Correction to: Words Speak Louder than Actions: Public Responsiveness to Elite Communication

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Correction to: Political Behavior

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake in Figs. 2 and 3. The shaded regions representing 95% confidence interval are missing in both the figures. The corrected Figs. 2 and 3 are given below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-018-9497-x>.

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Fig. 2 Effect of communications and partisanship on Senator approval. Plot shows the differences in the predicted probability of approval between a Senator's copartisans and opposite partisans (top line) and a Senator's copartisans and Independents (bottom line). The values along the x-axis describe the relative emphasis of Senate communications on policy positions (negative numbers) or non-policy attributes (positive numbers). The rug denotes the distribution of *Non-policy emphasis*. Large values along the y-axis indicate higher levels of predicted approval among copartisans relative to either members of the opposite party or Independents. The shaded regions represent the 95% confidence intervals

Fig. 3 Partisanship, ideology, and the effect of communications on Senator approval. Plot shows the differences in the predicted probability of approval between a Senator's copartisans and opposite partisans for respondents whose partisan and ideological identities are aligned (top line) and unaligned (bottom line). The values along the *x*-axis describe the relative emphasis of Senate communications on policy positions (negative numbers) or non-policy attributes (positive numbers). The rug denotes the distribution of *Non-policy emphasis*. Large values along the *y*-axis indicate higher levels of predicted approval among copartisans relative to members of the opposite party. The shaded regions represent the 95% confidence intervals