

ONLINE APPENDIX

Data Description

This section describes the datasets used in our analysis.

Catalist Data

The Catalist data consists of 50,000 individual voters. The data are a random sample from the set of voters tracked in Catalist's national voter database who moved out of one state with partisan registration to another state which also has partisan registration.¹ As a result of the restriction to moves within the set of states with partisan registration, we observe voters' designated party affiliation on both ends of the move. The data also allow us to identify the voter's state, county, census tract and census block of residence on both ends of the move, which we use to join to the other datasets.

A nontrivial fraction of voters' affiliations change following their move: about 68% retain the same affiliation. Switches from Independent to one of the two major parties and vice versa (each about 13% of the sample) are more common than movements from one party to the other (just over 4% each), but all combinations are present in the data. Table A.1 shows the distribution of combinations of party affiliation (pre- and post-move) in the Catalist sample. The diagonal cells are voters who preserve their party affiliation after the move; off-diagonal cells indicate a change in affiliation upon the voter's registration in the new state.

Moreover, Figure A.2 shows the distribution of voters in the sample by origin state. The distribution roughly follows state population, although the restriction to moves between states which both have partisan registration means that the sample does not span all 50 states. Nonetheless, partisan registration states are not meaningfully different than non-partisan registration states in terms of demographic characteristics. See Table A.4, which shows demographic means in each group of states. The fraction of Black residents is slightly lower, and the fraction of Hispanic residents is slightly higher, in partisan registration states than non-partisan registration states, but all other dimensions look very similar. The partisan registration states are, furthermore, not concentrated in one area of the country but span the nation geographically; see Figure A.1 for a map of the location of these states.

¹The matching of individuals' registration records in the origin state to their new records in the destination state was done for us by Catalist.

2 REFERENCES

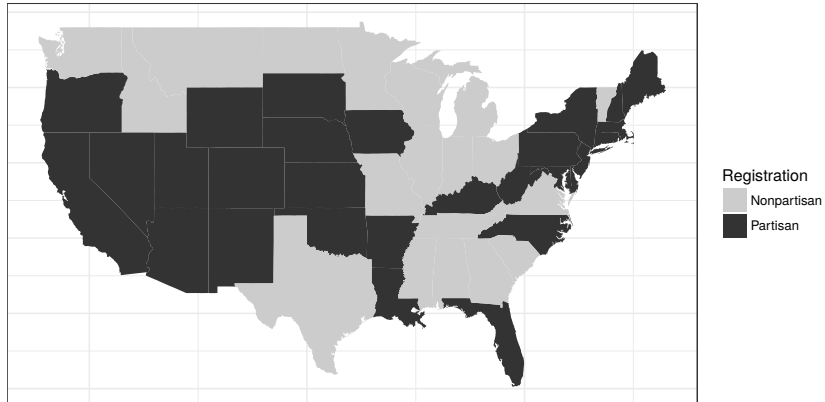


Figure A.1. States with partisan registration, from which voters in the Catalist data are sampled.

Florida Voter Files

The second data source is the public voter file for the state of Florida in the years 2006-2012. This data contains residence addresses, as well as party of registration and basic demographic information for every registered voter in Florida. Florida assigns voters a unique ID number, which we used to match the same individual across multiple years. Our main analysis focuses on the years 2008-2010, as Florida's precinct boundaries changed little during this period, making matching addresses to 2008 presidential voting totals straightforward in both years. Of the 12,566,804 individuals present in the 2008 voter file, we were able to locate 11,670,474 (92.8%) in the 2010 voter file. Among those voters who appeared in both files, we searched for voters whose residence address changed between 2008 and 2010. 1,435,698 voters (12.3%) met this criterion. Most of these moves were quite local: 83% of moving voters moved to a different census tract, but only 23% moved to a different county.

Table A.2 shows summary statistics of the variables included in the Florida voter files, for the set of voters who moved between 2008 and 2010. The state collects basic demographic variables including age, race, and gender, as well as allowing voters to state a party affiliation. The mean age in the Florida movers dataset is just over 41 years old; 43% are male; 64% of those who moved are white, 16% are black, and 14% are Hispanic. Moreover, 42% of those who moved are registered Democrats and nearly 38% are Republicans. As in the Catalist data, voters who move change their party affiliation at a non-negligible rate. Table A.3 shows the distribution of combinations of party affiliation (in 2008 and 2010) among Florida voters who moved within Florida between 2008 and 2010.

It is worth noting that the 1.4M individuals who moved within Florida in 2008-2010 are not representative of the full population of 12.5M registered voters in the state. Those who moved tend to be younger, more urban, and more racially diverse than average.² However, as the phenomenon we study is partisan influence on moving decisions, people who move are the population of interest. The relevant comparison population for our Florida sample is registered voters in the U.S. who moved between 2008 and 2010.³ Additionally, though our population of interest – and, therefore, the population to which our results generalize – is those who decide to move, our simulation analysis first accounts for an individual’s propensity to move at all and then simulates location choice conditional on deciding to move. Thus, the sample from which we conduct our simulation includes both individuals who move from one location to another and those who do not.

