

Online Appendix for: *Ethnic outbidding and nested competition: Explaining the extremism of ethnonational minority parties in Europe.*

APPENDIX A. MEASUREMENT AND SOURCES OF VARIABLES USED IN THE ANALYSES

Variable	Measurement	Source
<i>Extremism</i> (<i>ethno_rel</i>)	Ethnonational position minus mean party position on the ethnonational dimension in a country (country-mean weighted by seat shares of parties in the state-wide parliament).	EPAC (Szöcsik & Zuber 2015)
<i>Supply-side segmentation</i> (<i>supsegment</i>)	Sum of the relative seat shares of ethnonational parties in the <i>state-wide</i> parliament if there is no autonomous minority region; sum of the relative seat shares of ethnonational parties in the <i>regional</i> parliament if there is an autonomous minority region. Two versions: <i>supsegment_ex</i> = seat share of parties classified as ethnonational according to experts; <i>supsegment_doc</i> =seat share of parties classified as ethnonational according to their documents.	National and regional electoral commissions
<i>Demand-side segmentation</i> (<i>demand_segment</i>)	Party Voting Fractionalization (PVF) values following Huber (2012: 991). For more details, see Appendix B.	See Appendix B
<i>Importance of economic issues</i> (<i>ecosal_trans</i>)	Relative importance of economic issues for the party. Calculated as follows: importance of economic issues for the party (ranging from 0=not important at all, to 10=extremely important) minus importance of ethnonational issues (ranging from 0=not important at all, to 10=extremely important).	EPAC (Szöcsik & Zuber 2015)
<i>Disproportionality</i> (<i>log_lsq</i>)	Natural logarithm of the Least Squares Index of Disproportionality that provides information on the magnitude of the difference between parties' share of the votes (s_i) and their shares of the seats (v_i). Calculated as follows: $LSq = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (s_i - v_i)^2}$	Gallagher and Mitchell (2008)
<i>Asymmetrical autonomy</i> (<i>gr_asy</i>)	Dummy variable. Takes the value of 1 if the historical homeland region of the minority group the party appeals to enjoys asymmetrical territorial autonomy.	McGarry (2005) and Benedikter (2009)
<i>Minority friendly electoral system</i> (<i>elsysmin</i>)	Dummy variable. Takes the value of 1 if a mechanism for easing minority representation through the electoral system exists (such as ethnic quotas or exemptions from threshold).	Reynolds (2006) and Bieber (2008)

APPENDIX B. MEASUREMENT AND DATA SOURCES OF DEMAND-SIDE SEGMENTATION

To calculate the variable *demand-side segmentation* and assign values to each party we proceeded as follows. If the minority group that a party appeals to *does not* have *de jure* asymmetrical territorial autonomy within its region (variable *gr_asy* = 0), we assume that the state-wide arena defines the logic of party competition for this party. We therefore measure demand-side segmentation on the basis of survey data from the entire state.

By contrast, if the minority group that a party appeals to does enjoy *de jure* asymmetrical territorial autonomy (including the creation of a regional parliament and government), we assume that the regional arena of competition defines the logic of competition for this party because asymmetrical autonomy allows ethnonationalist parties to govern ‘their’ region. For example, we assume that the South Tyrolean People’s Party (German: *Südtiroler Volkspartei*, Italian: *Partito Popolare Sudtirolese*) treats the autonomous province of Bolzano/Südtirol as its main arena of competition and will be primarily interested in voters’ preferences and the political competition in the province, rather than in the situation in Italy as a whole. If *gr_asy* = 1, we therefore measure demand-side segmentation on the basis of *regional* survey data covering the region enjoying asymmetrical territorial autonomy. The variable demand-side segmentation can therefore vary between parties within the same state where we find ethnonational parties appealing to a group that enjoys asymmetrical autonomy and navigating predominantly a regional arena of competition and ethnonational parties appealing to a group that does not enjoy territorial autonomy. An example is Finland, where our study includes both a party appealing to Swedish-speaking voters on the autonomous Åland islands (the *Ålands Framtid* party, English: Future of Åland) and a party that seeks to represent Swedish-speakers across mainland Finland (*Svenska folkpartiet i Finland*, English: the Swedish People’s Party in Finland). In our dataset, the first party has a regional segmentation value calculated on the basis of an Åland survey. The latter has a state-wide segmentation value calculated on the basis of a Finnish survey.

