

Supplementary Appendix

Appendix 1. Survey questions from the European Election Studies (2014)

Voting probability

“We have a number of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY) each of which would like to get your vote. How probable is it that you will ever vote for the following parties?”

Self-placed position on the left-right issue

“In political matters people talk of “the left” and “the right”. What is your position?”

Self-placed position on economic issues (the average of the following questions)

“You are fully in favour of state intervention in the economy ~ You are fully opposed to state intervention in the economy; You are fully in favour of the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor in (OUR COUNTRY) ~ You are fully opposed to the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor in (OUR COUNTRY); You are fully in favour of raising taxes to increase public services ~ You are fully in favour of cutting public services to cut taxes.”

Self-placed position on the immigration issue

“You are fully in favour of a restrictive policy on immigration ~ You are fully opposed to a restrictive policy on immigration.”

Self-placed position on the natural environment issue

“Environmental protection should always take priority even at the cost of economic growth ~ Economic growth should always take priority even at the cost of environmental protection.”

Estimated party position on the left-right issue

“In political matters people talk of “the left” and “the right”. Where would you place the following political parties on this scale?”

Party identification

“Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular political party? If so, which party do you feel close to?”

Political interest

“You are very interested in politics: No, Not at all ~ Yes, in totally.”

Appendix 2. Variables from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey on party position 2014

Party position on economic issues (the average of the following questions)

Position on improving public services vs. reducing taxes: Fully in favour of raising taxes to increase public services (0) ~ Fully in favour of cutting public services to cut taxes (10); Position on deregulation: Strongly opposes deregulation of markets (0) ~ Strongly supports deregulation of markets (10); Position on redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor: Fully in favor of redistribution (0) ~ Fully opposed to redistribution (10)

Party position on immigration issues (the average of the following questions)

Position on immigration policy: Fully opposed to a restrictive policy on immigration (0) ~ Fully in favor of a restrictive policy on immigration (10); Position on integration of immigrants and asylum seekers (multiculturalism vs. assimilation): Strongly favors multiculturalism (0) ~ Strongly favors assimilation (10); Position towards ethnic minorities: Strongly supports more rights for ethnic minorities (0) ~ Strongly opposes more rights for ethnic minorities (10)

Party position on the natural environment issue

Position towards the environment: Strongly supports environmental protection even at the cost of economic growth (0) ~ Strongly supports economic growth even at the cost of environmental protection (10)

Appendix 3. Survey questions from the European Social Survey (2008)

Public opinion on economy

“Please say to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: the government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.”; “Many social benefits and services are paid for by taxes. If the government had to choose between increasing taxes and spending more on social benefits and services, or decreasing taxes and spending less on social benefits and services, which should they do?”

Public opinion on immigration

“Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from majority”; “Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe”; “Would you say it is generally bad or good for [country]'s economy that people come to live here from other countries?”; “Would you say that [country]'s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?”; “Is [country] made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries?”

Appendix 4. A survey question from the European Value Survey (2008)

Public opinion on the natural environment

“Can you tell me whether you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?: I would give part of my income if I were certain that the money would be used to prevent environmental pollution.”

<Table S1> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with party system polarization)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Left-Right</i>				
Ideological distance	-0.16***		-0.14***	
	(0.03)		(0.04)	
Voter polarization	0.03		-0.16	
	(0.39)		(0.11)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization	-0.16***		-0.16***	
	(0.02)		(0.02)	
Party system polarization	0.05		0.04	
	(0.19)		(0.04)	
Ideological distance x Party system polarization	-0.01		-0.01	
	(0.01)		(0.01)	
<i>Economy</i>				
Position distance		-0.13***		-0.12***
		(0.05)		(0.04)
Voter polarization		-0.91		-0.15
		(0.81)		(0.29)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.17***		-0.16***
		(0.04)		(0.04)
Party system polarization		0.85**		0.04
		(0.33)		(1.38)
Position distance x Party system polarization		-0.02		0.01
		(0.02)		(0.02)
<i>Immigration</i>				
Position distance		-0.18***		-0.10***
		(0.02)		(0.02)
Voter polarization		1.31		0.17
		(1.14)		(0.45)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.19***		-0.18***
		(0.03)		(0.03)
Party system polarization		0.08		-0.02
		(0.14)		(0.11)
Position distance x Party system polarization		-0.02**		-0.01
		(0.01)		(0.01)

