

Supplementary Material

A. Party Coding

Table A.1: Party Family Classification

Country	Incumbent	Opposition	Radical
Denmark	Liberal Alliance	Social Democrats	RG Alliance
	Venstre	D Soc-Lib Party	Socialist PP
	Conservative PP	The Alternative	Danish PP
Germany	SPD	FDP	AFD
	CDU/CSU	Greens	Left
Ireland	Fine Gael	Fianna Fail	Sinn Fein
		Labour Party	Solidarity
		Social Democrats	
Italy		Forza Italia	Lega Nord
		Liberi e Uguali	M5S
		Fratelli d'Italia	
Netherlands	Democrats 66	50plus	PVV
	VVD	Groen Links	Socialist Party
	Chr-Dem Appeal	PVDA	
	Christian Union		
Spain	PSOE	CDC	Podemos
		Ciudadanos PP	
Sweden	SAP	Center Party	Sweden
	MP	Liberal Party	Democrats
		Moderates	Vänsterpartiet
		KD	
United Kingdom	Conservatives	Labour	UKIP
		LibDem	
		SNP	

B. Description of Different Opportunity Measures

Item Wording:

- **Labor Market Opportunity (Respondent):** The world is changing fast. When you think about the future, how do you rate your personal chances of having a good, stable job until you retire?
- **General Opportunity (Respondent):** Now please think beyond the job market to your overall quality of life. How do you rate your personal chances for a secure, fulfilling life?
- **Labor Market Opportunity (Children):** Please think now about the life your child will face in this changing world. How do you assess your child's chances of finding good, stable employment until retirement?
- **General Opportunity (Children):** Now please think beyond the job market to your child's overall quality of life. How do you rate your child's chances for a secure, fulfilling life?

Correlation Matrix:

Table B.1: Correlation between Opportunity Measures

	General_Self	LM_Self	General_Kids	LM_Kids
General_Self	1.00	0.71	0.66	0.62
LM_Self	0.71	1.00	0.44	0.49
General_Kids	0.66	0.44	1.00	0.83
LM_Kids	0.62	0.49	0.83	1.00

C. Regression Tables

The following tables provide full regression results for the analyses shown and/or discussed in the main body of the manuscript.

Tables Section: Aspirational vs apprehensive voting

Table C.1 shows results visualized in Figure 3 (Panel (b)).

Table C.1: Opportunity Kids and Party Support (Multinomial, Reference: Incumbent Voting)

	Mainstream Opposition	Radical
Kids Opportunity	−0.036 (0.021)	−0.179*** (0.023)
Income	−0.015 (0.019)	−0.081*** (0.020)
Age	−0.005 (0.004)	−0.011* (0.004)
Female	0.080 (0.091)	−0.232* (0.100)
Educ: Primary	−1.052 (1.234)	0.323 (1.488)
Educ: Secondary I	−1.275 (1.192)	−0.047 (1.447)
Educ: Secondary II	−1.482 (1.193)	−0.241 (1.447)
Educ: Post-Secondary	−1.505 (1.196)	−0.274 (1.450)
Educ: Short Tertiary	−1.519 (1.200)	−0.491 (1.456)
Educ: Tertiary I	−1.457 (1.195)	−0.250 (1.450)
Educ: Tertiary II	−1.193 (1.200)	−0.320 (1.457)
Class: Lower Service	0.000 (0.140)	0.348* (0.162)
Class: Small Business	−0.203 (0.208)	0.235 (0.229)
Class: Skilled Worker	0.179 (0.139)	0.520** (0.161)
Class: Unskilled Worker	−0.182 (0.192)	0.422* (0.207)
AIC	6262.462	6262.462
BIC	6541.767	6541.767
Log Likelihood	−3085.231	−3085.231
Deviance	6170.462	6170.462
Num. obs.	3203	3203
K	3	3

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. Multinomial Specification. All models include country-fixed effects.

The two models in table C.2 show results visualized in Figure 4 (Panels (a) and (b), respectively).

Table C.2: Opportunity and Incumbent Support

	Opportunity Respondent	Opportunity Kids
General Opportunity (Respondent)	−0.067*** (0.012)	
General Opportunity (Kids)		−0.073*** (0.016)
Income	−0.060*** (0.011)	−0.053*** (0.014)
Age	−0.015*** (0.002)	−0.014*** (0.003)
Educ: Primary	−0.994 (1.108)	−0.678 (1.125)
Educ: Secondary I	−1.200 (1.086)	−0.971 (1.095)
Educ: Secondary II	−1.145 (1.087)	−1.078 (1.095)
Educ: Post-Secondary	−1.144 (1.088)	−1.029 (1.098)
Educ: Short Tertiary	−1.319 (1.090)	−1.164 (1.101)
Educ: Tertiary I	−1.269 (1.088)	−1.097 (1.098)
Educ: Tertiary II	−1.052 (1.090)	−0.815 (1.101)
Class: Lower Service	0.014 (0.087)	0.083 (0.110)
Class: Small Business	0.033 (0.124)	0.031 (0.151)
Class: Skilled Worker	0.065 (0.086)	0.163 (0.110)
Class: Unskilled Worker	−0.038 (0.112)	0.005 (0.144)
AIC	8332.122	5204.548
BIC	8490.173	5351.007
Log Likelihood	−4143.061	−2579.274
Deviance	8286.122	5158.548
Num. obs.	7128	4306

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. All models include country-fixed effects.

Table C.3 shows multinomial version of the results in Table 3, which are based on separate logistic models

Table C.3: Opportunity Types and Party Support (Reference: Incumbent)

	Mainstream Opp	Radical
Type: Apprehensive	0.222* (0.108)	0.837*** (0.115)
Type: Aspirational	0.123 (0.096)	0.344** (0.108)
Type: Burdened	0.431*** (0.108)	1.138*** (0.115)
Age: 26-35	-0.135 (0.154)	0.228 (0.177)
Age: 36-45	-0.379* (0.152)	0.002 (0.175)
Age: 46-55	-0.343* (0.150)	-0.024 (0.172)
Age: 56-65	-0.345* (0.157)	-0.041 (0.179)
Age: 66 and older	-0.522** (0.197)	-0.562* (0.238)
Female	0.119 (0.075)	-0.079 (0.083)
Educ: Medium	0.047 (0.085)	-0.215* (0.093)
Educ: High	-0.012 (0.064)	-0.104 (0.068)
Class: Employers	0.262 (0.218)	-0.033 (0.261)
Class: Managers	-0.233* (0.117)	-0.301* (0.134)
Class: Production Workers	0.082 (0.146)	0.391** (0.150)
Class: Service Workers	-0.268* (0.119)	-0.050 (0.128)
Class: Small Business Owners	-0.160 (0.173)	-0.051 (0.187)
Class: Soc. Cult. Profs	-0.095 (0.131)	-0.038 (0.145)
Class: Tech. Profs	0.143 (0.143)	0.018 (0.163)
AIC	9849.737	9849.737
BIC	10189.590	10189.590
Log Likelihood	-4872.869	-4872.869
Deviance	9745.737	9745.737
Num. obs.	5093	5093
K	3	3

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. All models include country-fixed effects.

Tables Section: Interacting Income and Opportunity

Table C.4 shows results visualized in Figures 6 and 7.

