

We present the empirical findings of our regression analysis in figure 1. Models 1 & 2 report the findings on individual level, starting with the most relevant variables to this analysis. Model 2 presents the findings concerning macro predictions only and Model 3 simultaneously includes all discussed explanatory variables. This sequential or cumulative regression approach allows to assess the stability of each parameter under increasing model complexity<sup>1</sup>.

The multilevel analysis indicates (Model 1) that people with higher trust in state institutions indeed are more likely to vote for a right populist party<sup>2</sup>. This positive effect seems to be counter-intuitive but to be affiliated with a democratic party requires trust in the political process and that change can be enacted. This effect gets only stronger by adding individual control variables.

... pc\_imm & \_econ

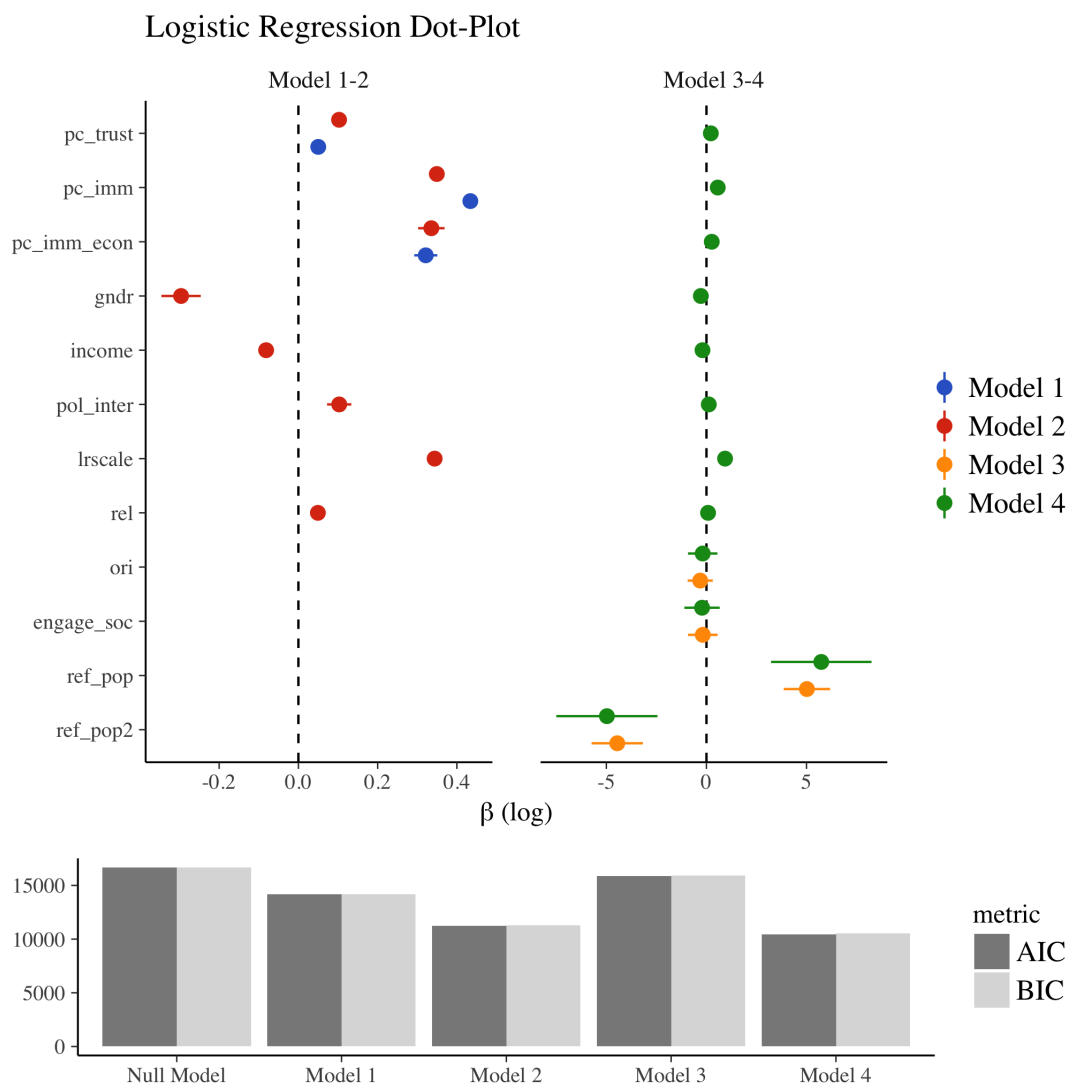


Figure 1: Log Odds Forest Plot

<sup>1</sup>We decided to avoid p-values but instead focussing on confidence intervals and more informative methods which is in accordance to the ASA

<sup>2</sup>As **pc\_trust** is mapped to a standardised vector space the parameters can only be interpreted in terms of standard deviations. This is the case for every extracted principal component

With regard to the control variables, the empirical analysis shows that women are overall less likely to vote for right populist as well as increasing income reduces the likelihood too. Likewise trust, political interest seems to be slightly increased for right-wing voters... As expected is the left right self-evaluation strongly related to one's voting preferences. Finally religiosity slightly increases the favourability for right populists.

