Online Appendix

Challenging by cueing?
An investigation of party and leader cueing effects across mainstream and challenger party voters

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1. Distribution of treatments and randomization

To check for the robustness of our random assignment, we perform balance tests by means of multivariate (multinomial and logistic) regressions (Table A1 is based on the full sample, Table A2 on the reduced sample), conditioning assignment to each experimental group on a set of predictors ranging from socio-demographic characteristics to ideology and voting preferences. The results confirm that the randomization procedure was implemented correctly, ensuring the reliability of the randomization of our treatments (the pseudo-R-squared terms are always very small and the likelihood ratio chi-squared tests are non-significant).

Table A1: Randomization test, logistic regression. Baseline: control (no cue).

	(1)
Treatment: party cue	
Constant	-0.303
	(0.328)
Female	0.185
	(0.105)
25-34 (age)	-0.048
	(0.222)
35-44 (age)	-0.044
	(0.220)
45-54 (age)	0.080
	(0.221)
55-64 (age)	0.008
	(0.218)
>65 (age)	0.042
	(0.237)
Secondary education	0.042
	(0.219)
Tertiary education	0.081
	(0.225)
Left ideology	0.180
	(0.215)
Center-left ideology	0.087
	(0.190)
Center ideology	0.220
	(0.199)
Right ideology	-0.333
	(0.212)
Vote PP	0.262
	(0.197)
Vote PSOE	0.091
	(0.183)
Vote Ps	0.192
	(0.147)
Vote Cs	0.181
	(0.169)
Vote CDC	0.482
	(0.478)
Vote PNV	0.456
	(0.772)
Treatment: leader cue	
Constant	-0.103

	(0.321)
Female	0.131
	(0.103)
25-34 (age)	-0.103
	(0.218)
35-44 (age)	-0.027
	(0.215)
45-54 (age)	-0.014
	(0.218)
55-64 (age)	-0.099
	(0.215)
>65 (age)	0.163
	(0.230)
Secondary education	0.022
	(0.215)
Tertiary education	0.082
	(0.221)
Left ideology	0.036
	(0.214)
Center-left ideology	0.091
	(0.186)
Center ideology	0.090
	(0.196)
Right ideology	-0.173
	(0.204)
Vote PP	0.079
	(0.192)
Vote PSOE	-0.119
	(0.186)
Vote Ps	0.097
	(0.145)
Vote Cs	0.157
	(0.164)
Vote CDC	-0.018
	(0.510)
Vote PNV	1.189
	(0.665)
N	2411
Pseudo R-squared	0.006
Log-likelihood	-2633.2356
Log-likelihood empty model	-2648.0153
Log-likelihood ratio ($\chi 2$)	29.56
P-value ($\chi 2$)	0.7672

Note: Standard errors in parentheses: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; ***p<0.001. Results confirm that the random procedure was correct: none of the variable are jointly significant, pseudo-R squared terms are always very small as well as the likelihood ratio chi-squared tests is not significant.

Table A2: Randomization test, logistic regression. Baseline: control (no cue, reduced sample).

	(1)
Treatment: party cue	
Constant	0.310
	(0.549)
Female	0.124
	(0.145)
25-34 (age)	-0.131
	(0.321)
35-44 (age)	-0.020
	(0.321)
45-54 (age)	-0.012
	(0.324)
55-64 (age)	-0.004
	(0.318)
>65 (age)	-0.092
	(0.338)
Secondary education	-0.131
	(0.311)
Tertiary education	-0.018
	(0.319)
Left ideology	0.029
	(0.381)
Center-left ideology	0.031
	(0.350)
Center ideology	0.114
	(0.358)
Right ideology	-0.482
	(0.353)
Vote PSOE	-0.215
	(0.287)
Vote Ps	-0.126
	(0.271)
Vote Cs	-0.120
	(0.226)
Vote CDC	0.189
	(0.502)
Vote PNV	0.163
	(0.791)
Treatment: leader cue	
Constant	0.592
	(0.537)
Female	0.134
	(0.145)
25-34 (age)	-0.236
	(0.323)
35-44 (age)	0.054
	(0.319)
45-54 (age)	-0.058

	(0.324)
55-64 (age)	-0.081
	(0.319)
>65 (age)	0.145
	(0.333)
Secondary education	-0.385
	(0.295)
Tertiary education	-0.385
	(0.305)
Left ideology	-0.027
	(0.380)
Centre-left ideology	0.086
	(0.346)
Centre ideology	-0.089
	(0.356)
Right ideology	-0.403
	(0.347)
Vote PSOE	-0.374
	(0.289)
Vote Ps	-0.124
	(0.269)
Vote Cs	0.049
	(0.221)
Vote CDC	-0.166
	(0.533)
Vote PNV	1.084
	(0.687)
N	1288
Pseudo R-squared	0.009
Log-likelihood	-1401.8649
Log-likelihood empty model	-1414.5824
Log-likelihood ratio ($\chi 2$)	25.43
P-value ($\chi 2$)	0.855

Note: Standard errors in parentheses: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; ***p<0.001. Results confirm that the random procedure was correct: none of the variable are jointly significant, pseudo-R squared terms are always very small as well as the likelihood ratio chi-squared tests is not significant.

