Explaining right-wing terrorism and violence in Western Europe:   
Grievances, opportunities, and polarization

Jacob Aasland Ravndal

Appendices I–III

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Appendix I

Outcome set – measurements and fuzzy scores

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 1*. RTV scores | | | | |
| Country | Quantitative measure | | Qualitative assessment | Fuzzy score |
| Deadly events/  deaths | Deadly events per capita |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden | 17/20 | 1.9 | Besides having Western Europe’s highest score on the number of deadly RTV events per capita, Sweden also scores high on non-lethal RTV events. In addition, extensive RTV is documented by hate crimes statistics from SÄPO and BRÅ (see Appendix II) as well as in a number of reports and academic studies (see Appendix III). | 1.0 |
| Germany | 82/104 | 1.0 | Besides having Western Europe’s second highest score on the number of deadly events per capita, extensive RTV in Germany is well documented in official hate crime statistics (see Appendix II) and in existing reports and literature (see Appendix III). | 1.0 |
| Greece | 6/7 | 0.6 | Besides scoring relatively high on the number of deadly RTV events per capita, extensive RTV in Greece is indicated by its high number of non-lethal RTV events, and documented in several reports and studies, in particular from Human Rights Watch and the online crowd-surfing site “The City At Times of Crisis” (see Appendix III). | 0.75 |
| UK | 31/33 | 0.5 | Besides scoring relatively high on the number of deadly RTV events per capita, extensive RTV in the UK is indicated by many non-lethal RTV events, and documented in several reports and studies, in particular from the Institute of Race Relations and Human Rights Watch (see Appendix III). | 0.75 |
| Spain | 22/22 | 0.5 | Besides scoring relatively high on the number of deadly RTV events per capita, extensive RTV in Spain is documented in a number of reports and studies, in particular from *Moviemiento Contra la Intolerancia* (see Appendix III). | 0.75 |
| Italy | 5/6 | 0.1 | Although Italy has experienced relatively few deadly RTV events per capita, extensive RTV is indicated by its high number of non-lethal RTV events, and documented in several reports and studies, in particular from Human Rights Watch (see Appendix III). In addition, Italian anti-fascists provide detailed reports on RTV on their national website (see Appendix III). | 0.75 |
| Ireland | 3/4 | 0.8 | Ireland’s high score on the number of deadly RTV events per capita must be balanced against its low (absolute) number of deadly events (three). Literature on RTV in Ireland is limited, but existing reports indicate moderate to low amounts (see Appendix III). | 0.25 |
| Norway | 3/79 | 0.7 | Norway’s high score on the number of deadly RTV events per capita must be balanced against its low (absolute) number of deadly events (three). Furthermore, existing reports and datasets suggest that RTV has been moderate or even low in Norway since the more violent 1990s (see Appendix III). | 0.25 |
| Belgium | 3/5 | 0.3 | Apart from Belgium’s moderate score on number of deadly events per capita, few non-lethal RTV events have been registered. Reports on RTV in Belgium are limited, but testify to moderate to low amounts (see Appendix III). This is confirmed in private correspondence between the author and representatives from the “Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities”. | 0.25 |
| Netherlands | 3/3 | 0.2 | The Netherlands scores low on the number of deadly events per capita, and few non-lethal RTV events have been registered. However, several existing reports and studies, in particular from the Anne Frank House, indicate moderate amounts of RTV (see Appendices II and III). | 0.25 |
| Denmark | 1/1 | 0.2 | Notwithstanding Denmark’s low score on the number of deadly events per capita, several non-lethal RTV events have been registered. In addition, official hate crime reports and existing literature testify to moderate amounts of RTV (see Appendices II and III). | 0.25 |
| Austria | 1/4 | 0.1 | Notwithstanding Austria’s low number of deadly events per capita, several RTV events have been registered. However, all events were committed by the same lone actor. Apart from RTV events data, annual hate crime statistics and existing reports indicate moderate amounts of RTV (see Appendices II and III). | 0.25 |
| France | 9/11 | 0.1 | France scores low on the number of deadly events per capita, and few non-lethal RTV events have been registered. However, annual hate crime statistics and existing reports indicate moderate to low amounts of RTV (see Appendices II and III). | 0.25 |
| Switzerland | 1/1 | 0.1 | Switzerland scores low on the number of deadly events per capita, and few non-lethal RTV events have been registered. However, annual hate crime statistics and existing literature indicate moderate to low amounts of RTV (see Appendices II and III). | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Finland | - | - | Although no deadly RTV events have been registered in Finland between 1990 and 2015, existing hate crime statistics and literature indicate moderate amounts of RTV, particularly during the 1990s (see Appendix III). | 0.25 |
| Portugal | 3/3 | 0.3 | Apart from the three deadly RTV events registered in Portugal, no other RTV events have been registered. Furthermore, the few existing reports on RTV in Portugal testify to low amounts (see Appendix III). | 0,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Iceland | - | - | No deadly or non-lethal RTV events have been registered in Iceland. Existing literature on RTV in Iceland is limited, but indicates low amounts of RTV (see Appendix III). | 0,0 |
| Luxemburg | - | - | No deadly or non-lethal RTV events have been registered in Iceland. Existing literature on RTV in Luxemburg is limited, but indicates low amounts of RTV (see Appendix III). | 0,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Causal conditions – measurements and fuzzy scores

