

## Online Appendix

Maurits J. Meijers and Harmen van der Veer, "Issue Competition without Electoral Incentives? A Study of Issue Emphasis in the European Parliament," *The Journal of Politics* 81, no. 4 (October 2019): 1240-1253.

This online appendix is divided into the following sections:

National parties in government within party groups	p. 1
List of radical right parties	p. 2
Keyword Specification	p. 3
Summary statistics	p. 5
Model specification with interaction terms	p. 7
Model with multiple lags	p. 9
Vector Autoregression (VAR) analyses and Granger causality tests and CIRFs	p. 10
Analysis with placebo Issue (environment)	p. 12
Marginal effects plots for monthly and quarterly analyses per party group	p. 14
Marginal effects plots of time	p. 15
MEP-level analysis: logistic panel regression analysis	p. 17
Coefficient plots for testing for a negligible effect	p. 18

### National parties in government within party groups

Table A1 shows the absolute number (light grey) and proportion (dark grey) of national parties in government per party group. On average, the EPP harbours the most national parties in government, whereas the proportion of governing parties is highest in the S&D. ALDE comes in third both in absolute number of governing parties and in the proportion of governing parties. The ECR is the party group of the UK Conservative Party. Because the ECR includes radical right parties, the Danish People's Party and the (True) Finns Party, it is not considered to be a mainstream party group.

**Table A1: List of national parties per party group in national government**

	EP 6		EP 7		EP 8		Mean	
EPP	29	0.59	36	0.59	24	0.41	29.7	0.53
S&D	20	0.53	27	0.71	24	0.56	23.7	0.60
ALDE	21	0.48	21	0.62	20	0.43	20.7	0.51
ECR			5	0.45	8	0.26	6.5	0.36
UEN	4	0.40					4.0	0.40
GREENS	3	0.14	4	0.17	4	0.14	3.7	0.15
EFD			5	0.38	2	0.17	3.5	0.28
IND/DEM	2	0.14					2	0.14
GUE	3	0.15	1	0.05	1	0.04	1.7	0.08
NA	5	0.31	0	0	0	0	5	0.10
ENF					0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0					0	0

Note: The light grey cells show the absolute number; dark grey cells show the proportion of party group total. Empty cells indicate the party group did not exist at that time.

## List of radical right parties

**Table A2: List of radical right parties**

---

**Party name (country)**

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (AT)  
Bündnis Zukunft Österreich (AT)  
Vlaams Blok; Vlaams Belang (BE)  
National-Democratic Party (BG)  
National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (BG)  
Attack Coalition (BG)  
People for Real, Open and United Democracy / Conservative Party for Democracy and Success (BG)  
Attack (BG)  
NEZÁVISLÍ/DEMOKRATÉ (CZ)  
Dansk Folkeparti (DK)  
Perussuomalaiset (FI)  
Mouvement pour la France (FR)  
Souveraineté, Indépendance et Libertés/ Rassemblement Bleu Marine (FR)  
Droite Indépendante (FR)  
La Maison de la Vie (FR)  
Les Français Libres (FR)  
Parti de la France (FR)  
Mouvement pour la France - Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance et la Souveraineté de la France (FR)  
Sans étiquette (FR)  
Front national/ Rassemblement Bleu Marine; Rassemblement bleu Marine; Front national (FR)  
Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (DE)  
Popular Orthodox Rally - G. Karatzaferis (GR)  
Popular Association – Golden Dawn (GR)  
Laikos Orthodoxos Synagermos - G. Karatzaferis (GR)  
Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom (HU)  
Lega Nord; Lega Nord per l'indipendenza della Padania (IT)  
Alternativa sociale: Lista Mussolini (IT)  
La Destra - Alleanza Siciliana (IT)  
Forza Nuova (IT)  
Movimento Sociale Fiamma tricolore (IT)  
Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK (LV)  
Nacionālā apvienība "Visu Latvijai!"-"Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK" (LV)  
Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas (LT)  
Liberalų demokratų partija (LT)  
Partij voor de Vrijheid (NL)  
Artikel 50 (NL)  
Naprzód Polsko (PL)  
Liga Polskich Rodzin (PL)  
KORWiN (PL)  
Forum Polskie (PL)  
Kongres Nowej Prawicy (PL)  
Partidul România Mare (RO)  
Slovenská národná strana (SK)  
Sverigedemokraterna (SE)  
British National Party (GB)  
United Kingdom Independent; UK Independence Party; AN INDEPENDENCE FROM EUROPE;  
United Kingdom Independence Party; An Independence Party (GB)

---

Note: The list includes synonyms and old names.

---

## Keywords specification

Table A3a lists the keywords in the basic dictionary employed in the semi-automated content analysis of parliamentary questions on immigration. Table A3b shows which keywords were used most. The generic keywords related to migration were used more; value-laden words such as ‘islam’ and ‘muslim’ less. Specific EU policies or bodies were not addressed often. Table A3c shows how the usage of the keywords as changed over EP terms. In EP 8, there was a strong increase in keywords such as ‘migrant\*’, ‘refugee’ and ‘asylum’ – this is arguably related to the enormous increase in refugees from 2015 onwards.