To collect state-wide surveys, we first turned to the larger cross-national survey projects, namely the European Social Survey (ESS, www.europeansocialsurvey.org) and the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES, www.cses.org). We then searched for national surveys (for countries not covered by ESS or CSES) and regional surveys (for minority regions with asymmetrical territorial autonomy) with the help of advice from country experts.

Whenever several surveys were available, we selected a survey *before* the point in time at which we measured the dependent variable, party positions on the ethnonational dimension, through the expert survey (June–November 2011). In three cases, where only one survey was available, the time point for measuring demand-side segmentation is the same as (Turkey, with the CSES Module 3 of 2011) or lies after the time point at which we measure the dependent variable, extremism (Kosovo, with the ESS of 2012, and South Tyrol (Italy), with a regional survey conducted by the apollis – Institute for Social Research and Opinion Polling in January 2013). Whereas we cannot account for voting behaviour in Kosovo before 2011, because no survey data is available, for South Tyrol, the vote preference in 2013 correlates highly with the remembered vote in 2008, indicating stability of ethnic segmentation over time.¹ The analyses in Appendix D3 show the robustness of our findings when these cases, where demand-side segmentation could not be lagged, are excluded.

In the case of Poland and Corsica (France), none of the surveys we found included a question about the respondents’ ethnonational or linguistic identity that would allow us to differentiate minority

¹ Authors’ email communication with Hermann Atz, apollis, 14 June 2013.

German or Corsican voters from voters with a majority identity. Conversely, for Sardinia (Italy), we found a regional survey that included a range of identity questions, but no question on party choice. For parties appealing to the Germans in Poland, Corsicans in France and Sardinians in Italy, demand-side segmentation values are therefore coded as missing.

Table B1 provides an overview of surveys used for the calculation of the segmentation variable. For each survey, information on which questions were used to measure voters' group identity and party choice is included. These are the two indicators needed to calculate Party Voting Fractionalization (PVF) values according to Huber (2012: 991; see also his detailed and well-documented supplementary material available from the *American Journal of Political Science's* website²) and that we use to measure segmentation. Huber develops four different measures. From the four suggested measures, we select the PVF measure, which indicates how easy it is to predict an individuals' ethnicity if we know his or her party choice.³ When using regional survey data, we use a respondents' vote for the regional parliament. The relevant group identity categories were selected on the basis of politically relevant groups mentioned in the country files of the EPR-ETH dataset.

Table B1. Surveys used to calculate demand-side segmentation values

Country/Region	Source and time point	Group identity	Party choice
BiH: Federation (Croatian parties)	IPSOS Institute, BiH Survey 2010, Federation voters	Ethnic belonging (<i>etnička pripadnost</i>), no question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=Bosniak, 2=Croat, 3=Serb and 4=Bosnian.)	I will now give you a list of political parties which might take part in the next general elections to the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I ask you to select one party for which you would vote if the elections were held next weekend.
BiH: Republika Srpska (Serbian parties)	IPSOS Institute, BiH Survey 2010, Republika Srpska voters	Ethnic belonging (<i>etnička pripadnost</i>), no question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=Bosniak, 2=Croat, 3=Serb and 4=Bosnian.)	I will now give you a list of political parties which might take part in the next general elections to the Parliament of Republika Srpska. I ask you to select one party for which you would vote if the elections were held next weekend.
Belgium: Flanders (Flemish parties)	PartiRep Election Study: Regional Elections 2009	Language. Which language(s) do you generally use with your family? You can mention several languages. 1=French (plus other languages except Dutch) 2=Dutch (plus other languages except French), 3= mixed (French and Dutch)	On Sunday, June 7th, you have voted in the elections for the Flemish Parliament. Which of the following parties have you voted for?
Belgium state-wide (German parties)	PartiRep Election Study: Regional Elections 2009	Language. Which language(s) do you generally use with your family? You can mention several languages. (Coded as 1=French (and other	On Sunday, June 7th, you have voted in the elections for the Walloon Parliament. Which of the following parties have you voted for?

² <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-5907.2012.00601.x/supinfo> (accessed January 27, 2014).

