

# 1 Overview

At our last meeting we decided on the following things:

1. Make a bullet point list of differences between tables
2. Develop Regression Tables with All parties included for the House and Senate
3. Discuss the formal model
4. Update figures and change which are in the paper
5. Expand on significance and implications of our findings, use citations to explain why we're doing what we're doing

## 2 Differences Between House/Senate Results

- Most responsive extremists in House are Democrats and in Senate are Republicans
- Republicans with higher vote shares are more responsive in the Senate, coefficient is negative for all others in both chambers
- Female legislators are more responsive to party calls in the Senate than the House (substantively and significantly)
- African American Republican Senators are substantially less likely to follow party calls; not seen in other parties or in the House
- African American legislators responsiveness to party calls in House achieves significance in majority status conditions, fails to do so in Senate but has same signs
- Latino Senators' increased responsiveness not statistically significant in Senate for Democrats and minority party, is in House
- Increasing seniority of Republicans in House significantly negatively impacts responsiveness, positive insignificant effect in Senate; Senate results closer to 2013 paper
- Senate retirees are more responsive to party calls (not significant for Democrats); no measure of this in current paper on House, mixed results in 2013 paper (with none achieving significance)
- Being on a better committee in the House has a significant negative impact on party call responsiveness, has a positive impact that only achieves significance for minority party in Senate; Senate results closer to 2013 paper
- Party leader variable not significant for Senate Republicans, but sign is the same
- Power committee measure positive significant in all House subsets, negative insignificant in all Senate subsets
- In the Senate, responsiveness for party chairs not increased as much as in House

### 3 Regressions With No Party Divisions

Table 1: Full Regression Results in the House and Senate

	House	Senate
Ideological Extremism	7.70*** (0.13)	6.24*** (0.25)
Baseline Rate of Voting With Party	0.58*** (0.01)	0.74*** (0.02)
Same Party Presidential Vote Share	0.03** (0.01)	0.10*** (0.02)
Vote Share	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
South	-0.93*** (0.21)	0.61 (0.36)
Female	1.13*** (0.32)	2.04** (0.64)
African American	1.91*** (0.43)	-4.77 (2.49)
Latino	3.22*** (0.51)	5.72** (1.82)
Seniority	-0.05 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)
Freshman	0.81** (0.30)	0.86 (0.57)
Best Committee	-0.18*** (0.02)	0.16 (0.10)
Party Leader	1.79*** (0.50)	1.60** (0.54)
Power Committee	2.76*** (0.24)	-0.68 (0.62)
Committee Chair	4.82*** (0.46)	2.10*** (0.45)
Up for Reelection		-0.91* (0.35)
Retiree		2.10** (0.69)
(Intercept)	31.41*** (1.31)	11.61*** (2.27)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.46	0.63
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.46	0.63
Num. obs.	8544	1993
RMSE	8.47	6.97

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$

Models estimated with OLS regression.

## 4 Formal Model

The formal model of a legislator's vote on Party Calls and Party Free Votes laid out by Minozzi & Volden (2013) is as follows:

$$P_{PC} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(a - q)(a + q - 2x) + b(x)$$

$$P_{PF} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(a - q)(a + q - 2x)$$

With  $[1/2, -1/2]$  representing the member's random utility,  $a$  the proposed alternative,  $q$  the status quo,  $x$  their ideal point, and  $b(x)$  is the function of preferences induced by the party, modified by member ideal point.

We have noted that member utility absent party calls is not explained by random noise, and so William denoted this in the current models as  $[\alpha, \eta]$ . We assume that constituent preferences will be induced in reelection years and that this will generally make members less likely to vote with the party (members appealing to moderates, parties not being popular, etc.). If then we separately denote the preferences induced by the party  $b(x_P)$  and those induced by the district as  $b(x_D)$  we get the following models for member behavior when approaching reelection:

$$P_{PC} = \alpha - \eta(a - q)(a + q - 2x) + b(x_P) - b(x_D)$$

$$P_{PF} = \alpha - \eta(a - q)(a + q - 2x) - b(x_D)$$

However, we would expect members to vote with the majority of the party less often in both party calls and party free votes with this model for reelection. The proposed solution from William at our meeting was that the members of a Senator's state are unlikely to know the full voting profile of the member. Voting against the party on a party call vote is a method for the member to give the member something to point to in order to avoid the appearance of appearing overly partisan. Non-party call votes are either expected to be lower profile and will have less of the party unification that the member is trying to avoid. If these assumptions hold, the model for reelection years could be stated:

$$P_{PC} = \alpha - \eta(a - q)(a + q - 2x) + b(x_P) - b(x_D)$$

$$P_{PF} = \alpha - \eta(a - q)(a + q - 2x)$$

This model would explain why we see what we see a change in member response to party calls but not noncalls in reelection years.