**Table A3a: List of keywords referring to immigration issues**

immigr	chador
asylum	border control
islam	naturalization
muslim	frontex
refugee	deportation
multicultur	external borders
burqa	border management
burka	return program
veil	resettlement
headscarf	return policy
migrat	displaced persons
migrant	border security
national culture	human traffick
national identity	return strategies
sharia	AMIF
mosque	Return Fund
niqab	

**Table A3b: Keyword usage by party group.**

	ALDE	EPP	GREENS	GUE	S&D	Rad. Right	Mean
migrat*	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>36%</b>	28%	<b>29%</b>	23%	29%
migrant*	19%	24%	25%	<b>32%</b>	27%	<b>28%</b>	26%
immigr*	18%	22%	20%	21%	19%	25%	21%
refugee*	21%	17%	21%	28%	24%	12%	21%
islam*	12%	16%	5%	9%	11%	36%	15%
asylum*	14%	10%	20%	16%	16%	10%	14%
veil*	13%	12%	12%	12%	10%	5%	11%
muslim*	8%	9%	3%	4%	6%	19%	8%
frontex	4%	8%	5%	7%	4%	4%	5%

Note: Only keywords which were used in 5 per cent of the parliamentary questions by at least one party group are included. Most used keyword in bold.

**Table A3c: Keyword usage by EP term.**

	<b>EP 6</b>	<b>EP 7</b>	<b>EP 8</b>	<b>Mean</b>
migrat*	29%	25%	29%	28%
migrant*	24%	22%	36%	27%
immigr*	27%	20%	20%	22%
islam*	20%	21%	18%	20%
refugee	12%	16%	28%	19%
asylum*	10%	11%	16%	12%
muslim*	14%	13%	4%	11%
veil*	8%	12%	7%	9%
frontex	4%	5%	8%	5%

Note: Only keywords which were used in 5 per cent of the parliamentary questions by at least one party group are included.

Most used keyword in bold.

## Summary statistics

**Table A4a: Summary statistics of the weekly party group model**

Variable	N	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$	Min.	Max.
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis	1803	0.03	3.97	-28	26
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis	1803	0.05	6.59	-50	46
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis	1803	0.06	6.38	-42	43
<i>EP Term Dummies</i>					
EP 6	1806	0.430	0.495	0	1
EP 7	1806	0.430	0.495	0	1
EP 8	1806	0.140	0.347	0	1
<i>Party Group Dummies</i>					
ALDE	1803	0.333	0.472	0	1
EPP	1803	0.333	0.472	0	1
S&D	1803	0.333	0.472	0	1
Time	1803	301.5	173.83	1	602

**Table A4b: Summary statistics of the monthly party group model**

Variable	N	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$	Min.	Max.
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis	414	0.135252	2.226062	-7.5	17.2
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis	414	0.2	3.679599	-11.6	18.6
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis	414	0.270504	3.727775	-12	29.8
<i>EP Term Dummies</i>					
EP 6	414	0.428571	0.495462	0	1
EP 7	414	0.428571	0.495462	0	1
EP 8	414	0.142857	0.350344	0	1
<i>Party Group Dummies</i>					
ALDE	414	0.333333	0.471967	0	1
EPP	414	0.333333	0.471967	0	1
S&D	414	0.333333	0.471967	0	1
Time	414	70.5	40.46169	1	140

**Table A4c: Summary statistics of the quarterly party group model**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b><math>\mu</math></b>	<b><math>\sigma^2</math></b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis	138	0.193459	1.575218	-4.07692	7.358974
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis	138	0.237589	2.276943	-5.53846	5.923077
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis	138	0.379827	2.573172	-4.76923	13.32051
<i>EP Term Dummies</i>					
EP 6	138	0.4375	0.49781	0	1
EP 7	138	0.416667	0.494727	0	1
EP 8	138	0.145833	0.354171	0	1
<i>Party Group Dummies</i>					
ALDE	138	0.333333	0.47305	0	1
EPP	138	0.333333	0.47305	0	1
S&D	138	0.333333	0.47305	0	1
Time	138	24.5	13.90175	1	48

**Table A4d: Summary statistics of the weekly MEP level model**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b><math>\mu</math></b>	<b><math>\sigma^2</math></b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
Mainstream MEP emphasis (Y/N)	5129	0.525602	0.499386	0	1
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis	5129	-0.03079	6.481029	-50	46
<i>EP Term Dummies</i>					
EP 6	5129	0.305723	0.460752	0	1
EP 7	5129	0.643909	0.478883	0	1
EP 8	5129	0.050368	0.218722	0	1
<i>Party Group Dummies</i>					
ALDE	5129	0.223896	0.416888	0	1
EPP	5129	0.459337	0.498386	0	1
S&D	5129	0.316767	0.465255	0	1

