

Partisanship in Latin America

Online Appendix

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Table OA9.1. Multilevel probit models of mass partisanship in Latin America

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)
Party polarization			0.049** (0.008)
Party age (logged)			0.251** (0.023)
Ethnic fractionalization			0.275** (0.121)
ENP			-0.048** (0.009)
Political information		0.114** (0.10)	0.114** (0.12)
Civic association		0.111** (0.008)	0.115** (0.009)
Media attention		0.099** (0.011)	0.101** (0.012)
Proximity	0.148** (0.017)	0.144** (0.017)	0.152** (0.017)
Extremism	0.248** (0.017)	0.243** (0.017)	0.246** (0.017)
Ideology (right)	-0.025** (0.007)	-0.023** (0.007)	-0.023** (0.007)
Democratic experience	0.004** (0.001)	0.005** (0.001)	0.005** (0.001)
Wealth	0.017** (0.005)	0.005 (0.006)	0.007 (0.006)
Education	0.108** (0.012)	0.052** (0.012)	0.050** (0.012)
Urban	-0.037 (0.020)	-0.039* (0.020)	-0.030* (0.021)
Age	0.010** (0.001)	0.009** (0.001)	0.009** (0.001)
White	-0.005 (0.016)	-0.001 (0.017)	-0.024 (0.017)
Female	-0.188** (0.011)	-0.103** (0.011)	-0.109** (0.011)
Constant	-2.094** (0.100)	-2.431** (0.151)	-3.504** (0.182)
Random effect	0.082** (0.005)	0.065** (0.004)	0.037** (0.003)
Observations	87,098	85,171	79,968
Surveys	66	66	62
ePCP	0.35	0.35	0.35
AIC	93340.59	90258.35	84427.32
BIC	93453.63	90398.63	84603.82

Notes: ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, two tailed. Robust standard errors in parentheses.
Source: AmericasBarometer, 2002-12

Table OA9.2. Cross-lagged structural equations models of partisanship and vote choice

Variable	(5) PT	(6) PSDB
Vote choice		
Prior partisanship	0.158** (0.015)	0.082** (0.013)
Prior vote choice	0.393** (0.016)	0.442** (0.016)
Household income	-0.049** (0.013)	0.031** (0.014)
Education	-0.030** (0.013)	-0.001 (0.012)
White	-0.051** (0.13)	0.041** (0.011)
Female	-0.028** (0.012)	0.008 (0.011)
Juiz de Fora	0.053** (0.013)	-0.117** (0.013)
Constant	0.529** (0.039)	0.405** (0.037)
Partisanship		
Prior partisanship	0.419** (0.018)	0.373** (0.032)
Prior vote choice	0.151** (0.014)	0.095** (0.015)
Household income	-0.035** (0.012)	0.025 (0.019)
Education	0.034** (0.012)	0.029** (0.014)
White	-0.008 (0.013)	-0.027** (0.013)
Female	-0.001 (0.012)	-0.043** (0.012)
Juiz de Fora	-0.017 (0.013)	0.069** (0.014)
Constant	0.117** (0.040)	0.017 (0.037)
Observations	5,234	5,231
Respondents	2,513	2,512
Log-likelihood	-78702.82	-69569.71

Notes: ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, two tailed. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered by respondent.