## 5 Paper, Draft 5

### How Do Senators Vote When the Party Calls?

#### 5.1 Introduction

Minozzi & Volden (2013) developed the responsive extremists hypothesis which holds that party unity is typically a result of the party calling on members which leads the more extreme members to respond. While pressuring of moderates occurs, it was held that such efforts were not as common or effective as the issuance of a party call. This hypothesis relied on an assumption that both extreme and moderate members would at times have reason to vote against the majority of their party, but the extremists would be observed to be in step with the party and moderates out of step on these votes. They tested this by sorting roll call votes into party influenced votes and party free votes and estimating the impact of member ideology on decision to respond to party influence.

This paper is written with the intention of replicating this paper and extending the units of analysis to include the Senate and the period of analysis to Congresses 93-112. These extensions allow us to test the responsive extremists hypothesis in both chambers, with consideration of more recent Congresses which both chambers are held to have become more extreme. Additionally, the inclusion of the Senate allows for tests to be conducted based on proximity to reelection.

We view the analysis of Congress by way of dividing votes based on the party call to merit further investigation because it allows for the location of preferences of members of congress which takes into account the role of member ideology alongside the pressures of the party. The complimentary nature of these factors in the modern Congress can lead to misattribution of effects from either in ways which cause for poor understanding of Congressional behavior (Krehbiel, 1993; Lee, 2009). Above these patterns of behavior, we recognize that members are most influenced by reelection (Mayhew, 1974). We know that members can reap benefits

from parties (Lee, 2009) but that members who are perceived to be holding the interests of the party above those of their district are electorally punished (Canes-Wrone, Brady & Cogan, 2002; Carson et al., 2010). Further, the behavior of Senators takes their district into much greater account when they approach reelection (Levitt, 1996). However, the manner in which members modify their voting patterns to appease their states remains unknown.

Party calls and member responsiveness to them are well-suited to drawing inferences on member behavior. Given their high party unity, these votes are likely to attract larger amounts of attention than other votes which occur in a Congress. However, they are also likely to be more important to the party and voting against the party on them could be damaging. We hypothesize that members approaching reelection will take strategic votes against the party to appear more principled to their voters. We expect this to be present primarily in votes when the party is calling, since it provides the strongest signal to constituents that a member is taking their desires into account.

We find that the responsive extremist hypothesis developed by Minozzi & Volden holds when applied beyond the initial time period used in their initial study. Further, we find that Senators will vote along with the party on a couple fewer party calls in Congresses than they would otherwise be expected to. This suggests that members remain interested in helping their party as they approach reelection but find it necessary to diverge from them at times they otherwise wouldn't in order to increase their chances of keeping their seat. We believe that this suggests members are aware that constituents are not following every vote, but that members will need something to point to to differentiate themselves from the rest of the party.

In the next section of the paper we provide results from our replication of the methods of Minozzi & Volden with an extended set of cases. Following this, we conduct analyses intentioned with more rigorously testing for differences in members produced by electoral incentives.