## Model specification with interaction terms

**Table A5: Pooled time series regression model of mainstream EPG's weekly change in immigration emphasis - interactions**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Monthly Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Quarterly Emphasis
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0496** (0.0151)	-0.0514* (0.0262)	-0.0487 (0.0351)	-0.0187 (0.0420)	-0.0528 (0.0641)
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0196 (0.0123)	-0.000500 (0.0180)	-0.0149 (0.0249)	0.0196 (0.0490)	-0.0463 (0.0768)
$\Delta$ Other Non-Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0628* (0.0298)				
<i>Party Group Dummies (Baseline: ALDE)</i>					
EPP	0.0200 (0.114)	2.78e-08 (0.110)	0.0328 (0.166)	0.0867 (0.161)	0.135 (0.176)
S&D	0.0263 (0.0893)	0.000000682 (0.0824)	0.0414 (0.144)	0.117 (0.131)	0.137 (0.141)
Greens	-0.00411 (0.0607)				
GUE	0.00686 (0.0676)				
<i>EP Term Dummies (Baseline: EP 6)</i>					
EP 7	0.0694 (0.225)			0.186 (0.503)	0.949+ (0.563)
EP 8	0.288 (0.362)			1.125 (0.816)	2.412** (0.918)
Time	-0.000273 (0.000752)	-0.000379 (0.000789)	-0.000369 (0.00177)	-0.00291 (0.00738)	-0.0402 (0.0250)
EP 7 (vs. EP 6-baseline)		0.0959 (0.236)			
EP 8 (vs. EP 7-baseline)			0.288 (0.408)		
<i>Interactions</i>					
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ EPP	-0.0336			0.0406	-0.0682

	(0.0304)			(0.0642)	(0.112)
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ S&D	-0.0553*			0.0679	-0.0213
	(0.0224)			(0.0519)	(0.0917)
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ Greens	0.0361*				
	(0.0157)				
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ GUE	0.0242				
	(0.0188)				
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ EP 7 (vs. EP 6-baseline)		0.00611			
		(0.0345)			
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) $\times$ EP 8 (vs. EP 7-baseline)			-0.151**		
			(0.0533)		
Constant	0.0266	0.0506	0.116	0.0140	0.352
	(0.127)	(0.128)	(0.698)	(0.279)	(0.348)
<i>N</i>	3005	1551	1029	414	138

Note: This table shows the interaction models used to calculate the adjusted prediction plots in the main text and appendix. Model 1 is the basis for Figure 3; Models 2 and 3 are the basis for Figure 4; Models 4 and 5 are used to calculate Figures A3a and A3b respectively.

Note: Prais-Winsten regression coefficients with panel-corrected standard errors in parentheses.

+  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$



## Model with multiple lags

Table A6 shows the model with multiple lags for all relevant variables. The models also take into account the lagged values of the dependent variable. The models show that also with multiple lags, the negative effect of radical right immigration emphasis change at  $t = -1$  remains. The lagged dependent variables also show large, negative significant effects on mainstream party group immigration emphasis. This suggests the presence of an agenda cycle; issues on the agenda previously are subsequently less addressed. Nevertheless, the vector autoregression (VAR) analyses in Table A7a show that other mainstream party groups' emphasis does not affect the emphasis of mainstream parties. Only the radical right has a significant negative effect.

**Table A6: Pooled time series regression models of mainstream EPG immigration emphasis change with multiple lags.**

	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis	
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-1)	-0.710***	(0.0278)
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-2)	-0.460***	(0.0321)
$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-3)	-0.251***	(0.0278)
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0486*	(0.0201)
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-2)	-0.00193	(0.0233)
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-3)	0.00584	(0.0202)
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-1)	0.0118	(0.0163)
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-2)	0.0159	(0.0189)
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-3)	-0.00824	(0.0163)
<i>EP Term Dummies (Baseline: EP 6)</i>		
EP 7	0.0169	(0.196)
EP 8	0.351	(0.280)
<i>Party Group Dummies (Baseline: ALDE)</i>		
EPP	0.0298	(0.144)
S&D	0.0416	(0.112)
Constant	-0.0404	(0.125)
<i>N</i>	1797	

Note: Prais-Winsten regression coefficients with panel-corrected standard errors in parentheses.  
 \*  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

## Vector Autoregression (VAR) analyses and Granger causality tests and CIRFs

Table A7a displays the results for the vector autoregression (VAR) analyses. The variables in the VAR analyses represent the number of immigration questions asked per week. In VAR analysis, a number of equations are calculating with a different dependent variable. The independent variables include the lags of the dependent variable and the independent variables with lags. Three lags were chosen for the models based on pre-estimated lag-order selection statistics. The variables were checked for stationarity.

The VAR analyses confirm the conclusions drawn from the time-series cross-sectional data as well as from Table A6. Mainstream party groups respond to radical right immigration emphasis at  $t-1$  by emphasizing the issue less. Also the image of the agenda cycle in which party groups emphasize an issue less, when they have emphasized it before. Figure A1 shows the cumulative impulse response functions (CIRFs) for the radical right impulse variable based on the Cholesky forecast-error variance decomposition (FEVD) statistics created after the VAR estimation. The CIRFs confirm the conclusion that radical right MEPs have a slight, negative significant effect on the EPP, ALDE and S&D.

