

# Package ‘wnominate’

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**Title** WNOMINATE Roll Call Analysis Software.

**Author** Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>, Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>, James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu> and Royce Carroll <rcarroll@rice.edu>

**Maintainer** Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>

**Depends** R (>= 2.3.1), pscl (>= 0.59)

**Description** Estimates Poole and Rosenthal W-NOMINATE scores from roll call votes supplied though a ‘rollcall’ object from package ‘pscl’.

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generateTestData     *Test Data Generator for W-NOMINATE*

---

### Description

generateTestData is the function that generates a rollcall object used to test wnominate. The description of the result below is copied from the documentation of package pscl, written by Simon Jackman.

### Usage

```
generateTestData(legislators=20, rcVotes=100,
                 yea=matrix(runif(rcVotes,min=-0.2,max=0.7),nrow=rcVotes),
                 nay=matrix(runif(rcVotes,min=-0.7,max=0.2),nrow=rcVotes),
                 ideal=matrix(rnorm(legislators),nrow=legislators),
                 Beta=15, dimweight=0.5,normal=1, seed = NULL, utility='nominate')
```

### Arguments

legislators	integer, number of Legislators ('n').
rcVotes	integer, number of roll calls ('m').
yea	an m x d matrix of yea locations, where 'd' are the number of dimensions.
nay	an m x d matrix of no locations, where 'd' are the number of dimensions.
ideal	an n x d matrix of legislator ideal points.
Beta	scalar giving beta parameter from W-NOMINATE.
dimweight	d x 1 vector of dimension weights.
normal	integer, '1' generates data using normal probabilities, any other value generates data using logistic probabilities.
seed	a single value, interpreted as an integer, used to set the seed. If seed is NULL, current seed is used.
utility	String set to either "nominate" or "qn". 'nominate' allows NOMINATE logit or probit utilities, while "qn" allows for quadratic normal utilities to be used when generating the roll call matrix.

### Value

An object of class rollcall

votes	n x m vote matrix in 0/1/NA format.
n	integer, number of legislators.
m	integer, number of roll call votes.
lopsided	logical vector of length m indicating dropped vote. This is recomputed in wnominate and is never used.

legis.data	matrix, user-supplied data on legislators, containing data from an ORD file. Legislator names are rownames to this matrix.
vote.data	user-supplied data on rollcall votes, set to NULL.
desc	user-supplied description, set to NULL.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**See Also**

['wnominate'](#), ['nomprob'](#).

**Examples**

```
dat<-generateTestData()
result<-wnominate(dat,polarity=c(1,2))
summary(result)
plot(result)
```

---

 nomprob

---

*NOMINATE Probability Matrix Generator*


---

**Description**

nomprob takes estimates from the W-NOMINATE model and returns a matrix of yea choice probabilities. It is used to generate a test rollcall object using generateTestData.

**Usage**

```
nomprob(yea, nay, ideal, Beta, dimweight, normal=1)
```

**Arguments**

For items below, m is the number of roll calls, n the number of legislators, and d the number of dimensions.

yea	m x d matrix of yea locations.
nay	m x d matrix of no locations.
ideal	n x d matrix of legislator ideal points.
Beta	scalar giving beta parameter from W-NOMINATE. Usually set to 15.
dimweight	d x 1 vector of dimension weights. Usually set to 0.5.
normal	integer, '1' generates data using normal probabilities, any other value generates data using logistic probabilities.

**Value**

An  $n \times m$  matrix of probabilities giving the probability of yea for each of  $n$  legislators on each of  $m$  votes

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**See Also**

[generateTestData](#) and [wnominate](#).

**Examples**

```
yp <- matrix(rep(0,10),nrow=10)
np <- matrix(rep(0.1,10),nrow=10)
ideal <- matrix(rep(0,10),nrow=10)
nomprob(yp,np,ideal,15,0.5)      #a matrix of yea probabilities
```

---

plot.angles

*W-NOMINATE Cutting Line Angles Plot*

---

**Description**

plot.angles reads a W-NOMINATE object and plots a histogram of the angles of the cutlines for two dimensions. plot.angles does not work for one-dimensional W-NOMINATE objects.

