

**Family Dynamics and Swiss Parties on the Rise:  
Exploring Party Support in a Changing Electoral Context**  
Jennifer Fitzgerald  
Online Appendix

Table o1

**Gendered models of SVP and Greens support**

Select parameter estimates from three-stage regression models *with lagged dependent variables*

**Gen 2 SONS**

	<b>SVP</b>			<b>Greens</b>		
	Gen2	Mother	Father	Gen2	Mother	Father
	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	.49 (.03) *	.29 (.04) *	.29 (.04) *	.35 (.04) *	.37 (.04) *	.71 (.04) *
Gen2's SVP support		-.01 (.03)	.08 (.04) *			
Mother's SVP support	-.29 (.12) *		.68 (.08) *			
Father's SVP support	.32 (.09) *	.43 (.05) *				
Gen2's Greens support					.24 (.08) *	.11 (.06)
Mother's Greens support				.18 (.09) *		.04 (.06)
Father's Greens support				.08 (.07)	.32 (.05) *	
N	857	857	857	824	824	824
R <sup>2</sup>	.46	.51	.55	.28	.37	.63
F-statistic	19.62 *	22.35 *	29.00 *	12.96 *	17.01 *	46.35 *

**Gen 2 DAUGHTERS**

	<b>SVP</b>			<b>Greens</b>		
	Gen2	Mother	Father	Gen2	Mother	Father
	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>	<i>Coeff.</i>
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	.35 (.03) *	.38 (.03) *	.32 (.04) *	.33 (.04) *	.49 (.04) *	.42 (.04) *
Gen2's SVP support		.16 (.05) *	-.07 (.05)			
Mother's SVP support	.37 (.09) *		.51 (.07) *			
Father's SVP support	-.17 (.08) *	.41 (.05) *				
Gen2's Greens support					.16 (.11)	.37 (.10) *
Mother's Greens support				.03 (.06)		.13 (.06) *
Father's Greens support				.29 (.06) *	.13 (.08)	
N	747	747	747	739	739	739
R <sup>2</sup>	.33	.60	.52	.29	.41	.39
F-statistic	9.41 *	28.69 *	20.07 *	12.38 *	20.22 *	16.63 *

Observations limited to 2000-2008 waves since no lag can be included for 1999 units. Variable list same as in Table 1.

\*p<.05; standard errors in parentheses. All models include dummy variables for each canton of residence.

Source: Swiss Household Panel

These models are created by splitting the full sample into triads with either female or male children. This method is useful for identifying the patterns of influence by gender, but one cannot determine from these models whether the difference in, say, maternal influence is statistically different for males and females. Therefore, interactive models were also run on the entire sample such that Gen2 gender is interacted with all other predictors. These models demonstrate that two cross-generational interactive relationships are statistically significant. These are: mother's effect on Gen2 for the SVP and Gen2's effect on fathers for the Greens.

Table o2

**SVP, Greens, Socialists, Christian Democrats and Radicals Support**

Select parameter estimates from three-stage regression models with lagged dependent variables

	<b>Gen2</b>			<b>Mother</b>			<b>Father</b>		
<b>SVP</b>	<i>Coeff.</i>			<i>Coeff.</i>			<i>Coeff.</i>		
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	0.47	(.02)	*	0.3	(.02)	*	0.33	(.03)	*
Gen2's SVP support				0.008	(.03)		0.12	(.03)	*
Mother's SVP support	-0.06	(.08)					0.52	(.06)	*
Father's SVP support	0.18	(.07)	*	0.46	(.04)	*			
N	1698			1698			1698		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.43			0.52			0.54		
F-statistic	28.9			43.3			46.4		
<b>GREENS</b>									
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	0.37	(.03)	*	0.46	(.02)	*	0.56	(.02)	*
Gen2's Greens support				0.24	(.06)	*	0.26	(.06)	*
Mother's Greens support	0.1	(.05)	*				0.13	(.04)	*
Father's Greens support	0.18	(.04)	*	0.19	(.04)	*			
N	1595			1595			1595		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.29			0.38			0.49		
F-statistic	19.0			25.4			38.5		
<b>SOCIALISTS</b>									
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	0.52	(.02)	*	0.49	(.02)	*	0.59	(.02)	*
Gen2's Socialists support				0.1	(.03)	*	0.06	(.03)	
Mother's Socialists support	0.2	(.05)	*				0.26	(.04)	*
Father's Socialists support	0.01	(.04)		0.28	(.03)	*			
N	1471			1471			1471		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.25			0.6			0.66		
F-statistic	11.9			49.2			101.6		
<b>CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS</b>									
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	0.52	(.02)	*	0.33	(.03)	*	0.45	(.03)	*
Gen2's Christians support				0.07	(.04)		0.07	(.04)	
Mother's Christians support	0.1	(.07)					0.36	(.05)	*
Father's Christians support	0.09	(.06)		0.42	(.04)	*			
N	1550			1550			1550		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.41			0.44			0.52		
F-statistic	24.5			29.3			47.5		
<b>RADICALS</b>									
Lagged DV ( <i>t</i> -1)	0.45	(.02)	*	0.45	(.02)	*	0.47	(.02)	*
Gen2's Radicals support				0.22	(.04)	*	-0.02	(.05)	
Mother's Radicals support	0.24	(.05)	*				0.39	(.05)	*
Father's Radicals support	0.05	(.04)		0.18	(.03)	*			
N	1698			1698			1698		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.35			0.46			0.44		
F-statistic	20.5			40.6			32.1		

