Part I
Appendix

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A Ethics and Data Availability

Ethical approval for this study was received on August 11, 2017 from the regional Ethical Review Board in Uppsala, Sweden.

The data used in this study is individual level information obtained from The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention.[8] Due to the sensitive nature of the topic of political violence in the survey questions, and given that some information in the survey comes from the administrative registers, we are under strict contractual obligation not to disseminate these raw data to other individuals. Interested readers can apply for permission to purchase the data directly from the National Council for Crime Prevention,[9] and can seek permission from the Swedish Ethical Review Authority.[10]

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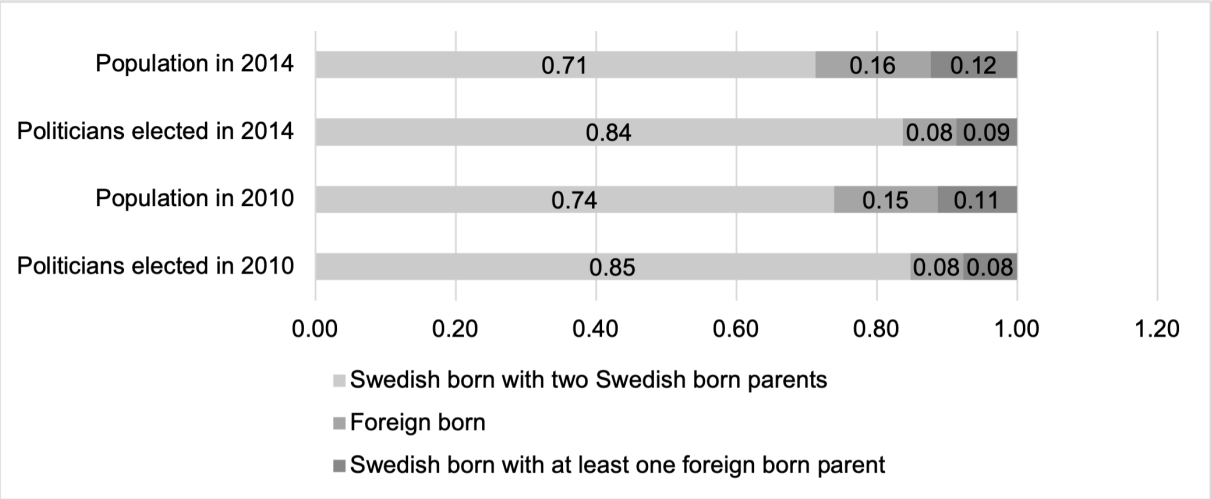
[8] See https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/publications/archive/publications/2021-10-28-the-politicians-safety-survey-2021.html.

[9] See https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/about-bra.html.

