Online Appendix for:

More interest in interest: Does poll coverage help or hurt efforts to make more young voters show up at the ballot box? *European Union Politics*

by

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Appendix A: CBPS

Table A1

Predictors used for CBPS.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)	-1.59	3.43	-0.46	0.64
Vote intention wave 3: VVD	-0.27	0.74	-0.36	0.72
Vote intention wave 3: PvdA	0.35	0.72	0.49	0.62
Vote intention wave 3: PVV	-0.22	0.42	-0.52	0.60
Vote intention wave 3: SP	0.53	0.56	0.94	0.35
Vote intention wave 3: D66	0.78	0.50	1.58	0.12
Information efficacy wave 1	0.03	0.15	0.22	0.83
Information efficacy wave 2	0.04	0.16	0.22	0.83
Information efficacy wave 3	0.23	0.19	1.21	0.23
Age	-0.03	0.20	-0.17	0.87
Completed education wave 1	0.08	0.09	0.92	0.36
Completed education wave 2	-0.03	0.09	-0.34	0.73
Female	0.02	0.27	0.07	0.95
Income wave 1	-0.01	0.03	-0.33	0.74
Income wave 2	-0.01	0.09	-0.13	0.90
Political interest wave 3	0.14	0.16	0.84	0.40
TV exposure wave 1	0.02	0.03	0.88	0.38
TV exposure wave 2	-0.02	0.02	-1.02	0.31
TV exposure wave 3	0.02	0.02	0.95	0.34
Newspaper exposure wave 1	0.05	0.03	1.90	0.06
Newspaper exposure wave 2	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.75
Newspaper exposure wave 3	-0.04	0.03	-1.31	0.19
Internet exposure wave 1	0.02	0.02	0.61	0.54
Internet exposure wave 2	0.03	0.03	0.90	0.37
Internet exposure wave 3	0.01	0.03	0.38	0.70
Campaign interest wave 1	0.07	0.12	0.63	0.53
Campaign interest wave 2	-0.12	0.12	-0.99	0.32
Campaign interest wave 3	-0.05	0.14	-0.35	0.73
Interpersonal communication about politics wave 1	0.18	0.14	1.27	0.21
Interpersonal communication about politics wave 2	0.05	0.17	0.28	0.78
Interpersonal communication about politics wave 3	-0.03	0.18	-0.14	0.89
Interpersonal communication about EU wave 1	0.00	0.16	0.00	1.00
Interpersonal communication about EU wave 2	-0.10	0.17	-0.61	0.54
Interpersonal communication about EU wave 3	0.36	0.19	1.89	0.06
Number of parties associated with negative emotions wave 3	0.07	0.11	0.64	0.52

Number of parties associated with positive emotions wave 3	-0.01	0.14	-0.11	0.92
Turnout intention wave 3	0.04	0.12	0.36	0.72
Turnout intention wave 2	0.02	0.10	0.25	0.81
Turnout intention wave 1	0.07	0.09	0.82	0.41
Poll exposure wave 3	0.83	0.38	2.21	0.03
Political participation wave 1	-0.03	0.15	-0.23	0.82
Political participation wave 2	0.01	0.19	0.07	0.94
Political participation wave 3	-0.38	0.21	-1.82	0.07
General political knowledge wave 1	0.18	0.45	0.41	0.69
General political knowledge wave 2	0.05	0.50	0.09	0.93
General political knowledge wave 3	-0.33	0.73	-0.46	0.65
Total political knowledge wave 3	0.13	0.19	0.68	0.50
External political efficacy wave w1	0.19	0.16	1.19	0.23
External political efficacy wave w2	-0.20	0.19	-1.05	0.30
External political efficacy wave w3	-0.03	0.20	-0.13	0.90
Political cynicism wave 1	-0.13	0.18	-0.72	0.47
Political cynicism wave 2	-0.18	0.21	-0.89	0.37
Political cynicism wave 3	-0.01	0.22	-0.03	0.97
Campaign cynicism wave 1	0.05	0.16	0.32	0.75
Campaign attention wave 3	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.98

Note. N = 747.

Appendix B: Descriptives

Table B1

Descriptives for variables used in this study.

Variable	*M*	*SD*	Min	Max	*N*
Turnout EP election	0.43	0.49	0.00	1.00	747
Poll exposure wave 4	0.41	0.49	0.00	1.00	747
Poll exposure wave 3	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00	747
CBPS	0.40	0.29	0.01	1.00	747
searched for EP campaign info on website wave 3	1.27	0.69	1.00	6.00	747
searched for EP info on party website wave 3	1.26	0.69	1.00	6.00	747
read party material about EP campaign wave 3	1.32	0.75	1.00	6.00	747
read a tweet about EP campaign wave 3	1.35	0.82	1.00	6.00	747
shared something about EP campaign on a social network site wave 3	1.22	0.64	1.00	6.00	747
shared EP vote intention on a social network site wave 3	1.24	0.71	1.00	7.00	747
tried to convince others of a vote choice wave 3	1.25	0.71	1.00	6.00	747
tried to convince others of my political opinions wave 3	1.40	0.85	1.00	6.00	747
people like me have no influence on EU decisions wave 3	4.59	1.69	1.00	7.00	747
the EU doesn't care about people like me wave 3	4.50	1.65	1.00	7.00	747
people like me have no influence on decisions in the Netherlands wave 3	4.26	1.62	1.00	7.00	747
the Dutch government doesn't care about the opinions of people like me wave 3	4.16	1.62	1.00	7.00	747
I am qualified to participate in politics wave 3	2.44	1.54	1.00	7.00	747
I am better informed about politics than others wave 3	2.33	1.40	1.00	7.00	747
I understand the important political issues regarding the EU wave 3	2.52	1.40	1.00	7.00	747
I am sufficiently informed to advise friends on for whom to vote at the EP elections wave 3	2.14	1.33	1.00	7.00	747
Many promises made during the EP campaign are not kept wave 3	4.61	1.63	1.00	7.00	747
During the EP campaign politicians care more about their image than the future of Europe wave 3	4.28	1.55	1.00	7.00	747

