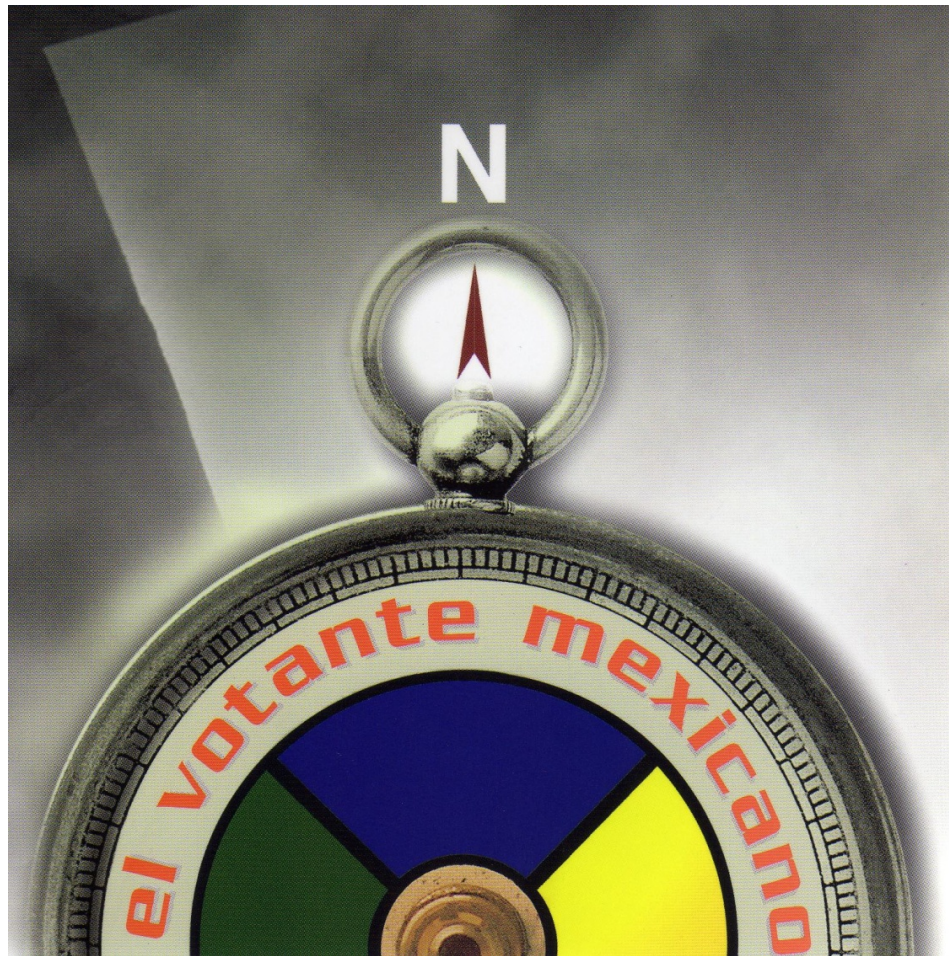


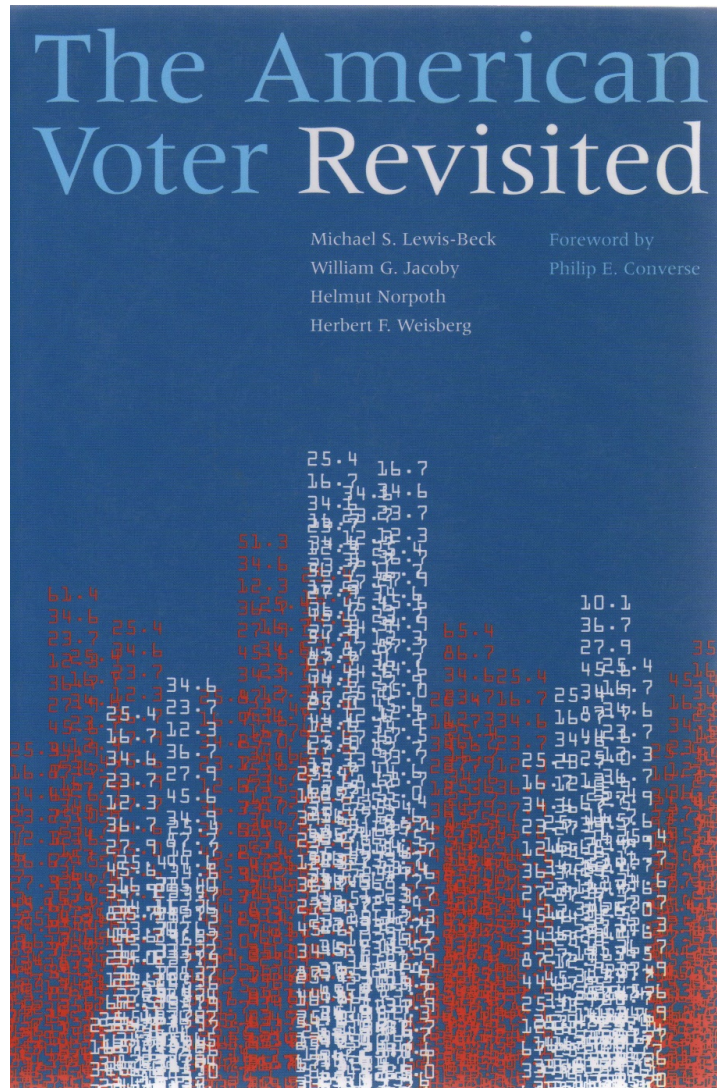


Alejandro Moreno

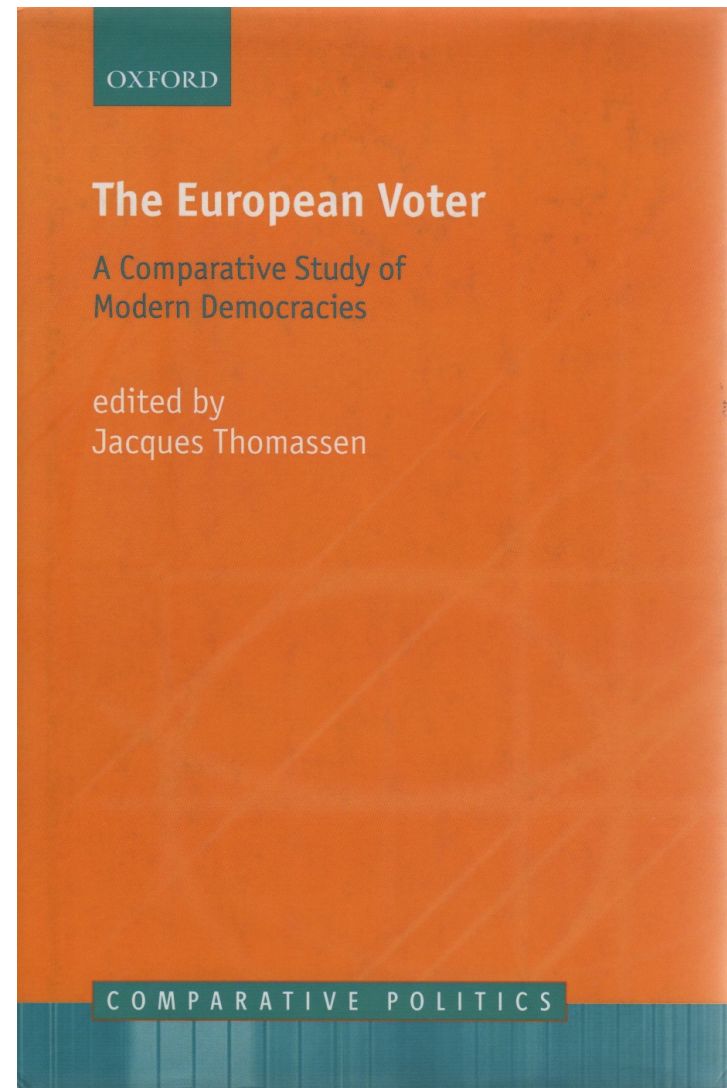
almorenoal@amoreno@itam.mx

@almorenoal

Studies on voting behavior: advanced democracies



(2008)



(2005)



VOTING IN OLD AND NEW DEMOCRACIES

Edited by Richard Gunther, Paul A. Beck,
Pedro Magalhães and Alejandro Moreno



(Johns Hopkins University Press 2015)