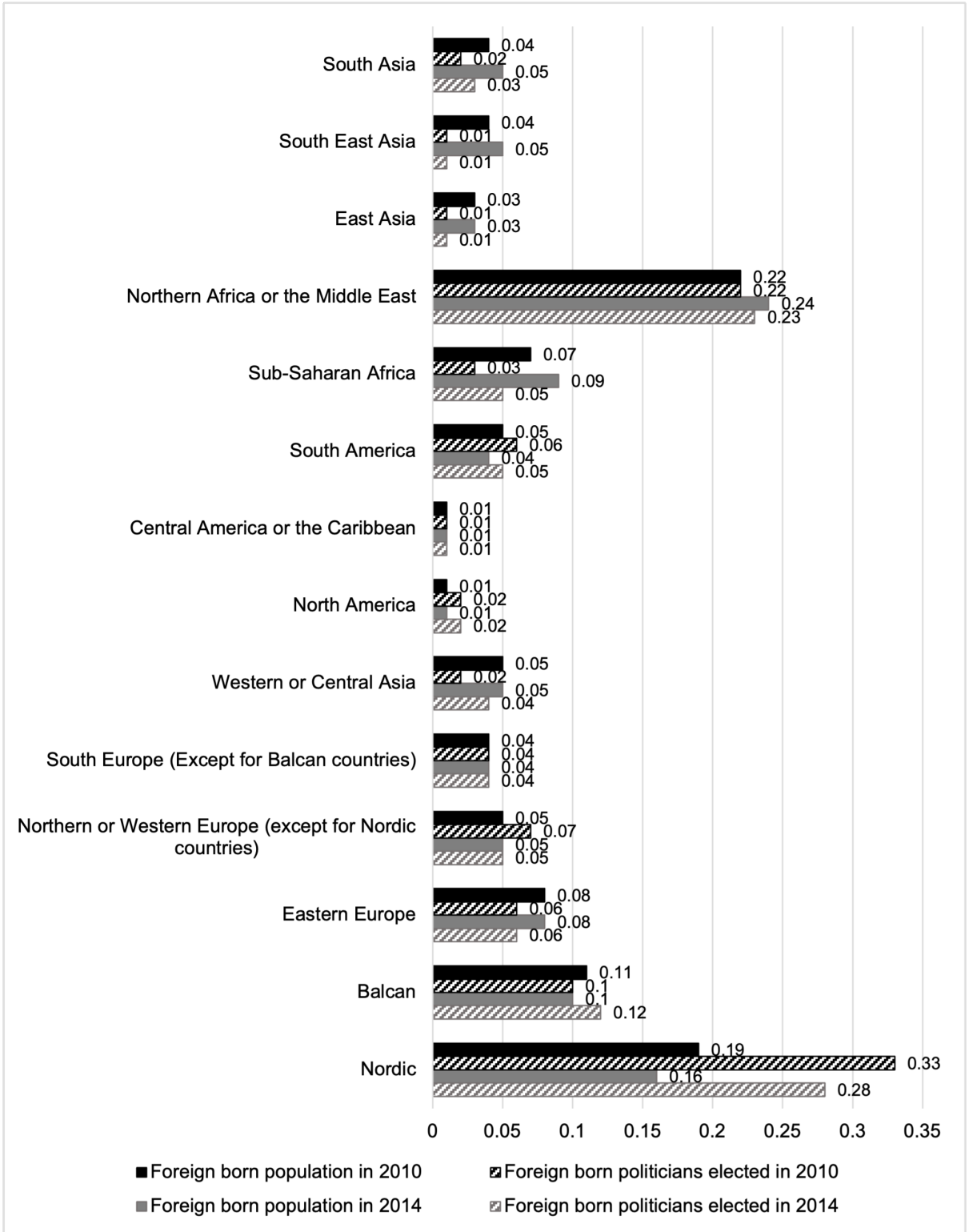
[10] See https://etikprovningsmyndigheten.se/en/.

Figure A1: Share of politicians and citizens with and without a foreign background in 2010 and 2014



