Online Supplement: From Protest to Ideology: How Social Movements Reshape Political Orientations Over Time

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A Introduction

The following document provides details about measurement, replication code, and full empirical results. These entail:

- Details about measurement and construction of all the variables involved in the analysis (section B).
- Description of the multiple imputation procedure implemented to deal with the missing data problem in the dependent variable (section C).
- Estimates from dynamic linear models with and without multiple imputation and varying specifications (section D).
- Details on procedures and results of robustness checks (section E).

B Measurement of Variables

Details about how the independent and dependent variables were measured are provided below:

Ideological preferences: "Changing the topic, traditionally in our country people define their political position as being closer to the left, to the center or to the right. Using a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 is on the 'left', 5 is on the 'center' and 10 is on the 'right', where do you place yourself on this scale? Indicate which number best describes you".

Social Movement Assessment: "Considering the list of social movements that I will now show you, please indicate which one you value the most".

1. Social movement that supports the student cause.
2. Social movement that supports labor demands.
3. Social movement of environmentalist groups.
4. Social movement that supports indigenous demands.
5. Social movement that supports sexual diversity.

6. Social movement that is pro-life or anti-abortion.

7. Social movement against crime.

8. Feminist or supporting gender equality social movement (from wave 2018 onwards).

9. Social movement for the change of retirement system (from wave 2018 onwards).

10. Social movement of October (18/O) (from wave 2019 onwards).

Other, Specify.

None (do not read).

Does not know (do not read).

Does not respond (do not read).

We recoded responses 1 to 5 and 8 to 10 as indicative of supporting a progressive social movement (coded as 1). Conversely, responses 6 and 7, as well as the option 'None' were recoded as not supporting a progressive social movement (coded as 0). Verbatim responses within the 'Other' category were also recoded as 1 if the indicated movement was also progressive.

Political Interest: "How interested are you in politics?" Ordinal response categories that range from 'Not interested' (coded with 1) to 'Very interested' (coded with 5).

Church attendance: "How often do you attend religious services?". Ordinal response categories that range from 'Several times a week' (coded with 1) to 'Never or almost never' (coded with 7). Respondents self identified as atheist and agnostics were coded with the first response category.

Unemployed occupational status: "Which of these situations best describes your main activity during last month?". People who were unemployed or looking for a job were coded with 1, while all other categories including students, full-time and part-time paid workers, retirees, unpaid workers and remaining options were designated as the reference category (coded with 0).

Subjective Social Status: "In our society, there are groups that tend to place themselves at the higher levels and groups that tend to place themselves at the lower levels of society. Using the scale provided, where 0 is the lowest level and 10 is the highest level, where would you place yourself in Chilean society?" Ordinal response scale that ranges from 0 to 10.

Additionally, we employed a set of variables to perform a multiple imputation of the missing data in the dependent variable. These variables are the following:

Male: A dummy variable that identifies males.

Age: Age in years introduced as a continuous variable.

Education: "What is your educational level?". A set of dummy variables created from the original 10 response categories: 'primary complete or less', 'secondary incomplete', 'secondary complete', 'tertiary technical' and 'university'.

Vote intention on 2017 presidential election: "Regarding the presidential election next November, for which of the following candidates will you vote? Or will you not attend to vote?" Three dummy variables were created, identifying the main candidates' vote intention: Sebastian Piñera, Alejandro Guillier, and Beatriz Sanchez. All other responses are left as reference category.

Authoritarianism: A composite index of authoritarianism was created using four 1-5 response items: "Instead of so much concern for the rights of the people, what this country needs is a strong government", "What our country needs is a strong leader with the determination to lead us on the right path", "Obedience and respect for authority are the most important values that children should learn" and, "The true keys to having a good life are obedience and discipline." The resultant variable represents the average score in these four items for each person in each wave, ranging from 1 to 5 (high values indicate greater agreement with sentences).