Source: Brazil Two-City Panel Study, 2002-6

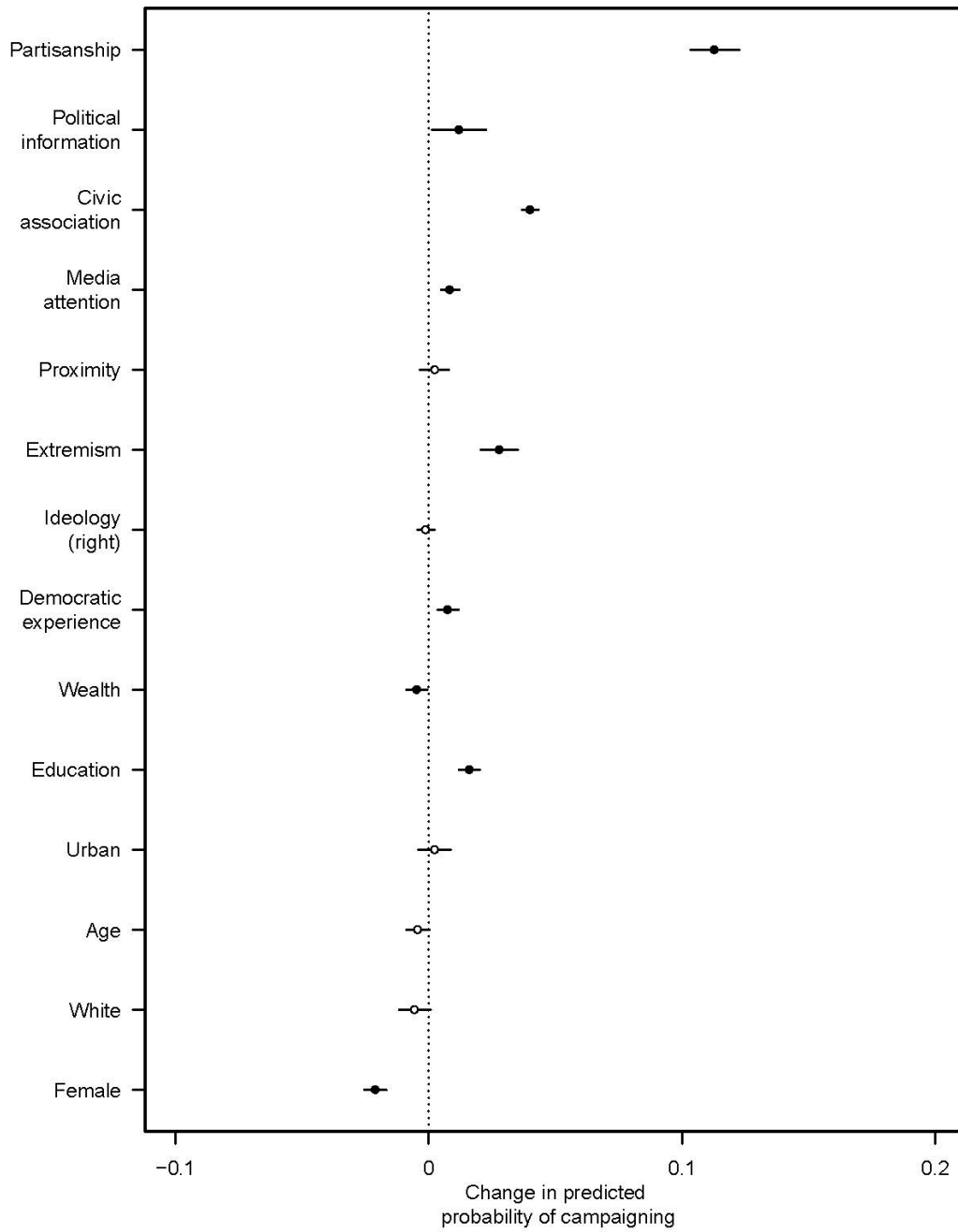
Table OA9.3. Multilevel probit model of campaign participation

Variable	(4)
Partisanship	0.640** (0.024)
Political information	0.041* (0.019)
Civic association	0.206** (0.008)
Media attention	0.057** (0.013)
Proximity	0.008 (0.010)
Extremism	0.063** (0.008)
Ideology (right)	-0.003 (0.004)
Democratic experience	0.007** (0.002)
Wealth	-0.016** (0.007)
Education	0.107** (0.014)
Urban	0.016 (0.024)
Age	-0.001 (0.001)
White	-0.038 (0.021)
Female	-0.152** (0.017)
Constant	-2.348** (0.135)
Random effect	0.050** (0.014)
Observations	85,171
Surveys	66
ePCP	0.11
AIC	47746.77
BIC	47896.41

Notes: ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, two tailed. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: AmericasBarometer, 2002-12

Figure OA9.1. Mass partisanship and campaign participation in Latin America



Notes: Values represent changes in the predicted probability that a respondent worked on a campaign, based on shifting each variable from its sample 25th to 75th percentile, with all other continuous variables held at their sample means and ordered variables held at their sample medians. Solid lines show the simulated 95% confidence interval. Black dots represent values that are significant at 95% confidence, white dots those that fall short of that threshold. These predicted values are based on the estimates from multilevel probit models presented in Appendix Table A3.
Source: AmericasBarometer, 2002-12