Supporting Information

"Stay Loyal or Exit the Party? How Openness to Experience and Extraversion Explain Vote Switching"

Bert N. Bakker – *University of Amsterdam*

Robert Klemmensen – *University of Southern Denmark*

Asbjørn Sonne Nørgaard – *University of Southern Denmark*

Gijs Schumacher – *University of Southern Denmark*

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Supporting Information A – Denmark

Table A1 Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	M	sd	%	Min	Max	#Items	Alpha	Year
Openness [a)]	1,831	0.55	0.16		0	1	12	0.74	2010
Extraversion	1,831	0.56	0.15		0	1	12	0.80	2010
Conscientiousness	1,831	0.60	0.14		0	1	12	0.78	2010
Agreeableness	1,831	0.54	0.16		0	1	12	0.71	2010
Neuroticism	1,831	0.42	0.16		0	1	12	0.84	2010
Age [b)]	1,831	0.52			0	1	1		2011
Gender									2011
Male	1,010			55.16					
Female	821			44.84					
Household Income [c)]	1,753	0.25	0.17		0	1	1		2011
Education									2011
Primary School	579			31.62					
Vocational	704			38.45					
Upper Secondary	105			5.73					
Professional	263			14.36					
Bachelor or higher	180			9.83					
Political Interest [d)]	1,831	0.75	0.22		0	1	1		2010
External Efficacy [e)]	1,781	0.41	0.27		0	1	2	0.81	2010
Political Ideology [f)]	1,829	0.53	0.17		0	1	9	0.72	2010

a. The items of the personality traits were scored on five-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly agree" through "strongly disagree". The created scales were recoded to range from the lowest observed value (0) to the highest observed value (1). We relied on a patented version of the NEO-PI-R Short Version. See Skovdahl-Hansen et al. (2004) for the manual and item wording of the Danish version.

b. Age of the participants ranges from 22 to 91 and was recoded to range from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value.

c. Household income is measured in Danish Kroner per year before taxes. The 11 categories ranged from "Less than 99,999 Kroner before taxes" (≈ 18,000 US dollar) through "More than 1,000,000 Kroner before taxes" (≈ 180,000 US dollar) with a separate "prefer not to say" option. We re-coded the variable to range from the lowest household income (0) to the highest household income (1).

d. Political interest is scored from no interest in politics (0) through a high interest in politics (1).

e. External efficacy is scored from low efficacious (0) through high efficacious (1).

f. Political ideology is scored from left (0) to right (1).

Table A2 Item Wording

Scale	#items	Item Wording
Political Interest [a]	1	How interested are you in politics?
External Efficacy [b]	1	The government does not take care about what people like me think.
	2	People like me have no influence on government decisions.
Political Ideology [c]	1	Violent crimes should be punished much harder.
	2	We should preserve our national customs in Denmark.
	3	Crime is better prevented with prevention and advice than harsh sentences.
	4	Preserving the environment should not harm business.
	5	Homosexuals should have the same rights as everyone else.
	6	Green taxes on gasoline should be increased.
	7	Religious extremists should be allowed to hold public meetings.
	8	High income earners pay too little in taxes.
	9	Income inequality is too great in this country and the greatest pay raise should be given to low income people.
Scored	[a] "Very interested" (1), through "Not at all interested" (4)	
	[b] "Agree completely" (1), through "Completely disagree" (4)	
	[c] "Totally Agree" (1), through "Totally Disagree" (4)	

Table A3 Correlations between the Independent Variables

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Openness	-						
2	Conscientiousness	0.06*	-					
3	Extraversion	0.37*	0.31*	-				
4	Agreeableness	0.09*	0.11*	0.06*	-			
5	Neuroticism	-0.03	-0.52*	-0.41*	-0.11*	-		
6	Political Interest	0.23*	0.15*	0.17*	0.02	-0.16*	-	
7	Political Efficacy	0.19*	0.13*	0.20*	-0.03	-0.16*	0.13*	-
8	Political Ideology	-0.38*	0.11*	0.05	-0.23*	-0.09	-0.10*	0.04

*p<0.05

Table A4 Party Preference Switches in Denmark in Different Years

Switch T_{x1} - T_{x2}	Stable % (N)	Switches % (N)
Vote in election 2007 – vote intention wave 1 (2010)	75.8 (1,382)	24.52 (449)
Vote intention wave 1 – vote in 2011 election	72.8 (1,333)	27.20 (498)
Vote in 2011 election – vote intention wave 2 (2011)	84.98 (1,556)	15.02 (275)

Table A5 Negative Binomial Regression on Number of Party Preference Switches

	1	2	3
Openness	1.82*	1.74*	1.94*
	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.50)
Extraversion	0.47*	0.50*	0.44*
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Conscientiousness	0.99	0.94	0.84
	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.24)
Agreeableness	0.78	0.77	0.91
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Neuroticism	0.85	0.78	0.83
	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.23)
Age	0.64*	0.55*	0.55*
	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Female	0.99	1.05	1.02
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Education (Ref. = primary school)			
Vocational	1.08	1.10	1.06
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Upper Secondary	1.13	1.15	1.12
	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.17)
Professional education	0.95	0.96	0.95
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Bachelor or higher	1.33*	1.30*	1.34*
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Household Income	0.84	0.92	0.85
	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Political Interest	0.62*		
	(0.10)		
External Efficacy		0.63*	
		(0.08)	
Political Ideology			1.70*
			(0.39)
Constant	1.64	1.42	0.93
	(0.57)	(0.49)	(0.35)
N	1,728	1,697	1,726
LR Chi^2	43.91	44.34	39.74
Log likelihood	-1912.12	-1874.04	-1909.72

Incidence Ratios reported; * p<0.1

Supporting Information B – UK

Table B1 Descriptive Statistics

	N	M	sd	%	Min	Max	#Items	Alpha	Year
Openness [a)]	3,910	0.59	0.20		0	1	3	0.67	2005
Extraversion	3,918	0.71	0.18		0	1	3	0.51	2005
Conscientiousness	3,923	0.58	0.20		0	1	3	0.60	2005
Agreeableness	3,921	0.73	0.16		0	1	3	0.52	2005
Neuroticism	3,929	0.44	0.22		0	1	3	0.68	2005
Age [b)]	4,049	0.38	0.22		0	1	1		2005
Gender							1		2005
Men	1.932			47.24					
Woman	2,158			52.76					
Household Income [c)]	3,986	0.15	0.10		0	1	1		2005
Education							1		2005
O-level	1.232			31.19					
A-level	781			19.77					
Vocational	278			7.04					
Undergraduate	500			12.66					
Master	124			3.14					
Other	1,035			26.20					
Political Interest [d)]	4,090	0.47	0.30		0	1	1		2005
External Efficacy [e)]	3,933	0.37	0.21		0	1	2	0.61	2005
Political Ideology [f)]	3,807	0.47	0.16		0	1	3	0.17	07-08

a. All personality traits are scored from the lowest observed value (0) to the highest observed value (1).
b. Age ranges from 18 to 81 and was recoded to range from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) observed value.
c. Household income was measured with the self-reported household income in the previous months in pounds and ranged from 0 to roughly 20,500 pound sterling. We recoded the scale to range from the lowest (0) to the highest (1) household income.
d. Political interest is scored from no interest in politics (0) through very interested in politics (1).
e. External efficacy is scored from low efficacious (0) through high efficacious (1).
f. Political ideology is scored from left (0) to right (1).