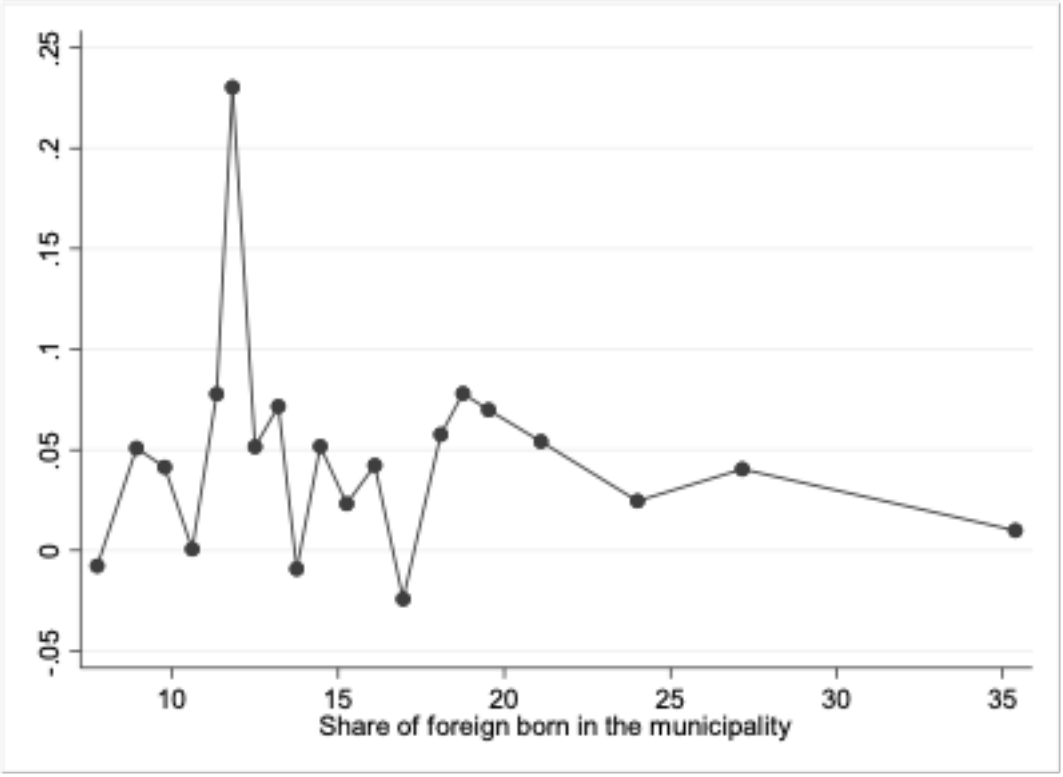
Notes: The share of foreign born, Swedish born, and parents' birthplace among the population and among politicians is based on the authors' calculations of Swedish registry data.

Figure A2: Regions of origin among foreign-born politicians and population in 2010 and 2014



Notes: The figure displays the share of citizens from each region in 2010 and 2014, and the share of politicians elected in 2010 and 2014 from each region. The statistics represent the authors' calculations of Swedish registry data.

Figure A3: Difference in violence exposure between politicians with and without immigrant backgrounds, across municipalities



Notes: The Figure reports the size of the difference in violence exposure between politicians without an immigrant background (the zero-line) and politicians with an immigrant background. We estimate the size of this difference across municipalities with different shares of foreign born in the population. The estimates are adjusted for our full model as described in Table A2

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B Summary Statistics

Table A1: Summary statistics

	PTU Share (N)	Population Share (N)
Wave		
2012	0.35(8,135)	0.33(12,780)
2014	0.34(7,934)	0.33(12,780)
2016	0.31(7,383)	0.33(12,700)
Party (pooled for three yrs)		
Left party	0.06(1,306)	0.06(2,308)
Social Democrats	0.35(8,269)	0.33(12,480)
Green party	0.06(1,311)	0.05(1,859)
Centre party	0.12(2,754)	0.12(4,425)
Christian Democrats	0.04(1,000)	0.04(1,706)
Liberals	0.06(1,520)	0.06(2,109)
Moderate party	0.21(4,875)	0.19(7,266)
Sweden Democrats	0.06(1,490)	0.12(4,454)
Other party	0.04(927)	0.04(1,653)
Gender		
Women	0.41(9,697)	0.44
Men	0.59(13,755)	0.56

Table A2: Corresponds to Figure 1: Violence against politicians with and without an immigrant background

