

# A Appendix

## A.1 Question Wording

### A.1.1 Full Text of National Survey Questions (Figure 1)

1. **Feingold Censure Bush:** Do you think (Russ) Feingold and other Democrats who support censuring (George W.) Bush are doing it more for partisan political advantage, or more because they believe it is the right thing to do? (Newsweek, March 2006)
2. **Democrats Attack Republicans on Foley:** (As you may have heard or read, a congressman from Florida, Mark Foley, recently resigned after it was reported that he had sent sexually explicit e-mails to high-school students who had worked in Congress.)...Do you think the Democrats who've criticized Republican leaders' handling of the Foley case are mainly raising legitimate concerns, or mainly trying to use the issue for political advantage? (ABC News/Washington Post, October 2006)
3. **DA Firings:** The Department of Justice recently fired eight chief federal prosecutors. Based on what you know, do you think these eight US (United States) attorneys were fired mainly on the basis of their performance, or mainly for political reasons? (ABC News/Washington Post, April 2007)
4. **Democrats Investigate Bush:** Some Democratic members of Congress are in favor of holding hearings to investigate the Bush Administration. Do you think the Democrats want to investigate the Bush Administration mostly because they think the law was broken or mostly for political reasons? (CBS News/New York Times, February 2009)
5. **Democratic Support for ACA:** Do you think the Democrats who have been trying to pass the current health care bill have done so mainly because they believe it is good policy for the country, or mainly for political reasons? (CBS News, March 2010)
6. **Republican Opposition to ACA:** Do you think the Republicans who have been trying to defeat the current health care bill have done so mainly because they believe it is bad policy for the country, or mainly for political reasons? (CBS News, March 2010)

7. **Democratic Opposition to Legislation:** In general, when Democrats in Congress oppose legislation, is it mostly because of an honest disagreement about policy or is it mostly for political reasons? (CBS News/New York Times, October 2010)
8. **Republican Opposition to Legislation:** In general, when Republicans in Congress oppose legislation, is it mostly because of an honest disagreement about policy or is it mostly for political reasons? (CBS News/New York Times, October 2010)
9. **Obama Same Sex Marriage Positioning:** Do you think that Barack Obama publicly supported same-sex marriage mostly because he thinks it is right, or mostly for political reasons? (CBS News/New York Times, May 2012)

### **A.1.2 Pretreatment Demographic and Political Questions for All Experiments**

[Age] Age (in years): What is the year of your birth?

[Gender] What is your gender? (Male [0]; Female [1])

[White] What racial or ethnic group or groups best describes you? (0=Black, Native American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Other; 1=White)

[Education] What is the highest level of education you have achieved? (1=no High School diploma; 6=post-graduate degree)

[Income] What was your total FAMILY income in 2010? (1=less than \$10,000; 2=\$10,000 - \$14,999; 3=\$15,000 - \$19,999; 4=\$20,000 - \$24,999; 5=\$25,000 - \$29,999; 6=\$30,000 - \$39,999; 7=\$40,000 - \$49,999; 8=\$50,000 - \$59,999; 9=\$60,000 - \$69,999; 10=\$70,000 - \$79,999; 11=\$80,000 - \$99,999; 12=\$100,000 - \$119,999; 13=\$120,000 - \$149,999; 14=\$150,000 or more; 15=Prefer not to say)

[Interest in politics, Study 1] How interested are you in politics and current events? (5=Extremely interested; 4=Very interested; 3=Moderately interested; 2=Slightly interested; 1=Not interested at all)

[Interest in politics, Study 2] How interested are you in politics and current events? (3=Very interested; 2=Somewhat interested; 1=Not at all interested)

[Ideology, Study 1] How would you describe your political views? (3=Extremely conservative; 2=Conservative; 1=Slightly conservative; 0=Moderate, middle of the road; -1=Slightly liberal; -2=Liberal; -3=Extremely liberal; 0=Not sure).

[Ideology, Study 2] How would you describe your political views? (2=Very conservative; 1=Conservative; 0=Moderate; -1=Liberal; -2=Very liberal; 0=Not sure).