Aggregate Voting, Population and Housing Data

Ansolabehere, Palmer, and Lee (2014) provide precinct-level election results for all voting precincts in the United States for the 2008 presidential general election. We downloaded tract-level census population and housing characteristics from the database maintained by the Minnesota Population Center. The database maintains tract-level demographic and housing information derived from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey.

The variables included in our analyses are the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year age bin; the percentage of the population in each of the census’ 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor’s degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract.

²The median age of all registered voters in Florida in 2010 is 50; 68% are white, 13% black, and 12% Hispanic.

³According to data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), approximately 12.5% of the population moved from one location to another between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. This is nearly equivalent to the 12.3% of Floridians who moved between 2008-2010 in our data. In 2008, the mean age of CPS respondents who moved within their own state was 35.6 years old. Approximately 77% of movers were white and 14% were black. 48% were male. CPS data do not allow us to subset to registered voters, meaning the comparison is imperfect, but the Florida mover sample is comparable to the national CPS sample of movers along these dimensions.

4 REFERENCES

Summary Statistics

TABLE A.1 *Distribution of Party Affiliation in Catalist Sample*

		Post-Move Party Affiliation		
		DEM	IND	REP
Pre-Move Party Affiliation	DEM	13,531	3,741	1,126
	IND	3,674	10,336	2,985
	REP	1,125	3,045	10,433

TABLE A.2 *Summary Statistics of Florida Movers Data, 2008*

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Age	1,411,247	41.587	16.749	16	28	52	109
White	1,411,239	0.643	0.479	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
Black	1,411,239	0.162	0.368	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Hispanic	1,411,239	0.142	0.350	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Asian	1,411,239	0.012	0.110	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Male	1,411,247	0.433	0.496	0	0	1	1
Democrat	1,411,247	0.425	0.494	0	0	1	1
Republican	1,411,247	0.328	0.470	0	0	1	1

TABLE A.3 *Distribution of Party Affiliation in Florida Movers, 2008-2010*

party.2008	DEM	IND	REP
DEM	565,757	18,261	15,371
IND	25,814	305,754	17,238
REP	13,280	17,627	432,145

Data Construction Details

This section describes the methods used to join our individual-level datasets with the aggregate voting, population, and housing characteristics described in section .

2008 Presidential Vote Shares The Florida data provides precinct identifiers for every individual registered voter. There were a total of 6984 voting precincts in Florida in 2008; while there was a small amount of consolidation from 2008 to 2010, precinct boundaries and names largely remained unchanged from 2008 to 2010 (Ansolabehere and Rodden

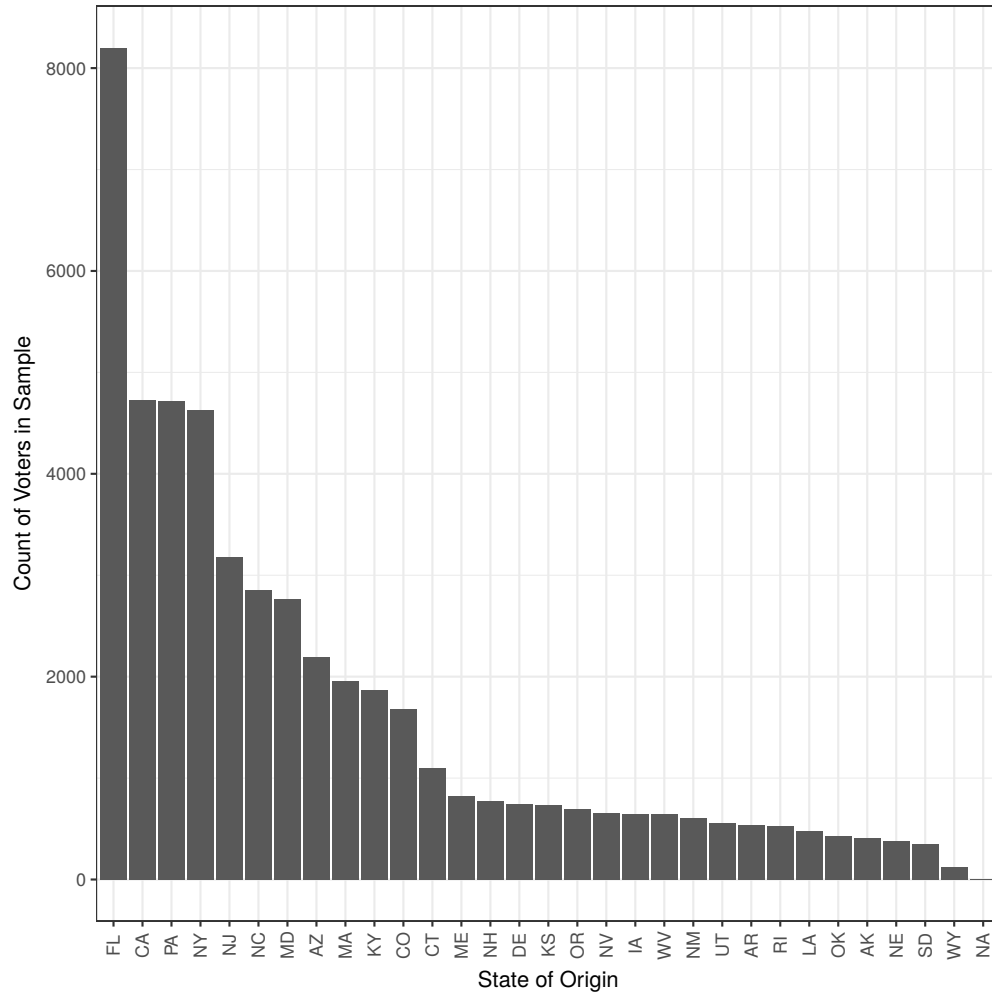


Figure A.2. The distribution of origin state among voters in the Catalist sample.