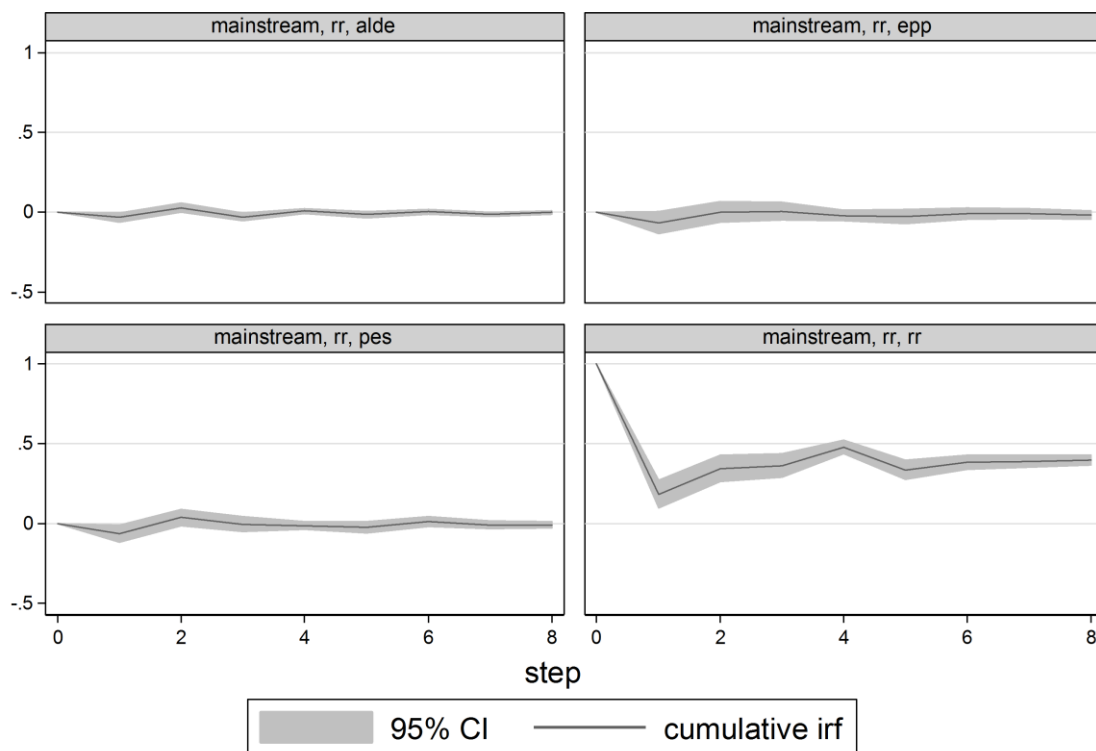
Table A7b shows the results of so-called Granger causality tests, or F-tests. While strictly not proof of causality, we speak of Granger-causation of a variable ( $z$ ) on another variable ( $y$ ) when the  $z$  improves the prediction of  $y$  compared to  $y$ 's past alone. The F-tests show that the radical right variable improves the prediction of ALDE and S&D.

**Table A7a: VAR of weekly party group immigration emphasis**

	Radical Right	EPP	ALDE	S&D
Radical Right (t-1)	-0.817*** (0.0442)	<b>-0.0659+</b> (0.0346)	<b>-0.0336*</b> (0.0150)	<b>-0.0624*</b> (0.0272)
Radical Right (t-2)	-0.497*** (0.0519)	-0.0310 (0.0406)	0.00925 (0.0176)	0.00490 (0.0319)
Radical Right (t-3)	-0.266*** (0.0446)	0.00565 (0.0349)	-0.0177 (0.0151)	0.0120 (0.0275)
EPP (t-1)	-0.0382 (0.0568)	-0.800*** (0.0444)	-0.0228 (0.0193)	-0.0647+ (0.0349)
EPP (t-2)	-0.0661 (0.0670)	-0.528*** (0.0524)	-0.0433+ (0.0227)	-0.0726+ (0.0412)
EPP (t-3)	-0.0133 (0.0570)	-0.298*** (0.0446)	-0.0214 (0.0193)	-0.0732* (0.0351)
ALDE (t-1)	0.332* (0.138)	0.0818 (0.108)	-0.738*** (0.0469)	0.0879 (0.0852)
ALDE (t-2)	0.230 (0.161)	0.132 (0.126)	-0.485*** (0.0546)	0.0989 (0.0992)
ALDE (t-3)	0.149 (0.138)	0.0361 (0.108)	-0.247*** (0.0467)	-0.0586 (0.0848)
S&D (t-1)	-0.00893 (0.0783)	0.0942 (0.0613)	0.0212 (0.0266)	-0.686*** (0.0482)
S&D (t-2)	0.0722 (0.0894)	0.116+ (0.0699)	0.0445 (0.0303)	-0.431*** (0.0551)
S&D (t-3)	-0.00586 (0.0783)	0.0946 (0.0612)	0.0316 (0.0266)	-0.194*** (0.0482)
Constant	0.0649 (0.207)	0.0456 (0.162)	0.0169 (0.0703)	0.0587 (0.128)
N			599	

Note: Standard errors in parentheses \*  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

**Figure A1 Cumulative impulse response functions (CIRFs) on weekly data with the radical right as impulse variable.**



Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

Note: The graphs display the cumulated response of the dependent variable for eight weeks in response to a one standard deviation increase in the independent variable. The grey area shows the 95 % confidence intervals. Additional CIRFs for the other impulse variables are available upon request.

