

Additional analyses for “Political Stigma and Preference Falsification: Theory and Observational Evidence” (JOP, 2024)

Vicente Valentim*

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In the article “Political Stigma and Preference Falsification: Theory and Observational Evidence” (Valentim, 2024), I argue that in Spain there is a stigma against PP, which is why their voters may engage in preference falsification when their vote choice can be observed. To support the point about a stigma against PP, I show (among other pieces of evidence) that the vote share for the party is significantly under-reported in post-electoral surveys.

More recently, I have been asked whether that holds in the Balearic Islands only—since that is the region that the main analyses draw upon. In this note I check whether that is the case. With the help of excellent RA’s, and for a different project, I collected data from CIS on the declared vote shares for parties in each autonomous region in all general elections, as well as their official vote shares. This allows me to check whether the under-report of voting for PP can be found in the Balearic Islands specifically. I am thankful to Enrique Hernández for this excellent suggestion and to Angela Odermatt for excellent research assistance.

To that end, I generate a dataset where each row is one vote share for a given party in a given region, regardless of whether that vote is official or declared. The same party in the same region and election will have two rows: one for its official vote share; another for its declared vote share. Then,

*IE University. Email: vicente.valentim@ie.edu.

I regress the vote share on a dummy for whether that vote is declared in surveys (1) or official (0), a dummy for whether the party is PP (1) or other parties (0) and the interaction of these two variables. I restrict the analyses to the Balearic Islands only.

The analyses can be found in Table 1. The analyses shows that declared vote shares for other parties are typically lower than official ones (as denoted by the coefficient *Declared vote share (dummy)*), but this gap is wider for PP (as denoted by the coefficient *Declared vote x PP*). In other words, the finding that PP is particularly under-reported in surveys can be found when one looks into the Balearic Islands specifically.

	(1)
Declared vote share (dummy)	-5.154*** (1.571)
PP (dummy)	7.995 (8.133)
Declared vote x PP	-9.001*** (3.324)
Constant	37.71*** (6.248)
<i>N</i>	91

Standard errors in parentheses

The models include fixed effects for party, autonomous region, and election

The outcome is the vote share for PP (be it official or declared)

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 1: Difference between declared and official vote shares for PP vis-a-vis other Spanish parties (Balearic Islands only).

References

Valentim, Vicente (2024). “Political Stigma and Preference Falsification: Theory and Observational Evidence”. In: *The Journal of Politics* 86.4. Publisher: The University of Chicago Press, pp. 1382–1402.