

“An Empirical Justification for the Use of Draft Lottery Numbers as a Random Treatment in Political Science Research”

Adam Berinsky and Sara Chatfield

Online Appendix

As a further robustness check, because much of the research on quarter-of-birth focuses on babies born in the first quarter of the year, we also compared those respondents born in the first quarter of the year (January-March) to the rest of the sample. These results are presented below in Tables 1 and 2. As identified in previous research, individuals born in the first quarter of the year do show significant differences in educational attainment. There are also indications of some differences in respondent ideology and voter participation, although these results are significant only in the cross tabulation and not in a difference-of-means t-test or difference-in-distributions K-S test. None of these results remain significant at the .05 level when examining the cohort of draft-eligible males, but some are marginally significant, suggesting that we should still be concerned about differences within this cohort. Differences specific to individuals born in the first quarter of the year are less important due to the specific nature of the randomization failure in the 1969 draft lottery. That said, these results do reinforce our suggestion that birth month controls should be included in studies utilizing draft numbers, where available.

**Table 1: First Quarter Births versus All Other Respondents: Full Sample**

Variable	Pearson's Chi-Squared	P-Value	Difference-in-Means	P-Value	K-S Test	P-Value	N
<b>Education (4 category)</b>	10.4531	.015 *	--	--	.037	.156	35556
<b>Education (7 category)</b>	13.5370	.035 *	--	--	.012	.281	35557
<b>Income</b>	6.2363	.182	--	--	.012	.279	32567
<b>Political Knowledge (Pre)</b>	1.0483	.902	--	--	.006	.976	21712
<b>Political Knowledge (Post)</b>	2.9024	.574	--	--	.004	1	26171
<b>Interest in Campaigns</b>	3.7203	.156	--	--	.011	.446	32996
<b>Party Identification</b>	4.9148	.555	-.0072	.772	.007	.937	35454
<b>Liberal/Conservative Ideology</b>	13.4283	.037 *	.0037	.862	.014	.374	22463
<b>Voter Registration</b>	.4034	.525	--	--	.003	1	24356
<b>Voter Participation</b>	5.1116	.024 *	--	--	.014	.203	33082

**Table 2: First Quarter Births versus All Other Respondents: Draft Cohort**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Pearson's Chi-Squared</b>	<b>P-Value</b>	<b>Difference-in-Means</b>	<b>P-Value</b>	<b>K-S Test</b>	<b>P-Value</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Education (4 category)</b>	6.6620	.083	--	--	.036	.183	4966
<b>Education (7 category)</b>	7.9347	.243	--	--	.036	.183	4966
<b>Income</b>	8.7569	.067	--	--	.020	.876	4649
<b>Political Knowledge (Pre)</b>	2.2713	.686	--	--	.021	.977	2956
<b>Political Knowledge (Post)</b>	1.6040	.808	--	--	.011	1	3567
<b>Interest in Campaigns</b>	1.1759	.555	--	--	.017	.971	4606
<b>Party Identification</b>	9.6723	.139	-.0316	.619	.027	.515	4945
<b>Liberal/Conservative Ideology</b>	4.0896	.665	.0139	.801	.022	.932	3444
<b>Voter Registration</b>	1.0961	.295	--	--	.016	.999	3369
<b>Voter Participation</b>	3.4685	.063	--	--	.030	.421	4640