Mainstreaming the populist radical right? Online news exposure and voting behavior in the 2019 European Parliament election

Online Appendix

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Contents

S1 Study sample

The study participants were recruited from the access panels of the market research company *Netquest*. Panelists do not just regularly participate in surveys but had also agreed to a tracking of their web browsing behavior, prior to the recruitment for our project. For this purpose, panelists install browser plugins and are regularly incentivized to keep the tracking tools active. Participants gave their full informed consent to the data collection and could pause the tracking at any time.

The pool of available panelists participating in the tracking varied across countries. 1,500 French and Spanish participants were sampled according to population margins, yet some demographic cells, could not be filled, e.g., low education. Where panels were not big enough for a stratified sampling, all panelists in the tracking panels received an invitation to our study (Germany, Italy, UK).

Table A1 and Table A2 show the number of participants and demographics of the final sample that participated in both, the pre-election and post-election surveys. The education levels were harmonized across countries using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Younger people with higher education and females are over represented compared with national census statistics. However, it has to be noted that the online population in these countries diverges from the general population margins. To account for demographic deviations, we use post-stratification weights calculated on national population margins in our regression models.

Table A1: Demographics by country: gender and education (in %)

		Pop. margin	Sample	Pop. margin			Sample		
Country	N	Female	Female	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
France	1323	51	54.20	25	43	32	4.61	50.79	43.76
Germany	910	51	50.22	20	55	25	27.58	38.02	34.18
Italy	1323	51	57.97	40	43	17	9.83	46.64	42.86
Spain	1457	51	50.65	41	25	34	22.24	30.61	46.95
UK	989	51	51.37	20	41	39	5.06	48.43	45.80

Note: Education levels were harmonized according to ISCED classifications.

Table A2: Demographics by country: age (in %)

		Pop. margin				Sample			
Country	N	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+
France	1323	15	46	15	24	8.24	59.79	20.94	10.43
Germany	910	12	46	17	25	6.59	60.33	22.42	10.55
Italy	1323	11	49	15	25	5.44	73.09	14.13	6.95
Spain	1457	11	54	14	21	8.99	48.87	20.66	21.48
UK	989	14	49	15	22	4.55	53.79	22.24	19.21

S2 News domain coding

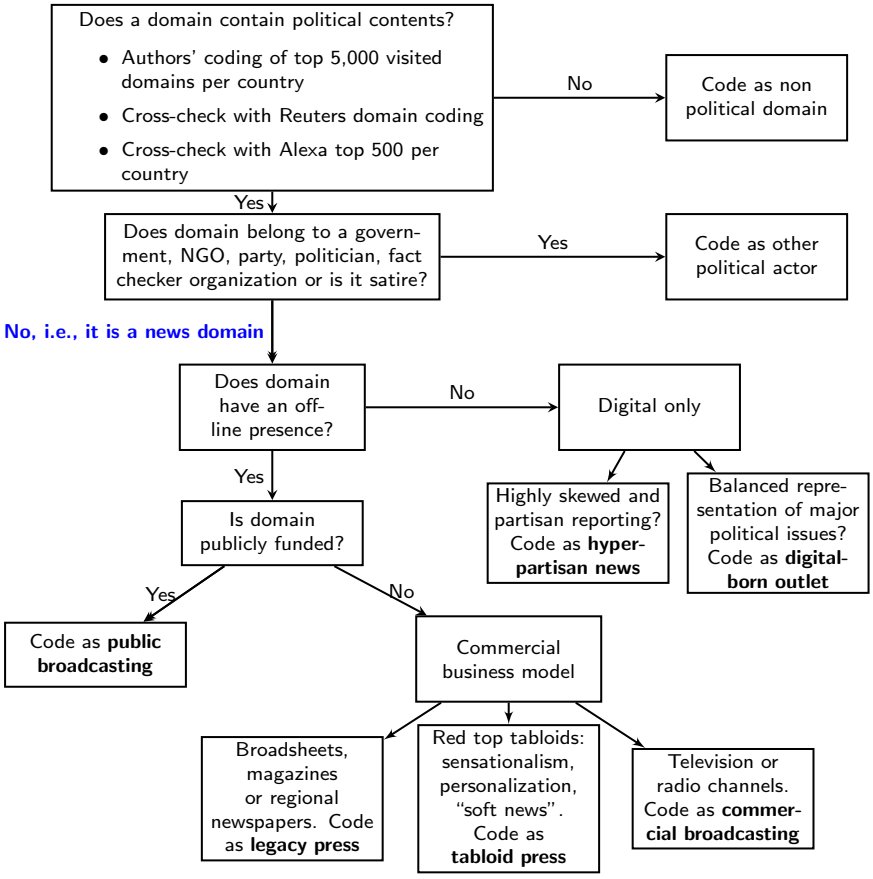

Figure A1: Description of the domain coding.

S3 Descriptive statistics

Table A3: Descriptive statistics of used variables.