Table C.4: Interacting Opportunity and Income (Continuous)

	Incumbent	MS Opposition	Radical
Social Opportunity	0.065* (0.032)	0.084** (0.028)	-0.121*** (0.030)
Income	0.024 (0.034)	0.028 (0.030)	-0.014 (0.032)
Income X Opportunity	0.004 (0.005)	-0.007 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.005)
Age	0.008** (0.003)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.003)
Female	-0.030 (0.068)	0.153* (0.064)	-0.162* (0.071)
Education	0.011 (0.022)	0.056** (0.021)	-0.086*** (0.024)
Class: Employers	-0.137 (0.205)	0.274 (0.185)	-0.223 (0.222)
Class: Managers	0.236* (0.107)	-0.138 (0.104)	-0.126 (0.119)
Class: Production Workers	-0.240 (0.130)	-0.159 (0.117)	0.335** (0.121)
Class: Service Workers	0.176 (0.107)	-0.241* (0.101)	0.085 (0.109)
Class: Small Business Owners	0.111 (0.156)	-0.137 (0.145)	0.038 (0.157)
Class: Soc. Cult. Profs	0.083 (0.119)	-0.100 (0.114)	0.037 (0.127)
Class: Tech. Profs	-0.098 (0.131)	0.117 (0.124)	-0.038 (0.141)
AIC	5717.006	6381.774	5420.340
BIC	5854.254	6519.022	5557.588
Log Likelihood	-2837.503	-3169.887	-2689.170
Deviance	5675.006	6339.774	5378.340
Num. obs.	5093	5093	5093

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. All models include country-fixed effects.

Tables Section: Implications [Robustness see below]

Table C.5 shows results visualized in Figure 8.

Table C.5: Opportunity Types and Party Support

	Rad Left	MS Left	MS Right	Rad Right
Type: Apprehensive	0.432** (0.134)	-0.045 (0.100)	-0.622*** (0.096)	0.774*** (0.119)
Type: Aspirational	0.370** (0.121)	0.114 (0.088)	-0.308*** (0.084)	0.081 (0.120)
Type: Burdened	0.788*** (0.123)	0.011 (0.094)	-0.795*** (0.094)	0.637*** (0.118)
Age: 26-35	0.266 (0.181)	0.082 (0.128)	-0.543*** (0.126)	0.646*** (0.184)
Age: 36-45	0.218 (0.180)	-0.242 (0.130)	-0.171 (0.123)	0.579** (0.182)
Age: 46-55	0.227 (0.178)	-0.094 (0.127)	-0.253* (0.122)	0.487** (0.180)
Age: 56-65	0.080 (0.190)	-0.063 (0.134)	-0.197 (0.129)	0.449* (0.188)
Age: 66 and older	-0.346 (0.299)	-0.090 (0.180)	0.156 (0.171)	0.024 (0.265)
Female	-0.042 (0.093)	0.199** (0.069)	-0.021 (0.066)	-0.296** (0.090)
Educ: Medium	-0.081 (0.103)	0.072 (0.077)	0.212** (0.075)	-0.504*** (0.100)
Educ: High	0.065 (0.077)	-0.033 (0.057)	0.048 (0.056)	-0.140* (0.070)
Class: Employers	-0.467 (0.334)	0.315 (0.206)	0.065 (0.197)	-0.232 (0.299)
Class: Managers	-0.424** (0.162)	0.091 (0.114)	0.116 (0.105)	-0.026 (0.148)
Class: Production Workers	0.011 (0.164)	0.142 (0.128)	-0.487*** (0.126)	0.437** (0.150)
Class: Service Workers	0.059 (0.139)	0.173 (0.109)	-0.326** (0.104)	0.250 (0.139)
Class: Small Business Owners	-0.281 (0.228)	-0.105 (0.162)	0.144 (0.148)	0.117 (0.194)
Class: Soc. Cult. Profs	0.402** (0.155)	0.346** (0.121)	-0.450*** (0.117)	-0.106 (0.164)
Class: Tech. Profs	-0.292 (0.187)	0.240 (0.133)	-0.054 (0.124)	-0.006 (0.177)
AIC	3418.452	5742.215	6100.390	3656.072
BIC	3587.485	5911.247	6269.423	3825.105
Log Likelihood	-1683.226	-2845.107	-3024.195	-1802.036
Deviance	3366.452	5690.215	6048.390	3604.072
Num. obs.	4921	4921	4921	4921

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. All models include country-fixed effects.

D. Robustness

While we lack a survey item that directly asks how respondents see the current economic context, we present additional models that capture whether respondents (a) are currently affected by labor market vulnerability (unemployment or underemployment), (b) have ever received unemployment benefits or (c) believe in fiscal constraint by agreeing that "governments should not impose any further tax burden on citizens".

Figure D.1 and Table D.1 show that our results hold when controlling for objective economic experience, which corroborates our interpretation that perceptions of long-term economic opportunity are more than just a correlate of past and current economic conditions.

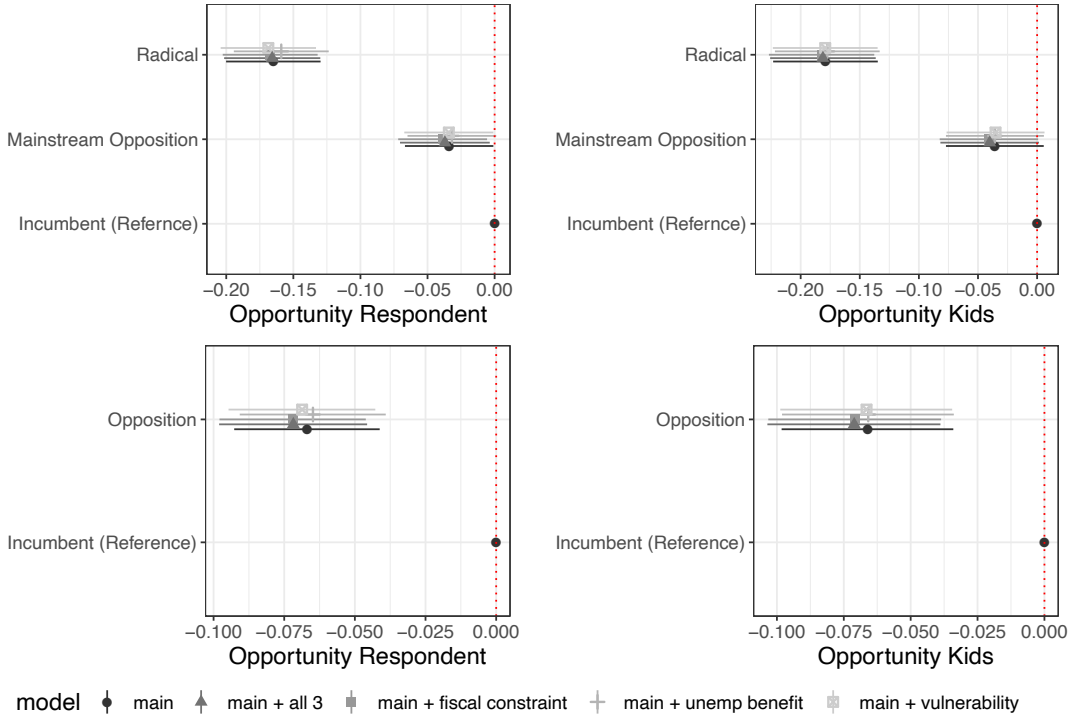


Figure D.1: Opportunity and Party (top) or Incumbent (bottom) Support, controlling for objective economic circumstances (compared to main model presented in Figure 3 and 4)

