

## ONLINE APPENDIX

### 1) Questions Wordings

#### *Dependent variables*

##### **-Satisfaction with democracy**

On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way that democracy works in the UK?

Min=1; Max=5

Very Dissatisfied.....Very Satisfied

##### **-Losers' consent**

If you voted, did you vote to REMAIN in the European Union or to LEAVE the European Union?

- Remain in the EU
- Leave the EU
- Can't remember
- Refused

Do you think that the government should accept the result of the referendum and that the UK should leave the European Union or do you think that the government should not accept the result of the referendum and that a second referendum should be held on this question?

- The government should accept the result of the referendum.
- The government should hold a second referendum.
- Don't know

#### *Sociodemographic variables*

##### **-Age**

What age bracket do you fall into?

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75+

## **-Gender**

What is your sex?

- Male
- Female

## **-Education**

Do you have any educational qualifications? (Qualifications could be a formal apprenticeship, NVQs, GNVQs, Diploma, GCSEs, O-Levels, professional qualifications, A-Levels or a Degree)" #19 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

Which of these qualifications do you have? (If your UK qualification is not listed, please tick the box that contains its nearest equivalent. If you have qualifications gained outside the UK please tick appropriate UK equivalent, if none please tick 'Other')

- A formal apprenticeship
- NVQs/GNVQs/RSA Diploma
- GCSEs/O-Levels
- Diploma (General)
- AS-Levels
- A-Levels
- Professional Qualifications (i.e. Teaching, Nursing, Accountancy)
- Degree/Postgraduate Degree (i.e. BA, BSc, MA, MSc, MRes, MBA,
- PGCE)
- Other (incl. Vocational training i.e. forklift licence, construction skills
- certification scheme (CSCS), food hygiene certificate & Foreign
- Qualifications)
- No Qualifications

## **-Income**

What best describes your household income, including all benefits, but before tax is deducted?

- Less than £10,000
- £10,000 - £14,999
- £15,000 - £19,999
- £20,000 - £29,999
- £30,000 - £39,999
- £40,000 - £49,999
- £50,000 - £59,999
- £60,000 - £69,999
- £70,000 - £79,999
- £80,000 - £89,999
- £90,000 - £99,000
- £100,000 - £149,999

- £150,000 - £199,999
- £200,000 or more
- Don't know / prefer not to say

***Opinion and attitude variables***

**-Feelings towards Leave's victory: External efficacy**

Please tell us how strongly you agree or disagree with this statement: "Politicians don't care about what people like me think".

Min = 1; Max = 5

Strongly disagree.....Neither agree nor disagree.....Strongly agree

- Don't know

**- Economic perceptions**

Would you say that over the last twelve months, the state of the economy in the UK has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?

- It has gotten better
- It stayed the same
- It has gotten worse
- Don't know

**-Feelings towards Leave's victory: Happy (Leave)**

Now we would like to know something about the feelings you have toward the referendum results. How do you feel about the victory of the Leave camp? Please locate yourself on each of these emotion scales.

Emotion (min=1; Max=5)

Angry.....Neither angry nor happy.....Happy

**-Information scale: Information (EU)**

Would you say the following statements are true or false?

Switzerland is a member of the EU.

- True
- False
- Don't know

Every country in the EU elects the same number of representatives to the European Parliament.

- True
- False
- Don't know

The Netherlands hold at the moment the presidency of the Council of the European Union.

- True
- False
- Don't know

The European Union has 15 Member States.

- True
- False
- Don't know

### **Opinions on level of centralization of the EU: EU too Centralized**

There has been a lot of discussion recently about the European Union. Some people say that too many issues are decided on by the European Union, others say that more issues should be decided on by the European Union. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

- Too many issues are decided by the EU
- The number of issues decided by the EU at present is about right
- More issues should be decided on by the EU
- Don't know

### **Level of attachment towards the UK and the EU: Attach (UK-EU)**

How attached do you feel to the UK?

Min = 1; Max = 5

Not attached at all.....Neutral attached.....Very much

- Don't know

How attached do you feel to the EU?

Min = 1; Max = 5

Not attached at all.....Neutral attached.....Very much

- Don't know

### **Time of decision: Late deciders**

If you voted, when did you make up your mind on how you would vote in the referendum on British membership of the European Union?

- At the time the referendum was announced
- Fairly early during the campaign
- In the final week of the campaign
- On the referendum day itself

## 2) Coding of Variables

<b>Dependent variables</b>		
Satisfaction with democracy	5-point scale	On a scale of 1 to 5, respondents say that how satisfied they are with the way that democracy works in the UK (0=Very dissatisfied to 5=Very satisfied). Scores are rescaled from 0 to 1.
Losers' consent	Nominal	<p>Three groups are created:</p> <p>Sore losers= Respondents who voted for the Remain option AND agree that the UK government hold a second referendum about UK membership to the European Union</p> <p>Graceful losers=Respondents who voted for the Remain option AND agree that the UK government should accept the result</p> <p>Winners=Respondents who voted for the Leave option in the EU Referendum</p>
<b>Sociodemographic variables</b>		
Age	Scale	Age of respondents, rescaled from (0) to (1)
Gender	Dummy	1=Male; 0=Female
Education	7-point scale	Level of educational qualifications completed by the respondents (1=No qualifications or a formal apprenticeship to 7=Degree/Postgraduate Degree), rescaled from 0 to 1.
Income	11-point scale	Respondents' household income from lowest income (1= Less than £10,000) to highest income (11= £90,000 or more), rescaled from 0 to 1.
<b>Opinion and attitude variables</b>		
Losers	Dummy	1= Respondents who voted for the Remain 0=Otherwise

