REVIEW QUESTIONS

Based on the first part of this exercise, answer True or False to the following items:

a. In the earlier history of the United States, as the population increased the number of members in the House of Representatives increased.  
   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

b. Republicans have outnumbered Democrats in the House since the elections of 1952.  
   Answer: False (F)  True (T)

   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

d. If a person gets elected to Congress, the probability is roughly 90 percent that he or she will get reelected the next time.  
   Answer: False (F)  True (T)

e. Political party affiliation is only weakly related to how members vote on bills in the House of Representatives.  
   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

f. Democratic members of Congress are very likely to be liberal, and Republican members are very likely to be conservative.  
   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

g. In the House of Representatives, women are more conservative than men are.  
   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

h. The "conservative coalition" in Congress consists of Republicans and Southern Democrats.  
   Answer: True (T)  False (F)

EXPLORIT QUESTIONS

1. You have seen that incumbents have a powerful advantage in getting reelected. Does incumbency also affect the margin by which the representative wins?

   Data File:  HOUSE107
   Task:  Cross-tabulation
   Row Variable:  20% OF VOTE
   Column Variable:  14) INCUMBENT
   View:  Table
   Display:  Column %

Exercise 12: The Congress
a. Fill in the percentages in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDER 55%</th>
<th>INCUMBENT</th>
<th>NEW REP.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55% TO 65%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVER 65%</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Write in the value of Cramer's V.

\[ V = 0.358 \]

2. Let's compare the religious preferences of U.S. representatives with those of the general public. Using information from the General Social Survey, the following table presents the percentages of the public who are Catholic, liberal Protestant, conservative Protestant, Jewish, and all others.

The All Others category includes a variety of religious orientations such as Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims, and some Protestants who could not be classified in the liberal or conservative category. Also, the All Others category includes the 14.2 percent who selected the No Religion option. We cannot compare the No Religion category in the general public with the results for representatives, because candidates who want to win elections in the United States must at least give the appearance of being religious. Therefore, what we can compare here are the percentages of the general public and representatives who are Catholic, liberal Protestant, conservative Protestant, or Jewish. Please do the following analysis and fill in the percentages for the representatives in the table.

Data File: HOUSE107
Task: Univariate
Primary Variable: 7) RELIGION
View: Pie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL PUBLIC</th>
<th>10TH CONGRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATHOLIC</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB.PROT.</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON.PROT.</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEWISH</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL. OTHERS</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part IV: Institutions
b. The largest group in the general public is conservative Protestants, but the largest group in Congress is liberal Protestants.  
T  F

c. Catholics and Jews are underrepresented in Congress relative to their percentages in the general public.  
T  F

3. Let’s compare the educational levels of the general public and members of Congress. The following table includes information for the general public. Do the following analysis and fill in the information for members of Congress.

Data File: HOURSE107
Task: Univariate
➤ Primary Variable: 8) EDUCATION
➤ View: Pie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Public</th>
<th>107th Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. NO COLLEGE</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOME COLL</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLL. GRAD</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAD SCH.</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. The education level of U.S. representatives is substantially higher than that of the general public.  
T  F

c. Approximately one-third of U.S. representatives do not have a college degree.  
T  F

4. In the preceding analysis, we saw that members of Congress have different educational and religious distributions than the general public. Does this make any difference on the voting behavior of representatives? Let’s look at the effects of religion and education on a bill to ban human cloning. We’ll also compare these effects to those of party.

Data File: HOUSE107
➤ Task: Cross-tabulation
➤ Row Variable: 37) CLONING
➤ Column Variable: 7) RELIGION
➤ View: Table
➤ Display: Column %

Fill in the percentages for the second row (Yes votes) below.

Exercise 12: The Congress
**WORKSHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CATHOLIC</th>
<th>LIB. PROT.</th>
<th>CONS. PROT</th>
<th>JEWSHE</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. %YES</td>
<td>56.0 %</td>
<td>71.3 %</td>
<td>63.8 %</td>
<td>11.1 %</td>
<td>84.6 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is Cramer's V for this table? $V = .320^{**}$

c. Is Cramer's V statistically significant? Yes

d. Jewish representatives are the least likely to support the ban.

e. Protestant representatives are less likely than Catholics to support this ban.