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Median	Max
RRPP voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.15	0.36	0	0	1
RRPP voting (W2)	5,615	0.19	0.39	0	0	1
Green party voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.04	0.20	0	0	1
Green party voting (W2)	5,615	0.07	0.25	0	0	1
RLPP voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.08	0.27	0	0	1
RLPP voting (W2)	5,615	0.06	0.24	0	0	1
Conservative/Christian party voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.08	0.27	0	0	1
Conservative/Christian party voting (W2)	5,615	0.08	0.27	0	0	1
Social democratic party voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.15	0.36	0	0	1
Social democratic party voting (W2)	5,615	0.16	0.37	0	0	1
Liberal party voting intention (W1)	5,627	0.07	0.26	0	0	1
Liberal party voting (W2)	5,615	0.09	0.29	0	0	1
Undecided (W1)	5,627	0.16	0.37	0	0	1
Immigration exposure	6,002	0.35	2.83	0	0	144
EU exposure	6,002	1.26	7.99	0	0	363
Total news exposure	6,002	178.11	502.91	0	31	9,870
Political interest	5,994	2.76	0.86	1	3	4
Ideology (left/right)	5,962	5.78	2.52	1	6	11
Satisfaction with democracy	5,994	2.15	0.78	1	2	4
Offline news exposure (days per week)	6,002	4.92	2.44	0	6	7
EU integration attitude	5,981	5.68	2.97	0	6	10
Immigration attitude	5,987	5.54	3.09	0	6	10
Age	5,986	47.39	14.68	18	48	89
Unemployed	5,996	0.05	0.22	0	0	1
Gender (female)	5,989	0.53	0.50	0	1	1
Education: low	5,970	0.14	0.34	0	0	1
Education: medium	5,970	0.43	0.49	0	0	1
Education: high	5,970	0.43	0.50	0	0	1

S4 Comparison of samples to external benchmarks

We compared the top visited news websites by study participants to news domain popularity in the top 500 Alexa country rankings for the three months of our data collection.[1] Figure A2 shows that study participants are exposed to similar online news sources like the larger pool of people generating the Alexa data in each country.

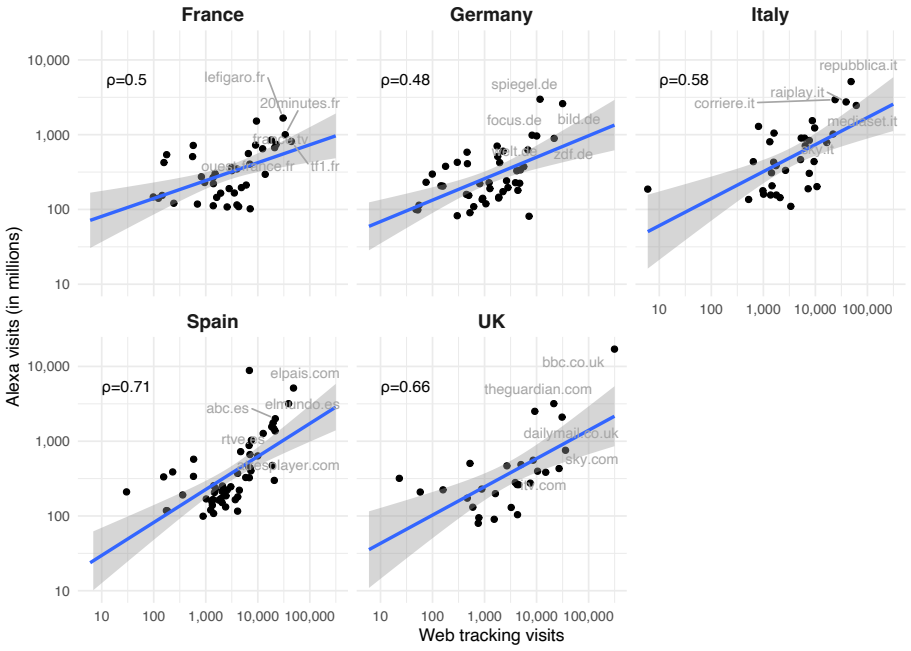

Figure A2: Popularity of news domains. Comparison of the top 500 Alexa rankings and news visits of web tracking sample. ρ = Spearman's rank correlations.

[1] https://www.alexa.com/siteinfo

Our study participants drawn from online access panels might be more likely than the general population to rely on digital media to get political information. As a validation, we compare data on the weekly use of news sources from the Reuters Digital News Report (DNR) 2019 (Newman, Fletcher, Kalogeropoulos, and Nielsen, 2019) with self-reported offline news exposure in our sample. The high correlations indicate that despite participation in the online access panel and the web tracking, study participants still used offline news media with a similar intensity like the general population.

