

Online Appendix

Table A1a. Exploratory factor analysis on six survey items tapping into preferences for regional authority.

Survey item	ALL	AUS	BEL	CAN	FRA	GER	SWI	UK	USA
1	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75
2	0.64	0.64	0.74	0.58	0.68	0.55	0.51	0.60	0.68
3	0.61	0.69	0.76	0.62	0.67	0.53	0.43	0.71	0.74
4	0.74	0.74	0.80	0.73	0.71	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.69
5	0.58	0.56	0.78	0.48	0.65	0.69	0.69	0.55	0.53
6	0.69	0.63	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.63	0.72	0.68	0.71
N respondents	6116	1140	705	765	693	699	772	658	684
Eigenvalue	2.68	2.67	3.37	2.41	2.87	2.44	2.44	2.69	2.82
% explained	45%	44%	56%	40%	48%	41%	41%	45%	47%
Cronbachs alpha	0.74	0.74	0.84	0.69	0.78	0.69	0.68	0.74	0.76

Table A1b. Exploratory factor analysis on three survey items tapping into preferences for self-rule.

Survey item	ALL	AUS	BEL	CAN	FRA	GER	SWI	UK	USA
1	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.76	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.82	0.82
2	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.69	0.78	0.75	0.79	0.71	0.70
3	0.74	0.72	0.81	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.81
N respondents	6116	1140	705	765	693	699	772	658	684
Eigenvalue	1.70	1.68	1.96	1.55	1.72	1.55	1.54	1.71	1.82
% explained	57%	56%	65%	52%	57%	52%	51%	57%	61%
Cronbachs alpha	0.61	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.61	0.67

Table A1c. Exploratory factor analysis on three survey items tapping into preferences for shared rule.

Survey item	ALL	AUS	BEL	CAN	FRA	GER	SWI	UK	USA
4	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.80	0.77
5	0.71	0.60	0.86	0.60	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.56	0.68
6	0.75	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.78	0.72
N respondents	6116	1140	705	765	693	699	772	658	684
Eigenvalue	1.71	1.56	2.02	1.52	1.71	1.79	1.83	1.57	1.57
% explained	57%	52%	67%	51%	57%	60%	61%	52%	52%
Cronbachs alpha	0.61	0.52	0.76	0.50	0.61	0.66	0.68	0.52	0.53

Notes: Shown are the results of three principal factor analyses on three different sets of survey items for eight countries. For each analysis only factor was retained with an eigenvalue larger than 1. The total number of respondents is 6,116. See Table 2 for the wording of the survey items.

