

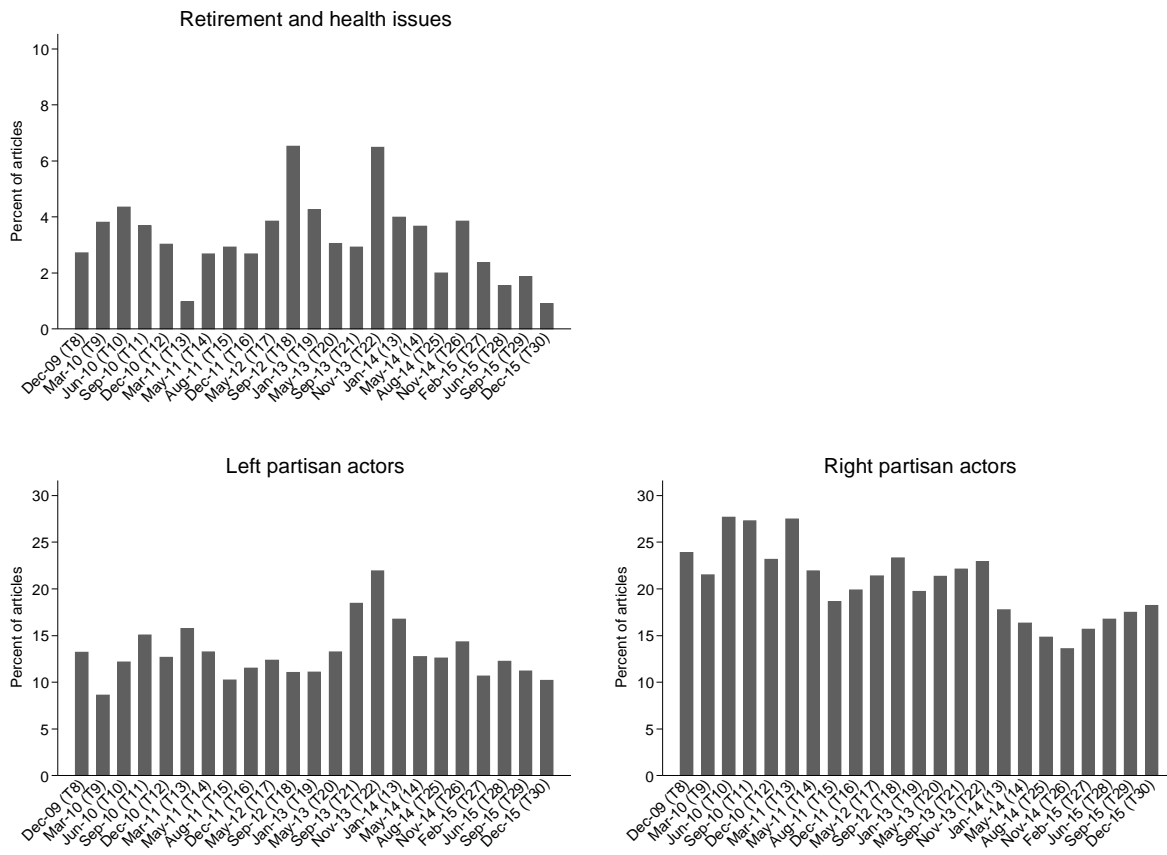
Online supplement to:

Mader, Matthias & Schoen, Harald. 2017. Ideological voting in context: The case of Germany during the Merkel era. In: Schoen, Harald & Roßteutscher, Sigrid & Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger & Weißels, Bernhard & Wolf, Christof (Eds.): Voters and Voting in Context: Multiple Contexts and the Heterogeneous German Electorate. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Table A1: Field time and sample size of GLES Online Trackings

