

Appendix

Table A1 – Party codes

T1

Belgium: *Parti socialiste belge/Belgische Socialistische Partij* (socialist) [coded PSB1], *Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès/Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang* (liberal) [PLP1], *Christelijke Volkspartij* (Flemish Christian-democratic) [CVP1], *Volksunie* (Flemish centrist nationalist) [VU1], *Parti social chrétien* (French-speaking Christian-democratic) [PSC1], *Rassemblement wallon* (Walloon centre-left regionalist) [RW1].

Italy: *Democrazia Cristiana* (Christian-democratic) [DC1 for the national party and DC-S1 for the Sicilian party], *Partito Comunista Italiano* (Communist) [PCI1 for the national party and PCI-S1 for the Sicilian party].

T2

Belgium: *Christelijke Volkspartij* (Flemish Christian-democratic) [CVP2], *Socialistische Partij* (Flemish socialist) [SP2], *Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang* (Flemish liberal) [PVV2], *Volksunie* (Flemish centrist nationalist) [VU2], *Parti socialiste* (French-speaking socialist) [PS2], *Parti social chrétien* (French-speaking Christian-democratic) [PSC2], *Parti réformateur libéral* (French-speaking liberal) [PRL2], *Rassemblement wallon* (Walloon centre-left regionalist) [RW2].

Italy: *Democrazia Cristiana* (Christian-democratic) [DC-L2 for the Lombard party and DC-S2 for the Sicilian party], *Partito Comunista Italiano* (communist) [PCI-L2 for the Lombard party and PCI-S2 for the Sicilian party].

UK: Conservative Party (conservative) [CON-S2 for Scotland and CON-W2 for Wales], Labour Party (socialist) [LAB-S2 for Scotland and LAB-W2 for Wales], Scottish National Party (Scottish centre-left nationalist) [SNP2], *Plaid Cymru* (Welsh left-wing nationalist) [PC2].

T3

Belgium: *Christelijke Volkspartij* (Flemish Christian-democratic) [CVP3], *Socialistische Partij* (Flemish socialist) [SP3], *Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang/Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten*¹ (Flemish liberal) [PVV3], *Volksunie* (Flemish centre-left nationalist) [VU3], *Vlaams Blok* (Flemish right-wing nationalist) [VB3], *Parti socialiste* (French-speaking socialist) [PS3], *Parti réformateur libéral* (French-speaking liberal) [PRL3], *Parti social chrétien* (French-speaking Christian-democratic) [PSC3].

Italy: *Democrazia Cristiana* (Christian-democratic) [DC3 for the national party and DC-S3 for the Sicilian party], *Partito Comunista Italiano/Partito Democratico della Sinistra*² (communist/socialist) [PDS3 for the national party and PDS-S3 for the Sicilian party], *Lega Nord* (Northern centrist regionalists) [LN3].

¹ The party changed its name in 1992.

² The party changed its name in 1991.

Spain: *Convergència i Unió* (Catalan centre-right nationalist) [CiU3]³, *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya* (Catalan socialist) [PS-C3], *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya* (Catalan left-wing nationalist) [ERC3], *Partido Popular* (conservative) [PP-C3 for Catalonia and PP-A3 for Andalusia], *Partido Socialista Obrero Español de Andalucía* (socialist) [PSOE-A3], *Partido Andalucista* (Andalusian left-wing regionalist) [PA3].

UK: Conservative Party (conservative) [CON-S3 for Scotland and CON-W3 for Wales], Labour Party (socialist) [LAB-S3 for Scotland and LAB-W3 for Wales], Scottish National Party (Scottish centre-left nationalist) [SNP3], *Plaid Cymru* (Welsh centre-left nationalist) [PC3].

T4

Belgium: *Christen-Democratisch & Vlaams* (Flemish Christian-democrat) [CD&V4], *Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten* (Flemish liberal) [O_VLD4], *Socialisten en Progressieven – Anders* (Flemish socialist) [SP.A4], *Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie* (Flemish centre-right nationalist) [N-VA4], *Vlaams Belang* (Flemish right-wing nationalist) [VB4], Parti socialiste [PS4], Mouvement réformateur (French-speaking liberal) [MR4], *Centre démocrate humaniste* (French-speaking centrist) [CDH4].

Italy: *Popolo della Libertà* (conservative) [PDL-L4 for the Lombard party and PDL-S4 for the Sicilian party], *Partito Democratico* (social-democratic) [PD-L4 for the Lombard party and PD-S4 for the Sicilian party], *Lega Nord* (Northern right-wing regionalists) [LN4].

Spain: *Convergència i Unió* (Catalan centre-right nationalist) [CiU4], *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya* (Catalan socialist) [PSC4], *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya* (Catalan left-wing nationalist) [ERC4], *Partido Popular* (conservative) [PP-C4 for Catalonia and PP-A4 for Andalusia], *Partido Socialista Obrero Español de Andalucía* (socialist) [PSOE-A4], *Partido Andalucista* (Andalusian centre-left regionalist) [PA4].

UK: Conservative Party (conservative) [CON-S4 for Scotland and CON-W4 for Wales], Labour Party (socialist) [LAB-S4 for Scotland and LAB-W4 for Wales], Scottish National Party (Scottish centre-left nationalist) [SNP4], *Plaid Cymru* (Welsh centre-left nationalist) [PC4].

Table A2 – Fuzzy-set codes

Outcomes

O1: Use of Europe – intensity (*europ-i*):

0=no use of the European dimension in relation to state reform; 0.17=some marginal use; 0.33=moderate use; 0.67=significant use; 0.83=intense use; 1=European dimension ‘placed at centre stage’.

O2: Use of Europe – direction (*europ-d*):

0=European dimension used against state reform; 0.5=mixed use; 1=European dimension used in favour of state reform.

³ For the sake of tractability, the CiU is treated here as a single party, although it is formally a federation of two distinct parties (Baras and Matas Dalmasas, 1998a: 162-9).

Conditions

C1: Party type (*partyp*):

0=centralised state-wide party; 0.17=decentralised state-wide party; 0.33=autonomous branch of state-wide party; 0.67=regional party with significant state-wide links; 0.83=regional party with weak state wide links (including parties operating in several regions but not state wide); 1=regional party.

C2: Party system status (*syssta*):

0=virtually no chances of gaining office at either state or regional level; 0.17=very unlikely to gain office; 0.33=unlikely to gain office; 0.67=likely to gain office; 0.83=very likely to gain office; 1=virtually certain to gain office.

C3: Left-right position (*lerl*):

0=far left; 0.17=left; 0.33=centre-left; 0.67=centre-right; 0.83=right; 1=far right.

C4: Constitutional position (*cospos*):

0=no increase or reduction in regional autonomy; 0.17=minor increase in regional autonomy; 0.33=moderate increase in regional autonomy; 0.67=significant increase in regional autonomy; 0.83=major increase in regional autonomy; 1=independence.

C5: Regional economic status (*regest*)

0=less than 50% of state average; 0.17=between 50% and 75% of state average; 0.33=between 76% and 100% of state average; 0.5=same as state average⁴; 0.67=between 100% and 125% of state average; 0.83=between 126% and 150% of state average; 1=above 150% of state average.

C6: Depth of integration (*integ*):

0=no integration; 0.17=Paris and Rome treaties, completion of customs union; 0.33=EMS and direct election of the EP; 0.67=Single European Act; 0.83=Maastricht treaty; 1=Lisbon treaty.

C7: Attitudes to integration (*attint*):

0=total rejection of integration; 0.17=strong opposition to integration; 0.33=mostly critical of integration; 0.67=supportive of integration with some reservations; 0.83=strong support for integration; 1=enthusiastic support for integration.

C8: Attitudes to the EU (*atteu*):

0=support for withdrawal from the EU; 0.17=opposition to ratification of a treaty; 0.33=mostly critical; 0.67=mostly positive with some reservations; 0.83=strongly positive; 1=enthusiastic.

⁴ Only used for a few cases of state-wide parties (PSB 1, PLP 1, DC 1, PCI 1, DC 3, PDS 3).

Table A3 – Sources and coding⁵

O1 intensity (*europ-i*) and O2 direction (*europ-d*) of ‘Use of Europe’

T1

Belgium: the CVP, the PSC, and the PSB made no connections between the European dimension and state reform in their campaign for the 1968 general election and subsequent negotiations on state reform. The PLP (1968a: 19; 1968b: 7; 1969) made some use of ‘Europe’ to undermine calls for the federalisation of Belgium on the grounds that the latter would be a divisive form of federalism and would run counter to the ethos of European integration. The RW (1968: 6; 1969: 4) placed its call for Wallonia’s autonomy within a European context but did not significantly exploit the latter to strengthen its demand. The VU made moderate use of the European dimension to buttress the case for federalism in Belgium (VU, 1968b: 6, 12, 15-6; 1970b; 1970c: 3, 6; Menu, 1994a: 104). CVP1, PSC1, and PSB1 are coded 0, PLP1 and RW1 are coded 0.17, and VU1 is coded 0.33 for intensity. As for direction, PLP1 is coded 0, RW1 and VU1 are coded 1, and CVP1, PSC1, and PSB1 are coded ‘-’.

Italy: the DC largely neglected the implementation of the ordinary regions in its campaign for the 1968 general election and made no links with the European dimension in connection with it (LS, 1968a,b,c,d). The PCI paid even less attention to it and made no connections with the European dimension (Longo, 1968a,b; LU, 1968a,b,c). DC1 and PCI1 are both coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction. In the Sicilian regional election of 1971, there was greater focus on regional autonomy and region-centre relations but neither the DC nor the PCI linked the regional question to the European dimension (GdS, 1971a,b,c). DC-S1 and PCI-S1 are both coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction.