El votante mexicano

Democracia, actitudes políticas
y conducta electoral

Alejandro Moreno

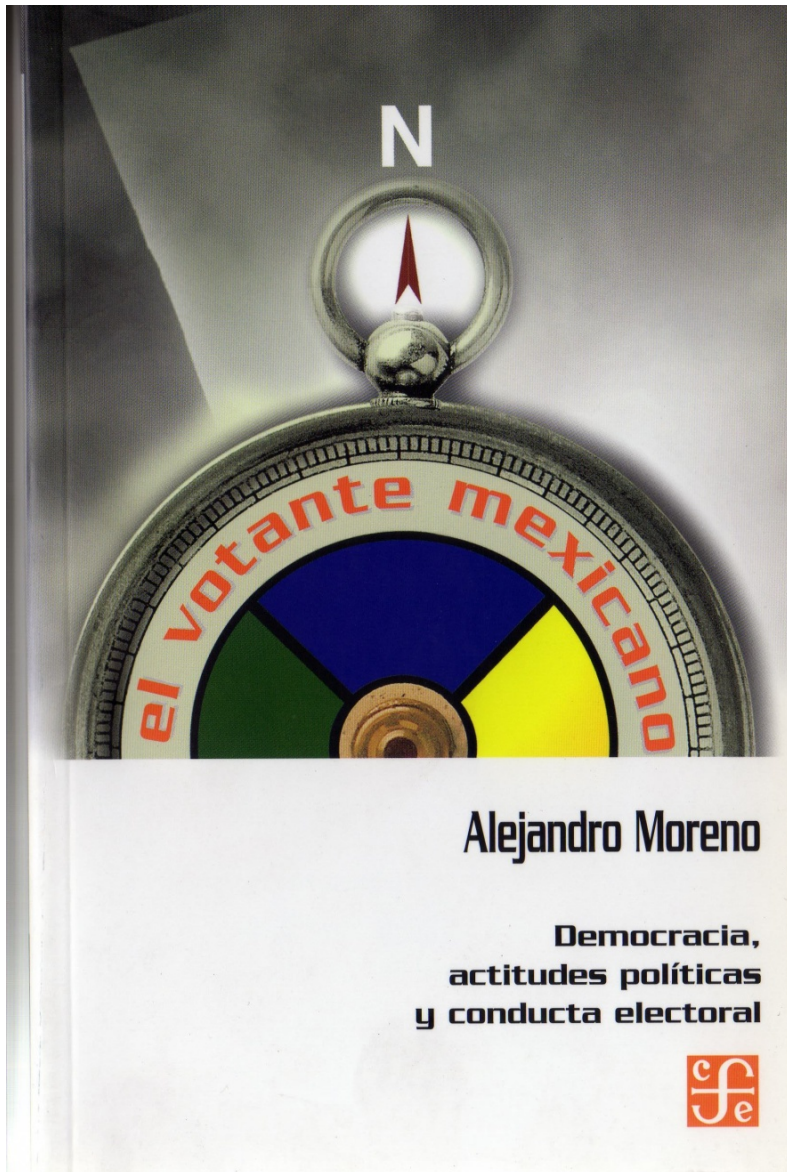


POLÍTICA Y DERECHO

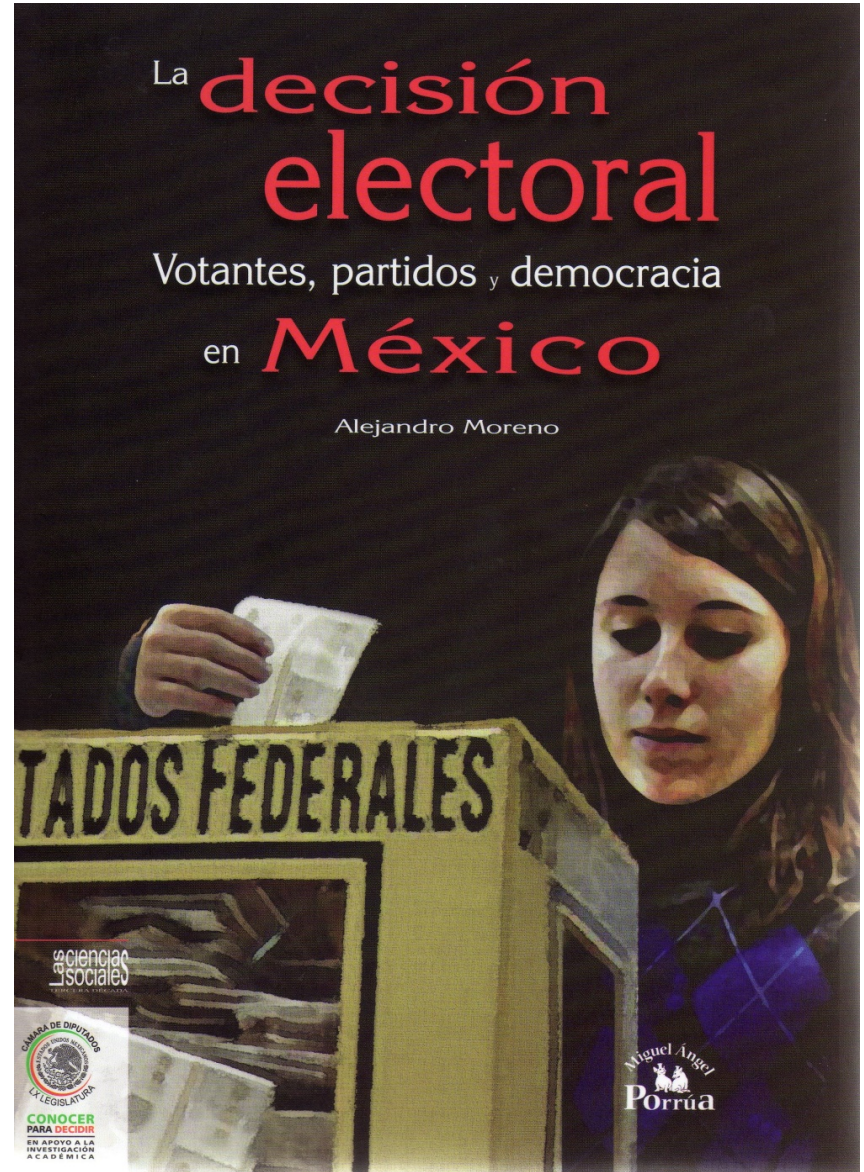
SECCIÓN DE OBRAS DE POLÍTICA Y DERECHO

EL VOTANTE MEXICANO

(E Book, versión electrónica 2015)



(2003)



(2009)



(2013)



(2014)

Greater electoral competition

Table 1. Increasing Party Competition in Mexico: Vote Share for Major Parties in National Congressional Elections, 1991-2003. (Percentages)

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006
PAN	18	26	27	38	32	34
PRI	61	50	39	37	38	29
PRD	8	17	26	19	18	30
Otros	13	7	9	6	12	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