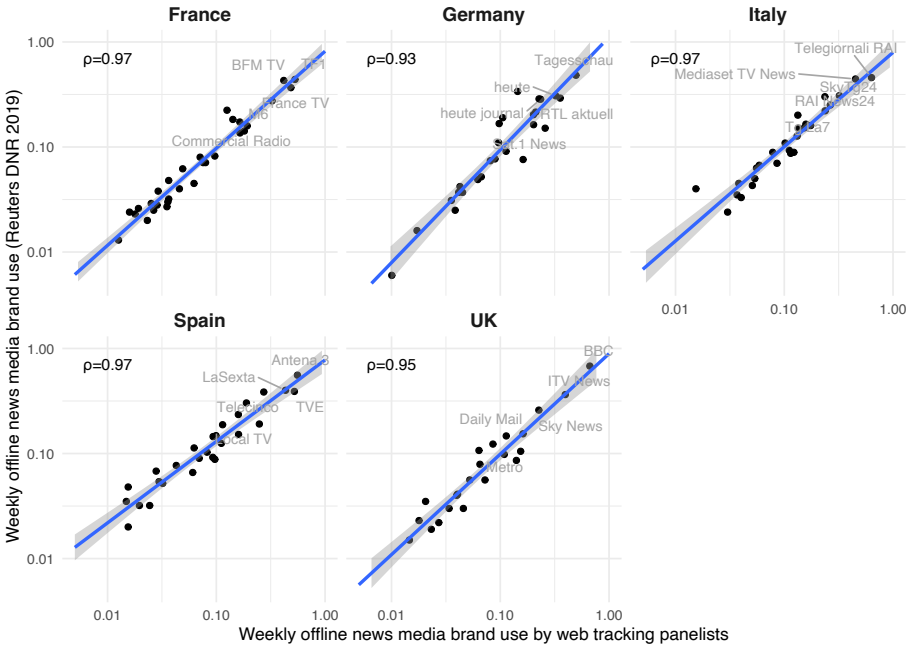

Figure A3: Weekly offline news media brands used. Data taken from the Reuters Digital News Report 2019 and the study sample. ρ = Spearman's rank correlations.

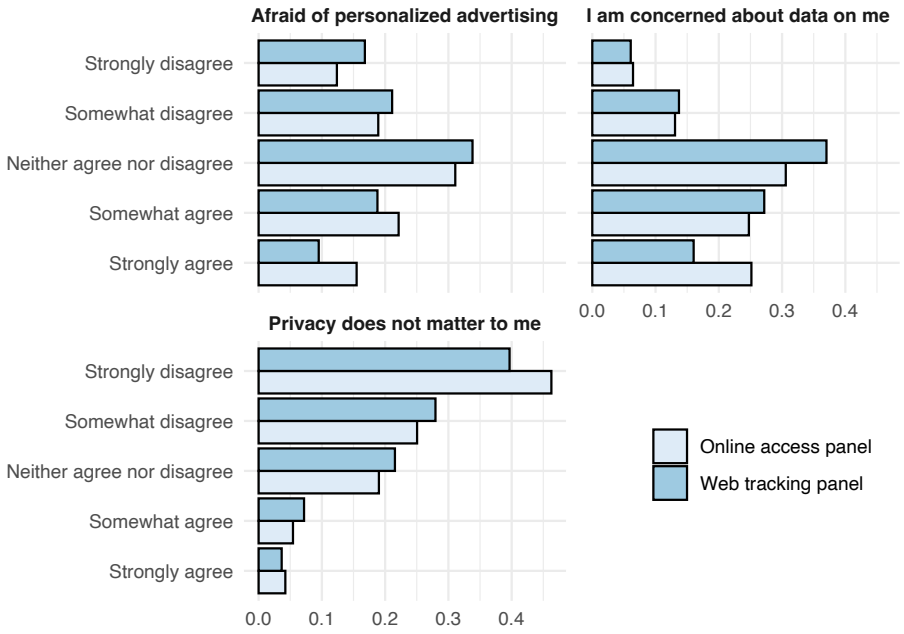

Figure A4: Privacy attitudes among a regular access panel sample and web tracking participants (only German participants).

People who participate in an online web tracking might also have peculiar privacy attitudes. To estimate to what extent opting in to the web tracking depends on privacy attitudes, we drew another sample of $N = 1,002$ German access panel members who did not participate in the web tracking. The sample was representative of the German population in terms of education, gender and age. We implemented the privacy attitudes scale of Guess (2021) in both samples. Respondents were asked about their agreement with the following statements on a five-point scale:

- Personalized advertising makes me afraid.
- I am concerned about how much data there is about me on the Internet.
- My privacy on the Internet does not matter to me.

As can be seen in Figure A4, privacy attitudes of web tracked panelists only slightly differ from the privacy attitudes of participants in regular surveys.

S5 Language model

Recent advances in deep learning allow computers to perform a wide range of tasks with unprecedented performance. Deep learning is an approach in machine learning that employs successive layers of increasingly meaningful representations (Chollet, 2017). Neural network models can achieve this by systematically transforming texts into numerical representations while pertaining their meaning. One example of such representations are word embeddings that have attracted huge interest within the field of computational social science (Kozlowski, Taddy, and Evans, 2019).

However, training a deep learning model from scratch can be computationally expensive and requires huge amounts of data. As a response, transfer learning, a technique to adapt the knowledge acquired from one set of tasks to a different set of tasks, offers a viable alternative for researchers and practitioners who lack the required resources (Azunre, 2021). In practice, this is often done by either using a trained model for a different task or fine-tuning a pre-trained model.

Our Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) model obtained representations from text by jointly conditioning over different pre-training tasks. The pre-trained BERT model can be fine-tuned by adding one output layer to perform various tasks (Devlin, Chang, Lee, and Toutanova, 2018). To finetune the mBERT model to capture the topic of the news content, we first initialized the mBERT model with the pre-trained parameters. To adapt the pre-trained model to the new data, we froze the first 8 layers of the mBERT model and fine-tuned the last 4 layers with new data. Freezing initiate layers is a common technique used in transfer learning. The intuition behind such an operation is to preserve the knowledge the model has previously learned while allowing room for calibration based on new input. For the hyperparameters, we used the learning rate of 2e-5 as suggested by Devlin et al. (2018) with a batch size of 64.