³ Huber also develops group-based measures of ethnic voting. These measures, however, result in lower values of ethnic voting if there is intra-ethnic competition (Huber 2012: 988). They are therefore less suitable than the party-based measures for our research purposes. From the perspective of the theoretical arguments developed here, the market should not appear to be less segmented because several ethnic parties are competing for votes among the same ethnic group than if we find a single ethnic party uniting the support of an ethnic group. To the contrary, a scenario of perfect segmentation and intra-ethnic competition would correspond most directly to the ethnic outbidding model.

		language except Dutch and German), 2= Dutch (and other language except French and German), 3= Dutch and French (and other language except German) and 4= German (and other language except Dutch and French).)	
Bulgaria	CSES Module 2 (2001)	Ethnicity. No question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=Bulgarian and 2=Turkish.)	Which political power did you vote for in the last parliamentary elections on 17th of June 2001?
Croatia	CSES Module 3 (2007)	Ethnicity. No question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=Croat and 2=Serb.)	Did you vote in the elections to the Croatian parliament in November 2007? If yes: We will now give you a list of parties that participated in the parliamentary elections of November 2007. We ask you to circle only the one party for which you voted.
Estonia	National Election Study (2007)	Your ethnicity? (Coded as 1=Estonian, 2=Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian.)	Which party candidate did you vote for in the 2007 March parliamentary election?
Finland state-wide (for SFP)	Finnish National Election Study (2007)	Which of the following groups would you say you belong to? (Coded as 1=Fins in general, 2=Finnish speaking Finns and 3= Swedish speaking Finns.)	Party voted for the last general elections
Finland: Åland islands (for Åland parties)	Grönlund (2010) FSD2432 Ålanders and Parliamentary Elections 2007	Group identification. With which group do you identify yourself in the first place? (Coded as 1=Finnish in general, 2=Finnish speaker, 3=Swedish speaker and 4=Åland.)	Which party represents your views best?
France: Corsica (for Corsican parties)	No adequate survey available		
Italy: Sardinia (for Sardinian parties)	No adequate survey available		
Italy: South Tyrol (German parties)	Apollis – Landtagswahlen (2013)	Language group. No question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=German, 2=Italian and 3=Ladin.)	Which party would you vote for, if elections for the 'Landtag' [regional parliament] were held next Sunday?
Kosovo	ESS Round 6 (2012)	Language use. What language or languages do you speak most often at home? (Coded as 1=Albanian and 2=Serbian.)	Party voted for in last national election, Kosovo (Which party did you vote for in that election?)
Latvia	CSES Module 3 (2010).	Ethnicity. No question wording provided in the questionnaire. (Coded as 1=Latvian and 2=Russian.)	Party voted for the last general elections
Lithuania	ESS Round 5 (2010)	Language use. What language or languages do you speak most often at home? (Coded as 1=Lithuanian and 2=Russian.)	Party voted for in last national election 1 [first vote, party], Lithuania (Which party did you vote for in that election?)
Macedonia	Ivanov (2006)	Ethnic belonging (no question wording provided in the questionnaire). (Coded as	If parliamentary elections were held next week, which party would you