**Table A7b: Granger causality Wald tests (F-tests)**

Equation	Excluded	Chi <sup>2</sup>	df	p-value
Radical Right	EPP	1.162	3	.762
Radical Right	ALDE	5.8332	3	.120
Radical Right	S&D	1.5172	3	.678
EPP	Radical Right	4.2722	3	.234
EPP	ALDE	1.2535	3	.740
EPP	S&D	3.8105	3	.283
ALDE	Radical Right	13.737	3	.003
ALDE	EPP	3.6353	3	.304
ALDE	S&D	2.3487	3	.503
S&D	Radical Right	8.6861	3	.034
S&D	EPP	6.0247	3	.110
S&D	ALDE	3.8821	3	.274

## Analysis with a placebo issue (environment)

In order to make sure the weekly effect found for the radical right is a function of its emphasis on the immigration issue, we have collected data on an additional issue, the environment issue. Usually, regarded as the prerogative of green parties and party group, the radical right should – theoretically speaking – not influence mainstream party emphasis of the environment issue in a statistically significant manner. Table A8a shows the list of keywords used for the basic dictionary employed in the semi-automated content analysis of parliamentary questions on environmental issues.

Table A8b shows the analyses estimating the effect of radical right environment issue emphasis change on mainstream party group environment emphasis change in the same manner as Table 2 in the main text. Model 1 shows the weekly model with parliamentary questions only. Model 2 includes other non-legislative agenda-setting instruments such as all parliamentary questions, pre-announcement of questions at question time and motions. Model 3 and Model 4 are the analyses on monthly and quarterly time periods. Importantly, in none of the models the radical right emphasis change variable is significant at the usual standard of an alpha of 0.05.

**Table A8a: List of keywords referring to environment issues**

sustainability	coal
green economy	climate change
fossil fuels	wind power
CO2 emissions	solar power
carbon dioxide	renewable
pollution	energy transition
nuclear energy	nuclear reactor
windmill	coal mine
solar energy	biogas
solar panels	biodegradable
power plants	environmental
wind technology	clean energy
solar technology	greenhouse gas

**Table A8b: Pooled time series regression models of mainstream EPG environment emphasis change**

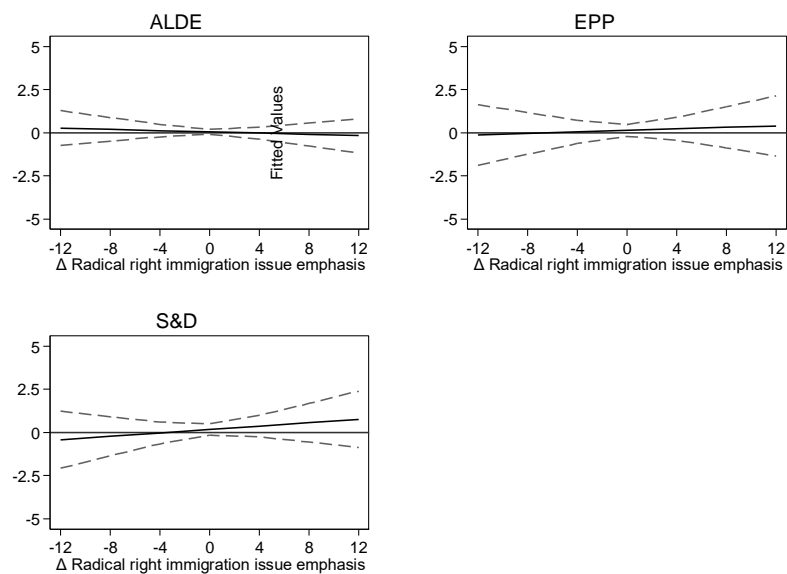
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Weekly Environment Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Weekly Environment Emphasis (all instruments)	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Monthly Environment Emphasis	$\Delta$ Mainstream EPG Quarterly Environment Emphasis
$\Delta$ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1)	0.0372 (0.0321)	-0.00288 (0.0381)	0.0464 (0.0812)	-0.242 (0.127)
$\Delta$ Other Mainstream Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0556** (0.0171)	-0.0389* (0.0192)	-0.0369 (0.0365)	-0.0344 (0.0621)
EPP	0.00651 (0.119)	0.00795 (0.129)	0.0335 (0.172)	0.0673 (0.223)
S&D	0.00380 (0.115)	0.00422 (0.122)	0.0244 (0.153)	0.0741 (0.163)
EP 7	0.177 (0.355)	0.245 (0.454)	0.697 (0.509)	1.390 (0.768)
EP 8	0.351 (0.571)	0.481 (0.730)	1.334 (0.822)	2.250 (1.243)
Time	-0.000692 (0.00119)	-0.000957 (0.00152)	-0.0110 (0.00745)	-0.0616 (0.0337)
Constant	0.0883 (0.199)	0.122 (0.254)	0.297 (0.284)	0.670 (0.471)
<i>N</i>	1803	1803	414	138