## 5.2 Replication with Extension

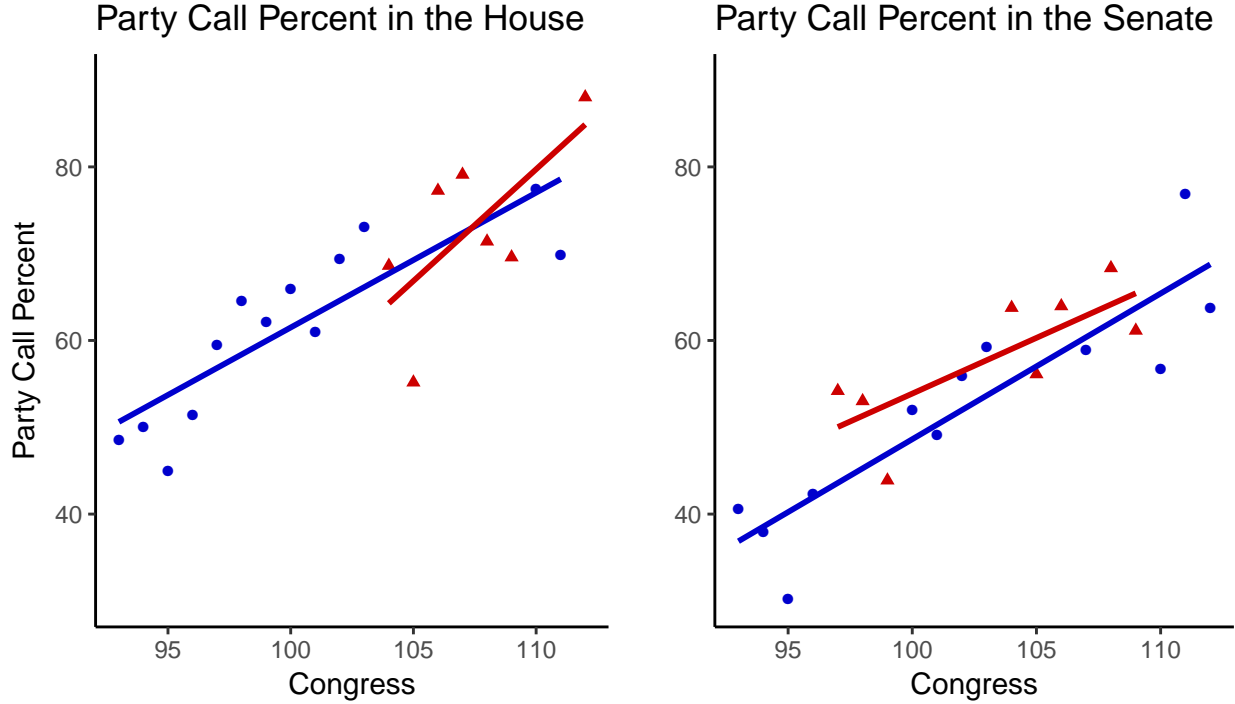
In this section we provide the results of the replication with extension to the Senate and into Congresses 93-112. To do this, we draw on Congressional roll call data for Congresses 93-112 in both chambers which we sort by party influence. Sorting is conducted by an algorithm based on the one used by Minozzi & Volden in their original paper. This algorithm calculates the percent of times members vote in line with the majority of the party on each vote type and ideology scores based on the non-party call votes. Ideological extremism has its sign reversed for Democrats so that it takes higher values for members of both parties as they become further from the center.<sup>1</sup>

While party calls are more present in the House, we find evidence of their presence in both chambers. Additionally, we find that in both chambers their incidence has been on an upward trend during our period of analysis. We believe this trend merits further investigation, but initially take it as evidence of increased partisanship in recent decades (Lee, 2009; Theriault, 2013; Smith, 2014).

---

<sup>1</sup>A more thorough overview of the methodology is detailed in an appendix.

Figure 1: Party Calls as a Percentage of Votes, Congresses 93-112



*Note:* Blue circles denote Democrat majority Congresses while Red triangles denote Republican majority Congresses. Trend lines fit with OLS.

Regression analysis with members separated by party and majority status broadly show the responsive extremists hypothesis to hold in the cases we consider. In both parties and chambers we find that increased ideological extremism leads to increased responsiveness on party call votes. In both chambers we find that southern Democrats are less responsive to the party than are other Democrats. We also note that the power committee variable we constructed for the Senate (based on membership in a top 4 committee) carries little predictive power, either in terms of substantive power or statistical significance. This is not entirely unexpected, since this is a variable we included less because we believed it had meaning to Senators and more for model comparability. We also note that in both chambers increased same party presidential vote share within one's constituency makes Democrats more likely to respond to a party call but reduces the chances of a Republican doing so.

Table 2: House Responsiveness to Party Calls

	Democrats	Republicans	Majority	Minority
Ideological Extremism	8.34*** (0.17)	5.84*** (0.21)	6.65*** (0.16)	8.73*** (0.20)
Baseline Rate of Voting with Party	0.64*** (0.02)	0.41*** (0.02)	0.52*** (0.01)	0.64*** (0.02)
Vote Percent	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.09*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)
Same Party Presidential Party Vote Share	0.09*** (0.01)	-0.09*** (0.02)	0.20*** (0.01)	0.16*** (0.02)
South	-2.43*** (0.28)	3.63*** (0.34)	-1.64*** (0.25)	-0.38 (0.31)
Female	0.53 (0.35)	-0.08 (0.57)	-0.14 (0.40)	2.12*** (0.44)
African American	-0.52 (0.44)	5.01 (2.97)	-3.04*** (0.53)	3.25*** (0.61)
Latino	1.73*** (0.51)	2.41* (1.15)	2.82*** (0.63)	3.02*** (0.70)
Seniority	0.05 (0.03)	-0.33*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)
Freshman	-0.07 (0.36)	1.00* (0.46)	0.24 (0.35)	-0.41 (0.45)
Best Committee	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.24*** (0.03)	-0.18*** (0.02)	-0.16*** (0.02)
Party Leader	1.96** (0.60)	2.80*** (0.76)	2.61*** (0.65)	1.78** (0.65)
Power Committee	1.82*** (0.28)	2.95*** (0.37)	3.02*** (0.27)	1.06** (0.36)
Committee Chair	2.49*** (0.50)	9.85*** (0.80)	1.86*** (0.44)	
Intercept	24.00*** (1.58)	53.04*** (2.21)	36.45*** (1.49)	17.69*** (2.05)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.63	0.30	0.57	0.48
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.63	0.30	0.57	0.48
Num. obs.	4746	3798	4898	3646
RMSE	7.36	8.87	7.54	8.02

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$ 

Results are produced by OLS regressions for all Democrats and Republicans as well as all members of the Majority and Minority party in Congresses 93-112 in the House of Representatives. Most variables provided by the Legislative Effectiveness Project.