Police use of force: Two five-point ordinal response items were used to construct an index of justification of the police use of force. The questions are: "To what extent do you think the following situations are justified or unjustified?: That police uses the force to suppress a peaceful protest", and "That police forcibly evict students from an occupied high school". Both items were averaged, resulting in a variable ranging from 1 to 5 (high values indicate higher justification).

Trust in the police: A five-point ordinal response item ranging from 'Nothing' to 'A lot' with the question: "And regarding the following institutions, how much do you trust...?". Code 5 was recoded as 4 to avoid levels with very few observations.

Table B1: Descriptive Statistiscs of the Original Dataset

	Obs	% NA	Min	Max	Mean	Median	SD
Analysis model							
Left-Right Scale	7565	36.1	0	10	4.82	5.0	2.59
Social Movement Assessment	7565	0.0	0	1	0.57	1.0	0.50
Church Attendance	7565	0.0	1	7	2.78	2.0	2.10
Unemployed	7565	0.0	0	1	0.05	0.0	0.21
Subjective Social Status	7565	0.4	0	10	4.46	5.0	1.56
Political Interest	7565	0.0	1	5	1.94	1.0	1.16
Imputation model							
Male	7565	0.0	0	1	0.35	0.0	0.48
Age	7565	0.0	18	85	49.05	50.0	14.87
Primary Ed.	7565	0.0	0	1	0.22	0.0	0.41
Incomplete Secondary Ed.	7565	0.0	0	1	0.13	0.0	0.34
Complete Secondary Ed.	7565	0.0	0	1	0.30	0.0	0.46
Technical Terciary Ed.	7565	0.0	0	1	0.16	0.0	0.37
University Ed.	7565	0.0	0	1	0.18	0.0	0.38
Vote Intention for Guillier	7565	0.0	0	1	0.13	0.0	0.33
Vote intention for Piñera	7565	0.0	0	1	0.21	0.0	0.41
Vote Intention for Sanchez	7565	0.0	0	1	0.09	0.0	0.28
Authoritariarism	7565	0.2	1	5	3.65	4.0	0.84
Use of Police Force	7565	0.0	1	5	1.82	1.5	0.96
Trust in the Police	7565	0.0	1	4	2.75	3.0	1.09

Note:

Data in long format. Observations from 1513 individuals measured across 5 waves.

C Multiple Imputation

C.1 Procedure

The size of the original sample in the first wave was 2927. Given sample attrition, it decreased to 2473 in 2017, 2229 in 2018, 2153 in 2019, and 1739 in 2021 (this sharpest decline occurred during the last wave, presumably due to the pandemic context). From these 1739 cases, we selected only those respondents who participated in all survey waves, resulting in a final balanced sample size of 1513 respondents and 7565 observations.

Many survey respondents did not answer the left-right ideological self-placement scale in all survey waves. In fact, as it is shown in table B1, 36% of all responses did not provide a self-placement on the scale. People who did not express ideological self-placement in some waves are significantly less engaged with political affairs (less interested in politics, turnout at lower rates, talks less about politics offline and online), tend to be less educated, and are more likely to be religious than people who express an ideological placement (Bargsted and Somma 2016; Zechmeister and Corral 2013). Consequently, by simply dropping these observations from the analysis, we risk biasing the sample, and estimates, toward the direction of more politically involved, educated, and secular people.

Due to the risks associated with list-wise deletion, we decided to recover the missing

responses using multiple imputation. From the sample of 1513 individuals measured in five waves (7565 observations), respondents who declined to place themselves on the scale during all five panel waves (5%) were excluded from the analysis. The resulted in a dataset composed of 1434 respondents and 7170 observations. Using this data, we compute the percentage of missing data in the dependent variable for each of the five ELSOC panel waves, as shown in table C1.

Table C1: Percentage of missing data on Left-Right Ideological Scale

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
% Missing Obs.	41.8	39.3	27.7	32.7	21.2
N Obs.	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434

We impute missing observations from the dependent variable following two key recommendations from the specialized literature. In the first place, it is convenient to have highly predictive auxiliary variables that add information to the imputation process model but that are later excluded from the analytical model (Von Hippel, 2007; Honaker & King, 2010). The inclusion of these variables also helps make the missing at random (MAR) assumption more plausible (Hardt et al., 2012). Second, the literature suggests that when panel data is available adding lags and/or leads of the imputed variable as predictors helps to increase the imputation model's predictive capacity (Austin et al. 2021; Honaker and King 2010).