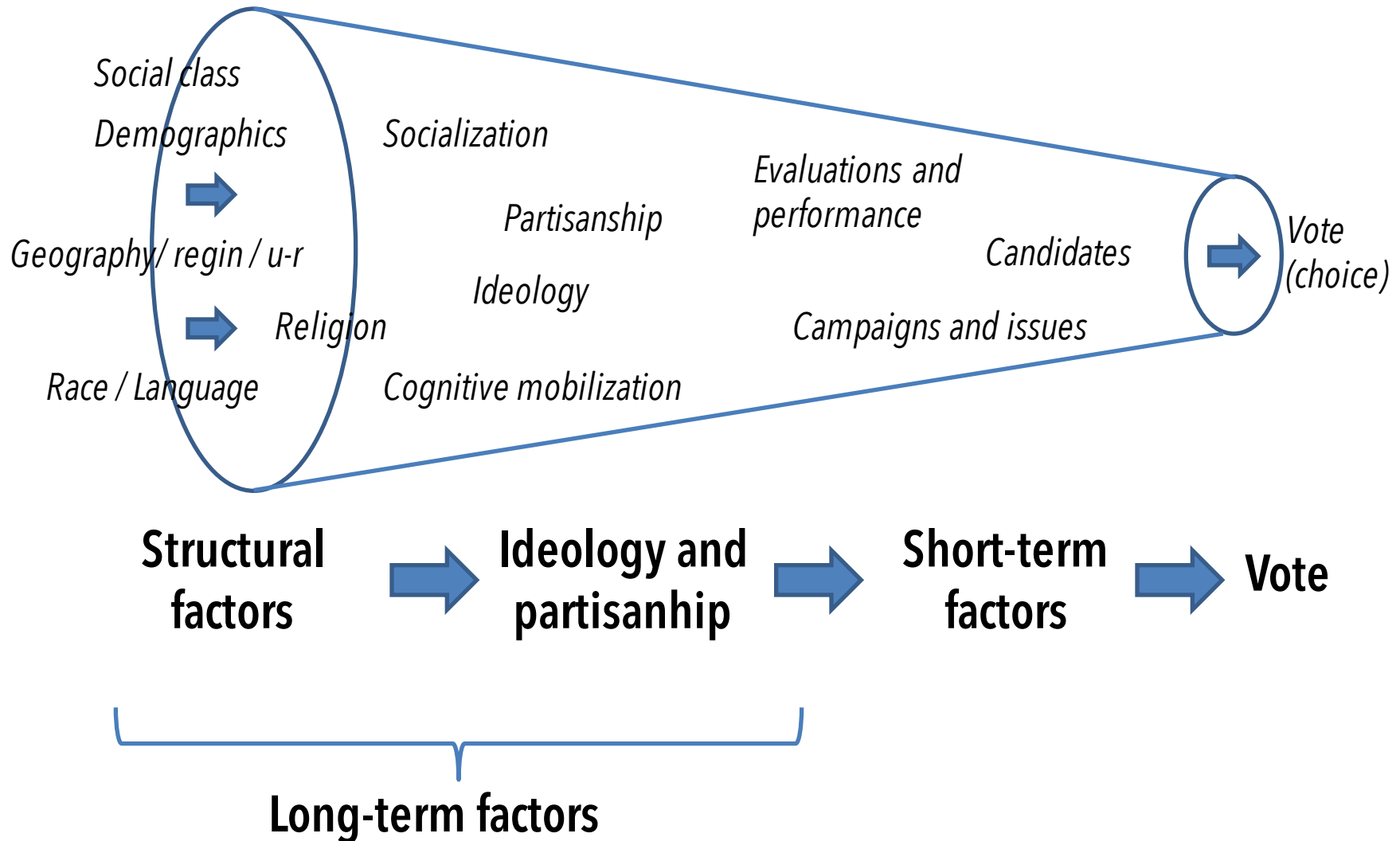
Source: Instituto Federal Electoral, IFE (www.ife.org.mx)

Note: PRD ran in alliance with other minor parties in 1997, 2000, 2003, and 2006. PAN formed an alliance with the Green Ecologists (PVEM) in 2000, and the PRI formed an alliance with PVEM in 2003 and 2006.

Theoretical perspectives

Perspective	School	Classic authors	Concepts
Sociological	Columbia	Lazarsfeld, Berelson, Gaudet (1940s)	Social voting Intermediation
Psychological	Michigan	Campbell, Converse, Miller & Stokes (1950s)	Party identific., <i>issues</i> , candidate images
Rational	Rational choice	Downs, Fiorina, Riker, ... (1950-80s)	Calculus of vote, evaluations, performance
Cleavages	Europe	Lipset y Rokkan (1967)	Ideological structuring