<Table S1> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with party system polarization, continued)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Natural environment</i>				
Position distance		0.04 (0.10)		0.03 (0.12)
Voter polarization		-1.72 (4.09)		-1.87 (4.54)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.03 (0.04)		-0.03 (0.04)
Party system polarization		0.62 (1.26)		0.56 (1.43)
Position distance x Party system polarization		-0.02 (0.01)		-0.01 (0.01)
First threshold	0.45 (0.65)	-6.29 (10.78)	0.29 (0.16)	-6.81 (11.99)
Second threshold	0.78 (0.65)	-6.01 (10.78)	0.61*** (0.16)	-6.53 (11.99)
Third threshold	1.20* (0.65)	-5.66 (10.78)	1.03*** (0.16)	-6.19 (11.99)
Fourth threshold	1.60** (0.65)	-5.32 (10.78)	1.42*** (0.16)	-5.85 (11.99)
Fifth threshold	1.95*** (0.65)	-5.02 (10.78)	1.76*** (0.16)	-5.55 (11.99)
Sixth threshold	2.61*** (0.65)	-4.40 (10.78)	2.42*** (0.16)	-4.94 (11.99)
Seventh threshold	3.08*** (0.65)	-3.96 (10.78)	2.88*** (0.16)	-4.50 (11.99)
Eighth threshold	3.75*** (0.65)	-3.32 (10.77)	3.55*** (0.16)	-3.86 (11.99)
Ninth threshold	4.96*** (0.65)	-2.15 (10.78)	4.76*** (0.17)	-2.69 (11.99)
<i>Variance components</i>				
Country intercept	0.07***	0.04***		
<i>Number of observations</i>				
Individual/Parties	68691	97417	68691	97417
Countries	14	14	14	14
<i>-2 x Log likelihood</i>	272364	320212	273670	321198

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S2> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with party identification)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Left-Right</i>				
Ideological distance	-0.13***		-0.14***	
	(0.03)		(0.03)	
Voter polarization	0.12		0.06	
	(0.44)		(0.11)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization	-0.17***		-0.17***	
	(0.02)		(0.03)	
Party identification	4.52***		4.35***	
	(0.82)		(0.94)	
Ideological distance x Party identification	-0.02		-0.03	
	(0.17)		(0.19)	
Party identification x Voter polarization	-0.42		-0.33	
	(0.69)		(0.79)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization x Party identification	0.17		0.19	
	(0.14)		(0.16)	
<i>Economy</i>				
Position distance		-0.05***		-0.06***
		(0.01)		(0.01)
Voter polarization		0.53		0.18
		(0.93)		(0.15)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.16***		-0.13***
		(0.04)		(0.04)
Party identification		3.51**		-9.54
		(1.41)		(50.28)
Position distance x Party identification		0.04		0.02
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Party identification x Voter polarization		-1.35***		-1.10***
		(0.47)		(0.37)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Party identification		0.13		0.16
		(0.18)		(0.18)
<i>Immigration</i>				
Position distance		-0.09***		-0.09***
		(0.02)		(0.03)
Voter polarization		-0.43		-0.18
		(1.26)		(0.25)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.10***		-0.10***
		(0.04)		(0.04)
Position distance x Party identification		0.38***		0.35***
		(0.10)		(0.10)
Party identification x Voter polarization		2.90***		2.68***
		(0.61)		(0.63)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Party identification		-0.42**		-0.38**
		(0.17)		(0.17)