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 2*. Ethnic diversity | | |
| Fuzzy score | Share of population born outside the EU | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | > 10 % | Luxemburg (11), Sweden (10.6), Switzerland (10.6) |
|  |  |  |
| 0.75 | 7–9.9 % | Austria (9.1), Netherlands (8.6), Spain (8.5), Belgium (8.4), Greece (8.4), France (8.3), UK (8.1), Norway (7.6), Germany (7.4) |
| 0.25 | 5–6.9 % | Denmark (6.7), Italy (6.5), Portugal (6.1), Ireland (5.9) |
|  |  |  |
| 0.0 | < 5 % | Iceland (3.9), Finland (3.5) |

*Source*: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/7/79/Foreign-born_population_by_country_of_birth%2C_1_January_2014_%28%C2%B9%29_YB15.png>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 3*. Immigration | | |
| Fuzzy score | Average number of annual asylum seekers per million inhabitants 1991–2014 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | > 1500 | Sweden (3044), Switzerland (2913), Luxemburg (2247), Austria (2084), Norway (1977), Belgium (1890) |
| 0.75 | 900–1500 | Netherlands (1487), Germany (1294), Denmark (1119), Ireland (947) |
| 0.25 | 500–900 | UK (741), France (676), Greece (665) |
| 0.0 | < 500 | Finland (490), Italy (234), Iceland (188), Spain (151), Portugal (34) |

*Source*: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum_statistics>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Table 4*. Ethnic diversity and immigration combined score (logical or) | |
| Fuzzy score | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | Sweden, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Austria, Norway, Belgium |
| 0.75 | Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Greece, France, UK, Ireland, |
| 0.25 | Italy, Portugal |
| 0.0 | Iceland, Finland |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 5*. Socio-economic hardship | | |
| Fuzzy score | Risk of poverty or social exclusion average scores 2004–2012 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | < 30 | Greece (31) |
| 0.75 | 25–29 | Italy (27), Portugal (26), Ireland (26), Spain (26) |
| 0.25 | 20–24 | UK (24), Belgium (21) Germany (20) |
| 0.0 | > 20 | France (19), Austria (18), Denmark (17), Switzerland (17), Luxemburg (17), Finland (17), Sweden (15), Netherlands (15), Norway (15), Iceland (13) |

*Source:* Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 6*. Radical right support | | |
| Fuzzy score | Average percentage of parliamentary votes for radical right parties 1990–2014 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | > 20 % | Switzerland (22.8), Austria (21.3) |
| 0.75 | 10–19.9 % | Norway (15.0), Italy (12.1), France (11.7), Denmark (11.0) Belgium (10.2) |
| 0.25 | 5–9.9 % | Netherlands (6.7), Finland (5.1) |
| 0.0 | < 5 % | Greece (3.6), Sweden (3.5), UK (2.1), Germany (2.0), Portugal (0.1), Iceland (0), Ireland (0), Luxemburg (0), Spain (0) |

*Sources:* Minkenberg, M. (2015). “Pattern, Process, Policies: Conceptualizing Radical Right Impact”. Paper presented at the 2015 ECPR General Conference, Montreal. Retrieved from <http://ecpr.eu/Filestore/PaperProposal/37f31939-2ecb-4a71-9026-928ef890c1ed.pdf>; The European Election and Referendum Database, available at <http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/about/about_data.html>.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 7*. Authoritarian legacies | | |
| Fuzzy score | Threshold | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | Countries still heavily influenced by extensive authoritarian experiences | Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain |
| 0.75 | Countries with significant authoritarian experience still influencing parts of the population | No cases |
| 0.25 | Countries that have some authoritarian experience, but are being influenced by that experience to a lesser extent today | Belgium, France |
| 0 | Countries with insignificant or no authoritarian experience | Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK |

*Source:* Survey sent to scholars working at the Norwegian Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities, asking them to rank West European countries according to their authoritarian experiences and legacies.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 8*. Radical right repression | | |
| Fuzzy score | Threshold | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | Existing academic accounts leave little doubt about a repressive environment | Germany, Sweden |
| 0.75 | Existing academic accounts portray somewhat milder forms of repression, or a country that has evolved from a repressive towards a more permissive environment, or the other way around | Belgium, France, the Netherlands, UK |
| 0.25 | Existing academic accounts testify to some but no consistent repression | Switzerland |
| 0.0 | Described as mostly permissive or not mentioned in existing academic accounts | Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Spain |

*Sources:* Art, D. (2011). *Inside the Radical Right: the Development of Anti-Immigrant Parties in Western Europe*, pp. 44–49. New York: Cambridge University Press; Van Spanje, J., & Van Der Brug, W. (2007). “The Party as Pariah: The Exclusion of Anti-Immigration Parties and its Effect on their Ideological Positions”, *West European Politics*, 30(5), 1022–1040; Bleich, E. (2007). “Hate Crime Policy in Western Europe: Responding to Racist Violence in Britain, Germany, and France”, *American Behavioral Scientist*, 51(2), 149–165; Bleich, E., & Lambert, F. (2013). “Why Are Racist Associations Free in Some States and Banned in Others? Evidence from 10 Liberal Democracies”, *West European Politics*, 36(1), 122–149.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 9*. Left-wing terrorism and militancy | | |
| Fuzzy score | Threshold | Case distribution (TWEED and DTV events combined score / number of years mentioned in Europol reports 2006–2015 / number of times ranked as high by leftist militants) |
| 1.0 | High score on all three measures | Greece (49/9/4) |
| 0.75 | High score on two of three measures | Italy (15/10/1), Spain (14/10/0) Germany (7/5/4) |
| 0.25 | High score on one of three measures | Denmark (1/1/3), Sweden (0/0/4), France (0/0/2) |
| 0 | Only low scores | Netherlands (2/0/1), UK (1/0/1), Austria (0/0/0), Belgium (0/0/0), Norway (0/0/0), Switzerland (0/0/0), Finland (0/0/0), Iceland (0/0/0), Ireland (0/0/0), Luxemburg (0/0/0), Portugal (0/0/0) |

*Sources:* TWEED dataset, available at <http://folk.uib.no/sspje/tweed.htm>; DTV dataset, available at <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/14717>; Europol’s annual Terrorism Trend and Situation (TE-SAT) reports, available at <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/main-reports/eu-terrorism-situation-and-trend-report>; survey sent to five left-wing militants, asking them to rank their own movement’s size and visibility in different West European countries (one activist refused to answer).

Truth table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 10.* Truth table | | | | | | | | | |
| Rows | diversity | hardship | support | legacies | repression | aggression | Outcome | Consistency | Cases |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.00 | GER |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.00 | GRE, SPA |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.00 | ITA |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.82 | SWE, UK, NED |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.70 | LUX |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.67 | AUT |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.57 | IRE |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | DEN, NOR, SWI |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | BEL, FRA |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | FIN, ICE |
| 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.40 | POR |
| 12–64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ? |  | Empty |

Analysis of the negated set

A common and potentially interesting exercise in QCA analysis is to use the conditions from the analysis of the outcome set to analyse its negated version, in this case the set of West European countries that did not experience extensive RTV between 1990 and 2015. Due to the asymmetrical nature of set relations, the negated set should ideally be analysed using its own set of casual conditions deemed as most relevant for explaining the non-occurrence of the outcome of interest. However, conditions deemed as relevant for explaining its occurrence may also be relevant for explaining its non-occurrence. The necessity analysis of my negated set resulted in the following scores:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 11*. Analysis of the negated set | | |
| *Condition* | *Consistency* | *Coverage* |
| diversity | 0.77 | 0.66 |
| ~diversity | 0.42 | 0.82 |
| hardship | 0.26 | 0.58 |
| ~hardship | 0.86 | 0.70 |
| support | 0.49 | 0.84 |
| ~support | 0.67 | 0.62 |
| legacies | 0.30 | 0.46 |
| ~legacies | 0.77 | 0.72 |
| repression | 0.26 | 0.52 |
| ~repression | 0.86 | 0.73 |
| aggression | 0.12 | 0.31 |
| ~aggression | 0.98 | 0.75 |