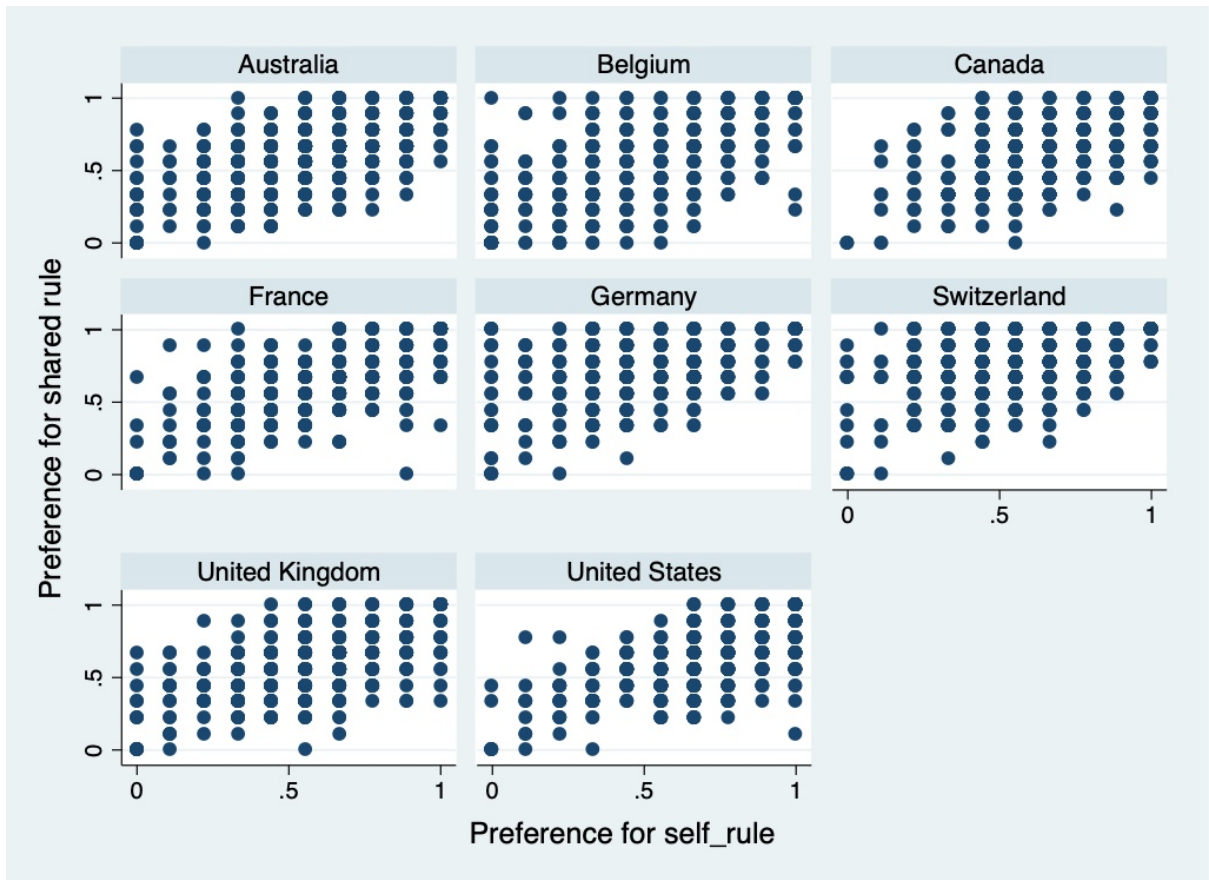


Figure A1. Self-rule and shared rule preference scores by country.

Table A2. Descriptive statistics for preference for self-rule and for shared rule by type of regionalist.

Type of regionalist	Preference for self-rule					
	Mean	Median	St.dev.	Min	Max	N
non	0.27	0.33	0.15	0	0.44	949
independent	0.65	0.67	0.11	0.56	1	568
cooperative	0.36	0.44	0.11	0	0.44	1018
dual	0.73	0.67	0.14	0.56	1	3581
total	0.59	0.67	0.24	0	1	6116
	Preference for shared rule					
	Mean	Median	St.dev.	Min	Max	N
non	0.29	0.33	0.15	0	0.44	949
independent	0.39	0.44	0.09	0	0.44	568
cooperative	0.70	0.67	0.14	0.56	1	1018
dual	0.74	0.67	0.15	0.56	1	3581
total	0.63	0.67	0.23	0	1	6116

Notes: An ANOVA analysis reveals that all differences in means between types of regionalist are statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

Table A3. Descriptive statistics of the variables.

Variable	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Regional level				
Self-rule	14.29		5	18
Shared rule	7.21		0	12
Language region	0.20	0	0	1
Differentiated region	0.18	0	0	1
Individual level				
Gender	0.46	0	0	1
Age category	2.89	3	1	5
Higher education	0.37	0	0	1
Political interest	2.69	3	1	4
Left-right placement	6.37	6	1	11
Relative trust	0.07	0	-3	3
Satisfaction with democracy	2.72	3	1	4

Notes: The total number of respondents is 6,116.

Table A4. Determinants on the probability to be a certain type of regionalist.