As a validity check, the top keywords of each topic were estimated using the likelihood ratio method. Figure A5 shows the keywords that occur significantly more frequently within the texts of a given topic, compared against all texts other than the reference group.

Figure A5: Most distinctive keywords for each topic.

Figure A6 shows the proportion of news exposure as predicted by the language model. `Law, Crime, and Family Issues` is the most prevalent topic, accounting for around one-third of news exposure. Figure A12 shows the proportion of news exposure related to EU. Not surprisingly, `International Affairs and Foreign Aid` is the topic with the highest proportion of EU-related news. The plot illustrates the advantage of filtering by topic before applying the EU dictionary: while even in the topic dominated by crime stories EU keywords are featured, these articles rarely focus on the EU, its institutions or the ongoing EP campaign.

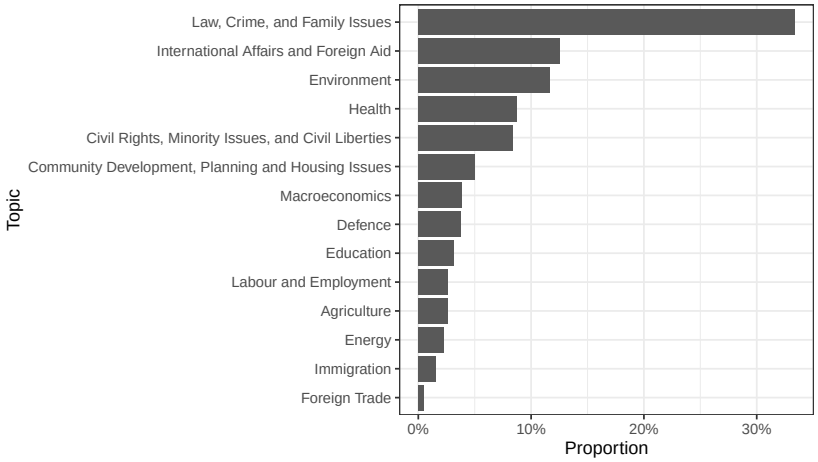

Figure A6: Proportion of each topic in news exposure.

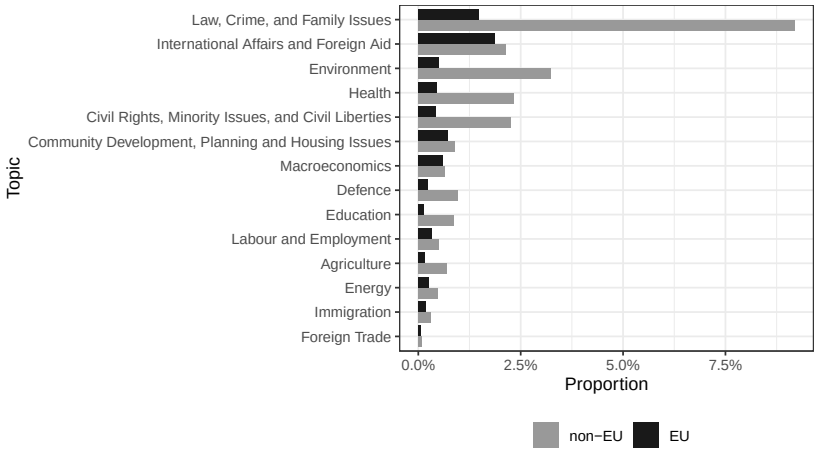

Figure A7: Proportion of each topic in news exposure after applying EU dictionary to each topic.

S6 Additional regression results

Table A4: Media exposure and voting for radical-left populist parties.

	Voting for radical-left populist parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure (logged)	0.10		0.21	0.41
	(0.20)		(0.22)	(0.33)
EU exposure (logged)		−0.21	−0.27	−0.60*
		(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.29)
RLPP voting intention wave 1	3.60***	3.62***	3.60***	3.53***
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)
Undecided wave 1	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.52
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.29)
Total news exposure (logged)	−0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Ideology (left/right)	−0.33***	−0.34***	−0.33***	−0.33***
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Satisfaction with democracy	−0.40***	−0.39***	−0.41***	−0.41***
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Political interest	0.18	0.22*	0.19	0.20
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Offline news exposure	−0.12**	−0.12***	−0.12**	−0.12**
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Gender (male)	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Medium education	0.02	0.04	−0.00	−0.00
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
High education	0.29	0.35	0.29	0.28
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
Unemployed	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.31
	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.36)
EU integration attitude		0.04	0.02	0.02
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Immigration attitude	0.06*		0.06	0.05
	(0.03)		(0.03)	(0.03)
Germany	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.43
	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Italy	−1.02**	−1.06**	−1.06**	−1.07**
	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.35)
Spain	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.09
	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)
UK	−15.55	−15.44	−15.46	−15.37
	(377.33)	(376.73)	(377.07)	(374.52)
Immigration exposure*RLPP				−0.33
				(0.43)
EU exposure*RLPP				0.57
				(0.36)
Intercept	−2.26***	−2.26***	−2.39***	−2.36***
	(0.56)	(0.56)	(0.57)	(0.57)
AIC	1364.62	1358.45	1358.11	1361.06
Log Likelihood	−663.31	−660.23	−658.05	−657.53
Deviance	1254.29	1249.70	1245.35	1242.54
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