[Party ID–Branching] Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, or an Independent? (strong Democrat [-3]; independent [0]; strong Republican [3])

### A.1.3 First Experiment Question Wording and Stimulus

[Policy preference] (Note: order of pro and con arguments randomized)

*Farm subsidies condition:* Supporters of farm subsidies say that they are necessary because of the fluctuations in the agricultural industry caused by weather and other factors. They argue that subsidies can help to stabilize food prices for consumers as well as stabilizing income for farmers. Opponents of farm subsidies say that there are other ways of dealing with the economic issues that confront farmers including private insurance programs. They argue that money used for farms subsidies would be better spent on other government programs or used to reduce the federal deficit.

*Nuclear power plants condition:* Supporters of government funding for nuclear power plants say that developing our nuclear power capacity is important. They argue that government funding for nuclear power plants creates new jobs while providing the country with clean energy that does not contribute to global warming. Opponents of government funding for nuclear power plants say that nuclear power plants may not be safe and it is not clear where the waste would be stored. They argue that money used for government funding for nuclear power plants would be better spent on other government programs or used to reduce the federal deficit.

What about you: Do you think government funding for [farm subsidies/nuclear power plants] should be increased or decreased? (1=Increased a lot; 1=Increased a little; 0=Decreased a little; 0=Decreased a lot)

[STIMULUS]: On the next page, we would like you to read some brief information about a congressional representative. After you read it, we will ask you some questions about the representative. We have deleted the representatives name because we want you to answer these questions based on what you read, rather than on anything else you might know about the representative.

Recently a bill was introduced in Congress that would [increase/decrease] funding for [farm subsidies/nuclear power plants]. [NAME DELETED]—a [Democratic/Republican/NONE] Representative in Congress—has strongly [supported/opposed] the bill in Congress and has promised to

vote [for/against] it.

(\* Experimental manipulations presented in brackets.)

### **Motive attribution items**

The following are a list of possible explanations for why [Democratic/Republican/NONE] Representative NAME DELETED [supports/opposes] government funding for [farm subsidies/nuclear power plants]. Please rate how important you think each is in explaining his decision (each rated on scale from 0 [not at all important] to 10 [very important]; order of items randomized).

1) His own feelings about the bill; 2) His personal values; 3) His own policy preferences; 4) Ideological reasons; 5) Desire to serve the people in his district; 6) Desire to serve the American public; 7) Desire to help people in need; 8) Desire to make good policy; 9) Special interest influence; 10) Reelection goals; 11) Pressure from leaders of his political party; 12) Desire to increase his political influence; 13) Desire to pander to voters

### **Evaluations of Representative**

[Rating of Job as Representative] Based on Representative [NAME DELETED]'s decision to [support/oppose] the bill, how would you rate the job they are doing as a representative? (0=poor; 10=excellent)

[Make you More Likely to Vote For Rep?] Would Representative [NAME DELETED]'s decision to [support/oppose] the bill make you more or less likely to vote for them? (0=much less likely; 10=much more likely)

#### **A.1.4 Second Experiment Question Wording and Stimulus**

[Policy preference] Below is a list of federal programs. For each one, please tell us whether you would like to see spending increased or decreased...Subsidies and other financial assistance for farmers. (1=Increased a lot; 1=Increased a little; 0=Decreased a little; 0=Decreased a lot)

[STIMULUS]: We'd like you to read some brief information about a congressional representative. After you read it, we will ask you some questions about the representative.

We have deleted the representatives name because we want you to answer these questions based on what you read, rather than on anything else you might know about the representative.

[NAME DELETED] is a [Republican / Democratic / NONE] representative, currently serving in the House of Representatives. Before he was elected to Congress he was a successful [personal

[injury lawyer / medical doctor]. His district consists primarily of [urban / rural] voters. During his time in office he has played a key role in the passage of a variety of bills that have addressed issues related to agriculture, taxation, and government spending priorities.