Based on these considerations, we constructed an imputation model which includes auxiliary variables, outcome lags, and analysis model variables. These are detailed below:

- Auxiliar variables: presidential vote intention 2017, authoritarism Index, trust in police index, police violence justification index.
- Analysis model variables: social movement assessments (lagged and contemporaneous), age, gender, education, church attendance, unemployment, subjective social status.
- Lagged ideological left-right self-position (dependent variable)

Based on these variables we imputed the missing observations of all respondents who self-positioned themselves in the left-right ideological scale at least once using Iterated Chain Equations implemented through the MICE package (van Bureen, 2011) in R software. The imputation employed predictive mean matching algorithm with 100 iterations. Parameter estimates are based on ten completed samples.

Variables selected to impute the left-right ideological scale explain above 40% of the dependent variable variance, except for wave 1, which did not include lags of ideological scale nor social movement assessments. We could recover almost all the missing values, remaining between 0.3% and 0.7% of missingness in imputed data per wave, as shown in table C2.

Table C2: Imputation model results

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Adjusted R-Squared	0.22	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.42
% Missing Obs.	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6

C.2 Diagnostics

To check if the imputation process generated reasonable values, we assessed the discrepancy between observed and imputed data. Figure C1 shows density plots of left-right self-placement for five waves included in the analysis.

As the density plots show, the distribution patterns of imputed data (red lines) are similar to that of the original data (blue line), and no systematic discrepancies are observed. Consequently, the assumption that imputed values could have been real and observed values seems reasonable.