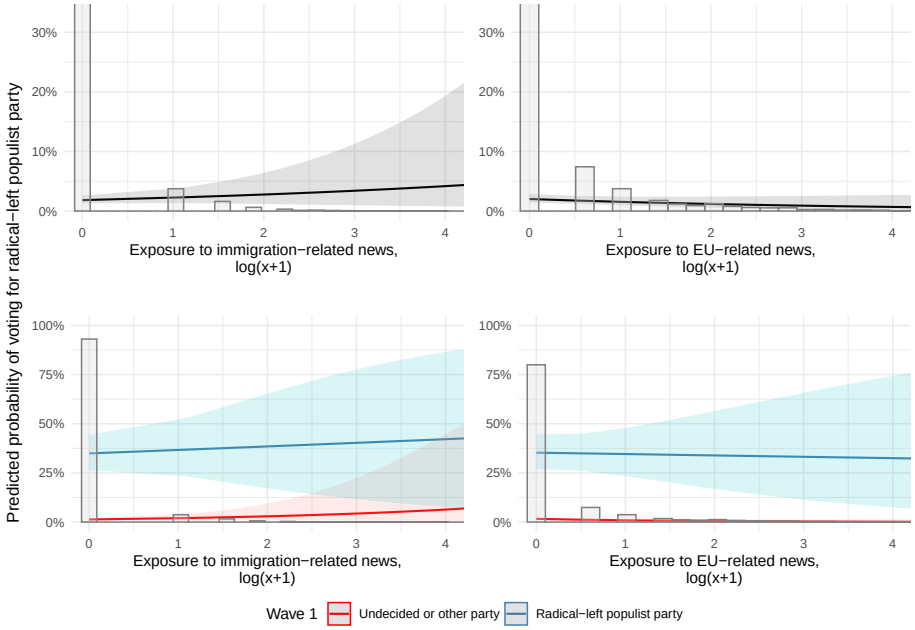

Figure A8: Media exposure and voting for radical-left populist parties.

Table A5: Media exposure and voting for conservative/Christian democratic parties.

	Voting for conservative/Christian democratic parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure (logged)	−0.14		−0.12	−0.14
	(0.18)		(0.19)	(0.26)
EU exposure (logged)		−0.08	−0.06	−0.08
		(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.16)
Cons./christ. party voting intention wave 1	3.74***	3.74***	3.74***	3.71***
	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Undecided wave 1	0.76***	0.75**	0.76***	0.76***
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Total news exposure (logged)	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Ideology (left/right)	0.20***	0.19***	0.20***	0.20***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Satisfaction with democracy	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Political interest	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Offline news exposure	−0.00	−0.01	−0.01	−0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	0.02***	0.02***	0.02***	0.02***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Gender (male)	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Medium education	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)
High education	0.54**	0.54**	0.53**	0.53**
	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)
Unemployed	−1.05*	−1.01*	−1.02*	−1.02*
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.49)
EU integration attitude		0.06*	0.05	0.05
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Immigration attitude	0.03		0.01	0.02
	(0.02)		(0.03)	(0.03)
Germany	1.16***	1.13***	1.13***	1.14***
	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Italy	−1.77***	−1.88***	−1.86***	−1.86***
	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)
Spain	1.40***	1.29***	1.29***	1.30***
	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)
UK	0.25	0.30	0.27	0.28
	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Immigration exposure*Cons./christ. party				0.06
				(0.39)
EU exposure*Cons./christ. party				0.07
				(0.22)
Intercept	−7.05***	−7.08***	−7.15***	−7.15***
	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.53)	(0.53)
AIC	1890.21	1883.48	1883.55	1886.80
Log Likelihood	−926.10	−922.74	−920.78	−920.40
Deviance	1720.77	1713.20	1710.63	1710.46
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

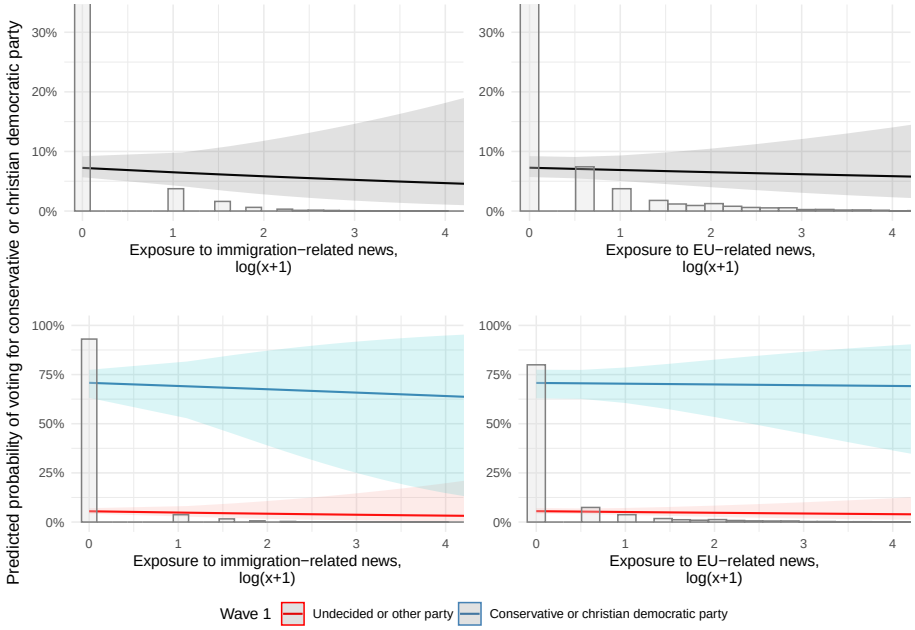

Figure A9: Media exposure and voting for conservative/Christian democratic parties.