Recently a bill was introduced in Congress that would [increase / decrease] federal funding for subsidies and other financial assistance for farmers. Representative [NAME DELETED] has [supported / opposed] the bill in Congress and has promised to vote [for / against] it. The following are a list of possible explanations for why [Republican / Democratic / NONE] Representative [NAME DELETED] [supports / opposes] [increasing / decreasing] government funding for subsidies and other financial assistance for farmers. Please rate how important you think each is in explaining his decision.

(\* Experimental manipulations presented in brackets.)

### **Motive attribution items**

The following are a list of possible explanations for why [Republican / Democratic / NONE] Representative [NAME DELETED] [supports / opposes] [increasing / decreasing] government funding for subsidies and other financial assistance for farmers. Please rate how important you think each is in explaining his decision (each rated on scale from 1 [not at all important] to 9 [very important]; order of items randomized).

1) His own feelings about the bill; 2) His personal values; 3) His own policy preferences; 4) Ideological reasons; 5) Desire to serve the people in his district; 6) Desire to serve the American public; 7) Desire to help people in need; 8) Desire to make good policy; 9) Special interest influence; 10) Reelection goals; 11) Pressure from leaders of his political party; 12) Desire to increase his political influence; 13) Desire to pander to voters

### **Evaluations of Representative**

[Rating of Job as Representative] Based on what you just read, how would you rate the job this representative is doing? (0=poor; 10=excellent)

[Likely to Vote For Rep?] If you lived in this representative's district, how likely do you think you would be to vote for him in the 2014 election? (0=not very likely; 10=very likely)

## A.2 Additional Analysis

The following tables present additional analysis referred to in the text of the manuscript.

- **Table A1** presents summary statistics for each study.
- **Figure A1** reports means for the motive attribution items in each study.
- **Table A2** presents models assessing whether the effects of the treatments in the first experiment varied across policy areas.
- **Table A3** reports the principal component analysis of the motive items battery for each study.
- **Table A4** presents models analogous to those presented in Table I treating individual motive attribution items as dependent variables.
- **Table A5** presents models analogous to those presented in Table II treating individual motive attribution items as dependent variables.
- **Table A6** examines whether the institutional context treatment in the first experiment moderated the relationships between the motive attribution measures and summary evaluations of the representative.
- **Table A7** reports bivariate correlations between the motive attribution items and evaluations of the representative for each study.
- **Table A8** reports models analogous to those presented in Table III, breaking respondents out by those who supported the representative's position and those who opposed.

Table A1: Summary Statistics

Variable	(1)	(2)
Age (in years)	31.999 [11.4445]	32.722 [11.8261]
Female (1=yes)	0.596 [.4909]	0.450 [.4977]
White (1=yes)	0.765 [.4244]	0.750 [.4331]
Black (1=yes)	0.062 [.2418]	0.089 [.2852]
Hispanic (1=yes)	0.048 [.2131]	0.045 [.2074]
Other race / Skipped (1=yes)	0.125 [.3313]	0.116 [.3199]
Education (1=No HS; 6=post-grad)	3.970 [1.3175]	3.998 [1.2533]
Income (1=<\$10k; 14=\$150k+; 15=refused)	7.554 [4.0585]	7.366 [3.6102]
Income Refused (1=yes)	0.079 [.2701]	0.036 [.1856]
Interest in politics (1=not at all; 3=very interested)	2.232 [.6074]	2.200 [.6017]
Ideology (-2=v. liberal; 2=v. conservative)	-0.318 [1.0469]	
Ideology (-3=v. liberal; 3=v. conservative)		-0.686 [1.5468]
Policy Preference (-1=Decrease a lot; 1=Increase a lot)	-0.037 [.582]	0.119 [.5496]
Respondent Party ID (-1=S Dem; 1=S Rep)	-0.194 [.6342]	-0.254 [.6033]
Evaluation of Representative Index (0-10) <i>(Measure used in analysis standardized to have <math>M = 0</math>, <math>SD = 1</math>)</i>	4.868 [2.2568]	4.984 [2.5337]
Observations	1364	1289

Cell entries are means. Standard deviations in brackets.