Table A3: Distribution of treatments: (pre) general elections (December 2015) (reduced sample).

	Control		Party treatment		Leader treatment		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
PP	35.07	94	31.34	84	33.58	90	100.00	268
PSOE	33.19	75	35.40	80	31.42	71	100.00	226
Ps	30.66	134	34.78	152	34.55	151	100.00	437
Cs	32.27	101	31.95	100	35.78	112	100.00	313
CDC	29.63	8	40.74	11	29.63	8	100.00	27
PNV	17.65	3	23.53	4	58.82	10	100.00	17
Total	32.22	415	33.46	431	34.31	442	100.00	1288

2. Descriptive statistics

Table A4: Distribution of responses to the experimental questions (% on full sample; pre-general election December 2015) (full sample).

	Control	Party treatment	Leader treatment
Reform of the Senate			
I agree in leaving the Senate as it is.	2.39	4.97	5.17
I agree with abolishing the Senate.	62.81	50.64	48.01
I agree with a Senate of territories.	3.52	7.14	6.38
I agree with a Senate that represents the Autonomous Communities.	9.42	16.20	17.45
I agree with a Senate that represents the national diversities of the State.	6.41	4.21	6.62
DK	15.45	16.84	16.37
Immigration and health care			
I agree with offering health assistance to all migrants without giving the health insurance card to irregular migrants	22.36	13.01	14.32
I agree with offering universal health assistance and release the health insurance card to all migrants including irregular ones	17.96	34.31	32.97
I agree with offering health assistance to all migrants, with the exception of irregulars who would only receive it in case of emergency	43.59	34.95	36.10
DK	16.08	17.73	16.61

3. Characteristics of the samples

The following table shows a comparison of the distribution of some basic socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., sex, age, CCAA and education) and the basic groups considered in the experiment in wave 5 of the CIUPANEL project and two National Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) studies with the same variables in a national post-European election study carried out by the CIS (pre-General Election – study 3117 October-November 2015). To increase comparability, for the CIS studies we only report figures for internet users. As can be seen, the distribution of the variables considered in our samples approximates quite well that obtained by the CIS studies, in particular with the exception of education as our samples over-represent people with higher levels of education and those who feel close to a party.

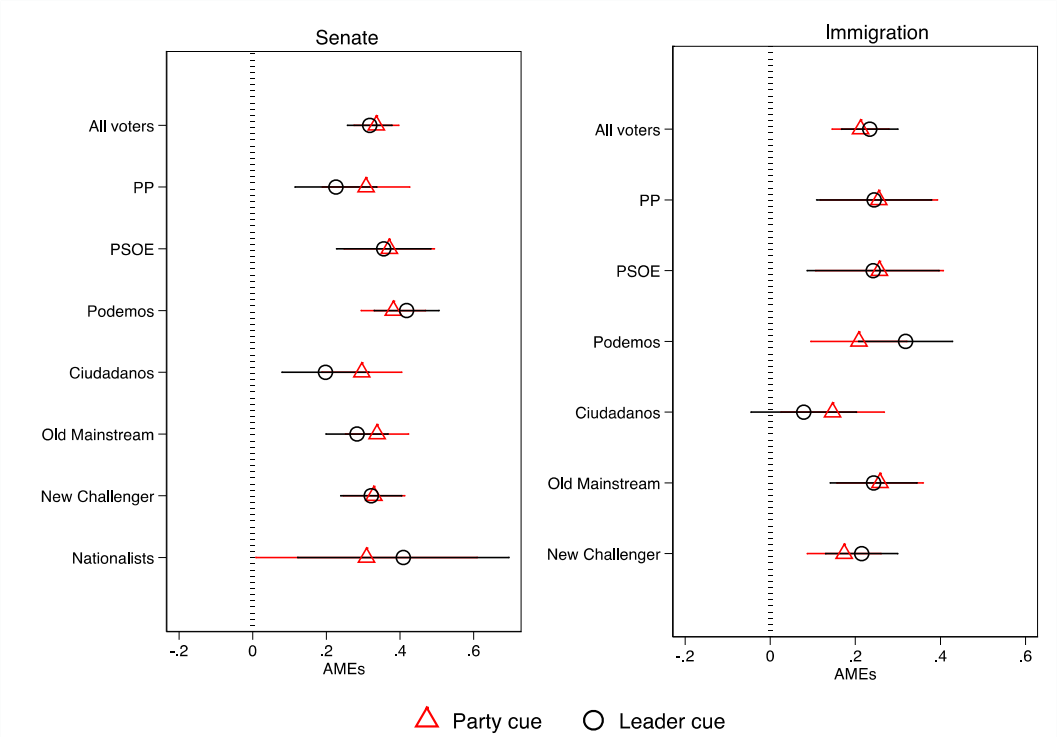
Table A5: Characteristics of the (full) sample.