During the EP campaign politicians are too concerned with their poll ratings wave 3	4.45	1.54	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians will betray their ideals/promises when it will increase their power wave 3	4.65	1.58	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are in politics for their personal benefit wave 3	4.19	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are honest to their voters (reverse coded) wave 3	5.15	1.25	2.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are dedicated and we should be grateful for their work (reverse coded) wave 3	4.73	1.40	1.00	7.00	747
How often do you talk about politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 3	2.64	1.41	1.00	7.00	747
How often do you talk about EU politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 3	2.06	1.22	1.00	7.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on TV wave 3	1.83	1.12	1.00	6.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign in a newspaper wave 3	1.63	1.00	1.00	5.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on the radio wave 3	1.69	1.05	1.00	7.00	747
I am qualified to participate in politics wave 4	2.56	1.58	1.00	7.00	747
I am better informed about politics than others wave 4	2.45	1.49	1.00	7.00	747
I understand the important political issues regarding the EU wave 4	2.66	1.48	1.00	7.00	747
I am sufficiently informed to advise friends on for whom to vote at the EP elections wave 4	2.34	1.42	1.00	7.00	747
searched for EP campaign info on website wave 4	1.65	1.11	1.00	6.00	747
searched for EP info on party website wave 4	1.49	0.98	1.00	6.00	747
read party material about EP campaign wave 4	1.67	1.14	1.00	7.00	747
read a tweet about EP campaign wave 4	1.58	1.15	1.00	7.00	747
shared something about EP campaign on a social network site wave 4	1.35	0.92	1.00	7.00	747
shared EP vote intention on a social network site wave 4	1.34	0.87	1.00	7.00	747
tried to convince others of a vote choice wave 4	1.41	0.95	1.00	7.00	747
tried to convince others of my political opinions wave 4	1.44	0.95	1.00	6.00	747
people like me have no influence on EU decisions wave 4	4.59	1.73	1.00	7.00	747

the EU doesn't care about people like me wave 4	4.42	1.69	1.00	7.00	747
people like me have no influence on decisions in the Netherlands wave 4	4.19	1.67	1.00	7.00	747
the Dutch government doesn't care about the opinions of people like me wave 4	4.20	1.62	1.00	7.00	747
Many promises made during the EP campaign are not kept wave 4	4.62	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
During the EP campaign politicians care more about their image than the future of Europe wave 4	4.31	1.50	1.00	7.00	747
During the EP campaign politicians are too concerned with their poll ratings wave 4	4.47	1.47	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians will betray their ideals/promises when it will increase their power wave 4	4.63	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are in politics for their personal benefit wave 4	4.28	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are honest to their voters (reverse coded) wave 4	5.06	1.28	1.00	7.00	747
Most politicians are dedicated and we should be grateful for their work (reverse coded) wave 4	4.68	1.41	1.00	7.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on TV wave 4	2.84	1.63	1.00	7.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign in a newspaper wave 4	2.20	1.47	1.00	7.00	747
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on the radio wave 4	2.51	1.63	1.00	7.00	747
How often do you talk about politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 4	2.64	1.35	1.00	6.00	747
How often do you talk about EU politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 4	2.25	1.21	1.00	6.00	747
Campaign interest wave 3	2.86	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
Campaign interest wave 4	2.83	1.70	1.00	7.00	747
Attention to EP campaign news wave 3	2.06	1.22	1.00	7.00	747
Attention to EP campaign news wave 4	2.41	1.39	1.00	7.00	747
Information efficacy wave 1	2.53	1.23	1.00	6.75	747
Information efficacy wave 2	2.60	1.30	1.00	7.00	747
Information efficacy wave 3	2.36	1.25	1.00	7.00	747
Vote choice: VVD	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.00	747
Vote choice: PvdA	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00	747
Vote choice: PVV	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00	747
Vote choice: SP	0.04	0.20	0.00	1.00	747
Vote choice: D66	0.08	0.28	0.00	1.00	747
Vote intention wave 3: VVD	0.04	0.21	0.00	1.00	747
Vote intention wave 3: PvdA	0.04	0.19	0.00	1.00	747
Vote intention wave 3: PVV	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00	747

Vote intention wave 3: SP	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00	747
Vote intention wave 3: D66	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00	747
Age	17.92	0.66	17.00	19.00	747
Completed level of education wave 1	4.92	1.65	2.00	9.00	747
Completed level of education wave 2	5.68	1.65	2.00	9.00	747
GENDER	1.54	0.50	1.00	2.00	747
Income wave 1	10.19	3.88	1.00	14.00	747
Income wave 2	4.83	1.57	1.00	9.00	747
Interest in opinion polls wave 3	2.40	1.44	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of exposure to TV news and current affairs shows wave 1	9.29	8.63	0.00	70.00	747
Amount of exposure to TV news and current affairs shows wave 2	9.74	9.18	0.00	70.00	747
Amount of exposure to TV news and current affairs shows wave 3	9.09	8.56	0.00	54.00	747
Mean amount of days reading a newspaper wave 1	5.91	6.20	0.00	55.00	747
Mean amount of days reading a newspaper wave 2	6.31	7.52	0.00	70.00	747
Mean amount of days reading a newspaper wave 3	5.59	6.56	0.00	47.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on internet wave 1	5.45	6.90	0.00	36.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on internet wave 2	5.30	6.50	0.00	33.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on internet wave 3	5.16	6.48	0.00	42.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on TV/newspaper/internet wave 1	20.65	16.93	0.00	135.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on TV/newspaper/internet wave 2	21.35	18.24	0.00	140.00	747
Mean amount of days reading news on TV/newspaper/internet wave 3	19.84	17.16	0.00	124.00	747
Campaign interest wave 1	3.02	1.63	1.00	7.00	747
Campaign interest wave 2	3.09	1.61	1.00	7.00	747
Campaign interest wave 3	2.86	1.56	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of talking about politics wave 1	2.94	1.53	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of talking about politics wave 2	3.08	1.52	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of talking about politics wave 3	2.64	1.41	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of talking about EU politics wave 1	2.07	1.22	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of talking about EU politics wave 2	2.12	1.22	1.00	6.00	747
Amount of talking about EU politics wave 3	2.06	1.22	1.00	7.00	747
Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 3	1.12	1.18	0.00	4.00	747

Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 4	1.21	1.20	0.00	5.00	747
Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 3	1.58	1.52	0.00	5.00	747
Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 4	1.69	1.50	0.00	5.00	747
Intention to turn out wave 1	4.15	2.02	1.00	7.00	747
Intention to turn out wave 2	4.39	2.04	1.00	7.00	747
Intention to turn out wave 3	3.76	2.09	1.00	7.00	747
Poll exposure wave 3	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00	747
Political participation wave 1	1.74	0.96	1.00	6.00	747
Political participation wave 2	1.74	0.96	1.00	5.88	747
Political participation wave 3	1.64	0.95	1.00	6.00	747
Knowledge of politics wave 1	0.59	0.37	0.00	1.00	747
Knowledge of politics wave 2	0.66	0.35	0.00	1.00	747
Knowledge of politics wave 3	0.66	0.37	0.00	1.00	747
Knowledge of EU and general politics wave 3	1.85	1.31	0.00	6.00	747
Political efficacy (reverse coded) wave 1	4.48	1.07	1.67	7.00	747
Political efficacy (reverse coded) wave 2	4.38	1.10	1.00	7.00	747
Political efficacy (reverse coded) wave 3	4.35	1.09	1.67	7.00	747
Political cynicism wave 1	4.67	1.01	1.75	7.00	747
Political cynicism wave 2	4.72	1.05	1.25	7.00	747
Political cynicism wave 3	4.68	1.10	1.25	7.00	747
EP campaign cynicism wave 3	4.38	1.01	1.40	7.00	747
First difference of EP turnout	-0.03	0.44	-1.00	1.00	747

Appendix C: SEM

As the model tested in this paper is rather simple and the mediation effect of campaign interest might pick up effects of other potential mediators, a second, full structural regression model is estimated. To test the mediating effect of campaign interest a SEM model is built in which selection effects are explicitly modeled, so their influence can be compared relative to the influence of actual exposure.[i]

Incorporating this CBPS score as a control variable that predicts poll exposure, campaign interest and turnout, and comparing total effects of CBPS versus that of poll exposure alone, allows for a direct test of the relative size of the effect of poll exposure due to being more/less likely to see polls versus actually seeing them. In addition, the SEM model will include alternative mediators, like political cynicism, campaign cynicism, information efficacy, external efficacy, amount of positive emotions felt towards parties, amount of negative emotions felt towards parties, passive campaign media exposure, active campaign media exposure, attention to campaign news and amount of talking about politics, in addition to campaign interest in order to increase confidence that the positive effect path of poll exposure via interest to turn out is the main mechanism, rather than, for example, via a negative path of poll exposure to cynicism to turn out.

Confirmatory factor analysis. To check whether the operationalization of the various latent constructs was reliable and has sufficient discriminant validity, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed in AMOS 21, to achieve adequate model fit some indicators were removed and relevant covariances were added between indicators of the same construct. The final CFA has a good model fit (N = 747, $\chi 2$ (1889) = 4850.53; CFI = .92; TLI = .90; RMSEA = .046 (CI: .044, .047))(for model fit measure thresholds, see Kline 2011).

SEM. Based on these results a structural regression model was built, featuring the hypothesized effects of the CBPS score on poll exposure, campaign interest and turnout, as well as the various potential mediating effects of poll exposure on turnout. If appropriate, covariances were added between error terms of related mediators. See Figure B1 for a schematic depiction of the final SEM model. The following alternative mediators were considered: information efficacy (see Kaid et al., 2007; Moeller et al., 2014), external (in)efficacy, number of parties associated with positive emotions, number of parties associated with negative emotions (Stolwijk, Schuck, & de Vreese, 2016), political cynicism, cynicism about campaign (see Cappella and Jamieson, 1997), self-reported paper/TV/radio use about campaign, amount of talk about EP elections/politics, active campaign information use and attention to campaign news (Chaffee & Schleuder, 1986). The final model had a good model fit (N = 747, $\chi 2$ (2057) = 5337.23; CFI = .91; TLI = .90; RMSEA = .046 (CI: .045, .048)) (for model fit measure thresholds, see Kline, 2011).

Results. Figure B1 and Table B1 in this Appendix show a schematic depiction of this SEM model and list the estimates and standardized estimates for each separate effect. The results show that the effects mediation effects reported in this paper are robust. In addition, the results give information about the antecedents for selection effects, and the added value of modeling the influence of selection effects (CBPS) explicitly rather than only including control variables.

First of all, Table B1 shows which wave 3 variables contribute most to selection effects (CBPS) From the wave 3 antecedents for the potential mediators included in the model, amount of talking about (EU) politics, passive EP news exposure, and information efficacy have the largest standardized effect on selection (see Figure 1). Interestingly, campaign interest (wave

3) does not significantly contribute to the odds of seeing polls (CBPS).