6 REFERENCES

TABLE A.4 *Summary Statistics of States With and Without Party Registration*

	Party Registration	
	Yes	No
Pct. White	69	69.6
Pct. Black	9.7	12.4
Pct. Asian	4.0	5.0
Pct. Hispanic	13.7	9.1
Pct. Bachelors	29.4	28.7
Median Income	53,090	51,413
Mean Age	38	37.8

2011). We were thus able to match local 2008 voting totals to individual voter records in the 2008 and 2010 Florida samples by the precinct number recorded in the voter file.

The Catalist sample does not include voting precinct identifiers; however, it does include information on the voter’s Census tract and block. To match to the vote data, we first aggregated the Ansolabehere, Palmer, and Lee (2014) precinct-level data to the tract level by assigning all precincts whose geographic centroid falls within a given tract’s boundaries to that tract, and then matched individual voters in the Catalist sample to their tract’s average presidential vote share in the 2008 election.

Census Data Census variables at the tract level were joined directly to the Catalist sample using the state, county and tract identifiers provided to us by Catalist. The Florida data does not include tract identifiers; we instead used the tract in which the geographic centroid of the voter’s precinct was located to join with the Census variables.

Walk Scores We collected Walk Scores of the geographic centroid of the voter’s current voting precinct (for the Florida data) or census tract (for the national Catalist sample). While Walk Scores can be computed for an individual address, the public Walk Score API from which we gathered the data allows only 5000 requests per day. With millions of voters in our Florida sample, it would have been impractical to gather Walk Scores for every voter’s exact address, and in the Catalist sample we do not have addresses at all. Hence, we collected precinct- or tract-level Walk Scores instead. To check the reliability of this approach, we gathered exact address Walk Scores for a sample of 5000 voters, and found that the correlation between address-level Walk Score and precinct-level Walk Score is 0.68.

Regression Tables and Additional Results

8 REFERENCES

Regression Coefficients for Catalist Movers

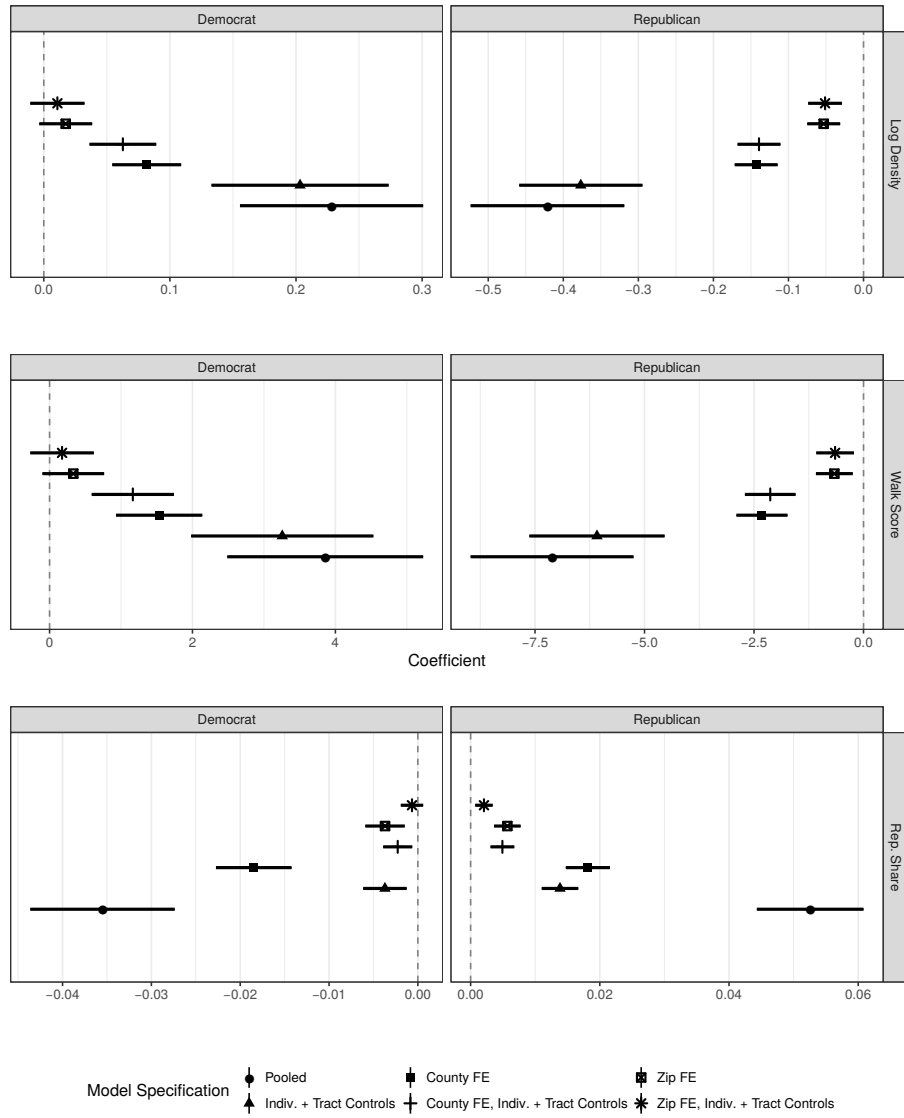


Figure A.3. Coefficient estimates for Catalist movers sample.

