

Online Appendix for Chapter 3: Before the Votes Are Cast

Negative Binomial Models Summarized in Figure 3.5

Table A.9. Negative binomial models relating class and legislative effort (cosponsor counts) on economic bills

	1	2	3	4
<i>Time frame</i>	1979–96		1999–2006	
<i>Source</i>	<i>Roster</i> data set		Author’s data collection	
<i>Controls?</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes
<i>Profit-oriented professions</i>				
Other private-sector professional	-0.13 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.21)	0.26 (0.20)
Business owner/executive	-0.25* (0.10)	-0.19* (0.09)	0.15 (0.22)	0.10 (0.21)
Other business employee	n/a	n/a	-0.08 (0.21)	0.03 (0.20)
Farm owner/manager	-0.22 (0.20)	0.00 (0.21)	-0.54 (0.42)	-0.44 (0.37)
<i>Not-for-profit professions</i>				
Military/law enforcement	n/a	n/a	0.12 (0.32)	0.11 (0.30)
Political officeholder	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.09)	0.25 (0.16)	0.14 (0.15)
Lawyer (omitted category)	—	—	—	—
Service-based professional	0.07 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.12)	0.26 (0.19)	0.24 (0.20)
<i>Working-class jobs</i>				
Worker	0.63 (0.64)	0.33 (0.59)	0.61 (0.50)	0.72 (0.47)
<i>N</i>	4,791	4,488	2,134	2,076
Log pseudo-likelihood	-24,261.65	-22,652.87	-11,586.69	-11,226.36

Note: ⁺ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, two tailed. Standard errors are clustered by legislator. Coefficients for the control variables, the intercept, and the “other occupations” category are not displayed. Because the *Roster* data set does not distinguish between business owners and business employees, the latter category is excluded in models 1 and 2; the *Roster*

data set also does not have a military/law enforcement category, so that category is excluded as well. In every model, lawyers are the omitted reference group.

Negative Binomial Models Summarized in Figure 3.7

Table A.10. Class, legislative effort, and legislative effectiveness, 1979–96

	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Dependent variable</i>	# Econ. bills reported out of committee		# Econ. bills that passed in one chamber		# Econ. bills enacted into law	
<i>Additional controls?</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<i>Profit-oriented professions</i>						
Technical professional	-0.14 (0.19)	0.10 (0.19)	-0.16 (0.18)	0.07 (0.16)	-0.18 (0.22)	0.03 (0.21)
Businessperson	-0.29* (0.14)	-0.12 (0.12)	-0.33* (0.14)	-0.12 (0.12)	-0.42* (0.18)	-0.14 (0.15)
Farm owner/manager	-0.41* (0.17)	-0.07 (0.17)	-0.57** (0.19)	-0.12 (0.18)	-0.56* (0.24)	-0.10 (0.23)
<i>Not-for-profit professions</i>						
Politician	-0.18 (0.16)	0.06 (0.11)	-0.07 (0.16)	0.16 (0.12)	-0.04 (0.23)	0.14 (0.16)
Lawyer (omitted category)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service-based professional	-0.38* (0.18)	-0.19 (0.15)	-0.50** (0.18)	-0.30* (0.15)	-0.45* (0.20)	-0.24 (0.16)
<i>Working-class jobs</i>						
Worker	-0.31 (0.30)	-0.53* (0.24)	-0.57* (0.27)	-0.80** (0.24)	-0.79* (0.34)	-1.06** (0.31)
<i>Legislative effort</i>						
Number of bills proposed	0.11** (0.01)	0.01 ⁺ (0.01)	0.10** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.10** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Number of cosponsors (in 100s)	0.18** (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.22** (0.04)	0.10** (0.03)	0.15** (0.05)	0.05 (0.03)
<i>N</i>	4,791	4,485	4,791	4,485	4,791	4,485
Log pseudo-likelihood	-4,353.20	-3,502.92	-4,005.07	-3,258.14	-2,612.18	-2,142.69

Note: ⁺ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, two tailed. Standard errors are clustered by legislator. Coefficients for the control variables and the intercept are not displayed. Lawyers are the omitted reference group.