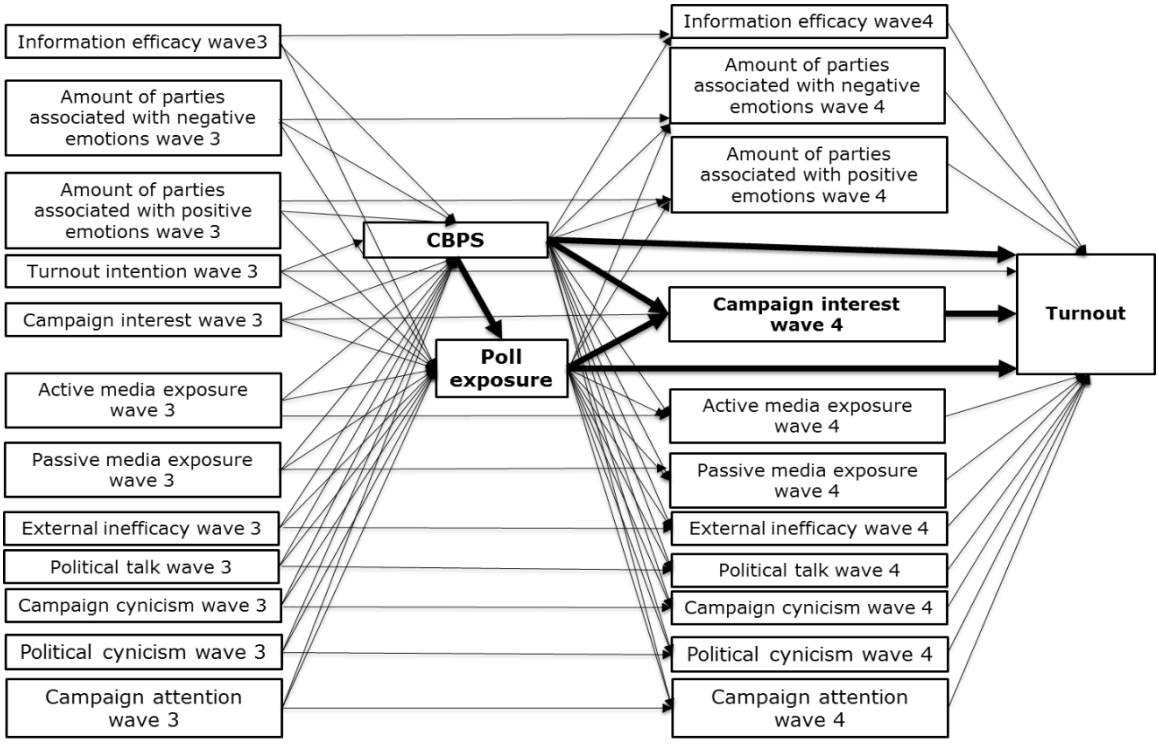

FIGURE 1. Schematic full SEM model.

Table B1

Full list of SEM estimates for CBPS controlled effect of poll exposure on turnout via campaign interest, self-reported paper/TV/radio use about campaign, amount of talk about ep elections/politics, information efficacy, external (in)efficacy, number of parties associated with positive emotions, number of parties associated with negative emotions, cynicism about campaign, political cynicism, and attention to campaign news.

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
CBPS	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	-0.10	-0.06	0.02	0.01
CBPS	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	-0.10	-0.02	0.01	0.00
CBPS	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.24	0.05	0.01	***
CBPS	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
CBPS	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.04
CBPS	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.27	0.08	0.01	***
CBPS	←	Intention to turnout wave 3	0.10	0.01	0.00	***
CBPS	←	Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 3	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.36
CBPS	←	Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 3	0.11	0.02	0.01	***
CBPS	←	Campaign interest wave 3	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.42
CBPS	←	Attention to EP campaign news wave 3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.90
CBPS	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 3	0.39	0.09	0.01	***
Poll exposure wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	-0.09	-0.08	0.05	0.08
Poll exposure wave 4	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.55
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.97
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.84
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.45
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.01
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 3	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.86
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Intention to turnout wave 3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.91
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Amount of parties associated with	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.77

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
		positive emotions wave 3				
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 3	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.89
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Campaign interest wave 3	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.78
Poll exposure wave 4	←	Attention to EP campaign news wave 3	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.76
Poll exposure wave 4	←	CBPS	0.57	0.98	0.10	***
active media exposure (latent) wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.38	0.64	0.06	***
External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.56	0.58	0.04	***
Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.54	0.55	0.04	***
Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.49	0.44	0.03	***
Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.69	0.67	0.05	***
Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.33	0.48	0.07	***
Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 3	0.47	0.48	0.05	***
Campaign interest wave 4	←	Campaign interest wave 3	0.34	0.36	0.03	***
Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 4	←	Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 3	0.43	0.42	0.03	***
Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 4	←	Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 3	0.45	0.45	0.03	***
Campaign interest wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.13	0.42	0.12	***
Attention to EP campaign news wave 4	←	Attention to EP campaign news wave 3	0.23	0.26	0.03	***

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
Attention to EP campaign news wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.23	0.63	0.10	***
Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	-0.04	-0.13	0.13	0.31
Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.37
Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.11	0.27	0.09	0.00
Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.19	0.50	0.12	***
Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	-0.05	-0.11	0.11	0.29
Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.34
Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.08	0.20	0.10	0.03
External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.78
active media exposure (latent) wave 4	←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.16	0.27	0.07	***
active media exposure (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	0.33	0.99	0.13	***
External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	-0.14	-0.68	0.22	0.00
Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	0.19	0.85	0.20	***
Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	-0.05	-0.22	0.20	0.26
Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	-0.06	-0.24	0.18	0.19
Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	0.28	1.26	0.23	***
Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	←	CBPS	0.25	1.05	0.21	***