T2

Belgium: in the campaign for the 1978 election, the RW (1978: 70-3) placed its demands for Wallonia’s autonomy in a European context in which the regions would play a key role but did not explicitly use the latter to support such demands. All the other parties made no links between the development of regionalisation and ‘Europe’ (CVP, 1978; SP, 1978; PVV,

⁵ The manifestos for the Belgian general elections of 1968, 1978, 1991 and the Italian general election of 1992 were collected by the Manifesto Research Group (Budge *et al.* 2001) and supplied by GESIS, <http://www.gesis.org/en/services/>. The manifestos were made available in electronic form through a joint effort between the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (ZA), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB), the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU) and the Party Manifestoes Project. MS Word transcription were made available by Paul Pennings and Hans Keman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Comparative Electronic Manifestos Project, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Centre Berlin (Andrea Volkens, Hans-Dieter Klingemann) the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, GESIS, Universität zu Köln, and the Manifesto Research Group (chairman: Ian Budge). Financed by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO project 480-42-005). The manifestos for the Belgian general election 2010; Italian general election 1968, Sicilian regional elections 1971, 1981, 1991, 2008; Lombard regional election 1980, 2010; Catalan regional election 1992, 2010; Andalusian regional election 1994, 2004; UK general election 1992; Scottish and Welsh regional elections 2011, and the other documents were collected/accessed by the author.

1978a,b; VU, 1978; PS, 1978; PSC, 1978; PRL, 1978; Menu, 1994a,b,c,d). RW2 is coded 0.17 for intensity and 1 for direction. CVP2, SP2, PVV2, VU2, PS2, PSC2, PRL2 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction.

Italy: neither the DC nor the PCI made links between the European dimension and the development of regionalisation in their campaign for the 1980 regional election in Lombardy (CdS, 1980a,b,c). DC-L2 and PCI-L2 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. Likewise, the two parties made no Europe-regions connections in their campaign for the 1981 regional election in Sicily (GdS, 1981a,b,c,d). DC-S2 and PCI-S2 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction.

UK: in their campaign for the 1979 devolution referendum in Scotland, neither Labour nor the SNP used the European dimension to boost support for devolution (SNP, 1979: 11-4; Bochel et al., 1981; Macartney, 1981; Dardanelli, 2005: 29-30, 34-36). While the Conservatives also largely neglected it, the business organisations with which they ran a joint 'No' campaign made some limited use of the European dimension to undermine the rationale for devolution (Dardanelli, 2005: 39-40, 57-8). LAB-S2 and SNP2 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. CON-S2 is coded 0.17 for intensity and 0 for direction. In their campaign for the 1979 devolution in Wales, Labour and the Conservatives failed to exploit the European dimension to support or to oppose devolution (Jones and Wilford, 1983) whereas the PC placed its support for self-government for Wales in a European dimension. Already in 1975 the PC had called for "full national status for Wales inside the European Communities" (quoted in Lynch, 1996: 71) and it continued to support a Europe of self-governing communities in its 1979 manifesto (PC, 1979: 2; also McAllister, 2001: 145-9). CON-W2, LAB-W2 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction, PC2 is coded 0.33 for intensity and 1 for direction.

T3

Belgium: in their campaign for the 1991 general election and subsequent negotiations on state reform, the CVP, the PSC, the PS, the PVV/VLD, and the PRL made no connections between 'Europe' and state reform in Belgium (CVP, 1991; PSC, 1991; PS, 1991; PVV, 1991; VLD, 1992; PRL, 1991). The VB (1991: 2; also 1993) did place Flanders' independence within the EU context but made little effort to exploit such context to strengthen the case for it. The SP made a moderate use to strengthen its federalist position, arguing that integration was making further redistribution of responsibilities between the regions, the state and the Union necessary but it was also rendering independence outdated (SP, 1991; Menu, 1994c: 479-80). The VU exploited the European dimension the most arguing that further transfers of power to the EU would make Belgium increasingly redundant and open the way to a confederal evolution of the country. This would be part of a Europe-wide struggle for less power for the states and more for both the regions and the EU (VU, 1991: 2; 1993: 7, 9, 11). CVP3, PSC3, PS3, PVV3, PRL3 are all coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. VB3, SP3, and VU3 are coded 0.17, 0.33 and 0.67, respectively, for intensity, and 1 for direction.

Italy: in their campaign for the 1992 general election, both the PDS and the LN did not make links between the European dimension and further regional devolution (PDS, 1992; LN, 1991; CdS, 1992c). The DC made marginal use of 'Europe' to argue that further devolution

would go against the logic of further European integration (DC, 1992; CdS, 1992a,c). PDS3 and LN3 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. DC3 is coded 0.17 for intensity and 0 for direction. In their campaign for the Sicilian regional election of 1991, neither the DC nor the PDS linked the European dimension to a strengthening of Sicily's autonomy (GdS, 1991a,b). DC-S3 and PDS-S3 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction.

Spain: in their campaign for the Catalan regional election of 1992, most parties made use of the European dimension to bolster their policies. The CiU placed Catalonia in an explicit European dimension and portrayed the deepening of its autonomy in the context of European unity but did not exploit it to support a significant change of status (CDC, 1992; Pujol, 1992; EP, 1992; DdBu, 1992). The PS-C also argued that the best future for Catalonia would be provided by a federal reform of the Spanish state in the context of Europe's federalisation. It put strong emphasis on the European dimension but its support for a federal Spain was more a rhetorical call than concrete policy (EO, 1992b; DG, 1992; Avui, 1992b; DdBa, 1992b). ERC exploited the European dimension to the most, making it the cornerstone of its independence policy. The party had shifted its policy from autonomy to independence and argued that European integration was making independence both necessary and easier to achieve. Its claims included e.g. "L'Estat federal en el marc espanyol seria mirar enrere. El marc actual ja no és ni Espanya ni Ibèria ... Ara és Europa"⁶ (Avui, 1992a) and "El Estado es la configuración política de poder esencial en Europa ... Catalunya debe ser uno de ellos"⁷ (EO, 1992a; also Colom, 1992a,b). The PP-C, in contrast, did not make use of 'Europe' in relation to Catalonia's autonomy (LV, 1992a,b,c). CiU3 is coded 0.33 for intensity and 1 for direction, PS-C3 is coded 0.67 for intensity and 1 for direction, ERC3 is coded 1 for both intensity and direction, and PP-C3 is coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. In their campaign for the 1994 regional election in Andalusia, the PSOE-A placed the region in a European context and stressed the importance of defending its voice in EU policy-making, but did not link such context to a significant change in Andalusia's autonomy status (PSOE-A, 1994: 47-9). Likewise, the PA also called for Andalusia to have adequate representation at the European level in the context of a "Europa de los pueblos", or Europe of peoples, but did not make links with its constitutional status (PA, 1994a: 2-7; 1994b). The PP-A made no links between the European context and Andalusia's autonomy status (PP-A, 1994). PSOE-A3 and PA3 are coded 0.17 for intensity and 1 for direction, PP-A3 is coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction.

UK: in the campaign for the 1992 general election in Scotland, the Conservatives placed Scotland in a European context and used the latter to attack the case for a Scottish parliament. A key claim was that the latter "would weaken Scotland's voice in Europe" (CON-S, 1992: 49). The Labour party also placed Scotland in a European dimension and stressed the importance of making its voice heard in 'Europe' but did not use the European context to bolster support for a Scottish parliament (LAB-S, 1992). The SNP exploited the European dimension to the full, making it the cornerstone of its independence policy under the slogan "Independence in Europe – Make it Happen Now!". The party presented the election as a "choice to go forward into the mainstream of Europe, or be stuck in a backwater of Britain" (SNP, 1992a: 1) and claimed that "[independence] will give us a direct, powerful voice in

⁶ 'A federal state in the Spanish context would be looking backwards. Today's context is not Spain or Iberia ... Now it's Europe'.

⁷ 'The state is the fundamental configuration of power in Europe ... Catalonia must be one of them'.

Europe and the wider world ... [and] is the only policy which will bring stability to Scotland” (SNP, 1992a: 2; also 1992b: 4-7). CON-S3 is coded 0.33 for intensity and 0 for direction; LAB-S3 and SNP3 are coded 0.17 and 1, respectively, for intensity and 1 for direction. In their campaign in Wales, neither the Conservatives nor Labour made any links between the European dimension and the question of a Welsh assembly (CON-W3, 1992; LAB-W3, 1992). The PC, in contrast, ran a heavily Europeanised campaign. Its manifesto, subtitled “Plaid Cymru’s Programme for Wales in Europe”, emphasised the trend towards decentralisation and the independence of small nations taking place throughout Europe and its key claim was that “if Wales is to survive as a vibrant and confident society we must win full national status within the Community” (PC, 1992: 14; also McAllister, 2001: 150; Elias, 2009: 56-65). CON-W3 and LAB-W3 are coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction, and PC3 is coded 1 for intensity and 1 for direction.

T4

Belgium: in the campaign for the 2010 general election, no party apart from the two Flemish nationalist ones made any links between the European dimension and further state reform (CD&V, 2010; O_VLD, 2010; SP.A, 2010; PS, 2010; MR, 2010; CDH, 2010). The VB stressed that an independent Flanders would be a member state of the European Union but did not significantly exploit the European dimension to bolster the case for independence (VB, 2010: 6-7, 47-8). The N-VA, in contrast, ‘played the European card’ to the full, making the changing context of an integrating Europe the cornerstone of its strategy and the key reason for Flanders to become, after a transitional confederal phase, an independent member state of the EU. Its key claim was that “Vlaanderen als lidstaat van de Europese Unie biedt het beste perspectief om een doeltreffend en democratisch zelfbestuur te organiseren in een snel veranderende wereld”⁸ (N-VA, 2010: 9, more broadly 5-10, 64-70). CD&V4, O_VLD4, SP.A4, PS4, MR4 and CDH4 are coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction. VB4 and N-VA4 are coded 0.17 and 1, respectively, for intensity and 1 for direction.

