Tables and Figures

### Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Instances of post-communist regime changes (1992–2008)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Democracies, hybrid regimes and autocracies in Eastern Europe, 2011</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Socioeconomic indicators for Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Ratings of ethnic homogeneity in terms of the relative size of the regime-proclaimed majority nationality (%)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Levels of overlapping differences in cleavages hypothesized by Lipset and Rokkan and others</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Summary typology of cleavage and cleavage-like conflicts according to primary level of conflict</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Indicators of electoral and party political change in Estonia</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Indicators of social cohesion in selected European countries based on European Social Survey Round 5, 2010–2011</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Indicators of social cohesion in Estonia, based on European Social Survey Round 5, 2010–2011</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Ethnic composition of Latvia, 1881–2011 (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Public perception of the most corrupt domestic institutions in 2000 (%)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Electoral indices in general elections</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Political trust (%)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Participation (%)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Party identification (%)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Party choice and left/right placement (%)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Satisfaction with the current situation (%)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Political parties by geography, gender and age (%)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>EU mentioned positively and negatively in Party Manifesto (%)</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Logistic regression analyses of the determinants of party preferences: B-coefficients</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.2 Pairwise correlations between four predictors of vote choice: 1992 data above and 2002 data below the diagonal line
11.1 Results of EU accession referendums in Slovenia and neighbouring countries
13.1 The effective number of electoral (and parliamentary) parties in Bulgaria
13.2 Left/right self-placement of party supporters in Bulgaria
13.3 Negative attitudes towards Muslims and Gypsies by party preference (%)
13.4 Confidence in the EU by party preference in Bulgaria (%)
13.5 Predicting left/right self-placement with socioeconomic background variables
13.6 Total electoral volatility (%) in Bulgaria in the period 1991–2009
13.7 Per cent extra-systemic volatility in the period 1997–2009
14.3 Relative strength of cleavages in terms of the explanatory power of their value and structural components
14.4 Grounding of values of cleavages in social structure
16.1 Multivariate model of party preferences, 1996
16.2 Multivariate model of party preferences, 2002
16.3 Discriminant functions that differentiate Serbian parties, 2008
16.4 Association between socio-demographic variables and authoritarianism with the discriminant functions
17.1 National identity in Montenegro (%)
18.1 Electoral systems and the number of parties in Macedonia
18.2 Effective parties in Macedonia
18.3 Interethnic coalition partners in Macedonia, 1992–2011
20.1 Selected results of parliamentary elections in Ukraine
21.2 Political party fragmentation in Moldova
22.1 Nationalities as percentage of Georgia’s population
22.2 November 2003 parliamentary elections, reported results (%)
Figures

1.1 Post-communist regimes (1992–2008)  
2.1 The main historical religious cleavage lines in Eastern Europe  
3.1 Visualisation of Bartolini and Mair’s three-level cleavage model  
3.2 Schematic diagram of partial cleavages  
3.3 Metaphors for understanding lines of competition  
3.4 Symmetric and asymmetric differences  
5.1 Share of 100 seats in seven parliamentary elections (1993–2011) by party typology  
5.2 Salient cleavages in Latvia  
7.1 Regional dominance of PO and PiS at the county level in the 2011 parliamentary elections  
8.1 Satisfaction with how democracy works in the Czech Republic  
9.1 Correlations between attitudes of individuals and their position on the main dimension of party competition  
9.2 Cleavage characteristics on ethnic issues in Slovakia, 2010  
9.3 Cleavage characteristics on religious issues in Slovakia, 2010  
9.4 Cleavage characteristics on economic issues in Slovakia, 2010  
9.5 Cleavage characteristics on ethnic questions in Slovakia among ethnic Slovaks, 1996  
9.6 Trendlines of positions of Slovakia’s political parties on key dimensions of competition over time, 1990–2010  
11.1 Main cleavages in two-dimensional space and party positions on main axes of party competition  
16.1 Position of Serbian political parties in a two-dimensional ideological space  
17.1 The Montenegrin party system  
19.2 Parties voters will never vote for (%)  
19.3 Right- and left-leaning tendencies in Albanian party manifestos  
19.4 Citizens’ self-positioning on the left/right scale  
20.2 Share of partisan and non-partisan cabinet members in Romania and Ukraine 711
21.1 Political support for the PCRM, 1998–2011 751
21.2 Per cent very much and much influence on decisions, November 2002–May 2011 755
23.1 Cleavages and partial cleavages according to approximate degree of symmetry and closure 829