	CIUPANEL V (December 2015)	CIS MD3117 (October-November 2015)	INE 4th quarter
Female (%)	49.1	49.1	50.8
Age (mean)	47.2	42.5	42.5
Education (%)			
Primary or lower	6.2	8.1	22.9
Secondary	49.4	64.4	49.3
Tertiary	43.0	27.2	27.8
Left-Right scale (mean)	0.4	0.4	-
Vote (%)			
PP	11.2	21.4	-
PSOE	9.4	20.5	-
IU	5.1	6.9	-
UPyD	1.6	0.9	-
Ps	18.1	17.5	-
Cs	13.0	21.3	-
CiU/CDC	1.1	1.4	-
PNV	0.7	1.7	-
N	2411	12090	-

Note: In the CIS studies the left-right scale ranges from 1 to 10 while in the CIUPANEL it is from 0 to 10, so we compare means from normalized values of each scale (re-scaled from 0 to 1). Information about voting is based on vote probability (party with highest probability) for CIUPANEL V and CIS MD3117.

4. Analysis

Figure A1: Party and leader cueing effects (including nationalists).



Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents Average Marginal Effects of Logistic regression models predicting policy congruence given the assignment of partisan cues relative to the control (the dotted line). Nationalists category includes PNV and CDC.

Table A6: Senate: party and leader cueing effect (ref: control, no cue; Logistic regression, log-odds).

	Voter sample	PP	PSOE	Podemos	Ciudadanos	Old Mainstream	New Challenger	Nationalists
Constant	-1.371***	-2.375***	-2.639***	-2.898***	0.506*	-2.485***	-0.857***	-2.303*
	(0.122)	(0.370)	(0.463)	(0.388)	(0.205)	(0.289)	(0.143)	(1.049)
Party cue	1.525***	1.940***	2.388***	2.634***	1.937***	2.140***	1.377***	1.897
	(0.156)	(0.432)	(0.515)	(0.421)	(0.422)	(0.329)	(0.193)	(1.174)
Leader cue	1.453***	1.580***	2.327***	2.779***	1.021**	1.911***	1.346***	2.303*
	(0.155)	(0.434)	(0.522)	(0.421)	(0.321)	(0.332)	(0.191)	(1.150)
N	1288	268	226	437	313	494	750	44

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A7: Senate: Average marginal effects of party and leader cues (ref: control, no cue)

	Voter sample	PP	PSOE	Podemos	Ciudadanos	Old Mainstream	New Challenger	Nationalists
Party cue	0.336***	0.308***	0.371***	0.382***	0.296***	0.338***	0.329***	0.309**
	(0.031)	(0.061)	(0.062)	(0.045)	(0.055)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.153)
Leader cue	0.318***	0.226***	0.356***	0.418***	0.198***	0.283***	0.322***	0.409**
	(0.031)	(0.057)	(0.065	(0.045)	(0.060)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.146)

Standard errors in parentheses * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A8: Immigration: party and leader cueing effect (ref: control, no cue; Logistic regression, log-odds).

	Voter sample	PP	PSOE	Podemos	Ciudadanos	Old Mainstream	New Challenger
Constant	-0.443***	-1.127***	-0.879***	-0.616***	0.634**	-1.014***	-0.077
	(0.102)	(0.240)	(0.254)	(0.181)	(0.209)	(0.174)	(0.131)
Party cue	0.862***	1.127***	1.080**	0.854***	0.752*	1.111***	0.717***
	(0.143)	(0.324)	(0.339)	(0.244)	(0.326)	(0.234)	(0.186)
Leader cue	0.954***	1.083***	1.020**	1.319***	0.371	1.051***	0.904***
	(0.143)	(0.319)	(0.348)	(0.250)	(0.299)	(0.235)	(0.187)
N	1244	268	226	437	313	494	750

Standard errors in parentheses * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A9: Immigration: Average marginal effects of party and leader cues (ref: control, no cue).