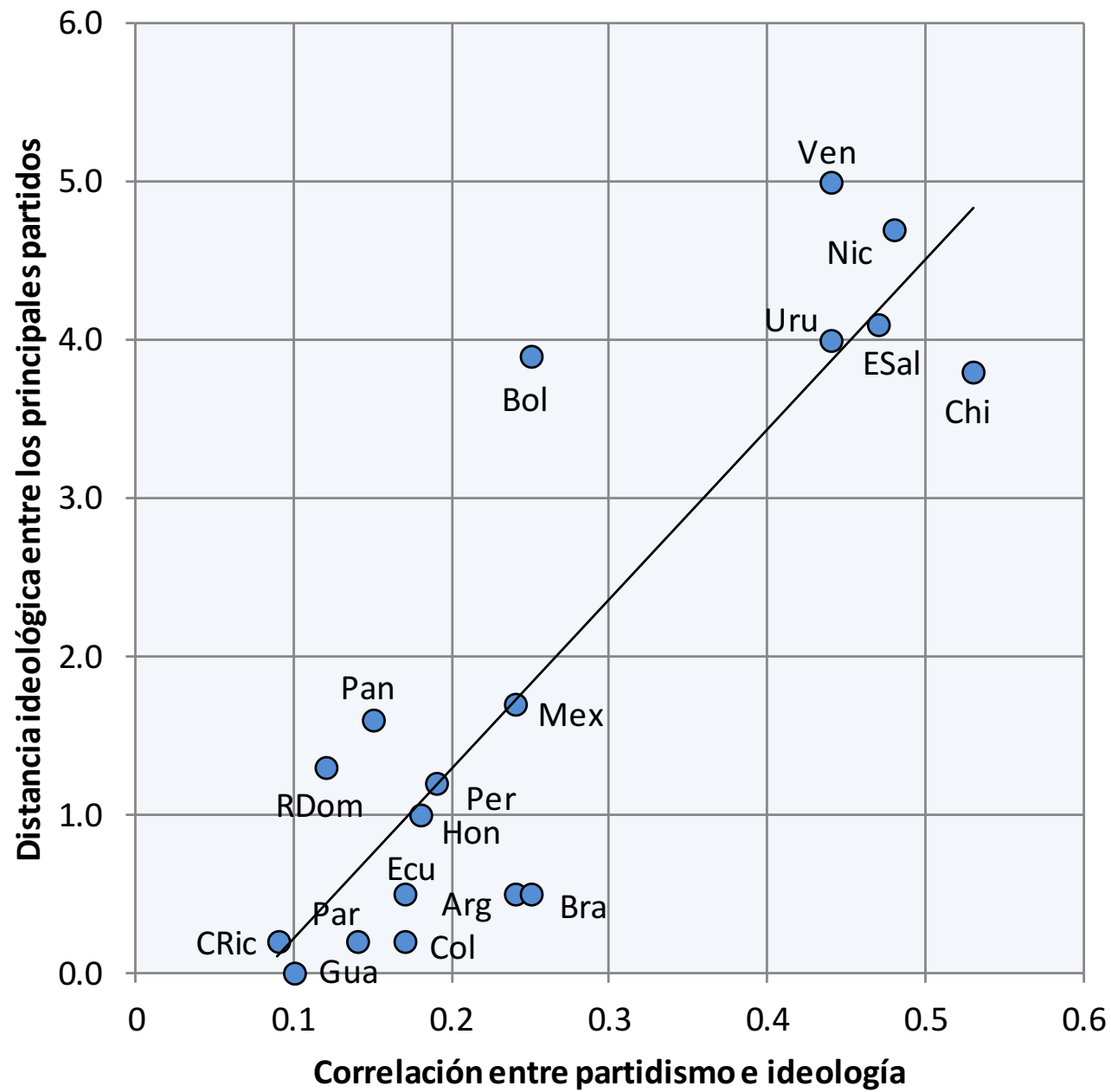
Funnel of Causality



Explanatory power of the model in 2012 elections

	R ² incremental*	R ² cumulative*
<u>LONG-TERM FACTORS</u>		
Structural factors (Sexo, edad, escolaridad, clase social, religión, religiosidad, jefe de hogar, urbano-rural y región)	.14	.14
Ideology	.12	.26
Partisanship	.32	.58
<u>SHORT-TERM FACTORS</u>		
Presidential approval, economic evaluations, campaigns	.02	.60
Candidate images	.06	.68

Source: CNEP México 2012. * Cox & Snell, Multinomial logit analysis. / Voto presidente