**Usage**

```
plot.angles(x, main.title="Cutting Line Angles",
            x.title="Angle in Degrees", y.title="Count",
            dims=c(1,2), ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a wnominate output object.
main.title	string, coordinate plot title.
x.title	string, x-axis label.
y.title	string, y-axis label.
dims	vector of length 2, specifying the dimensions to be plotted.
...	other arguments to hist.

**Value**

A cutting line angle plot.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole (kpoole@ucsd.edu)

Jeffrey Lewis (jblewis@ucla.edu)

James Lo (jameslo@ucla.edu)

Royce Carroll (rcarroll@ucsd.edu)

**See Also**

['wnominate'](#), ['plot.coords'](#), ['plot.skree'](#), ['plot.cutlines'](#), ['plot.nomObject'](#)

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot.angles(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

---

plot.coords

*W-NOMINATE Coordinate Plot*

---

**Description**

`plot.coords` reads a W-NOMINATE object in 2 user-specified dimensions and plots the coordinates of each member, applying separate colors and shapes to each party by default. A unit circle is included to emphasize the constraints on the W-NOMINATE coordinates, and options to select non-party attributes of legislators are included. For a 1D W-WNOMINATE object, W-NOMINATE scores are plotted against their ranks.

**Usage**

```
plot.coords(x, main.title="W-NOMINATE Coordinates",
  d1.title="First Dimension", d2.title="Second Dimension", dims=c(1,2),
  plotBy="party", color=TRUE, shape=TRUE, cutline=NULL, Legend=TRUE,
  legend.x=0.8, legend.y=1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a <code>wnominate</code> output object.
<code>main.title</code>	string, coordinate plot title.
<code>d1.title</code>	string, x-axis label.
<code>d2.title</code>	string, y-axis label.
<code>dims</code>	vector of length 2, specifying the dimensions to be plotted.
<code>plotBy</code>	string, name of a variable in <code>nomObject\$data</code> . <code>plot.coords</code> will plot coordinates using this variable as a selector.
<code>color</code>	logical, marks different groups specified by <code>plotBy</code> using different colors if TRUE.
<code>shape</code>	logical, marks different groups specified by <code>plotBy</code> using different shapes if TRUE.
<code>cutline</code>	vector, selects roll calls by row number for which a cutting line is desired.
<code>Legend</code>	logical, include a generic legend.
<code>legend.x</code>	numeric, corresponds to the 'x' argument of <code>legend()</code> .
<code>legend.y</code>	numeric, corresponds to the 'y' argument of <code>legend()</code> .
<code>...</code>	other arguments to <code>symbols</code> .

**Value**

A coordinate plot.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**See Also**

'[wnominate](#)', '[plot.skree](#)', '[plot.cutlines](#)', '[plot.angles](#)', '[plot.nomObject](#)'

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot.coords(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

---

plot.cutlines      *W-NOMINATE Cutline Plot*

---

### Description

plot.cutlines reads a W-NOMINATE object and plots the cutting line of a specified proportion of all votes along two user-specified dimensions. The default is to plot 50 cutting lines. This is also known as a Coombs mesh. A unit circle is included to emphasize the constraints on the W-NOMINATE coordinates. Only cutlines that are constrained to have midpoints lying in a unit circle are included. plot.cutlines does not work for 1D W-NOMINATE objects.