Italy: in their campaign for the Lombard regional election of 2010, the PDL and the PD did not make connections between the European dimension and federalisation in Italy (PDL, 2010; PD, 2010). The LN placed regions such as Lombardy in a European context and stressed the importance of their involvement in EU decision-making but did not link it to the implementation of federalism in Italy (LN, 2010: 4). PDL-L4 and PD-L4 are coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction. LN4 is coded 0.17 for intensity and 1 for direction. In their campaign for the 2008 regional election in Sicily, neither the PDL nor the PD made links between the European dimension and the region’s autonomy (GdS, 2008a,b,c). PDL-S4 and PD-S4 are coded 0 for intensity and ‘-’ for direction.

Spain: in the campaign for the 2010 regional election in Catalonia, the CiU and the PS-C placed Catalonia within a European context but did not use it to support a change of constitutional status (CiU, 2010: esp. 81-92; PS-C, 2010: esp. 65). ERC reaffirmed its commitment for Catalonia to achieve independence as an EU member state but did not exploit the European dimension further to bolster its policy (ERC, 2010: 7-11, 189-94). The

⁸ ‘Flanders as a member state of the European Union offers the best prospects for effective and democratic self-government in a rapidly changing world.’

PP-C made no connection between the European dimension and Catalonia's status (PP-C, 2010). CiU4 and PS-C4 are coded 0.17 for intensity and 1 for direction, ERC4 is coded 0.33 for intensity and 1 for direction, and PP-C4 is coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction. In the campaign for the Andalusian election of 2004, the PSOE-A placed Andalusia in a European context and supported a reform of the region's statute in the field of external relations to improve its access to EU decision-making (PSOE-A, 2004: 11-2). The PA argued that a new statute, which the party supported, had been made necessary, among other reasons, by European integration and called for full regional control in the management of the structural funds (PA, 2004: esp. 10-3, 100-1). The PP-A also placed Andalusia in a European context and argued that regions were becoming more and more important within it. It was thus essential to improve the state-regions co-operation mechanisms in EU affairs but without changing Andalusia's autonomy status (PP-A, 2004b: esp. 59-61). PP-A4 is coded 0.17 for intensity and 1 for direction, PSOE-A4 and PA4 are both coded 0.33 for intensity and 1 for direction.

UK: in the campaign for the 2011 Scottish election, the Conservatives and the Labour party made no connections between the European dimension and Scotland's constitutional status (CON-S, 2011; LAB-S, 2011). The SNP made use of the European dimension to stress the continuity it would bring in the transition to independence: "as members of the EU there will continue to be open borders, shared rights, free trade and extensive co-operation" (SNP, 2011: 28). CON-S4 and LAB-S4 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction, SNP4 is coded 0.67 for intensity and 1 for direction. In the campaign for the 2011 Welsh election, the Conservatives and Labour did not make links between 'Europe' and Wales's constitutional status (CON-W, 2011; LAB-W, 2011). The PC confirmed its long-term commitment to "an independent Wales as a full member of the European Union" and called for stronger access to EU decision-making in the shorter term (PC, 2011: 3, 14-18). CON-W4 and LAB-W4 are coded 0 for intensity and '-' for direction, PC4 is coded 0.33 for intensity and 1 for direction.

C1 – Party type (*partyp*)

T1

Belgium: the PSB and the PLP were state-wide parties, the former with a more decentralised structure than the latter (Mabille and Lorwin, 1977; Rudd, 1988; Deschouwer, 2009: 77-83). The CVP and the PSC were by 1968 separate parties only active in their respective language region but retained co-operation in government formation (Lamberts, 2004; Deschouwer, 2009: 75-7, 152). The VU and the RW were regional parties (Deschouwer, 2009: 84-7). PLP1 is coded 0, PSB1 is coded 0.17, CVP1 and PSC1 are coded 0.67, and VU1 and RW1 are coded 1.

Italy: both the DC and the PCI were centralised, state-wide parties leaving little autonomy to their regional branches, including in special autonomy regions such as Sicily (Woodcock, 1967: 413; Allum, 1969: 207-14, 246; Leonardi and Wertman, 1989: 136-45; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). DC1, PCI1, DC-S1, and PCI-S1 are coded 0.

T2

Belgium: the CVP, the SP, the PVV, the PS, the PSC, and the PRL were all regional parties maintaining co-operation with their ideological 'siblings' across the language divide in government formation. The VU and the RW were regional parties (Deschouwer, 2009: 75-87, 152). CVP2, SP2, PVV2, PS2, PSC2, PRL2 are coded 0.67, VU2 and RW2 are coded 1.

Italy: the DC and the PCI remained centralised, state-wide parties (Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). DC-L2, PCI-L2, DC-S2, and PCI-S2 are coded 0.

UK: the Scottish branches of the Conservative and Labour parties had some limited autonomy from the state-wide parties while the Welsh branches had even less autonomy. The SNP and the PC were regional parties (Kellas, 1984: 114-22; Tanner, 2000: 276-86; Melding, 2005; McAllister, 2001). CON-S2 and LAB-S2 are coded 0.17, CON-W2 and LAB-W2 are coded 0, SNP2 and PC2 are coded 1.

T3

Belgium: all parties maintained the categorisations listed at T2, save the RW which was no longer active. The VB was a new regional party (Deschouwer, 2009: 75-87, 152). CVP3, SP3, PVV3, PS3, PSC3, PRL3 are coded 0.67, VU2 and VB2 are coded 1.

Italy: the DC and the PDS, the PCI's successor, remained centralised state-wide parties. The LN was a macro-regional party, active in the Northern regions (Cotta and Verzichelli (2007: 35-66; Diamanti, 1993). DC3, PDS3, DC-S3, PDS-S3 are coded 0, LN3 is coded 0.83.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU and the ERC were regional parties while the PP-C was a branch with little autonomy from the state-wide party. The PS-C was a regional party affiliated with the state-wide PSOE. It could be categorised as either a regional party with state-wide links or an autonomous branch of a state-wide party, the former has been chosen here (Baras and Matas Dalmases, 1998a; Roller and Van Houten, 2003; Van Biezen, 2003: 93-102; Fabre, 2011). CiU3 and ERC3 are coded 1, PS-C3 is coded 0.67, and PP-C3 is coded 0. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A branch had some autonomy from the state-wide party, the PP-A had little autonomy, and the PA was a regional party (Lacomba, 2004; Fabre, 2011). PSOE-A3 is coded 0.17, PP-A3 is coded 0, and PA3 is coded 1.

UK: all parties maintained the categorisations listed at T2.

T4

Belgium: the practice of 'symmetrical' governing coalitions, which require co-operation between parties of the same ideological orientation, had come to an end so the 'traditional' parties were by then close to being regional parties (Deschouwer, 2009: 152-3). The N-VA, the VU's successor, was a new regional party. CD&V4, O_VLD4, SP.A4, PS4, MR4, CDH4 are coded 0.83, N-VA4 and VB4 are coded 1.

Italy: the PDL was a centralised state-wide party, the PD a slightly less centralised state-wide party while the LN was a macro-regional party (Newell, 2010: 210-25). PDL-L4 and PDL-S4 are coded 0, PD-L4 and PD-S4 are coded 0.17 and LN4 is coded 0.83.

Spain: all parties maintained the categorisations listed at T3.

UK: the Scottish and, to a slightly lesser extent, Welsh branches of the Conservative and Labour parties increased their autonomy following devolution (Lynch and Birrell, 2004; Fabre, 2011) while the SNP and the PC maintained their categorisations. CON-S4, LAB-S4, and LAB-W4 are coded 0.33, CON-W4 is coded 0.17, and SNP4 and PC4 are coded 1.

C2 – Party system status (*syssta*)

T1

Belgium: the CVP and the PSC were together the largest 'party family' and were virtually indispensable in any governing coalition (Lamberts, 2004: 80). The PSB was the second largest party and a regular participant in coalitions but with a less central status in the system. The PLP was the traditional third party and had participated in fewer coalitions so had a more marginal system status (Mabille and Lorwin, 1977; Rudd, 1988; Deschouwer, 2009: 77-83). The VU and the RW were outsider parties with a radical constitutional agenda and were largely considered 'uncoalitionable' (Dewachter *et al.*, 1977: 250). CVP1 and PSC1 are coded 1, PSB1 is coded 0.83, PLP1 is coded 0.67, and VU1 and RW1 are coded 0.17.

Italy: the DC had been the governing party since 1948, both at the central and at the regional level in Sicily while the PCI was considered uncoalitionable (Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66; IC, 2012a). DC1 and DC-S1 are coded 1, PCI1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0.

T2

Belgium: the CVP and the PSC as well as the PS and the SP maintained their status while the PVV and the PRL were in a slightly stronger position than the PLP at T1. The 'stigma' attached to the VU and the RW had largely disappeared and both had been briefly in government but they approached the 1978 election in a weak position, the RW especially so (Deschouwer, 2009: 77-83, 120-32; Fraeys, 1979). CVP2 and PSC2 are coded 1, PS2, SP2, PVV2, and PRL2 are coded 0.83, VU2 is coded 0.33, and RW2 is coded 0.17.

Italy: the DC had won the two previous regional elections in Lombardy and was almost certain to gain office again in the 1980 election while the PCI had a fighting chance – as it had been 'allowed' to gain office at the regional level – but from a rather weak position. The situation was similar in Sicily but with a stronger DC and a much weaker PCI (IC, 2011a,b; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). DC-L2 and DC-S2 are coded 1, PCI-L2 is coded 0.33, and PCI-S2 is coded 0.17.