		1=Macedonian and 2=Albanian.)	vote for?
Moldova ⁴	WVS (2006)	Ethnicity (no question wording provided in the questionnaire). (Coded as 1=Moldavian and 2=Russian-speakers.)	If elections were tomorrow, for which party would you vote?(first choice)
Montenegro	Bešić (2010)	Ethnicity. What is your nationality (<i>nacionalnost</i>)? (Coded as 1=Montenegrin, 2=Serb, 3= Muslim, 4=Bosniak, 5=Albanian and 6=Croat.)	If elections for the parliament of Montenegro were held next Sunday, would you go to vote and who would you vote for?
Poland	No adequate survey available		
Romania	CSES Module 3 (2009)	Ethnicity (no question wording provided in the questionnaire). (Coded as 1=Romanian and 2=Hungarian.) ⁵	What is the party of the candidate that you voted in the November 2008 parliamentary elections?
Serbia	IDN (2007) JMS186.	Ethnicity. What is your ethnic background/nationality? (Coded as 1=Serb, 2=Croat, 3= Bosniak, 4=Albanian and 5=Hungarian.)	Did you vote in the 2007 elections for the Parliament of Serbia? Which party or coalition did you vote for?
Slovakia	CSES Module 3 (2010)	Ethnicity. What is your nationality (<i>národnosti</i>)? (Coded as 1=Slovak and 2=Hungarian.)	Which party did you vote for in the 2006 parliamentary elections?
Spain: Basque country	CIS Estudio no 2.829 (2010)	Group identification. With which of the following statements do you identify further? 1. I feel exclusively Spanish. 2. I feel more Spanish than Basque. 3.I feel as Spanish as Basque 4. I feel more Basque 5. I feel exclusively Basque. (Recoded as 1= only or more Spanish 2= mixed, 3= only or more Basque.)	Which party did you vote for in the last regional elections in the Basque country in March 2009?
Spain: Catalonia	CIS Estudio no 2.829 (2010)	Group identification. With which of the following statements do you identify further? 1. I feel exclusively Spanish. 2. I feel more Spanish than Catalan. 3. I feel as Spanish as Catalan 4. I feel more Catalan 5. I feel exclusively Catalan. (Recoded as 1= only or more Spanish 2= mixed, 3= only or more Catalan.)	Which party did you vote for in the last regional elections in Catalonia in 2006?
Spain: Galicia	CIS Estudio no 2.829 (2010)	Group identification. With which of the following statements do you identify further? 1. I feel exclusively Spanish. 2. I feel more Spanish than Galician. 3. I feel as Spanish as Galician 4. I feel more Galician 5. I	Which party did you vote for in the last regional elections in Galicia in March 2009?

⁴ In Moldova, the Gagauz enjoy asymmetrical autonomy. We found no party appealing to the Gagauz that passes our criterion of electoral relevance.

⁵ The Romania questionnaire of CSES 2009 includes no question asking for respondents' ethnicity but only a question asking for the language respondents speak with their family (see www.cses.org/datacenter/module3/survey/ROM_2009_Untrans_Romanian.pdf, accessed 13 January 2014). The CSES 2009 data file for Romania, however, included a language and an ethnicity variable. We used the ethnicity variable.

		feel exclusively Galician. (Recoded as 1= only or more Spanish 2= mixed, 3= only or more Galician.)	
Turkey	CSES Module 3 (2011)	Language use. Which language do you speak at home?	Which party did you vote for in the June 12th, 2011 elections?
Ukraine ⁶	ESS Round 5 (2010)	What language or languages do you speak most often at home? (Recoded into 1=Ukrainian and 2=Russian.)	Party voted for in last national election, Ukraine (Which party did you vote for in that election?)
UK: Northern Ireland (for Northern Irish parties)	Garry (2007)	Can you tell me which of the following best describes your community background? (Coded as 1=Protestant and 2=Catholic.)	Which party did you give your 1st preference vote to at the 2007 Assembly election?
UK: Wales (for Welsh parties)	Welsh Election Study (2007)	Which, if any, of the following best describes how you see yourself? 1=Welsh not British 2=More Welsh than British 3=Equally Welsh and British 4=More British than Welsh 5=British not Welsh 6=None of these 7=Don't know (Recoded into three identity groups: 1 and 2=Welsh, 3=mixed, 4 and 5= British, 6 and 7= missing.)	In the election to the Welsh National Assembly there were two ballot papers. The first, which was on coloured paper, was for an individual Member of the Welsh Assembly – or AM - for your constituency. The second, which was on white paper, was for a party list for your region. Thinking of your 'first' vote for an individual AM for your constituency, which party's candidate did you vote for?
UK: Scotland (for Scottish parties)	Scottish Election Study (2007)	Which, if any, of the following best describes how you see yourself? 1=Scottish not British 2=More Scottish than British 3=Equally Scottish and British 4=More British than Scottish 5=British not Scottish 6= Other description 7=Don't know. (Recoded into three identity groups: 1 and 2= Scottish, 3=mixed, 4 and 5= British, 6 and 7=missing).	Thinking now about your vote on the regional list, which party did you vote for?

⁶ In 2011, Crimea enjoyed asymmetrical territorial autonomy within Ukraine. However, the parties we included as ethnonational minority parties appeal to Russians more broadly (i.e. including Russian speakers in Eastern Ukraine), rather than Russian-speaking Crimeans. Russians as a whole did not have an autonomous minority region.