Note: Prais-Winsten regression coefficients with panel-corrected standard errors in parentheses.  
\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

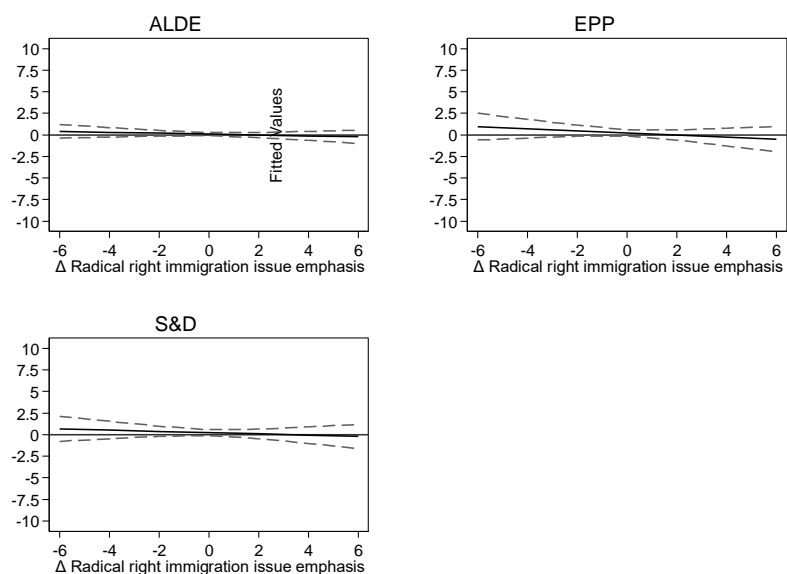
## Marginal effects plots for monthly and quarterly analyses per party group

Figures A2a and A2b show the marginal effects plots for the monthly and quarterly data sets respectively – based on the Models 4 and 5 in Table A5 with interaction terms. Both the monthly data and the quarterly data show no positive effect of radical right immigration emphasis change on mainstream party group emphasis change for any ALDE, EPP or S&D. At the same time, on the monthly and quarterly aggregated level, there is no evidence of a negative effect of radical right emphasis change.

**Figure A2a: Marginal effects plot of radical right issue attention change on mainstream party issue attention change per party group with monthly data**



**Figure A2b: Marginal effects plot of radical right issue attention change on mainstream party issue attention change per party group with quarterly data**



## Marginal effects plots of time

Model 1 in Table A9 shows the model with the interaction effect of time. The fact that both time and time<sup>2</sup> are not statistically significant suggests there is no curvilinear effect of time on mainstream party group immigration emphasis change. Figure A3a and A3b show the marginal effects plots at different values of the time variable and time with time<sup>2</sup> included in the model, respectively. The figures have been calculated on the basis of Model 2 and 3 of Table A8. Both graphs show that the effect of radical right emphasis change is significant from approximately EP 7 onwards. Figure A4b shows the conditional effect of time with time<sup>2</sup> also included in the model by estimating marginal effects plots at representative values of time (Model 3, Table A8). The curvilinear effect is pronounced for the period of EP 6, but, importantly, not statistically significant. From EP 7 onwards, the negative effect of radical right immigration emphasis change on mainstream emphasis change is significant and approximates linearity.

**Table A9: Pooled time series regression model of mainstream EPG's weekly change in immigration emphasis – interactions with time variables**