UK: the Conservative party approached the 1979 election with a high probability of winning after the governing Labour party had been increasingly weakened (Butler and Kavanagh,

1980: esp. 18-46). The SNP and the PC had no chance of gaining office at central level (Bennie et al., 1997: 50; McAllister, 2001: 91-126). CON-S2 and CON-W2 are coded 0.83, LAB-S2 and LAB-W2 are coded 0.33, and SNP2 and PC2 are coded 0.

T3

Belgium: all parties maintained roughly the status they had at T2. The major systemic difference was the presence of the VB, which was seen as totally uncoalitionable by the other parties due to its extreme right platform (CRISP, 1992: 34-5; Fraeys, 1992). CVP3 and PSC3 are coded 1, PS3, SP3, PVV3, PRL3 are coded 0.83, VU3 is coded 0.33, and VB3 is coded 0.

Italy: the DC's status was weakened compared to T2 while that of the PDS – the PCI's successor – was stronger at the national level. The latter was also stronger in Sicily but still unlikely to gain office. The LN was a challenger with a radical constitutional agenda and was largely considered uncoalitionable (Donovan, 1992; Bull and Newell, 1993; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66; IC, 2011a). DC3 and DC-S3 are coded 0.83, PDS3 is coded 0.67, PDS-S3 is coded 0.33, and LN3 is coded 0.17.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU was the dominant party and was almost certain to win the 1992 election. The PS-C was the second largest party and the main challenger to the CiU but unlikely to gain office. The ERC and the PP-C had a marginal status and were very unlikely to gain office (Baras and Matas Dalmasas, 1998b: 205-10). CiU3 is coded 1, PS-C3 is coded 0.33, ERC3 and PP-C3 are coded 0.17. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A was the dominant party and was very likely to gain office while the PP-A was in a weaker position. The PA had a small probability of entering a coalition with the PSOE-A (Lacomba, 2004). PSOE-A3 is coded 0.83, PP-A3 is coded 0.33, and PA3 is coded 0.17.

UK: the incumbent Conservatives were in a slightly stronger position than the revitalised Labour party while the SNP and the PC had the same status as at T2 (Butler and Kavanagh, 1992: esp. 1-22; Bennie et al., 1997: 50; McAllister, 2001: 91-126). CON-S3 and CON-W3 are coded 0.83, LAB-S3 and LAB-W3 are coded 0.67, and SNP3 and PC3 are coded 0.

T4

Belgium: the convention of 'symmetrical' coalitions – i.e. with parties of the same ideological orientation being in government or in opposition together – had come to an end, bringing about a marginalisation of the CDH and the SP.A. The O_VLD and the MR were also in a slightly weakened position whereas the N-VA – the VU's successor – was in the ascendancy. As the largest parties in the Flemish and Francophone community, respectively, the CD&V and the PS had the most central status (Abts et al., 2012). CD&V4 and PS4 are coded 1, O_VLD4, MR4, CDH4, SP.A4, N-VA4 are coded 0.67, VB4 is coded 0.

Italy: in Lombardy, the alliance of the PDL-L and the LN were very likely to gain office while the PD-L was in a rather weak position (Tronconi, 2010). It was a similar situation in the Sicilian regional election of 2008 when the coalition led by the PDL-S was virtually certain to win in the wake of the expected win in the general election held at the same time (Wilson,

2009). PDL-S4 is coded 1, PDL-L4 and LN4 are coded 0.83, PD-L4 is coded 0.33, and PD-S4 is coded 0.17.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU had been in opposition since 2003 so was in a less dominant position than at T3 but was still widely expected to gain office (LV, 2010). The PS-C and the ERC were in a stronger position than at the previous time point by virtue of their period in office since 2003. The PP-C's status was unchanged. CiU4 is coded 0.83, PS-C4 is coded 0.67, ERC4 is coded 0.33, and PP-C4 is coded 0.17. In Andalusia, the situation was broadly similar to T3 save for a marginally more central status of the PA by virtue of its participation in government from 1996-2004 (Lacomba, 2004). PSOE-A4 is coded 0.83, PP-A4 and PA4 are coded 0.33.

UK: in Scotland, the SNP approached the 2011 regional election as the incumbent minority government and was likely to win while the Labour party was in a slightly weaker position. The Conservatives had very little chance to gain office (Cairney, 2011). In Wales, the Labour party was almost certain to win the election while the PC had a good probability of joining them in a coalition. The Conservatives had virtually no chance of gaining office (Trench, 2011). LAB-W4 is coded 1, SNP4 is coded 0.83, LAB-S4 and PC4 are coded 0.67, CON-S is coded 0.17, and CON-W is coded 0.

C3 – Left-right position (*Ieri*)

T1

Belgium: the CVP and the PSC were Christian-Democratic parties, centrist on economic matters and culturally conservative (Hill, 1969: 78-83; Dewachter, 1987: 293; Lamberts, 2004; Deschouwer, 2009: 75-7). The VU was also predominantly Catholic and centrist (Herremans, 1962: 11-4; Dewachter, 1987: 300; De Winter, 1998). The PSB was a pragmatic social-democratic party, frequently in coalition with the Christian-Democrats (Mabille and Lorwin, 1977; Hill, 1969: 83-8; Dewachter, 1987: 293; Deschouwer, 2009: 77-83). The RW brought together both liberals and socialists but its economic programme was closer to the former than to the latter; it is thus best categorised as a centre-left party (Buelens and Van Dyck, 1998; Delforge, 2003: 4; Dewachter, 1987: 300). The PLP was a centre-right liberal party, conservative on economic matters (Rudd, 1988; Hill, 1969: 88-90). PSB1 and RW1 are coded 0.33. CVP1, PSC1, VU1 are coded 0.67, and PLP1 is coded 0.83.

Italy: the DC was a classic Christian-Democratic party while the PCI was a radical, Communist party (Allum, 1969; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). PCI1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0 and DC1 and DC-S1 are coded 0.67.

T2

Belgium: the PVV and the PRL and the PS and SP inherited the positions of their unified predecessors while the other parties broadly maintained their positions (Deschouwer, 2009:

77-83). PS2, SP2, and RW2 are coded 0.33, CVP2, PSC2, VU2 are coded 0.67, PVV2 and PRL2 are coded 0.83.

Italy: the DC broadly maintained its position while that of the PCI became more moderate (Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). PCI-L2 and PCI-S2 are coded 0.17, DC-L2 and DC-S2 are coded 0.67.

UK: the Conservatives had a rightist position combining economic liberalism and cultural conservatism (Butler and Kavanagh, 1980: 60-85). The Labour party had a mainstream socialist position (Butler and Kavanagh, 1980: 47-59). The SNP and the PC had a broadly left-of-centre position (Bennie et al., 1997: 82-3; McAllister, 2001: 156-84). LAB-S2 and LAB-W2 are coded 0.17, SNP2 and PC2 are coded 0.33, CON-S2 and CON-W2 are coded 0.83.

T3

Belgium: all the parties maintained their positions save the VU, which moved slightly to the left (Govaert, 1993: 56-7). The VB had an extreme-right position (CRISP, 1992). PS3, SP3, and VU3 are coded 0.33., CVP3 and PSC3 are coded 0.67, PVV3 and PRL3 are coded 0.83, and VB3 is coded 1.

Italy: the DC maintained its position while the PDS had become a social-democratic party (Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66). The LN had a broadly centre-right position (Diamanti, 1993: 69-75). PDS3 and PDS-S3 are coded 0.33, DC3, DC-S3, and LN3 are coded 0.67.

Spain: the PSOE was a pragmatic social-democratic party while the PP was a conservative party (Gunther and Montero, 2009: 124-7; 130-2). In Catalonia, the CiU had a moderate right-of-centre position, the PS-C was aligned with the PSOE and the ERC had a slightly more radical position (Baras and Matas Dalmasas, 1998a). ERC3 is coded 0.17, PS-C3 is coded 0.33, CiU3 is coded 0.67, and PP-C3 is coded 0.83. The PA in Andalusia had a social-democratic profile (Lacomba, 2004; Massetti, 2009: 518). PSOE-A3 and PA3 are coded 0.33, PP-A3 is coded 0.83.

UK: all the parties maintained their position, save the Labour party which moved to the centre (Butler and Kavanagh, 1992: 43-66). LAB-S3, LAB-W3, SNP3, and PC3 are coded 0.33, CON-S3 and CON-W3 are coded 0.83.

T4

Belgium: all the parties broadly maintained the positions they had at T3. The N-VA had a rightist position, to the right of the CD&V and close to that of the O_VLD (Govaert, 2002: 34-6; Swyngedouw and Abts, 2011: 14-6). PS4 and SP4 are coded 0.33, CD&V4 and CDH4 are coded 0.67, O_VLD4, N-VA4, MR4 are coded 0.83, VB4 is coded 1.

Italy: the PDL was a rightist party, to the right of the old DC. The PD had moved further to the centre compared to the PDS but was still a left-of-centre party. The LN had moved further to the right, to the point that it was frequently categorised as an extreme-right party (Cotta and Verzichelli, 2007: 35-66; Newell, 2010: 210-25; Massetti, 2009: 518). PD-L4 and PD-S4 are coded 0.33, PDL-L4 and PDL-S4 are coded 0.83, LN4 is coded 1.

Spain: all the parties broadly maintained the positions they had at T3 (Gunther and Montero, 2009: 124-41). ERC4 is coded 0.17, PS-C4, PSOE-A4, PA4 are coded 0.33, CiU4 is coded 0.67, PP-C4 and PP-A4 are coded 0.83.