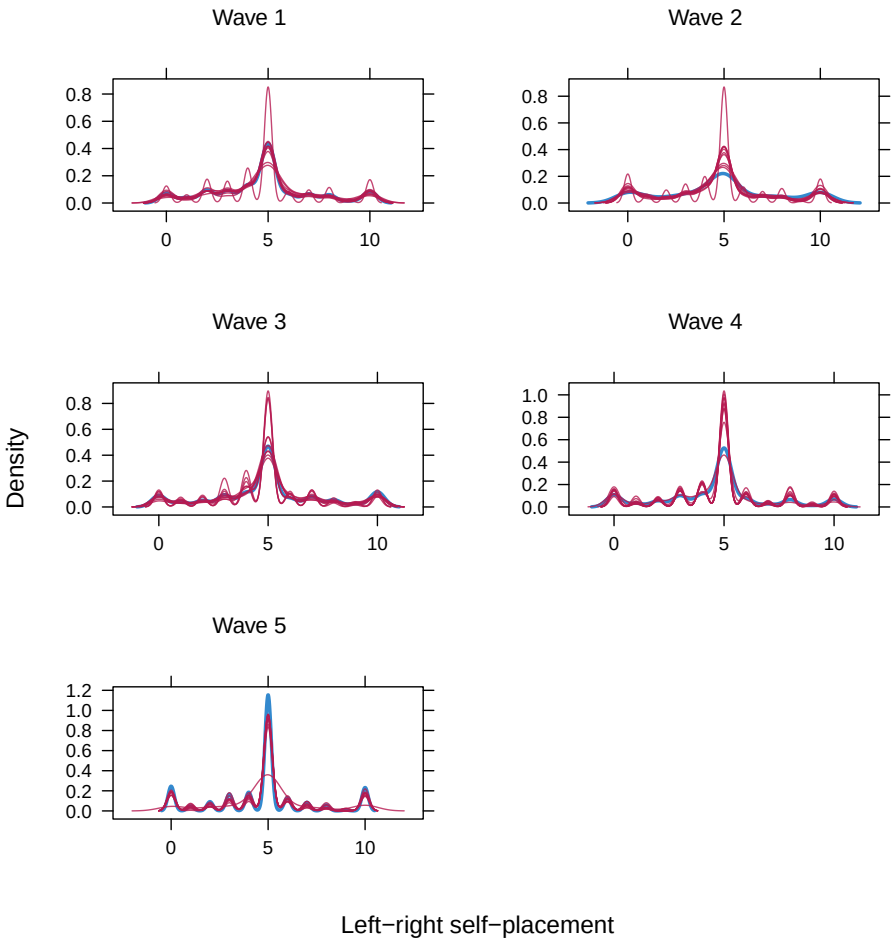

Figure C1: Density Plots for Original and Imputed Data

D Estimates from Linear Dynamic Panel Models (Arellano Bond Difference Models)

D.1 Linear Dynamic Models for Political Ideology under Sequential Exogeneity

	Without MI			With MI		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.098*	0.096*	0.097*	0.199***	0.198***	0.198***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Social Movement Assessment$_{t-1}$	−0.167		−0.120	−0.052		0.026
	(0.130)		(0.118)	(0.130)		(0.118)
Social Movement Assessment$_t$		−0.344*	−0.424**		−0.335**	−0.320**
		(0.139)	(0.164)		(0.104)	(0.119)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	0.069	0.075	0.075	0.083	0.085*	0.084*
	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.043)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.105	−0.104	−0.100	−0.225	−0.220	−0.222
	(0.205)	(0.206)	(0.206)	(0.227)	(0.228)	(0.227)
Church Attendance$_t$	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.006
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.055	−0.047	−0.048	0.034	0.045	0.045
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.054)
Wave 2018	0.050	0.076	0.082	0.141	0.170	0.169
	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.137)	(0.135)	(0.136)
Wave 2019	−0.369**	−0.283*	−0.257*	−0.184	−0.089	−0.096
	(0.116)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.114)	(0.110)	(0.117)
Wave 2020/1	−0.149	−0.089	−0.034	−0.035	0.081	0.067
	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.136)	(0.119)	(0.111)	(0.128)
n	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
T	5	5	5	5	5	5
Num. obs.	7170	7170	7170	7170	7170	7170
Num. obs. used	1784	1784	1784	4242	4242	4242
Sargan Test: chisq	13.633	14.768	13.974	20.712	29.343	28.427
Sargan Test: df	10.000	13.000	12.000	10.000	13.000	12.000
Sargan Test: p-value	0.190	0.322	0.302	0.121	0.049	0.050

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$. Standard errors in parentheses. MI = Multiple imputation.

Table D1: Dynamic Panel Models (Arellano-Bond Estimator) for Left-Right Self-Placement, Under Sequential Exogeneity. Original and Imputed Data.

D.2 Linear Dynamic Models for Political Ideology under Sequential Exogeneity and Moderated by Political Interest

Before estimating the panel models moderated by political interest, we calculated the average political interest for individuals in the sample through the five waves. The distribution of average values is displayed in Figure D1. As can be seen, average levels of political interest are markedly biased toward low values. Considering this, we decided to perform the moderation analysis by dividing the sample into two groups around the percentile 75. Consequently, we got, as a result, a first group of 'low interest' comprised of individuals whose means are between 1 and 2.4 and a 'high interest' group, composed of those who have an average political interest from 2.5 to 5.