	Voter sample	PP	PSOE	Podemos	Ciudadanos	Old Mainstream	New Challenger
Party cue	0.213***	0.255***	0.257***	0.208***	0.147**	0.258***	0.174***
	(0.034)	(0.070)	(0.077)	(0.058)	(0.062)	(0.052)	(0.044)
Leader cue	0.234***	0.244***	0.242**	0.318***	0.079	0.243***	0.215***
	(0.034)	(0.069)	(0.079)	(0.056)	(0.063)	(0.052)	(0.043)

Standard errors in parentheses * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

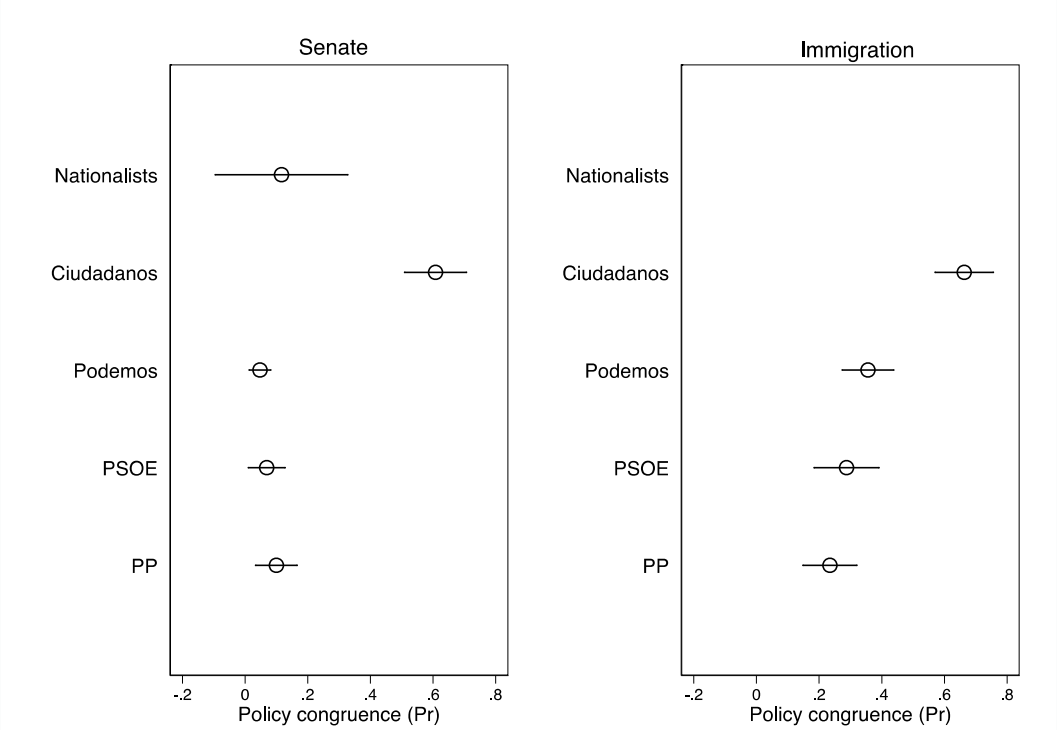
Table A10: Average Marginal Effects: test of differences (cues across issues).

	Effect (x)	Effect (z)	(x)-(z)	p-value
Leader cues (Senate)-Party cues (Senate)	0.336	0.318	-0.018	0.596
Leader cues (Immigration)-Party cues (Immigration)	0.213	0.234	0.022	0.520
Party cues (Immigration)-Party cues (Senate)	0.213	0.336	-0.124	0.002
Leader cues (Immigration)-Leader cues (Senate)	0.234	0.318	-0.084	0.039

Table A11: Average Marginal Effects: test of differences (cues across type of parties).

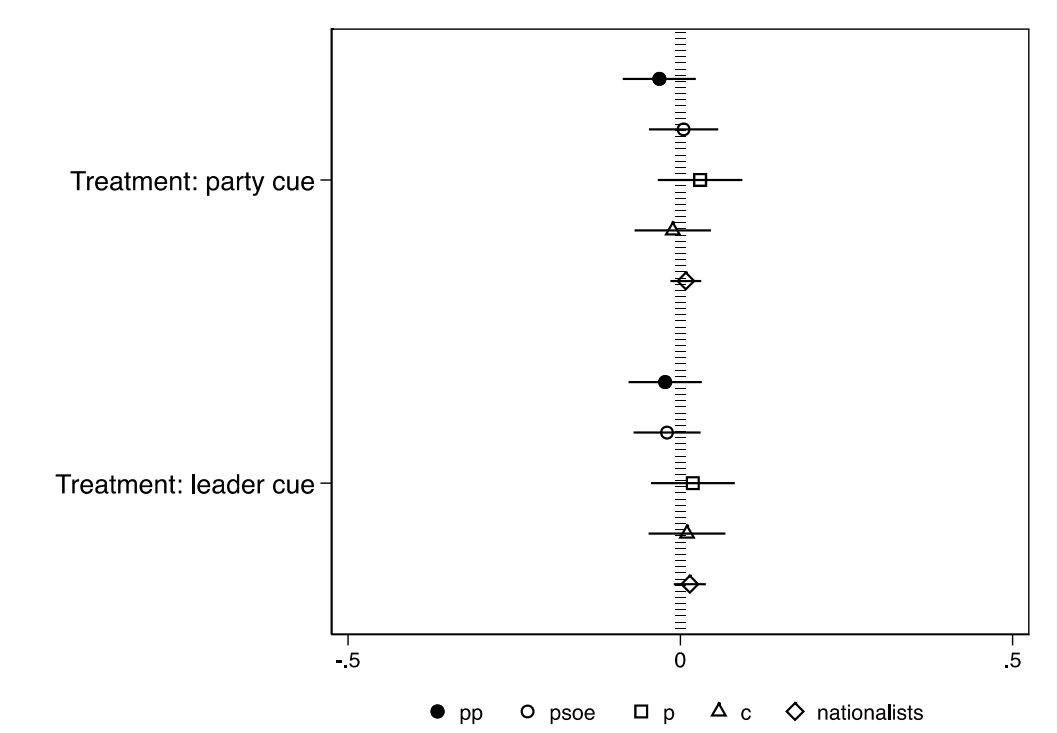
	Effect (x)	Effect (y)	(x)-(y)	(χ**2**)	p-value
Party cues (Old mainstream parties)-Party cues (New challenger parties)	0.258	0.174	0.084	1.53	0.216
Leader cues (Old mainstream parties)-Leader cues (New challenger parties)	0.243	0.215	0.028	0.17	0.678