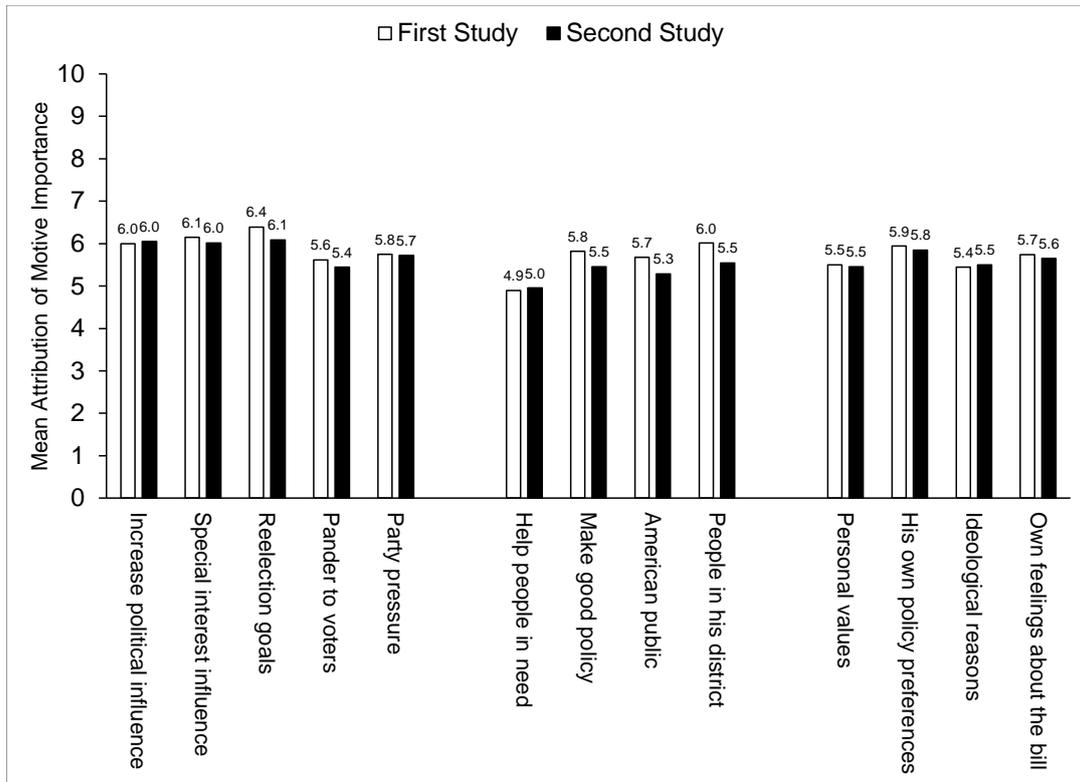


Figure A1: **Mean Motive Attributions** Bars indicate mean ratings of importance of each motive. Note that ratings from the first experiment range from 0 (not at all important) to 10 (very important), and ratings for the second experiment range from 1 (not at all important) to 9 (very important).

Table A2: Policy Area Interactions: First Experiment

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Political Motives	Representation Motives	Policy Motives
Policy Agreement (1=yes)	-0.062 [0.073]	0.238 [0.073]**	0.131 [0.074]
Representative from Preferred Party (1=yes)	-0.052 [0.096]	0.041 [0.091]	-0.022 [0.095]
Representative from Opposing Party (1=yes)	0.088 [0.097]	-0.228 [0.097]*	-0.105 [0.097]
Policy Area x Policy Agreement (1=yes)	-0.044 [0.108]	0.052 [0.108]	0.123 [0.108]
Policy Area x Representative from Preferred Party (1=yes)	-0.148 [0.134]	0.086 [0.127]	0.285 [0.129]*
Policy Area x Representative from Opposing Party (1=yes)	0.118 [0.128]	0.019 [0.133]	0.066 [0.131]
Policy Area (1=Farm Subsidies)	0.081 [0.103]	-0.057 [0.103]	-0.343 [0.101]**
Pure Independent (1=yes)	0.062 [0.086]	-0.164 [0.085]	-0.085 [0.086]
Constant	-0.013 [0.078]	-0.044 [0.077]	0.068 [0.075]
Observations	1364	1364	1364
R-squared	0.016	0.033	0.028
Policy Agreement Interaction (p-value)	0.683	0.629	0.255
Test of Equality of Party Agreement Interactions (p-value)	0.062	0.641	0.123