Table B2 Item Wording

Scale	#	Item Wording
Openness [a]		Respondent see himself/herself as someone who:
	1	Is original, comes up with ideas
	2	Values artistic, aesthetic experiences
	3	Has an active imagination
Extraversion [a]		
	1	Is talkative
	2	Is outgoing, sociable
	3	Is reserved (reversed score)
Conscientiousness [a]		
	1	Does a thorough job
	2	Tends to be lazy (reversed scored)
	3	Does things effectively
Agreeableness [a]		
	1	Is sometimes rude to others (reversed score)
	2	Has a forgiving nature
	3	Is considerate and kind
Neuroticism [a]		
	1	Worries a lot
	2	Gets nervous easily
	3	Is relaxed, handless stress well
Political Interest [b]	1	How interested would you say you are in politics?
External Efficacy [c]	1	The government reflects people's wishes
	2	People can't influence government policy
Political Ideology [d]	1	Homosexual relationships are wrong
	2	British citizenship is best
	3	It is the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one.

Scored
[a] "Does not apply" (1) through "Applies perfectly" (7) and "don't know"
[b] "very interested" (1) through "not at all interested" (4)
[c] "Stongly agree" (1) through "strongly disagree" (5) and "don't know"
[d] "Stongly agree" (1) through "strongly disagree" (5)

Table B3 Correlation between the independent variables

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Openness	-						
2	Conscientiousness	0.22*	-					
3	Extraversion	0.30*	0.21*	-				
4	Agreeableness	0.18*	0.38*	0.16*	-			
5	Neuroticism	-0.06*	-0.16*	-0.16*	-0.09*	-		
6	Political Interest	0.20*	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.05*	-	
7	Political Efficacy	0.07*	-0.03*	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.10*	-
8	Political Ideology	0.20*	-0.01	0.10*	-0.08*	0.05*	0.11*	0.07*

*p<0.05

Table B4 Party Preferences switches in the UK at Different Years

Switch T_{x1} - T_{x2}	Stable % (N)	Switches % (N)
2005-2006	83.30 (3,407)	16.70 (683)
2006-2007	83.77 (3,427)	16.23 (664)
2007-2008	82.96 (3,393)	17.04 (697)

Table B5 Negative Binomial Regression on the Number of Party Preference Switches (*UK*)

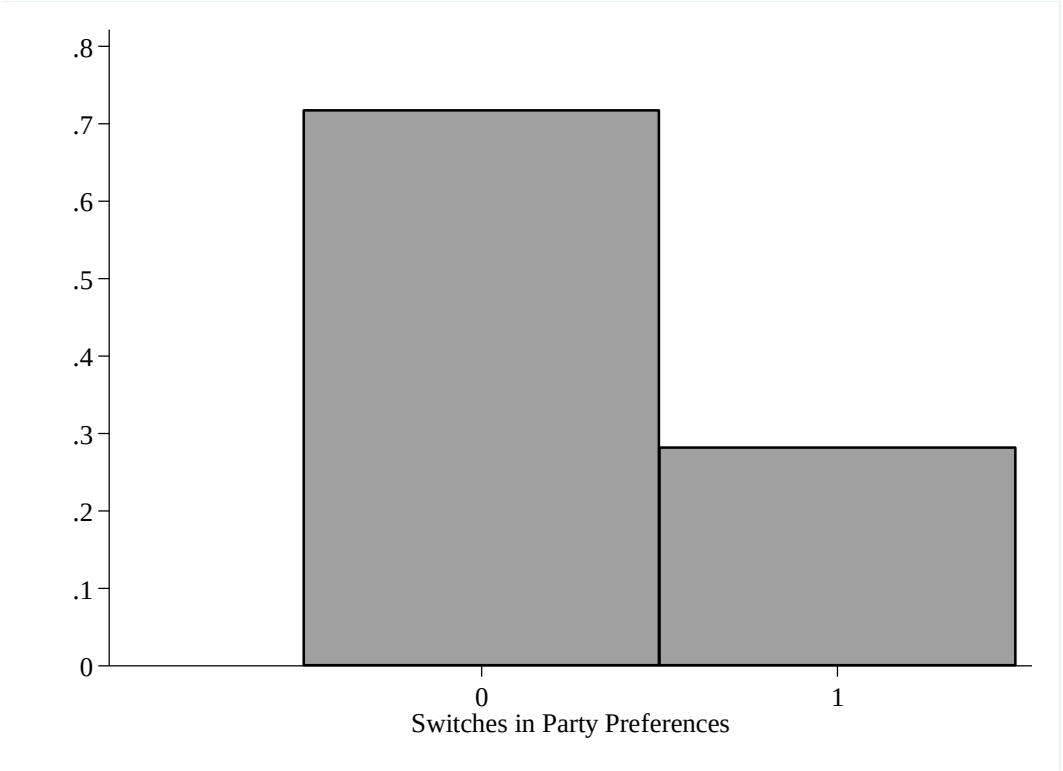
	1	2	3
Openness	1.41*	1.22	1.27
	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.21)
Extraversion	0.90	0.87	0.91
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Conscientiousness	1.04	1.04	0.97
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Agreeableness	0.98	1.10	0.98
	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Neuroticism	1.09	1.04	1.04
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Age	0.39*	0.29*	0.31*
	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Female	0.91	0.96	0.98
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Education (Ref. = O-level)			
A-level	0.87	0.85*	0.84*
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Vocational Education	0.91	0.90	0.87
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Undergraduate	0.94	0.92	0.84*
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Master or equivalent	0.94	0.92	0.78
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)
Other	1.06	1.10	1.07
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Household Income	0.58	0.66	0.50*
	(0.20)	(0.22)	(0.18)
Political Interest	0.54*		
	(0.06)		
External Efficacy		0.39*	
		(0.06)	
Political Ideology			1.13
			(0.23)
Constant	0.89	1.05	0.79
	(0.19)	(0.23)	(0.19)
N	3,795	3,737	3,629
Wald Chi^2	96.27	100.74	63.93
Log Pseudolikelihood	-3,539.88	-3,476.38	-3,398.69