Figure A2: Pre-treatment analysis: logistic models regressing policy congruence on vote probability in the control group.



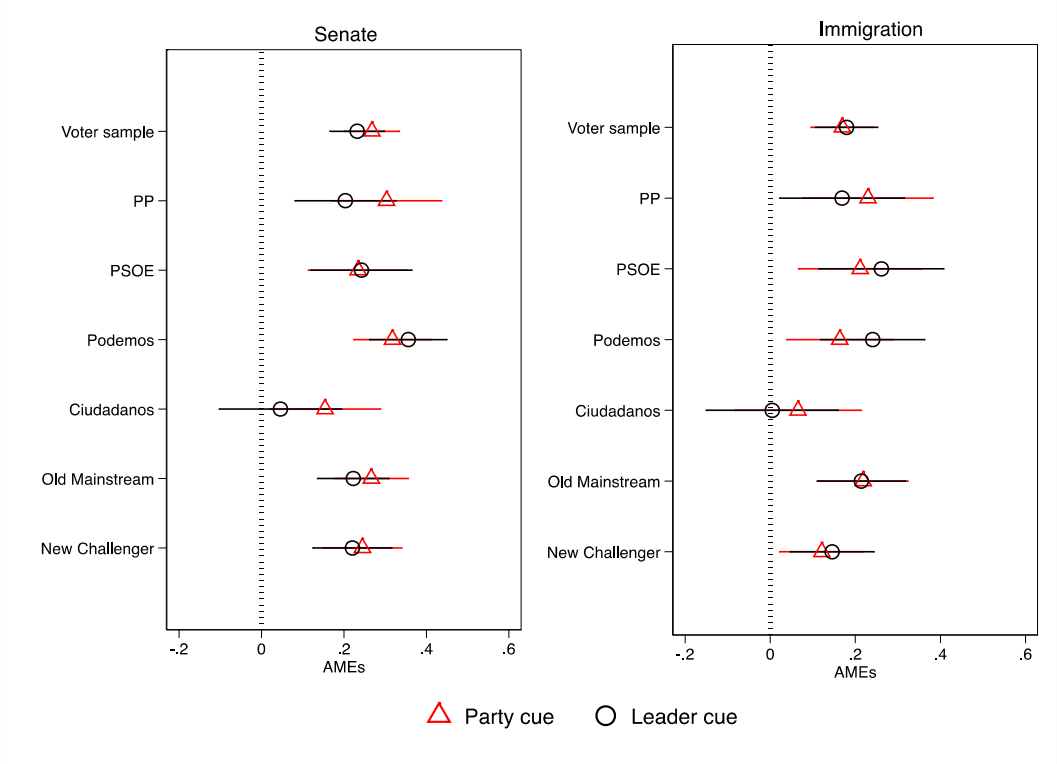
Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents the probability of choosing the correct policy position according to voting preferences. Nationalists category includes PNV and CDC.

Figure A3: The relationship between assignment to treatment group and probability to vote for one of the six parties considered: multinomial logistic models.



Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents Average Marginal Effects (AMEs) from multinomial logit models expressing the change in probability of choosing a certain party option (maximum probability value) across the two treatment groups as compared to the control (the dotted line). Nationalists category includes PNV and CDC.

Figure A4: Party and leader cueing effects (with policy congruence created using vote probability from previous wave).