Table 3: Senate Responsiveness to Party Calls

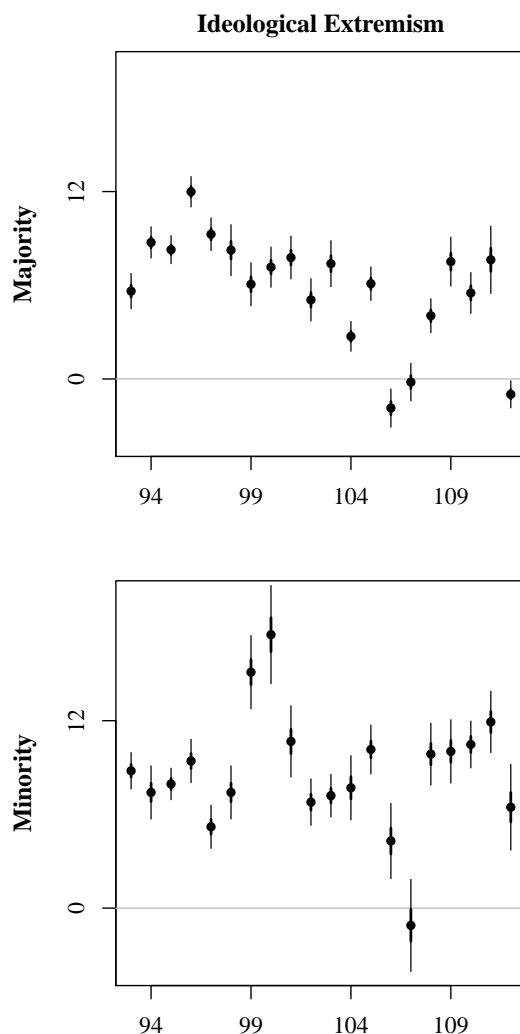
	Democrats	Republicans	Majority	Minority
Ideological Extremism	3.136*** (0.409)	7.792*** (0.357)	4.708*** (0.315)	7.949*** (0.400)
Committee Chair	0.852 (0.543)	3.626*** (0.700)	-0.017 (0.517)	
Baseline Rate of Voting with Party	0.759*** (0.030)	0.742*** (0.031)	0.702*** (0.025)	0.702*** (0.035)
Same Party Presidential Vote Share	0.234*** (0.024)	-0.134*** (0.031)	0.182*** (0.020)	0.006 (0.032)
South	-1.690** (0.557)	0.872 (0.578)	0.054 (0.427)	1.085 (0.622)
Power Committee	-0.855 (0.772)	-0.325 (0.924)	-0.052 (0.719)	-1.468 (1.064)
2-Party Vote Share	-0.053* (0.022)	0.149*** (0.028)	-0.012 (0.021)	0.076* (0.030)
Female	1.690* (0.730)	0.451 (1.132)	0.532 (0.758)	4.256*** (1.113)
African American	-1.164 (2.789)	-10.789* (4.278)	1.531 (4.184)	-5.519 (3.219)
Latino	1.814 (2.198)	7.264** (2.779)	4.781* (1.878)	6.253 (3.506)
Up for Reelection	-0.630 (0.426)	-1.436** (0.538)	-0.951* (0.411)	-1.204* (0.603)
Seniority	0.041 (0.052)	-0.024 (0.072)	0.077 (0.060)	0.118 (0.070)
Freshman	0.769 (0.708)	0.358 (0.842)	0.600 (0.631)	0.996 (1.032)
Retiree	1.599 (0.897)	2.290* (0.997)	1.816* (0.850)	2.575* (1.110)
Best Committee	0.237 (0.124)	0.008 (0.154)	0.027 (0.118)	0.373* (0.174)
Leader	2.218** (0.712)	0.910 (0.776)	1.441* (0.661)	1.940* (0.899)
Intercept	9.447** (2.906)	18.182*** (3.489)	16.365*** (2.644)	10.799** (4.009)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.689	0.641	0.684	0.615
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.684	0.635	0.679	0.608
Num. obs.	1042	951	1052	843
RMSE	6.118	7.255	5.865	7.749

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$ 

Results are produced by OLS regressions for all Democrats and Republicans as well as all members of the Majority and Minority party in Congresses 93-112 in the House of Representatives. Most variables provided by the Legislative Effectiveness Project, with supplementary data for committees from Charles Stewart's Congressional data and retirement data from the Congressional Bioguides.