Incidence Ratios reported with standard errors clustered at the household level in parentheses;* p<0.1

Supporting Information C – Denmark: Vote intentions at time of survey

Here we show that the results in our Danish study are robust when only focus upon vote intention at time of the survey. In 2010 and 2011 participants were asked "Which party would you vote for if an election were held tomorrow?" A score of 0 indicates that the voter voted for the same party in the two elections: 1 indicates that the voter voted for a different party. As Figure C1 demonstrates, roughly 30 percent of the voters changed party preference between 2010 and 2011.

Figure C1 Party Preference Switches (*Denmark 2010-2011*)



We created a binary variable and ran logistic regression models using the same independent variables as used in the presented analyses in the study. Table C1 shows that on average we replicate the finding we presented in the main text of our study. In Figure C2 we plot the predicted probability of switching party preference at different levels of openness to experience derived from model 2 in Table C1. We find that participants who score two standard deviations above the mean on openness are approximately 1.5 more likely to switch

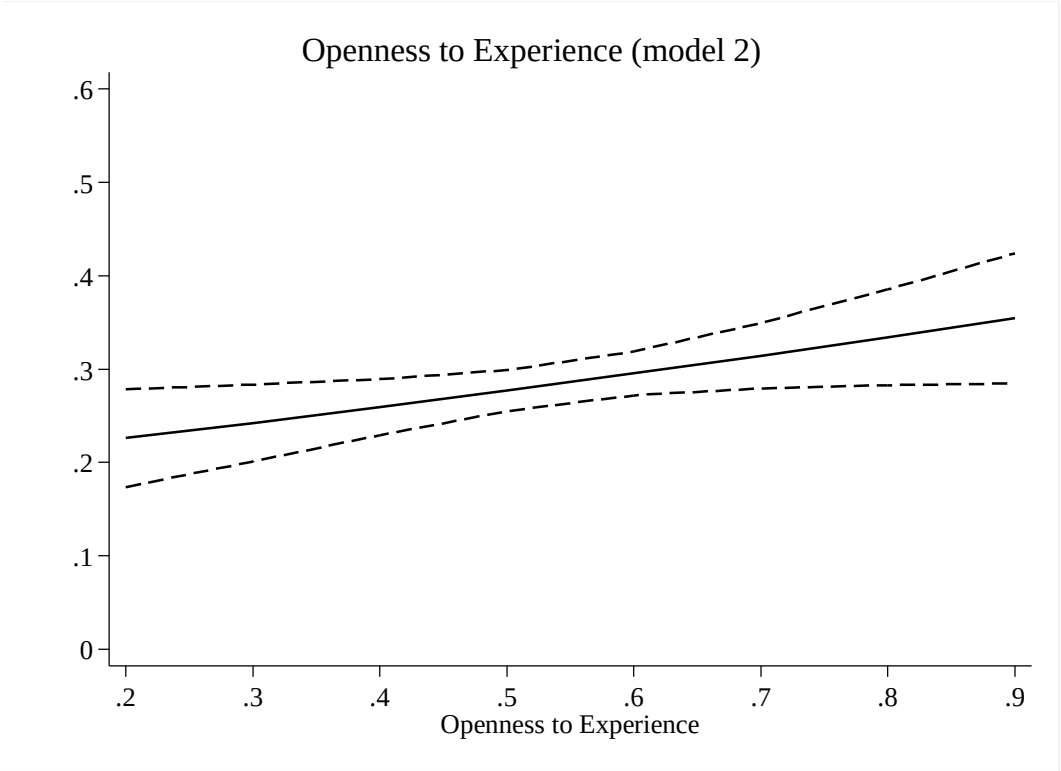
party preference compared to participants who score two standard deviations below the mean on openness.

Table C1 Logistic Regression on Party Preferences Switches in Denmark (2010-2011)

	1	2
Openness	1.50	2.56*
	(0.58)	(1.10)
Extraversion	0.26*	0.29*
	(0.12)	(0.13)
Conscientiousness	0.84	0.92
	(0.38)	(0.44)
Agreeableness	1.09	1.28
	(0.39)	(0.48)
Neuroticism	0.96	0.87
	(0.43)	(0.39)
Age	0.45*	0.41*
	(0.12)	(0.12)
Female	1.13	1.10
	(0.13)	(0.13)
Education (Ref. = Primary School)		
Vocational	1.15	1.22
	(0.15)	(0.17)
Upper Secondary	1.44	1.57*
	(0.35)	(0.40)
Professional education	1.13	1.30
	(0.20)	(0.24)
Bachelor or higher	1.34	1.49*
	(0.27)	(0.32)
Household Income	1.06	1.21
	(0.25)	(0.29)
Political Interest		0.61*
		(0.16)
External Efficacy		0.41*
		(0.09)
Political Ideology		1.72
		(0.64)
Constant	0.80	0.74
	(0.44)	(0.47)
N	1,728	1,696
LR Chi^2	32.32	55.46
Pseudo R^2	0.02	0.03
Log likelihood	-1,017.91	-985.83

Odds ratios with standard errors in parentheses; * p<0.1

Figure C2 Predicted number of Party Preference Switches (*Denmark 2010-2011*)



Supporting Information D – UK Analyses with Party Attachment

The UK study included in each wave an item assessing the "strength of the support for the party". Participants answered this item on a scale from "not very strong" (1) through "very strong" (3). First, we created a measure of the strength of party support for each year. Then we created an additive scale measuring the overall strength of party support over the four waves. This result in a scale ranging from 0 to 12, where 0 means no support in any wave and 12 means strong support for a party at each wave. We recoded the scale to range from 0 to 1.