Welle	Field Time		No. of Obs.
GLES Online Tracking, T1	30 April 2009	5 May 2009	2,045
GLES Online Tracking, T2	27 May 2009	5 June 2009	1,071
GLES Online Tracking, T3	3 July 2009	13 July 2009	1,133
GLES Online Tracking, T4	31 July 2009	11 August 2009	1,144
GLES Online Tracking, T5	24 August 2009	1 September 2009	1,139
GLES Online Tracking, T6	18 September 2009	27 September 2009	1,153
GLES Online Tracking, T7	29 September 2009	8 October 2009	1,147
GLES Online Tracking, T8	10 December 2009	20 December 2009	1,131
GLES Online Tracking, T9	15 April 2010	23 April 2010	1,136
GLES Online Tracking, T10	24 June 2010	5 July 2010	1,138
GLES Online Tracking, T11	16 September 2010	26 September 2010	1,148
GLES Online Tracking, T12	9 December 2010	19 December 2010	1,144
GLES Online Tracking, T13	9 March 2011	19 March 2011	1,137
GLES Online Tracking, T14	23 May 2011	3 June 2011	1,144
GLES Online Tracking, T15	24 August 2011	3 September 2011	1,158
GLES Online Tracking, T16	8 December 2011	18 December 2011	1,114
GLES Online Tracking, T17	2 May 2012	15 May 2012	1,016
GLES Online Tracking, T18	17 September 2012	1 October 2012	1,075
GLES Online Tracking, T19	4 January 2013	19 January 2013	1,034
GLES Online Tracking, T20	24 May 2013	8 June 2013	1,048
GLES Online Tracking, T21	6 September 2013	21 September 2013	1,012
GLES Online Tracking, T22	29 November 2013	13 December 2013	1,049
GLES Online Tracking, T23	21 February 2014	7 March 2014	1,023
GLES Online Tracking, T24	9 May 2014	23 May 2014	1,044
GLES Online Tracking, T25	29 August 2014	13 September 2014	1,011
GLES Online Tracking, T26	21 November 2014	5 December 2014	1,019
GLES Online Tracking, T27	27 February 2015	13 March 2015	1,029
GLES Online Tracking, T28	5 June 2015	19 June 2015	1,019
GLES Online Tracking, T29	11 September 2015	25 September 2015	1,027
GLES Online Tracking, T30	4 December 2015	18 December 2015	1,031

Figure A1: Media salience of health and retirement issues and partisan actors in Germany, 2009-2015