### Usage

```
plot.cutlines(x, main.title="Cutting Lines",
             d1.title="First Dimension", d2.title="Second Dimension",
             lines=50, dims=c(1,2), lwd=2, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	a wnominate output object.
main.title	string, coordinate plot title.
d1.title	string, x-axis label.
d2.title	string, y-axis label.
lines	numeric, number of non-constrained cutlines to be plotted. If this number exceeds total number of cutlines, then all cutlines are plotted.
dims	numeric vector of length 2, specifying dimensions to be plotted.
lwd	numeric, line width.
...	other arguments to symbols.

### Value

A Coombs mesh.

### Author(s)

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

### See Also

'wnominate', 'plot.coords', 'plot.skree', 'plot.angles', 'plot.nomObject'

## Examples

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot.cutlines(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

---

plot.nomObject      *W-NOMINATE Summary Plot*

---

## Description

plot.nomObject reads a W-NOMINATE object in two user-specified dimensions and plots the coordinates, cutting lines, a Coombs mesh, and a Skree plot. For 1-dimensional W-NOMINATE objects, it plots the coordinates against the ranks along with a Skree plot.

## Usage

```
plot.nomObject(x, dims=c(1,2), ...)
```

## Arguments

x                    a wnominate output object.  
dims                a vector of length 2, specifying the two dimensions to be plotted.  
...                 other arguments do nothing and are not passed to any plot functions.

## Value

A summary plot of a wnominate object.

## Author(s)

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

## See Also

'wnominate', 'plot.coords', 'plot.skree', 'plot.angles', 'plot.cutlines', 'plot.nomObject'

## Examples

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

---

plot.skree

*W-NOMINATE Skree Plot*

---

## Description

`plot.skree` is the function that takes a W-NOMINATE object and plots a Skree plot. Skree plots show the dimensionality of the voting by showing the sizes of the eigenvalues.

## Usage

```
plot.skree(x, main.title="Skree Plot", x.title="Dimension",
           y.title="Eigenvalue", ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>wnominate</code> output object.
<code>main.title</code>	string, Skree plot title.
<code>x.title</code>	string, x-axis label.
<code>y.title</code>	string, y-axis label.
<code>...</code>	other arguments to <code>plot</code> .

## Value

A Skree plot, showing the first 20 eigenvalues.

## Author(s)

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

## See Also

'[wnominate](#)', '[plot.coords](#)', '[plot.cutlines](#)', '[plot.angles](#)', '[plot.nomObject](#)'

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot.skree(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

qnprob

*Quadratic Normal Probability Matrix Generator***Description**

qnprob takes estimates from the Quadratic Normal model and returns a matrix of yeah choice probabilities. It is used to generate a test `rollcall` object using `generateTestData`. The function is set up to take identical arguments to `nomprob`, which explains why many of the arguments do not do anything.

**Usage**

```
qnprob(yea, nay, ideal, Beta, dimweight, normal=1)
```

**Arguments**

For items below, *m* is the number of roll calls, *n* the number of legislators, and *d* the number of dimensions.

yea	<i>m</i> x <i>d</i> matrix of yeah locations.
nay	<i>m</i> x <i>d</i> matrix of no locations.
ideal	<i>n</i> x <i>d</i> matrix of legislator ideal points.
Beta	Ignored.
dimweight	Ignored.
normal	integer, '1' generates data using normal probabilities, any other value generates data using logistic probabilities.

**Value**

An *n* x *m* matrix of probabilities giving the probability of yea for each of *n* legislators on each of *m* votes

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**See Also**

'[generateTestData](#)' and '[wnominate](#)'.

**Examples**

```
yp <- matrix(rep(0,10),nrow=10)
np <- matrix(rep(0.1,10),nrow=10)
ideal <- matrix(rep(0,10),nrow=10)
qnprob(yp,np,ideal,15,0.5)      #a matrix of yea probabilities
```

---

 sen90

*90th U.S. Senate Roll Call Vote Matrix*


---

**Description**

This dataframe contains a matrix of votes cast by U.S. Senators in the 90th Congress. The data are formatted consistent with the `rollcall` object format in Simon Jackman's `pscl` package.

**Usage**

```
data(sen90)
```

**Value**

The dataframe contains roll call data for all Senators in the 90th Senate. The data is formatted as a `rollcall` object with the following elements.