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 4	←	CBPS	0.11	0.46	0.17	0.01
Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 4	←	CBPS	0.17	0.90	0.22	***
Campaign interest wave 4	←	CBPS	0.32	1.83	0.23	***
Attention to EP campaign news wave 4	←	CBPS	0.32	1.54	0.19	***
searched for EP campaign info on website	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.75	1.00		
searched for EP info on party website	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.76	1.03	0.04	***
read party material about EP campaign	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.87	1.28	0.05	***
read a tweet about EP campaign	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.74	1.19	0.06	***
shared something about EP campaign on a social network site	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.76	0.94	0.05	***
shared EP vote intention on a social network site	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.71	0.99	0.05	***
tried to convince others of a vote choice	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.82	1.14	0.05	***
tried to convince others of my political opinions	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 3	0.74	1.22	0.06	***
searched for EP campaign info on website wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.77	1.00		
searched for EP info on party website wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.77	0.87	0.03	***
read party material about EP campaign wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.83	1.10	0.05	***
read a tweet about EP campaign wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.60	0.80	0.05	***

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
shared something about EP campaign on a social network site wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.57	0.61	0.04	***
shared EP vote intention on a social network site wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.58	0.59	0.04	***
tried to convince others of a vote choice wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.72	0.80	0.04	***
tried to convince others of my political opinions wave 4	←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	0.74	0.83	0.04	***
people like me have no influence on EU decisions wave 3	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.83	1.00		
the EU doesn't care about people like me wave 3	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.81	0.96	0.04	***
people like me have no influence on decisions in the Netherlands wave 3	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.82	0.95	0.04	***
the Dutch government doesn't care about the opinions of people like me wave 3	←	external (in)efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.80	0.92	0.04	***
people like me have no influence on EU decisions wave 4	←	External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.84	1.00		
the EU doesn't care about people like me wave 4	←	External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.77	0.88	0.04	***
people like me have no influence on decisions in the Netherlands wave 4	←	External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.83	0.94	0.04	***
the Dutch government doesn't care about the opinions of people like me wave 4	←	External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.81	0.90	0.04	***
I am qualified to participate in politics wave 3	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.82	1.00		

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
I am better informed about politics than others wave 3	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.89	0.98	0.03	***
I understand the important political issues regarding the EU wave 3	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.83	0.92	0.03	***
I am sufficiently informed to advise friends on for whom to vote at the EP elections wave 3	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 3	0.81	0.85	0.03	***
I am qualified to participate in politics wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.83	1.00		
I am better informed about politics than others wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.89	1.01	0.03	***
I understand the important political issues regarding the EU wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.84	0.96	0.04	***
I am sufficiently informed to advise friends on for whom to vote at the EP elections wave 4	←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	0.85	0.92	0.03	***
Many promises made during the EP campaign are not kept wave 3	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.88	1.00		
During the EP campaign politicians care more about their image than the future of Europe wave 3	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.88	0.95	0.03	***
During the EP campaign politicians are too concerned with their poll ratings wave 3	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.90	0.96	0.03	***
Many promises made during the EP campaign are not kept wave 4	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.84	1.00		

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
During the EP campaign politicians care more about their image than the future of Europe wave 4	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.90	1.02	0.03	***
During the EP campaign politicians are too concerned with their poll ratings wave 4	←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.87	0.96	0.03	***
Most politicians will betray their ideals/promises when it will increase their power wave 3	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.78	1.00		
Most politicians are in politics for their personal benefit wave 3	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.82	1.05	0.05	***
Most politicians are honest to their voters (reverse coded) wave 3	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.50	0.51	0.04	***
Most politicians are dedicated and we should be grateful for their work (reverse coded) wave 3	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 3	0.41	0.47	0.05	***
Most politicians will betray their ideals/promises when it will increase their power wave 4	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.78	1.00		
Most politicians are in politics for their personal benefit wave 4	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.82	1.05	0.05	***
Most politicians are honest to their voters (reverse coded) wave 4	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.49	0.52	0.04	***
Most politicians are dedicated and we should be grateful for	←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.39	0.45	0.05	***

			Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
their work (reverse coded) wave 4						
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on TV wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.82	1.00		
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign in a newspaper wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.78	0.85	0.04	***
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on the radio wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 3	0.78	0.89	0.04	***
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on TV wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	0.81	1.00		
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign in a newspaper wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	0.77	0.86	0.04	***
How often have you seen something about the EP campaign on the radio wave 3	←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	0.70	0.87	0.05	***
How often do you talk about politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 3	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 3	0.86	1.00		
How often do you talk about EU politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 3	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 3	0.87	0.88	0.03	***
How often do you talk about politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 4	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	0.92	1.00		
How often do you talk about EU politics with family, friends or co-workers wave 4	←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	0.89	0.86	0.03	***
Turnout at EP election	←	Intention to turnout wave 3	0.25	0.06	0.01	***

		Stan-dardized estimate	Estimate	S.E.	P
Turnout at EP election ←	active media exposure (latent) wave 4	-0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.54
Turnout at EP election ←	External (in)efficacy (latent) wave 4	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.41
Turnout at EP election ←	Information efficacy (latent) wave 4	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.84
Turnout at EP election ←	Campaign cynicism (latent) wave 4	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.24
Turnout at EP election ←	Political cynicism (latent) wave 4	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.22
Turnout at EP election ←	Amount of passive news exposure (latent) wave 4	-0.07	-0.03	0.02	0.12
Turnout at EP election ←	Amount of parties associated with positive emotions wave 4	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.85
Turnout at EP election ←	Amount of parties associated with negative emotions wave 4	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02
Turnout at EP election ←	Campaign interest wave 4	0.55	0.16	0.01	***
Turnout at EP election ←	Amount of talk about (EP) politics (latent) wave 4	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.43
Turnout at EP election ←	Poll exposure wave 4	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
Turnout at EP election ←	Attention to EP campaign news wave 4	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.79
Turnout at EP election ←	CBPS	-0.15	-0.25	0.09	0.00

Note. N = 747; *** $p < 0.001$.