Cell entries are OLS coefficients. Robust standard errors in brackets. Motive outcome measures have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.  
\* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1% (two-tailed).

Table A3: Motive Attributions: Principal Component Loadings

Panel A: First Experiment; N=1,364			
	Component 1 (Political)	Component 2 (Representation)	Component 3 (Policy)
Increase political influence	0.859	-0.154	0.193
Special interest influence	0.807	-0.206	0.098
Reelection goals	0.867	-0.174	0.198
Pander to voters	0.834	-0.060	0.098
Party pressure	0.785	-0.179	0.195
Help people in need	-0.240	0.832	0.047
Make good policy	-0.176	0.795	0.229
Serve the American public	-0.232	0.873	0.116
Serve the people in his district	-0.009	0.863	0.030
Personal values	0.061	0.208	0.839
His own policy preferences	0.344	0.017	0.800
Ideological reasons	0.215	0.236	0.595
Own feelings about the bill	0.181	0.067	0.859
Eigenvalue	4.819	3.476	1.203
Panel B: Second Experiment; N=1,289			
	Component 1 (Political)	Component 2 (Representation)	Component 3 (Policy)
Increase political influence	-0.173	0.806	0.137
Special interest influence	-0.210	0.726	0.089
Reelection goals	-0.029	0.866	0.050
Pander to voters	0.042	0.839	-0.039
Party pressure	-0.390	0.613	0.253
Help people in need	0.862	-0.134	0.110
Make good policy	0.787	-0.164	0.296
Serve the American public	0.867	-0.178	0.188
Serve the people in his district	0.825	0.111	0.028
Personal values	0.282	-0.015	0.798
His own policy preferences	0.018	0.180	0.824
Ideological reasons	0.209	0.154	0.668
Own feelings about the bill	0.160	0.025	0.844
Eigenvalue	4.051	3.448	1.528

Cell entries in all panels are rotated principal component loadings (orthogonal varimax rotation).

Table A4: Treatment Effects (Individual Motive Items): First Experiment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Increase political influence	Special interest influence	Reelection goals	Pander to voters	Party pressure	Help people in need	Make good policy	Serve the American public	Serve the people in his district	Personal values	His own policy preferences	Ideological reasons	Own feelings about the bill
Policy Agreement (1=yes)	-0.151 [0.174]	-0.451** [0.172]**	-0.239 [0.177]	-0.180 [0.169]	-0.210 [0.171]	-0.754** [0.170]**	0.909 [0.150]**	0.884 [0.159]**	0.504 [0.155]**	0.564 [0.155]**	0.388 [0.155]**	0.412 [0.156]**	0.469 [0.159]**
Representative from Preferred Party (1=yes)	-0.238 [0.235]	-0.152 [0.230]	-0.255 [0.241]	-0.308 [0.229]	-0.538 [0.230]**	0.253 [0.224]	0.482 [0.198]**	0.350 [0.204]	0.182 [0.201]	0.271 [0.203]	0.109 [0.202]	-0.042 [0.207]	0.430 [0.207]**
Representative from Opposing Party (1=yes)	0.526 [0.228]**	0.607 [0.232]**	0.456 [0.233]	0.384 [0.224]	0.318 [0.225]	-0.675 [0.227]**	-0.662 [0.203]**	-0.733 [0.213]**	-0.512 [0.210]**	-0.368 [0.207]	0.041 [0.207]	-0.178 [0.207]	-0.134 [0.213]
Policy Area (1=Farm Subsidies)	0.096 [0.174]	-0.146 [0.172]	0.222 [0.178]	0.188 [0.170]	-0.236 [0.172]	0.227 [0.170]	-0.335 [0.150]**	-0.242 [0.159]	0.018 [0.155]	-0.451 [0.155]**	-0.232 [0.155]	-0.317 [0.155]**	-0.453 [0.159]**
Pure Independent (1=yes)	0.350 [0.276]	0.293 [0.270]	0.109 [0.275]	0.252 [0.266]	-0.024 [0.261]	-0.210 [0.266]	-0.464 [0.238]	-0.570 [0.254]**	-0.557 [0.248]**	-0.466 [0.248]	0.010 [0.246]	-0.159 [0.239]	-0.158 [0.254]
Constant	5.893 [0.212]**	6.283 [0.211]**	6.331 [0.213]**	5.567 [0.201]**	6.036 [0.196]**	4.551 [0.198]**	5.649 [0.184]**	5.540 [0.188]**	5.912 [0.188]**	5.525 [0.181]**	5.815 [0.177]**	5.479 [0.182]**	5.672 [0.184]**
Observations	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364
R-squared	0.010	0.014	0.009	0.009	0.013	0.028	0.055	0.046	0.020	0.026	0.007	0.009	0.019
Estimated Effect of Party Agreement	-0.764	-0.758	-0.711	-0.692	-0.856	0.928	1.144	1.083	0.694	0.640	0.069	0.136	0.563
Test of Equality of Party Agreement Treatments (p-value)	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.738	0.516	0.007