<code>votes</code>	data frame, containing all data from the old <code>nom31.dat</code> file about legislators. For a typical W-NOMINATE object run with an ORD file read using <code>readKH</code> , it will contain the following:
<code>state</code>	State name of legislator.
<code>icpsrState</code>	ICPSR state code of legislator.
<code>cd</code>	Congressional District number.
<code>icpsrLegis</code>	ICPSR code of legislator.
<code>party</code>	Party of legislator.
<code>partyCode</code>	ICPSR party code of legislator.
<code>codes</code>	list of four vectors. <code>yea</code> shows the codes in <code>votes</code> that are yea votes, <code>'nay'</code> shows nay codes, <code>notInLegis</code> shows absences, and <code>missing</code> shows the missing codes.
<code>n</code>	numeric, number of legislators
<code>m</code>	numeric, number of roll calls
<code>legis.data</code>	data frame, containing the following information on legislators:
<code>state</code>	State name of legislator.

```

icpsrState ICPSR state code of legislator.
           cd Congressional District number.
icpsrLegis ICPSR code of legislator.
           party Party of legislator.
           partyCode ICPSR party code of legislator.
vote.data   null, would otherwise be a data frame containing data on the votes.
desc        null, would otherwise be a string describing the data set.
source      string, describing where data set was read from.

```

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**Source**

Keith Poole. 2005. *90th Senate Roll Call Vote Data*. <http://www.voteview.com/>.

**See Also**

['wnominate'](#).

**Examples**

```

#This data file is the same as reading file using:
#sen90 <- readKH("ftp://voteview.com/sen90kh.ord")
#All ORD files can be found on www.voteview.com
data(sen90)

summary(sen90)
result<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
summary(result)
plot(result)

```

---

 sen90wnom

---

*90th U.S. Senate Ideal Points*


---

**Description**

This dataframe contains the estimated ideal points of the 90th U.S Senate using `wnominate`. Although it can easily be obtained from calling the example in `wnominate`, it is included here to facilitate illustration of the examples for the `plot` and `summary` functions.

**Usage**

```
data(sen90wnom)
```

**Value**

An object of class `nomObject`, which in this documentation is also referred to as a W-NOMINATE object.

`legislators` data frame, containing all data from the old `nom33.dat` file about legislators. For a typical W-NOMINATE object run with an ORD file read using `readKH`, it will contain the following:

- `state` State name of legislator.
- `icpsrState` ICPSR state code of legislator.
- `cd` Congressional District number.
- `icpsrLegis` ICPSR code of legislator.
- `party` Party of legislator.
- `partyCode` ICPSR party code of legislator.
- `correctYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Yeas.
- `wrongYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Nays.
- `wrongNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Yeas.
- `correctNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Nays.
- `GMP` Geometric Mean Probability.
- `PRE` Proportional Reduction In Error.
- `coord1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.
- `se1D` Bootstrapped standard error of first dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly. This will be empty if trials is set below 4.
- `corr.1` Covariance between first and second dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.

`rollcalls` data frame, containing all data from the old `nom33.dat` file about bills. For a typical W-NOMINATE object run with an ORD file read using `readKH`, it will contain the following:

- `correctYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Yeas.
- `wrongYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Nays.
- `wrongNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Yeas.
- `correctNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Nays.
- `GMP` Geometric Mean Probability.
- `PRE` Proportional Reduction In Error.
- `spread1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE spread, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.
- `midpoint1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE midpoint, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.

`dimensions` integer, number of dimensions estimated.

eigenvalues	A vector of roll call eigenvalues.
beta	The beta value used in the final iteration.
weights	A vector of weights used in each iteration.
fits	A vector of length 3*dimensions with the classic measures of fit. In order, it contains the correct classifications for each dimension, the APREs for each dimension, and the overall GMPs for each dimension.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**Source**

Keith Poole. 2005. *90th Senate Roll Call Vote Data*. <http://www.voteview.com/>.

**See Also**

['wnominate'](#).

