

Appendix

Table A1. Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Type of PID	1,371	1.7	0.9	1.0	3.0
Length PID	1,604	2.8	1.1	1.0	4.0
Survey-Taking Behavior	2,400	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Coparty Favorability	1,061	-0.4	2.4	-10.0	10.0
Copartisan Favorability	977	0.6	2.9	-9.0	10.0
Index (Party and Candidate)	958	0.0	0.8	-3.4	2.7
Political Information	1,771	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
Female	2,400	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
Age	2,397	40.3	16.1	17.0	92.0
Education	2,400	7.8	1.1	2.0	9.0
Change Vote Preference	1,501	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0

Table A2. Preferred Party Favorability Change

1) Partisanship Measured during the **First Wave** of the Panel Survey

Party ID	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
PAN	342	-0.2	2.4	-10	10
PRI	361	-0.6	2.6	-10	10
PRD	358	-0.4	2.3	-10	10

2) Partisanship Measured during the **Second Wave** of the Panel Survey

Party ID	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
PAN	342	-0.3	2.4	-10	10
PRI	361	-0.3	2.4	-10	10
PRD	358	-0.5	2.4	-10	10

Table A3. OLS Regression. Candidate Favorability and Partisanship
DV = Co-partisan Candidate Favorability (Normalized)

	2006	2012
Partisanship: PID → ≠ PID	-0.41*** (0.09)	-0.68*** (0.11)
Partisanship: PID. → Indep	-0.24** (0.10)	-0.60*** (0.11)
Age	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Education	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)
Female	0.10 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.09)
Constant	0.78*** (0.26)	0.16 (0.21)
Observations	943	492
R-squared	0.04	0.11

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
BASE CATEGORY Partisanship: Stable PID

Table A4. Logistic Regression. Vote Choice and Partisanship
(DV = Change Vote Preference / No Change)

	2006 (1)	2012 (2)
Partisanship: PID → ≠ PID	2.21*** (0.18)	3.16*** (0.30)
Partisanship: PID. → Indep	1.32*** (0.17)	1.60*** (0.26)
Partisanship: Indep. → Indep.	1.42*** (0.18)	2.04*** (0.30)
Female	0.32** (0.13)	-0.04 (0.20)
Age	-0.02*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)
Education	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.05)
Constant	-1.23** (0.53)	-1.96*** (0.51)
Observations	1,429	624
Pseudo R-squared	0.129	0.196

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
BASE CATEGORY PID: Stable partisanship

Table A5. Proportion of Voters who change their vote preference

Across groups:	ANES 2008	2006 Mexico Panel Survey	2012 Mexico Panel Survey
Complete Sample	7%	30%	33%
Partisans	6%	27%	30%
Partisans (including leaners)	7%	N.A. ^a	31%
Independents (without leaners)	14%	40%	40%
Partisans voting against pre-campaign predispositions ^b	6%	21%	20%

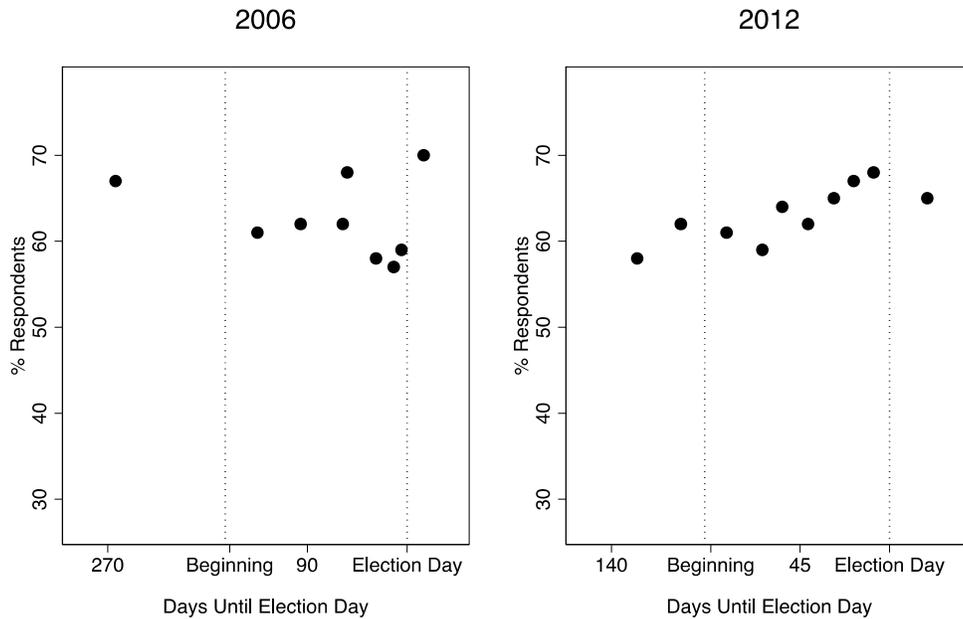
Note: Percentages reported are based on the entire sample.

^a N.A. The 2006 Mexico Panel Survey did not include a follow-up question to identify partisan leaners.

^b Partisans who did not support their co-partisan candidate by the end of the campaign based on their pre-campaign party identification measured on the first wave of the panel survey

Figure A1 reports the aggregate percentage of partisans during the 2006 and 2012 presidential elections—the first two presidential elections since the country’s transition to democracy in 2000. Cross-sectional surveys (nationally representative samples: 14 electoral polls¹) find that two thirds of the electorate, on average, self-identify with a political party throughout both campaigns, which represents a higher proportion than the average for the region.²

Figure A1. Aggregate PID throughout Presidential Campaigns (% of Partisans)



¹ The average percentage of partisans in 2006 and 2012 is 60 and 63 percent, respectively (excluding leaners) according to survey data. The BGC Beltrán Juárez y Asocs survey research firm conducted the 14 national electoral polls during the 2006 and 2012 presidential campaigns. Each survey had an average sample of 1,200 respondents. Figure 1 also includes data from the Mexico Panel Surveys (Lawson et al. 2006; Lawson et al. 2013), which reports an average level of 63 and 70 percent of partisans, respectively.

² Although the question wording varies, data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) reports an average for the region of 37% and 35% in 2006 and 2012, respectively.