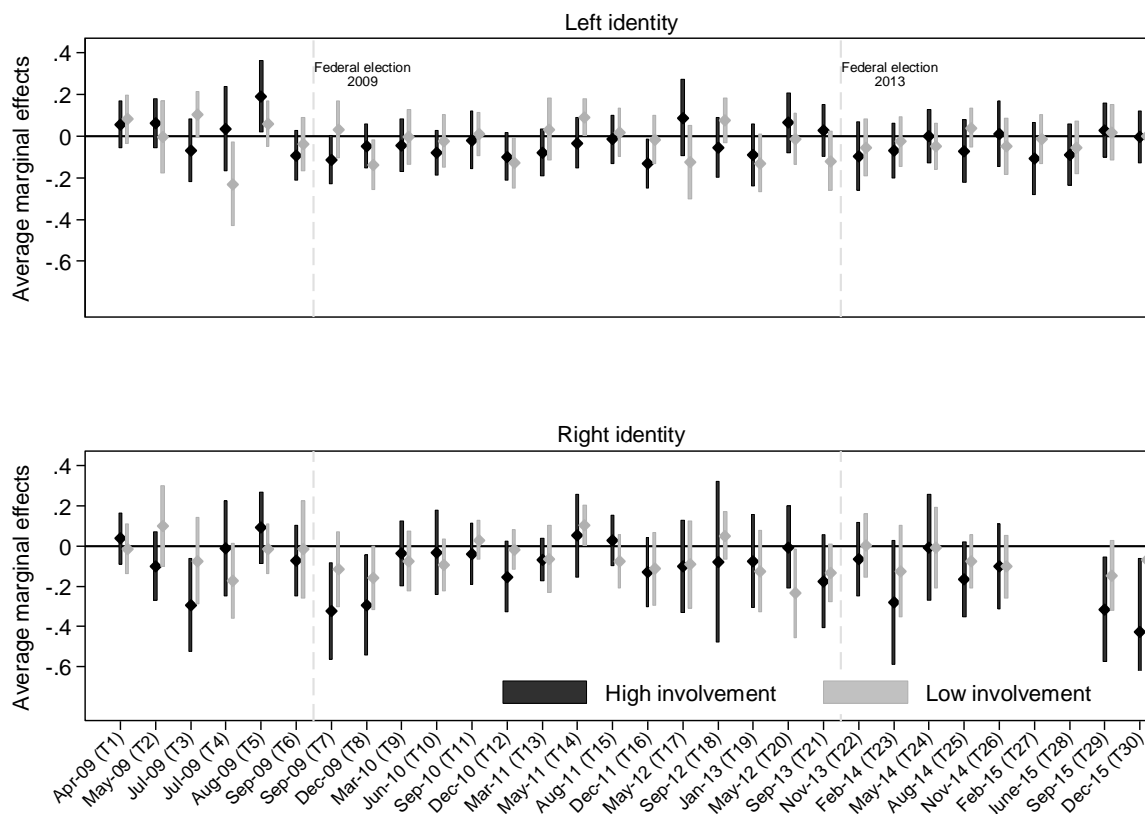


Notes: Reported are percentage of coded articles of more than 100 words in which relevant key terms appeared least two times. See for the specific list of dictionnaire codes used in creating the variables.

Table A2: Operationalization of media content variables

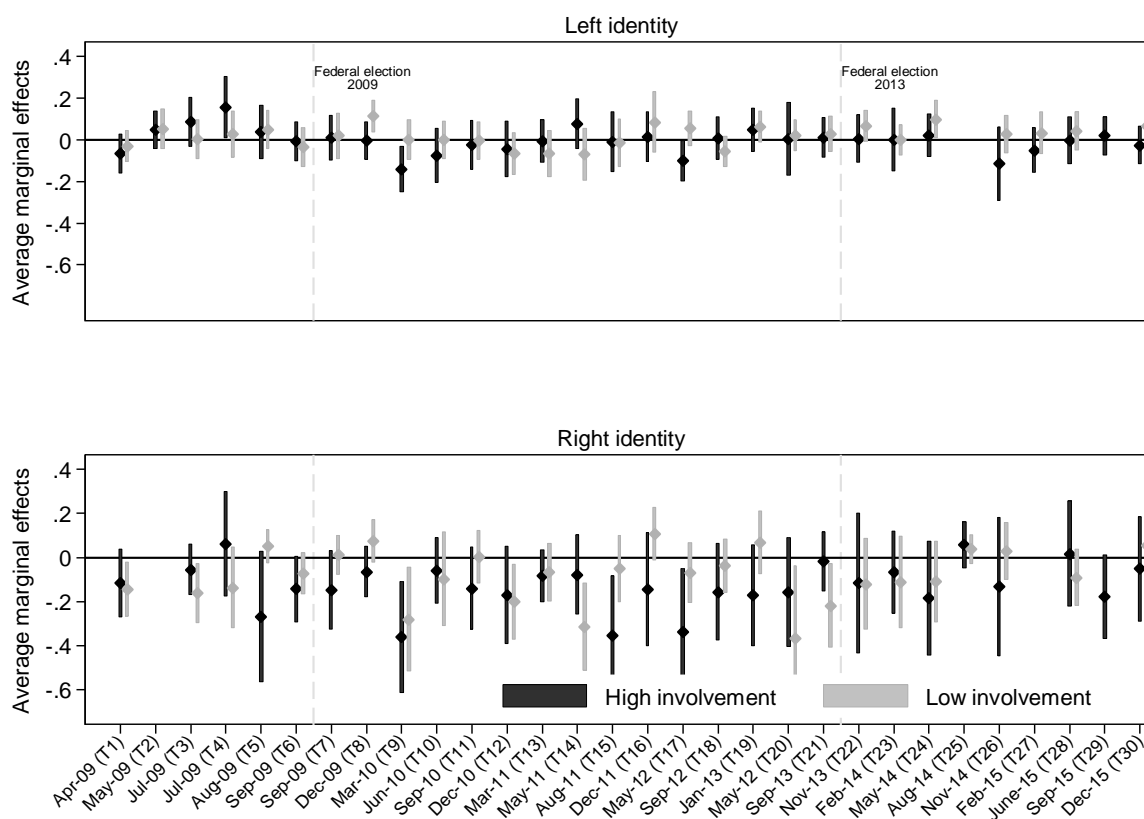
Variable	Content/Codes
Health and retirement issues	Retirement (CAT3640) Health care (CAT3660)
Left Partisan actors	– Left political parties in the German <i>Bundestag</i> , i.e. SPD, Grünen, Linke – Leaders of these parties (Ministers, leaders of parliamentary factions, chairman of a party, chancellor candidate Steinbrück) (Codes: CAT0110 + CAT0120 + CAT0125 + CAT0350 + CAT0222 + CAT0223 + CAT0224 + CAT0225 + CAT0227 + CAT0229 + CAT0271 + CAT0272 + CAT0273 + CAT0276 + CAT0277 + CAT0278 + CAT0291 + CAT0293 + CAT0294 + CAT0295 + CAT0296 + CAT0297 + CAT0298 + CAT0299 + CAT0300 + CAT0301 + CAT0350)
Right Partisan actors	– Right political parties in the German <i>Bundestag</i> , i.e. CDU and CSU, plus AfD – Leaders of these parties (Chancellor Merkel, leaders of parliamentary factions, chairman of a party) (Codes: CAT0100 + CAT0105 + CAT0115 + CAT0155 + CAT0201 + CAT0202 + CAT0203 + CAT0204 + CAT0205 + CAT0206 + CAT0207 + CAT0208 + CAT0209 + CAT0210 + CAT0211 + CAT0212 + CAT0213 + CAT0214 + CAT0215 + CAT0216 + CAT0217 + CAT0218 + CAT0219 + CAT0220 + CAT0221 + CAT0226 + CAT0228 + CAT0230 + CAT0270 + CAT0274 + CAT0275 + CAT0290 + CAT0292 + CAT0306 + CAT0307 + CAT0308)

