REVIEW QUESTIONS

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

a. The civil service system also is called the spoils system.  
   T  F

b. The secretary of agriculture is the only cabinet member mentioned in the Constitution.  
   T  F

c. Thomas Jefferson participated in the spoils system.  
   T  F

d. The principal defect of bureaucracies is that promotion usually is based on who you know.  
   T  F

e. Large business organizations manage not to become bureaucracies.  
   T  F

EXPLICIT QUESTIONS

According to the preliminary discussion, a sizable proportion of federal employees are used to staff military installations. Let’s look at the relationship between the per capita Defense Department expenditures and the federal employment rate across states.

- **Data File:** STATES  
  - **Task:** Scatterplot  
  - **Dependent Variable:** 18) FED.EMPLOY  
  - **Independent Variable:** 19) DEFENSE $  
  - **View:** Reg. Line

  a. What is the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient?  
     \( r = 0.739 \)  

  b. Is the relationship statistically significant?  
     Yes  No

  c. This result fails to support the idea that the greater the military presence in a state, the higher the federal employment rate.  
     T  F

Exercise 14: The Bureaucracy  
217
2. Many people are concerned about the growth of government. Let's look at government growth in more detail.

- Data File: HISTORY
  - Task: Historical Trends
  - Variables: 49) FED EMP RT

  a. Government employment seems to
     1. have increased at a relatively constant rate.
     2. have spliced at certain short periods.
     3. have had little change over time.

  b. Scrolling through the events listed at the bottom, which of the following events seem to have had the greatest impact on the government employment rate?
     1. presidential elections
     2. wars
     3. new inventions
     4. constitutional amendments

3. Let's separate defense employment from nondefense government employment.

- Data File: HISTORY
  - Task: Historical Trends
  - Variables: 50) DEF EMP RT
  - 53) NON-D EMP

  a. Wars affect defense employment but have relatively little impact on other types of government employment.

  b. Since the Vietnam War ended in 1974, the defense employment rate has slowly declined.

  c. The nondefense government employment rate has remained fairly constant since the mid-sixties.

  d. Except for wartime, nondefense employment is higher than defense employment.

4. Government outlays over time also reflect the relative growth of various segments of government.

- Data File: HISTORY
  - Task: Historical Trends
  - Variables: 54) DEFS/POP
  - 55) HRS/POP

  a. What is the description of 54) DEFS/POP?

  Federal outlay for national defense per person
Let's look at a finer breakdown on the human resources expenditures. These are some of the categories that are included in human resources:

**Data File:** HISTORY

**Task:** Historical Trends

**Variables:**
55) S.S.$/POP
56) I.S.$/POP
58) MED$/POP

a. What is the description of 56) S.S.$/POP?
Federal outlay for Social Security per person

b. What is the description of 57) I.S.$/POP?
Federal outlay for income security per person

c. What is the description of 58) MED$/POP?
Federal outlay for Medicare per person

Answer True or False to the following items:

d. Federal spending has increased on Social Security, income security, and Medicare since the 1970s.
   T F

e. The federal government spends more money on Medicare than on Social Security.
   T F
6. The federal government is not the only level of government that has bureaucracies. State and local governments also have bureaucracies and provide many complementary services to the federal government. Both levels of government have agencies responsible for schools, transportation, crime prevention, and a host of other government functions. Let's examine health care spending by the 50 state governments. The specific variable in the STATES file looks at health care spending per capita, that is the dollar amount spent per state resident.

   Data File: STATES
   Task: Mapping
   Variable 1: 109 HLTHS/CAP
   View: List, Rank

   a. State that spends the highest dollar amount per state resident. **Hawaii** 431.68

   b. State that spends the lowest dollar amount per state resident. **Nevada** 89.30

   One reason states may vary in health expenditures is the types of preferences found in the population. In general, Democrats tend to prefer more government spending on social welfare programs, whereas Republicans tend to prefer less government spending on such programs. Let's add a measure of the partisanship of each state's residents to see if this can explain variations in state expenditures on health programs.