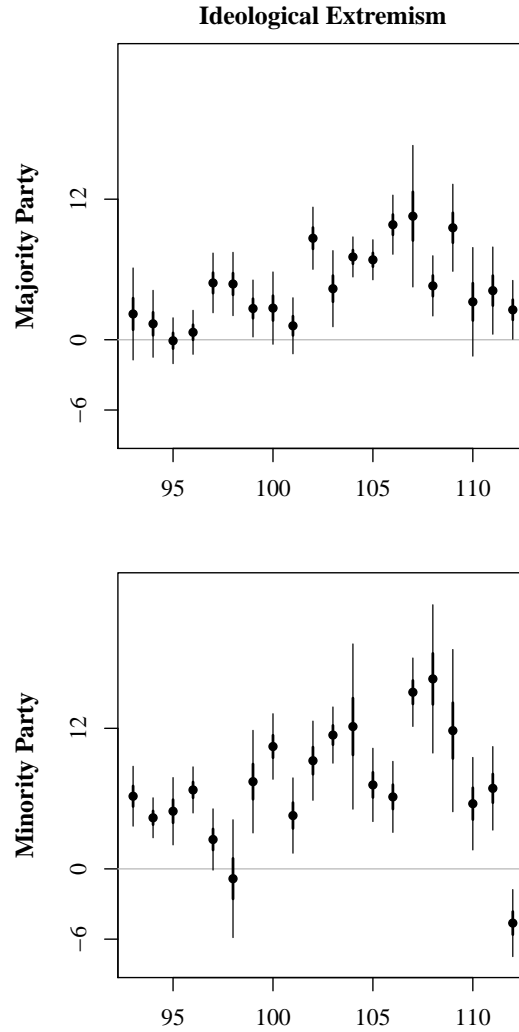
In Table 2, we see some evidence of differences between members up for reelection and others. Though it fails to meet traditional significance threshold for Democrats, across all subgroups this coefficient is negative. Finally, we show coefficient plots for ideological extremism in the House and Senate.

Figure 2: House Ideological Extremism Coefficient Plot



This coefficient plot is produced by the same formula shown in the House regression table with results decomposed by individual Congresses for the Majority and Minority parties. Coefficients shown are for the effect of ideological extremism on party free votes in relation to party call votes. 50% and 95% confidence intervals are shown from the points.

Figure 3: Senate Ideological Extremism Coefficient Plot



This coefficient plot is produced by the same formula shown in the Senate regression table with results decomposed by individual Congresses for the Majority and Minority parties. Coefficients shown are for the effect of ideological extremism on party free votes in relation to party call votes. 50% and 95% confidence intervals are shown from the points.

Having shown that the results of Minozzi & Volden (2013) hold in later Congresses as well as the Senate, we now move to illustrate the usefulness of considering party calls as an explanatory device for member behavior in relation to the party beyond their extremism. This is done by considering the behavior of Senators in Congresses which they are up for reelection.

### 5.3 Reelection in the Senate

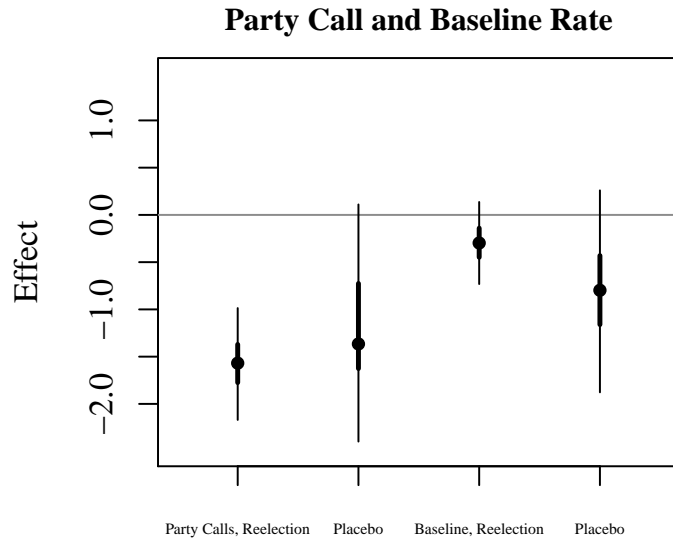
In this section we test specifically for differences in member responsiveness by proximity to reelection. In order to do this, we estimate models which rely on same-state Senator pairs when one of them is up for reelection at the end of the Congress. These pairings are ideal since an expectation is that members will respond according to their voters and same-state Senators are elected by the same voters. So, we assume that these pairs will change their behavior in comparable ways as reelection approaches.