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table C1. Ethnonational minority parties selected based on expert knowledge

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Relative extremism	75	3.176	1.645	-0.488	7.183
Supply-side segmentation	75	44.626	29.545	0	100
Demand-side segmentation	74	0.165	0.152	0.011	0.492
Relative importance of economic issues	75	-3.114	2.123	-7.6	3
Disproportionality (log)	75	1.429	0.459	0.399	2.434
Asymmetrical autonomy (dummy, 0: N=53; 1: N=22)	75	0.293	0.458	0	1
Minority-friendly electoral rules (dummy, 0: N=24; 1: N=51)	75	0.68	0.47	0	1

Table C2. Ethnonational minority parties selected based on document analysis (explicit appeal)

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Relative extremism	60	3.763	1.59	0.798	7.999
Supply-side segmentation	60	38.485	26.669	0	92.857
Demand-side segmentation	56	0.192	0.156	0.011	0.492
Relative importance of economic issues	60	-3.344	1.76	-7.6	0.4
Disproportionality (log)	60	1.572	0.624	0.399	2.871
Asymmetrical autonomy (dummy, 0: N=37; 1: N=23)	60	0.383	0.49	0	1
Minority-friendly electoral rules (dummy, 0: N=25; 1: N=35)	60	0.583	0.497	0	1

APPENDIX D. ROBUSTNESS CHECKS

Table D.1. OLS regression analyses of ethnonational minority parties' relative extremism excluding parties affected by expert bias and Belgian parties

	Expert selection		Document selection	
	Without biased parties	Without Belgian parties	Without biased parties	Without Belgian parties
Supply-side segmentation	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.018** (0.01)	-0.001 (0.01)	-0.011 (0.01)
Demand-side segmentation	1.204 (1.08)	0.759 (0.97)	0.708 (1.24)	0.857 (1.09)
Relative importance of economic issues	-0.461*** (0.06)	-0.402*** (0.07)	-0.356*** (0.1)	-0.244** (0.08)
Disproportionality	-2.061*** (0.33)	-2.105*** (0.29)	-0.881* (0.33)	-1.257*** (0.3)
Asymmetrical autonomy	1.581*** (0.34)	1.571*** (0.34)	1.964*** (0.37)	1.969*** (0.37)
Minority-friendly electoral rules	-1.371*** (0.32)	-1.348*** (0.3)	-0.961** (0.34)	-0.921** (0.32)
Constant	5.855*** (0.64)	6.148*** (0.55)	3.647*** (0.77)	5.024*** (0.65)
Adjusted R ²	0.667	0.611	0.5	0.456
N (parties)	66	68	48	53

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Dependent variable: relative extremism = expert judgment of a party's position on the ethnonational dimension subtracted from the party system's mean position on the ethnonational dimension.

Table D.2. OLS regression analyses of ethnonational minority parties' relative extremism based on an alternative expert selection of parties and excluding countries for which the variable demand-side segmentation could not be lagged

	Alternative expert selection	Expert selection	Document selection
		Excl. Turkey, Kosovo and South Tyrol	
Supply-side segmentation	-0.011 (0.01)	-0.019*** (0.01)	-0.007 (0.01)
Demand-side segmentation	0.533 (1.06)	1.397 (1.07)	1.855 (1.21)
Relative importance of economic issues	-0.379*** (0.07)	-0.445*** (0.06)	-0.231* (0.09)
Disproportionality	-1.899*** (0.33)	-2.245*** (0.3)	-1.266*** (0.32)
Asymmetrical autonomy	1.422*** (0.34)	1.555*** (0.35)	1.867*** (0.38)
Minority-friendly electoral rules	-1.373*** (0.31)	-1.398*** (0.32)	-1.029** (0.35)
Constant	5.756*** (0.6)	6.152*** (0.58)	4.752*** (0.7)
Adjusted R ²	0.559	0.672	0.421
N (parties)	64	63	51

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Dependent variable: relative extremism = expert judgment of a party's position on the ethnonational dimension subtracted from the party system's mean position on the ethnonational dimension.