<Table S2> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with party identification, continued)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Natural environment</i>				
Position distance		0.06 (0.11)		0.07 (0.13)
Voter polarization		-1.20 (1.18)		4.36 (6.09)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.05 (0.05)		-0.06 (0.06)
Position distance x Party identification		-0.06 (0.48)		0.13 (0.49)
Party identification x Voter polarization		-0.76 (0.48)		3.91 (0.49)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Party identification		0.04 (0.48)		-0.04 (0.49)
First threshold	0.60 (0.48)	-3.90* (0.48)	0.50*** (0.48)	3.17 (0.49)
Second threshold	0.96* (0.48)	-3.59 (0.48)	0.84*** (0.48)	3.48 (0.49)
Third threshold	1.42*** (0.48)	-3.20 (0.48)	1.30*** (0.48)	3.86 (0.49)
Fourth threshold	1.86*** (0.48)	-2.80 (0.48)	1.74*** (0.48)	4.25 (0.49)
Fifth threshold	2.25*** (0.48)	-2.44 (0.48)	2.12*** (0.48)	4.60 (0.49)
Sixth threshold	2.94*** (0.48)	-1.80 (0.48)	2.80*** (0.48)	5.23 (0.49)
Seventh threshold	3.49*** (0.48)	-1.27 (0.48)	3.35*** (0.48)	5.76 (0.49)
Eighth threshold	4.33*** (0.48)	-0.45 (0.48)	4.18*** (0.48)	6.58 (0.49)
Ninth threshold	5.78*** (0.48)	0.99 (0.48)	5.62*** (0.48)	8.01 (0.49)
<i>Variance components</i>				
Country intercept	0.08***	0.11***		
<i>Number of observations</i>				
Individual/Parties	43389	55135	43389	55135
Countries	14	14	14	14
<i>-2 x Log likelihood</i>	162014	177188	162851	178358

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$; The interactive effect of position (ideological) distance and voter polarization is significant only among non-identifiers regarding the “left-right” ideology and the economy issue, significant among both non-identifiers and identifiers regarding the immigration issue, and insignificant among both non-identifiers and identifiers regarding the natural environment issue.

<Table S3> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with political interest)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Left-Right</i>				
Ideological distance	-0.19***		-0.18***	
	(0.03)		(0.03)	
Voter polarization	0.08		0.10	
	(0.09)		(0.08)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization	-0.26***		-0.17***	
	(0.02)		(0.02)	
Political interest	0.07		0.01	
	(0.11)		(0.09)	
Ideological distance x Political interest	0.03		-0.02	
	(0.03)		(0.03)	
Political interest x Voter polarization	-0.14		-0.08	
	(0.10)		(0.08)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization x Political interest	-0.06***		-0.03	
	(0.02)		(0.02)	
<i>Economy</i>				
Position distance		0.01		0.04
		(0.03)		(0.03)
Voter polarization		-0.66		-0.62
		(0.44)		(0.37)
Position distance x Voter polarization		0.13		0.01
		(0.10)		(0.10)
Political interest		7.39		13.97
		(10.25)		(10.42)
Position distance x Political interest		-0.03***		-0.04***
		(0.01)		(0.01)
Political interest x Voter polarization		0.18		0.20
		(0.17)		(0.14)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Political interest		-0.12***		-0.06*
		(0.04)		(0.04)
<i>Immigration</i>				
Position distance		-0.45***		-0.46***
		(0.13)		(0.13)
Voter polarization		0.36		-0.31
		(0.83)		(0.79)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.29***		-0.29***
		(0.09)		(0.09)
Position distance x Political interest		-0.04		0.03
		(0.05)		(0.05)
Political interest x Voter polarization		-1.07***		-0.52*
		(0.32)		(0.30)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Political interest		0.01		0.05
		(0.03)		(0.03)

<Table S3> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with political interest, continued)