UK: all the parties broadly maintained the positions they had at T3 (Clark, 2012; McGarvey and Cairney, 2008: 46-67). LAB-S4, LAB-W4, SNP4, and PC4 are coded 0.33, CON-S4 and CON-W4 are coded 0.83

C4 – Constitutional position (*cospos*)

T1

Belgium: the CVP and the PSB supported the introduction of forms of regional autonomy but rejected federalism (CVP, 1968: 34-5; SP, 1968: 3, 8; Menu 1994c: 161-2). The PLP (1968a: 10-1, 17-8, 47-50, 62-3) and, less strongly so, the PSC (1968: 26-7) defended the constitutional status quo while the VU and the RW (VU, 1968a: 68; 1968b: 13; 1970a: 4; 1970c: 3; Menu, 1994a: 86; RW, 1968: 6; 1969: 4) called for Belgium to become a federal state. VU1 and RW1 are coded 0.67, CVP1 and PSB1 are coded 0.33, and PLP1 and PSC1 are coded 0.

Italy: both the DC and the PCI supported the implementation of the ordinary regions, but the issue had a low priority (LS, 1968a,b,c,d; Longo, 1968a,b; LU, 1968a,b,c). In Sicily, neither the DC nor the PCI called for significant changes to the island's autonomy status (GdS 1971a,b,c). DC1 and PCI are coded 0.17, DC-S1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0.

T2

Belgium: the CVP, the PVV, and the SP all supported a completion of state reform, the latter two calling for directly elected regional/community assemblies (CVP, 1978: 21-3; Menu, 1994b: 277; PVV, 1978a: 22-4, 1978b: 12; SP, 1978: 2, 64-6). The VU maintained its federalist position, calling for a Flemish state in a Belgian federal state (VU, 1978: 3-4). The PS, the PRL, and the PSC also supported a completion of state reform, especially as regarded the implementation of the regions (PS, 1978: 1-4; PRL, 1978: 5-9; PSC, 1978: 2) while the RW maintained its federalist position (RW, 1978: 16-8). CVP2, SP2, PVV2, PS2, PRL2, PSC2 are coded 0.33; VU2 and RW2 are coded 0.67.

Italy: in the Lombard regional election of 1980 the DC ran a low-profile campaign focussed on continuity. The PCI criticised the half-hearted devolution carried out by the central government and advocated a meaningful autonomy but without a significant change in the regions' constitutional status (CdS, 1980a,b,c). DC-L2 is coded 0 and PCI-L2 is coded 0.17. In the Sicilian regional election of 1981, the DC paid lip service to the idea of autonomy and called for a broad 'autonomist alliance' but made little concrete demands (GdS, 1981a,c). The PCI did not call for greater autonomy but focussed on a political change in the regional government (GdS, 1981b,d). DC-S2 and PCI-S2 are both coded 0.

UK: the Labour party supported the creation of regional assemblies in Scotland and Wales. The Conservative party defended the status quo and rejected devolution. The SNP supported independence for Scotland while the PC advocated “full self-government” for Wales (SNP, 1979: 11-4; Macartney, 1981; PC, 1979: 1; McAllister, 2001: 131-7). LAB-S2 and LAB-W2 are coded 0.33, CON-S2 and CON-W2 are coded 0, SNP2 is coded 1 and PC2 is coded 0.83.

T3

Belgium: all the traditional parties clustered together in support of a completion of the reform process with the achievement of a federal state, with only marginal differences between them (CVP, 1991: 2-3, 9-10; Menu, 1994b: 498; PVV, 1991: 2, 6-7; VLD, 1992: 1-2; Menu 1994c: 479-80; PS, 1991: 2-3; PRL, 1991: 10, 15; PSC, 1991: 1). The VU (1991: 1-3; 1993: 11, 13) shifted its position to a 'confederal' model within which Flanders would acquire sovereignty and almost complete policy-making and fiscal autonomy, subject only to minimal standards set at the Belgian – and, later, the European – level. The VB (1991: 2-4) wanted Flanders to become an independent republic with Brussels as its capital. CVP3, PVV3, SP3, PS3, PRL3, and PSC3 are coded 0.33, VU3 is coded 0.67, and VB3 is coded 1.

Italy: the PDS and, to a lesser extent, the DC supported a general strengthening of the autonomy of the ordinary regions (PDS, 1992: 3-4; DC, 1992: 19). The LN called for a more radical federal reforms, centred on the creation of three ‘macro-regions’ (LN, 1991). In Sicily, the DC called for a strengthening of the island’s autonomy (GdS, 1991b) while the PDS did not focus on constitutional issues (GdS, 1991a). PDS-S3 is coded 0, DC3 and DC-S3 are coded 0.17, PDS3 is coded 0.33, and LN3 is coded 0.83.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU campaigned for greater autonomy within the existing constitutional framework (CDC, 1992; Pujol, 1992; EP, 1992; DdBu, 1992). The PS-C supported a federal reform of the Spanish state but its was more a rhetorical call than concrete policy (EO, 1992b; DG, 1992; Avui, 1992b; DdBa, 1992b). The ERC, in contrast, made its call for independence the centrepiece of its campaign (Avui, 1992a; EO, 1992a; Colom, 1992a,b). The PP-C defended the status quo (LV, 1992a,b,c). CiU3 and PS-C3 are coded 0.33, ERC3 is coded 1, and PP-C3 is coded 0. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A supported a widening of the region’s competences (PSOE-A, 1994b), the PA called for a more radical devolution in the context of a federal reform of the Spanish state (PA, 1994: 5-7), while the PP-A defended the status quo. PP-A3 is coded 0, PSOE-A3 is coded 0.17, and PA3 is coded 0.33.

UK: the Labour party was committed to establishing a Scottish parliament and a Welsh assembly (LAB-S, 1992: LAB-W, 1992: 8) while the Conservative party defended the status quo and rejected devolution (CON-S, 1992; CON-W, 1992). The SNP supported independence for Scotland and the PC advocated “full national status” for Wales (SNP, 1992a,b; PC, 1992: 7, 14). CON-S2 and CON-W2 are coded 0, LAB-W3 is coded 0.33, LAB-S is coded 0.67, and SNP3 and PC3 are coded 1.

T4

Belgium: the CD&V and the O_VLD put forward a 'confederalist' position, advocating a further deepening of Flanders autonomy (CD&V, 2010: 42-4; O_VLD, 2010: 29-35). The N-VA and the VB called for the independence of Flanders, to be achieved gradually for the former and immediately for the latter (N-VA, 2010: 8-10, 64-70; VB, 2010: 3-7). The SP.A and the French-speaking parties defended the federal status quo (SP.A, 2010: 40-1; PS, 2010: 146; MR, 2010: 128-9; CDH, 2010: 2-3, 6-10). CD&V4 and O_VLD4 are coded 0.33, N-VA4 and VB4 are coded 1, while SP.A4, PS4, MR4, and CDH4 are coded 0.

Italy: in Lombardy, the PDL and the LN supported the implementation of fiscal federalism, in the context of a completion of a federal reform of the state (PDL, 2010: V, 12-3; LN, 2010: 3-4) whereas the PD paid little attention to institutional issues (PD, 2010). PDL-L4 and LN4 are coded 0.33, PD-L4 is coded 0. In Sicily, neither the PDL nor the PD called for significant changes to the island's autonomy status (GdS, 2008a,b,c).

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU vowed to implement as much as possible the new *Estatut* and sought a new financing system for the region (CiU, 2010: esp. 81-3). The PS-C also committed itself to implementing the *Estatut* and reiterated its call for a federal reform of the state (PS-C, 2010: 48-9). ERC reaffirmed its commitment for Catalonia to achieve independence (ERC, 2010: 7-11, 189-94) while the PP-C defended the status quo (PP-C, 2010). ERC4 is coded 1, CiU4 is coded 0.67, PS-C4 is coded 0.33, and PP-C4 is coded 0. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A called for greater competences for the region in the context of a reform of its statute of autonomy (PSOE-A, 2004: 16). The PA also supported a strengthening of the regions's autonomy and a new statute (PA, 2004: 10-3). The PP-A defended the status quo, arguing that the existing statute had to be implemented to the full (PP-A, 2004a: 8-9). PSOE-A4 and PA4 are coded 0.17, PP-A4 is coded 0.

UK: in Scotland, the Labour party supported further devolution of powers to the Scottish institutions as set out in the party's new Scotland Bill (LAB-S, 2011: 17). The SNP maintained its policy of independence (SNP, 2011: 28) while the Conservatives did not call for any changes to the region's constitutional status (CON-S, 2011). CON-S4 is coded 0, LAB-S4 is coded 0.17, and SNP4 is coded 1. In Wales, the focus was on the devolution referendum in March 2011 when voters were asked to decide whether the Welsh assembly should have primary legislative powers. Labour, the Conservatives, and PC all supported a Yes vote (BBC, 2011a,b,c). Labour and the Conservatives did not then focus on constitutional issues in their manifestos for the May regional election (LAB-W, 2011; CON-W, 2011). The PC reiterated its commitment to independence as a long-term objective and to greater devolution of powers, including fiscal powers, in the shorter term (PC, 2011: 13-7). LAB-W4 and CON-W4 are coded 0.33, PC4 is coded 1.

C5 – Regional economic status (*regest*)

T1

Belgium: in 1968 Flanders had a GDP per capita equal to 94.7 per cent of the Belgian average while that of Wallonia was 87.6 per cent (McRae, 1986: 79). Given Belgium's dualistic nature, how Flanders compared vis-à-vis Wallonia was arguably more

consequential than its relation to the state average, which was skewed by the high value of Brussels (143.8 per cent). Moreover, Flanders was on an ascending trajectory whereas Wallonia was a downward one (Saey et al., 1998). Flanders is thus best considered as relatively more affluent and Wallonia as relatively more deprived than the state as a whole. PSB1 and PLP1, as statewide parties, are coded 0.5, CVP1 and VU1 are coded 0.67, and PSC1 and RW1 are coded 0.33.