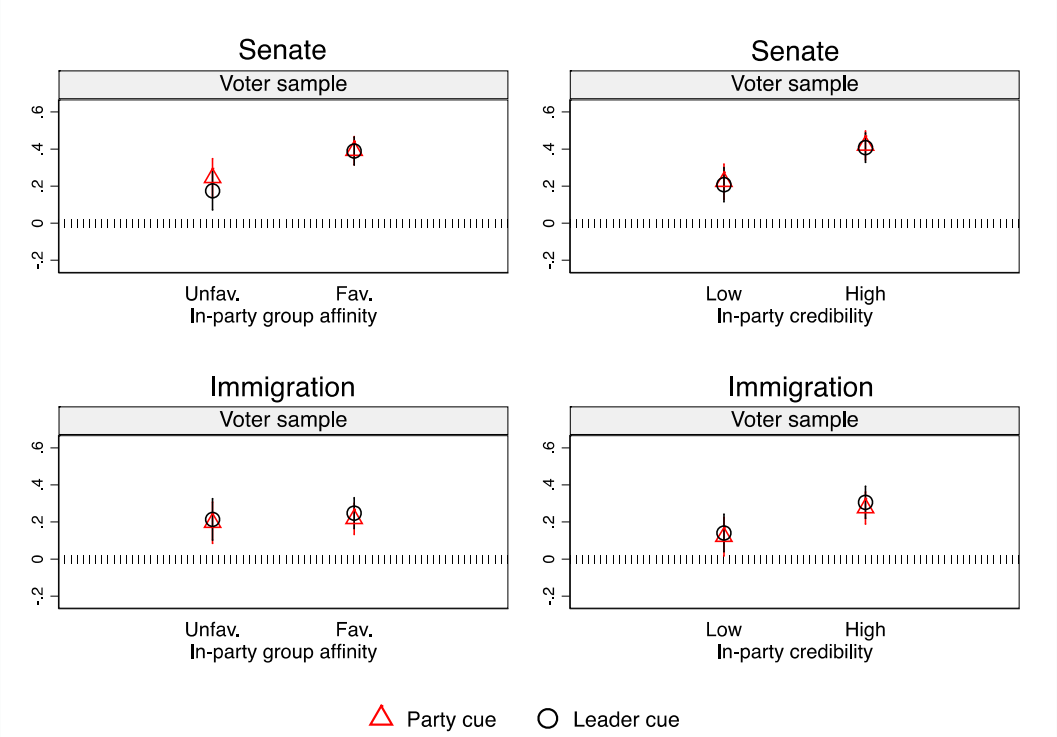
Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents Average Marginal Effects of Logistic regression models predicting policy congruence given the assignment of partisan cues relative to the control (the dotted line).

Table A12: Party and leader cueing effect (ref: control, no cue; Logistic regression, log-odds, excluding respondents scoring less than the mid-point of the scale in the vote probability variable when creating the policy congruence variable).

	Voter sample: Senate	Voter sample: Immigration
Constant	-1.396***	-0.412***
	(0.126)	(0.104)
Party cue	1.582***	0.885***
	(0.160)	(0.146)
Leader cue	1.514***	0.968***
	(0.159)	(0.146)
N	1231	1191

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Figure A5: Party and leader cueing effects
along in-party group affinities, in-party credibility (Voter sample).



Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents Average Marginal Effects of Logistic regression models predicting policy congruence given the assignment of partisan cues relative to the control (the dotted line).

Table A13: Party and leader cueing effect by type of party and in-party group affinities (Logistic regression, log-odds).

	Old Mainstream (Senate)	New Challenger (Senate)	Old Mainstream (Immigration)	New Challenger (Immigration)
Constant	-2.657***	-0.693**	-1.211***	-0.386
	(0.517)	(0.231)	(0.304)	(0.222)
Party cue	1.627**	1.174***	0.964*	0.726*
	(0.598)	(0.318)	(0.405)	(0.309)
Leader cue	1.425*	0.862**	0.952*	0.903**
	(0.600)	(0.320)	(0.398)	(0.318)
Fav. feelings (ref: Unfav.)	0.269	-0.223	0.314	0.508
	(0.624)	(0.295)	(0.372)	(0.277)
Party cue * Fav. feelings	0.780	0.297	0.272	-0.069
	(0.720)	(0.402)	(0.500)	(0.390)
Leader cue * Fav. feelings	0.701	0.695	0.252	-0.026
	(0.725)	(0.402)	(0.498)	(0.397)
N	480	733	480	733

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A14: Party and leader cueing effect by type of party and party credibility (Logistic regression, log-odds).

