*Appendix A.* Response rates for countries in the European Election Survey, 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Country*** | ***N (Net Interviews)*** | ***Response Rate*** |
| Austria | 1,114 | 75% |
| Belgium | 1,084 | 62% |
| Denmark | 1,085 | 46% |
| Finland | 1,096 | 68% |
| France | 1,074 | 59% |
| Germany | 1,648 | 63% |
| Ireland | 1,081 | 77% |
| Italy | 1,091 | 52% |
| Netherlands | 1,101 | 38% |
| Portugal | 1,033 | 84% |
| Spain | 1,106 | 76% |
| Sweden | 1,144 | 52% |
| United Kingdom | 1,421 | 41% |

Source: Schmitt et al. (2015).

*Appendix B.* Comparison between gender expert survey scores and scores by Akkerman (2015)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Score Akkerman 2015***  (–1 to 1) | ***Score Expert Survey***  (0 to 10) |
| PVV (Netherlands) | 0 | 3.83 |
| Vlaams Belang (Belgium) | 1 | 8.2 |
| FPO (Austria) | 0.77 | 7.8 |
| National Front (France) | 1 | 7.67 |
| Danish People’s Party (Denmark) | 0.37 | 6.2 |

*Notes:* Akkerman’s scores (2015) show the average position of the populist radical right parties on family relations in the most recent national election (PVV, FN, and DF in 2012; VB in 2010; FPO in 2011) based on election manifestos. Scores range between –1, indicating a liberal position, and +1, indicating a conservative position.