Model	1	2	3	4
	Multilevel model		Clustered standard errors model	
<i>Natural environment</i>				
Position distance		0.36 (0.27)		0.41 (0.27)
Voter polarization		12.39 (12.08)		16.41 (12.30)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.16 (0.12)		-0.19 (0.12)
Position distance x Political interest		-0.11 (0.10)		-0.16 (0.10)
Political interest x Voter polarization		-2.94 (4.51)		-5.77 (4.58)
Position distance x Voter polarization x Political interest		0.04 (0.04)		0.06 (0.04)
First threshold	0.31*** (0.11)	5.32 (10.76)	0.19** (0.09)	-5.95 (10.72)
Second threshold	0.73*** (0.11)	5.69 (10.76)	0.52*** (0.09)	-5.67 (10.72)
Third threshold	1.27*** (0.11)	6.14 (10.76)	0.94*** (0.09)	-5.32 (10.72)
Fourth threshold	1.76*** (0.11)	6.56 (10.76)	1.33*** (0.09)	-4.99 (10.72)
Fifth threshold	2.18*** (0.11)	6.93 (10.76)	1.67*** (0.09)	-4.69 (10.72)
Sixth threshold	2.97*** (0.11)	7.65 (10.76)	2.33*** (0.09)	-4.08 (10.72)
Seventh threshold	3.51*** (0.11)	8.14 (10.76)	2.79*** (0.09)	-3.64 (10.72)
Eighth threshold	4.26*** (0.11)	8.84 (10.76)	3.47*** (0.09)	-3.00 (10.72)
Ninth threshold	5.55*** (0.11)	10.06 (10.76)	4.68*** (0.09)	-1.83 (10.72)
<i>Variance components</i>				
Individual intercept	1.43***	1.46***		
Country intercept	0.06***	0.08***		
<i>Number of observations</i>				
Individual/Parties	69683	97155	69683	97155
Individuals	16163	16163	16163	16163
Countries	14	14	14	14
<i>-2 x Log likelihood</i>	267998	310318	275776	320720

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$; The interactive effect of position (ideological) distance and voter polarization is significant only among people with a great political interest regarding the economy issue, significant regardless of the political interest level regarding the “left-right” ideology and the immigration issue, and insignificant regardless of the political interest level regarding the natural environment issue.

<Table S4> Issue (ideology) voting (robustness checks with the random slope multilevel model)

Model	1	2
<i>Left-Right</i>		
Ideological distance	-0.17*** (0.06)	
Voter polarization	-0.04 (0.42)	
Ideological distance x Voter polarization	-0.16*** (0.05)	
<i>Economy</i>		
Position distance		-0.04*** (0.01)
Voter polarization		0.03 (0.76)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.18*** (0.03)
<i>Immigration</i>		
Position distance		-0.03** (0.02)
Voter polarization		-0.09 (1.02)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.19*** (0.03)
<i>Natural environment</i>		
Position distance		-0.04 (0.08)
Voter polarization		-0.53 (3.73)
Position distance x Voter polarization		-0.01 (0.04)

<Table S4> Ideology voting (robustness checks with the random slope multilevel model, continued)

Model	1	2
First threshold	0.36 (0.49)	-7.78 (8.41)
Second threshold	0.69 (0.49)	-7.50 (8.41)
Third threshold	1.12** (0.49)	-7.15 (8.41)
Fourth threshold	1.51*** (0.49)	-6.81 (8.41)
Fifth threshold	1.86*** (0.49)	-6.50 (8.41)
Sixth threshold	2.53*** (0.49)	-5.88 (8.41)
Seventh threshold	2.99*** (0.49)	-5.45 (8.41)
Eighth threshold	3.67*** (0.49)	-4.80 (8.41)
Ninth threshold	4.88*** (0.49)	-3.63 (8.41)
Variance components		
Ideological distance x Voter polarization (Left-Right)	0.001***	
Position distance x Voter polarization (Economy)		0.01***
Position distance x Voter polarization (Immigration)		0.01***
Position distance x Voter polarization (Natural environment)		0.01***
Country intercept	0.08***	0.08***
Number of observations		
Individual/Parties	69853	97417
Countries	14	14
-2 x Log likelihood	275361	320230