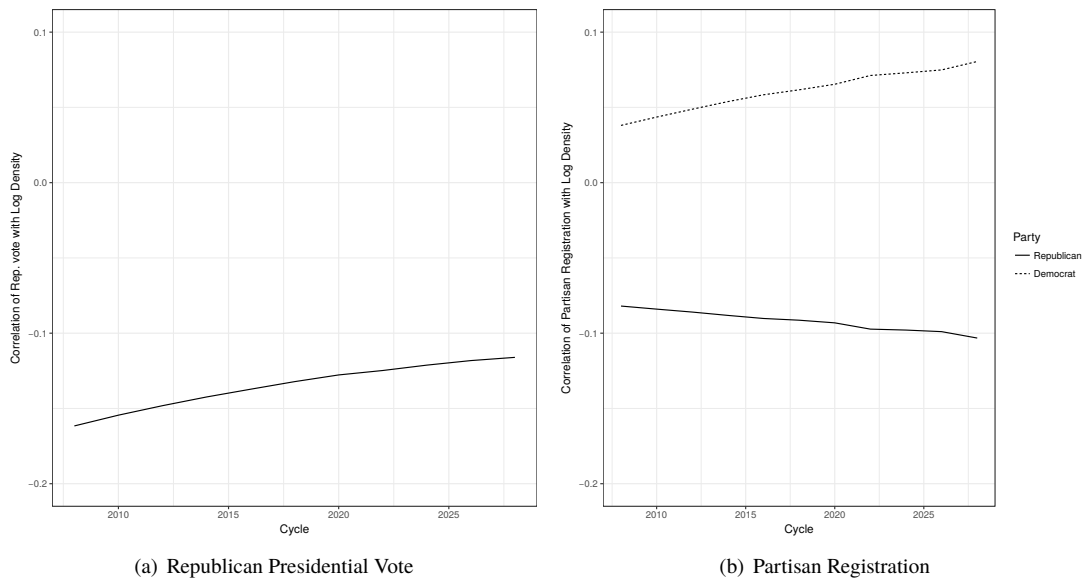


Figure A.4. The result of 10 cycles of simulated moving among registered voters in Florida on the correlation of presidential vote choices and partisan registration choices with population density. The left panel shows the correlation of tract-level log population density with simulated Republican presidential votes over time. The right panel shows the correlation of tract-level log population density with registration for each party.

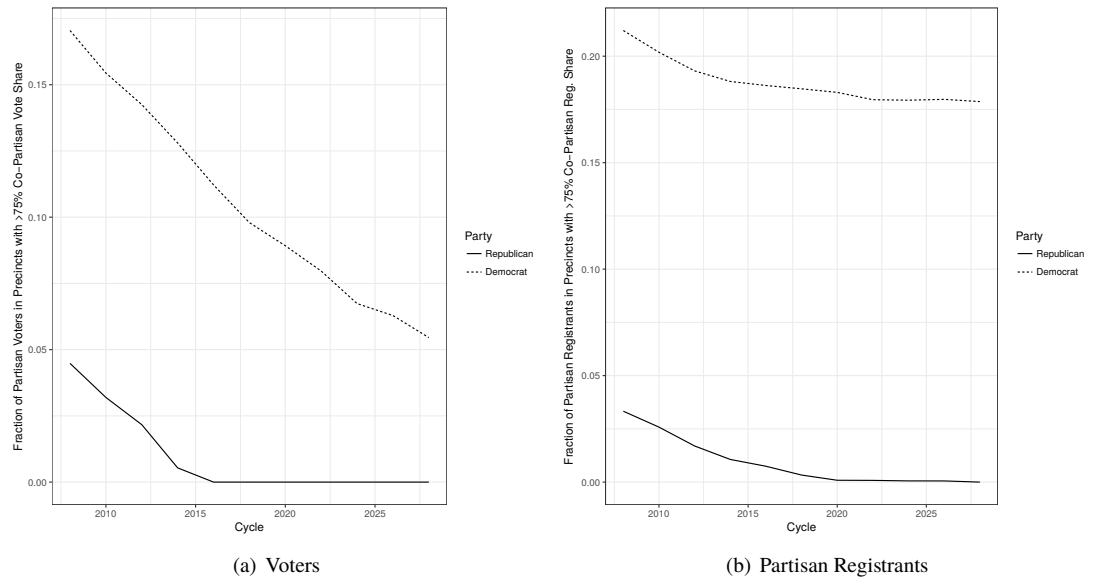


Figure A.5. The result of 10 cycles of simulated moving among registered voters in Florida on the fraction of voters living in precincts made up heavily of co-partisans. The left panel shows the fraction of Republican and Democratic voters who live in precincts composed of more than 75% Republican or Democratic voters, respectively. The right panel shows the fraction of Republican and Democratic registrants who live in precincts with greater than 75% Republican or Democratic two-party registration shares, respectively.