Other IVs: Anti spend, Anti EU, Political efficacy, Trust government, Political interest, Goldthorpe occ, Ed high, Ed low, Religion (none), Female, Age, Swiss, Local party vote, Election year, Year, Cantonal dummies

\*p<.05, standard errors in parentheses

Source: Swiss Household Panel

Table o3

## Survey Questions

*Swiss Household Panel survey questions*

Party support	"If there was an election for the National Council tomorrow, for which party would you vote?"
Anti-immigrant/pro-Swiss	"Are you in favour of Switzerland offering foreigners the same opportunities as those offered to Swiss citizens, or in favor of Switzerland offering Swiss citizens better opportunities?" In favour of equality of opportunities (0), better opportunities for Swiss citizens (1), neither (0)
Anti-EU	"Are you in favour of Switzerland joining the European Union or are you in favour of Switzerland staying outside of the European Union?" In favor of joining (0), in favor of staying outside the EU (1), neither (0)
Pro-environment	"Are you in favor of Switzerland being more concerned with protection of the environment than with economic growth, or in favor of Switzerland being more concerned with economic growth than with protection of the environment?" In favor of stronger protection of the environment (1), stronger economic growth (0), neither (0)
Anti-spend	"Are you in favour of a diminution or in favour of an increase of the Confederation social spendings?" In favor of a diminution (1), in favor of an increase (0), neither (0)
Political efficacy	"How much influence do you think someone like you can have on government policy if 0 means 'no influence' and 10 'a very strong influence'?"
Trust in government	"How much confidence do you have in the federal government (in Bern)? 0 means 'no confidence' and 10 means 'full confidence'?"
Political interest	"Let's now talk about politics and of your opinions on the subject. Generally, how interested are you in politics, if 0 means 'not at all interested' and 10 'very interested'?"
Religion	"Currently, what is your confession or religion?"
Religious attendance	"How frequently do you take part in religious services?"
Union membership	"I will now read out a list of associations and organizations. Could you tell me if for each of them are you an active member, a passive member or not a member? Syndicate, employees association" Active member (1), passive member (1), not a member (0).
Swiss	Are you Swiss since birth?
Occupation scale, education level and unemployed all SHPS constructed variables.	

