**ONLINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX**

Variable Operationalization:

Voting Propensity - To operationalize this variable, this article uses the EES questions (2009 and 2014): “*If you think of …, what mark out of ten best describes how probable it is that you will ever vote for this party*?”. Voters were asked to describe their voting propensity for parties on a 11-point scale, varying from 0 (Not at all probable) to 10 (Very probable). Thus, this variable is coded as an 11-point scale, varying from 0 (Not at all probable) to 1 (Very probable).

Left-Right Proximity - To measure the distance between voter and party positions along the Left-Right dimension, this article uses the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES, 2010-2014) for the parties and the EES questions (2009 and 2010) for voters. For the latter, we relied on the following EES questions: *“In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". What is your position? Please use a scale from 0 to 10, where '0' means "left" and '10' means "right". Which number best describes your position*?”. The interviewees were asked to locate themselves on a 11-point scale, which was recoded in another 11-point scale, varying from 0 (Extreme Left) to 1 (Extreme Right), matching more adequately the goals of our empirical analysis.

Pro-\-Anti-European Proximity - To calculate the distance between voter and party positions on the Pro-/Anti-European dimension, the article used the CHES rounds (2010-2014) for parties and EES questions for voters. The EES questions used are the following: *“Some say European unification should be pushed further. Others say it already has gone too far. What is your opinion? Please indicate your views using a scale from 0 to 10, where '0' means unification "has already gone too far" and '10' means ‘it should be pushed further’. What number on this scale best describes your position*?”. The interviewees were asked to locate themselves on a 11-point scale, then re-coded into another 11-point scale, varying from 0 (*has already gone too far*) to 1 (*it should be pushed further)*.

Party Closeness -This work uses Party Closeness as a proxy of Party Identification, which is operationalized as a dichotomous variable, relying on the EES questions: “*Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular political party? If so, which party do you feel close to?”.* Those interviewees who expressed their closeness to a given party were coded as 1, while those with no feeling of closeness for that party were coded as 0.

Gender - This article operationalizes gender as a dichotomous variable, where 0 indicates men and 1 women (EES questionnaires).

Age - Age is a 4-scale variable with the generational groups divided as follows: 1 (16\18-24); 2 (25-39); 3 (40-54) and 4 (55+) (EES surveys).

Education - The education variable relied on this EES question (*How old were you when you stopped full-time education*?), which is a 3-point scale, where 1 is below 15 years, 2 is between 16 and 19 years, 3 indicates 20+ years.

Trade Union Membership – Trade Union Membership is operationalized as a dichotomous variable, where 0 indicates those not belonging to a Trade Union and 1, those having some household members within a Trade Union or being themselves a member of a Trade Union (EES surveys).

Unemployment- This work codes unemployment as a dichotomous variable, using the EES question on current occupational status, 0 representing the employed, students, house persons and the retired, while 1 corresponds to the unemployed.

Religiosity - Religiosity refers to church-going status, drawing on the EES surveys. This variable is coded as an 8-point scale, where 1 is *More than once a week*; 2, *Once a week;* 3, *About once a month;* 4, *About each 2 or 3 months:* 5, *Only on special holy days;* 6, *About once a year*; 7, *Less Often;* 8, *Never.*