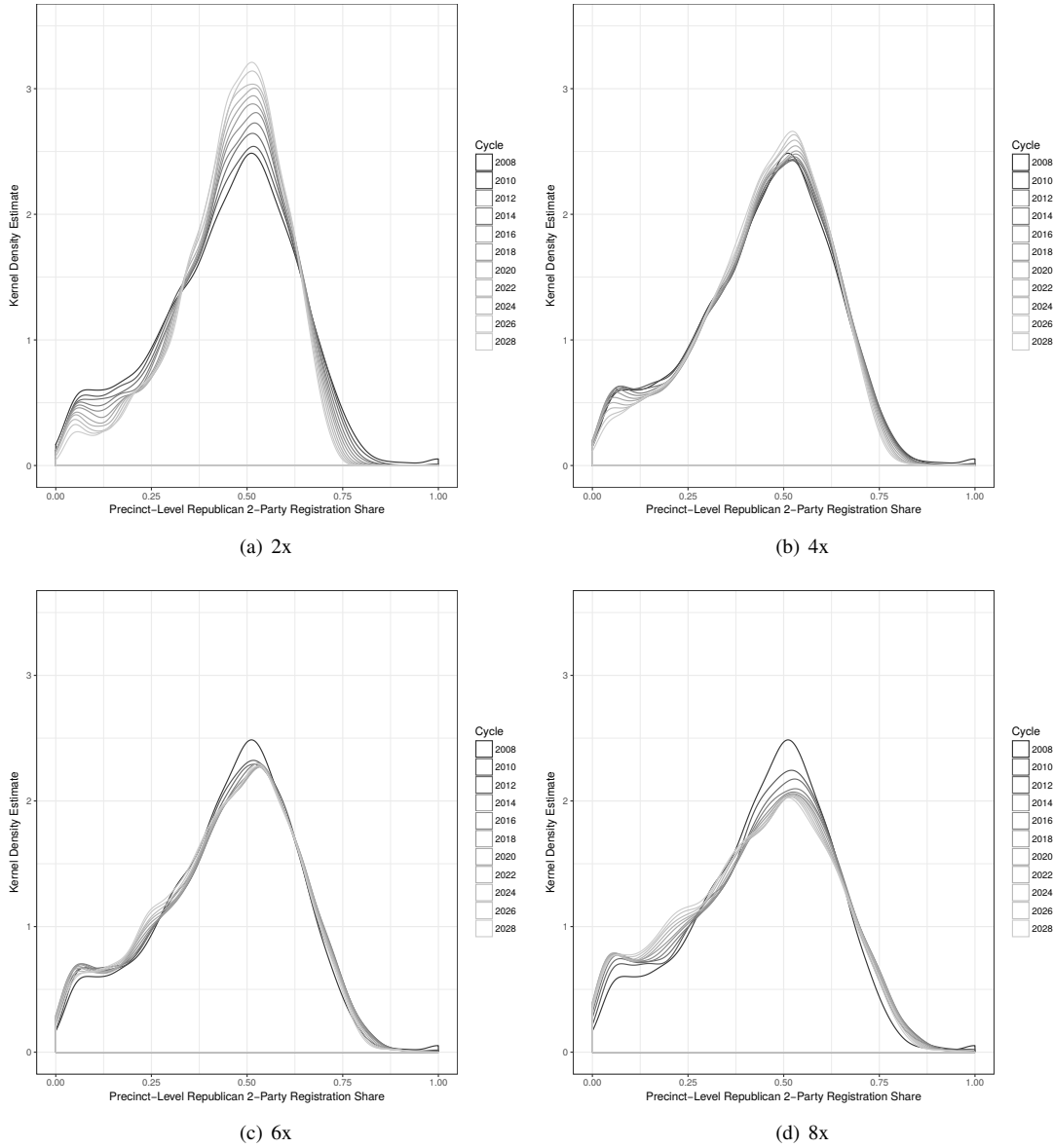


Figure A.6. A calibration exercise determining the level of partisan bias in sorting required to preserve the polarization of Florida’s distribution of precinct-level Republican two-party registration shares. Moving from left to right and top to bottom, we successively increase the magnitudes of the partisan dummies in the sorting regression, and perform the same 10-cycle simulation presented in Figure 4(b). Not until we increase the estimated magnitudes of the partisan coefficients by 6 times do we see mass shifting away from mixed precincts and towards extreme precincts over the course of the simulation.