Cell entries are OLS coefficients. Robust standard errors in brackets. Motive outcome measures range from 0 to 10. \* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1% (two-tailed).

Table A5: Treatment Effects (Individual Motive Items): Second Experiment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Increase political influence	Special interest influence	Reelection goals	Pander to voters	Party pressure	Help people in need	Make good policy	Serve the American public	Serve the people in his district	Personal values	His own policy preferences	Ideological reasons	Own feelings about the bill
Policy Agreement (1=yes)	-0.179 [0.122]	-0.477 [0.130]**	-0.022 [0.132]	-0.016 [0.133]	-0.621 [0.127]**	1.004 [0.135]**	0.933 [0.120]**	1.052 [0.125]**	0.710 [0.128]**	0.448 [0.115]**	0.189 [0.114]*	0.445 [0.117]**	0.441 [0.117]**
Representative from Preferred Party (1=yes)	-0.298 [0.165]	-0.119 [0.176]	-0.162 [0.178]	-0.222 [0.177]	-0.159 [0.169]	0.352 [0.173]*	0.532 [0.153]**	0.525 [0.158]**	0.496 [0.166]**	0.095 [0.151]	0.120 [0.151]	0.046 [0.153]	0.084 [0.152]
Representative from Opposing Party (1=yes)	0.100 [0.164]	0.095 [0.175]	0.064 [0.174]	-0.068 [0.177]	0.105 [0.171]	-0.318 [0.184]	-0.356 [0.165]*	-0.443 [0.169]**	-0.177 [0.175]	-0.352 [0.152]*	-0.171 [0.152]	0.140 [0.158]	-0.149 [0.156]
Congruent with District Characteristics (1=yes)	-0.051 [0.122]	0.103 [0.130]	0.344 [0.132]**	0.535 [0.133]**	-0.247 [0.127]	0.005 [0.135]	-0.228 [0.120]	-0.007 [0.125]	0.956 [0.128]**	-0.198 [0.115]	-0.205 [0.114]	-0.215 [0.117]	-0.305 [0.116]**
Lawyer (1=yes)	0.277 [0.122]*	0.349 [0.130]**	0.296 [0.132]*	0.542 [0.133]**	0.117 [0.127]	-0.075 [0.135]	-0.036 [0.121]	-0.150 [0.125]	-0.078 [0.129]	-0.165 [0.115]	-0.106 [0.114]	-0.097 [0.117]	-0.199 [0.117]
Pure Independent (1=yes)	0.211 [0.181]	0.196 [0.199]	-0.037 [0.205]	0.121 [0.206]	0.026 [0.199]	0.012 [0.218]	-0.066 [0.198]	-0.052 [0.206]	0.183 [0.204]	0.031 [0.183]	-0.095 [0.186]	0.147 [0.184]	-0.097 [0.190]
Constant	6.054 [0.159]**	6.019 [0.168]**	5.823 [0.172]**	5.001 [0.171]**	6.117 [0.158]**	4.465 [0.168]**	5.065 [0.156]**	4.814 [0.157]**	4.639 [0.166]**	5.465 [0.146]**	5.932 [0.146]**	5.343 [0.153]**	5.700 [0.151]**
Observations	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289
R-squared	0.013	0.018	0.010	0.028	0.024	0.052	0.071	0.078	0.075	0.023	0.008	0.015	0.021
Estimated Effect of Party Agreement	-0.398	-0.214	-0.226	-0.154	-0.264	0.670	0.889	0.969	0.673	0.447	0.291	-0.094	0.233
Test of Equality of Party Agreement Treatments (p-value)	0.008	0.109	0.100	0.193	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.025	0.274	0.062

