Figure 1: Hypothetical Patterns of Party Competition. In the top panel, the parties compete over a single ideological dimension; the two normal distributions show a hypothetical distribution of opinion within each party, with considerable overlap. In the bottom panel, Party L is more divided by the introduction of a second cross-cutting racial dimension than Party R, such that Party L’s identifiers in the shaded region are closer to the Party R position than that of Party L. If voters assign equal weight to each ideological dimension, and choose between the parties on the basis of ideological proximity, then Party L identifiers in the shaded region defect to Party R. This hypothetical example is constructed such that no Party R identifiers defect to Party L.