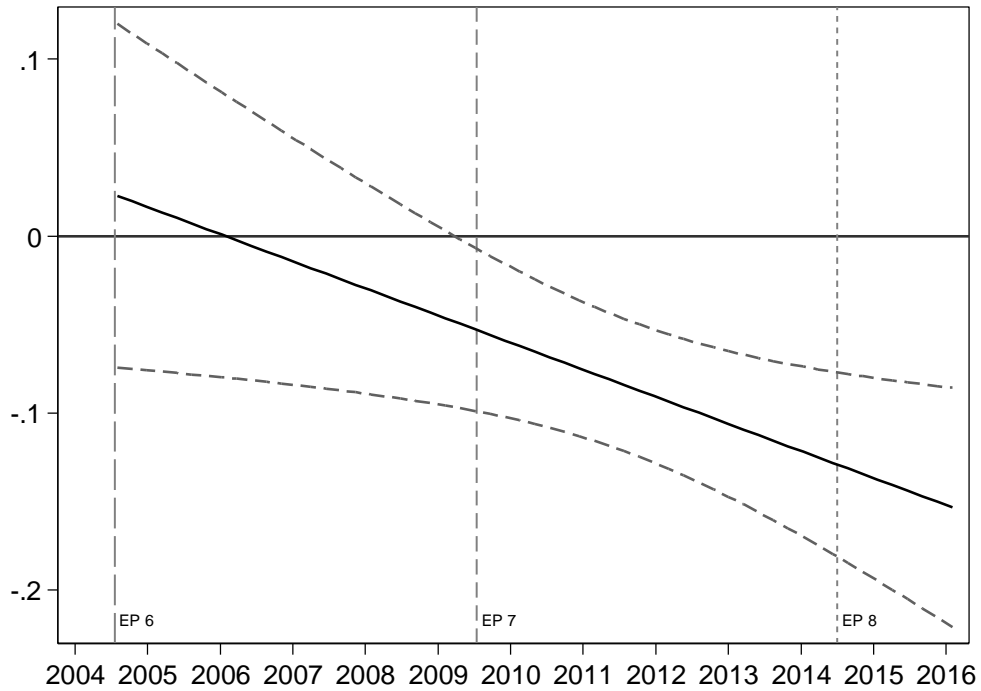
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Δ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis	Δ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis	Δ Mainstream EPG Weekly Emphasis
Δ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0833*** (0.0196)	0.0155 (0.0508)	-7.522 (6.236)
Δ Other Mainstream EPG Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0262 (0.0178)	-0.0143 (0.0184)	-0.0120 (0.0184)
<i>Party Group Dummies (Baseline: ALDE)</i>			
EPP	0.0193 (0.112)	0.0193 (0.112)	0.0193 (0.112)
S&D	0.0250 (0.0873)	0.0251 (0.0878)	0.0251 (0.0878)
<i>EP Term Dummies (Baseline: EP 6)</i>			
EP 7	0.0846 (0.304)		
EP 8	0.349 (0.542)		
Time	-0.000362 (0.00220)	0.000199 (0.000410)	-0.00128 (0.00199)
Time × Time	5.14e-08 (0.00000368)		3.56e-08 (5.40e-08)
Δ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) × Time		-0.000271* (0.000127)	0.000829 (0.000661)
Δ Radical Right Emphasis (t-1) × Time × Time			-2.30e-08 (1.75e-08)
Constant	0.0320 (0.238)	-0.0466 (0.136)	11.50 (18.22)
<i>N</i>	1803	1803	1803

Note: This table shows the base model with time and time-squared included (Model 1). Models 2 and 3 are the basis for the marginal effects plots at representative values (MERs) in Figure A4a and A4b respectively.

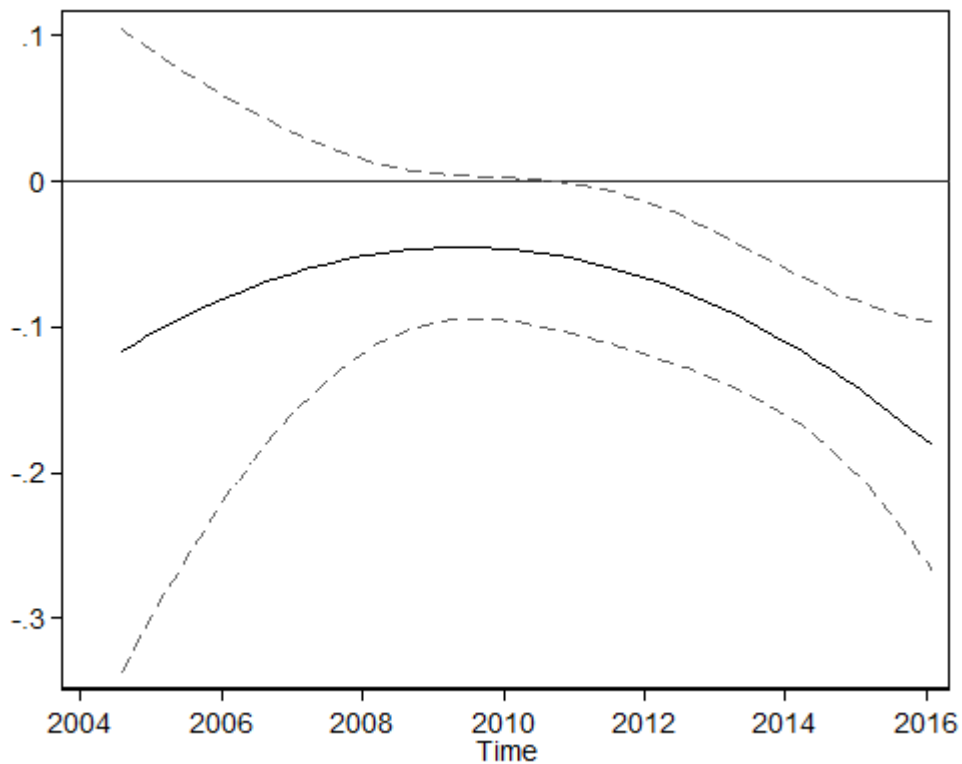
Note: Prais-Winsten regression coefficients with panel-corrected standard errors in parentheses.

+ p < 0.10, \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001

**Figure A3a: Marginal effects plots at representative values (MERs) of time of the effect of radical right issue attention change on mainstream party issue attention change per party group on weekly data.**



**Figure A3b: Marginal effects plots at representative values (MERs) of time, with the time<sup>2</sup> included in the model, of the effect of radical right issue attention change on mainstream party issue attention change per party group on weekly data.**



Note: Marginal effects plots at representative values (MERs) of time, with the time<sup>2</sup> included in the model, of the effect of radical right issue attention change on mainstream party issue attention change per party group on weekly data.