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)

summary(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

---

summary.nomObject *W-NOMINATE Summary*

---

**Description**

summary.nomObject reads a W-NOMINATE object and prints a summary.

**Usage**

```
summary.nomObject(object, verbose=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            a `wnominate` output object.

verbose          logical, includes all ideal points if TRUE, otherwise only returns the first 10 legislators.

...              other arguments do nothing and are not passed to any functions.

**Value**

A summary of a `wnominate` object. Correct classification, APRE, and GMP are reported separately for each dimension.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
 Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
 James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
 Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**See Also**

['wnominate'](#), ['plot.coords'](#), ['plot.skree'](#), ['plot.angles'](#), ['plot.cutlines'](#), ['plot.nomObject'](#)

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as that obtained using:
#data(sen90)
#sen90wnom<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
data(sen90wnom)
summary(sen90wnom)
plot(sen90wnom)
```

**Description**

This data frame contains votes from the first three sessions of the United Nations. The same data can also be downloaded as a CSV file from [www.voteview.com](http://www.voteview.com). The object of this data set is to provide an example of how one might use the W-NOMINATE package on a set of roll call votes not already stored in ORD format.

**Usage**

```
data(UN)
```

**Value**

This data frame contains votes from the first three sessions of the United Nations. The first column are country names, while the second column indicates membership in the former Warsaw Pact (used as a 'party' variable). Yeas are coded 1, 2, and 3, nays are coded 4, 5, and 6, missing votes are coded 7, 8, and 9, and not being in the General Assembly is coded as a 0.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole (kpoole@ucsd.edu)

Jeffrey Lewis (jblewis@ucla.edu)

James Lo (jameslo@ucla.edu)

Royce Carroll (rcarroll@ucsd.edu)

**Source**

Keith Poole. 2005. *UN Vote Data*. <http://www.voteview.com/>.

**See Also**

'wnominate'.

**Examples**

```
#The same data set can be obtained from downloading the UN.csv
#file from www.voteview.com and reading it as follows:
#UN<-read.csv("C:/UN.csv",header=FALSE,strip.white=TRUE)

data(UN)
UN<-as.matrix(UN)
UN[1:5,1:6]

UNnames<-UN[,1]
legData<-matrix(UN[,2],length(UN[,2]),1)
colnames(legData)<-"party"
UN<-UN[,-c(1,2)]

rc <- rollcall(UN, yea=c(1,2,3), nay=c(4,5,6),
missing=c(7,8,9),notInLegis=0, legis.names=UNnames,
legis.data=legData,
desc="UN Votes",
source="www.voteview.com")

result<-wnominate(rc,polarity=c(1,1))
plot(result)
summary(result)
```

---

wnominate	<i>W-NOMINATE Roll Call Scaling</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

---

### Description

`wnominate` is the function that takes a `rollcall` object and estimates Poole and Rosenthal W-NOMINATE scores with them.

