between selecting the engineer in the competence game and talking politics with close ties in homogeneous networks, and with out-partisan close ties in heterogeneous networks

	Homogeneous nw + talking	Het. nw + talking
(Intercept)	0.756***	0.593***
	(0.074)	(0.121)
Treatment	−0.294***	−0.372***
	(0.044)	(0.049)
Talking Politics Inparty Ties	0.018	
	(0.013)	
Network Size	0.005	0.019
	(0.010)	(0.017)
Male	0.028	0.038
	(0.025)	(0.032)
Age	−0.000	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Some College	0.048	0.059
	(0.029)	(0.042)
Hispanic	−0.050	−0.047
	(0.035)	(0.043)
Asian	−0.019	0.161
	(0.063)	(0.086)
Black	−0.021	0.043
	(0.038)	(0.064)
Some Other race	−0.119	0.003
	(0.078)	(0.106)
Slightly liberal	0.039	0.052
	(0.049)	(0.054)
Liberal	0.074	0.004
	(0.039)	(0.050)
Extremely liberal	0.026	−0.082
	(0.044)	(0.063)
Slightly conservative	−0.009	0.044
	(0.048)	(0.057)
Conservative	0.023	0.103*
	(0.040)	(0.052)
Extremely conservative	0.066	−0.034
	(0.049)	(0.076)
Political interest	−0.013	0.032
	(0.017)	(0.023)
Strong partisan	−0.097***	−0.079*
	(0.028)	(0.037)
Treatment * Talking Inparty Ties	−0.014	
	(0.016)	
Talking Outparty Total		−0.046
		(0.030)
Talking Total		−0.021
		(0.017)
Treatment * Talking Outparty Ties		0.099*
		(0.042)
R^2	0.126	0.141
Adj. R^2	0.115	0.119
Num. obs.	1462	805

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table A13: Linear regressions modeling the relationship between out-party animosity and outcomes of political discussions with out-party close-ties.

	Difference	Understanding	Disagreement
(Intercept)	0.490***	0.461***	0.457***
	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.033)
Alter different from other Dem/Reps	−0.038**		
	(0.014)		
Alter not different from other Dem/Reps	−0.070***		
	(0.015)		
Understanding		0.053***	
		(0.015)	
No understanding		−0.087***	
		(0.018)	
Disagreement			−0.044**
			(0.014)
No disagreement			0.038*
			(0.016)
Male	−0.006	−0.011	−0.008
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Age	−0.001*	−0.001	−0.001*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Some College	0.001	−0.010	0.001
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Hispanic	0.019	0.018	0.024
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Asian	−0.009	−0.006	0.005
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Black	0.007	−0.003	0.010
	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Some other race	−0.011	−0.012	−0.012
	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.036)
Slightly liberal	−0.025	−0.031	−0.024
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Liberal	−0.061***	−0.051**	−0.057**
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Extremely liberal	−0.101***	−0.090***	−0.095***
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Slightly conservative	0.039	0.033	0.037
	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.021)
Conservative	0.001	−0.000	−0.002
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Extremely conservative	−0.025	−0.039	−0.035
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Political interest	0.003	−0.002	0.005
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Strong partisan	−0.012	−0.004	−0.010
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
R^2	0.077	0.138	0.088
Adj. R^2	0.061	0.123	0.072
Num. obs.	998	998	998

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$