In the next step we included context level predictors. In order to avoid convergence problems we standardized each continuous variable. Model 3 includes context predictors only which are very stable in comparison to the full model 4. The tendency for the obligatory referendum index and engaged society is slightly negative but inconsistent. In contrast the percent of refugee population living in a country dramatically increase the likelihood for its people to vote for right populist. Additionally we modeled a second order polynomial of `ref_pop` in order to allow more flexibility of the model. As the negative sign of `ref_pop2` indicates a concave (inverted U-shape) we conclude that societies with very low and very high percentage of refugees are less likely to support right wing populists.

In order to illustrate the effect of interest group ties on MP defection, we simulated predicted probabilities as suggested by King, Tomz, and Wittenberg (2000; see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Micro level

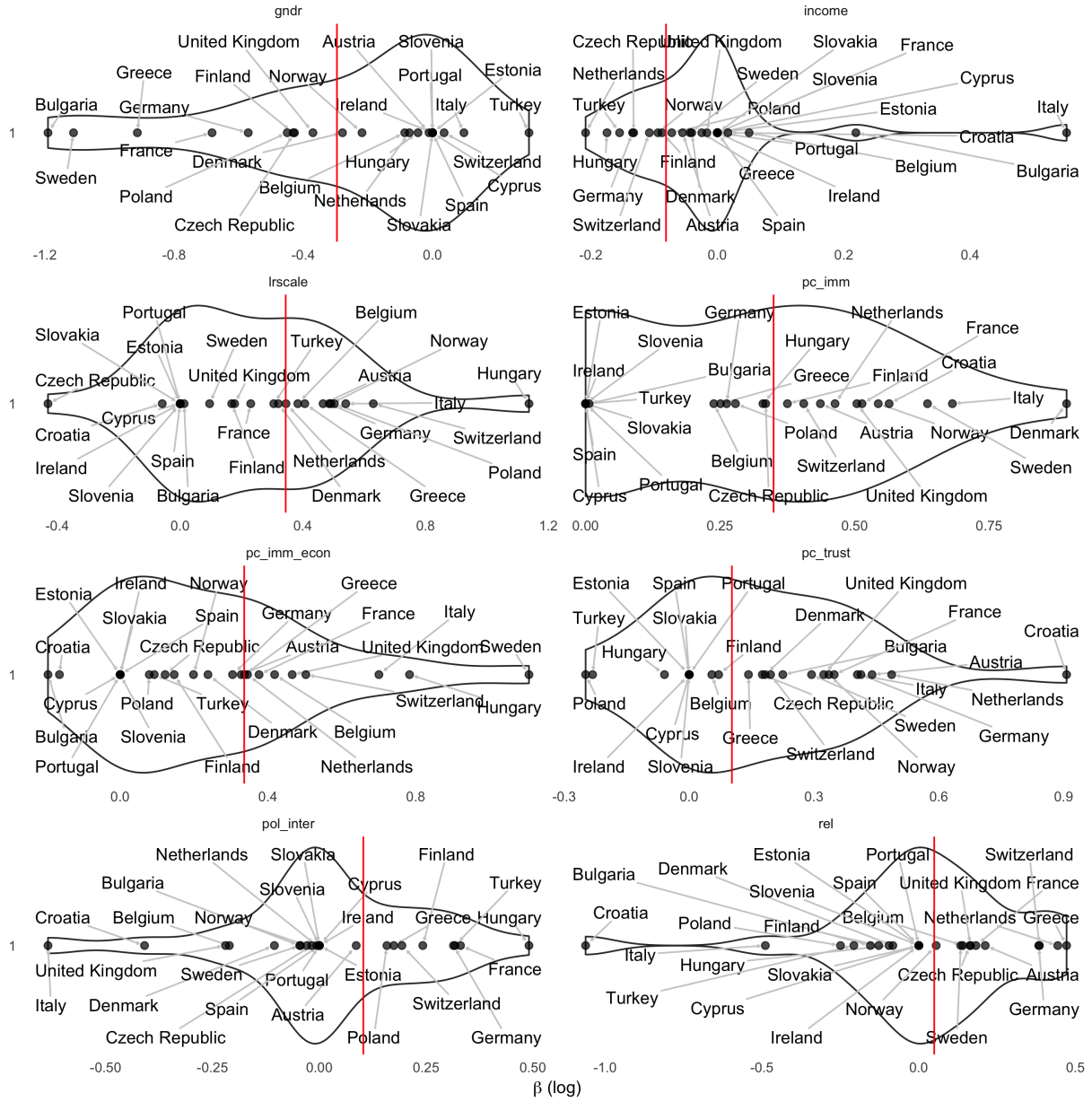


Figure 2: Odds Ratio Dot Plot by Country and Parameter