Figure A2: Ideological voting for the SPD among the politically involved and uninvolved, 2009-2015



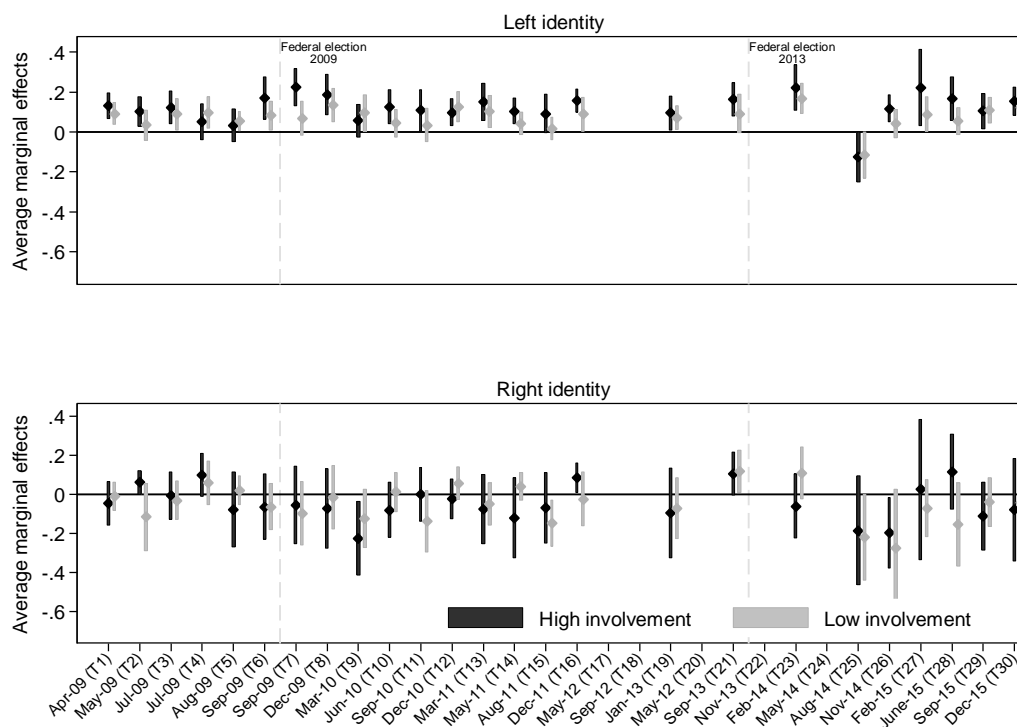
Notes: Displayed are differences in the predicted probability of voting intentions between citizens without ideological identity and citizens holding a strong left or right identity, respectively; bars represent 95% confidence intervals; due to insufficient numbers of observation, in some cases it is impossible to estimate coefficients.

