# Supplementary Appendix: Crowded Space, Fertile Ground: Party Entry and the Effective Number of Parties

February 18, 2015

### Contents

A1.	Programmatic Differences between East and West European Parties	2
A2.	Distribution of the Number of New Parties	4
A3.	Negative Binomial Models	6
A4.	Robustness Tests	9

### List of Figures

A1	Distribution of New Parties, Western Europe	4
A2	Distribution of New Parties, Eastern Europe	5

### List of Tables

A1	Negative Binomial, Effective Number of Parties and Count of New Parties in	
	Western Europe, 1987-2009	6
A2	Negative Binomial Model, New Parties in Eastern Europe, 1991-2009	7
A3	Negative Binomial Model, ENP, Democratic Experience and Entry	8
A4	Robustness Tests of Table 1 (Count of New Parties, Western Europe) with	
	Different District Magnitude Measures	9
A5	Robustness Tests of Table 1 Minimum of 5% to be considered a New Party	
	(Count New Parties, Western Europe)	10
A6	Robustness Tests of Table 2 (% new party, Western Europe) with Different	
	District Magnitude Measures	11
A7	Robustness Tests of Left Side of Table 3 (Count of New Parties, East-Central	
	Europe) with Different District Magnitude Measures	12
A8	Robustness Tests of Right Side of Table 3 (% New Party, East-Central Europe)	
	with Different District Magnitude Measures	13
A9	Pooled Model	14

### A1. Documentation of Systematic Programmatic Differences between East and West European Parties

In this section of the appendix, we provide some additional evidence to supplement our claim that West European parties are more constrained in adopting policy positions - on average - than parties in post-communist Eastern Europe. As noted in the text, Kitschelt and Kselman (2013) find that West European parties' *programmatic* campaign platforms tend to be more coherent and identifiable than their East European counterparts. To provide further evidence of this claim, we use an additional approach, which is to proxy a party's constraint in moving within the political space to observed variability in the party's left-right position.<sup>1</sup> The logic is simple: the more variation there is in where a party is perceived to be in the ideological space, the more leeway that party has to shift its position in the future. To provide confirmatory evidence from multiple sources, we again rely on two different types of measures of perceived party position.

#### (1) Party positioning from platform texts

Lowe et al. (2010) construct a measure of party positioning based on the log-odds of sentences in party manifestos. In contrast to previous attempts to create a measure of those units in manifestos, this one gives the proportion of sentences in favor of a policy alternative and sentences opposing that policy alternative (e.g. 50 sentences favoring EU integration vs 20 sentences opposing EU integration); additionally, the scale incorporates a weighting of importance of policy dimensions to the party of interest.

Using their data and measures, we can calculate 1117 party-election observations on a left-right scale from elections in 42 countries starting in the year 1990, where the standard error associated with party position ranges from .04 to .88 with a mean of .24. When we compare the means we find the following:

 $<sup>^1\</sup>mathrm{We}$  are extremely grateful to Dominik Duell for preparing these analyses.

Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Difference	p-value	p-value (Wilcoxon)
.20	.26	.07	.00	.00

On average, then, the standard error of party positions is about 30% larger in postcommunist Eastern Europe than it is in the more established democracies of Western Europe. Moreover, this difference is statistically significant, and that significance is robust to a variety of different distribution tests.

#### (2) Party positioning from respondent placements

While constructing party positions from manifestos provides us with a way of assessing how parties hope to be portrayed, we can also measure how voters see the parties. To do so, we rely on data from the 1996-2001 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) survey project. There were 22 surveys from European countries in the dataset, which gave us 98 party-election observations.<sup>2</sup> Across these data, the standard deviation ranged from 1.1 to 3.5, with a mean level of 2.2. Here is the comparison of means:

Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Difference	p-value	p-value (Wilcoxon)
1.93	2.60	.68	.00	.00

Quite interestingly, we find almost the same result: 30% higher - on average - standard deviations in the party positions of East European post-communist parties than West European parties. Once again - despite the smaller sample size - the differences are still statistically significant.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Researchers asked respondents for their opinions on at most 9 parties.