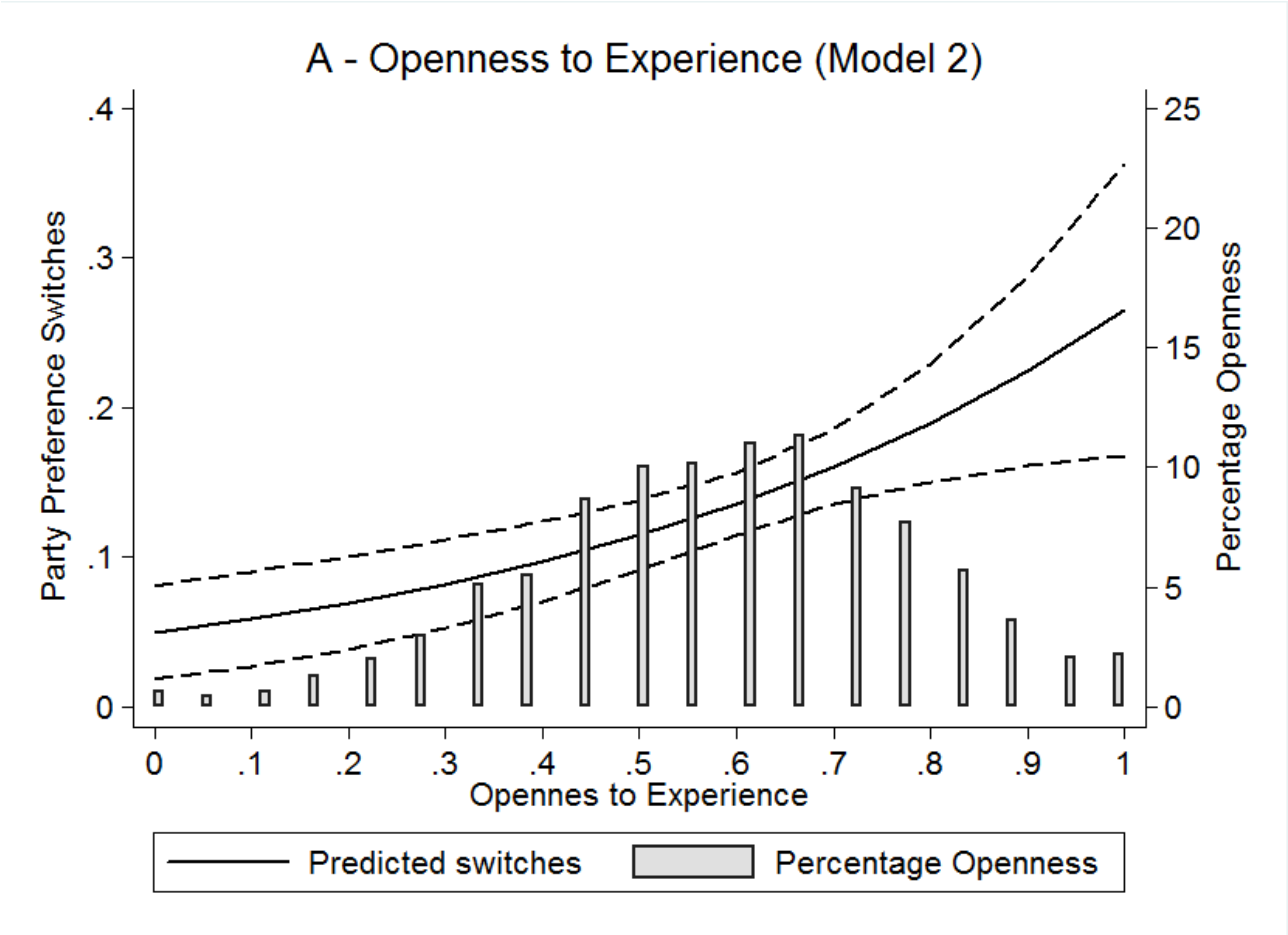
Table D1 present the results of the British analyses when we include the strength of party support (see gray panel). In model 1, the strength of party support is included as an additional covariate. In this model the effect of openness remains robust. In model 2 we combine all covariates and show that the results are robust controlling for the strength of party support. Figure D1 projects the predicted number of party switches at different levels of openness. We see that the effects of openness to experience are somewhat compressed but remain robust.

Table D1 Negative Binomial Regressions on Number of Party Preference Shift controlling for the Strength of Party Support (*UK*)

	1	2
Openness	7.17*	5.36*
	(3.36)	(2.59)
Extraversion	0.82	0.79
	(0.38)	(0.39)
Conscientiousness	0.96	1.04
	(0.39)	(0.43)
Agreeableness	1.05	1.12
	(0.53)	(0.57)
Neuroticism	2.01*	1.99*
	(0.71)	(0.71)
Age	0.74	0.56
	(0.33)	(0.27)
Female	1.05	1.11
	(0.16)	(0.18)
Education (Ref.= O-level)		
A-level	1.03	1.06
	(0.21)	(0.22)
Vocational Education	1.14	1.10
	(0.34)	(0.33)
Undergraduate	1.02	1.09
	(0.27)	(0.29)
Master or equivalent	0.74	0.81
	(0.27)	(0.30)
Other	1.26	1.34
	(0.28)	(0.32)
Household Income	0.10*	0.17
*	(0.10)	(0.17)
Strength of Party Support	0.05*	0.04*
	(0.02)	(0.01)
Political Interest		3.12*
		(1.04)
External Efficacy		0.33*
		(0.13)
Political Ideology		0.64
		(0.36)
Constant	0.13*	0.15*
	(0.07)	(0.10)
N	2,107	2,107
Wald Chi^2	133.48	157.13
Log Pseudolikelihood	-802.25	-754.76

Incidence Ratios reported with standard errors clustered at the household level in parentheses;* p<0.1

Figure D1 Predicted number of Party Preference Switches Controlling for the Strength of Party Support (*UK*)



Supporting Information E – Extraversion X Party Activity

Party activity could condition the effects of extraversion on party preference switching. Specifically, one could argue that extraverts who are engaged with their parties are less likely to switch party preference, but extraverts who are not engaged with their parties are more likely to switch. In this Supplementary Material we will address this expectation. We can, however, only test this is in the UK sample as the Danish sample has no indicator of party activity.

In the UK sample, the number of participants that indicated that they were active in a political party was low (1.24% of the sample [N=49]). Yet, we included a dummy variable capturing party activity (1) versus no activity in a political party (0). In Table E1 we present the result of the interaction between extraversion and party activity. The interaction between extraversion and party activity is not significant. Inspection of the plots confirms that there is no meaningful interaction between extraversion and party activity.