Figure A3: Ideological voting for the Green Party among the politically involved and uninvolved, 2009-2015



Notes: Displayed are differences in the predicted probability of voting intentions between citizens without ideological identity and citizens holding a strong left or right identity, respectively; bars represent 95% confidence intervals; due to insufficient numbers of observation, in some cases it is impossible to estimate coefficients.

Figure A4: Ideological voting for the Left Party among the politically involved and uninvolved, 2009-2015



Notes: Displayed are differences in the predicted probability of voting intentions between citizens without ideological identity and citizens holding a strong left or right identity, respectively; bars represent 95% confidence intervals; due to insufficient numbers of observation, in some cases it is impossible to estimate coefficients.

Figure A1: Predicted effects of ideological identities on voting intentions for the SPD depending on the salience of health and retirement issues (young and elderly population)

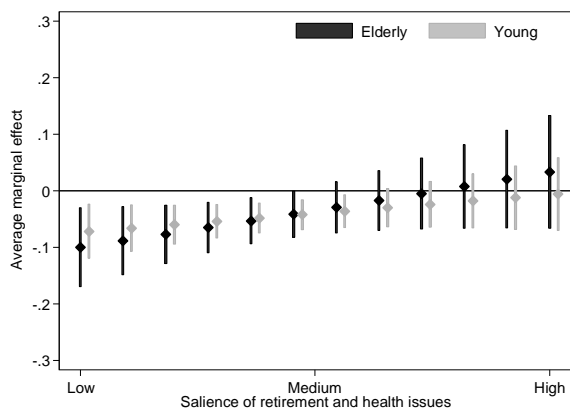


Figure A2: Predicted effects of ideological identities on voting intentions for the Green Party depending on the salience of health and retirement issues (young and elderly population)

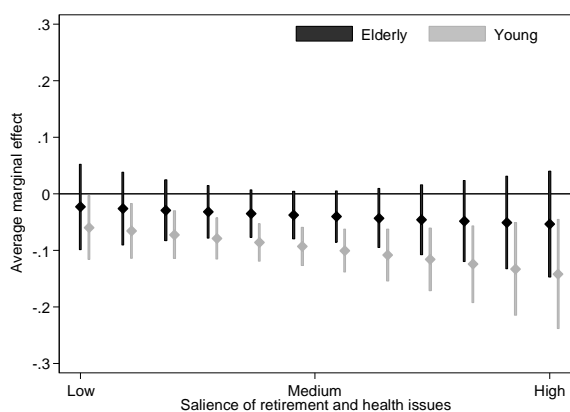
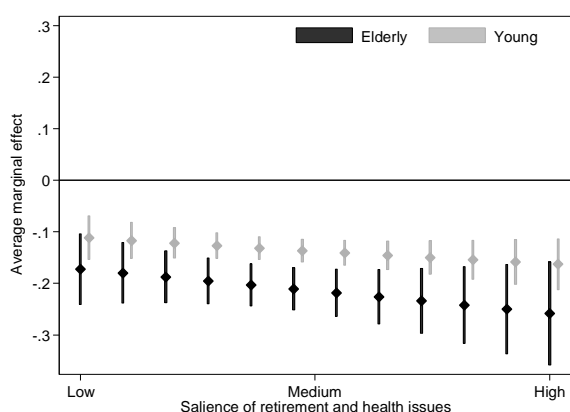


Figure A3: Predicted effects of ideological identities on voting intentions for the Left Party depending on the salience of health and retirement issues (young and elderly population)



Notes for A5 through A7: Displayed are average marginal effects of the left-right ideological self-placement on voting intentions; bars represent 95% confidence intervals; “low salience” represents the minimum salience observed in the time span under consideration; analogously, “high” represents the highest recorded value.