Table A6: Media exposure and voting for green parties.

	Voting for green parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure (logged)	−0.20		−0.17	0.10
	(0.19)		(0.20)	(0.21)
EU exposure (logged)		−0.08	−0.05	−0.19
		(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Green party voting intention wave 1	3.67***	3.66***	3.65***	3.57***
	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.22)
Undecided wave 1	0.87***	0.88***	0.89***	0.86***
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Total news exposure (logged)	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Ideology (left/right)	−0.08*	−0.11***	−0.08*	−0.08*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Satisfaction with democracy	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.03
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Political interest	0.18	0.20*	0.18	0.18
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Offline news exposure	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	−0.01	−0.01*	−0.01	−0.01
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Gender (male)	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Medium education	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.17
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
High education	0.52*	0.55*	0.50*	0.46*
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Unemployed	0.10	−0.04	0.02	0.02
	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.40)
EU integration attitude		0.09***	0.06*	0.06
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Immigration attitude	0.10***		0.08**	0.09**
	(0.03)		(0.03)	(0.03)
Germany	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.22
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)
Italy	−17.67	−17.81	−17.76	−17.80
	(535.70)	(535.71)	(535.39)	(535.25)
Spain	−17.82	−17.94	−17.93	−17.96
	(489.89)	(490.88)	(489.75)	(489.93)
UK	−0.48*	−0.36	−0.44	−0.45*
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Immigration exposure*Green party				−1.13**
				(0.43)
EU exposure*Green party				0.53*
				(0.25)
Intercept	−3.98***	−3.72***	−4.08***	−4.07***
	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.53)
AIC	1805.92	1802.63	1794.45	1787.08
Log Likelihood	−883.96	−882.31	−876.22	−870.54
Deviance	1551.85	1554.41	1542.78	1534.53
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

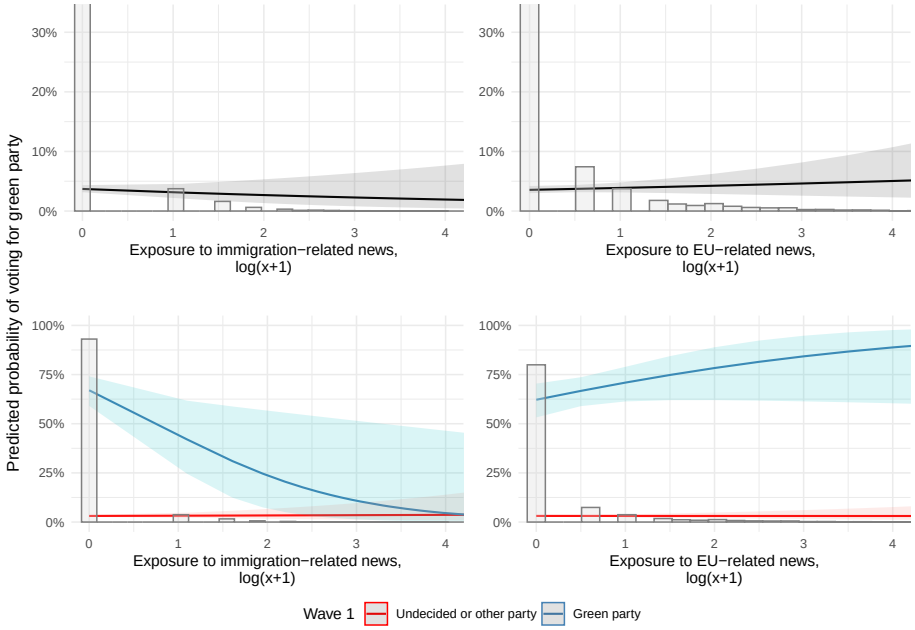

Figure A10: Media exposure and voting for green parties. Due to a lack of green parties in Italy and Spain, the predictions for the plots were estimated without party dummies.

Table A7: Media exposure and voting for liberal parties.

