

Abstract

In the last few years new parties were rising in the post-communist bloc rapidly. Moreover, many of them were successful in the parliamentary elections. Party systems were slowly stabilizing and now they are threatened by new influences. Success of new parties is changing current politics in the central and eastern Europe. These parties are connected not only by the date of foundation but also by the way they act against current establishment. Despite their different strategies, level of success and their creation, their quick unexpected success is interesting. What is the structure of the electorate? This work is focused on identifying the structure of electorate of the new parties in central and eastern Europe. It is divided into two parts. First one, summarizes the theoretical concepts concerning the study of the new parties and clearly identifies what kind of new parties will be considered in this work. For this designation are used theories by Paul Lucardie, Allan Sikk a Krystyna Litton. Second part is quantitative research, based on advanced statistical methods. The research is trying to accurately identify what kind of social groups in the population are most likely to vote for the new parties. In this research is used OLS regression analysis on the global (state) level and for more accurate results is used the geographically weighted regression. Comparison of the results of both these methods allows drawing complex conclusions. This work identifies four genuinely new parties across central and eastern Europe in the period 2011-2016. This work analyzes Stranka Miro Cerara from Slovenia, Partidul Poporului – Dan Diaconescu from Romania, Zatlera Reformu Partija from Latvia and ANO 2011 from Czech Republic.