APPENDIX E. ETHNONATIONAL MINORITY PARTIES BY COUNTRY, SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF EXPLICIT APPEAL AND/OR EXPERT KNOWLEDGE

Belgium	Party Name	Party Name in English	Explicit appeal	EPAC experts
N-VA	Nieuw-Vlaams Alliantie	New Flemish Alliance	1	1
VB	Vlaams Belang	Flemish Interest	1	1
CD&V	Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams	Christian, Democratic and Flemish	0	1
VLD	Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	0	1
SPA	Socialistische Partij Anders	Socialist Party Different	0	1
ProDG	Pro Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft	Pro German-speaking Community	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina				
HDZ BiH	Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica BiH	Croatian Democratic Union of BiH	1	1
HDZ1990-	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica 1990	Croatian Democratic Union 1990	1	1
HSP- BiH	Hrvatska Stranka Prava	Croatian Party of Right	1	1
SNSD	Savez Nezavisnih Socijaldemokrata	Alliance of Independent Social Democrats	1	1
SDS	Srpska Demokratska Stranka	Serbian Democratic Party	1	1
PDP	Partija Demokratskog Progresa	Party of Democratic Progress	1	1
DNS	Demokratski Narodni Savez	Democratic People's Alliance	0	1
DP	Demokratska Partija Dragan Čavić	Democratic Party Dragan Čavić	0	1
SRS RS	Srpska Radikalna Stranka RS	Serb Radical Party RS	1	1
Bulgaria				
DPS	Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi*	Movement for Rights and Freedoms	1	1

*Romanisation of Bulgarian Cyrillic according to the official transliteration system chosen by the Bulgarian government in 2006.

Croatia	Party Name	Party Name in English	Explicit appeal	EPAC experts
SDSS	Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka	Independent Democratic Serbian Party	1	1
DPS	Demokratska partija Srba	Democratic party of Serbs	.	1
NSS	Nova srpska stranka	New Serbian party	.	1
SDAH	Stranka demokratske akcije Hrvatske	Party of Democratic Action of Croatia	1	1
Estonia				
VEE	Vene Erakond Eestis	Russian Party in Estonia	1	1
Finland				
SFP	Svenska folkpartiet i Finland/ Suomen ruotsalainen kansanpuolue	Swedish People's Party in Finland	1	1
AF	Ålands Framtid	Future of Åland	1	1
France				
CL	Corsica Libera	Free Corsica	1	0
PNC	Parti de la nation corse/Partitu di a Nazione Corsa)	Party of the corse nation	1	0
Italy				
SVP	Südtiroler Volkspartei/Partito Popolare Sudtirolese	South Tyrolean People's Party	1	1
STF	Süd-Tiroler Freiheit/Libertà Sud-Tirolese	South Tyrolean Freedom	1	1
BU	BürgerUnion/Unione per il Sudtirolo	Union for South Tyrol	0	1
PSd'Az	Partitu Sardu/Partito Sardo d'Azione	Sardinian Action Party	1	0
Kosovo				
SLS	Samostalna liberalna stranka	Independent Liberal Party	1	1
JSL	Jedinstvena srpska lista	Unique Serbian List	.	1
SDSKIM	Srpska demokratska stranka Kosova i Metohije	Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija	.	1
NDS	Nova demokratska stranka	New Democratic Party	.	1
BSDAK	Bošnjačka stranka demokratske akcije Kosova	Bosniak Party of Democratic Action of Kosovo	.	1
KV	Koalicija Vakati	Vakati Coalition	.	1
KDTP	Kosova Demokratik Türk Partisi	Kosovo Turkish Democratic Party	.	1
GIG	Gradanska inicijativa Goranaca	Civic Initiative of Gorani	1	1
Latvia				
PCTVL	Par Cilvēka Tiesībām Vienotā Latvija	For Human Rights in United Latvia	1	1