Table D.1: Opportunity Types and Party Support

	Inc	Inc	MS Opp	MS Opp	Radical	Radical
Type: Apprehensive	-0.478*** (0.097)	-0.488*** (0.098)	-0.149 (0.092)	-0.135 (0.092)	0.719*** (0.098)	0.712*** (0.099)
Type: Aspirational	-0.207* (0.087)	-0.189* (0.088)	-0.017 (0.084)	-0.011 (0.086)	0.280** (0.095)	0.261** (0.097)
Type: Burdened	-0.721*** (0.098)	-0.721*** (0.102)	-0.139 (0.087)	-0.111 (0.092)	0.883*** (0.094)	0.861*** (0.100)
Age: 26-35	-0.009 (0.143)	0.021 (0.144)	-0.242 (0.130)	-0.229 (0.131)	0.318* (0.151)	0.264 (0.153)
Age: 36-45	0.233 (0.141)	0.280 (0.143)	-0.378** (0.128)	-0.363** (0.130)	0.226 (0.149)	0.149 (0.151)
Age: 46-55	0.220 (0.139)	0.279* (0.142)	-0.335** (0.127)	-0.318* (0.130)	0.181 (0.147)	0.096 (0.150)
Age: 56-65	0.224 (0.145)	0.277 (0.147)	-0.313* (0.133)	-0.301* (0.135)	0.169 (0.153)	0.092 (0.156)
Age: 66 and older	0.513** (0.184)	0.544** (0.186)	-0.280 (0.171)	-0.272 (0.173)	-0.244 (0.207)	-0.282 (0.209)
Female	-0.041 (0.068)	-0.053 (0.068)	0.146* (0.064)	0.140* (0.065)	-0.147* (0.071)	-0.124 (0.072)
Educ: Medium	0.044 (0.077)	0.044 (0.078)	0.143* (0.073)	0.143 (0.074)	-0.240** (0.080)	-0.238** (0.081)
Educ: High	0.048 (0.057)	0.048 (0.058)	0.021 (0.054)	0.019 (0.054)	-0.098 (0.058)	-0.097 (0.058)
Class: Employers	-0.158 (0.205)	-0.176 (0.208)	0.290 (0.184)	0.294 (0.186)	-0.205 (0.222)	-0.187 (0.224)
Class: Managers	0.263* (0.107)	0.247* (0.107)	-0.119 (0.103)	-0.127 (0.104)	-0.178 (0.118)	-0.153 (0.119)
Class: Production Workers	-0.238 (0.131)	-0.241 (0.132)	-0.165 (0.118)	-0.175 (0.119)	0.340** (0.122)	0.352** (0.123)
Class: Service Workers	0.171 (0.107)	0.168 (0.108)	-0.249* (0.101)	-0.254* (0.102)	0.102 (0.109)	0.109 (0.110)
Class: Small Business Owners	0.116 (0.157)	0.141 (0.159)	-0.146 (0.146)	-0.193 (0.149)	0.032 (0.158)	0.059 (0.160)
Class: Soc. Cult. Profs	0.078 (0.118)	0.064 (0.119)	-0.073 (0.114)	-0.073 (0.114)	0.017 (0.127)	0.024 (0.128)
Class: Tech. Profs	-0.093 (0.131)	-0.132 (0.132)	0.137 (0.123)	0.134 (0.124)	-0.062 (0.141)	-0.022 (0.142)
Fiscal Constraint: Agree		0.133 (0.079)		-0.045 (0.076)		-0.101 (0.086)
Ever received unemp benefits		-0.187** (0.068)		-0.034 (0.065)		0.252*** (0.071)
Current LM Vulnerability		0.069 (0.102)		0.014 (0.092)		-0.119 (0.099)
AIC	5720.125	5660.205	6396.536	6336.176	5437.642	5377.095
BIC	5890.051	5849.464	6566.462	6525.435	5607.568	5566.354
Log Likelihood	-2834.062	-2801.103	-3172.268	-3139.088	-2692.821	-2659.548
Deviance	5668.125	5602.205	6344.536	6278.176	5385.642	5319.095
Num. obs.	5093	5045	5093	5045	5093	5045

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$. All models include country-fixed effects.

Figure D.2 shows results when treating Green parties as a separate party group (analogous to Figure 3 in the main body).

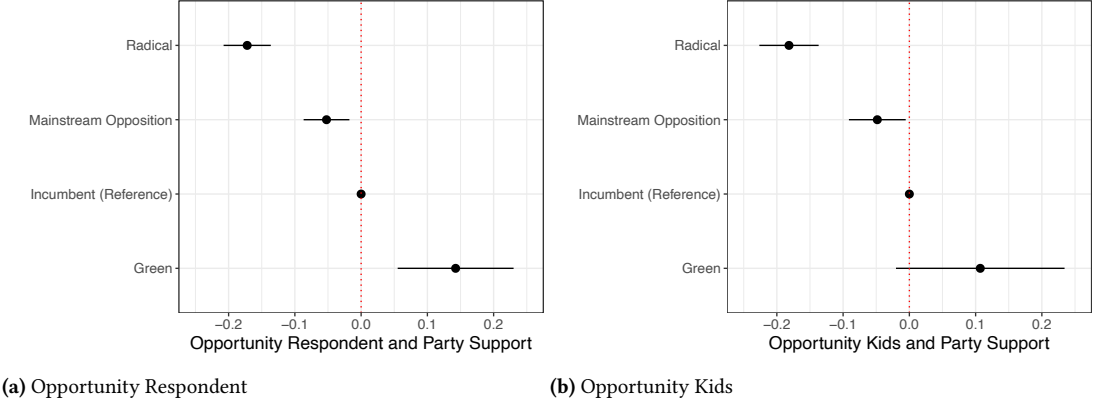


Figure D.2: General Social Opportunity and Party Choice (Multinomial, Green party separately)

Figure D.3 shows that the pattern presented in Figure 5 is even more pronounced if we look at "emblematic" representatives of each of our quadrants rather than a respondent with averaged characteristics.

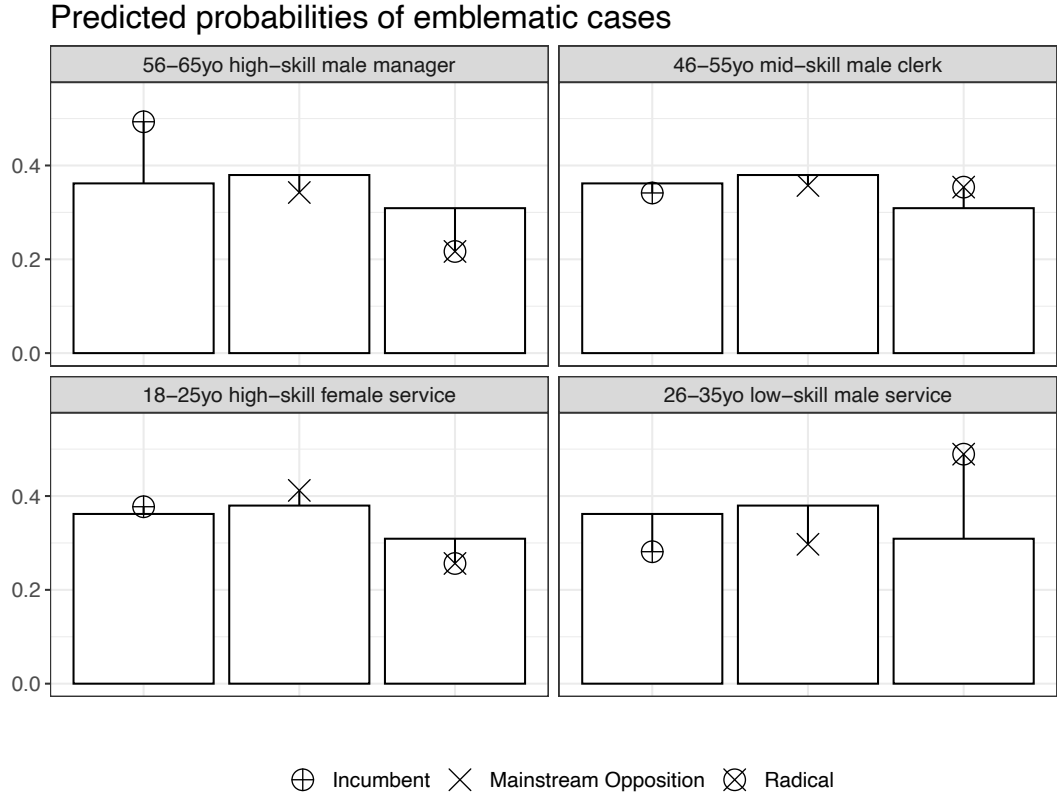


Figure D.3: Predicted probabilities of support for different party families for emblematic cases of comfortable, aspirational, apprehensive, and burdened voters

Note: Probabilities are unweighted averages across country of residence. The baseline (white bars) are average predicted vote shares by party family across the entire sample.