	(1) Violence (aggregate)	(2) Bodily violence	(3) Property damage	(4) Threats	(5) Character assassination	(6) Harassment	(7) Number of forms of violence
Immigrant background	0.051***	0.007**	0.021***	0.037***	0.024***	0.035***	0.188***
	(0.010)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.035)
FE for years, 2012 as reference category							
Year 2014	0.068***	0.010***	0.016***	0.040***	0.011***	0.048***	0.151***
	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.017)
Year 2016	0.035***	0.003*	0.001	0.008	0.008**	0.045***	0.075***
	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.021)
FE for hierarchical position, rank-and-file as reference category							
Committee chair	0.138***	0.008***	0.014***	0.092***	0.053***	0.081***	0.355***
	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.029)
Mayor	0.414***	0.012*	0.055***	0.287***	0.195***	0.309***	1.257***
	(0.023)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.099)
Woman	0.026***	-0.002	-0.005*	0.019***	0.004	0.019***	0.061***
	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.022)
Young	0.146***	0.030***	0.021***	0.098***	0.044***	0.126***	0.455***
	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.051)
FE for 8 political parties	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
FE for 290 municipalities	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.188***	0.009*	0.023***	0.123***	0.034***	0.098***	0.347***
	(0.017)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.047)
Observations	23,405	23,405	23,405	23,405	23,405	23,405	23,405
R-squared	0.108	0.054	0.046	0.081	0.058	0.084	0.109

Notes: This table reports the share of politicians with an immigrant background (foreign born or with foreign born parents) exposed to violence during the previous year, compared to politicians without an immigrant background. The Constant reports the average share of politicians without an immigrant background who were exposed to violence. The coefficient for Immigrant background can be interpreted as reporting the difference between politicians with and without an immigrant background in percentage points. Control variables are defined as in Table 2 in the main manuscript. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A3: Logit estimations

	(1) Violence	(2) Considered Leaving Politics
Immigrant background	0.302***	0.554***
	(0.055)	(0.090)
Young	0.777***	0.670***
	(0.072)	(0.121)
Newcomer	-0.184***	-0.151*
	(0.048)	(0.083)
Woman	0.156***	0.337***
	(0.044)	(0.075)
FE for hierarchical position, rank-and-file as reference category		
Committee chair	0.777***	0.670***
	(0.072)	(0.121)
Mayor	-0.184***	-0.151*
	(0.048)	(0.083)
FE for 3 years	YES	YES
FE for 8 political parties	YES	YES
FE for 290 municipalities	YES	YES
Constant	-1.234***	-3.578***
	(0.083)	(0.134)
Observations	23,405	21,533

Notes: Column 1 replicates column 1 in Table A2 using logit estimation instead of OLS. Column 2 replicates column 1 in Table 2 in the main manuscript, using logit estimation instead of OLS.

Table A4: Count measure of the number of forms of violence experienced

	Zero-inflated negative binomial
Count stage	
Immigrant background	1.29***
	(.079)
Woman	1.069
	(.054)
Newcomer	.835***
	(.048)
FE for hierarchical position, rank-and-file as reference category	
Committee Chair	1.33***
	(.079)
Mayor	1.99***
	(.144)
FE for parties	YES
FE for years	YES
Constant	.773**
	(.085)
Inflation stage	
Immigrant background	-.228**
	(.103)
Woman	-.170**
	(.083)
Newcomer	.142
	(.103)
FE for hierarchical position, rank-and-file as reference category	
Committee Chair	-1.084***
	(.119)
Mayor	-16.138***
	(1.730)
FE for parties	YES
FE for years	YES
Constant	.102
	(.220)
Observations	23,405
Non-zero observations	5,494
Alpha	1.368

Notes: Estimates in the count equation report incidence rate ratios, i.e. the relative number of violence incidents experienced in a year. The model is zero inflated, and the inflation stage reports a logit estimation of the probability to be exposed to zero forms of violence. The same independent variables are included at both stages as they are expected to negatively affect the probability of being exposed to zero forms of violence, as well as positively affect the probability of being exposed to a higher number of forms of violence. Municipality clustered standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

Table A5: Corresponds to Figure 2 – Violence against women and men with and without an immigrant background