Data File: HOUSE107  
Task: Cross-tabulation  
Row Variable: 27) CLONING  
Column Variable: 4) EDUCATION  
View: Table  
Display: Column %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NO COLLEGE</th>
<th>SOME COLL</th>
<th>COLG GRAD</th>
<th>GRAD SCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%YES</td>
<td>85.7 %</td>
<td>96.9 %</td>
<td>69.3 %</td>
<td>57.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g. What is Cramer's V for this table? $V = .41^{*}$

h. Is Cramer's V statistically significant? Yes

Representatives with the least education were the most likely to support the ban on human cloning.

i. A majority of representatives in all educational categories supported a ban on human cloning.

Data File: HOUSE107  
Task: Cross-tabulation  
Row Variable: 37) CLONING  
Column Variable: 11) PARTY  
View: Table  
Display: Column %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEMOCRAT</th>
<th>REPUBLICAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%YES</td>
<td>30.6 %</td>
<td>91.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

j. What is Cramer's V for this table? $V = .624^{**}$

k. Is Cramer's V statistically significant? Yes

Part IV: Institutions
n. Republicans were more unified (casting more votes on the same side) than Democrats were on this issue.  

\[ \text{F} \]

o. A majority of Democrats opposed a ban on human cloning while a majority of Republicans supported the ban.  

\[ \text{T} \]

p. Which factor had the greatest effect on how representatives voted? (Circle one.

1. Religion

2. Education

3. Party

5. Each representative's constituency has a set of characteristics. Some House members represent districts with a large number of African Americans or Latino residents. Some representatives come from wealthier districts, and of course, House members represent different states from different regions of the country. Let's begin with an analysis comparing the percentage of African Americans in a representative's district and his or her voting record. We'll use ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) ratings of how liberal representatives voted to explore this question.

Data File: HOUSE107

Task: Cross-tabulation

- How Variable: 39) ADA RATE
- Column Variable: 16) DIS AFRAM%
  - View: Table
  - Display: Column %

a. What is Cramer's V for this table?

\[ v = \frac{2}{12} \]

[Yes] No

b. Is Cramer's V statistically significant?

c. %LIBERAL

\[ \begin{array}{lcccc}
& 50\% \text{ OR} + & 15\%-49.9\% & 5\%-14.9\% & 0\%-5.9\% \\
\hline
\% & 88.5\% & 42.9\% & 39.8\% & 33.3\% \\
\end{array} \]

d. Representatives whose districts contain higher percentages of African Americans are more liberal.  

\[ \text{F} \]

6. Let's do the same type of analysis but use the percentage of the district that is Hispanic.

Data File: HOUSE107

Task: Cross-tabulation

Row Variable: 36) ADA RATE

- Column Variable: 17) DIST HISP%
  - View: Table
  - Display: Column %

Exercise 12: The Congress
a. What is Cramer's V for this table?

b. Is Cramer's V statistically significant?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>50% OR +</th>
<th>10%-49.9%</th>
<th>3%-9.9%</th>
<th>UNDER 3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%LIBERAL</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Representatives whose districts contain higher percentages of Hispanics are more liberal.

d. Representatives whose districts contain higher percentages of Hispanics are more liberal.

7. Let's compare the effect of a wealthier versus poorer district, as measured by the median (i.e., average) family income.

Data File: HOUSE107
Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 30) ADA RATE
Column Variable: 18) DIS FAMS
View: Table
Display: Column %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LOWEST 3RD</th>
<th>MIDDLE 3RD</th>
<th>HIGHEST 3RD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%LIBERAL</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is Cramer's V for this table?

c. Is Cramer's V statistically significant?

d. Representatives from wealthier districts are less liberal.

8. Finally, let's look at the influence of region on the liberalism of a representative.

Data File: HOUSE107
Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 30) ADA RATE
Column Variable: 18) REGION
View: Table
Display: Column %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EAST</th>
<th>MIDWEST</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
<th>WEST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%LIBERAL</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is Cramer's V for this table?

c. Is Cramer's V statistically significant?

|        | 2.04** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Representatives from the East and West tend to be more liberal.