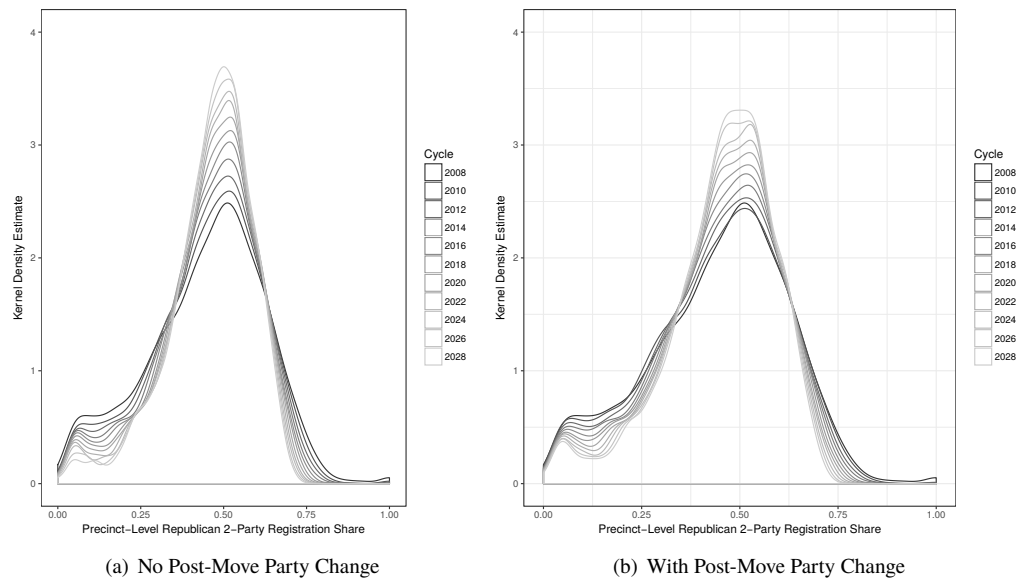


Figure A.7. The effect of allowing voters' party affiliations to change after moving on the simulated polarization of Florida's distribution of precinct-level Republican two-party registration shares. The left panel is the same as Figure 4(b); the right panel adds simulated changes in partisanship post-move according to the estimates in the model of Table A.14, column (6).

TABLE A.5 Models of 2010 Residential Density in Florida Registration Records

	Log Density of 2010 Census Tract					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Log Density of 2008 Census Tract	0.396*** (0.047)	0.089*** (0.008)	-0.007* (0.004)	0.157*** (0.025)	0.044*** (0.013)	-0.026*** (0.007)
Registered Democrat	0.054*** (0.019)	0.052*** (0.010)	0.017*** (0.003)	0.012 (0.008)	0.022*** (0.004)	0.005*** (0.002)
Registered Republican	-0.174*** (0.018)	-0.083*** (0.015)	-0.036*** (0.004)	-0.089*** (0.012)	-0.053*** (0.009)	-0.022*** (0.003)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zip	Indiv + Tract	County	Indiv + Tract
Demographics:	None	None	None	None	Indiv + Tract	Zip
Number of Clusters	65	65	65	65	65	65
N	1,051,707	1,051,707	1,051,707	1,030,207	1,030,207	1,030,207
R ²	0.164	0.424	0.716	0.244	0.435	0.718

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections who moved addresses between 2008 and 2010 and whose 2010 address lies in a different census tract than the 2008 address. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage of male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract; and the Walk Score of the precinct centroid.

REFERENCES

TABLE A.6 *Models of 2010 Walk Score in Florida Registration Records*

	Walk Score of 2010 Precinct					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Walk Score of 2008 Precinct	0.405**** (0.072)	0.122**** (0.020)	0.011** (0.005)	0.226**** (0.046)	0.057**** (0.008)	0.0004 (0.003)
Registered Democrat	0.963**** (0.338)	1.019**** (0.147)	0.367**** (0.089)	0.483**** (0.149)	0.390**** (0.076)	0.138**** (0.050)
Registered Republican	-1.951**** (0.337)	-0.805**** (0.161)	-0.571**** (0.097)	-0.987**** (0.189)	-0.540**** (0.105)	-0.399**** (0.076)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zip	None	County	Zip
Demographics:	None	None	None	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract
Number of Clusters	65	65	65	65	65	65
N	1,106,661	1,106,661	1,106,661	1,070,525	1,070,525	1,070,525
R ²	0.176	0.387	0.635	0.246	0.403	0.637

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections who moved addresses between 2008 and 2010 and whose 2010 address lies in a different voting precinct than the 2008 address. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract.

TABLE A.7 Models of 2010 Rep. Pres. Share in Florida Registration Records

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rep. Pres. Share of 2008 Precinct	0.528*** (0.029)	0.332*** (0.048)	0.101*** (0.008)	0.168*** (0.018)	0.063*** (0.006)	0.023*** (0.002)
Registered Democrat	-0.020*** (0.003)	-0.024*** (0.003)	-0.010*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.001*** (0.0003)
Registered Republican	0.026*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.007*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.0003)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zip	None	County	Zip
Demographics:	None	None	None	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract
Number of Clusters	65	65	65	65	65	65
N	1,098,597	1,098,597	1,098,597	1,064,610	1,064,610	1,064,610
R ²	0.345	0.477	0.752	0.755	0.818	0.875

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections who moved addresses between 2008 and 2010 and whose 2010 address lies in a different voting precinct than the 2008 address. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the *destination* tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract; and the Walk Score of the voting precinct centroid.