## MEP-level analysis: logistic panel regression analysis

We constructed our MEP level data set by generating observations on a week-by-week basis for all non-radical right MEPs that have either asked a parliamentary question in the analysed week, or have changed their emphasis of the issue compared to the week before. The dependent variable is a dichotomous variable measuring whether an MEP emphasized the immigration issue or not. To account for individual MEP characteristics, we calculate a fixed effects logistic panel regression model with addition EP term and party group dummies.

**Table A10: Logistic Panel Regression of mainstream MEP immigration emphasis**

	Mainstream MEP emphasis (Y/N)	
Radical Right Emphasis (t-1)	-0.0758***	(0.00519)
<i>EP Term Dummies</i>		
EP 7	0.425***	(0.119)
EP 8	1.116**	(0.400)
<i>Party Group Dummies</i>		
EPP	-0.182	(0.873)
S&D	0.191	(0.764)
<i>MEP Dummies (not shown)</i>		
Constant	-0.850	(0.982)
<i>N</i>		5129
Note: Standard errors in parentheses.		
+ $p < 0.10$ , * $p < 0.05$ , ** $p < 0.01$ , *** $p < 0.001$		

## Coefficient plots for testing for a negligible effect

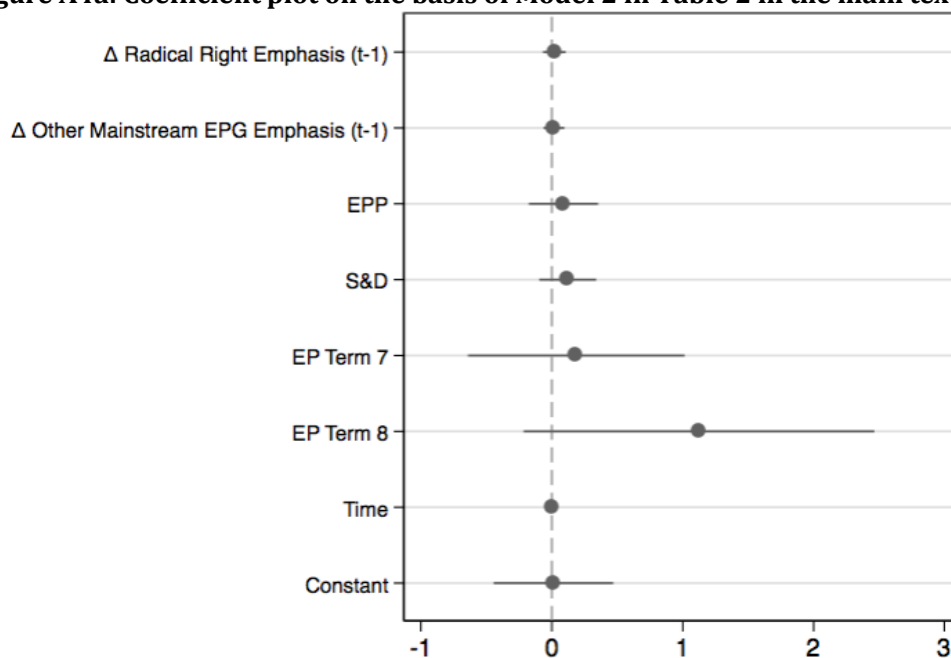
In Table 2 in the main text we report analyses based on monthly and quarterly data in Models 3 and 4 respectively. While the monthly and quarterly analysis do not corroborate our central hypothesis, the statistically insignificant estimates suggest there is no positive effect of radical right emphasis on mainstream immigration emphasis. Yet, the absence of statistically significant effects offers weak evidence for the actual absence of a relationship (Gill 1999; Rainey 2014). Alternatively, additional evidence specifying the absence of *meaningful* effects provide stronger arguments for the absence of an effect (Rainey 2014).

This requires the definition of a minimally meaningful effect on the basis of which a null hypothesis of a meaningful effect can be specified. This can be specified as  $H_0: \Delta \in (-\infty, m] \cup [m, \infty)$  in which  $\Delta$  signifies the true parameter and  $m$  is the minimally meaningful effect (Rainey 2014, 1085).

Our, fairly liberal, minimal definition of a substantively meaningful effect is that a change in radical right emphasis of one parliamentary question at t-1 effectuates at least the one parliamentary question addressing immigration among mainstream parties for both the quarterly and the monthly models. Our null hypothesis of a meaningful effect can therefore be specified as  $H_0: \Delta \in (-\infty, 1] \cup [1, \infty)$ .

The coefficient plots in Figure A4a and A4b indicate with 90 per cent confidence intervals that the insignificant effect can also be characterized as a substantively negligible effect. These findings increase our confidence in the absence of a (substantively meaningful) positive effect in the monthly and quarterly analyses.

**Figure A4a: Coefficient plot on the basis of Model 2 in Table 2 in the main text.**



**Figure A4b: Coefficient plot on the basis of Model 3 in Table 2 in the main text.**