Italy: in 1968 Sicily had a GDP per capita equal to 65.4 per cent of the Italian average (CEC, 1971: 292). DC1 and PCI1, as statewide parties, are coded 0.5, DC-S1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0.17

T2

Belgium: in 1979 Flanders had a GDP per capita equal to 99.6 per cent of the Belgian average while that of Wallonia was 84.1 per cent (McRae, 1986: 79). As for T1, the coding is based on the Flanders-Wallonia comparison rather than in terms of relation to the state average. CVP2, PVV2, SP2, VU2 are coded 0.67 while PS2, PRL2, PSC2, and RW2 are coded 0.33.

Italy: in 1977 Lombardy had a GDP per capita equal to 134.4 per cent of the Italian average while that of Sicily was 63.8 per cent (CEC, 1981: 42-3). DC-L2 and PCI-L2 are coded 0.83, DC-S2 and PCI-S2 are coded 0.17.

UK: in 1977 Scotland had a GDP per capita equal to 97.9 of the UK average while that of Wales was 84.8 per cent (CEC, 1981: 42-3). While Scotland's GDP per capita was thus very close to the UK average, there was a widespread sense of relative deprivation in the region (Dardanelli, 2005: 68-70). CON-S2, LAB-S2, SNP2, CON-W2, LAB-W2, and PC2 are all coded 0.33.

T3

Belgium: in 1989-'91 Flanders had an average GDP per capita equal to 101.2 per cent of the Belgian average while that of Wallonia was 80.6 per cent (EC, 1994: 198). CVP3, PVV3, SP3, VU3, VB3 are coded 0.67 while PS3, PRL3, and PSC3 are coded 0.33.

Italy: in 1989-'91 Lombardy had an average GDP per capita equal to 131.2 per cent of the Italian average while that of Sicily was 65.7 per cent (EC, 1994: 200-1). DC3 and PDS3, as statewide parties, are coded 0.5, LN3 is coded 0.83, and DC-S3 and PDS-S3 are coded 0.17.

Spain: in 1989-'91 Catalonia had an average GDP per capita equal to 122.5 per cent of the Spanish average while that of Andalusia was 76.3 per cent (EC, 1994: 199). CiU3, PS-C3, ERC3, and PP-C3 are coded 0.67 while PSOE-A3, PP-A3, and PA3 are coded 0.33.

UK: in 1989-'91 Scotland had an average GDP per capita equal to 93.6 of the UK average while that of Wales was 83.9 per cent (EC, 1994: 201-2). CON-S3, LAB-S3, SNP3, CON-W3, LAB-W3, and PC3 are all coded 0.33.

T4

Belgium: in 2007-'09 Flanders had an average GDP per capita equal to the Belgian average while that of Wallonia was 72.8 per cent (Eurostat, 2012: 3). CD&V4, O_VLD4, SP.A4, N-VA4, VB4 are coded 0.67 while PS4, MR4, and CDH4 are coded 0.17.

Italy: in 2007-'09 Lombardy had an average GDP per capita equal to 128.4 of the Italian average while that of Sicily was 65.3 per cent (Eurostat, 2012: 5). PDL-L4, PD-L4, and LN4 are coded 0.83 while PDL-S4 and PD-S4 are coded 0.17.

Spain: in 2007-'09 Catalonia had an average GDP per capita equal to 116.5 of the Spanish average while that of Andalusia was 76.9 per cent (Eurostat, 2012: 4). CiU4, PS-C4, ERC4, and PP-C4 are coded 0.67 while PSOE-A4, PP-A4, and PA4 are coded 0.33.

UK: in 2007-'09 Scotland had an average GDP per capita equal to 95.8 of the UK average while that of Wales was 72.5 per cent (Eurostat, 2012: 7). CON-S4, LAB-S4, SNP4 are coded 0.33 while CON-W4, LAB-W4, and PC4 are coded 0.17.

C6 – Depth of integration (*integ*)

T1

At T1 what is now the European Union (European Communities at the time) was governed by the Paris and Rome treaties and had recently completed a customs union (Dinan, 2010: 41-5). All parties are coded 0.17.

T2

At T2 integration in what is now the European Union (European Communities at the time) had deepened with the creation of the European Monetary System and the direct election of the European Parliament (Dinan, 2010: 59-70). All parties are coded 0.33.

T3

At T3 the European Union had come formally into being in the wake of the major deepening of integration brought about by the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty as well as the completion of the Single Market Programme (Dinan, 2010: 80-100). All parties are coded 0.83.

T4

At T4 integration in the European Union had deepened further with the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty (Dinan, 2010: 133-65). All parties are coded 1.

C7 – Attitudes to integration (*attint*)

T1

Belgium: all parties were strongly in favour of European integration (CVP, 1968: 29-30; PSC, 1968: 14, 33; PSB, 1968: 10; PLP, 1968a: 59; VU, 1968b: 15-6; RW, 1969: 4; Loeb, 1969: 10-11). CVP1, PSC1, PSB1, PLP1, VU1, and RW1 are all coded 1.

Italy: the DC was strongly in favour of integration while the PCI was hostile (Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 80-1, 89-91; Maggiorani, 1998). DC1 and DC-S1 are coded 1, PCI1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0.33.

T2

Belgium: the CVP, the PVV, the SP, the PS, the PRL, the PSC, and the RW maintained their strong support (CVP, 1978: 1, 36-38; PVV, 1978a: 25, 1978b: 13; Menu, 1994d: 230-2; SP, 1978: 56-9; PS, 1978: 17; PRL, 1978: 31-2; PSC, 1978: 11; RW, 1978: 70-3). The VU did not pay attention to integration in its manifesto but remained broadly supportive of it (VU, 1978; Lynch, 1996: 119-23). CVP2, PVV2, SP2, VU2, PS2, PRL2, PSC2, and RW2 are all coded 1.

Italy: the DC maintained its strong support while the PCI changed position and became more positive towards the idea of integration but still critical of the existing EU (Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 80-1; 92-5; Ferrari, 2007). DC-L2 and DC-S2 are coded 1, PCI-L2 and PCI-S2 are coded 0.67.

UK: the Conservative party was broadly supportive of integration, mainly from a 'free trade' and market integration perspective (CON-S, 1979: 32-3; CON-W, 1979: 32-3; Ashford, 1980: 112; Morris, 1996: 130; Dardanelli, 2005: 39-40; Baker et al., 2008: 97-9), whereas the Labour party was largely hostile (LAB-S, 1979: 24-5; LAB-W, 1979: 24-5; George and Haythorne, 1996: 110-1; Daniels, 1998: 74; Dardanelli, 2005: 34-6; Baker et al., 2008: 95-7). The SNP was also hostile (SNP, 1979: 28; Lynch, 1996: 32-7; Dardanelli, 2005: 29-30; Mitchell, 1998: 111-7) while the PC was broadly positive (PC, 1979: 1-2; Lynch, 1996: 71-2; Mitchell, 1998: 111-7; McAllister, 2001: 145-51; Elias, 2009: 49-53). CON-S2, CON-W2, PC2 are coded 0.67, LAB-S2, LAB-W2, and SNP2 are coded 0.17.

T3

Belgium: most of the traditional parties continued to express strong support for integration (CVP, 1991: 16; PVV, 1991: 8; SP, 1991: 103-5; Menu, 1994c: 483; PS, 1991: 47; PSC, 1991: 2, 23). The PRL did not take position on European integration in its manifesto but continued to be a strong supporter (PRL, 1991; Rudd 1988: 205-6; Deschouwer and Van Assche 2008: 79). The Flemish nationalists, in contrast, started to express some reservations. The VU (1991: 3, 50-51; 1993: 7, 9, 41, 50-2) was by then advocating a confederal rather than a federal Europe while the VB (1991: 10; 1993) expressed concerns regarding the homogenising effects of Europeanization and called for a strict application of the subsidiarity principle. CVP3, PVV3, SP3, PS3, PRL3, and PSC3 are all coded 1, VU3 is coded 0.83, and VB3 is coded 0.67.

Italy: the DC placed considerable emphasis on its pro-integration profile while the PDS did not pay much attention to integration but was strongly in favour. The LN did not pay much attention either but was broadly positive too, albeit with less enthusiasm (DC, 1992: 1-3; PDS, 1992; LN, 1991; CdS, 1992a,c; Bull, 1996: 150-1; Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 102-6). DC3, DC-S3, PDS3, PDS-S3 are coded 1, LN3 is coded 0.83.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU, the PSC-C and the ERC all expressed strong support for integration (Pujol, 1992; DdBa, 1992a,b; EP, 1992; DG, 1992; Avui, 1992a,b; ES, 1992; EO, 1992a; Colom, 1992a,b). The PP-C did not pay much attention to integration in its campaign but was generally strongly supportive (LV, 1992a,b,c; Closa and Heywood, 2004: 46-50; Gómez-Reino et al., 2008: 146-8). CiU3, PS-C3, ERC3, and PP-C3 are all coded 1. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A expressed strong support for integration (PSOE-A, 1994a: esp. 49; 1994b; Gillespie, 1996; Gómez-Reino et al., 2008: 146-8) while both the PP-A and the PA did not pay much attention to it but were equally supportive (PP-A, 1994; Closa and Heywood, 2004: 46-50; Gómez-Reino et al., 2008: 146-8; PA, 1994a). PSOE-A3, PP-A3, and PA3 are all coded 1.

UK: the Conservatives remained in favour of integration, though with a strong emphasis on subsidiarity (CON-S, 1992: 3-4; CON-W, 1992: 3-4; Morris, 1996: 131-5). The Labour party had by then become supportive (LAB-S, 1992: 6; LAB-W, 1992: 6; George and Haythorne, 1996: 111-2; Daniels, 1998; Dardanelli, 2005: 91). The SNP had also adopted a pragmatic pro-integration position (SNP, 1992a,b; Lynch, 1996: 37-49; Dardanelli, 2005: 86) while the PC was strongly supportive (PC, 1992: esp. 46, 50; Lynch, 1996: 76-81; McAllister, 2001: 145-51; Elias, 2009: 56-65). CON-S3, CON-W3, LAB-S3, LAB-W3, and SNP3 are coded 0.67, PC3 is coded 1.