Lithuania	Party Name	Party Name in English	Explicit appeal	EPAC experts
LLRA	Lietuvos lenku rinkimu akcija	Election Action of Lithuania's Poles	1	0
LRS	Lietuvos rusų sąjunga	Lithuanian Russian Union	1	1
Macedonia				
DUI	Demokratska unija za integracija*	Democratic Union for Integration	1	1
DPA	Demokratska unija na Albancite	Democratic Party of Albanians	1	1
NDP	Nacionalna demokratska prerodba	National Democratic Revival	1	1
DPT	Demokratska Partija na Turcite na Makedonija	Democratic Party of Turks in Macedonia	.	1
DPSM	Demokratska Partija na Srbite vo Makedonija	Democratic Party of Serbs in Macedonia	1	1
*Romanisation of Macedonian Cyrillic according to the official transliteration system adopted by the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences.				
Moldova				
PCRM	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova	Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova	0	1
MSR	Mișcarea social-politica "Ravnopravie"	Social-political Movement "Ravnopravie (Equality)"	1	1
Montenegro				
SNP CG	Socijalistička narodna partija Crne Gore	Socialist People's Party of Montenegro	0	1
NOVA	Nova srpska demokratija	New Serbian Democracy	1	1
DUA	Demokratska unija Albanaca	Democratic Union of Albanians	.	1
FORCA	Nova demokratska snaga - FORCA	New Democratic Power -FORCA	1	1
DSCG	Demokratski savez u Crnoj Gori	Democratic League in Montenegro	.	1
KS-P	Albanska koalicija perspektiva	Albanian Coalition Perspective	.	1
HGI	Hrvatska građanska inicijativa	Croatian Civic Initiative	1	1
BS	Bošnjačka stranka	Bosniak Party	1	1
Poland				
MN	Komitet Wyborczy Mniejszość Niemiecka	German Minority Electoral Committee	1	1
Romania				
UDMR	Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România/Româniai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség	Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania	1	1
PCM-MPP	Partidul Civic Maghiar/Magyar Polgári	Hungarian Civic Party	1	1

	Párt			
FDGR	Forumul Democrat al Germanilor din România/ Demokratisches Forum der Deutschen in Rumänien	Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania	1	1
Serbia				
SVM	Savez vojvodanskih Mađara	Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians	1	1
DSVM	Demokratska stranka vojvodanskih Mađara	Democratic Party of Vojvodina Hungarians	1	1
SDP	Sandžacka demokratska partija	Sandzak Democratic Party	1	1
SDA	Stranka demokratske akcije Sandžaka	Party of Democratic Action of Sandzak	1	1
BDZ	Bošnjacka demokratska zajednica	Bosniak Democratic Community	1	1
PDD	Partija za demokratsko delovanje	Party for Democratic Action	1	1
DPA	Demokratska partija Albanaca	Democratic Party of Albanians	.	1
DSHV	Demokratski savez Hrvata u Vojvodini	Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina	1	1
Slovakia				
SMK-MKP	Strana mađarske koalicije/ Magyar Koalíció Pártja	Party of the Hungarian Coalition	1	1
Spain				
CiU	Convergencia i Unió	Convergence and Union	1	1
SI	Solidaritat Catalana per la Independencia	Catalan Solidarity for Independence	1	1
ERC	Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	Republican Left of Catalonia	1	1
BNG	Bloque Nacionalista Galego	Galician Nationalist Block	1	1
PNV	Partido Nacionalista Vasco/Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea	Basque Nationalist Party	1	1
Aralar	Aralar	Aralar	1	1
EA	Eusko Alkartasuna	Basque Solidarity	1	1
Turkey				
BDP	Barış ve Demokrasi Partisi	Peace and Democracy Party	1	1
Ukraine				
	Party Name	Party Name in English	Explicit appeal	EPAC experts
PR	Partia rehioniv*	Party of Regions	0	1
Soiuz	Soiuz	Union	.	1
Russkoe edinstvo	Russkoe edinstvo	Russian unity	1	1

*Romanisation of Ukrainian Cyrillic according to the official Ukrainian transliteration system of 2010.

UK				
SF	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	1	0
SDLP	Social Democratic & Labour Party	Social Democratic & Labour Party	1	0
PC	Plaid Cymru	The Party of Wales	1	0
SNP	Scottish National Party	Scottish National Party	1	0

Notes:

Explicit appeal = 1 indicates that the party makes explicit references to the interests of an ethnonational group listed by EPR in either its statute or its electoral manifesto or both.

EPAC experts = 1 indicates that a 2/3 majority of experts consulted for the respective country answered the question: Does the party seek to represent an ethnonational group in politics in the affirmative.

. denotes a missing value, indicating that it was impossible to evaluate whether the party explicitly appeals to an EPR group since no official documents of the party were available.

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