

**Auxiliary materials for “How Diffusion of Power in Parliaments Affects Voter Choice”  
by Orit Kedar, *Political Analysis*, Fall 2005.**

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This memo consists of two pieces of information: model specification for each of the fourteen elections analyzed, and an example of comprehensive results for Sweden 1998.

## **I. Model Specification**

### Australia

Parties included: Labour, Liberal, National, Australian Democrats, Green.

Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, church attendance, employment status, rural/urban, denomination.

### Belgium (Flanders)

Parties included: The Flemish greens, Liberals and Democrats, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Flemish Block, People’s Union.

Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, church attendance, denomination.

### Canada

Parties included: Liberals, Reform, Progressive Conservatives, New Democratic Party.

Background variables: age, education, family income, gender, province, denomination, family status, union membership, employment status.

### Denmark

Parties included: Socialist People, Social Democrats, Center Democrats, Conservative People, Liberal, Danish People.

Background variables: age, gender, education, family income, employment status, rural/urban.

### Iceland

Parties included: Left Green, Alliance, Liberal, Progressive, Independence.

Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, employment status, rural/urban.

### Ireland

Parties included: Sinn Fein, Labour, Green, Fine Gael, Progressive Democrats, Fianna Fail.

Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, church attendance, denomination, employment status, rural/urban.

### The Netherlands

Parties included: Labour, People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy, Christian Democratic Appeal, Democrats 66, Green Left.

Background variables: age education, family income, gender, denomination, church attendance, family status, union membership, employment status.

### New Zealand

Parties included: Labour, Alliance, New Zealand First, National, ACT New Zealand.  
Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, belief in Christ, religion membership, employment status, rural/urban, Maori.

#### Norway

Parties included: Labour, Progress, Center, Christian Democrats, Conservative, Socialist Left.  
Background variables: region, class, age, gender, religiosity, education.

#### Portugal

Parties included: Block of the Left, Unitarian Democratic Coalition, Socialists, Social Democrats, People's Party.  
Background variables: age, gender, education, family income, church attendance, employment status, rural/urban, public/private sector employee.

#### Spain

Parties included: Popular Party, Socialists, United Left, Convergence and Union.  
Background variables: age, gender, education, family income, employment status, region.

#### Sweden

Parties included: Social Democrats, Left, Center, People's Party Liberals, Christian Democrats, Moderate.  
Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, church attendance, employment status, rural/urban.

#### Switzerland

Parties included: Social Democrats, Green, Christian Democrats, Free Thinking Democrats, Swiss People's Party.  
Background variables: age, gender, education, union membership, family income, rural/urban, religiosity, denomination.

#### The United Kingdom

Parties included: Labour, Conservative, Liberal-Democrats.  
Background variables: region, union membership, public/private sector employee, blue-collar, gender, age, homeownership, family income, education.

## II. Sweden 1998: Estimation Results Based on Seat Share Measure

<b>Representational/Compensational (<math>\beta</math>)</b>		0.62 <sup>a</sup> (0.544, 0.688) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Salience (<math>\theta</math>)</b>		0.18 (0.014)			
	<b>LP/ SD</b>	<b>CTR/ SD</b>	<b>PPL/ SD</b>	<b>CD/ SD</b>	<b>Mod/ SD</b>
<b>Age</b>	<0.01 (<.0.01)	<0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
<b>Woman</b>	0.47 (0.24)	-0.13 (0.23)	0.26 (0.25)	0.35 (0.17)	-0.22 (0.20)
<b>Education</b>	0.08 (0.07)	0.22 (0.10)	0.44 (0.09)	0.12 (0.08)	0.29 (0.08)
<b>Union member</b>	-0.05 (0.20)	-0.67 (0.28)	0.11 (0.20)	-0.09 (0.18)	-0.36 (0.20)
<b>Income</b>	-0.26 (0.10)	-0.07 (0.13)	-0.16 (0.13)	-0.15 (0.10)	0.07 (0.10)
<b>Church attendance</b>	0.04 (0.13)	0.41 (0.14)	<0.01 (0.15)	0.57 (0.11)	0.01 (0.11)
<b>Unemployed</b>	0.46 (0.29)	-0.38 (0.88)	-0.04 (0.52)	0.54 (0.46)	-0.75 (0.51)
<b>Rural</b>	-0.17 (0.31)	1.27 (0.31)	-0.54 (0.34)	0.67 (0.26)	0.05 (0.31)
<b>Constant</b>	-0.49 (0.56)	-3.69 (0.78)	-3.14 (0.61)	-3.14 (0.60)	-1.21 (0.61)
Log likelihood=-714.816, N=748					

<sup>a</sup> –The entry is  $\hat{\beta}$ , computed from  $\hat{\alpha}$  post estimation.

<sup>b</sup> – 95% Confidence Interval. All other entries in parentheses are standard errors.

SD (Social Democrats) – the reference category. LP=Left Party, CTR=Centre Party, PPL=People's Party Liberals, CD=Christian Democrats, Mod=Moderate Rally Party.