Table E1 Interaction between Extraversion and Party Activity

	1
Openness	1.45*
	(0.25)
Extraversion	1.04
	(0.17)
Party Activity	1.06
	(1.40)
Extraversion X Party Activity	0.06
	(0.14)
Conscientiousness	0.86
	(0.16)
Agreeableness	1.02
	(0.20)
Neuroticism	1.06
	(0.15)
Age	0.38*
	(0.07)
Female	0.92
	(0.06)
Education (Ref.= O-level)	
A-level	0.89
	(0.07)
Vocational Education	0.91
	(0.11)
Undergraduate	0.99
	(0.10)
Master or equivalent	0.96
	(0.18)
Other	1.03
	(0.09)
Household Income	0.62
	(0.22)
Political Interest	0.57*
	(0.06)
External Efficacy	0.39*
	(0.06)
Political Ideology	1.21
	(0.25)
Constant	1.17
	(0.29)
N	3,584
Wald Chi^2	130.67
Log Pseudolikelihood	-3310.44

Incidence Ratios reported with standard errors clustered at the household level in parentheses;* $p<0.1$

Supporting Information F – Danish Analyses with Three-Item Measures

In the UK study openness and extraversion were measured using three items per personality trait. We selected the three items in the Danish that closely resemble the items in the British study as projected in Table F1.

Table F1 Item wording Openness and Extraversion in the UK and Danish studies

	UK study	**Danish study**
Openness	I see myself as a person who is:	
	(1) is original, comes up with ideas	(1) I think that philosophical discussion are boring (R)
	(2) values artistic, aesthetic experiences	(2) Poetry does not tell me much (R)
	(3) has an active imagination	(3) I have lively fantasy
Extraversion	(1) talkative	(1) I really like to talk to people
	(2) sociable	(2) I like having many people around me
	(3) reserved (R)	(3) I am a happy and cheerful person

(R) signals items which are reversed scored

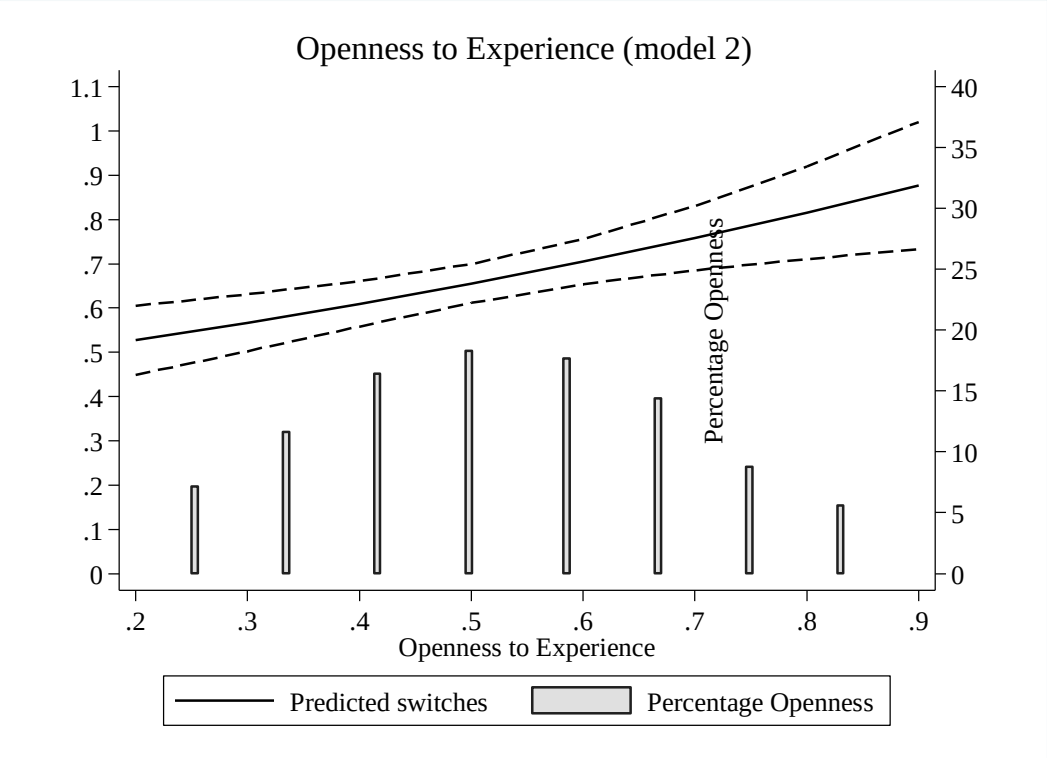
We ran the same models as presented in the paper using these adjusted openness and extraversion scales. The results presented in Table F2 confirm that the findings for openness are robust with this alternative measure of openness. However, we fail to replicate the results for extraversion. In Figure F1, we show that the effects of openness are in line with the results using the full 12 item openness battery as presented in our study.

Table F2 Negative Binomial Regression on Number of Party Preference Shift with three-item Openness and Extraversion measures (*Denmark*)

	1	2
Openness (3 items)	1.41*	2.07*
	(0.27)	(0.43)
Extraversion (3 items)	0.80	0.84
	(0.18)	(0.19)
Conscientiousness	0.86	0.87
	(0.24)	(0.25)
Agreeableness	0.86	1.01
	(0.20)	(0.24)
Neuroticism	1.02	0.95
	(0.27)	(0.26)
Age	0.58*	0.57*
	(0.10)	(0.10)
Female	1.03	1.03
	(0.07)	(0.08)
Education (Ref. = primary school)		
Vocational	1.06	1.09
	(0.09)	(0.09)
Upper Secondary	1.11	1.18
	(0.17)	(0.18)
Professional education	0.91	0.99
	(0.11)	(0.12)
Bachelor or higher	1.28*	1.41*
	(0.16)	(0.18)
Household Income	0.83	0.89
	(0.12)	(0.13)
Political Interest		0.67*
		(0.11)
External Efficacy		0.62*
		(0.08)
Political Ideology		1.84*
		(0.42)
Constant	1.00	0.81
	(0.35)	(0.32)
N	1,728	1,696
LR Chi^2	30.02	55.86
Log likelihood	-1,919.07	-1,866.52

Incidence Ratios with standard errors in parentheses; * p<0.1

Figure F1 Predicted number of Party Preference Switches Using a three-item Openness Measure (*Denmark*)



Supporting Information G – Alternative Specifications of the Dependent Variable

In this Supporting Information we discuss the extent to which there are differences in the extent to which switching votes once differs from switching votes more than once. One could argue that switching a vote once signals a deliberate change, while switching more than once represents a lack of political sophistication. In this Supplementary Material we will further explore whether there are differences between those that switch once and those voters that switch more than once. We explore two alternative explanations which we will discuss in detail.