Figure D.4 shows that the predictions visualized in Figure 5 hold in a standard (multinomial) regression framework.

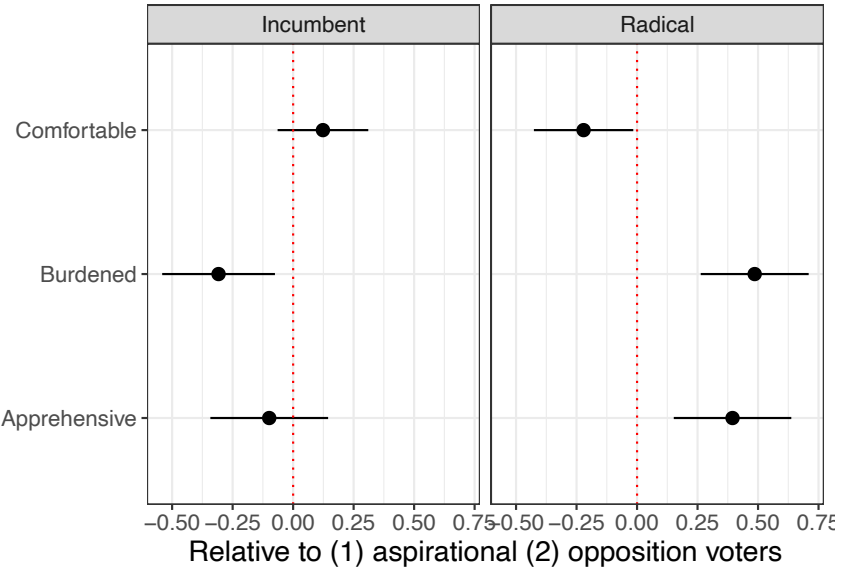


Figure D.4: Quadrant and Party Choice (Multinomial)

Figure D.5 demonstrates that our results do not hinge on a specific set of countries included in the analysis. The pattern of results presented above are robust to a jackknife-like procedure of excluding countries one by one.

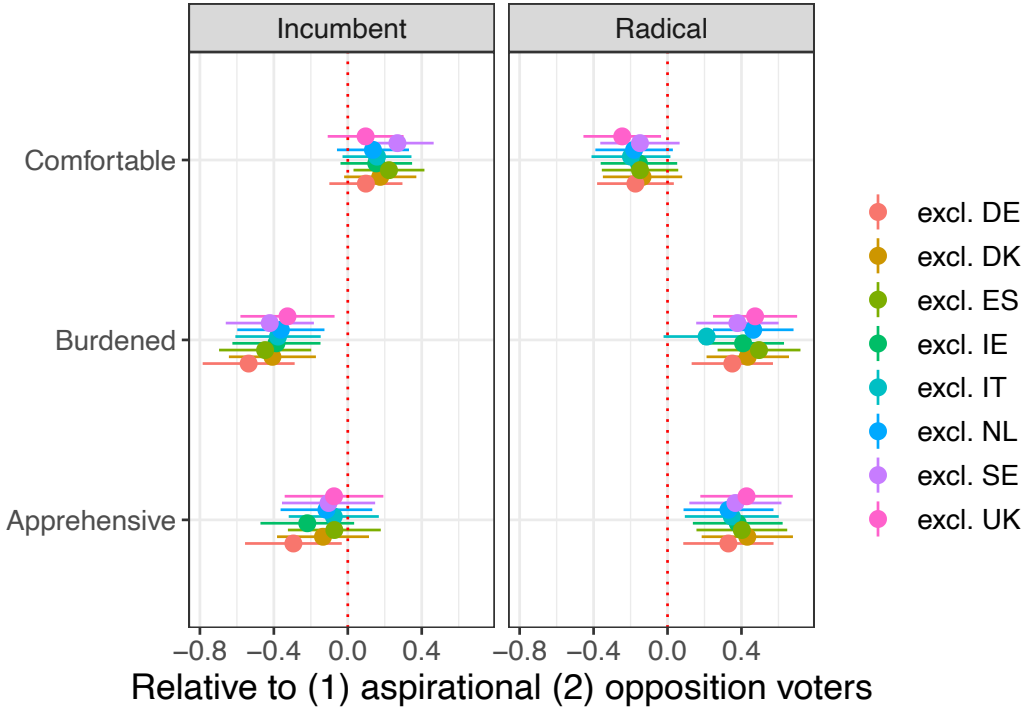


Figure D.5: Quadrant and Party Choice (Multinomial, Country Jackknife)

Figure D.6 extends our admittedly simplistic dichotomous framework differentiating between "rich" and "poor" voters by breaking average predicted probabilities down for three income levels (i.e. for six different groups). The integration of a socio-economic middle category allows for some further refinements of these results.

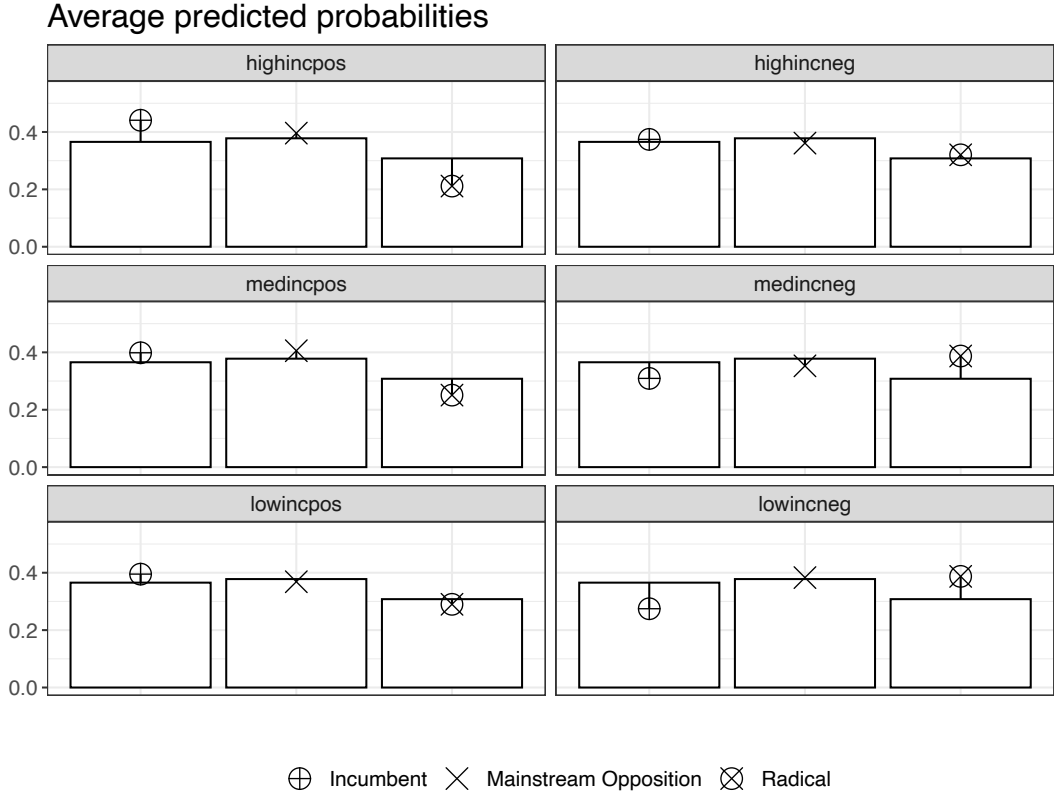


Figure D.6: Robustness: Income in 3 Categories (low, mid, high)