## A2. Distribution of the Number of New Parties

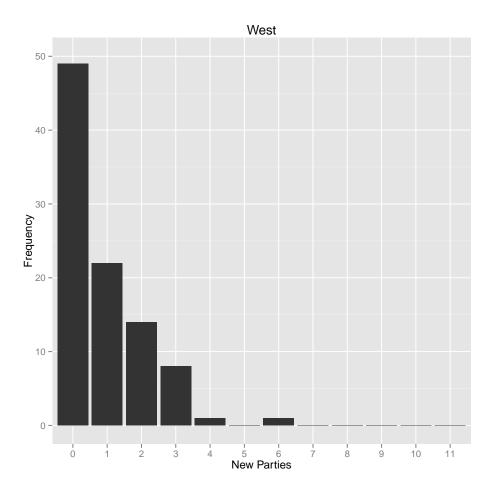


Figure A1 : Distribution of New Parties, Western Europe

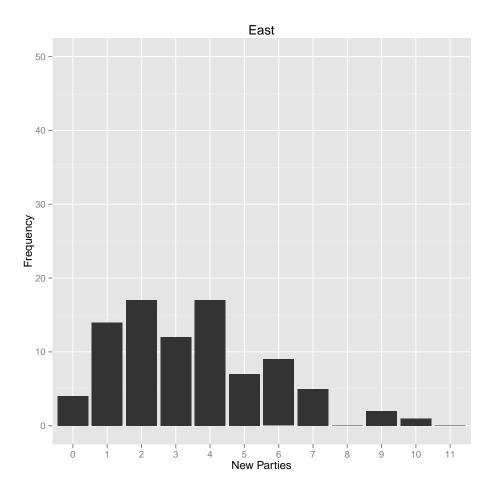


Figure A2 : Distribution of New Parties, Eastern Europe

## A3. Negative Binomial Models

Table A1 : Negative Binomial, Effective Number of Parties and Count of New Parties in Western Europe, 1987-2009

	(1)	(2)
VARIABLES	Count	Count
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.270***	0.279***
	(0.076)	(0.103)
Parliamentary System		-0.449*
		(0.379)
PR Rules Election 2		-0.466*
		(0.256)
GDP Change		-0.112
		(1.281)
Turnout		0.023**
		(0.010)
Ethnic Fractionalization		-0.666
		(1.152)
Weighted Mag Yr2		0.001
0 0		(0.004)
Constant	-1.427***	-2.746
	(0.364)	(1.933)
	(0.001)	(11000)
Observations	95	95
Standard Errors Cluster	ered by Cou	ntry
Robust standard error	-	-
*** p<0.01, ** p<0	-	
P (0.01, P (	, p (0.	-

	(1)	(2)	(3)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	% New
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.017	0.024	0.132
	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.727)
Parliamentary System	( )	-0.201	( )
		(0.131)	
PR Rules Election 2		-0.120	
		(0.119)	
GDP Change		-0.742***	
		(0.202)	
Turnout		0.009	
		(0.009)	
Ethnic Fractionalization		0.149	
		(0.372)	
Weighted Mag Yr2		-0.001	
		(0.002)	
Constant	$1.144^{***}$	$1.538^{**}$	31.541***
	(0.181)	(0.766)	(5.228)
Observations	88	88	88
R-squared			0.000
Standard Errors	Clustered I	by Country	
Robust standard	l errors in p	parentheses	
*** p<0.01, *	** p<0.05,	* p<0.1	
Negative Binomial M			ata.
OLS used for	or % New P	arties.	

