

Correction to Tables 2.2 and A.4

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Table XX presents the corrected results of the first regression model reported in Table A.4 of the online appendix (the left column). Both the coefficients and standard errors are larger in the published output than they are in these replication results. After playing around with the code provided to me by the author (who hinted that the original code contained error) I found this is the result of a simple error in variable generation. In this model the author rescaled the second dimension (social) DW-NOMINATE scores of MCs in his sample (to a scale of 0-100, where 0 is the most liberal and 100 is the most conservative) to make them easily comparable to the more straightforward 0-100 scale used by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This correction involved a three step process as follows: generating a new variable calculating the minimum value of second dimension DW-NOMINATE scores across all observations, generate a new variable calculating the maximum value of second dimension DW-NOMINATE scores across all observations, and then finally using both of these values to rescale the scores. The correct STATA command for this last step is  $gen\ dwnom2RE = 100*(dwnom2 - dwnom2MIN) / (sqrt(dwnom2MIN^2) + dwnom2MAX)$ . This new variable is included in the model presented in Table XX. However, if STATA is accidentally commanded to calculate the minimum value of the *first dimension* DW-NOMINATE scores (a typo in step one of generating the rescaled dependent variable) and one proceeds through the two other steps, and then performs the regression results matching those in Table A.4 are achieved.

In the corrected model the variables of interest, the proportion of a MC's pre-Congressional career spent in the occupational categories, behave much in the same they do in the miscoded model. The absolute value of the coefficient on the *Worker* category decreases from -4.38 to -3.89 and the standard error decreases from 5.53 to 4.91. This suggests that working class MCs are expected to vote slightly less liberally on social issues than previously reported. More specifically, according to this regression output a MC who exclusively worked a blue collar job is expected to a social voting record this is 3.89 more liberal than a MC working exclusively as an attorney. However, the statistical significance of the category remains the same, which is to say a MC's working class background does not reliably predict their voting behavior on social issues according the second dimension DW-NOMINATE measure. Likewise, the interpretation of the other occupational categories remains substantively unaffected by the correction as well.

**Table A.4a. Class and voting on noneconomic issues in Congress, 1999-2008**

<i>Voting measure</i>	(Rescaled) 2nd-dimension DW-NOM
<i>Profit-oriented professions</i>	
Technical professional	2.5 (2.44)
Business owner/executive	2.09 (1.79)
Business employee	4.56** (1.98)
Farm owner/manager	8.45* (4.68)
<i>Not-for-profit professions</i>	
Military/law enforcement	0.55

	(3.27)
Lawyer (omitted)	—
Politician/staf member	-0.95
	(1.62)
Service-based professional	-1.29
	(2.01)
<i>Working-class jobs</i>	
Worker	-3.89
	(4.91)
<i>Other occupations</i>	
Other occupations	-13.13
	(12.18)
<i>Legislator controls</i>	
Republican (indicator)	-18.24***
	(1.33)
Age	(1.33)
	(0.04)
Asian (indicator)	1.31
	(4.21)
Black (indicator)	-6.05***F44
	(1.96)
Hispanic (indicator)	-4.93**
	(2.38)
Native American (indicator)	18.17***
	(1.90)
Female (indicator)	-2.88***
	(0.96)
Jewish (indicator)	-6.95
	(5.39)
Mainline Protestant (indicator)	-2.44
	(5.25)
Catholic (indicator)	-0.98
	(5.35)
Eastern Orthodox (indicator)	-4.08
	(6.21)
Conservative Protestant (indicator)	-0.11
	(5.24)
Other faiths (indicator)	-0.08
	(5.28)
<i>Campaign donation controls</i>	
Total contributions	-0.00*

	(0.00)
Corporate contributions	-0.00
	(0.00)
Labor contributions	-0.00
	(0.00)
<i>Constituency controls</i>	
Percent urban	-0.11***
	(0.03)
Percent white	0.03
	(0.03)
Percent farmers	-1.92***
	(0.70)
Percent business owners/executives	-1.54***
	(0.58)
Percent business employees	-1
	(0.81)
Percent tech. professionals and lawyers	-1.98***
	(0.69)
Percent service-based professionals	-1.69***
	(0.64)
Percent workers	-1.71***
	(0.64)
Median household income	-0.00***
	(0.00)
Percent union	-18.15***
	(5.30)
Partisanship (1-7 scale)	-2.72**
	(1.19)
Ideology (1-5 scale)	-20.6***
	(2.76)
Legislator's last vote margin	-0.03
	(0.02)
Intercept	314.51***
	(64.82)
<i>N</i>	2626
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.54

\*p<0.10

\*\*p<0.05

\*\*\*p<0.01