Stability versus change

First, compare voters that stay loyal compared to voters that switch vote at least once. We do so, as we want to illustrate that openness and extraversion are associated with the tendency to either switch. We expect that our conclusions hold and that the open to experience are more likely to switch voters at least once, whereas extraverts are less likely to switch their vote choice. We test this alternative specification by first recoding our dependent variable used in the main text of the study in a dummy variable indicating whether respondents have a stable vote choice (0) or change their vote choice at least once (1). Given the binary nature of this dependent variable we ran logistic regression models whereby we test to what extent openness and extraversion are associated with the tendency to switch vote compared to a stable vote choice.

Changing once or changing more than once

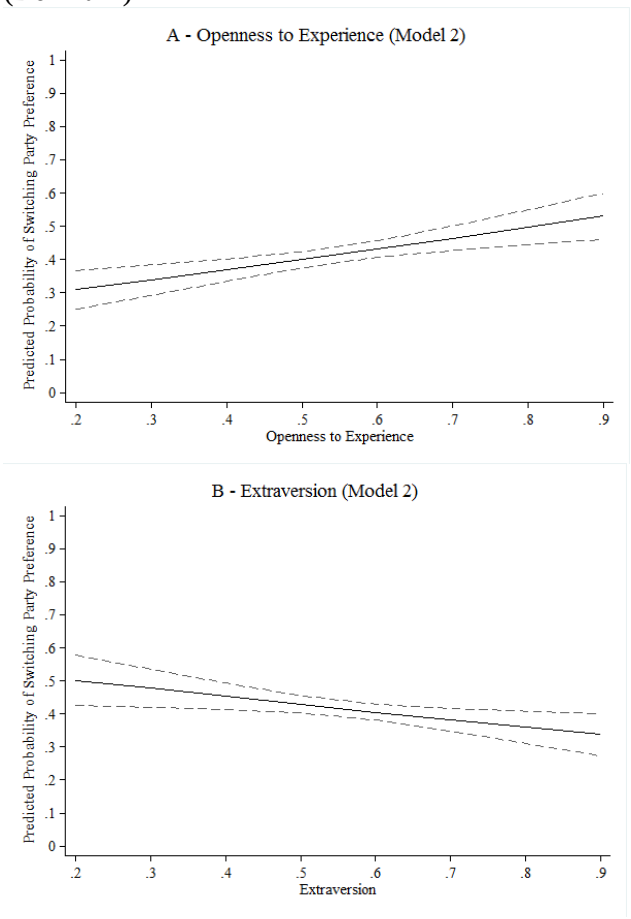
Alternatively one could argue that the extent to which voters switch vote once differs from respondents that switch votes two times or more. We expect that openness is positively associated with the tendency to change vote choice once, as well as the tendency to change

votes more than once. Likewise, we expect that extraverts generally have a more stable vote choice. In order to test whether this is indeed the case, we recoded our dependent variable and created three categories, namely those that stay loyal (0), respondents that switch vote choice once (1) and respondents that change vote choices two or three times (2). We ran multinomial regression analyses in both the Danish and the UK sample whereby we set the loyal voters as the base category. Here we will discuss the results for the Danish and UK sample.

Danish sample

First, we test whether respondents that stay loyal at all four time points (coded 0) and that change vote choice at least once (1). As can be seen in the left-hand column of Table G1, we observe that our results for openness and extraversion are robust for this alternative model specification. Figure G1 demonstrated the predicted probabilities of switching party preference over the range of openness (left-hand panel) and extraversion (right-hand panel). Respondents that score a standard deviation above the mean on openness have a higher probability to switch party preference (0.46[95% CI=0.43,0.50]) compared with respondents that score a standard deviation below the mean on openness (0.37[95% CI=0.33,0.40]). This result mirrors the results for openness reported using the count model reported in Table 1 of the main text. Turning to extraversion, we report a similar pattern. Respondents that score a standard deviation above the mean on extraversion have a lower probability to switch party preference (0.38 [95% CI=0.34,0.42]) compared with respondents that score a standard deviation below the mean on extraversion (0.45[95% CI=0.41,0.48]).

Figure G1 Predicted Probability of Switching Party Preference: Logistic Regression Model (*Denmark*)



Next, we turn to our multinomial regression model in the right-hand panel of Table G1. Here, we test to what extent the changing vote choice once differs from changing vote choice two or three times. We do so by comparing the likelihood to change in both categories with the baseline of not changing votes. Indeed, openness is positively associated with changing vote choice once as well as changing vote choice two or three times. This supports that openness is positively associated with switching party preferences. This is further illustrated in Figure G2 where we calculate the predicated probability to switch party preference once (left-hand panel) and the predicted probability to switch party preference two or three times (right-hand panel). As can be seen from Figure G2, the slope of the predicted probability to switch votes, over the range of openness, is strikingly similar between the two polots. This confirms that openness is similarly associated with the tendency to switch once or more than once.

The results for extraversion differ slightly. Extraverts are indeed more likely to remain loyal compared to voters that switch two or three times, but not compared to voters that switch once. Yet, given the general consistency of our findings for extraversion in the Danish sample we do not give too much weight to this null finding.

Figure G2 Predicted Probabilities of Switching Party Preference Once or Switching or More Than Once over the range of Openness to Experience: Multinomial Regression Model (*Denmark*)

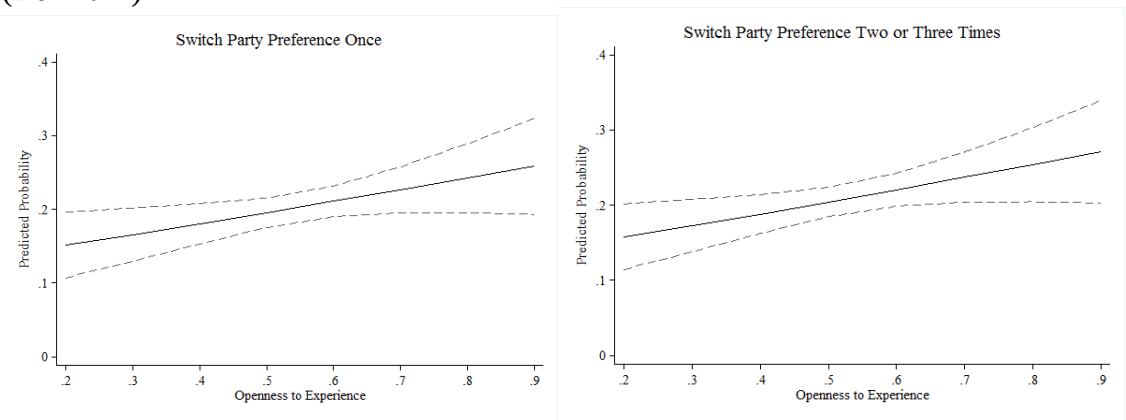


Figure G3 Predicted Probabilities of Switching Party Preference Once or Switching or More Than Once over the range of Extraversion: Multinomial Regression Model (*Denmark*)