	Voting for liberal parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure (logged)	−0.17		−0.29	−0.51*
	(0.16)		(0.17)	(0.25)
EU exposure (logged)		0.25**	0.30**	0.29**
		(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Liberal party voting intention wave 1	3.76***	3.75***	3.76***	3.68***
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.16)
Undecided wave 1	0.71**	0.71**	0.72**	0.72**
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Total news exposure (logged)	−0.01	−0.06	−0.05	−0.05
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Ideology (left/right)	0.05	0.05*	0.05	0.05*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Satisfaction with democracy	0.44***	0.44***	0.44***	0.43***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Political interest	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Offline news exposure	−0.01	−0.00	−0.00	−0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Gender (male)	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Medium education	−0.19	−0.21	−0.20	−0.21
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
High education	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.22
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Unemployed	−0.78*	−0.77*	−0.77	−0.78*
	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.39)
EU integration attitude		0.03	0.03	0.03
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Immigration attitude	0.01		0.00	0.00
	(0.02)		(0.02)	(0.02)
Germany	−0.68**	−0.77***	−0.77***	−0.76***
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
Italy	−0.41	−0.46	−0.44	−0.45
	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Spain	0.55**	0.52**	0.52**	0.53**
	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)
UK	0.67**	0.64**	0.60**	0.60**
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
EU exposure*Liberal party				0.10
				(0.22)
Immigration exposure*Liberal party				0.43
				(0.37)
Intercept	−5.29***	−5.19***	−5.24***	−5.22***
	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.46)
AIC	2422.10	2413.45	2411.75	2412.96
Log Likelihood	−1192.05	−1187.72	−1184.88	−1183.48
Deviance	2188.52	2184.20	2177.75	2175.28
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

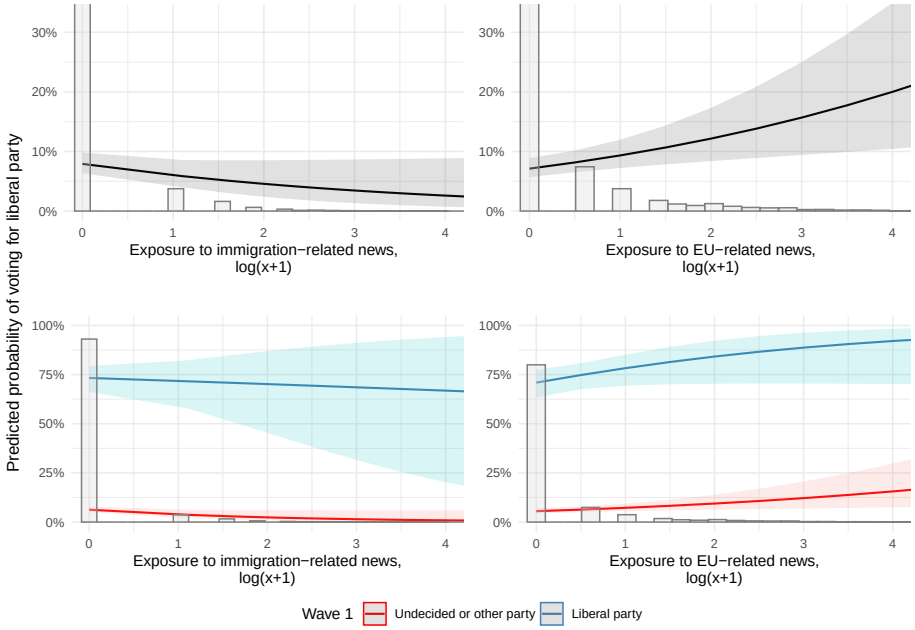

Figure A11: Media exposure and voting for liberal parties.

Table A8: Media exposure and voting for social democratic parties.

	Voting for social democratic parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure (logged)	0.14		0.13	0.20
	(0.13)		(0.14)	(0.16)
EU exposure (logged)		0.07	0.05	−0.04
		(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Social democratic party voting intention wave 1	3.47***	3.47***	3.47***	3.43***
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Undecided wave 1	0.90***	1.01***	0.90***	0.91***
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
Total news exposure (logged)	−0.03	−0.03	−0.03	−0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Ideology (left/right)	−0.17***	−0.18***	−0.17***	−0.17***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Satisfaction with democracy	0.28***	0.30***	0.28***	0.28***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Political interest	−0.03	−0.01	−0.03	−0.03
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Offline news exposure	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Age	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Gender (male)	−0.07	−0.08	−0.07	−0.07
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Medium education	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
High education	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.09
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Unemployed	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.06
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)
EU integration attitude		0.01	0.01	0.01
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Immigration attitude	0.03		0.03	0.03
	(0.02)		(0.02)	(0.02)
Germany	0.40*	0.45*	0.39	0.39
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)
Italy	1.33***	1.36***	1.31***	1.32***
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Spain	1.83***	1.88***	1.81***	1.81***
	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)
UK	0.52*	0.60**	0.52*	0.52*
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
EU exposure*Social democratic party				0.20
				(0.18)
Immigration exposure*Social democratic party				−0.21
				(0.29)
Intercept	−4.08***	−4.09***	−4.08***	−4.07***
	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.39)
AIC	2964.56	2989.34	2965.43	2967.31
Log Likelihood	−1463.28	−1475.67	−1461.71	−1460.65
Deviance	2860.10	2885.72	2857.18	2855.86
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