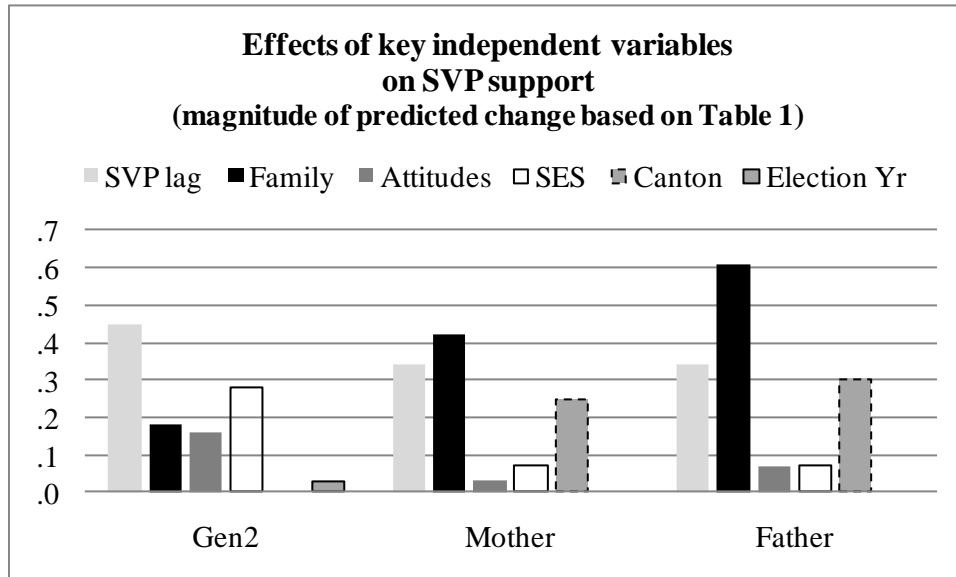
Table o4

## Variable Information

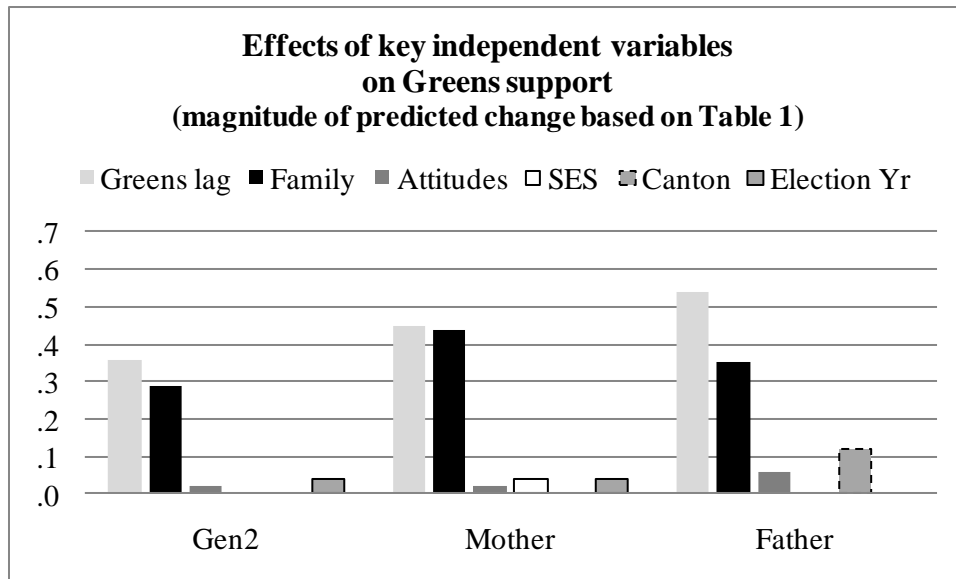
Individual factors	Min	Max	Gen2		Moms		Dads	
			Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
SVP support	0	1	.11	.31	.07	.26	.10	.30
Greens support	0	1	.07	.25	.08	.27	.07	.25
Socialists support	0	1	.27	.44	.27	.44	.28	.45
Christian Dems support	0	1	.09	.29	.08	.27	.08	.27
Radicals support	0	1	.10	.30	.10	.30	.14	.35
Anti-immigrant	0	1	.23	.42	.28	.45	.25	.43
Anti-EU	0	1	.49	.50	.36	.48	.40	.49
Pro-environment	0	1	.55	.50	.49	.50	.42	.49
Anti-spend	0	1	.23	.42	.16	.37	.22	.41
Political efficacy	0	1	.43	.24	.42	.24	.40	.25
Trust government	0	1	.60	.20	.58	.19	.57	.21
Political interest	0	1	.56	.25	.62	.24	.71	.21
Goldthorpe job scale <sup>o</sup>								
<i>Controller</i>	0	1	.27	.45	.34	.48	.63	.48
<i>Routine non-manual</i>	0	1	.18	.38	.24	.43	.04	.19
<i>Selfemployed</i>	0	1	.01	.11	.05	.22	.05	.21
<i>Supervisor</i>	0	1	.01	.09	.00	.00	.05	.23
<i>Skilled manual</i>	0	1	.12	.33	.01	.12	.06	.23
<i>Unskilled manual</i>	0	1	.05	.23	.05	.21	.04	.20
<i>Farm laborer</i>	0	1	.02	.14	.00	.05	.00	.07
<i>Farm owner</i>	0	1	.01	.09	.03	.18	.05	.21
Education low	0	1	.36	.48	.14	.35	.06	.23
Education high	0	1	.17	.37	.24	.43	.52	.50
Unemployed	0	1	.01	.09	.00	.03	.00	.06
No religion	0	1	.10	.29	.06	.23	.09	.29
Catholic	0	1	.42	.49	.47	.50	.44	.50
Religious attendance	0	1	.28	.21	.39	.25	.36	.23
Union membership	0	1	.08	.28	.17	.38	.36	.48
Female	0	1	.48	.50				
Age	15	79	21	4.56	50	6.2	53	6.0
Swiss	0	1	.85	.36	.83	.37	.87	.33

Communal factors	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Local SVP vote	.03	.62	.28	.11
Local Greens vote	.01	.34	.09	.05
Local Socialists vote	.02	.43	.23	.07
Local Christian Dems vote	.00	.73	.14	.12
Local Radicals vote	.03	.45	.16	.07
Local foreign population	.01	.53	.19	.11
Local population	133	342K	22788	53458

Figure 01  
Panel A



Panel B



Values identified in these graphs can be interpreted as the absolute (in terms of magnitude rather than direction) change in probability of choosing the relevant party caused by different categories of independent variables. The predictors used here are those that are significant for more than one equation in Table 1. For SES, which includes occupation and education, where more than one Goldthorpe category is significant, the largest coefficient is used for the predicted values. The same decision rule is used for the cantonal dummies: the largest coefficient to achieve significance is included. The figure shows that the relative influence of family members' partisan support varies by family position (Gen2, Mother, Father) and by party, though it typically outperforms attitudes, SES, canton of residence, and the context of an election.