	Model 1							Model 2										
	Independent		Cooperative		Dual		Independent		Cooperative		Dual							
	logit	s.e.	logit	s.e.	logit	s.e.	logit	s.e.	logit	s.e.	logit	s.e.						
Self-rule	0.11	0.02	*	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.03	*	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.04	*			
Shared rule	-0.10	0.02	*	0.02	0.04	-0.10	0.02	*	0.03	0.04	-0.21	0.05	*	-0.18	0.05	*		
Language region	-0.18	0.20		0.18	0.28	-0.11	0.21		0.57	0.18	*	-0.06	0.21	0.15	0.17			
Differentiated region	-0.28	0.21		-0.96	0.30	*	-0.73	0.19	*	-0.56	0.18	*	0.52	0.25	*	0.10	0.18	
Gender	0.21	0.10	*	0.37	0.10	*	0.43	0.07	*	0.22	0.09	*	0.41	0.10	*	0.46	0.07	*
Age category	-0.06	0.04		0.02	0.04		-0.10	0.04	*	-0.05	0.04		0.06	0.04		-0.09	0.04	*
Higher education	0.13	0.13		0.08	0.13		0.08	0.09		0.13	0.13		0.15	0.12		0.11	0.09	
Political interest	0.10	0.06		0.21	0.05	*	0.28	0.05	*	0.11	0.06		0.16	0.06	*	0.26	0.05	*
Left-right placement	-0.02	0.02		-0.06	0.01	*	-0.04	0.01	*	-0.03	0.02		-0.04	0.01	*	-0.04	0.01	*
Relative trust	0.28	0.09	*	0.32	0.07	*	0.39	0.06	*	0.27	0.09		0.31	0.08	*	0.39	0.06	*
Satisfaction democracy	0.27	0.07	*	0.36	0.06	*	0.46	0.05	*	0.28	0.08	*	0.34	0.05	*	0.45	0.05	*
Constant	-2.07	0.45	*	-2.09	0.41	*	-1.32	0.30	*	-1.47	0.47	*	-1.80	0.43	*	-0.98	0.32	*
Australia dummy										-0.94	0.28	*	1.96	0.37	*	0.85	0.20	*
Belgium dummy										-1.26	0.25		0.55	0.41		-0.57	0.23	*
Canada dummy										-0.18	0.33		1.01	0.53		0.60	0.30	*
France dummy										-0.40	0.27		-0.04	0.36		-0.23	0.24	
Germany dummy										-2.56	0.47	*	3.80	0.43	*	1.48	0.27	*
Switzerland dummy										-1.73	0.44	*	3.20	0.53		1.08	0.33	*
USA dummy										-0.02	0.35	*	0.98	0.50	*	0.76	0.28	*
Log pseudolikelihood				-6573									-6860					
R ² Cox-Snell				0.037									0.159					
R ² McFadden (adjusted)				0.089									0.069					
N respondents				6116									6116					

Notes: * p < 0.05. Shown are the results of two multinomial logit models whereby non-regionalists serve as a base category and whereby standard errors are clustered by 142 regions. Model 2 includes country dummies where the United Kingdom serves as a base category.

Table A5. Differences between probabilities of being a type of regionalist.

Country-region 1 compared to country-region 2				Type of regionalist						
				non	sig.	independent	sig.	cooperative	sig.	dual
United Kingdom	Regions	France	Régions	-8%	**	0%		-3%		11%
		Canada	Provinces	-11%	**	-1%		0%		13%
		United States	States	-10%	**	-1%		2%		10%
		Switzerland	Cantons	-11%	**	-2%		2%		10%
		Belgium	Flanders	-5%	**	-2%		8%	**	-1%
		Australia	States	-6%	**	-2%		8%	**	0%
		Germany	Länder	-4%	**	-3%		11%	**	-4%
France	Régions	Canada	Provinces	-3%	**	-2%		2%		2%
		United States	States	-2%	**	-2%		5%	**	0%
		Switzerland	Cantons	-3%	**	-2%		5%	**	0%
		Belgium	Flanders	4%	*	-3%		11%	**	-12%
		Australia	States	3%		-3%		11%	**	-11%
		Germany	Länder	4%		-3%		14%	**	-14%
Canada	Provinces	United States	States	1%	**	0%		2%	**	-3%
		Switzerland	Cantons	1%	**	-1%		3%	**	-3%
		Belgium	Flanders	7%	**	-1%		9%	**	-14%
		Australia	States	6%	**	-1%		9%	**	-13%
		Germany	Länder	7%	**	-2%		11%	**	-17%
United States	States	Switzerland	Cantons	0%	**	0%		1%	**	0%
		Belgium	Flanders	6%	**	-1%		7%	**	-12%
		Australia	States	5%	**	-1%		7%	**	-10%
		Germany	Länder	6%	**	-1%		9%	**	-14%
Switzerland	Cantons	Belgium	Flanders	6%	**	-1%		6%	**	-11%
		Australia	States	5%	**	-1%		6%	**	-10%
		Germany	Länder	7%	**	-1%		9%	**	-14%
Belgium	Flanders	Australia	States	-1%	**	0%		0%		1%
		Germany	Länder	0%		-1%	**	3%	**	-2%
Australia	States	Germany	Länder	1%	*	0%		3%	**	-4%

Notes: Shown are the differences in predicted probabilities and their statistical significance (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$) based on multinomial logit model 1 presented in Table A4 whereby self-rule and shared rule score vary as shown in Table 5. Interval variables are kept at their mean, ordinal variables at their medium, and nominal variables at their mode (Table A3). See Table 6 for the predicted probabilities.