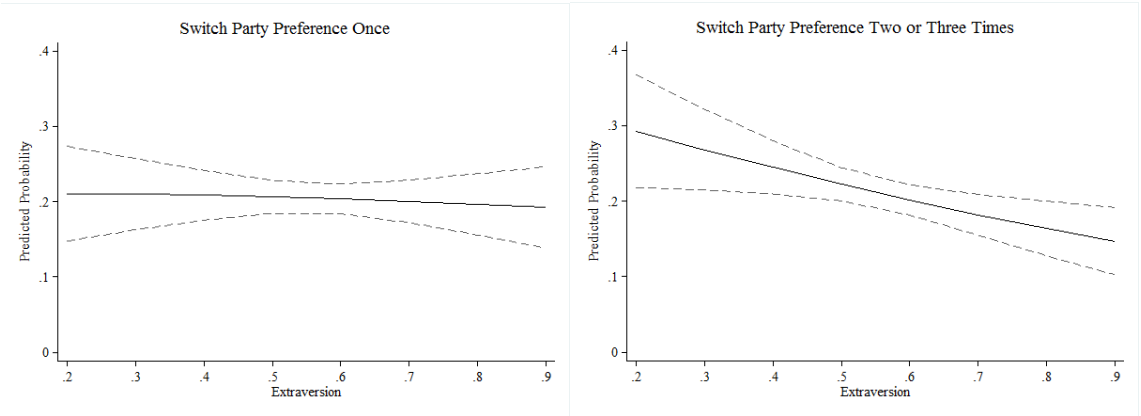


Table G1 Alternative Specifications of Switches in Party Preferences: Logistic Regression and Multinomial Regression Models (*Denmark*)

	Logistic Regression: *stability (0) versus change (1)*		Multinomial Logit: *stability (0) versus chaging once (1) or change two or three times (2)*	
	Baseline	Full model	One	Two or three
Openness	2.35*	3.97*	3.87*	3.97*
	(0.84)	(1.57)	(1.92)	(1.98)
Extraversion	0.32*	0.36*	0.57	0.24*
	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.30)	(0.13)
Conscientiousness	0.91	0.96	1.07	0.88
	(0.39)	(0.42)	(0.58)	(0.48)
Agreeableness	0.81	0.95	1.05	0.84
	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.36)
Neuroticism	0.84	0.78	0.98	0.62
	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.52)	(0.33)
Age	0.33*	0.33*	0.29*	0.39*
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Female	0.99	0.97	0.85	1.11
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.15)
Education (Ref. = Primary school)				
Vocational	1.11	1.14	1.06	1.23
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.19)
Upper Secondary	1.32	1.44	1.37	1.50
	(0.31)	(0.35)	(0.40)	(0.46)
Professional	0.90	1.00	0.95	1.05
	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.23)
Bachelor or higher	1.43*	1.55*	1.25	1.91*
	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.46)
Household Income	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.87
	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Political Interest		0.52*	0.50*	0.53*
		(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.16)
External Efficacy		0.54*	0.72	0.41*
		(0.11)	(0.18)	(0.10)
Political Ideology		1.71	0.77	3.82*
		(0.59)	(0.33)	(1.66)
Constant	1.97	1.89	1.15	0.76
	(1.01)	(1.10)	(0.83)	(0.55)
N	1,728	1,696	1,696	
LR Chi^2	47.22	65.55	89.54	
Pseudo R^2	0.02	0.03	0.03	
Log likelihood	-1149.69	-1117.54	-1592.06	

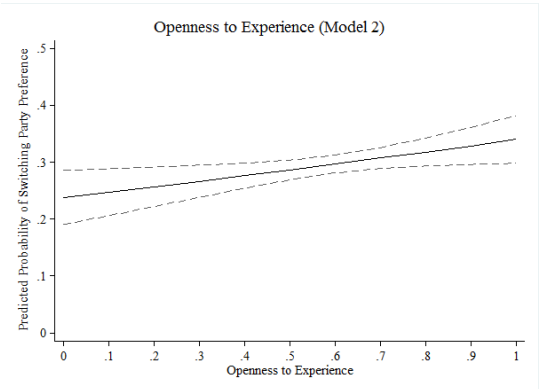
Odds Ratios reported for the logistic regression analyses and relative risk ratios reported for the multinomial regression analyses. Standard errors are reported in the parentheses; *p<0.1

UK sample

Following the Danish sample, we confirm that the open to experience are more likely to switch vote choice compared to those that stay loyal in the logistic regression model (see left-hand panel of Table G2). As can be seen in the left-hand column of Table G2, we observe that our results for openness are robust for this alternative model specification. Figure G4 demonstrated the predicted probabilities of switching party preference over the range of openness. Respondents that score a standard deviation above the mean on openness have a higher probability to switch party preference (0.28[95% CI=0.25,0.30]) compared with respondents that score a standard deviation below the mean on openness (0.32[95% CI=0.29,0.34]). This result mirrors the results for openness reported using the count model reported in Table 2 of the main text. Like in the analyses reported in the main text, we do not find an association between extraversion and vote switching.

The covariates behave in line with the model. Political interested and efficacious citizens have a lower probability of switching party preferences comparted to respondents who are not interested in politics and have low levels of political efficacy.

Figure G4 Predicted Probability of Switching Party Preference: Logistic Regression Model (*UK*)



Turning to the multinomial regression analyses, we observe in the right-hand column of Table G2 that openness is consistently associated with changes in party preferences at the level $p<0.1$. This is further illustrated when we inspect the slopes of the predicted probabilities of change once or change more than once in Figure G5 below. Like in the main text, we do not find any association between extraversion and switches in party preferences. We do observe some associations between switching party preferences and the other three FFM traits. These unexpected associations could be explained by the fact that we increase the number of models ran in the Supplementary Material so that we should at some point find an association with another trait by chance alone. This is further supported by the fact that the substantive effects for these traits are modest, also in comparison to the openness results reported here. Lastly, the covariates also behave as expected. The more political interested and efficacious are less likely to change party preference once or more than once.

