

Appendix 8d – Statistical Analysis of Voters: Principal Components Factor Analysis

To run a very simple principal components factor analysis model (see Table 8.5), I use voter opinion from the JEDS96 survey to map the positions of voters for each party. In running this model, I take only the most straightforward indicators of two potentially competitive dimensions. The variables I include are respondents' self-placements of their level of ideological conservatism and their general support for reform, respondent support for agricultural liberalization, a measure of the respondent's clientelist tendencies, and respondent support for non-interference with individuals' choices. Not surprising, the respondents' progressive-conservative and reform-stability variables load highly together, while the other three largely load as a group. I call the first factor "Progressive-Conservative," and the second "Liberalization." This is of course an overly simplistic model and does not have particularly powerful eigenvalues. Nevertheless, mapping the results in Figure 6.4's issue space is nicely illustrative.

Table 8.5 – Principal Component Factor Analysis of Voter Positions

	<u>Factor I</u>	<u>Factor II</u>
	Progressive-Conservative	Liberalization/Anti-Clientelism
Liberalization of Agriculture	-.30	+.46
Clientelist Personal Tendencies	-.27	-.60
Principle of not interfering with others	+.21	+.63
Progressive-Conservative Ideology	+.63	-.07
View of Reform	+.63	-.18
Eigenvalues	1.45	1.11
Party Factor Scores		
LDP	+.62	-.02
New Parties	-.28	+.12
Soc/Comm	-.54	+.03

Data from JEDS96.