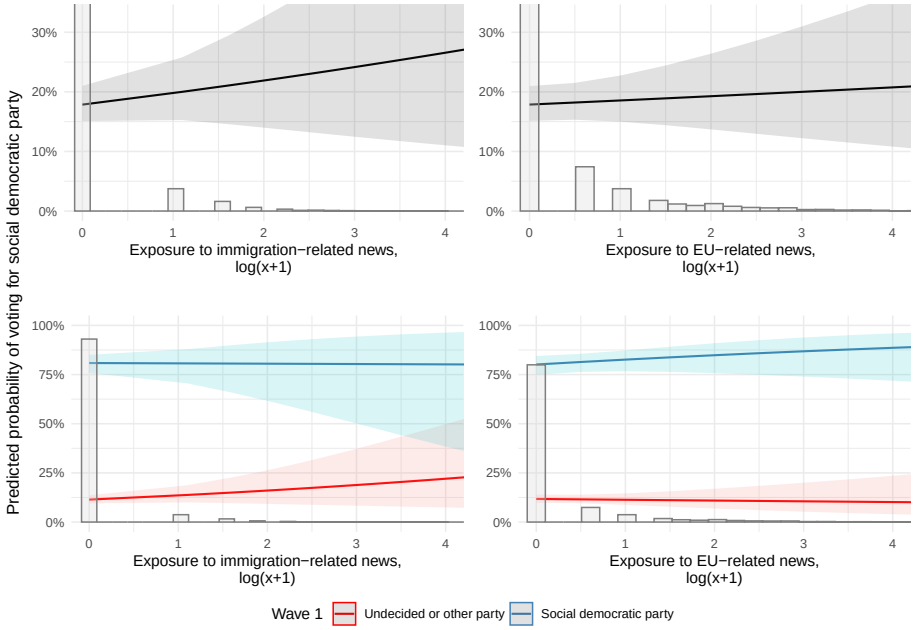

Figure A12: Media exposure and voting for social democratic parties.

Table A9: Media exposure and voting for radical-right populist parties, only EU-related immigration news articles.

	Voting for radical-right populist parties			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigration exposure, EU-related articles (logged)	0.11		−0.25	−0.62
	(0.22)		(0.22)	(0.41)
EU exposure (logged)		0.34***	0.40***	0.30**
		(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.11)
RRPP voting intention wave 1	3.16***	3.24***	3.12***	3.06***
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Undecided wave 1	0.72***	0.72***	0.69***	0.49**
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.19)
Total news exposure (logged)	−0.00	−0.05	−0.06*	−0.06*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Ideology (left/right)	0.19***	0.23***	0.20***	0.20***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Satisfaction with democracy	−0.34***	−0.39***	−0.31***	−0.32***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Political interest	0.18**	0.14*	0.16*	0.15*
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Offline news exposure	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Gender (male)	−0.23*	−0.23*	−0.22*	−0.23*
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Medium education	−0.05	−0.08	−0.04	−0.03
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
High education	−0.45**	−0.59***	−0.46**	−0.44**
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Unemployed	−1.27***	−1.20***	−1.30***	−1.27***
	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)
EU integration attitude		−0.11***	−0.07***	−0.06***
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Immigration attitude	−0.17***		−0.15***	−0.15***
	(0.02)		(0.02)	(0.02)
Germany	−0.84***	−0.78***	−0.88***	−0.91***
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Italy	0.44**	0.54***	0.56***	0.52**
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Spain	−0.99***	−0.84***	−0.82***	−0.87***
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)
UK	0.95***	0.65***	0.82***	0.82***
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)
EU exposure*RRPP				0.10
				(0.20)
EU exposure*Undecided				0.47*
				(0.19)
Immigration-EU exposure*RRPP				0.69
				(0.58)
Immigration-EU exposure*Undecided				0.74
				(0.77)
Intercept	−2.57***	−2.68***	−2.21***	−2.14***
	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.35)
AIC	3221.03	3246.13	3174.16	3171.11
Log Likelihood	−1591.51	−1604.06	−1566.08	−1560.56
Deviance	2912.80	2943.03	2867.60	2856.96
Num. obs.	5556	5552	5544	5544

Note: Results from logit regression models. Low education is the reference category for education. France is the reference category for country dummies. Survey weights are included. $^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

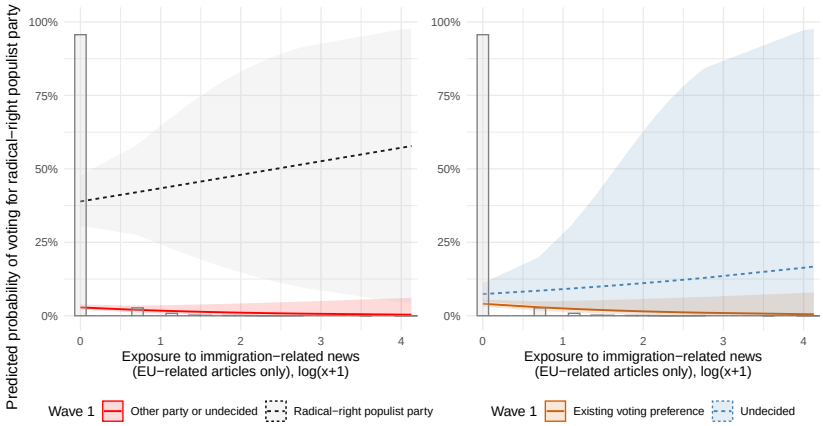

Figure A13: Predicted probabilities of exposure to immigration-related news that also feature the EU on voting for radical-right populist parties. Interaction of exposure with a RRPP voting intention or being undecided in W1. Predictions from Model 4 in Table A9.

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