Appendix D: Content Analysis

Content Analysis. In addition to the survey on which the analyses of this paper are performed, a content analysis of poll coverage was done (De Vreese, Azrout, & Möller, 2014). The subsample relevant to this study includes in total 2117 newspaper/online articles or TV news items were coded, which referred to the EU or EP election campaign and were published/aired between waves three and four. From four newspapers, two quality (NRC, Volkskrant), one tabloid (Telegraaf) and one online (nu.nl), all articles were coded that mentioned the EU or the EP campaign within the front page, political/news section or the editorial section. For TV news, all items were coded that mentioned the EU or EP election within the main TV news broadcasts (NOS, RTL). As results will show that the amount of poll coverage was rather small, the subsample of media coverage included in the content analysis was too small to yield a representative individual level indicator of poll exposure. Instead, the content analysis is used to describe the context of the study in terms of campaign coverage. It will show the amount of poll coverage to which participants could have been exposed, and give an impression of the distinctiveness of poll coverage versus other kinds of coverage.[ii] By analyzing the overlap between poll coverage and other forms of strategic news coverage and issue coverage, results will illustrate whether those who have been exposed to poll coverage were therefore also more likely to be exposed to these other types of coverage. This content analysis is thus used to give a descriptive overview of poll coverage within the campaign.

The results from the content analysis show that the media attention for the EP campaign was modest. From the 2117 coded articles/items which mentioned the EU or EP election, only 136 (6%) discussed the EP campaign. From those 136 articles, 35 (25%) included some sort of prediction of the outcome of the election. From these 35 poll articles, 28% mention winners or losers, 37% mention tactical/strategic motives of politicians or parties, 37% say the election is boring and turnout is likely to be low, and 31% discuss at least one substantive campaign issue.

Poll coverage of the EP campaign was thus modest, and those exposed to this coverage were likely to also be exposed to at least some tactical/strategic and issue coverage.

Appendix E: Robustness check – Imputation

Participation in our panel declined across the four waves. As a result the composition of those completing all four waves (N = 747) may be different from the larger set that originally completed the first wave (N = 1433). Table H1 lists the means and t-test results for the difference between those that completed all four waves and those that dropped out before wave four, for some relevant variables in the context of this paper.

Table H1

Differences in wave four-sample compared to that of previous waves, due to attrition.

Variable	*M* [drop-outs]	*M* [completed]	two-tailed t-test
Campaign interest (wave 1)	2.84	3.02	p=0.03
Turnout intention (wave 1)	3.99	4.15	p=0.12
Information efficacy (wave 1)	2.53	2.53	p=0.98
Campaign cynicism (wave 3)	4.23	4.38	p=0.18
Left-right self-placement (wave 1)	5.3	5.34	p=0.76
Age (wave 1)	17.92	17.92	p=0.87
Gender (wave 1: % female)	53.06%	53.82%	p=0.78

Note. For each variable we use the first wave in which it is measured to maximize the number of drop-outs to compare with.

The results show that indeed the final sample used for the analysis in this paper is, on average, more interested in the campaign, and also shows (non-significant) differences in the means for other relevant variables. To evaluate whether such differences might have affected the results presented in the paper, we have run a chained imputation procedure (Royston & White, 2011) in STATA 13.1. The following variables were imputed CBPS, campaign interest wave 4, turnout intention wave 3, poll exposure (logit), turnout (logit), and left-right self-placement. To estimate the imputations, we used the following variables: information efficacy wave 1, media exposure wave 1, interpersonal communication about politics wave 1, interpersonal communication about the EU wave 1, political participation wave 1, general political knowledge wave 1, external efficacy wave 1, political cynicism wave 1, campaign interest

wave1, turnout intention wave1, age, gender, vote intention wave 1: VVD, vote intention wave 1: PvdA, vote intention wave 1: PVV, vote intention wave 1: SP, vote intention wave 1: D66, vote intention wave 1: don't know. We created 50 imputed values for each variable to account for distributional anomalies (Graham, Olchowski, & Gilreath, 2007).

These data were then migrated to R. We use the 'amelidiate'-function to calculate the mediating effect of campaign interest on the relation between poll exposure and turnout (Tingley, Yamamoto, Hirose, Keele, & Imai, 2014). This function has the advantage that it provides confidence intervals for the indirect effect based on imputed data, and allows specifying the effect on turnout as a logit.

We specified turnout as the dependent variable, poll exposure as the independent variable, campaign interest as the mediator (all wave 4), with CBPS, turnout intention, campaign interest and left-right self-placement (all wave 3) as covariates. Note that only CBPS would suffice as covariate, as it already accounts for the other variables, but for illustration purposes these 'usual suspect' variables are added as covariates as well. We find that the mediating effect reported in the paper and displayed in Figure 1 is robust. Like without imputations, after imputations the indirect effect of poll exposure via campaign interest on turnout is significant (mean indirect effect = 0.07; 95% CI [0.07; 0.07], N = 1433, simulations = 1000). This path accounts for 52% (95% CI [0.52; 0.52]) of the total effect of poll exposure on turnout in this model.

Appendix F: Campaign interest as a mediator: path table

Table F1

Poll exposure on turnout via campaign interest.