### Usage

```
wnominate(rcObject, ubeta=15, uweights=0.5, dims=2, minvotes=20,
          lop=0.025, trials=3, polarity, verbose=FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>rcObject</code>	An object of class <code>rollcall</code> , from Simon Jackman's <code>pscl</code> package.
<code>ubeta</code>	integer, beta parameter for NOMINATE. It is strongly recommended that you do not change the default.
<code>uweights</code>	integer, weight parameter for NOMINATE. It is strongly recommended that you do not change the default.
<code>dims</code>	integer, number of dimensions to estimate. Must be nonnegative and cannot exceed 10 dimensions.
<code>minvotes</code>	minimum number of votes a legislator must vote in for them to be analyzed.
<code>lop</code>	A proportion between 0 and 1, the cut-off used for excluding lopsided votes, expressed as the proportion of non-missing votes on the minority side. The default, <code>lop=0.025</code> , eliminates votes where the minority is smaller than 2.5 overwrites the <code>lopsided</code> attribute in the RC object inputted.
<code>trials</code>	integer, number of bootstrap trials for standard errors. Any number set below 4 here will not return any standard errors. Setting this number to be large will slow execution of W-NOMINATE considerably.
<code>polarity</code>	a vector specifying the legislator in the data set who is conservative on each dimension. For example, <code>c(3, 5)</code> indicates legislator 3 is conservative on dimension 1, and legislator 5 is conservative on dimension 2. Alternatively, <code>polarity</code> can be specified as a string for legislator names found in <code>legis.names</code> (ie. <code>c("Bush", "Gore")</code> ) if every legislative name in the data set is unique. Finally, <code>polarity</code> can be specified as a list (ie. <code>list("cd", c(4, 5))</code> ) where the first list item is a variable from the roll call object's <code>legis.data</code> , and the second list item is a conservative legislator on each dimension as specified by the first list item. <code>list("cd", c(4, 5))</code> thus specifies the legislators with congressional district numbers of 4 and 5.
<code>verbose</code>	logical, indicates whether bills and legislators to be deleted should be printed while data is being checked before ideal points are estimated.

**Value**

An object of class `nomObject`, which in this documentation is also referred to as a W-NOMINATE object.

`legislators` data frame, containing all data from the old `nom31.dat` file about legislators. For a typical W-NOMINATE object run with an ORD file read using `readKH`, it will contain the following:

- `state` State name of legislator.
- `icpsrState` ICPSR state code of legislator.
- `cd` Congressional District number.
- `icpsrLegis` ICPSR code of legislator.
- `party` Party of legislator.
- `partyCode` ICPSR party code of legislator.
- `correctYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Yeas.
- `wrongYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Nays.
- `wrongNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Yeas.
- `correctNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Nays.
- `GMP` Geometric Mean Probability.
- `PRE` Proportional Reduction In Error.
- `coord1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.
- `se1D` Bootstrapped standard error of first dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly. This will be empty if trials is set below 4.
- `corr.1` Covariance between first and second dimension W-NOMINATE score, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.

`rollcalls` data frame, containing all data from the old `nom33.dat` file about bills. For a typical W-NOMINATE object run with an ORD file read using `readKH`, it will contain the following:

- `correctYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Yeas.
- `wrongYea` Predicted Yeas and Actual Nays.
- `wrongNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Yeas.
- `correctNay` Predicted Nays and Actual Nays.
- `GMP` Geometric Mean Probability.
- `PRE` Proportional Reduction In Error.
- `spread1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE spread, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.
- `midpoint1D` First dimension W-NOMINATE midpoint, with all subsequent dimensions numbered similarly.

`dimensions` integer, number of dimensions estimated.

`eigenvalues` A vector of roll call eigenvalues.

`beta` The beta value used in the final iteration.

`weights` A vector of weights used in each iteration.

`fits` A vector of length  $3 \times \text{dimensions}$  with the classic measures of fit. In order, it contains the correct classifications for each dimension, the APREs for each dimension, and the overall GMPs for each dimension.

**Author(s)**

Keith Poole <kpoole@ucsd.edu>  
Jeffrey Lewis <jblewis@ucla.edu>  
James Lo <jameslo@ucla.edu>  
Royce Carroll <rcarroll@ucsd.edu>

**References**

Jeffrey Lewis. <http://adric.sscnet.ucla.edu/rollcall/>  
Keith Poole and Howard Rosenthal. 1997. 'Congress: A Political-Economic History of Roll Call Voting.' New York: Oxford University Press.  
Keith Poole. <http://voteview.ucsd.edu/>

**See Also**

'[generateTestData](#)', '[plot.nomObject](#)', '[summary.nomObject](#)'.

**Examples**

```
#This data file is the same as reading file using:
#sen90 <- readKH("ftp://voteview.com/sen90kh.ord")
#All ORD files can be found on www.voteview.com
data(sen90)

summary(sen90)
result<-wnominate(sen90,polarity=c(2,5))
#'result' is the same nomObject as found in
#data(sen90nomObject)
summary(result)
plot(result)
```

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