Figure D.7 shows that our results regarding incumbent vs. opposition vs. radical voting hold when looking at perceptions with respect to respondents' kids rather than their own prospects. Figure D.9 shows the same results with respect to support for different party families.

Figures D.8 and D.10 show that we can recover most of our results with an item capturing opportunity perceptions that more specifically tap into prospects on labor markets rather than general social life chances. This alternative operationalization produces similar but somewhat weaker results, especially with regard to apprehensive voters. Their political grievances seem to be more strongly motivated by a general negative view about social opportunities rather than their view on prospects at the workplace.

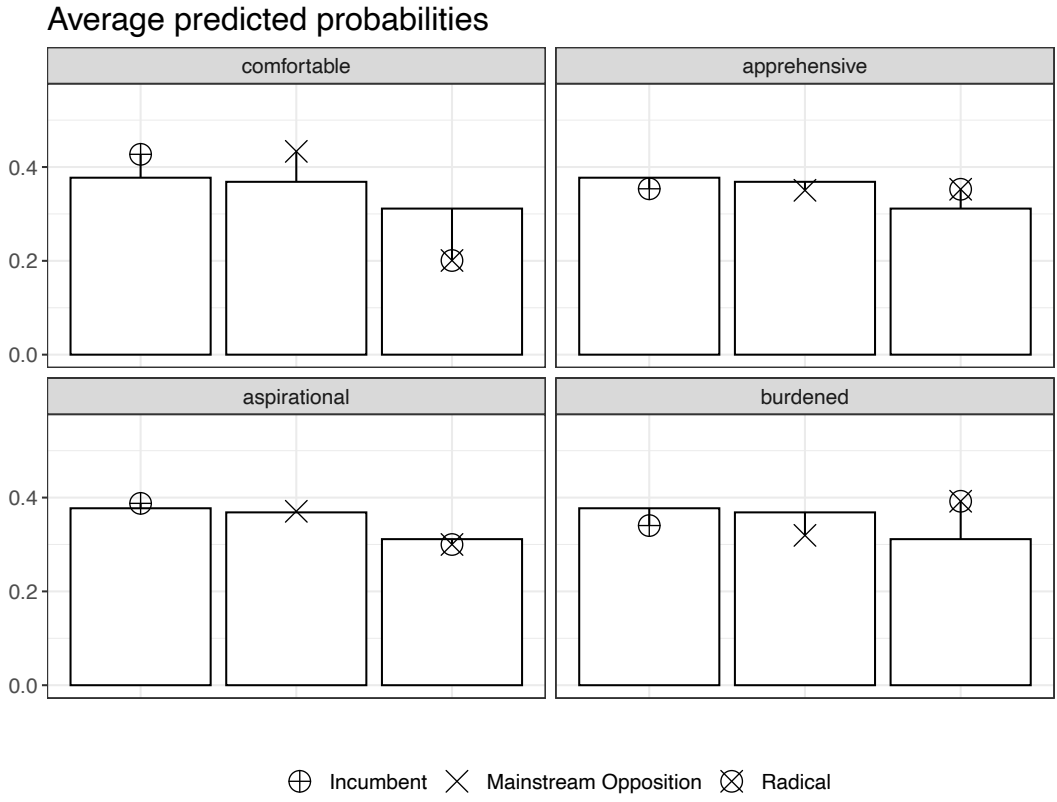


Figure D.7: Average predicted probabilities of support for different party types (Kids Social Opportunity)

Note: Probabilities are unweighted averages across all possible combinations of gender, class, education group, age group and country of residence. The baseline (white bars) are average predicted vote shares by party family across the entire sample.

Average predicted probabilities

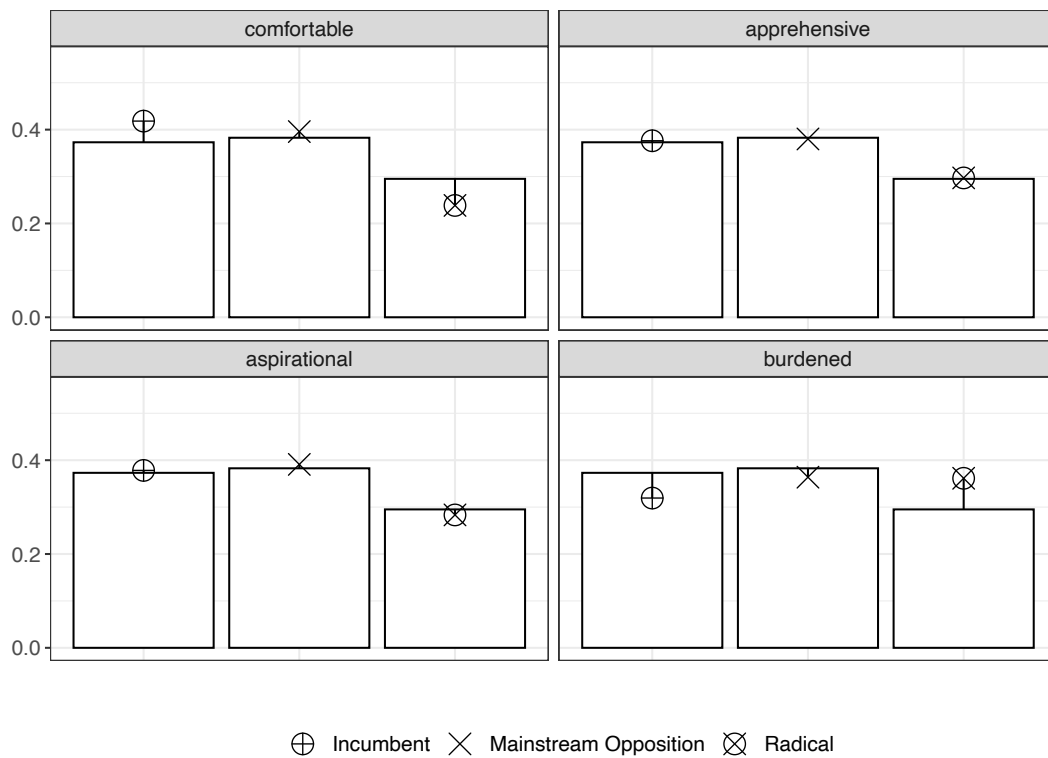


Figure D.8: Average predicted probabilities of support for different party types (Labor Market Opportunity)

Note: Probabilities are unweighted averages across all possible combinations of gender, class, education group, age group and country of residence. The baseline (white bars) are average predicted vote shares by party family across the entire sample.