	Old Mainstream (Senate)	New Challenger (Senate)	Old Mainstream (Senate)	New Challenger (Senate)
Constant	-2.996***	-0.617**	-1.347***	-0.017
	(0.592)	(0.194)	(0.311)	(0.185)
Party cue	1.792**	0.910***	0.877*	0.310
	(0.677)	(0.269)	(0.422)	(0.263)
Leader cue	1.689*	0.844**	0.775	0.511
	(0.669)	(0.265)	(0.410)	(0.262)
High credibility (ref: low)	0.734	-0.504	0.509	-0.119
	(0.679)	(0.289)	(0.376)	(0.261)
Party cue * High credibility	0.470	0.938*	0.322	0.800*
	(0.777)	(0.390)	(0.510)	(0.375)
Leader cue * High credibility	0.372	1.014**	0.469	0.792*
	(0.774)	(0.386)	(0.504)	(0.377)
N	494	750	494	750

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

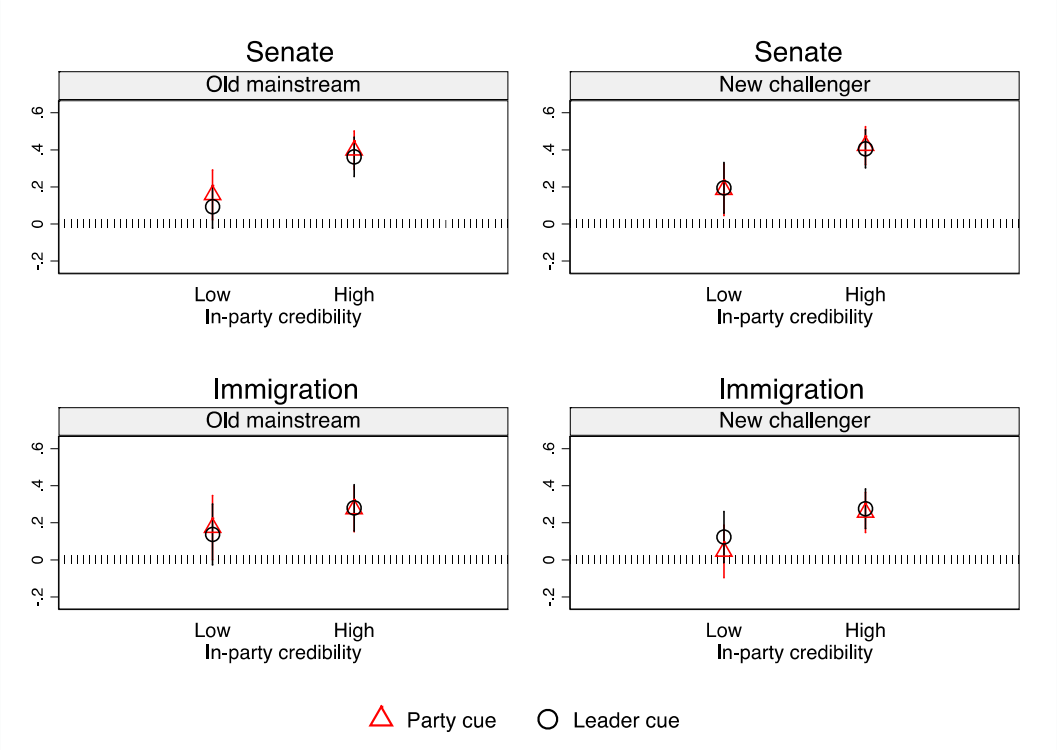
Table A15: Average Marginal Effects: test of differences (party cues, effect of moderators across parties).

	Effect (x)	Effect (z)	(x)-(z)	p-value
All voters				
Unfav. in-group feel. (senate)- Fav. in-group feel. (senate)	0.244	0.391	-0.147	0.025
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.224	0.419	-0.195	0.002
Unfav. in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav.in-group feel. (imm.)	0.196	0.217	-0.021	0.772
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.120	0.275	-0.155	0.025
Old mainstream				
Unfav.in-group feel. (senate)- Fav.in-group feel. (senate)	0.197	0.421	-0.224	0.010
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.183	0.406	-0.223	0.009
Unfav.in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav. in-group feel. (imm.)	0.209	0.294	-0.085	0.427
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.178	0.287	-0.109	0.305
New challenger				
Unfav.in-group feel. (senate)- Fav. in-group feel. (senate)	0.285	0.350	-0.065	0.472
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.222	0.428	-0.206	0.015
Unfav.in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav. in-group feel. (imm.)	0.179	0.155	0.024	0.792
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.077	0.260	-0.183	0.039

Table A16: Average Marginal Effects: test of differences (leader cues, effect of moderators across parties)

	Effect (x)	Effect (z)	(x)-(z)	p-value
All voters				
Unfav.in-group feel. (senate)- Fav. in-group feel. (senate)	0.174	0.389	-0.215	0.001
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.208	0.407	-0.199	0.002
Unfav.in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav. in-group feel. (imm.)	0.214	0.248	-0.034	0.633
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.141	0.306	-0.165	0.015
Old mainstream				
Unfav.in-group feel. (senate)- Fav. in-group feel. (senate)	0.160	0.350	-0.190	0.025
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.165	0.356	-0.191	0.021
Unfav.in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav. in-group feel. (imm.)	0.205	0.286	-0.081	0.452
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.154	0.298	-0.144	0.166
New challenger				
Unfav.in-group feel. (senate)- Fav. in-group feel. (senate)	0.208	0.369	-0.161	0.079
Low credibility (senate)- High credibility (senate)	0.206	0.430	-0.224	0.008
Unfav.in-group feel. (imm.)- Fav. in-group feel. (imm.)	0.222	0.200	0.022	0.817
Low credibility (imm.)- High credibility (imm.)	0.125	0.296	-0.171	0.047

Figure A6: Party and leader cueing effects
across old mainstream and new challenger parties along party issue credibility (excluding immigration issue credibility measure).