Figure G5 Predicted Probabilities of Switching Party Preference Once or Switching or More than Once: Multinomial Regression Model (*UK*)

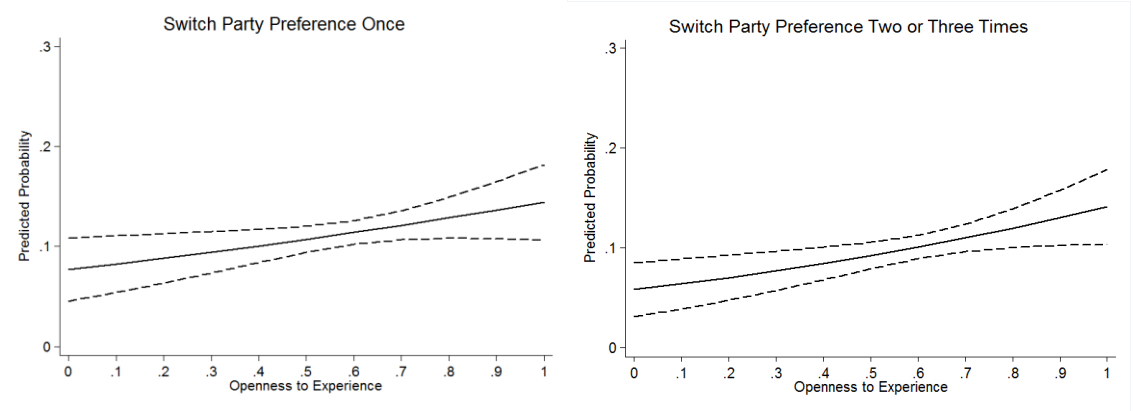


Table G2 Alternative Operationalization of Switches in Party Preferences: Logistic Regression and Multinomial Regression Models (*UK sample*)

	Logistic Regression: *stability (0) versus change (1)*		Multinomial Logit: *stability (0) versus chaging once (1) or change two or three times (2)*	
	Baseline	Full model	One	Two or three
Openness	1.35	1.69*	1.74*	1.64*
	(0.29)	(0.38)	(0.51)	(0.47)
Extraversion	0.82	0.76	0.83	0.71
	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.28)	(0.22)
Conscientiousness	1.01	0.96	0.92	1.00
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.25)	(0.28)
Agreeableness	1.23	1.20	1.25	1.15
	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.45)	(0.39)
Neuroticism	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.20
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.29)	(0.28)
Age	0.13*	0.16*	0.08*	0.28*
	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.09)
Female	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.89
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Education (Ref. = O-level)				
A-level	0.79*	0.86	0.89	0.84
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.11)
Vocational	0.88	0.99	1.09	0.90
	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.18)
Undergraduate	0.80	0.96	0.97	0.96
	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.16)
Master	0.87	1.08	1.37	0.86
	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.38)	(0.27)
Other	1.29*	1.20	1.48*	1.01
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.23)	(0.15)
Household Income	0.40*	0.46	0.38*	0.56
	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.33)
Political Interest		0.50*	0.57*	0.44*
		(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.08)
External Efficacy		0.31*	0.37*	0.27*
		(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Political Ideology		1.18	1.01	1.35
		(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.47)
Constant	0.90	1.59	0.81	0.77
	(0.25)	(0.52)	(0.36)	(0.31)
N	3,795	3,584	3,584	
Wald Chi^2	105.34	151.83	171.15	
Pseudo R^2	0.03	0.04	0.03	
Log Pseudolikelihood	-2254.91	-2087.39	-2812.29	

Odds Ratios reported with standard errors clustered at the household level in parentheses; *p<0.1

Supporting Information H – Ideology with a four-item measure

Ideology in the UK sample was measured using three items "homosexual relationships are wrong" "British citizenship is best" and "It is the government's responsibility to provide a job for everyone who wants one". In the Danish sample we included a nine item battery (see Supplementary Material A Table A2 for item wording). In the Danish sample we find that right-wing ideology is associated with exit, whereas we fail to find this effect in the UK. Possibly this difference between Denmark and the UK is driven by the differences in the operationalization of political ideology. We created a four item measure of ideology in the Danish sample which closely resembles the ideology measure in the UK sample. Specifically, we operationalized ideology in the Danish sample using the four of the nine items that were included in the nine items used to measure ideology. We selected the following four items: "Homosexuals should have the same rights as everyone else"; "We should preserve our national customs in Denmark"; "High income earners pay too little in taxes" an "Income inequality is too great in this country and the greatest pay raise should be given to low income people" In Table H1 we present the results of the analyses were we included our adjusted ideology scale in the Danish analyses. The results presented in Table H1 confirm that the findings for openness and extraversion are robust controlling for the adjusted ideology measure. However, the adjusted ideology measure is not significantly related to vote switching. Possibly the non-findings for ideology in the UK study are caused by the operationalization of political ideology in the study. Unfortunately, the British Household Panel Survey employed in this study did not include more elaborate measures of political ideology.

Table H1 Negative Binomial Regression on Number of Party Preference Shift with a four-item ideology measure (*Denmark*)

	1	2
Openness	1.56*	2.15*
	(0.40)	(0.58)
Extraversion	0.49*	0.54*
	(0.15)	(0.16)
Conscientiousness	0.82	0.87
	(0.25)	(0.26)
Agreeableness	0.85	0.84
	(0.21)	(0.21)
Neuroticism	0.86	0.81
	(0.25)	(0.24)
Age	0.55*	0.57*
	(0.10)	(0.11)
Female	1.01	1.00
	(0.08)	(0.08)
Education (Ref. = primary school)		
Vocational	1.06	1.08
	(0.09)	(0.10)
Upper Secondary	1.06	1.12
	(0.17)	(0.18)
Professional education	0.94	0.99
	(0.12)	(0.12)
Bachelor or higher	1.30*	1.35*
	(0.17)	(0.18)
Household Income	0.85	0.87
	(0.13)	(0.14)
Political Interest	(0.13)	0.58*
		(0.10)
External Efficacy		0.68*
		(0.10)
Political Ideology (4 items)	1.00	1.19
	(0.20)	(0.24)
Constant	1.38	1.69
	(0.53)	(0.66)
N	1,545	1,529
LR Chi^2	30.5	49.69
Log likelihood	-1,703.64	-1,673.57

Incidence Ratios reported; * p<0.1