Average predicted probabilities

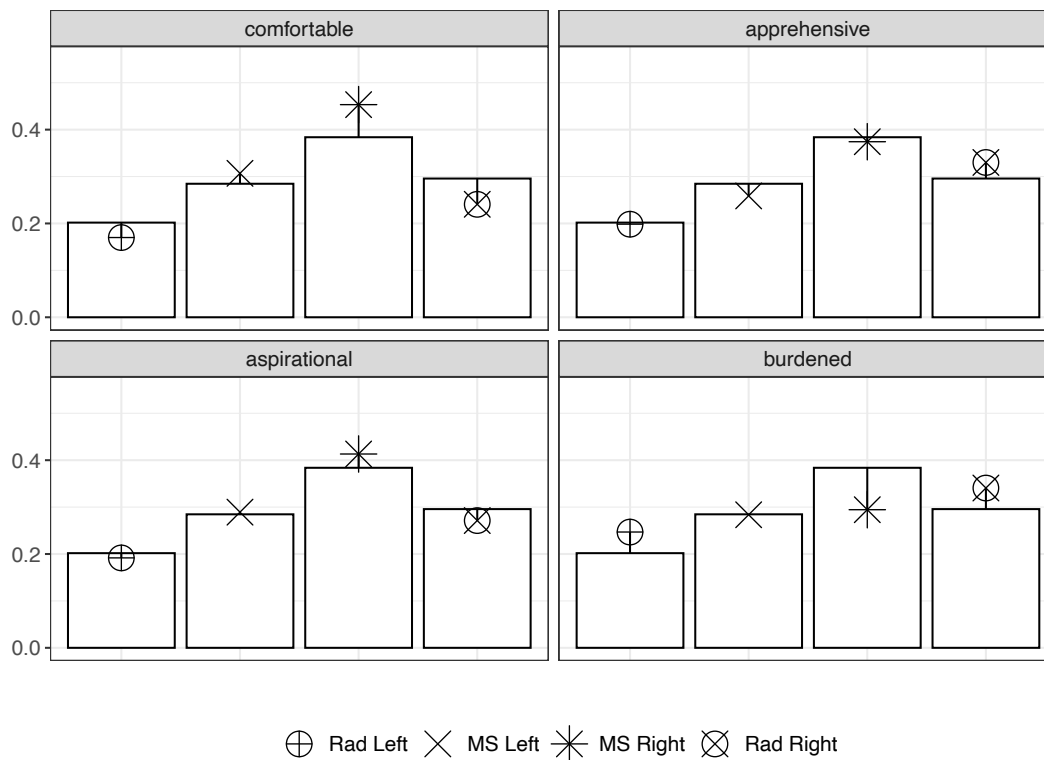


Figure D.9: Average predicted probabilities of support for different party families (Social Opportunity Kids)

Note: Probabilities are unweighted averages across all possible combinations of gender, class, education group, age group and country of residence. The baseline (white bars) are average predicted vote shares by party family across the entire sample.

Average predicted probabilities

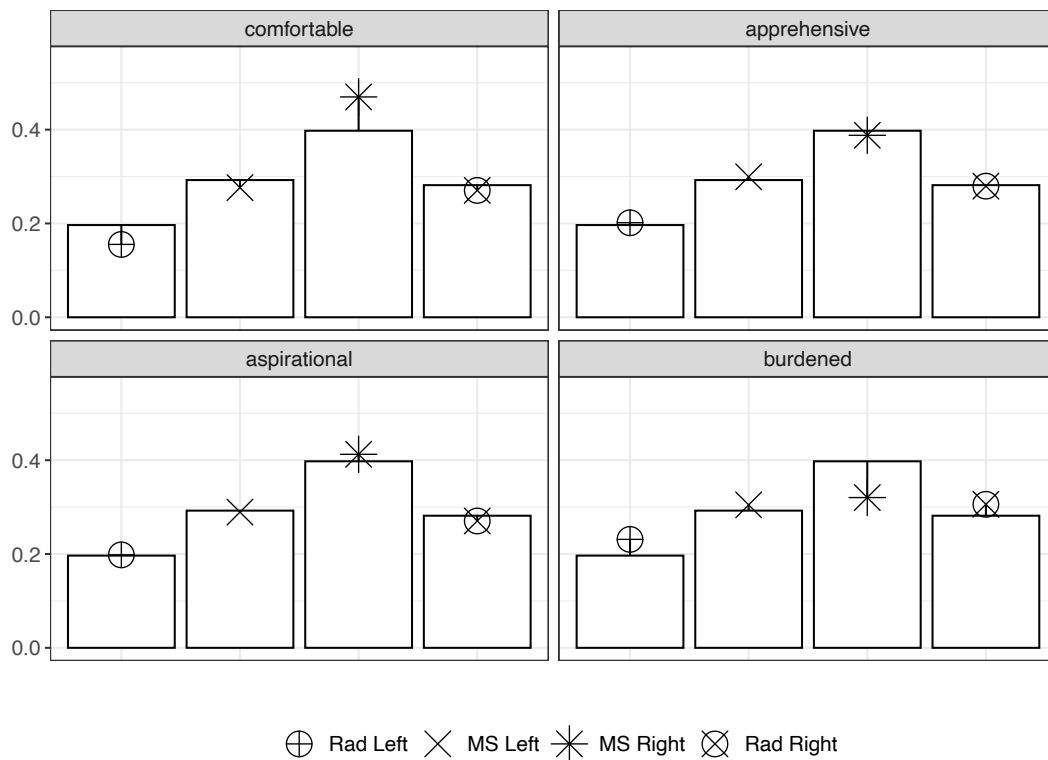


Figure D.10: Average predicted probabilities of support for different party families (Labor Market Opportunity)

Note: Probabilities are unweighted averages across all possible combinations of gender, class, education group, age group and country of residence. The baseline (white bars) are average predicted vote shares by party family across the entire sample.

E. Potential Coalitions among Mainstream Voters

Figure E.1 shows relative shares of apprehensive and burdened voters among the subgroup of respondents who indicate to support of mainstream parties (any ideological leaning).

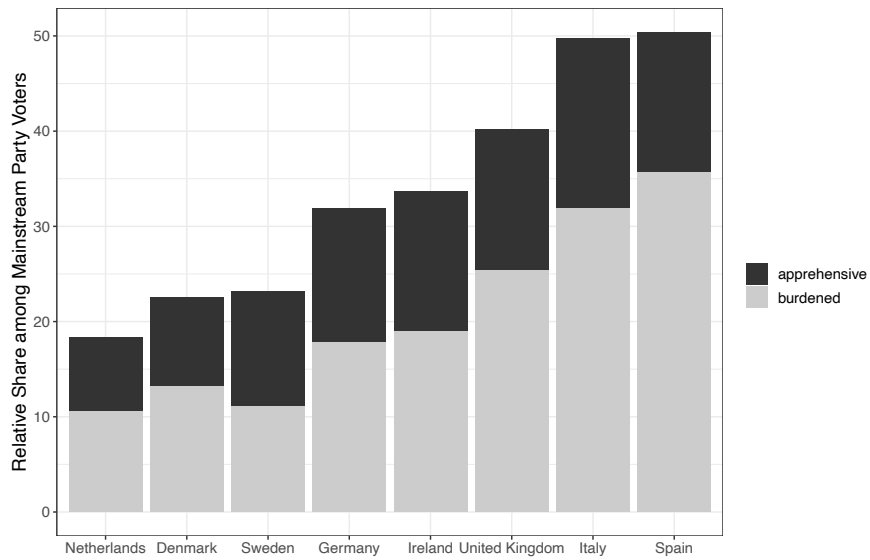


Figure E.1: Share of Burdened and Apprehensive among Mainstream Supporters

F. Socio-Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Voter Groups

The Figures in this section show the underlying multinomial models that result in our qualitative summary of the socio-demographic characteristics of each quadrant presented in Figure 2.