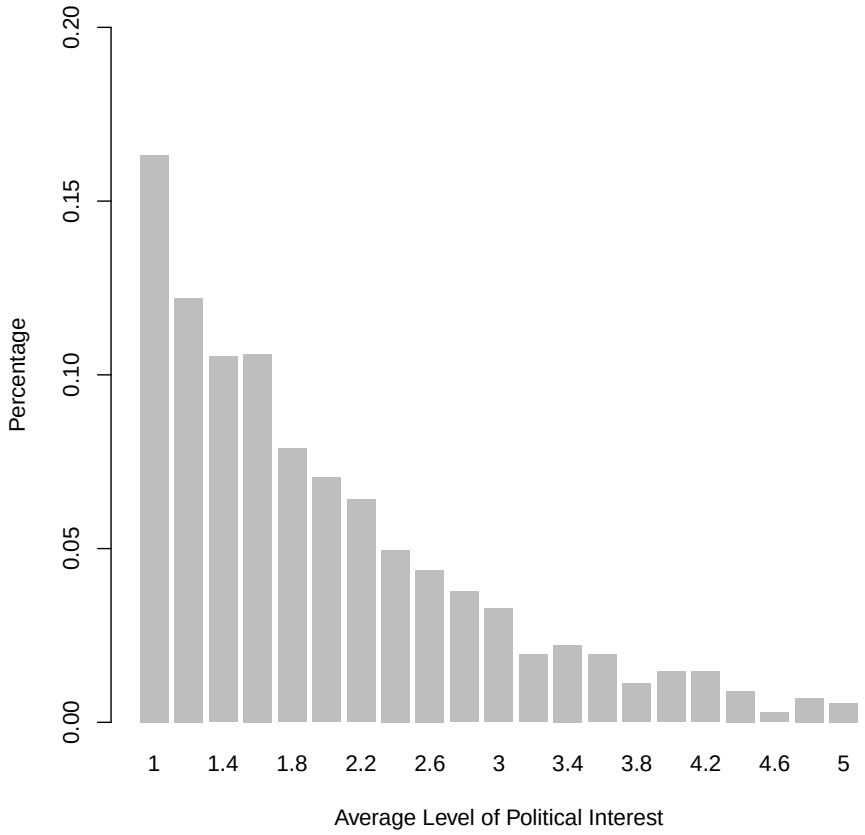

Figure D1: Distribution of Individual Political Interest Average through Five Waves (2016-2021)

	Without MI		With MI	
	Low Interest	High Interest	Low Interest	High Interest
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.047	0.171**	0.193***	0.181**
	(0.054)	(0.066)	(0.041)	(0.064)
Soc. Mov. Assessment$_t$	−0.219	−0.476*	−0.284*	−0.524**
	(0.187)	(0.209)	(0.122)	(0.193)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	0.103	0.014	0.093	0.030
	(0.069)	(0.072)	(0.048)	(0.071)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.060	−0.174	−0.258	−0.160
	(0.280)	(0.296)	(0.287)	(0.305)
Church Attendance$_t$	−0.037	0.053	−0.008	0.039
	(0.047)	(0.050)	(0.040)	(0.054)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.008	−0.080	0.111	−0.074
	(0.071)	(0.081)	(0.066)	(0.083)
Wave 2018	0.042	0.157	0.149	0.240
	(0.156)	(0.146)	(0.159)	(0.153)
Wave 2019	−0.331	−0.212	−0.083	−0.107
	(0.180)	(0.148)	(0.136)	(0.143)
Wave 2020/1	−0.150	−0.010	0.035	0.159
	(0.197)	(0.144)	(0.146)	(0.139)
n	1089	345	1089	345
T	5	5	5	5
Num. obs.	5445	1725	5445	1725
Num. obs. used	994	790	3220	1022
Sargan Test: chisq	12.921	15.624	24.784	20.917
Sargan Test: df	13.000	13.000	13.000	13.000
Sargan Test: p-value	0.454	0.270	0.113	0.113

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table D2: Linear dynamic model (Arellano Bond) for political ideology with contemporaneous effects under sequential exogeneity for respondents with low and high average political interest. Estimations without and with multiple imputations