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S5> Testing the issue salience hypothesis (DV = multimodality)

Model	1	2	3	4	5
Issue	All	All	Economy	Immigration	Environment
Voter polarization	0.004 (0.045)	0.180 (0.159)	0.341 (0.221)	-0.549 (0.354)	-5.670 (7.192)
Issue salience	0.002 (0.013)	0.047 (0.031)	-0.022 (0.040)	0.030 (0.021)	-0.144 (0.277)
Voter polarization x Issue salience		-0.04* (0.02)	-0.22* (0.12)	-0.11* (0.06)	0.25 (0.30)
Position	0.18*** (0.03)	0.19*** (0.04)	0.13*** (0.06)	0.20*** (0.06)	0.27*** (0.05)
Position ²	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.004)	-0.012*** (0.006)	-0.022*** (0.005)	-0.022*** (0.006)
Effective number of parties	-0.27 (0.33)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.21*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)
Vote share	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)
Party age	-0.033 (0.020)	-0.011 (0.018)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.033 (0.049)	-0.011 (0.040)
Incumbency	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.12 (0.08)
Voter attention	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.20** (0.07)	-0.51 (0.33)	-6.00 (12.14)
Constant	0.87 (0.86)	-0.07 (0.21)	-1.55* (0.74)	-1.80* (0.96)	4.58 (6.18)
R²	0.2872	0.3246	0.4206	0.4781	0.3320
Number of observations	250	250	87	85	78

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S6> Testing the party supporter division hypothesis (DV = multimodality)

Model	1	2	3	4	5
Issue	All	All	Economy	Immigration	Environment
Voter polarization	0.0001 (0.0925)	0.18 (0.13)	0.28 (1.04)	0.38 (0.98)	7.24 (7.06)
Party supporter division	-0.001 (0.093)	0.09 (0.11)	0.13 (0.20)	0.21 (0.13)	4.96 (2.84)
Voter polarization x Party supporter division		0.28** (0.13)	1.55* (0.82)	2.34** (0.85)	-5.49 (3.37)
Position	0.18*** (0.02)	0.19*** (0.02)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.17*** (0.02)	0.13*** (0.05)
Position ²	-0.018*** (0.002)	-0.018*** (0.002)	-0.012*** (0.003)	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.012*** (0.006)
Effective number of parties	-0.289 (0.325)	-0.024** (0.010)	-0.002 (0.015)	-0.406* (0.216)	-0.126*** (0.035)
Vote share	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)
Party age	-0.032 (0.019)	-0.033** (0.016)	-0.001 (0.000)	-0.040 (0.050)	0.003 (0.048)
Incumbency	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.12** (0.04)	-0.10 (0.08)
Voter attention	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)	-0.55** (0.20)	7.91 (4.21)	21.95** (8.36)
Constant	0.93 (0.83)	0.64*** (0.19)	2.87*** (0.71)	9.08** (3.02)	-13.65*** (3.22)
R²	0.3165	0.3572	0.4840	0.5605	0.3052
Number of observations	229	229	80	74	75

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S7> Voter polarization and position blurring on economy without France

Model	1	2	3	4
Dependent variable	Standard deviation	Multimodality	Standard deviation	Multimodality
Voter polarization	-1.10 (0.72)	-0.19 (0.25)	0.05 (2.70)	0.06 (0.86)
Issue salience	-0.02 (0.12)	-0.02 (0.04)		
Party supporter division			-4.24* (1.99)	-1.50* (0.73)
Voter polarization x Issue salience	-0.73* (0.43)	-0.22* (0.12)		
Voter polarization x Party supporter division			4.68** (2.07)	1.61* (0.80)
Position	0.44* (0.21)	0.13* (0.06)	0.38*** (0.10)	0.13*** (0.03)
Position ²	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.01* (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.01*** (0.00)
Effective number of parties	-0.076*** (0.010)	-0.034** (0.015)	-0.019 (0.041)	-0.005 (0.015)
Vote share	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.002)
Party age	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.003* (0.001)	-0.001* (0.000)
Incumbency	-0.04 (0.15)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.14)	-0.03 (0.06)
Voter attention	0.12 (0.28)	0.19* (0.09)	-1.64** (0.65)	-0.54** (0.20)
Constant	1.82 (1.64)	-0.67 (0.49)	8.91*** (1.79)	1.90** (0.71)
R²	0.4644	0.4177	0.5270	0.4815
Number of observations	80	80	73	73

Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S8> Voter polarization and position blurring on immigration without Finland

Model	1	2	3	4
Dependent variable	Standard deviation	Multimodality	Standard deviation	Multimodality
Voter polarization	-1.45* (0.65)	0.57 (0.59)	-1.61* (0.86)	-2.02 (2.31)
Issue salience	0.08 (0.05)	0.02 (0.01)		
Party supporter division			0.67* (0.41)	0.42* (0.24)
Voter polarization x Issue salience	-0.21* (0.13)	-0.12* (0.05)		
Voter polarization x Party supporter division			2.47* (1.67)	2.09* (1.22)
Position	0.57*** (0.10)	0.21*** (0.04)	0.45*** (0.07)	0.17*** (0.03)
Position ²	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.00)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.00)
Effective number of parties	-0.36*** (0.11)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.35** (0.14)	-0.39 (0.59)
Vote share	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.005)	0.000 (0.003)
Party age	-0.002 (0.002)	0.020 (0.026)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
Incumbency	-0.15 (0.08)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.17** (0.08)	-0.12** (0.04)
Voter attention	-0.35 (0.59)	-0.23 (0.41)	6.96** (3.00)	7.54 (11.75)
Constant	3.82* (1.79)	-2.03 (1.22)	3.21** (1.14)	2.65 (4.83)
R²	0.6075	0.4671	0.6352	0.5698
Number of observations	80	80	70	70

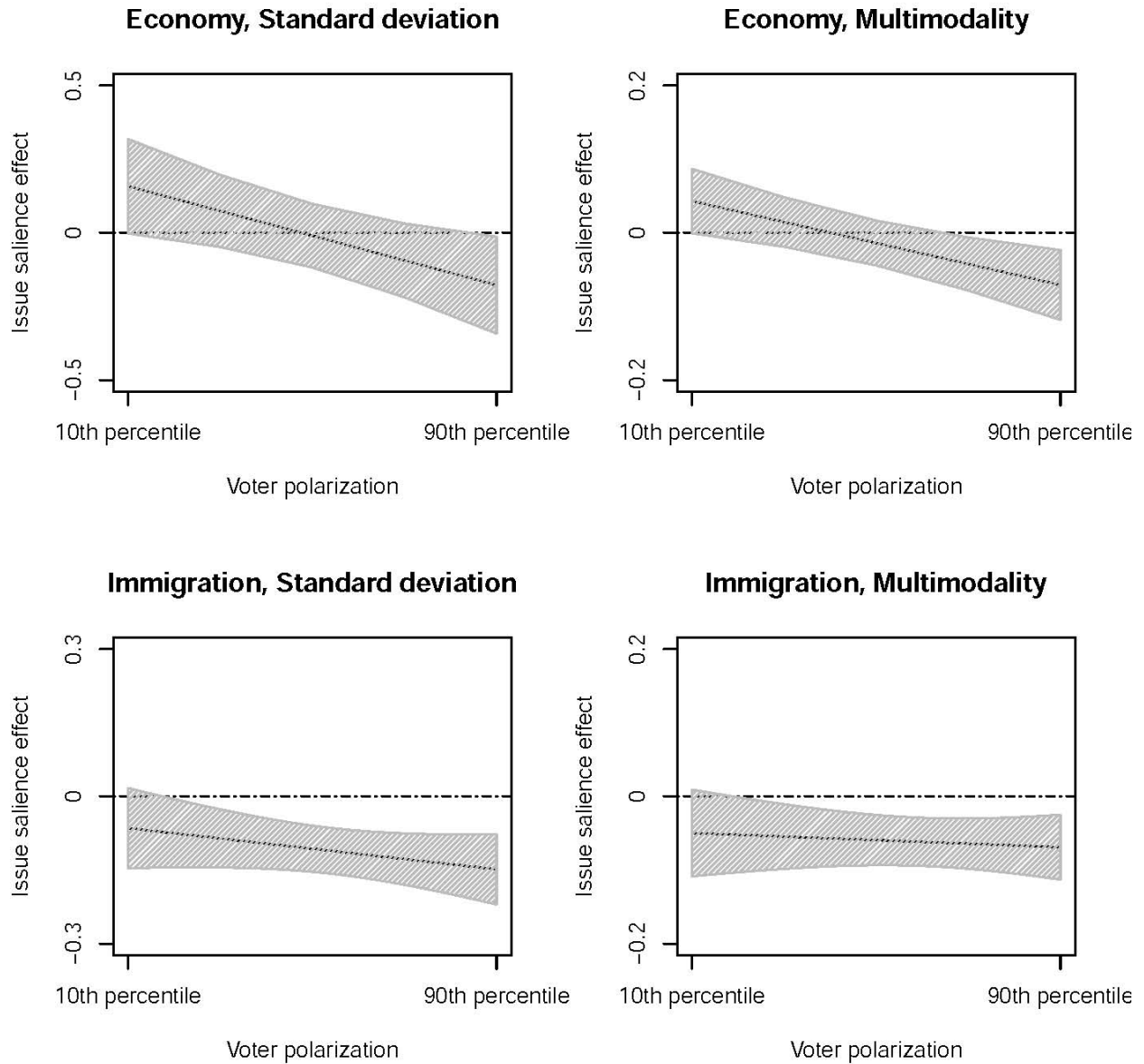
Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Table S9> Voter polarization and position blurring on the natural environment (with an alternative measurement of voter polarization)