T4

Belgium: the cooling of attitudes towards had spread to the mainstream Flemish parties, who were still supporters of integration but had toned down their enthusiasm for a 'United States of Europe' (CD&V, 2010: 63-4; O_VLD, 2010: 60; SP.A, 2010: 37-8), while the N-VA (2010: 8-11) explicitly advocated a confederal Europe and the VB (2010: 43-4) became markedly more critical. The French-speaking parties, in contrast, maintained their strong support for further integration along federalist lines (PS, 2010: 156-9; MR, 2010: 161-2; CDH, 2010: 38). CD&V4, O_VLD4, SP4, and N-VA4 are coded 0.83, VB4 is coded 0.33, and PS4, MR4, and CDH4 are coded 1.

Italy: the PDL did not pay much attention to integration in its campaigns for the Lombard and the Sicilian elections and had only a cautiously positive attitude to integration (PDL-L, 2010; GdS, 2008a,c; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2005: 103-9; Quaglia, 2008: 62-6; 69-72; Newell, 2010: 210-25). The PD did not devote much attention to integration either but was generally strongly supportive (PD, 2010; GdS, 2008b; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2005: 103; Newell, 2010: 210-25). The LN, in contrast, had become more critical (LN, 2010; Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 103-9; Quaglia, 2008: 67-9; Massetti, 2009: 521). PD-L4 and PD-S4 are coded 1, PDL-L4 and PDL-S4 are coded 0.67, and LN4 is coded 0.33.

Spain: in Catalonia, the CiU and the ERC did not pay much attention to integration in their campaign but remained supportive, albeit with less enthusiasm for a federal Europe than that displayed at T3 (CiU, 2010: 89-92; ERC, 2010: 189-90; Massetti, 2009: 521). The PS-C expressed strong support (PS-C, 2010: 65) while the PP-C did not address integration in its manifesto but remained broadly supportive of it (PP-C, 2010). CiU4, ERC4 and PP-C4 are coded 0.83, PS-C4 is coded 1. In Andalusia, the PSOE-A expressed strong support (PSOE-A, 2004: 11-2). The PP-A and the PA were also strongly supportive, albeit without the enthusiasm of the PSOE (PP-A, 2004: 55-64; PA, 2004: 100-1; Massetti, 2009: 521). PSOE-A4 is coded 1, PP-A4 and PA4 are coded 0.83.

UK: neither the Conservatives nor Labour devoted much attention to integration in their campaigns (CON-S, 2011; CON-W, 2011; LAB-S, 2011; LAB-W, 2011). From a UK-wide perspective, the former had become mostly critical of integration whereas the latter had cooled down too but retained a cautiously positive stance (Budge et al., 2007: 166-9; Kavanagh and Cowley, 2010: 45-95). The SNP and the PC also cooled their attitudes towards integration but retained an overall positive approach, the latter in particular (SNP, 2011: 29; PC, 2011: 3, 16-18). CON-S4 and CON-W4 are coded 0.33, LAB-S4, LAB-W4, SNP4 are coded 0.67, PC4 is coded 0.83.

C8 – Attitudes to the EU (*atteu*)

T1

Belgium: the traditional parties identified integration with the EU hence did not distinguish between the two in their attitudes and saw some form of United States of Europe as the ultimate goal (CVP, 1968: 29-30; PSC, 1968: 14, 33; PSB, 1968: 10; PLP, 1968a: 59; Loeb, 1969: 10-11). The VU, in contrast, saw integration as a radical process of transformation leading to a federal *Europa der volkeren* whereas integration EU-style tended to underpin the traditional state order within which stateless nations such as Flanders were trapped (VU, 1968b: 15-6; 1970c: 3, 6; Menu, 1994a: 104). The RW also supported the idea of a Europe of the Regions but gave it a primarily economic, as opposed to ethnic, connotation and saw it more as a natural evolution of integration than a radical break with the existing state order (RW, 1969: 4). CVP1, PSC1, PSB1, PLP1 are coded 1, RW1 is coded 0.67, and VU1 is coded 0.33.

Italy: the DC identified integration with the EU hence it has the same attitude to both. The PCI, in contrast, was more critical of the existing EU than it was of the idea of integration as such (Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 89-91; Maggiorani, 1998). DC1 and DC-S1 are coded 1, PCI1 and PCI-S1 are coded 0.17.

T2

Belgium: the CVP, the PVV, the PRL, and the PSC expressed strong support (CVP, 1978: 1, 36-38; PVV, 1978a: 25-7, 1978b: 13; Menu, 1994d: 230-2; PRL, 1978: 31-2; PSC, 1978: 11). The PS and, especially, the SP were critical of the weakness of democracy and of the 'social dimension' (PS, 1978: 17; SP, 1978: 56-9). The RW called for a 'different Europe'

based on a strengthened regional and social dimensions and independence from both the US and the USSR in international relations (RW, 1978: 70-3). The VU did not pay attention to the EU in its manifesto but maintained its vision of a *Europa der volkeren* alternative to the existing EU (VU, 1978; Lynch, 1996: 119-23). CVP2, PVV2, PRL2, PSC2 are coded 1, PS2 is coded 0.83, SP2 and RW2 are coded 0.67, and VU2 is coded 0.33.

Italy: the DC maintained the position it had at T1. The PCI became less hostile to the EU in the context of its 'Eurocommunism' strategy but was still highly critical (Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 80-1, 91-5; Maggiorani, 1998). DC-L2 and DC-S2 are coded 1, PCI-L2 and PCI-S2 are coded 0.33.

UK: both the Conservatives and Labour identified integration with the EU hence their attitudes to both were aligned: supportive in the case of the former and hostile in that of the latter (CON-S, 1979: 32-3; CON-W, 1979: 32-3; Ashford, 1980: 112; Morris, 1996: 130; Dardanelli, 2005: 34-6, 39-40; LAB-S, 1979: 24-5; LAB-W, 1979: 24-5; Daniels, 1998: 74. The SNP was strongly hostile and had a policy of withdrawal from the EU (SNP, 1979: 28; Lynch, 1996: 32-7; Mitchell, 1998: 111-7; Dardanelli, 2005: 29-30) while the PC also had a negative position (PC, 1979: 1-2; Lynch, 1996: 71-2; Mitchel, 1998: 111-7; McAllister, 2001: 145-51; Elias, 2009: 56-65). CON-S2 and CON-W2 are coded 0.67, LAB-S2, LAB-W2, and PC2 are coded 0.17, and SNP2 is coded 0.

T3

Belgium: there was still perfect alignment for the CVP, the PVV, the PSC, and the PRL, although the latter did not take position on the EU in its manifesto (CVP, 1991: 16; PVV, 1991: 8; PSC, 1991: 2, 23; PRL, 1991; Rudd 1988: 205-6). The SP and, to a lesser extent, the PS continued to be critical of the weakness of the 'social dimension' as envisaged by the Maastricht Treaty (SP, 1991: 103-5; PS, 1991: 47; Menu, 1994c: 483). All six parties supported ratification of the treaty (Deschouwer and Van Assche, 2008: 79). Both the VU and the VB, in contrast, had grown increasingly critical of the path taken by the EU – arguing that 'Maastricht' would make the EU even more 'arrogant' and technocratic and take it further away from their ideal of a *Europa der volkeren* – and voted against ratification of the treaty in parliament (VU, 1991: 3, 50-51; 1993: 7, 9, 41, 50-2; VB, 1991: 10; Deschouwer and Van Assche, 2008: 80). CVP3, PVV3, PSC3, PRL3 are coded 1, PS3 is coded 0.83, SP3 is coded 0.67, and VU3 and VB3 are coded 0.17.

Italy: the PDS did not pay much attention to the EU in its campaign but it was, like the DC, strongly positive and supported the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. The LN was also generally positive and supported the ratification of the treaty, albeit with less enthusiasm (DC, 1992: 1-3; PDS, 1992; LN, 1991; CdS, 1992a,c; Conti and Verzichelli, 2005: 103; Quaglia, 2008: 67-9). DC3, DC-S3, PDS3, PDS-S3 are coded 1, LN3 is coded 0.83.

Spain: in Catalonia, all parties' attitudes to the EU were aligned on their attitudes to integration and were strongly positive (Pujol, 1992; DdBa, 1992a,b; EP, 1992; DG, 1992; Avui, 1992a,b; ES, 1992; EO, 1992a; Colom, 1992a,b; LV, 1992a,b,c; Closa and Heywood, 2004: 43-53). CiU3, PS-C3, ERC3, and PP-C3 are all coded 1. In Andalusia, both the PSOE-A and the PP-A were also strongly supportive (PSOE-A, 1994a: esp. 49; 1994b; PP-A, 1994) while the PA expressed some concern about widening economic disparities

negatively affecting Andalusia (Moya, 1994: esp. 12). PSOE-A3 and PP-A3 are coded 1, PA3 si coded 0.83.

UK: in the case of the Conservatives, Labour, and the SNP, their attitudes to the EU were aligned on their attitudes to integration (CON-S, 1992: 3-4; CON-W, 1992: 3-4; LAB-S, 1992: 6; LAB-W, 1992: 6; Daniels, 1998; Dardanelli, 2005: 86, 91; SNP, 1992a,b; Lynch, 1996: 37-49). The PC was slightly less positive towards the EU than it was towards the idea of integration, calling for a much stronger 'regional dimension', notably the establishment of a 'Senate of the Nations and Regions' with equal powers to the European Parliament (PC, 1992: esp. 46, 50; McAllister, 2001: 145-51; Elias, 2009: 56-65). CON-S3, CON-W3, LAB-S3, LAB-W3, and SNP3 are coded 0.67, PC3 is coded 0.83.