Notably, both ~*diversity* and *support* receive low consistency scores, suggesting that these two conditions derived from the grievance and opportunity models offer inconsistent explanations of the non-occurrence of RTV. At the same time, *~hardship* (grievances), *~legacies* (opportunities), *~aggression* (polarization) and *~repression* (polarization) receive far better consistency scores. However, their relatively poor coverage scores show that they only explain subsets of the negated outcome set. These findings thus call for a more complexity-oriented analysis investigating different combinations of conditions to arrive at an explanation that covers more cases. This brings us to the sufficiency analysis.

The intermediate solution of a sufficiency analysis of my negated set includes four causal recipes, as illustrated by Table 11.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 12.* Solution terms from negated set analysis | | | |
| *Causal recipes* | *Raw coverage* | *Unique coverage* | *Consistency* |
| Frequency cut-off: 1.00  Consistency cut-off: 0.86  Assumptions: ~diversity\*~hardship\*support\*~legacies\*~repression\*~aggression → ~rtv | | | |
|  | | | |
| ~aggression\*~repression\*~diversity | 0.40 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| ~aggression\*~repression\*~legacies | 0.63 | 0.14 | 0.90 |
| ~aggression\*~legacies\*support\*~hardship | 0.40 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| ~aggression\*~repression\*support\*~hardship | 0.40 | 0.07 | 0.94 |
| Solution coverage: 0.91 |  |  |  |
| Solution consistency: 0.89 |  |  |  |

As indicated by the necessity analysis, all four recipes include *~aggression*, while three of the four include *~repression*. Furthermore, combined with the other conditions derived from the grievances and opportunity models (*diversity*, *hardship*, *support*, and *legacies*) these four recipes offer a fairly consistent explanation of why most West European countries did not experience extensive RTV between 1990 and 2015, covering as many as 11 of 12 cases (once again, the Netherlands is the most inconsistent case). Interestingly, they do not represent a negated mirror image of the causal recipes derived from my analysis of the outcome set, but rather new and unique combinations of conditions, thereby illustrating the asymmetric nature of set relations – that is, the fact that the occurrence and non-occurrence of a phenomenon require qualitatively different explanations. However, considering that the conditions included in this negated set analysis were originally intended to explain the occurrence of RTV rather than its non-occurrence, one should be careful in drawing final conclusions from these results.

Robustness test scores

To experiment with different calibration thresholds, a robustness test was carried out in which the cut-off points for *diversity*, *hardship* and *support* (conditions based on frequency distributions) were determined by the median score rather than by the case distribution and the position of a few key cases, and the intervals were set to be equally large, again irrespective of how the cases clustered. These robustness test scores are presented in Tables 12–16, and the solution terms derived from these new scores in Table 17. My interpretation of this test is found in the last section of the original manuscript.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 13*. Ethnic diversity (median) | | |
| Fuzzy score | Share of population born outside the EU | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | 9.2–11 % | Luxemburg (11), Sweden (10.6), Switzerland (10.6) |
|  |  |  |
| 0.75 | 7.3–9.1 % | Austria (9.1), Netherlands (8.6), Spain (8.5), Belgium (8.4), Greece (8.4), France (8.3), UK (8.1), Norway (7.6), Germany (7.4) |
| 0.25 | 5.4–7.2 % | Denmark (6.7), Italy (6.5), Portugal (6.1), Ireland (5.9) |
|  |  |  |
| 0.0 | 3.5–5.3 % | Iceland (3.9), Finland (3.5) |

*Source*: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/7/79/Foreign-born_population_by_country_of_birth%2C_1_January_2014_%28%C2%B9%29_YB15.png>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 14*. Immigration (median) | | |
| Fuzzy score | Average number of annual asylum seekers per million inhabitants 1991–2014 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | 2293–3044 | Sweden (3044), Switzerland (2913), |
| 0.75 | 1540–2292 | Luxemburg (2247), Austria (2084), Norway (1977), Belgium (1890), |
| 0.25 | 787–1539 | Netherlands (1487), Germany (1294), Denmark (1119), Ireland (947) |
| 0.0 | 34–786 | UK (741), France (676), Greece (665), Finland (490), Italy (234), Iceland (188), Spain (151), Portugal (34) |