	Campaign interest (wave 4) (SE)	Turnout (odds ratio)
Poll exposure	0.42***	0.41
	(0.12)	(1.50)
CBPS	1.19***	-1.04
	(0.26)	(0.35)
Campaign interest (wave 4)		1.07***
		(2.92)
Campaign interest (wave 3)	0.34***	-0.41***
	(0.05)	(0.66)
Turnout intention (wave 3)	0.18***	0.48***
	(0.03)	(1.62)
Constant	0.51***	-3.80***
	(0.08)	(0.28)
N	747	747

Note. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; Estimated using Hicks and Tingley's (2011) mediation package in STATA 13.1; standard errors clustered on the individual; 1000 simulations. Effects on campaign interest are estimated through linear regression, those on turnout as a logit model.

Appendix G: Strategic effects of poll exposure on interest and turnout

To test hypotheses 3a and 3b, we leverage questions on party pnce in wave 3, to see whether a preference for a certain party in combination with poll exposure affected interest in the campaign, and the odds of turnout in a different ways. The question used was 'How likely would it be that you would ever vote or each of the following parties', the 10-point answer scale ranged from 'very unlikely' (1) to 'very likely' (10). An alternative specification would be to use the left-right self-placement of respondents, this question was asked in wave 1: 'In politics people talk about "left" and "right". What would your position be?'. The 11-point answer scale ranged from 'left' (0) to 'right' (10) and included a 'don't know' option.

In addition, the questionnaire included questions in wave 4 about the perceived performance of five major parties in the polls (VVD-PvdA-PVV-SP-D66), for those respondents that saw polls in the campaign. These parties include the mainstream rightwing (VVD) and mainstream leftwing (PvdA) parties that, at the time of the EP14 election, formed the governing coalition at the national level, and three opposition parties: a right wing populist Eurosceptic party (PVV), a main stream pro EU party (D66), and a left wing populist Eurosceptic party (SP). Poll performance was measured by 'How good or bad did the following parties perform in the last poll you remember' and was rated for each of the five parties on a 7 point scale ranging from very bad (1) to very good (7), and included a 'don't know'-option (VVD: M = 3.78, SD = 1.18, N = 254; PvdA: M = 3.09, SD = 1.17, N = 257; PVV: M = 3.38, SD = 1.54, N = 263; SP: M = 3.82, SD = 1.29, N = 252; D66: M = 5.37, SD = 1.32, N = 266).

Table G1 presents the comparative effects found of poll exposure interacted with preferences for different parties (first column), with the perceived performance of those parties in the polls (second column), and with the left-right self-placement of voters (third column), on interest in the campaign, controlling for the propensity to be exposed to polls (CBPS), the lagged value for campaign interest (wave 3) and the lagged value for (intention to) turnout

(wave 3). The reject both H3a and H3b, there are no significant differences for polls exposure in combination with different party preferences, or different left-right self-placement. Note that column 2 does not report an estimate for poll exposure, since the only respondents that filled out the questions about poll performance are those that saw polls. Also within this group of 238 respondents there were no different effects on campaign interest depending on the different combinations of party preference and the perceived performance of that respective party. So if a voter liked the VVD a lot and believed it was performing well in the polls, this did not result in significantly more or less interest in the campaign, compared to when a respondent liked this party less or believed the VVD was performing less well in the polls.

Table G2 presents the same effects, but then on turnout, again controlling for the propensity to be exposed to polls (CBPS), the lagged value for campaign interest (wave 3) and the lagged value for (intention to) turnout (wave 3). The results are very similar to those in table G1 and reject H3a and H3b, there are no significant differences for polls exposure in combination with different party preferences, or different left-right self-placement. To sum up, we find no evidence that, in this campaign, different poll performance for different parties contributed to differences in interest in the campaign and odds to turn out.

Table G1

Effects of strategic considerations about polls on campaign interest.

	Campaign interest wave 4	Campaign interest wave 4	Campaign interest wave 4
Party rating VVD wave 3	-0.01	0.02	
	(0.03)	(0.13)	
Poll exposure wave 4	-0.05		0.63*
	(0.26)		(0.29)
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating VVD wave 3	0.04		
	(0.05)		
Party rating PvdA wave 3	-0.00	0.06	
	(0.03)	(0.11)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating PvdA wave 3	0.01		

	(0.05)		
Party rating PVV wave 3	-0.02	0.02	
	(0.02)	(0.08)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating PVV wave 3	0.04		
	(0.04)		
Party rating SP wave 3	-0.03	0.10	
	(0.03)	(0.11)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating SP wave 3	0.05		
	(0.04)		
Party rating D66 wave 3	-0.02	-0.01	
	(0.03)	(0.11)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating D66 wave 3	-0.02		
	(0.04)		
Poll performance VVD		-0.05	
		(0.16)	
Party rating VVD wave 3#Poll performance VVD		0.00	
		(0.03)	
Poll performance PvdA		0.21	
		(0.14)	
Party rating PvdA wave 3#Poll performance PvdA		-0.02	
		(0.03)	
Poll performance PVV		0.03	
		(0.09)	
Party rating PVV wave 3#Poll performance PVV		0.00	
		(0.02)	
Poll performance SP		0.04	
		(0.11)	
Party rating SP wave 3#Poll performance SP		-0.02	
		(0.02)	
Poll performance d66		0.04	
		(0.11)	
Party rating D66 wave 3#Poll performance d66		-0.01	
		(0.02)	
Left-right self-placement			0.04
			(0.03)
Poll exposure wave 4#Left-right self-placement			-0.04
			(0.05)
CBPS	1.24***	1.84***	1.41***
	(0.30)	(0.46)	(0.29)
Campaign interest wave 3	0.36***	0.42***	0.33***
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)

Intention to turnout wave 3	0.20***	0.11	0.17***
	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.04)
constant	0.68***	-0.34	0.21
	(0.14)	(0.85)	(0.20)
R^2	0.51	0.43	0.50
N	631	238	583

Note. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$. Standard errors clustered on respondent.