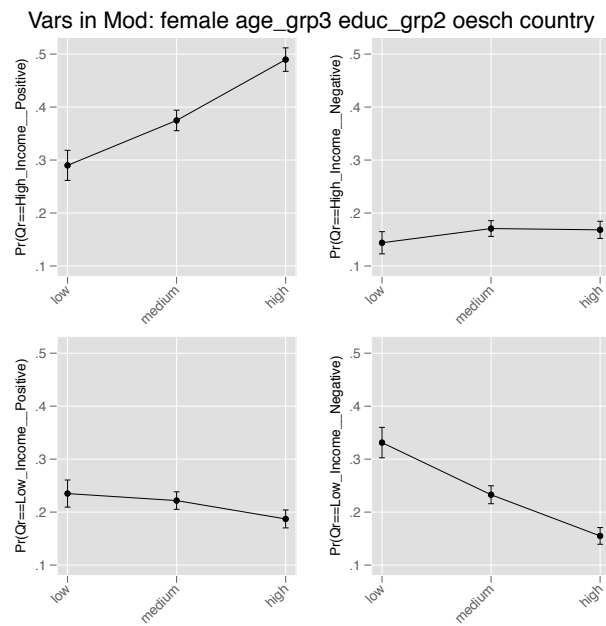


Figure F.1: Education

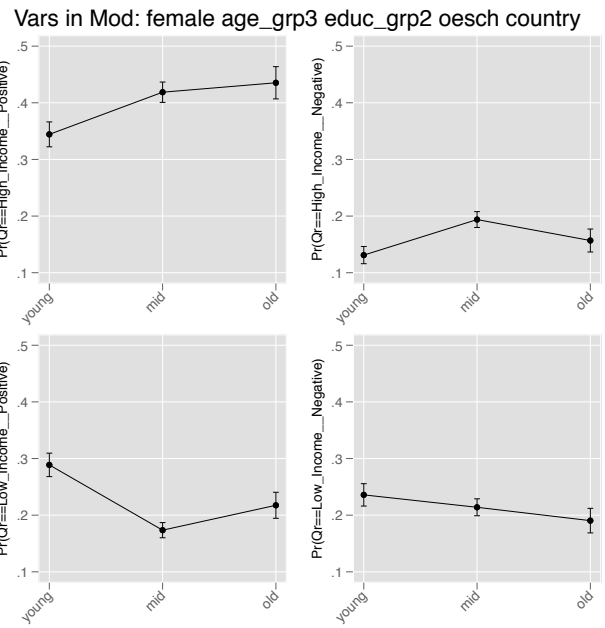


Figure F.2: Age Groups

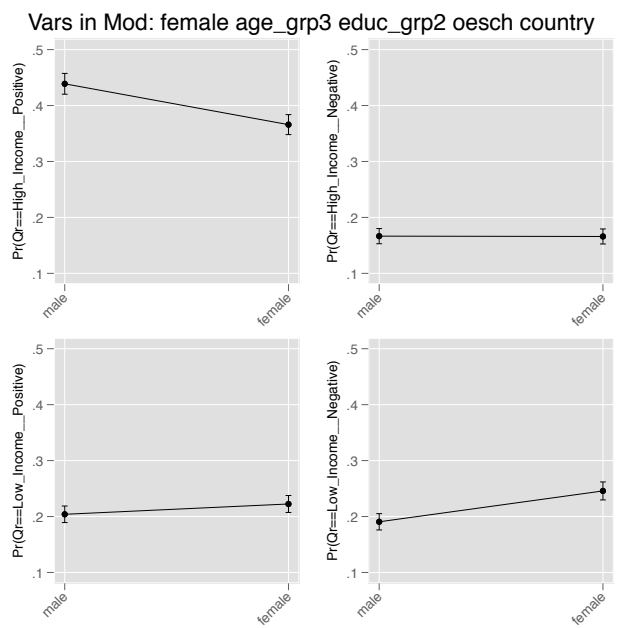


Figure F.3: Gender

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

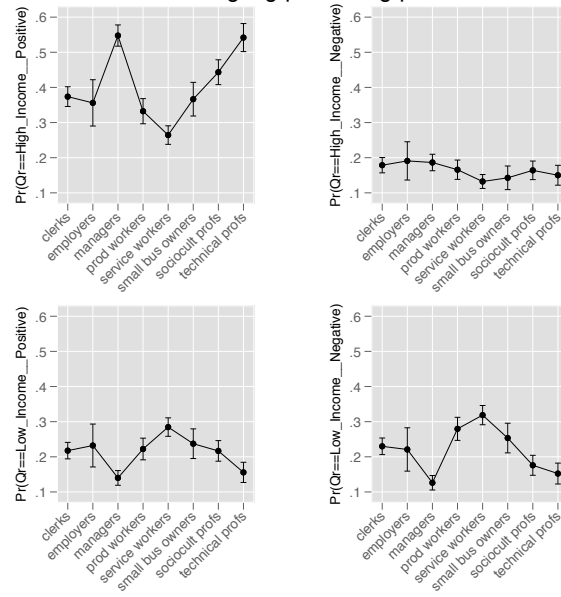


Figure F.4: Class

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 taskgroup country

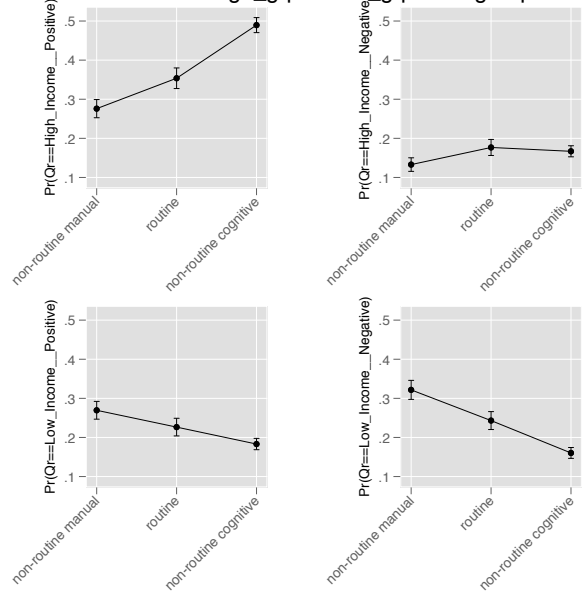


Figure F.5: Task Group

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

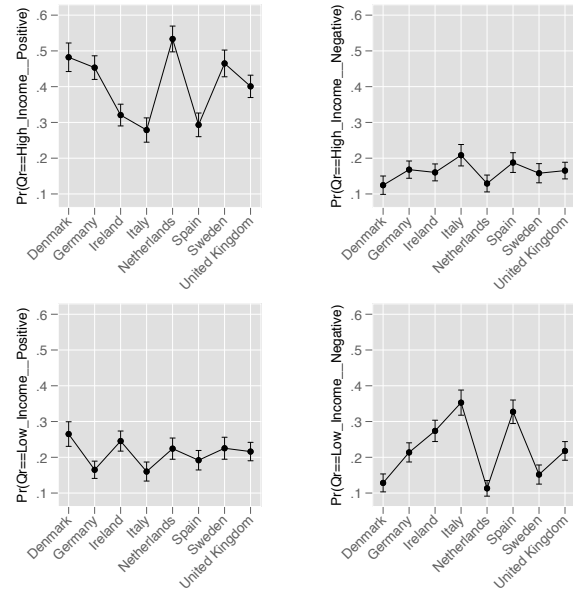


Figure F.6: Country

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

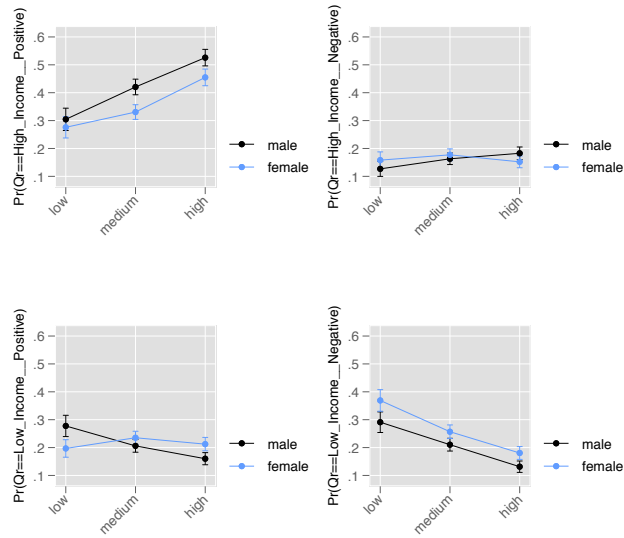


