Appendix 1- Effects of Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength, Electoral Systems, and Far-Right Parties on Party Positioning Using Party Positions in the Most Recent Election Instead of a Linear Trajectory

Table 1. Determinants of cross party positions on multiculturalism.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 4 | Total Effect1 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength | -0.005  (0.010) | -0.006  (0.009) | 0.002  (0.007) | -0.005  (0.008) | -0.018 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (PR/SMD Difference) |  | 0.020\*\*  (0.007) | 0.020\*\*\*  (0.006) | 0.021\*\*  (0.008) |  |
| SMD Electoral System |  | -0.092  (0.088) | -0.087  (0.090) | -0.083  (0.107) |  |
| Far-Right Party Presence |  |  | -0.364\*  (0.184) | -0.391\*  (0.189) | -1.382 |
| Party Position in Previous Year | 0.758\*\*\*  (0.050) | 0.756\*\*\*  (0.051) | 0.726\*\*\*  (0.032) | 0.717\*\*\*  (0.030) |  |
| Unemployment Rate |  |  |  | 0.014  (0.009) |  |
| Constant | 0.100 | 0.073 | 0.131 | 0.092 |  |
| Overall R2 | 0.675 | 0.677 | 0.652 | 0.651 |  |
| Observations | 758 | 758 | 758 | 716 |  |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (SMD)2 |  | 0.014  (0.012) | 0.023\*\*  (0.009) | 0.016  (0.011) | 0.057 |

\*\*\*<0.01, \*\*<0.05\*, \*<0.1

The results presented in this table come from time-series cross-section regression models that use fixed effects and clustering, both by country.

The number of observations are greater in these models because observations in the linear trajectory models need scores for the most recent previous and future elections while the observations in these models are calculated using only the most recent previous election.

1Total effects are calculated using a Kocyk lag model.

2This result comes from a separate regression that uses SMD electoral systems as a base category for comparison (instead of proportional systems) and interacts proportional systems with ethnic minority electoral strength instead SMD systems.

Table 2. Determinants of mainstream right party positions on multiculturalism.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 4 | Total Effect1 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength | -0.025  (0.021) | -0.027  (0.020) | -0.019  (0.019) | -0.030  (0.021) | -0.113 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (PR/SMD Difference) |  | 0.031\*\*  (0.011) | 0.031\*\*\*  (0.009) | 0.033\*\*\*  (0.011) |  |
| SMD Electoral System |  | -0.146  (0.137) | -0.137  (0.142) | -0.175  (0.164) |  |
| Far-Right Party Presence |  |  | -0.507\*  (0.243) | -0.498\*  (0.254) | -1.985 |
| Party Position in Previous Year | 0.768\*\*\*  (0.042) | 0.767\*\*\*  (0.043) | 0.737\*\*\*  (0.050) | 0.734\*\*\*  (0.052) |  |
| Unemployment Rate |  |  |  | -0.003  (0.011) |  |
| Constant | 0.190 | 0.150 | 0.244 | 0.332 |  |
| Overall R2 | 0.667 | 0.677 | 0.673 | 0.674 |  |
| Observations | 758 | 758 | 758 | 716 |  |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (SMD)2 |  | 0.004  (0.019) | 0.012  (0.016) | 0.003  (0.019) | 0.011 |

\*\*\*<0.01, \*\*<0.05\*, \*<0.1

The results presented in this table come from time-series cross-section regression models that use fixed effects and clustering, both by country.

The number of observations are greater in these models because observations in the linear trajectory models need scores for the most recent previous and future elections while the observations in these models are calculated using only the most recent previous election.

1Total effects are calculated using a Kocyk lag model.

2This result comes from a separate regression that uses SMD electoral systems as a base category for comparison (instead of proportional systems) and interacts proportional systems with ethnic minority electoral strength instead SMD systems

Table 3. Determinants of left party positions on multiculturalism.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 4 | Total Effect1 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength | 0.007  (0.015) | 0.008  (0.015) | 0.015  (0.014) | 0.012  (0.020) | 0.040 |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (PR/SMD Difference) |  | -0.013  (0.019) | 0.015  (0.014) | -0.015  (0.019) |  |
| SMD Electoral System |  | 0.085  (0.119) | -0.015  (0.020) | 0.129  (0.125) |  |
| Far-Right Party Presence |  |  | -0.244  (0.182) | -0.280  (0.175) | -0.899 |
| Party Position in Previous Year | 0.720\*\*\*  (0.023) | 0.718\*\*\*  (0.023) | 0.710\*\*\*  (0.025) | 0.702\*\*\*  (0.025) |  |
| Unemployment Rate |  |  |  | 0.020\*  (0.010) |  |
| Constant | 0.080 | 0.088 | 0.120 | 0.022 |  |
| Overall R2 | 0.642 | 0.639 | 0.632 | 0.625 |  |
| Observations | 758 | 758 | 758 | 716 |  |
| Ethnic Minority Electoral Strength (SMD)2 |  | -0.027  (0.020) | -0.019  (0.019) | -0.030  (0.021) | -1.000 |

\*\*\*<0.01, \*\*<0.05\*, \*<0.1

\*\*\*<0.01, \*\*<0.05\*, \*<0.1

The results presented in this table come from time-series cross-section regression models that use fixed effects and clustering, both by country.

The number of observations are greater in these models because observations in the linear trajectory models need scores for the most recent previous and future elections while the observations in these models are calculated using only the most recent previous election.

1Total effects are calculated using a Kocyk lag model.

2This result comes from a separate regression that uses SMD electoral systems as a base category for comparison (instead of proportional systems) and interacts proportional systems with ethnic minority electoral strength instead SMD systems