	(1) Violence (aggregate)	(2) Bodily violence	(3) Property damage	(4) Threats	(5) Character Assassination	(6) Harassment	(7) Violence (aggregate)	(8) Bodily violence	(9) Property damage	(10) Threats	(11) Character Assassination	(12) Harassment
Immigrant Background	0.059***	0.008	0.024***	0.037***	0.035***	0.044***	0.043***	0.006	0.017***	0.040***	0.012	0.025**
	(0.014)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.012)	(0.008)	(0.012)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.168***	0.010	0.025***	0.132***	0.026**	0.074***	0.238***	0.007	0.018**	0.135***	0.047***	0.142***
	(0.022)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.019)	(0.010)	(0.020)
Sample	*Men*	*Men*	*Men*	*Men*	*Men*	*Men*	*Women*	*Women*	*Women*	*Women*	*Women*	*Women*
Observations	13,727	13,727	13,727	13,727	13,727	13,727	9,678	9,678	9,678	9,678	9,678	9,678
R-squared	0.122	0.070	0.060	0.097	0.072	0.098	0.133	0.060	0.064	0.103	0.077	0.109

Table A6: Gender and foreign background interaction

	Aggregate Violence
Woman	0.065**
	(0.029)
Immigrant Background	0.055***
	(0.014)
Woman X Immigrant Background	-0.007
	(0.020)
Controls X Woman	YES
Constant	0.171***
	(0.022)
Observations	23,405
R-squared	0.110

Table A7: Corresponds to Figure 3: Violence against politicians by type of migration background

	(1) Violence (aggregate)	(2) Bodily violence	(3) Property damage	(4) Threats	(5) Character assassination	(6) Harassment
Foreign born	0.032**	0.004	0.026***	0.037***	0.023***	0.015
	(0.013)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.010)
Immigrant background (individuals whose parents immigrated)	0.068***	0.010*	0.017***	0.037***	0.024***	0.052***
	(0.014)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.011)
FE for years, 2012 as reference category						
Year 2014	0.069***	0.011***	0.015***	0.041***	0.011***	0.047***
	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Year 2016	0.035***	0.003*	0.002	0.008	0.009**	0.045***
	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.006)
FE for hierarchical position, rank-and-file as reference category						
Committee chair	0.137***	0.009***	0.014***	0.091***	0.054***	0.081***
	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Mayor	0.413***	0.012*	0.054***	0.286***	0.196***	0.308***
	(0.023)	(0.006)	(0.012)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.023)
Woman	0.025***	-0.003	-0.005*	0.019***	0.004	0.019***
	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Young	0.144***	0.030***	0.021***	0.098***	0.044***	0.124***
	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(0.013)
Newcomer	-0.030***	0.002	-0.008**	-0.021***	-0.018***	-0.020***
	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.006)
FE for 8 political parties	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
FE for 290 municipalities	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.189***	0.008	0.023***	0.124***	0.034***	0.099***
	(0.017)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.013)
Observations	23,228	23,228	23,228	23,228	23,228	23,228
R-squared	0.108	0.053	0.046	0.081	0.059	0.084

Table A8: Municipality types

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Immigrant background	0.033	0.072***	0.042***
	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Controls	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.215***	0.179***	0.183***
	(0.054)	(0.026)	(0.025)
Sample	*Large cities*	*Medium-sized cities*	*Smaller cities and rural areas*
Observations	4,271	9,194	9,881
R-squared	0.124	0.103	0.105

Note: This Table replicates Table A2, divided into subsamples based on municipality categories from the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions 2023. The first column reports results for politicians in municipalities categorized as large cities, the second for politicians in medium-sized cities, and the last for politicians in smaller cities and rural areas. Controls: woman, young, newcomer, FE for 8 parties, 3 years, 290 municipalities, and 3 hierarchical levels. Control variables are defined as in Table 2 in the main manuscript. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A9: Share of foreign born in the municipality

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Immigrant background	0.037**	0.064**	0.038	0.056***	0.050***
	(0.018)	(0.026)	(0.023)	(0.015)	(0.010)
Share FB					0.001
					(0.003)
Share FB^2					0.000
					(0.000)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.170***	0.198***	0.193***	0.195***	0.161***
	(0.032)	(0.040)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.031)
Sample: share of foreign born in the population in the municipality	*1st quartile (up to 11.5%)*	*2nd quartile (11.5-14.4%)*	*3rd quartile (14.4-18.8%)*	*4th quartile (> 18.8%)*	*Full Sample*
Observations	5,339	5,251	5,882	6,523	23,346
R-squared	0.103	0.097	0.108	0.126	0.074