Table A2 : Negative Binomial Model, New Parties in Eastern Europe, 1991-2009

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	% New	% New
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.136***	0.133***	1.832***	1.658***
	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.535)	(0.574)
Democratic Stock	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.049***	-0.044***
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.008)	(0.012)
ENP * Dem Stock	0.000***	0.000***	0.003**	0.003
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Parliamentary System		-0.010		-3.005
		(0.131)		(2.995)
PR Rules Election 2		-0.145		-7.134*
		(0.153)		(4.199)
GDP Change		-0.623***		-6.810
		(0.167)		(6.074)
Turnout		0.008		0.123
		(0.007)		(0.124)
Ethnic Fractionalization		0.029		9.945
		(0.483)		(10.495)
Weighted Mag Yr2		-0.000		-0.020
		(0.002)		(0.035)
Constant	-0.017	0.263	12.387***	17.313**
	(0.183)	(0.604)	(3.492)	(13.249)
Observations	183	183	183	183
R-squared			0.375	0.407
Standard 1	Errors Clust	ered by Cou	intry	
Robust sta	andard error	rs in parenth	neses	

Table A3 : Negative Binomial Model, ENP, Democratic Experience and Entry

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

Negative Binomial Model used for Count Data.

OLS used for % New Parties.

### A4. Robustness Tests

Table A4 : Robustness Tests of Table 1 (Count of New Parties, Western Europe) with Different District Magnitude Measures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	$0.287^{**}$	$0.291^{*}$	$0.288^{*}$	$0.309^{**}$	$0.310^{**}$
	(0.109)	(0.143)	(0.142)	(0.133)	(0.134)
Parliamentary System		-0.118	-0.134	-0.018	-0.015
		(0.342)	(0.336)	(0.330)	(0.336)
PR Rules Election 2		-0.653	-0.673	-0.543	-0.547
		(0.388)	(0.400)	(0.362)	(0.368)
GDP Change		-0.006	-0.010	-0.009	-0.011
		(0.841)	(0.843)	(0.842)	(0.842)
Turnout		$0.027^{***}$	$0.028^{***}$	$0.024^{**}$	$0.024^{**}$
		(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Ethnic Fractionalization		-0.010	0.026	-0.264	-0.268
		(1.189)	(1.164)	(1.093)	(1.099)
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr1		0.004			
		(0.003)			
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr2			0.005		
			(0.003)		
Weighted Mag Yr1				-0.000	
				(0.004)	
Weighted Mag Yr2					-0.000
					(0.004)
Constant	-0.427	-1.997	-1.995	-1.896	-1.886
	(0.370)	(1.367)	(1.376)	(1.358)	(1.353)
Observations	95	95	95	95	95
	$95 \\ 0.180$	$95 \\ 0.276$	$95 \\ 0.279$	$95 \\ 0.265$	$95 \\ 0.265$
R-squared		U.270		0.200	0.200

Standard Errors Clustered by Country Robust standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Effective $\#$ Parties Yr1	$0.142^{**}$	$0.136^{**}$	$0.136^{**}$	$0.140^{***}$	$0.140^{***}$
	(0.051)	(0.052)	(0.051)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Parliamentary System		-0.111	-0.115	-0.079	-0.072
		(0.158)	(0.155)	(0.145)	(0.149)
PR Rules Election 2		-0.214	-0.219	-0.216*	-0.223**
		(0.163)	(0.162)	(0.103)	(0.101)
GDP Change		-0.525	-0.526	-0.541	-0.545
		(0.335)	(0.335)	(0.340)	(0.341)
Turnout		$0.022^{***}$	$0.022^{***}$	0.021***	0.021***
		(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Ethnic Fractionalization		0.203	0.213	0.147	0.140
		(0.529)	(0.515)	(0.470)	(0.474)
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr1		0.001			
		(0.001)			
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr2			0.001		
			(0.001)		
Weighted Mag Yr1			· · · ·	-0.001	
				(0.001)	
Weighted Mag Yr2				,	-0.001
					(0.001)
Constant	-0.259	-1.135**	-1.137**	-1.067**	-1.050**
	(0.175)	(0.482)	(0.487)	(0.481)	(0.471)
Observations	95	95	95	95	95
R-squared	0.138	0.278	0.278	0.278	0.279