REFERENCES

TABLE A.8 *Models of Post-Move Residential Density in Catalyst Voter Files*

	Log Density of Destination Census Tract					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Log Density of Origin Census Tract	0.217*** (0.019)	0.050*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.003)	0.108*** (0.021)	0.026*** (0.009)	0.006 (0.006)
Registered Democrat	0.228*** (0.037)	0.082*** (0.014)	0.017 (0.011)	0.203*** (0.036)	0.063*** (0.013)	0.011 (0.011)
Registered Republican	-0.421*** (0.052)	-0.143*** (0.015)	-0.053*** (0.011)	-0.377*** (0.042)	-0.139*** (0.015)	-0.051*** (0.012)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1193	1193	1193	1185	1185	1185
N	49,923	49,923	49,922	48,342	48,342	48,341
R ²	0.081	0.641	0.863	0.104	0.643	0.864

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalyst voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. (Both ends of the move must be in states with partisan registration). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Census tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the zip code considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract; and the Walk Score of the Census tract.

TABLE A.9 Models of Post-Move Walk Score in Catalyst Data

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Walk Score of Origin Census Tract	0.185*** (0.023)	0.064*** (0.007)	0.015*** (0.003)	0.023** (0.011)	0.002 (0.007)	0.002 (0.005)
Registered Democrat	3.858*** (0.699)	1.534*** (0.308)	0.332 (0.220)	3.256*** (0.651)	1.165*** (0.294)	0.175 (0.227)
Registered Republican	-7.111*** (0.949)	-2.319*** (0.297)	-0.666*** (0.214)	-6.086*** (0.788)	-2.130*** (0.295)	-0.649*** (0.220)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1138	1138	1138	1137	1137	1137
N	48,845	48,845	48,844	47,832	47,832	47,831
R ²	0.065	0.524	0.780	0.095	0.528	0.782

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalyst voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. (Both ends of the move must be in states with partisan registration). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). The dependent variable is coded as 0 if there was no change in party affiliation; 1 if a change from Independent or Democrat to Republican or from Democrat to Independent; and -1 if a change from Independent or Republican to Democrat or from Republican to Independent. Census tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the zip code considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract.

REFERENCES

TABLE A.10 *Models of Post-Move Republican Vote Share in Catalist Data*

	Rep. Pres. Share of Destination Census Tract					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rep. Pres. Share of Origin Census Tract	0.252*** (0.020)	0.087*** (0.007)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.025*** (0.004)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.0003 (0.002)
Registered Democrat	-0.036*** (0.004)	-0.018*** (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Registered Republican	0.053*** (0.004)	0.018*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.014*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.001)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1137	1137	1137	1088	1088	1088
N	40,752	40,752	40,752	39,429	39,429	39,429
R ²	0.131	0.640	0.895	0.773	0.899	0.959

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalist voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Census tract level demographics for the *destination* tract come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract; and the Walk Score of the Census tract.

TABLE A.11 Models used in Simulation Analysis

	Republican Vote (1)	Moved Precinct (2)	New Precinct Vote Share (3)
2008 Rep. Pres. Share			0.107*** (0.011)
Registered Democrat	-0.003*** (0.0004)	0.002* (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)
Registered Republican	0.006*** (0.001)	-0.00004 (0.001)	0.014*** (0.001)
Fixed Effects:			
Demographics:	Zip	Zip	Zip
Number of Clusters	Indiv + Tract 65	Indiv + Tract 65	Indiv + Tract 65
N	10,562,519	10,572,855	1,063,384
R ²	0.880	0.035	0.451

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample for columns (1) and (2) is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections; for column (3) it is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections who moved to a different precinct between 2008 and 2010. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the individual's origin tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract; and the Walk Score of the precinct centroid.

TABLE A.12 *Models of 2008-2010 Party Affiliation Change in Florida Registration Records*

	2008-2010 Change in Party of Registration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008-2010 Change in Log Density	-0.001*** (0.0003)	-0.001*** (0.0003)	-0.002*** (0.0003)	-0.003*** (0.0005)	-0.003*** (0.0004)	-0.003*** (0.0004)
Democrat				0.098*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)
Republican				-0.055*** (0.003)	-0.056*** (0.003)	-0.057*** (0.003)
Fixed Effects:						
Demographics:	None	County	Zip	None	County	Zip
Number of Clusters	None	None	None	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract
N	65	65	65	65	65	65
R ²	1.261,303	1.261,303	1.261,303	1.236,099	1.236,099	1.236,099
	0.00001	0.001	0.002	0.052	0.052	0.054

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for party ID, racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract.

TABLE A.13 Models of 2008-2010 Party Affiliation Change in Florida Registration Records

	2008-2010 Change in Party of Registration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008-2010 Change in Walk Score	-0.00002** (0.00001)	-0.00004*** (0.00001)	-0.0001*** (0.00001)	-0.0001*** (0.00002)	-0.0001*** (0.00001)	-0.0001*** (0.00002)
Democrat				0.097*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)
Republican				-0.055*** (0.003)	-0.056*** (0.003)	-0.057*** (0.003)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zip	None	County	Zip
Demographics:	None	None	None	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract	Indiv + Tract
Number of Clusters	65	65	65	65	65	65
N	1,290,484	1,290,484	1,290,484	1,247,382	1,247,382	1,247,382
R ²	0.00000	0.001	0.002	0.052	0.052	0.053

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for party ID, racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract.