	Without MI		With MI	
	Low Interest	High Interest	Low Interest	High Interest
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.047	0.177**	0.193***	0.182**
	(0.054)	(0.068)	(0.041)	(0.065)
Soc. Mov. Assessment$_{t-1}$	−0.024	−0.229	0.044	−0.046
	(0.165)	(0.163)	(0.144)	(0.170)
Soc. Mov. Assessment$_t$	−0.236	−0.614**	−0.257	−0.552**
	(0.230)	(0.232)	(0.146)	(0.208)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	0.102	0.016	0.092	0.031
	(0.069)	(0.072)	(0.048)	(0.071)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.061	−0.147	−0.260	−0.156
	(0.280)	(0.296)	(0.286)	(0.303)
Church Attendance$_t$	−0.037	0.055	−0.008	0.040
	(0.047)	(0.051)	(0.040)	(0.054)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.008	−0.083	0.111	−0.076
	(0.071)	(0.081)	(0.066)	(0.084)
Wave 2018	0.042	0.179	0.147	0.244
	(0.156)	(0.148)	(0.160)	(0.154)
Wave 2019	−0.326	−0.155	−0.095	−0.096
	(0.182)	(0.156)	(0.147)	(0.153)
Wave 2020/1	−0.138	0.085	0.010	0.178
	(0.217)	(0.156)	(0.175)	(0.152)
n	1089	345	1089	345
T	5	5	5	5
Num. obs.	5445	1725	5445	1725
Num. obs. used	994	790	3220	1022
Sargan Test: chisq	12.839	12.529	23.545	20.335
Sargan Test: df	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
Sargan Test: p-value	0.381	0.404	0.125	0.092

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$

Table D3: Linear dynamic model (Arellano Bond) for political ideology with lagged and contemporaneous effects under sequential exogeneity for respondents with low and high average political interest. Estimations without and with multiple imputations

E Robustness Tests

E.1 Linear Dynamic Models for Political Ideology under Alternative Missing Data Procedure

In order to test the robustness of our estimations under different missing data processes, we have generated two additional sets of imputed data. First, we imputed political ideology only for individuals who declare ideological identification at least in two waves. Then, we repeated the process but only for people who placed themselves on the ideological scale at least three times during the period. Subsequently, we estimated the dynamic panel models. The results are displayed in the following tables and show high consistency to the original estimates:

	Without MI			With MI		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.098*	0.096*	0.097*	0.165***	0.163***	0.164***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.035)
Social Movement Assessment$_{t-1}$	−0.167		−0.120	−0.132		−0.039
	(0.130)		(0.118)	(0.119)		(0.109)
Social Movement Assessment$_t$		−0.344*	−0.424**		−0.328**	−0.351*
		(0.139)	(0.164)		(0.127)	(0.138)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	0.069	0.075	0.075	0.078	0.080*	0.080*
	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.105	−0.104	−0.100	−0.224	−0.217	−0.216
	(0.205)	(0.206)	(0.206)	(0.221)	(0.222)	(0.222)
Church Attendance$_t$	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.055	−0.047	−0.048	−0.002	0.012	0.011
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)
Wave 2018	0.050	0.076	0.082	0.190	0.213*	0.214*
	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.104)	(0.105)	(0.104)
Wave 2019	−0.369**	−0.283*	−0.257*	−0.154	−0.072	−0.062
	(0.116)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.094)	(0.095)	(0.095)
Wave 2020/1	−0.149	−0.089	−0.034	−0.006	0.076	0.095
	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.136)	(0.116)	(0.117)	(0.120)
n	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242
T	5	5	5	5	5	5
Num. obs.	6210	6210	6210	6210	6210	6210
Num. obs. used	1784	1784	1784	3691	3691	3691
Sargan Test: chisq	13.633	14.768	13.974	16.812	26.897	26.684
Sargan Test: df	10.000	13.000	12.000	10.000	13.000	12.000
Sargan Test: p-value	0.190	0.322	0.302	0.137	0.039	0.029

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$. Standard errors in parentheses. MI = Multiple imputation.

Table E1: Dynamic Panel Models (Arellano-Bond Estimator) for Left-Right Self-Placement, Under Sequential Exogeneity. Original and Imputed Data. Data Include Only Individuals Who Declare Political Ideology in at Least Two Waves.