*Source*: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum_statistics>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Table 15*. Ethnic diversity and immigration combined (logical or) score (median) | |
| Fuzzy score | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | Sweden, Switzerland, Luxemburg, |
| 0.75 | Austria, Norway, Belgium Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Greece, France, UK |
| 0.25 | Italy, Portugal, Ireland |
| 0.0 | Iceland, Finland |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 16*. Socio-economic hardship (median) | | |
| Fuzzy score | Risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) Eurostat average score 2004–2012 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | 28–31 | Greece (31) |
| 0.75 | 23–27 | Italy (27), Portugal (26), Ireland (26), Spain (26), UK (24) |
| 0.25 | 18–22 | Belgium (21), Germany (20), France (19), Austria (18) |
| 0.0 | 13–17 | Denmark (17), Switzerland (17), Luxemburg (17), Finland (17), Sweden (15), Netherlands (15), Norway (15), Iceland (13) |

*Source:* Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 17*. Radical right support (median) | | |
| Fuzzy score | Average percentage of parliamentary votes for radical right parties 1990–2014 | Case distribution |
| 1.0 | 17.2–22.8 % | Switzerland (22.8), Austria (21.3) |
| 0.75 | 11.4–17.19 % | Norway (15.0), Italy (12.1), France (11.7) |
| 0.25 | 5.7–11.39 % | Denmark (11.0) Belgium (10.2), Netherlands (6.7) |
| 0.0 | 0–5.69 % | Finland (5.1), Greece (3.6), Sweden (3.5), UK (2.1), Germany (2.0), Portugal (0.1), Iceland (0), Ireland (0), Luxemburg (0), Spain (0) |

*Sources:* Minkenberg, M. (2015). “Pattern, Process, Policies: Conceptualizing Radical Right Impact”. Paper presented at the 2015 ECPR General Conference, Montreal. Retrieved from <http://ecpr.eu/Filestore/PaperProposal/37f31939-2ecb-4a71-9026-928ef890c1ed.pdf>; The European Election and Referendum Database, available at <http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/about/about_data.html>.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 18.* Solution terms from robustness test | | | |
| *Causal recipes* | *Raw coverage* | *Unique coverage* | *Consistency* |
| Frequency cut-off: 1.00  Consistency cut-off: 1.00  Assumptions: diversity\*hardship\*~support\*legacies\*repression\*aggression → rtv | | | |
|  | | | |
| aggression\*legacies\*hardship | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.92 |
| repression\*~support\*hardship\*diversity | 0.21 | 0.14 | 1.00 |
| aggression\*repression\*legacies\*~support \*diversity | 0.14 | 0.07 | 1.00 |
| Solution coverage: 0.59 |  |  |  |
| Solution consistency: 0.94 |  |  |  |

Appendix II – National hate crime statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 1*. Right-wing and racist violence in seven West European countries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Sweden 1[[1]](#footnote-1) | Sweden 2[[2]](#footnote-2) | | Denmark 1[[3]](#footnote-3) | Denmark 2[[4]](#footnote-4) | Netherlands 1[[5]](#footnote-5) | Netherlands 2[[6]](#footnote-6) | Germany[[7]](#footnote-7) | France[[8]](#footnote-8) | Austria 1[[9]](#footnote-9) | Switzerland[[10]](#footnote-10) |
| 2000 | 29 |  | |  |  | 83 |  | 998 | 10 |  |  |
| 2001 | 15 |  | |  |  | 46 |  | 709 | 9 |  |  |
| 2002 | 13 |  | |  |  | 75 |  | 772 | 25 |  |  |
| 2003 | 28 |  | | 7 |  | 60 |  | 759 | 13 |  |  |
| 2004 | 8 | 41 | | 5 |  |  |  | 776 | 39 |  | 53 |
| 2005 |  | 27 | | 6 |  | 70 |  | 958 | 23 |  | 52 |
| 2006 |  | 27 | | 9 |  | 60 |  | 1047 | 26 |  | 64 |
| 2007 |  | 26 | | 5 |  | 57 |  | 980 | 26 | 37 | 58 |
| 2008 |  | 50 | | 13 |  | 64 |  | 1042 | 18 | 8 | 24 |
| 2009 |  | 31 | | 9 | 9 | 25 |  | 891 | 25 | 14 | 32 |
| 2010 |  | 25 | | 7 | 6 |  | 9 | 762 | 5 | 32 | 13 |
| 2011 |  | 14 | | 5 | 4 |  | 3 | 755 | 4 | 41 | 18 |
| 2012 |  | 19 | | 14 | 2 |  | 2 | 802 | 7 | 39 | 25 |
| 2013 |  | | 22 | 17 | 2 |  |  | 801 | 7 | 11 | 13 |
| 2014 |  | | \* | \* |  |  |  | 990 | \* | 14 | 10 |

Appendix III – A selection of country-specific sources on RTV in Western Europe

**Austria**

Austrian Security Service, annual hate crime reports, available at: <http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi_verfassungsschutz/>.