Figure F.7: Education by Gender

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

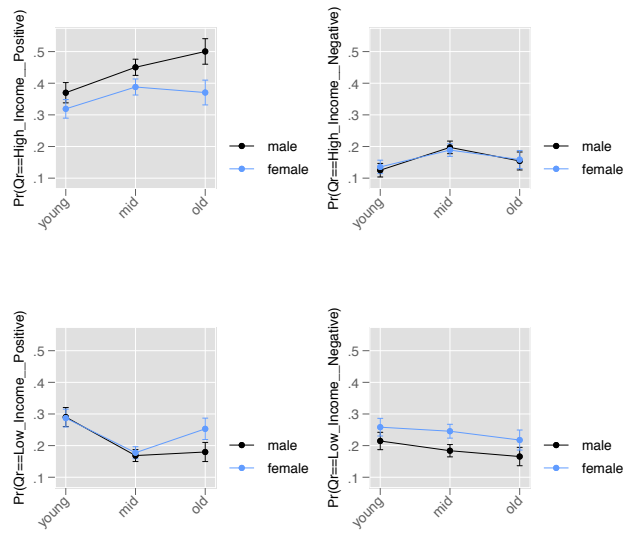


Figure F.8: Age by Gender

Vars in Mod: female age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

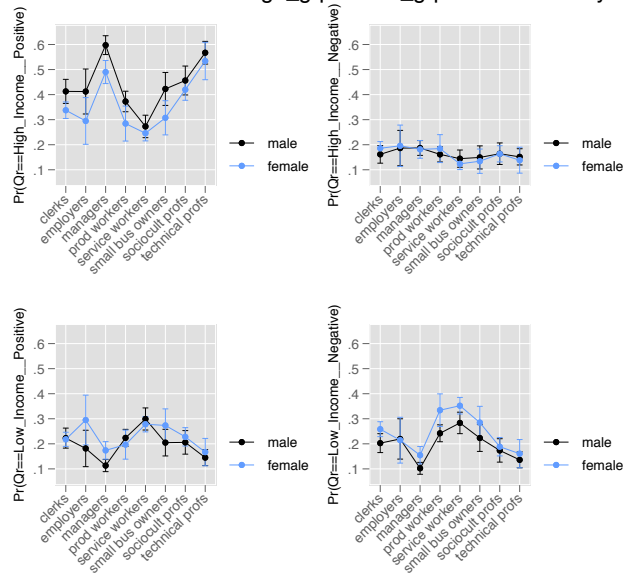


Figure F.9: Class by Gender

Vars in Mod: age_grp3 age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

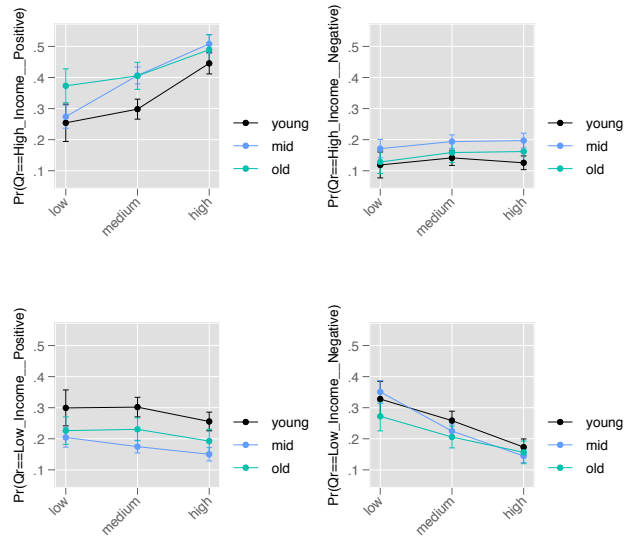


Figure F.10: Education by Age Group

Vars in Mod: age_grp3 age_grp3 educ_grp2 oesch country

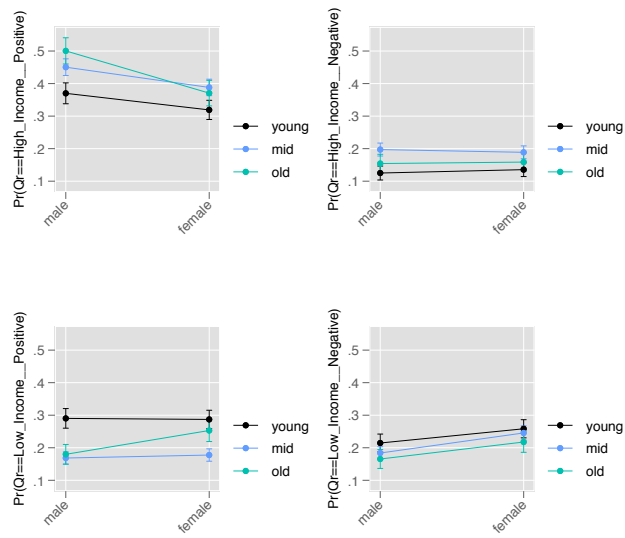


Figure F.11: Gender by Age Group

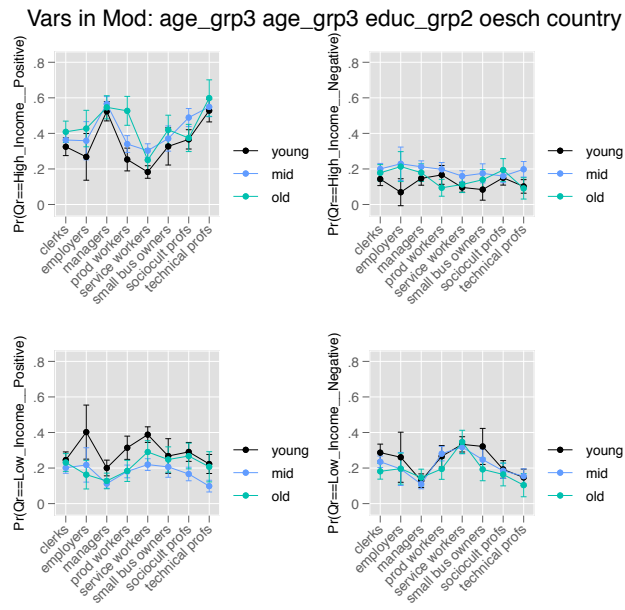


Figure F.12: Class by Age Group