The fact that same-state Senators are not up for reelection at the same time allows us to estimate a generalization of a difference-in-differences design on pairs in Congresses which one is up for reelection. We use this to compare member responsiveness to the party on party calls, the baseline rate of voting with the party, and the difference between these two quantities between the member up for reelection and the member in the beginning or middle of their term. For each of these a placebo test with randomly assigned treatment is also shown.<sup>2</sup> Cases which have more than two Senators from a state (due to deaths and retirements) are dropped from the analysis.

---

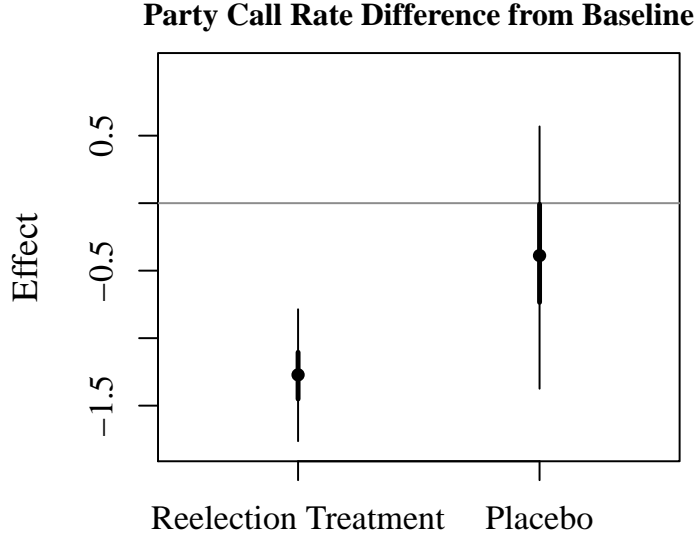
<sup>2</sup>Reported 95% confidence intervals are the result of bootstrapping by states. Further details about the tests can be found in an appendix.

Figure 4: Senate Rate of Voting With Party by Vote Type



*Note:* This coefficient plot is produced by a paired differences model which uses same-state Senators as a natural pairing. Differences between member responsiveness to party calls are shown by the first two points with the second set representing differences in baseline rate of voting with the party. The first and third columns use proximity to reelection as a treatment which are compared in columns 2 and 4 with a placebo treatment of the Senator with higher seniority in Congresses which neither are up for reelection as a comparison. 50% and 95% confidence intervals are shown.

Figure 5: Senate Rate of Voting With Party by Vote Type



*Note:* This coefficient plot is produced by a paired difference-in-differences model which considers the difference between same-state Senator responsiveness to party calls from their baseline rate of voting with the party. The first column uses proximity to reelection as a treatment while the second uses higher seniority in Congresses which neither is up for reelection as a placebo treatment. 50% and 95% confidence intervals are shown.

The results of these tests clearly show that member responsiveness to party calls declines, on average, about 1.5% when they are up for reelection at the end of a Congress. Since the average number of party calls in a Congress during the time we analyze is approximately 365, this means that a Senate party can generally expect to count on members up for reelection for a little over 5 votes against the party's position on party call votes. This would be enough to allow them to point to multiple instances in which they went against the party to their voters without greatly hindering the party's goals. Member voting behavior on other votes does not exhibit this relationship, likely due to them not being perceived as providing as clear of a signal to voters. Thus, we conclude that member proximity to reelection leads members to place greater weight on voter desires while balancing them against those of the

party.

## 5.4 Conclusion

In this paper, we tested if members respond to party calls in the Senate as they do in the House, using similar analyses to Minozzi & Volden (2013). We found that while there was variation between members based on majority status, chamber, and party, that the responsive extremists hypothesis held in this extended set of cases. Further, in the Senate we are able to consider the role that proximity to reelection has in responsiveness to the party in Congress. Across differing tests we find that in Congresses which a member is up for reelection they are less likely to vote with a majority of the party on party call votes, but not on other vote types. This is in line with expectations of members working to consider voter preferences more highly as reelection becomes more proximate, though it expands on previous studies by highlighting specific conditions under which member behavior changes and others which it remains constant.

## 6 Appendices

### 6.1 Appendix A: Detailing the New Sorting Algorithm

As in Minozzi & Volden (2013) we develop an algorithm to sort votes based on the degree to which vote choice can be significantly predicted by party when vote choice is modeled by party and ideology. This algorithm works iteratively, with member ideology in one iteration calculated on the votes which were not party calls in the previous iteration, with the ideology for the first iteration being set as votes which have more than 65% or less than 35% of members voting on a bill on the same side. The algorithm must run 15 iterations per Congress as a burn-in period. Once this period has concluded the algorithm continues either until the number of votes switched has hit a minimum and begun to climb or until there are fewer than 5 votes which switch between iterations. Once these conditions are met, it continues for 15 additional iterations, the last 5 of which are used to identify party calls and non calls. Any votes which switched between party calls and non party calls during the final five iterations are dropped from our analyses.