Model	1	2	3	4
Dependent variable	Standard deviation	Multimodality	Standard deviation	Multimodality
Voter polarization	9.19 (8.41)	1.27 (2.19)	-2.11 (11.84)	-1.14 (3.92)
Issue salience	0.81 (0.81)	0.16 (0.18)		
Party supporter division			2.68 (8.47)	1.65 (2.82)
Voter polarization x Issue salience	-0.83 (1.07)	-0.13 (0.23)		
Voter polarization x Party supporter division			-3.19 (12.39)	-2.13 (4.11)
Position	0.62*** (0.16)	0.25*** (0.06)	0.31* (0.18)	0.14*** (0.05)
Position ²	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.01* (0.01)
Effective number of parties	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.06*** (0.01)
Vote share	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.002)
Party age	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.001)
Incumbency	-0.26 (0.19)	-0.11 (0.07)	-0.22 (0.20)	-0.10 (0.08)
Voter attention	-1.57 (5.67)	1.26 (2.08)	12.01*** (2.75)	4.63*** (0.89)
Constant	-7.44 (6.49)	-2.31 (1.80)	2.20 (8.16)	-0.09 (2.72)
R²	0.2900	0.3236	0.2472	0.2990
Number of observations	77	77	75	75

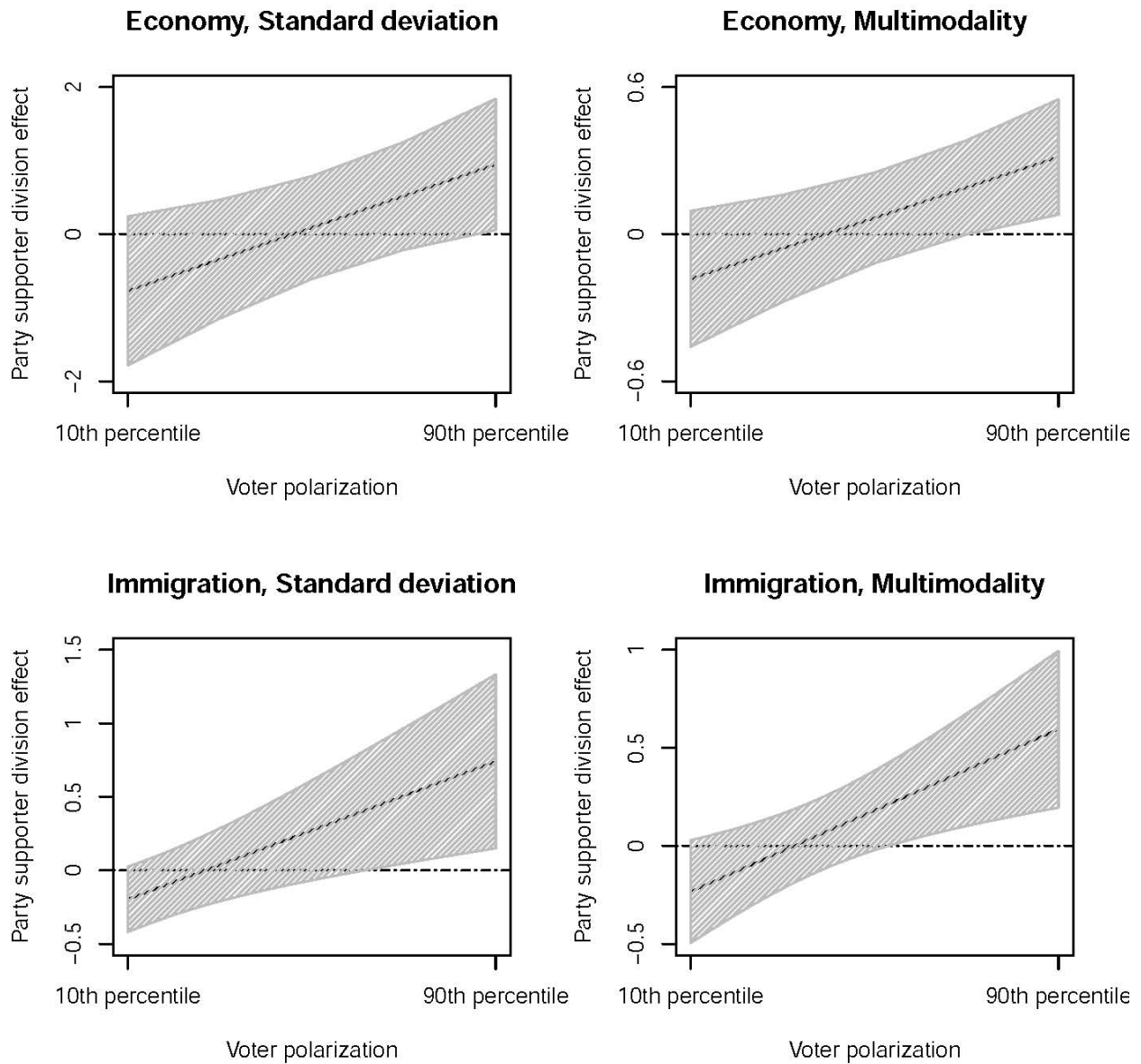
Note. Standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < .01$; ** $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

<Figure S1> Issue salience, voter polarization, and position blurring



Note: Solid lines are coefficients, and shaded areas indicate 95 percent confidence levels. The coefficients and confidence levels of the two left-hand-side graphs are calculated with using the standard deviation to measure position blurring and those of the two right-hand-side graphs are calculated with using the multimodality index to measure position blurring.

<Figure S2> Party supporter division, voter polarization, and position blurring



Note: Solid lines are coefficients, and shaded areas indicate 95 percent confidence levels. The coefficients and confidence levels of the two left-hand-side graphs are calculated with using the standard deviation to measure position blurring and those of the two right-hand-side graphs are calculated with using the multimodality index to measure position blurring.