Table A5 : Robustness Tests of Table 1 Minimum of 5% to be considered a New Party (Count New Parties, Western Europe)

Standard Errors Clustered by Country

Robust standard errors in parentheses

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	% New	% New	% New	% New	% New
Dff. d' N l D. d' V 1	0.000***	0.420**	0.400**	0 500***	2.528***
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	$2.266^{***}$	$2.432^{**}$	$2.402^{**}$	$2.522^{***}$	
D. L. C. de	(0.733)	(0.894)	(0.877)	(0.803)	(0.805)
Parliamentary System		-1.899	-2.043	-1.130	-1.066
		(2.391)	(2.312)	(2.208)	(2.258)
PR Rules Election 2		$-5.645^{*}$	$-5.820^{*}$	-5.506***	-5.572***
		(2.778)	(2.795)	(1.831)	(1.843)
GDP Change		-0.072	-0.091	-0.368	-0.406
_		(5.263)	(5.270)	(5.334)	(5.340)
Turnout		0.260***	$0.264^{***}$	0.243***	0.242***
		(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.059)	(0.058)
Ethnic Frac		-1.739	-1.397	-3.200	-3.267
		(8.389)	(8.116)	(7.560)	(7.603)
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr1		0.018			
		(0.022)			
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr2			0.023		
-			(0.019)		
Weighted Mag Yr1			· · · ·	-0.012	
0 0				(0.024)	
Weighted Mag Yr2					-0.014
					(0.025)
Constant	-4.505*	-19.276**	-19.330**	-17.805**	-17.669**
	(2.306)	(8.215)	(8.304)	(7.960)	(7.896)
	(2.000)	(0.210)	(0.001)	(1.000)	(1.000)
Observations	95	95	95	95	95
R-squared	0.167	0.281	0.283	0.281	0.282

Table A6 : Robustness Tests of Table 2 (% new party, Western Europe) with Different District Magnitude Measures

Standard Errors Clustered by Country Robust standard errors in parentheses

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Effective Numb Destine V 1	0.064	0.064		0.002	0.000
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.064	0.064	0.075	0.083	0.090
Danliamontany System	(0.112)	(0.109)	(0.109) - $0.730^*$	(0.111)	(0.115)
Parliamentary System		-0.636		-0.613	-0.654
PR Rules Election 2		(0.395)	(0.418) -0.256	(0.448)	(0.454) -0.474
FR Rules Election 2		-0.318 (0.413)	(0.421)	-0.500 (0.465)	(0.474)
GDP Change		(0.413) -2.981***	(0.421) -2.776***	(0.405) -2.961***	(0.455) $-2.876^{***}$
GDP Change		(0.919)	(0.953)	(0.914)	
Tumpout		( )	( )	· · · ·	(0.939)
Turnout		0.028	0.033 (0.032)	0.029	0.031
Ethnic Fractionalization		(0.031)	(0.032) 0.646	$(0.031) \\ 0.545$	(0.032)
Ethnic Fractionalization		0.627			0.535
Tion 1 Magnituda Vn1		(1.353)	(1.326)	(1.367)	(1.317)
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr1		-0.006			
Migging Mag Tion 1 Vr 1		(0.004)			
Missing Mag Tier 1 Yr 1		$-1.171^{*}$ (0.568)			
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr2		(0.508)	-0.006*		
The T Magnitude 112			(0.003)		
Missing Mag Tier 1 Yr 2			(0.003) -1.176**		
MISSING Mag TIELT II 2			(0.532)		
Weighted Mag Yr1			(0.052)	-0.003	
weighted mag 111				(0.005)	
Missing Weighted Mag Yr 1				(0.003) -1.110*	
missing weighted mag 11 1				(0.538)	
Weighted Mag Yr2				(0.338)	-0.003
weighted mag 112					(0.003)
Missing Weighted Mag Yr 2					(0.004) -1.104**
Wissing Weighted Wag 11 2					(0.516)
Constant	3.102***	5.298*	4.704	5.210*	(0.310) 4.946
Constant	(0.669)	(2.806)	(2.938)	(2.823)	(2.931)
	(0.009)	(2.000)	(2.900)	(2.023)	(2.991)
Observations	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.005	0.203	0.213	0.191	0.195
-		Clustered b			
		d errors in p	• •		