Note: Lines across dots represents 95% confidence intervals. Estimates represents Average Marginal Effects of Logistic regression models predicting policy congruence given the assignment of partisan cues relative to the control (the dotted line).

5. Variable description

Gender

Dichotomous question recoded into a dummy: (1) Female, (0) Male.

Age

Age in years (>18).

Education

What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?

(01) *No sé leer ni escribir*
(02) *Estudios primarios incompletos (hasta 5º EGB/5º primaria*)
(03) *Estudios primarios completos, EGB, hasta 6º o 7º (inclusive) 6º primaria o 1º ESO (inclusive)*
(04) *Estudios secundarios, primer ciclo, EGB hasta 8º o 1º BUP (inclusive), 2º ESO o 3º ESO (inclusive)*
(05) *Estudios secundarios, segundo ciclo: Bachillerato*
(06) *Estudios secundarios, segundo ciclo: Hasta 2º BUP o 3º BUP (inclusive)*
(07) *Estudios secundarios, segundo ciclo: FP, 4º ESO o 1º Bachillerato LOGSE (inclusive)*;
(08) *Bachillerato y FP: Hasta COU (inclusive)*
(09) *2º FP LOGSE, 2º Bachillerato (inclusive)*
(10) *Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Facultades universitarias, diplomaturas*
(11) *Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Escuelas universitarias no técnicas*
(12) *Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Ingenierías técnicas*
(13) *Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Otras enseñanzas que exigen el Bachillerato Superior o Titulación equivalente*
(14) *Estudios de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Facultades universitarias, Licenciaturas*
(15) *Estudios de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Escuelas técnicas superiores*
(16) *Escuelas de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios eclesiásticos, militares y otros superiores*
(17) *Estudios de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios no reglados, de nivel equivalente al universitario*
(18) *Estudios de tercer grado, tercer ciclo: Doctorado, Masters, estudios de postgraduado*;
(71) *Otros.*

Recoded into dummies: (1) Primary or lower (codes from 01 to 03); (0) other; (1) Secondary education (codes from 04 to 09); (0) other; (1) Tertiary education (codes from 10 to 18); (0) other.

Probability to vote

We have a number of parties in Spain, each of which would like to get your vote. How probable is it that you will ever vote for one or some of the following parties? Please express your opinion on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “Not likely at all” and 10 means “Very likely” (The question was repeated for a list of party labels whose order was randomized).

0. Not likely at all
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very likely
888 I don't know

We identified the most probable party and created a series of dummies for: PSOE, PP, IU/UP, UPyD, Ps, Cs, CDC, ERC and PNV.

Self-reported left-right position

In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Could you please tell us where you would place yourself on a scale, where 0 means the "left" and 10 means the "right"? You can use whatever number between 0 and 10 to express your opinion

0. Left
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Right
888 I don't know
777 I prefer not to answer

Party group affinities

Now we would like to know your feelings towards some people and groups in Spanish society, by means of the following scale. Values between 6 and 10 means that you feel warm and favorable towards that specific group with 10 being "very favorable"; values between 0 and 4 that you feel cold and unfavorable towards that group with 0 being "very unfavorable". If you feel neither favorable nor unfavorable towards that group please use value 5.

- *Partido Popular* voters
- *Partido Socialista Obrero Español* voters
- *Unidad Popular* voters
- *Podemos* voters
- *Democràcia i Llibertat* voters

- *Partido Nacionalista Vasco* voters
- *Ciudadanos* voters
- *Unió Democràtica de Catalunya* voters

0. Very unfavorable
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very favorable
888. Don't know

Party issue competence reputation

Which political party do you think would be the best when it comes to managing…

…Unemployment?
…Education?
…Health?
…Immigration?
…Corruption?

- PP (Partido Popular)
- PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español)
- IU (Izquierda Unida)
- C's (Ciudadanos/Ciutadans)
- Podemos
- UPyD (Unión Progreso y Democracia)
- CDC (Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya)
- UDC (Unió Democràtica de Catalunya)
- EAJ-PNV (Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea-Partido Nacionalista Vasco)
- CC (Coalición Canaria)
- Compromiso x Galicia
- ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya)
- EH-Bildu (Euskal Herria-Bildu)
- BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego)
- Compromís
- Equo
- CHA (Chunta Aragonesista)
- FAC (Foro de Ciudadanos)
- Vox
- [OTROS, ESPECIFICAR]: _____
- None of the above
- Don't know