TABLE A.14 *Models of 2008-2010 Party Affiliation Change in Florida Registration Records*

	2008-2010 Change in Party of Registration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008-2010 Change in Rep. Pres. Share	0.016*** (0.003)	0.020*** (0.003)	0.030*** (0.004)	0.041*** (0.004)	0.042*** (0.003)	0.049*** (0.004)
Democrat				0.098*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)	0.098*** (0.006)
Republican				-0.055*** (0.003)	-0.056*** (0.003)	-0.057*** (0.003)
Fixed Effects:						
Demographics:	None	County	Zip	None	County	Zip
Number of Clusters	65	65	65	65	65	65
N	1,282,410	1,282,410	1,282,410	1,240,232	1,240,232	1,240,232
R ²	0.0001	0.001	0.002	0.052	0.053	0.054

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

The sample is all Florida residents registered to vote in Florida in both the 2008 and 2010 elections. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). Individual-level demographics are taken from the 2008 Florida registration records, and consist of dummies for party ID, racial identity, gender, and age decile. Tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the tract considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the tract.

TABLE A.15 Models of Pre-Post Move Party Affiliation Change in Catalist Voter Files

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-Post Move Change in Log Density	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.021*** (0.003)	-0.020*** (0.003)	-0.021*** (0.003)
Democrat	0.304*** (0.009)	0.319*** (0.009)	0.327*** (0.009)	0.327*** (0.009)	0.329*** (0.009)	0.330*** (0.009)
Republican	-0.246*** (0.011)	-0.262*** (0.010)	-0.267*** (0.010)	-0.272*** (0.010)	-0.270*** (0.010)	-0.269*** (0.010)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1193	1193	1193	1185	1185	1185
N	49,923	49,923	49,921	48,342	48,342	48,340
R ²	0.160	0.191	0.326	0.174	0.197	0.328

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalist voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. (Both ends of the move must be in states with partisan registration). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). The dependent variable is coded as 0 if there was no change in party affiliation; 1 if a change from Independent or Democrat to Republican or from Democrat to Independent; and -1 if a change from Independent or Republican to Democrat or from Republican to Independent. Census tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the zip code considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract; and the Walk Score of the Census tract.

TABLE A.16 *Models of Pre-Post Move Party Affiliation Change in Catalist Voter Files*

	Pre-Post Move Change in Party of Registration					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-Post Move Change in Walk Score	-0.001*** (0.0002)	-0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.0001)
Democrat	0.305*** (0.009)	0.319*** (0.009)	0.328*** (0.009)	0.328*** (0.009)	0.330*** (0.009)	0.331*** (0.009)
Republican	-0.246*** (0.011)	-0.261*** (0.010)	-0.266*** (0.010)	-0.271*** (0.010)	-0.270*** (0.010)	-0.269*** (0.010)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1138	1138	1138	1137	1137	1137
N	48,845	48,845	48,843	47,832	47,832	47,830
R ²	0.161	0.191	0.325	0.175	0.198	0.329

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalist voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. (Both ends of the move must be in states with partisan registration). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). The dependent variable is coded as 0 if there was no change in party affiliation; 1 if a change from Independent or Democrat to Republican or from Democrat to Independent; and -1 if a change from Independent or Republican to Democrat or from Republican to Independent. Census tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the census code considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract; and the Walk Score of the Census tract.

TABLE A.17 Models of Pre-Post Move Party Affiliation Change in Catalyst Voter Files

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-Post Move Change in Rep. Pres. Share	0.136*** (0.023)	0.252*** (0.021)	0.343*** (0.022)	0.325*** (0.021)	0.364*** (0.022)	0.382*** (0.022)
Democrat	0.298*** (0.010)	0.315*** (0.010)	0.332*** (0.011)	0.327*** (0.010)	0.331*** (0.010)	0.335*** (0.011)
Republican	-0.250*** (0.011)	-0.271*** (0.010)	-0.276*** (0.011)	-0.280*** (0.010)	-0.283*** (0.010)	-0.279*** (0.011)
Fixed Effects:	None	County	Zipcode	None	County	Zipcode
Demographics:	None	None	None	Tract	Tract	Tract
Number of Clusters	1137	1137	1137	1137	1137	1137
N	40,752	40,752	40,752	39,984	39,984	39,984
R ²	0.162	0.198	0.352	0.180	0.208	0.357

* p < .1; ** p < .05; *** p < .01

The sample is 50,000 randomly selected individuals from the Catalyst voter database who moved between states with partisan registration. (Both ends of the move must be in states with partisan registration). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by county). The dependent variable is coded as 0 if there was no change in party affiliation; 1 if a change from Independent or Democrat to Republican or from Democrat to Independent; and -1 if a change from Independent or Republican to Democrat or from Republican to Independent. Census tract level demographics come from the 2010 Census and 2007-2012 American Community Survey. These include the percentage of the zip code considered urban and suburban; the percentage of white, black, Asian, and Hispanic residents; the percentage male; the percentage of the population in each 10-year bin; the percentage of the population in each of the 15 household income bins; the percentage whose highest level of education is high school, some college, a bachelor's degree, or a post-graduate degree; the percentage of married and unmarried male-female couples; the percentage of same-sex couples; the percent of households with children; the percent of the population who own their homes; and the median number of rooms, year built, and assessed value of housing units in the Census tract; and the Walk Score of the Census tract.