Table A7 : Robustness Tests of Left Side of Table 3 (Count of New Parties, East-Central Europe) with Different District Magnitude Measures

Robust standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

VARIABLES	(1) % New	(2) % New	(3) % New	(4) % New	(5) % New
	0.100	0.004	0.025	0.154	0.015
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.132	-0.064	0.035	0.154	0.217
	(0.727)	(0.797)	(0.788)	(0.785)	(0.843)
Parliamentary System		-7.831	-8.998*	-8.573	-8.625
		(4.959)	(5.076)	(5.139)	(5.232)
PR Rules Election 2		-5.683	-4.774	-7.041	-6.820
GDP Change		(5.927)	(5.898)	(6.062)	(5.970)
		-11.498	-9.497	-11.409	-10.339
The second se		(6.973)	(6.977)	(6.797)	(6.745)
Turnout		0.067	0.121	0.085	0.112
		(0.313)	(0.314)	(0.309)	(0.316)
Ethnic Fractionalization		17.200	17.813	17.994	17.165
		(19.841)	(20.245)	(20.100)	(20.067)
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr1		-0.050			
		(0.038)			
Missing Mag Tier 1 Yr 1		-8.148			
		(5.045)			
Tier 1 Magnitude Yr2			-0.056		
			(0.039)		
Missing Mag Tier 1 Yr 2			-8.353		
			(5.288)		
Weighted Mag Yr1				-0.049	
				(0.042)	
Missing Weighted Mag Yr 1				-7.977	
				(5.220)	
Weighted Mag Yr2					-0.041
					(0.044)
Missing Weighted Mag Yr 1					-7.735
					(5.266)
Constant	31.541***	44.952*	39.139	44.198*	40.999
	(5.228)	(24.582)	(24.784)	(24.278)	(24.721)
	\ /	( )	· /		× /
Observations	88	88	88	88	88
R-squared	0.000	0.087	0.101	0.088	0.089
-	d Errors Cl				
	standard er				
	p<0.01, ** j	1			

Table A8 : Robustness Tests of Right Side of Table 3 (% New Party, East-Central Europe) with Different District Magnitude Measures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Count	Count	% New	% New
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Effective Numb Parties Yr1	0.287**	0.253**	2.266***	1.975**
	(0.108)	(0.111)	(0.725)	(0.790)
ENP X Eastern Europe	-0.223	-0.167	-2.134**	-1.680
-	(0.155)	(0.156)	(1.022)	(1.178)
Post-Communist Country	3.530***	3.541***	36.046***	34.453***
·	(0.757)	(0.898)	(5.660)	(8.654)
Parliamentary System	· · · ·	-0.308	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-4.705*
		(0.252)		(2.631)
PR Rules Election 2		-0.591*		-7.201*
		(0.341)		(3.950)
GDP Change		-2.421***		-7.702
		(0.696)		(5.898)
Turnout		0.031**		0.224
		(0.013)		(0.134)
Ethnic Fractionalization		0.335		6.586
		(0.733)		(8.886)
Weighted Mag Yr2		-0.002		-0.022
		(0.003)		(0.033)
Missing Weighted Mag Yr 2		-1.051*		-5.459
		(0.531)		(4.779)
Constant	-0.427	0.817	$-4.505^{*}$	-3.243
	(0.366)	(1.683)	(2.280)	(13.504)
Observations	183	183	183	183
R-squared	0.386	0.480	0.397	0.440

### Table A9 : Pooled Model

Standard Errors Clustered by Country Robust standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1