Table G2

Effects of strategic considerations about polls on turnout.

	turnout	turnout	turnout
Party rating VVD wave 3	0.05	-0.11	
	(1.05)	(0.90)	
Poll exposure wave 4	0.59		0.66
	(1.81)		(1.93)
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating VVD wave 3	-0.06		
	(0.94)		
Party rating PvdA wave 3	-0.08	0.04	
	(0.93)	(1.04)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating PvdA wave 3	0.08		
	(1.08)		
Party rating PVV wave 3	-0.00	0.05	
	(1.00)	(1.05)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating PVV wave 3	-0.02		
	(0.98)		
Party rating SP wave 3	-0.00	-0.20	
	(0.22)	(0.82)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating SP wave 3	0.06		
	(1.06)		
Party rating D66 wave 3	-0.03	0.14	
	(0.97)	(1.15)	
Poll exposure wave 4#Party rating D66 wave 3	-0.02		
	(0.98)		
Poll performance VVD		-0.25	
		(0.78)	
Party rating VVD wave 3#Poll performance VVD		0.02	
		(1.02)	
Poll performance PvdA		0.24	
		(1.27)	
Party rating PvdA wave 3#Poll performance PvdA		-0.01	
		(0.99)	

Poll performance PVV		0.28	
		(1.33)	
Party rating PVV wave 3#Poll performance PVV		-0.01	
		(0.99)	
Poll performance SP		-0.33	
		(0.72)	
Party rating SP wave 3#Poll performance SP		0.06	
		(1.06)	
Poll performance d66		0.39	
		(1.48)	
Party rating D66 wave 3#Poll performance d66		-0.04	
		(0.96)	
Left-right self-placement			-0.07
			(0.94)
Poll exposure wave 4#Left-right self-placement			-0.01
			(0.99)
CBPS	0.24	0.96	0.51
	(1.27)	(2.62)	(1.66)
Campaign interest wave 3	-0.00	-0.10	-0.05
	(1.00)	(0.90)	(0.95)
Intention to turnout wave 3	0.55***	0.45***	0.52***
	(1.73)	(1.57)	(1.69)
constant	-2.56***	-3.01	-2.28***
N	631	238	583

Note. Logistic regression on turnout, odds ratios in brackets * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$. Standard errors clustered on respondent (not shown).

Appendix H: Alternative Moderators

Table H1 shows the mediation effect of campaign interest at different levels of initial information efficacy, campaign interest and campaign cynicism. The first three rows are repeated from Table 4 in the paper. Since the significance of the moderated mediation depends on the two different levels of the moderator specified, the most lenient test would be to compare the mediating effect for the outer ends of the scales. The result of this test is displayed in the fourth row. This sequence is repeated for campaign interest (wave 3) as a moderator and for campaign cynicism (wave 3), both still using campaign interest (wave 4 as the mediator.

The results for campaign interest (wave 3) are in the same direction as those for information efficacy (wave 3). For those initially little interested in the campaign, subsequently being exposed to polls raised their interest and probability of turnout, but only marginally significantly ($p = 0.10$) so, while for those more interested in the campaign to begin with the increase was significant ($p < 0.001$). However, the difference between those initially higher or lower on campaign interest is only (marginally) significant ($p = 0.06$) when we compare those at the outer ends of the scale. For campaign cynicism the moderating effects are negligible, with nearly identical estimates for those initially high and low. Note that these effects are controlled for CBPS, so in this model those initially high or low on the different moderators have the same chance of being exposed to polls, only the effect between them differs (or not).

Table H1

Three moderation effects on the mediating effect of campaign interest in the relation between poll exposure and turnout.

Moderator	Value	indirect effect estimate
Information efficacy (wave 3)	low	0.02
Information efficacy (wave 3)	high	0.11***
Information efficacy (wave 3)	high versus low	0.09**
Information efficacy (wave 3)	max versus min	0.20**
campaign interest (wave 3)	low	0.04+
campaign interest (wave 3)	high	0.09***
campaign interest (wave 3)	high versus low	0.05
campaign interest (wave 3)	max versus min	0.10+
campaign cynicism (wave 3)	low	0.08***
campaign cynicism (wave 3)	high	0.06*
campaign cynicism (wave 3)	high versus low	-0.02
campaign cynicism (wave 3)	max versus min	-0.05

Note. N = 747, estimated using Tingley et al.'s (2014) mediation package in R, using 1000 simulations and standard errors clustered at the individual level. High and low are defined as respectively one standard deviation above and below the mean value of the moderator. Max (= 7) and min (= 0) as the end points of the respective scales. CBPS, turnout intention, campaign cynicism and campaign interest (all wave 3) are included in the model as covariates.

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Notes

[i] The model arrived at is comparable to a mediation model in Hayes SPSS-module, but has the advantage of being testable for model fit and allows more precise specifications of the connections between each of the control variables, and potential rival mediators(Hayes, 2017) (cf., Hayes, 2017).

[ii] The Cronbach's alpha intercoder reliability scores for these variables were rather low (between 0.17-0.66). However, this appears to be due to the skewed nature of these variables in the reliability test set (see Vogelgesang and Scharkow, 2012). The reliability as measured in percent agreement or standardized lotus shows acceptable rates of intercoder agreement (Fretwurst, 2015). For example, the percent agreement reliability of whether a prediction about the outcome of the election is made is 92% and has a standardized lotus (λ) of 0.82. Furthermore, as these variables are only used to illustrate the campaign context, and are not used within other analyses, any limitations in reliability have no impact on the results presented here.