Note: This table replicates Table A2, divided into subsamples. Using data from Statistics Sweden, survey respondents have been divided into subsamples based on the share of immigrants in the population in their municipality. Controls: woman, young, newcomer, FE for 8 parties, 3 years, 290 municipalities, and 3 hierarchical levels. Control variables are defined as in Table 2 in the main manuscript. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A10: Considering leaving politics; gender and type of migration background

	(1) Considered Leaving	(2) Considered Leaving	(3) Considered Leaving
Immigrant	0.034***	0.041***	0.027**
	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.011)
Individuals whose	0.036***	0.036***	0.039***
parents immigrated	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Controls	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.038***	0.060***	0.031***
	(0.008)	(0.013)	(0.010)
Sample	*All*	*Women*	*Men*
Observations	22,251	9,163	13,088
R-squared	0.042	0.077	0.054

Note: Survey item: "Have you at any point during the previous year, due to exposure and/or worrying considered leaving all political assignments?" The Constant reports the average share of politicians without an immigrant background who considered leaving politics. The coefficients for Immigrant and Individuals whose parents immigrated can be interpreted as reporting the difference between politicians who have immigrated/whose parents have immigrated to Sweden and politicians without an immigrant background in percentage points. Controls: young, newcomer, FE for 8 parties, 3 years, 290 municipalities, and 3 hierarchical levels. Control variables defined as in Table 2. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A11: Considering leaving politics, violence exposed politicians, only

	(1) Considered Leaving	(2) Considered Leaving	(3) Considered Leaving	(4) Considered Leaving
Immigrant Background	0.054***	0.080***	0.047*	
	(0.018)	(0.031)	(0.025)	
Woman	0.041***			0.093*
	(0.014)			(0.047)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.124***	0.152***	0.118***	0.157*
	(0.027)	(0.040)	(0.034)	(0.082)
Sample	*All*	*Women*	*Men*	*Immigrant Background*
Observations	5,175	2,168	3,007	876
R-squared	0.094	0.209	0.136	0.337

Note: Survey item: "Have you at any point during the previous year, due to exposure and/or worrying considered leaving all political assignments?" Only politicians who have reported experiencing violence during the previous year are included in the analyses. The Constant reports the average share of politicians without an immigrant background who considered leaving politics. The coefficient for Immigrant background can be interpreted as reporting the difference between politicians with and without an immigrant background in percentage points. Controls: young, newcomer, FE for 8 parties, 3 years, 290 municipalities, and 3 hierarchical levels. Control variables defined as in Table 2. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A12: Considering leaving politics, non-violence exposed politicians, only

	(1) Considered Leaving	(2) Considered Leaving	(3) Considered Leaving	(4) Considered Leaving
Immigrant Background	0.020***	0.019**	0.020***	
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.007)	
Woman	0.009***			0.006
	(0.003)			(0.011)
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.020***	0.031***	0.017**	0.064***
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.023)
Sample	*All*	*Women*	*Men*	*Immigrant Background*
Observations	17,242	7,071	10,171	2,237
R-squared	0.032	0.060	0.043	0.169

Note: Survey item: "Have you at any point during the previous year, due to exposure and/or worrying considered leaving all political assignments?" Only politicians who have *not* reported experiencing violence during the previous year are included in the analyses. The Constant reports the average share of politicians without an immigrant background who considered leaving politics. The coefficient for Immigrant background can be interpreted as reporting the difference between politicians with and without an immigrant background in percentage points. Controls: young, newcomer, FE for 8 parties, 3 years, 290 municipalities, and 3 hierarchical levels. Control variables defined as in Table 2. Data from PTU 2012, 2014 and 2016. Standard errors clustered at 290 municipalities. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1