   Data File: STATES
   Task: Mapping
   Variable 1: 109 HLTHS/CAP
   Variable 2: 171 POP-DEM
   View: Map

   c. What is the correlation between Democratic citizenry and state spending on health programs? $r = .257^*$

   d. Is it statistically significant? **Yes**

7. Nations also vary in their level of government support for health care. Many of the industrialized nations provide their citizens with health insurance. In the United States health insurance is privately funded. Let's see how the United States compares to other industrial countries in total spending (both private and government spending) per capita on health care.

   Data File: NATIONS
   Task: Mapping
   Variable 1: 41 HEALTH
   View: List, Rank

   **220**

Part IV: Institutions
a. U.S. ranking on total (private and public) spending on health care as a percentage of GDP (gross domestic product)

Now let's look at how the United States ranks on government spending on health care. The variable in the NATIONS data set calculates the percentage of total health care spending which comes from government sources:

Data File: NATIONS
Task: Mapping
.Variable 1: 42) GOVT-HLT
.View: List: Rank

b. U.S. ranking on government spending on health care

3. Describe government spending on health care in the United States at the federal and state levels and how it compares to that in other industrial countries. Government spending on health care in the U.S. varies widely by state. Overall, the U.S. federal government covers a smaller percentage of health costs than do other industrialized countries.

8. Now let's return to public attitudes toward the government. First let's see if Democrats and Republicans differ in their opinion of the government.

.Data File: NES
.Task: Cross-tabulation
.Row Variable: 87) TRUST GOV
.Column Variable: 16) PARTY
.View: Table
.Display: Column %

Opinions on trust of the government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEMOCRAT</th>
<th>INDEPENDENT</th>
<th>REPUBLICAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALWAYS/ MOST</td>
<td>44.8 %</td>
<td>41.4 %</td>
<td>43.6 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is the value of V for this table?  

\[ V = 0.55 \]

Exercise 14: The Bureaucracy
c. Is V statistically significant?

- Data File: GSS
- Task: Cross-tabulation
- Row Variable: 52) FED.GOV'T?
- Column Variable: 21) PARTY
- View: Table
- Display: Column \%

Opinions on confidence in the federal government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEMOCRAT</th>
<th>INDEPENDENT</th>
<th>REPUBLICAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. % GREAT DEAL</td>
<td>18.0 %</td>
<td>9.2 %</td>
<td>11.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ V = \frac{138}{**} \]

f. Is V statistically significant?

- Yes
- No

g. Circle the number of the statement that provides the best summary of these two tables.

1. Democrats have more confidence in the federal government and are more likely to think that the government can be trusted.
2. Democrats have more confidence in the federal government; party has no effect on trust in the government.
3. Democrats have less confidence in the federal government and are more likely to think that the government can be trusted.
4. Democrats have less confidence in the federal government; party has no effect on trust in the government.
5. Democrats and Republicans are pretty much the same in their views of the federal government.

9. Finally, let's see if there is a "gender gap" in evaluations of the government.

- Data File: NES
- Task: Cross-tabulation
- Row Variable: 87) TRUST GOV
- Column Variable: 3) SEX
- View: Table
- Display: Column %
Opinions on trust of the government:

a. %ALWAYS/MOST
   
   **MEN**: 43.6 %  
   **WOMEN**: 44.2 %

b. What is the value of V for this table?  
   $V = .005^*$  
   Yes  
   No  

c. Is V statistically significant?
   
   Yes  
   No  

- **Data File**: GSS  
- **Task**: Cross-tabulation  
- **Row Variable**: 52) FED.GOV'T?  
- **Column Variable**: 6) SEX  
- **View**: Table  
- **Display**: Column %

Opinions on confidence in the federal government:

d. % GREAT DEAL
   
   **MEN**: 13.5 %  
   **WOMEN**: 14.0 %

e. What is the value of V for this table?  
   $V = .052^*$  
   Yes  
   No  

f. Is V statistically significant?  
   Yes  
   No  

g. Is there a gender gap in confidence in and trust of the federal government?  
   Yes  
   No