Cell entries are OLS coefficients. Robust standard errors in brackets. Motive outcome measures range from 1 to 9. \* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1% (two-tailed; except for policy and party agreement effects where one-tailed tests are used).

Table A6: Institutional Context Interactions: First Experiment

	(1)
	Evaluation of Representative Index (M=0; SD=1)
Political Motives	-0.043 [0.037]
Representation Motives	0.454 [0.041]**
Policy Motives	0.299 [0.040]**
Institutional Context Treatment	0.023 [0.047]
Political Motives x Institutional Context Treatment	0.037 [0.052]
Representation Motives x Institutional Context Treatment	-0.074 [0.054]
Policy Motives x Institutional Context Treatment	-0.023 [0.054]
Policy Area (1=Farm Subsidies)	-0.073 [0.047]
Constant	0.023 [0.041]
Observations	1364
R-squared	0.263
Test of joint significance of interactions (p-value)	0.441

Cell entries are OLS coefficients. Robust standard errors in brackets. \* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1% (two-tailed).

Table A7: Bivariate Correlations between Motive Items and Representative Evaluation Scales

	First Experiment	Second Experiment
Increase political influence	-0.021	-0.086 **
Special interest influence	-0.088 **	-0.162 **
Reelection goals	-0.0283	0.0144
Pander to voters	-0.0013	0.0226
Party pressure	-0.0493	-0.231 **
Help people in need	0.335 **	0.547 **
Make good policy	0.454 **	0.573 **
Serve the American public	0.424 **	0.585 **
Serve the people in his district	0.338 **	0.465 **
Personal values	0.304 **	0.294 **
His own policy preferences	0.231 **	0.175 **
Ideological reasons	0.246 **	0.236 **
Own feelings about the bill	0.301 **	0.275 **

Cell entries are bivariate Pearson correlations between each individual motive item and the summary evaluation of the representative. \* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1%.

Table A8: Motive Attributions and Evaluations of Representatives: By Policy Agreement

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Evaluation of Representative Index (M=0; SD=1)			
	First Experiment		Second Experiment	
	Disagree on Policy	Agree on Policy	Disagree on Policy	Agree on Policy
Political Motives	-0.026 [0.033]	0.012 [0.033]	0.027 [0.034]	-0.051 [0.034]
Representation Motives	0.372 [0.033]**	0.354 [0.040]**	0.547 [0.034]**	0.606 [0.033]**
Policy Motives	0.226 [0.034]**	0.298 [0.037]**	0.217 [0.034]**	0.120 [0.033]**
Constant	-0.372 [0.033]**	0.353 [0.030]**	-0.192 [0.034]**	0.176 [0.029]**
Observations	667	697	632	657
R-squared	0.232	0.259	0.366	0.405

Cell entries are OLS coefficients. Robust standard errors in brackets. \* significant at 5%; \*\* significant at 1% (two-tailed tests).