T4

Belgium: both the N-VA and the VB abandoned the ideal of a *Europa der volkeren* thus bringing attitudes to integration and attitudes to the EU virtually in line across the board. All parties save the VB were positive towards the EU and supported ratification of the Lisbon treaty, although the PS and the SP.A were still critical of the weakness of the 'social dimension' and the N-VA was more cautious in its support (CD&V, 2010: 63-4; O_VLD, 2010: 60; SP.A, 2010: 37-8; N-VA, 2010: 8-11; VB, 2010: 43-4; PS, 2010: 156-9; MR, 2010: 161-2; CDH, 2010: 38; Kamer, 2008: esp. 87). CD&V4, O_VLD4, MR4, CDH4 are coded 1, N-VA4, PS4, SP.A4 are coded 0.83, VB4 is coded 0.17.

Italy: attitudes to the EU were broadly in line with attitudes to integration (PDL-L, 2010; PD, 2010; LN, 2010; GdS, 2008a,b,c; Cotta and Verzichelli, 2005: 103-9; Newell, 2010: 210-25). All parties supported ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, although the LN did so only reluctantly, after having voted against the ratification of the Constitutional Treaty (Quaglia, 2008: 67-9; Massetti, 2009: 521). PD-L4 and PD-S4 are coded 1, PDL-L4 and PDL-S4 are coded 0.67, and LN4 is coded 0.33.

Spain: in Catalonia, attitudes to the EU were in line with attitudes to integration for the PS-C and the PP-C (PS-C, 2010: 65; PP-C, 2010) but were less positive for the CiU and the ERC. The former was divided over the Constitutional Treaty and supported the Lisbon Treaty without enthusiasm while the latter called for a No vote in the referendum on the Constitutional Treaty and voted against ratification of the Lisbon treaty (Roig, 2005; Massetti, 2009: 521; LV, 2008). PS-C4 is coded 1, PP-C4 is coded 0.83, CiU4 is coded 0.67, and ERC4 is coded 0.17. In Andalusia, attitudes were in line for all parties (PSOE-A, 2004: 11-2; PP-A, 2004: 55-64; PA, 2004: 100-1; Massetti, 2009: 521) hence PSOE-A4 is coded 1, and PP-A4 and PA4 are coded 0.83.

UK: attitudes to the EU were in line with attitudes to integration for Labour and the party supported ratification of the Lisbon treaty (LAB-S, 2011; LAB-W, 2011; Hansard, 2008). The Conservatives, the SNP and the PC, on the other hand, were more critical of the Lisbon Treaty than they were of integration as a whole and all voted against ratification in the House of Commons (CON-S, 2011; CON-W, 2011; SNP, 2011: 29; PC, 2011: 3, 16-18; Hansard, 2008; Massetti, 2009: 521). LAB-S4 and LAB-W4 are coded 0.67, CON-S4, CON-W4, SNP4 and PC4 are coded 0.17.

Table A4 – Truth table for *europ-i* outcome (O1), 0.88 consistency cutoff

C1	C2	C3	C4	C6	C7	C8	O1	Raw const.	No	Cases
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.918228	3	SNP3, PC3, ERC3
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.885321	2	VU3, [ERC4]
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.87013	2	[SNP4], PC4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.842308	2	[N-VA4], CiU4
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.82516	1	VB3
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.795511	1	CiU3
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.793103	1	VB4
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.768421	1	VU1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.753731	1	PC2
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.751244	2	SP3, PS-C4
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.72381	3	[PS-C3], PA3, PA4,
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.703264	2	RW1, RW2
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.67	1	LAB-S3
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.649573	1	PP-A4
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.62963	1	LN4
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.558528	2	PSOE-A3, PSOE-A4

Note: following Vis (2011: table A2), contradictory cases – i.e. cases that display an outcome at odds with the coding of column 8 – are shown in square brackets. Only actually occurring configurations are included, the full table is available from the author upon request.

Table A5 – fsQCA2.5 output, 0.88 consistency cutoff

TRUTH TABLE ANALYSIS

File: G:/EPSR 13/2 Data v6 D1.csv
 Model: europ-i = f(partyp, syssta, leri, cospos, integ, attint, atteu)

Rows: 16

Algorithm: Quine-McCluskey
 True: 1

--- COMPLEX SOLUTION ---
 frequency cutoff: 1.000000
 consistency cutoff: 0.885321

	raw coverage -----	unique coverage -----	consistency -----
partyp*~syssta*~leri*cospos*integ*attint	0.605513	0.605513	0.885953
solution coverage: 0.605513			
solution consistency: 0.885953			

TRUTH TABLE ANALYSIS

File: G:/EPSR 13/2 Data v6 D1.csv
 Model: europ-i = f(partyp, syssta, leri, cospos, integ, attint, atteu)

Rows: 16

Algorithm: Quine-McCluskey
 True: 1-L

--- PARSIMONIOUS SOLUTION ---
 frequency cutoff: 1.000000
 consistency cutoff: 0.885321

	raw coverage -----	unique coverage -----	consistency -----
--	--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------

~syssta*~leri*cospos*integ 0.605513 0.605513 0.866667
solution coverage: 0.605513
solution consistency: 0.866667

TRUTH TABLE ANALYSIS

File: G:/EPSR 13/2 Data v6 D1.csv
Model: europ-i = f(atteu, attint, integ, cospos, leri, syssta, partyp)

Rows: 2

Algorithm: Quine-McCluskey

True: 1

0 Matrix: 0L

Don't Care: -

--- INTERMEDIATE SOLUTION ---

frequency cutoff: 1.000000

consistency cutoff: 0.885321

Assumptions:

attint (present)

integ (present)

cospos (present)

~syssta (absent)

partyp (present)

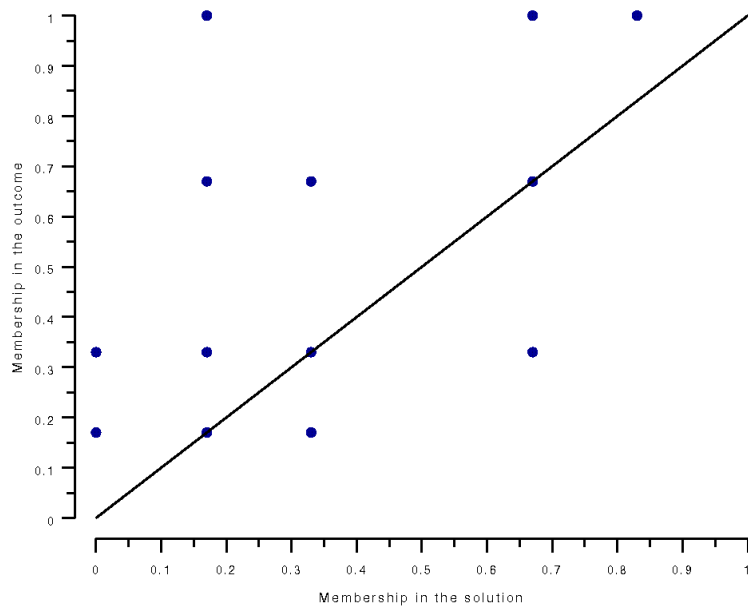
	raw coverage	unique coverage	consistency
attint*integ*cospos*~leri*~syssta*partyp	0.605513	0.605513	0.885953

solution coverage: 0.605513
solution consistency: 0.885953

Table A6 – Membership in solution and outcome (*europ-i*), consistency cutoff 0.88

	<i>partyp</i>	<i>~syssta</i>	<i>~leri</i>	<i>cospos</i>	<i>integ</i>	<i>attint</i>	<i>m_sol</i>	<i>m_out</i>
VU1	1	0.83	0.33	0.67	0.17	1	0.17	0.33
RW1	1	0.83	0.67	0.67	0.17	1	0.17	0.17
RW2	1	0.83	0.67	0.67	0.33	1	0.33	0.17
PC2	1	1	0.67	0.83	0.33	0.67	0.33	0.33
SP3	0.67	0.17	0.67	0.33	0.83	1	0.17	0.33
VU3	1	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.67	0.67
VB3	1	1	0	1	0.83	0.67	0	0.17
CiU3	1	0	0.33	0.33	0.83	1	0	0.33
PS-C3	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.83	1	0.33	0.67
ERC3	1	0.83	0.83	1	0.83	1	0.83	1
PSOE-A3	0.17	0.17	0.67	0.17	0.83	1	0.17	0.17
PA3	1	0.83	0.67	0.33	0.83	1	0.33	0.17
LAB-S3	0.17	0.33	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.67	0.17	0.17
SNP3	1	1	0.67	1	0.83	0.67	0.67	1
PC3	1	1	0.67	1	0.83	1	0.67	1
N-VA4	1	0.33	0.17	1	1	0.83	0.17	1
VB4	1	1	0	1	1	0.33	0	0.17
LN4	0.83	0.17	0	0.33	1	0.33	0	0.17
CiU4	1	0.17	0.33	0.67	1	0.83	0.17	0.17
PS-C4	0.67	0.33	0.67	0.33	1	1	0.33	0.17
ERC4	1	0.67	0.83	1	1	0.83	0.67	0.33
PSOE-A4	0.17	0.17	0.67	0.17	1	1	0.17	0.33
PP-A4	0	0.67	0.33	0	1	0.83	0	0.17
PA4	1	0.67	0.67	0.17	1	0.83	0.17	0.33
SNP4	1	0.17	0.67	1	1	0.67	0.17	0.67
PC4	1	0.33	0.67	1	1	0.83	0.33	0.33

Graph A1 - Plot of membership in the outcome against membership in the solution, consistency cutoff 0.88



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