	Without MI			With MI		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.098*	0.096*	0.097*	0.167***	0.167***	0.168***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.040)
Social Movement Assessment$_{t-1}$	−0.167		−0.120	−0.084		−0.022
	(0.130)		(0.118)	(0.115)		(0.102)
Social Movement Assessment$_t$		−0.344*	−0.424**		−0.279*	−0.292*
		(0.139)	(0.164)		(0.131)	(0.143)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	0.069	0.075	0.075	0.107**	0.110**	0.110**
	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.105	−0.104	−0.100	−0.143	−0.130	−0.130
	(0.205)	(0.206)	(0.206)	(0.231)	(0.232)	(0.232)
Church Attendance$_t$	0.004	0.005	0.006	−0.022	−0.021	−0.021
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.055	−0.047	−0.048	0.011	0.021	0.020
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.053)
Wave 2018	0.050	0.076	0.082	0.251*	0.270*	0.271*
	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.109)	(0.113)	(0.112)	(0.112)
Wave 2019	−0.369**	−0.283*	−0.257*	−0.138	−0.064	−0.059
	(0.116)	(0.119)	(0.121)	(0.106)	(0.110)	(0.112)
Wave 2020/1	−0.149	−0.089	−0.034	0.059	0.127	0.139
	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.136)	(0.110)	(0.109)	(0.118)
n	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008
T	5	5	5	5	5	5
Num. obs.	5040	5040	5040	5040	5040	5040
Num. obs. used	1784	1784	1784	2994	2994	2994
Sargan Test: chisq	13.633	14.768	13.974	14.325	18.536	18.536
Sargan Test: df	10.000	13.000	12.000	10.000	13.000	12.000
Sargan Test: p-value	0.190	0.322	0.302	0.223	0.201	0.156

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$. Standard errors in parentheses. MI = Multiple imputation.

Table E2: Dynamic Panel Models (Arellano-Bond Estimator) for Left-Right Self-Placement, Under Sequential Exogeneity. Original and Imputed Data. Data Include Only Individuals Who Declare Political Ideology in at Least Three Waves.

E.2 Cross-Lagged Panel Models with Fixed Effects Estimated by ML-SEM (Allison, Williams and Moral-Benito, 2017)

As mentioned in the main article, we also got estimates by maximum likelihood (ML) and structural equation modeling (SEM), following what was proposed by Allison, Williams, and Moral-Benito (2017). Table E3 displays the results, which are consistent and similar to those obtained with the Arellano-Bond estimator, except for the omission of the time dummy coefficients, which is a limitation of the technique.

	Without MI			With MI		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Left-Right Scale$_{t-1}$	0.097**	0.085*	0.088*	0.177***	0.172***	0.176***
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Social Movement Assessment$_{t-1}$		0.068	−0.081		0.173*	0.050
		(0.116)	(0.130)		(0.074)	(0.085)
Social Movement Assessment$_t$	−0.380**		−0.380*	−0.335***		−0.299**
	(0.146)		(0.162)	(0.092)		(0.104)
Subjective Social Status$_t$	−0.010	0.018	0.017	0.059*	0.056*	0.058*
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Unemployed$_t$	−0.418	−0.407	−0.393	−0.255	−0.267	−0.258
	(0.257)	(0.253)	(0.253)	(0.159)	(0.159)	(0.159)
Church Attendance$_t$	−0.017	−0.017	−0.019	−0.003	−0.005	−0.003
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Political Interest$_t$	−0.020	−0.037	−0.030	0.049	0.043	0.048
	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)
AIC	26420.804	26616.464	26921.182	93672.960	94330.852	95547.233
BIC	27589.505	27785.165	28202.337	95215.392	95857.545	97220.825
RMSEA	0.047	0.040	0.038	0.024	0.026	0.024
SRMR	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.011	0.012	0.011
Total obs	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Complete Obs	410	410	410	1403	1403	1403

$^{***}p < 0.001$; $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$. Standard errors in parentheses. MI = Multiple imputation.

Table E3: Cross-Lagged Panel Models with Fixed Effects using ML-SEM (Allison, Williams and Moral-Benito, 2017). Data Include Only Individuals Who Declare Political Ideology at Least in One Wave.

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