**Appendix 1: Wording of Survey Questions Used to Construct Variables**

Variable Names: *MC Thermometer, Party Thermometer, Congress Thermometer*

Question Wording: Please rate your feelings toward the following people/groups using what is called a "feeling thermometer."  Ratings between 50 and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorably and warm toward these people; ratings between 0 and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel favorably towards them.  If you don't feel particularly warm or cold toward the people, you would rate them at 50 degrees. [Groups: {NAME OF YOUR MC}, The United States Congress, The Democratic party, The Republican party.]

Coding of Responses: 0-100 (higher values indicate higher levels of warmth).

Variable Name: *MC Job Approval*

Question Wording: In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way {NAME OF YOUR MC} is handling his or her job as a member of Congress for {Your STATE}?

Coding of Responses: 1=Strongly disapprove, 2=Somewhat disapprove, 3=Somewhat approve, 4=Strongly approve.

Variable Name: *Vote for MC*

Question Wording: Please tell us how likely you would be to vote for {NAME OF YOUR MC} if an election were held today and they faced a high-quality opponent.

Coding of Responses: 1=Almost certainly not, 2=Not likely, 3=Even chance, 4=Likely, 5=Almost certainly.

Variable Name: *Trust Legislators*

Question Wording: How much of the time do you think you can trust members of the US Congress to do what is right?

Coding of Responses: 1=Never, 2=Only some of the time, 3=Most of the time, 4=Just about always.

**Appendix 2:**

Table A1: Observational Models of Legislator and Institutional Approval

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) |
|  | Approval of Congress | Approval of MC |
|  |  |  |
| Not very satisfied | 0.08\* | 0.78\*\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.04) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 0.18\*\*\* | 1.74\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Very satisfied | 0.33\*\*\* | 2.81\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Strong Democrat | 1.24\*\*\* | -0.49\*\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| Weak Democrat | 0.84\*\*\* | -0.60\*\*\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.06) |
| Lean Democrat | 0.87\*\*\* | -0.61\*\*\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.05) |
| Lean Republican | -0.76\*\*\* | -0.60\*\*\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.05) |
| Weak Republican | -0.13\*\* | -0.53\*\*\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.06) |
| Strong Republican | -0.62\*\*\* | -0.52\*\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| Same Party as MC | -0.10\*\*\* | 1.10\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) |
| Female | 0.25\*\*\* | 0.05\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| White | -0.08 | -0.01 |
|  | (0.06) | (0.05) |
| Black | 0.16\* | 0.08 |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) |
| Hispanic | 0.05 | -0.11 |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) |
| Income | -0.02\*\*\* | -0.01\* |
|  | (0.004) | (0.004) |
| Education | -0.01 | -0.02\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.01) |
|  |  |  |
| Constant (Cut 1) | 0.41\*\*\* | 0.26\*\*\* |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) |
| Constant (Cut 2) | 1.52\*\*\* | 1.14\*\*\* |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) |
| Constant (Cut 3) | 1.58\*\*\* | 1.33\*\*\* |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) |
| Constant (Cut 4) | 3.19\*\*\* | 2.75\*\*\* |
|  | (0.09) | (0.08) |
|  |  |  |
| Log Likelihood | -8902.01 | -10561.64 |
| Pseudo-R2 | 0.20 | 0.31 |
| Observations | 10,511 | 10,562 |

Ordered probit coefficients, with standard errors in parentheses. Excluded category of satisfaction variables is “Not at all satisfied.”

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1, two-tailed

Table A2: Distance between Respondent and MC’s Ideological Positions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | All Respondents | Same Party as MC | Different Party from MC |
|  |  |  |  |
| Not very satisfied | -7.65\*\*\* | -4.56\*\*\* | -7.41\*\*\* |
|  | (0.70) | (1.09) | (0.98) |
| Somewhat satisfied | -21.89\*\*\* | -13.37\*\*\* | -23.64\*\*\* |
|  | (0.65) | (0.95) | (0.97) |
| Very Satisfied | -28.20\*\*\* | -18.19\*\*\* | -34.90\*\*\* |
|  | (0.65) | (0.91) | (1.05) |
| Party ID | 0.37\*\*\* | -0.29\*\*\* | 1.40\*\*\* |
|  | (0.08) | (0.08) | (0.16) |
| Same Party as MC | -24.50\*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.44) |  |  |
| Female | 0.41 | -0.39 | 1.50\*\* |
|  | (0.40) | (0.39) | (0.74) |
| White | 1.88\*\* | 1.59\* | 2.25 |
|  | (0.87) | (0.88) | (1.54) |
| Black | -3.63\*\*\* | -1.73 | -8.16\*\*\* |
|  | (1.39) | (1.30) | (2.83) |
| Hispanic | 1.53 | 1.45 | 2.45 |
|  | (1.31) | (1.28) | (2.42) |
| Income | -0.03 | -0.28\*\*\* | 0.19\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.06) | (0.11) |
| Education | 0.37\*\*\* | 0.22 | 0.47\* |
|  | (0.14) | (0.14) | (0.26) |
| Constant | 58.79\*\*\* | 31.90\*\*\* | 53.32\*\*\* |
|  | (1.24) | (1.43) | (2.15) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 9,816 | 5,435 | 4,381 |
| Adjusted R2 | 0.51 | 0.13 | 0.26 |

Dependent variable is the absolute value of the difference between respondent’s ideology and estimate of the MC’s ideology. Excluded category of satisfaction variables is “Not at all satisfied.” OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses.

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1, two-tailed

Table A3: Distance between Respondent and MC’s Party’s Ideological Positions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | All Respondents | Same Party as MC | Different Party from MC |
|  |  |  |  |
| Not very satisfied | -3.73\*\*\* | -1.90\* | -3.64\*\*\* |
|  | (0.71) | (1.13) | (0.99) |
| Somewhat satisfied | -10.83\*\*\* | -5.21\*\*\* | -12.04\*\*\* |
|  | (0.66) | (0.99) | (0.97) |
| Very Satisfied | -13.87\*\*\* | -6.59\*\*\* | -19.85\*\*\* |
|  | (0.66) | (0.95) | (1.06) |
| Party ID | 1.25\*\*\* | 0.42\*\*\* | 2.59\*\*\* |
|  | (0.09) | (0.08) | (0.17) |
| Same Party as MC | -34.01\*\*\* |  |  |
|  | (0.45) |  |  |
| Female | -0.68\* | -2.50\*\*\* | 1.96\*\*\* |
|  | (0.41) | (0.42) | (0.74) |
| White | 1.69\* | 1.54 | 1.93 |
|  | (0.89) | (0.94) | (1.55) |
| Black | -2.68\* | -2.50\* | -3.68 |
|  | (1.41) | (1.39) | (2.79) |
| Hispanic | 0.98 | 0.72 | 2.30 |
|  | (1.33) | (1.37) | (2.42) |
| Income | -0.01 | -0.20\*\*\* | 0.15 |
|  | (0.06) | (0.07) | (0.11) |
| Education | 0.19 | 0.48\*\*\* | -0.30 |
|  | (0.14) | (0.15) | (0.26) |
| Constant | 57.63\*\*\* | 22.71\*\*\* | 52.74\*\*\* |
|  | (1.26) | (1.51) | (2.17) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 10,207 | 5,659 | 4,548 |
| Adjusted R2 | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.13 |

Dependent variable is the absolute value of the difference between respondent’s ideology and estimate of the MC’s party’s ideology. Excluded category of satisfaction variables is “Not at all satisfied.” OLS regression coefficients with standard errors in parentheses.

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1, two-tailed