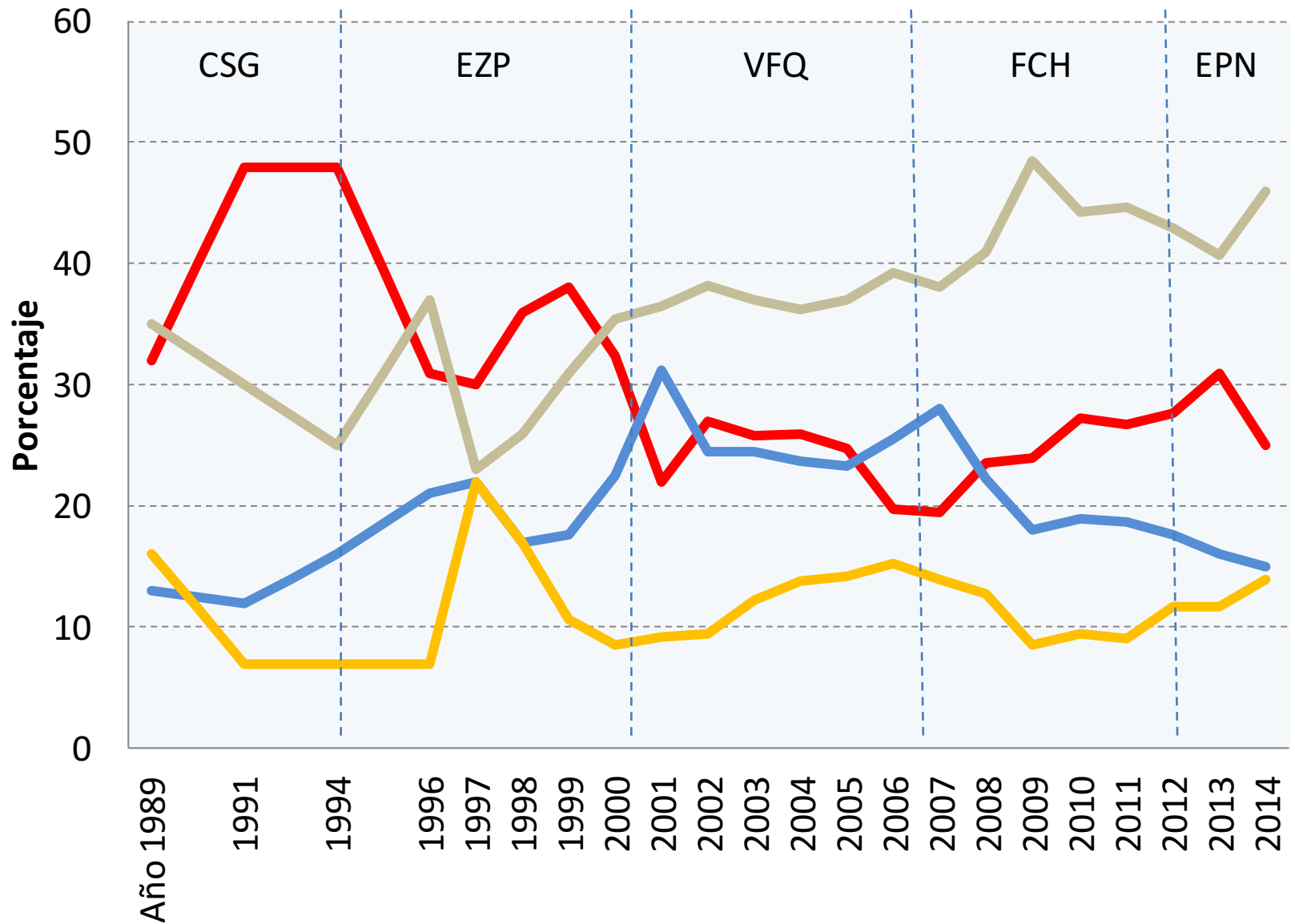
IDEOLOGY AND PARTISANSHIP IN THE STATES

Guerrero	0.31	Tlaxcala	0.15	Sinaloa	0.06
Tabasco	0.30	DF	0.13	Nayarit	0.06
Hidalgo	0.26	SLP	0.13	Zacatecas	0.05
Chiapas	0.25	Edomex	0.13	Guanajuato	0.05
Campeche	0.21	B. California	0.13	Veracruz	0.05
Querétaro	0.20	Jalisco	0.11	Colima	0.04
Michoacán	0.19	Durango	0.1	Tamaulipas	0.04
Morelos	0.18	Sonora	0.09	Yucatán	0.04
Ags.	0.17	Q. Roo	0.09	Chihuahua	0.01
Nuevo León	0.16	Coahuila	0.08	B. C. Sur	-0.05
Oaxaca	0.16	Puebla	0.07	Total	0.13

Correlación entre partidismo e ideología izquierda-derecha, ENVUD 2010.