We find that the results produced by the algorithm largely do not involve a tradeoff of party and ideology explaining votes, but instead typically have both explaining effects in the same direction. We have made some changes to this algorithm, which are detailed below.

Table 4: House Sorting Algorithm Coefficient Signs

	(-) Ideal	(+) Ideal
(-) Party	0.38	0.15
(+) Party	0.17	0.30



Table 5: Senate Sorting Algorithm Coefficient Signs

	(-) Ideal	(+) Ideal
(-) Party	0.33	0.16
(+) Party	0.23	0.28

One of the key changes was the use of the `emIRT()` R function as described in Imai, Lo & Olmsted (2016) in order to obtain members' party free ideology. This function was developed by Imai and co-authors in order to produce estimates analagous to those of the `ideal()` function developed by Clinton, Jackman & Rivers (2004), which was used by Minozzi & Volden (2013). A key advantage of this new function for estimation of member ideology is that it produces results with greatly reduced computation.

We found that the lowered number of both members and bills in the Senate required a few changes to the vote sorting method. First, since p-values will necessarily be lower with fewer observations, we had to change the p-value threshold for party significance to 0.05 (from 0.01). Next, since the ideal point algorithm uses a logistic regression problems arose in vote sorting when we also tried to use a logistic regression in the Senate and changed to using a linear model. Neither change leads the sorting in the House to change drastically and we find that the sorting of votes based on whether they are close or lopsided mirrors that found in Minozzi & Volden (2013) very closely.

Table 6: House Vote Coding for Close and Lopsided Votes

	Party Call	Noncall
Lopsided	4245	6123
Close	9308	1090

Table 7: Senate Vote Coding for Close and Lopsided Votes

	Party Call	Noncall
Lopsided	2063	4876
Close	5233	1851

## 6.2 Appendix B: Methodology for Senate Reelection Section

In order to better test the role of reelection we use same-state senators as a natural pairing. We view this as an ideal pairing since they answer to the same possible set of voters and therefore should have similar preferences induced by proximity to reelection. The tests we performed on these pairs were generalizations of the difference in differences design in which the member not up for reelection had their response rate subtracted from that of the member who was up for reelection for the first figure in the paper and for the second members had the difference between their party call response rate and baseline rate of voting with the party subtracted from that of the other Senator from their state under the same conditions.

Here we show the effects in tables, along with breakdowns by seat pair type. We additionally show the results of a model with fixed effects by member and Congress. This produces substantively similar effects to those reported in the main paper on the effects of being up for reelection and changes in ideological extremism. This is presented as a robustness check for the results we present in the paper.

Table 8: Reelection and Response to Party Calls, Difference in Differences

test	DV	Estimate	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
Effect	pirate100	-1.569	-2.139	-1.001
Placebo	pirate100	-0.331	-1.281	1.259
Effect	pfrate100	-0.297	-0.798	0.126
Placebo	pfrate100	-0.644	-1.074	1.143

Table 9: Diff in Diff, Subgroup Condition, Party Influenced Rate

Test	DV	Estimate
2 Maj Dems Effect	pirate100	0.0708958
2 Maj Dems Placebo	pirate100	0.0859113
2 Min Dems Effect	pirate100	-1.8733904
2 Min Dems Placebo	pirate100	0.1595294
2 Maj Reps Effect	pirate100	-1.1307379
2 Maj Reps Placebo	pirate100	0.1677148
2 Min Reps Effect	pirate100	0.3990873
2 Min Reps Placebo	pirate100	-0.1514964
Split, Maj Dem, Dem Effect	pirate100	3.8789004
Split, Maj Dem, Dem Placebo	pirate100	-40.3593458
Split, Maj Dem, Rep Effect	pirate100	-8.6767819
Split, Maj Dem, Rep Placebo	pirate100	-42.2647881
Split, Maj Rep, Dem Effect	pirate100	-8.0169523
Split, Maj Rep, Dem Placebo	pirate100	-42.4436232
Split, Maj Rep, Rep Effect	pirate100	0.0096892
Split, Maj Rep, Rep Placebo	pirate100	-44.6050484

Table 10: Reelection and Response to Party Calls, Difference in Differences

test	DV	Estimate	Lower_Bound	Upper_Bound
Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-1.272	-1.775	-0.794
Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.292	-0.904	0.935