Sore losers	Dummy	1= Respondents who voted for the Remain option AND agree that the UK government hold a second referendum about UK membership to the European Union 0=Otherwise
Graceful losers	Dummy	1= Respondents who voted for the Remain option AND agree that the UK government should accept the result 0=Otherwise
External efficacy	5-point scale	Respondents tell how strongly they agree (1=Strongly agree) or disagree (5=Strongly disagree) with this statement: "Politicians don't care about what people like me think". Scores are rescaled from 0 to 1.
Economic perceptions		<p>“Would you say that over the last twelve months, the state of the economy in the UK has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?”</p> <p>1=It has gotten better .5=It stayed the same 0=It has gotten worse Nonresponses are coded as missing.</p>
Happy (Leave)	5-point scale	Emotion scale (1 = very angry to 5 = very happy) measuring feelings about the victory of the Leave option. Scores are rescaled from 0 to 1.
Information (EU)	5-point scale	<p>Number of good responses for the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switzerland is a member of the EU (false)</li> <li>2. Every country in the EU elects the same number of representatives to the European Parliament (false)</li> <li>3. The Netherlands hold at the moment the presidency of the Council of the European Union (true)</li> <li>4. The European Union has 15 Member States (false)</li> </ol> <p>Scores are rescaled from 0 to 1.</p>

EU too Centralized	3-point scale	<p>1=Respondents say that too many issues are decided by EU  .5=Respondents say that the number of issues decided by the EU at present is about right  0=Respondents say that more issues should be decided on by the EU.  Nonresponses are coded as missing.</p>
Attach (UK-EU)	Scale	<p>Difference between AttachUK and AttachEU, the scores rescaled from 0 to 1.</p> <p>AttachUK= Respondents' level of attachment to UK varying from 0 (not at all attached) to 5 (very attached), rescaled from 0 to 1.</p> <p>AttachEU= Respondents' level of attachment to EU varying from 0 (not at all attached) to 5 (very attached), rescaled from 0 to 1.</p>
Late deciders	4-point scale	<p>“If you voted, when did you make up your mind on how you would vote in the referendum on British membership of the European Union?”</p> <p>1= On the referendum day itself.  .67= In the final week of the campaign  .33= Fairly early during the campaign  0= At the time the referendum was announced.</p>

### 3) Additional Tables

**Table A1. Feelings about the victory of the Leave option and vote about the UK leaving: bivariate relationship**

	Losers	Non-voters	Winners
1. Very happy	3	4	41
.75	7	18	36
.50	19	46	20
.25	32	16	3
0. Very angry	40	17	0
N	573	169	684
Pearson $\chi^2$	859.4 (.000)		
Gamma	.55 (.000)		

Notes: Entries are column percentages. **Emotion scale:** On a scale of 1 to 5, this variable measure feelings about the victory of the Leave option. Scores are rescaled from 0 to 1. **Winners** correspond to respondents who voted for Leave, **Losers** to respondents vote for Remain, and **Non-voters** to respondents who abstained.

**Table A2. Opinion about the acceptance of the result of the referendum and reaction to vote about the UK leaving: bivariate relationship**

	Losers	Non-voters	Winners
The government should accept the result	37	49	92
The government should hold a second referendum	54	35	4
Don't know	9	16	4
N	573	169	684
Pearson $\chi^2$	537.2 (.000)		
Gamma	.40 (.000)		

**Winners** correspond to respondents who voted for Leave, **Losers** to respondents vote for Remain, and **Non-voters** to respondents who abstained.



**Table A3. Multinomial regression model of winners, sore losers and graceful losers**

	Winners (1)	Graceful losers (2)
Age	-.64 (.57)	.18 (.40)
Gender (male)	.26 (.29)	.34 (.22)
Education	-1.20** (.46)	-.42 (.33)
Income	-1.27* (.59)	.40 (.41)
Happy (Leave)	8.06** (.63)	2.19** (.43)
Information (EU)	1.28* (.55)	1.10** (.41)
EU too centralized	4.27** (.67)	1.10** (.40)
Attach (UK-EU)	7.55** (.97)	2.11** (.74)
Late deciders	.96* (.49)	.84* (.39)
Scotland	.38 (.50)	.29 (.36)
Wales	.53 (.67)	.22 (.50)
Northern Ireland	-.09 (.82)	-.84 (.75)
Constant	-11.66** (.96)	-3.86** (.52)
N	1,032	
Nagelkerke pseudo-R2	.74	

Notes: Entries are multinomial regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses. The reference category is Sore losers. \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$  (two-tailed tests).

**Table A4. Multinomial regression model of winners, graceful losers and sore losers: average marginal effects**

	Sore losers	Graceful losers	Winners
Age	.002	.05	-.05
Gender (male)	-.03	.03	.003
Education	.06	.01	-.06*
Income	-.01	.11**	-.11**
Happy (Leave)	-.34**	-.11**	.45**
Information (EU)	-.11**	.08	.03
EU too centralized	-.17**	-.06	.24**
Attach (UK-EU)	-.32**	-.09	.41**
Late deciders	-.08*	.06	.03
N		1,032	

Notes: Entries are multinomial regression coefficients with error standard deviations. The reference category is sore losers. \*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$  (two-tailed tests).