Identificación partidista en México, 1989-2014

Priistas Panistas Perredistas Independientes



PARTISAN-INDEPENDENT BALANCE IN THE POLLS

	2000	2006	2012
	%	%	%
Partidistas	73	67	61
Independientes	27	33	39

Fuente: REFORMA, exit polls nacionales

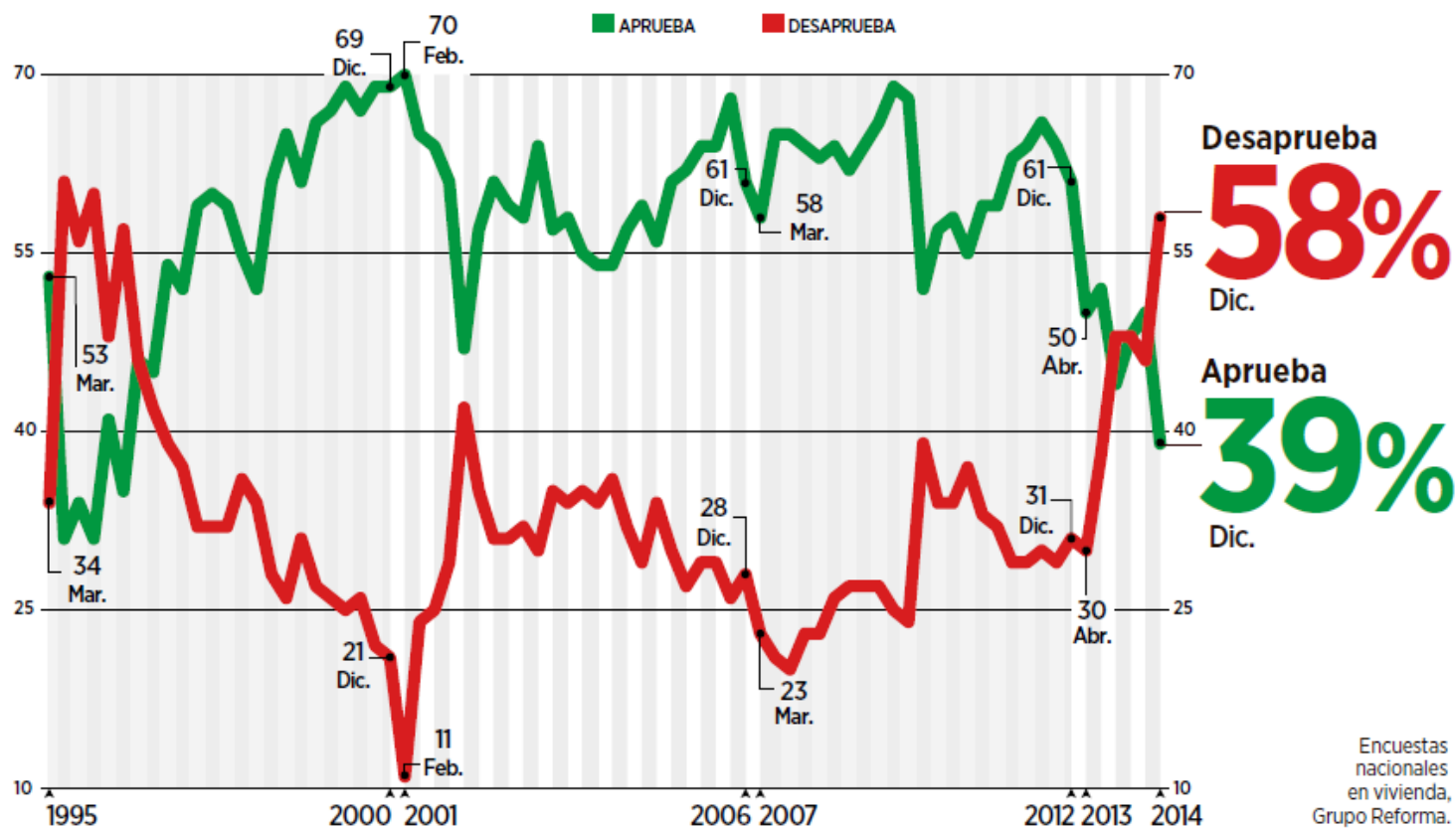
SHORT TERM FACTORS: PERFORMANCE

Presidential approval and support for the PAN

	2000	2006	2012
	%	%	%
Approve	36	51	38
Disapprove	59	8	7
% Approve	65 EZP	66 VFAQ	62 FCH

Fuente: REFORMA, exit polls nacionales / Voto para presidente.

¿Aprueba o desaprueba la forma como... está haciendo su trabajo como Presidente de la República?



Electoral Competition in Mexico

Progressive views