Table 11: Diff in Diff, Subgroup Condition, Party Influenced Rate

Test	DV	Estimate
2 Maj Dems Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.1191943
2 Maj Dems Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	0.5657017
2 Min Dems Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-1.8253378
2 Min Dems Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.4463733
2 Maj Reps Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-2.2112471
2 Maj Reps Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.1749949
2 Min Reps Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	0.7774782
2 Min Reps Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.4516436
Split, Maj Dem, Dem Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-0.8756821
Split, Maj Dem, Dem Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-1.8454871
Split, Maj Dem, Rep Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-1.4582552
Split, Maj Dem, Rep Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	0.0117995
Split, Maj Rep, Dem Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	-7.1166813
Split, Maj Rep, Dem Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	-3.4630959
Split, Maj Rep, Rep Effect	pirate100 - pfrate100	0.3772151
Split, Maj Rep, Rep Placebo	pirate100 - pfrate100	0.2964502

Table 12: Senate Fixed Effects Models, Party Call Response Rate

	Democrats	Republicans	Majority	Minority
Ideological Extremism	2.88*** (0.69)	4.00*** (0.75)	1.80** (0.64)	3.93*** (0.97)
Baseline Rate of Voting with Party	0.37*** (0.05)	0.25*** (0.05)	0.37*** (0.05)	0.18* (0.07)
Up For Reelection	-0.55* (0.27)	-1.55*** (0.34)	-1.02*** (0.28)	-1.04** (0.37)
Vote Share	0.03 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Presidential Vote Share	0.27*** (0.04)	0.09 (0.05)	0.31*** (0.06)	0.14* (0.06)
Freshman	0.71 (0.48)	0.98* (0.46)	0.77 (0.46)	0.78 (0.76)
Retiree	0.25 (0.83)	0.88 (0.83)	0.36 (0.99)	0.75 (0.91)
Best Committee	0.14 (0.12)	0.11 (0.16)	0.29 (0.15)	0.36* (0.18)
Power Committee	-0.48 (0.70)	-0.22 (0.98)	-1.26 (0.89)	-0.45 (1.01)
Leader	0.87 (0.47)	1.46* (0.62)	1.39 (0.78)	1.31 (0.80)
Committee Chair	0.38 (0.64)	0.65 (0.71)	-0.57 (0.56)	
Num. obs.	1042	951	1052	843
R <sup>2</sup>	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.94
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$

## 6.3 Appendix C: Other Tables and Figures from Replication

Table 13: Statistical models

	Democrats			Republicans		
	97th	102nd	107th	97th	102nd	107th
ideological_extremism	9.27*** (0.53)	5.07*** (0.69)	-1.11 (1.50)	5.21*** (0.71)	6.78*** (0.76)	-0.20 (0.61)
pfrate100	1.03*** (0.07)	0.67*** (0.08)	1.11** (0.36)	0.50*** (0.08)	0.48*** (0.08)	0.35** (0.11)
pres_vote_pct	0.15** (0.05)	0.14** (0.05)	0.22*** (0.06)	0.23*** (0.07)	0.21* (0.08)	0.18*** (0.03)
south	-4.20*** (1.02)	-1.31 (0.80)	-3.13* (1.28)	1.53 (1.19)	0.07 (1.22)	1.75*** (0.52)
vote_pct	-0.08* (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)
female	0.05 (2.06)	-1.58 (1.22)	2.44* (1.21)	-4.21* (2.00)	-1.87 (2.25)	-1.39 (0.83)
afam	-2.56 (2.12)	-1.98 (1.58)	-1.43 (1.73)		3.95 (6.14)	-3.54 (3.57)
latino	4.02 (2.91)	2.79 (1.90)	0.69 (1.89)	-1.28 (5.75)	3.26 (6.35)	0.79 (1.50)
seniority	0.08 (0.12)	0.07 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.17)	-0.71*** (0.15)	-0.17* (0.08)
freshman	-1.25 (1.43)	0.01 (1.19)	-0.13 (2.02)	3.45* (1.34)	3.76* (1.77)	0.59 (0.78)
bestgrosswart	0.09 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	0.25* (0.10)	0.11 (0.09)	0.11 (0.11)	0.17** (0.05)
leader	7.02* (2.87)	2.00 (1.95)	0.56 (2.42)	0.38 (2.42)	4.26 (2.24)	3.17* (1.23)
power	1.09 (1.02)	1.44 (0.90)	-1.23 (1.31)	-1.37 (1.35)	-0.03 (1.41)	-0.21 (0.63)
chair	2.61 (1.52)	1.31 (1.35)				1.30 (0.91)
(Intercept)	-18.03** (6.71)	25.29*** (7.32)	-33.70 (35.43)	11.17 (8.06)	23.11** (8.49)	47.81*** (10.27)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.82	0.65	0.36	0.54	0.61	0.52
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.80	0.64	0.31	0.50	0.58	0.49
Num. obs.	233	263	209	187	162	217
RMSE	5.47	4.97	6.39	5.62	5.86	3.26

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \* $p < 0.05$