European Network Against Racism (ENAR), “Racist Violence in Austria”, available at: <http://cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/publications/Racist%20Violence%20Report%20Austria%20-%20online.pdf>.

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (2005). “National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime”, available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/country-data/2012/racist-violence-15-eu-member-states>.

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), country monitoring reports, available at: <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/library/publications.asp>.

European Network Against Racism (ENAR), shadow reports on racism in Europe, available at: <http://www.enar-eu.org/Shadow-Reports-on-racism-in-Europe-203>.

**Belgium**

Interfederal Center for Equal Opportunities, “Discrimination, Diversité, Rapport Annuel 2011”, available at: <http://unia.be/fr/publications-et-statistiques/publications/rapport-annuel-2011-discrimination-diversite> .

Anti-Fascistisch Front (AFF): <http://aff.skynetblogs.be/>.

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (2005). “National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime”, available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/country-data/2012/racist-violence-15-eu-member-states>.

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), country monitoring reports, available at: <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/library/publications.asp>.

European Network Against Racism (ENAR), shadow reports on racism in Europe, available at: <http://www.enar-eu.org/Shadow-Reports-on-racism-in-Europe-203>.

**Denmark**

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1. **Unit of analysis:** Severe abuse motivated by white power ideology.**Source:** Annual reports by the Swedish Security Service (SÄPO), <http://www.sakerhetspolisen.se/publikationer.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **Unit of analysis:** Violent crimes motivated by white power ideology. **Source:** Annual reports by The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå), <http://www.bra.se/bra/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/hate-crime.html>. **\*** From 2014 onwards, Brå no longer provides information about violent crimes committed by the extreme right specifically. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **Unit of analysis:** Racially motivated violent incidents – may also include racial violence between minority groups (2003–2006 manually counted by this author). **Source:** Annual reports by the Danish Secret Service (PET), <https://www.pet.dk/Publikationer/RACI-indberetning.aspx>. \* In 2014, PET did not publish their annual hate crime report. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. **Unit of analysis:** Politically (right and left) motivated violent incidents. **Source:** Annual reports by the Danish Secret Service (PET) <https://www.pet.dk/Publikationer/RACI-indberetning.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. **Unit of analysis:** Violent assaults motivated racism and/or the extreme right. **Source:** Annual report (Racism and Extremism Monitor) by the Anne Frank House, <http://www.annefrank.org/en/Education/Monitor-Homepage/Racism-monitor/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. **Unit of analysis:** Violent assaults motivated racism and/or the extreme right. **Source:** Report by the Anne Frank House, “Second report on racism, anti-Semitism, and right-wing extremist violence in the Netherlands”, <http://www.verwey-jonker.nl/doc/vitaliteit/7352%20Anne%20Frank%20English%20Monitor%20Web.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. **Unit of analysis:** Violent assaults (*gewalttaten*) committed by right-wing activists. **Source:** Annual reports by German Security Service, <http://www.verfassungsschutz.de/de/oeffentlichkeitsarbeit/publikationen/verfassungsschutzberichte>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. **Unit of analysis:** Violent attacks (*actiones violentes*) committed by right-wing activists. **Source:** Annal reports by *La Commission nationale consultative des droits de l’homme* (CNCDH), [http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/?f[0]=im\_field\_theme%3A139&f[1]=im\_field\_type\_de\_document%3A147](http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/?f%5b0%5d=im_field_theme%3A139&f%5b1%5d=im_field_type_de_document%3A147). **\*** From 2014 onwards, CNDCH no longer specifies violent acts. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. **Unit of analysis:** Bodily injury (*Körperverletzung*) perpetrated by right-wing activists. **Source:** Austrian Security Service, <http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi_verfassungsschutz/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. **Unit of analysis:** Violence-related incidents motivated by right-wing extremism. **Source:** Swiss Federal Intelligence Service, <http://www.vbs.admin.ch/en/documents/search.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)