

A Retrospective Exploration of the US Senate through Data

Jordan Poles, Tony Chen and Aparna Narendrula

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An Introduction to the Data

Our analysis covers a dataset which has been extracted from several different sources covering the timespan from the 101st to 113th US Congress. This corresponds to years of 1989 through 2014. The goal of our analysis was to assess trends in the members and bills passed by the US Senate. Our group found it most sensible to focus our efforts on one of the two chambers of Congress (the other being the House of Representatives).

We selected the Senate for two reasons:

1. The Senate provides a more representative overview of the political sentiments present on the state scale
2. The Senate provided the lists of Roll Call votes used in our analysis in a much more accessible format (XML) than the House of Representatives (HTML)

To begin our analysis, we examined the characteristics of the senators who participated in each congress, using the [Congress API](#) provided by the NY Times. This dataset was made retrieved as JSON from a URI based API. These JSON files - as well as all of the other datafiles we fetched - were cleaned by an R script, prior to storage in a SQLite database for analysis. This data was stored in the "members" table, and contains a variety of variables, including identifiers such as name, ID, party, state, and seniority in addition to metrics like percentage of votes with party and vote miss rate.

The member data we retrieved got us interested in examining the voting behaviour of the senators. We proceed with our analysis by examining the bills which were voted on in each session of the senate. We focus our analysis on roll-call bills - those bills where the vote of each senator is individually recorded. In order to examine these bills we first fetched a series of files from [senate.gov](#) containing lists of roll-call votes (and metadata) for each session or year of congress in an XML format. These data were stored in the "senateRollCalls" table, which contains the date of each vote, the issue at hand, and the outcome - overall number of yeas and nays.

While the roll-call vote data from the senate tells us about passage rates for individual bills, it does not reveal individual voting behaviour. Indeed, this data was initially retrieved in the interest of compiling a complete list of roll-call votes for lookup on our third and final data-source, [govtrack.org](#). The govtrack group provides a bulk data API which can be used to lookup the vote of each individual senator on a given bill. This data was retrieved as JSON, before being stored in our third table "votes". We use this information to examine each senators voting behavior individually, and in comparison to the corresponding parties or congresses.

The Importance of Assessing our Government

The US government is said to be by the people, of the people, and for the people. The importance of transparency cannot be overstated in order for such a government to remain accountable to the people. It was for this reason that our group was surprised that there was no readily published workflow for citizen analysis of data on important governmental bodies like the senate. In this report we detail a protocol which can be used to fetch and store data regarding senate members, and their voting behaviours; the three-step process we detail for acquiring this data, is not very straightforward. We hope that the publication of workflows such as this will make US Government data more accessible to the public. This workflow may also serve as an entry point into more advanced analysis - such as corpus analysis and machine learning - of Senate proceedings and bills.

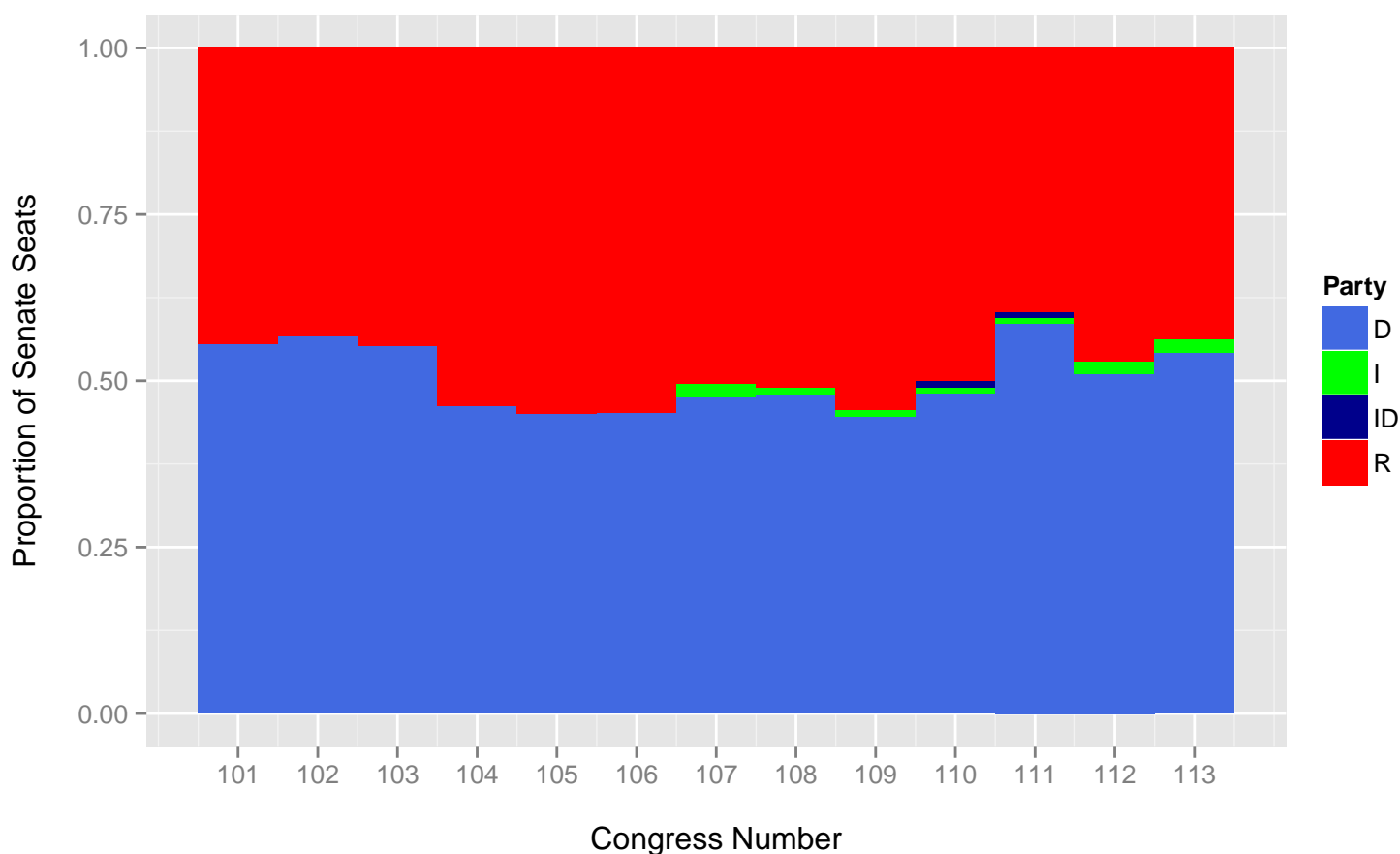
Examining The Members of Senate

Introduction to US Political Parties

The subsequent figure is the culmination of an analysis of the power held by each of the political parties in the US Senate. We confirm the prevailing understanding of American politics as a system dominated by two major political parties - a bipartisan system. In recent years, an independent party has emerged. However, since then the party has not grown significantly; they have never held more than 2 seats. There is one minor party featured in this plot, the Iowa Democrats, who are an offshoot of the Democratic party. They have only ever held two seats in the US Senate, but do hold a good deal of power in the state; the party also has a noteworthy involvement in the Iowa Caucuses, which are important for presidential elections (<http://iowademocrats.org/>).

Senate Seats Held Per Party Is Fairly Stable over Time

Republicans and Democrats Hold Majority of Seats; Independents New on the Scene



Common Senatorial Surnames

We find that there are 12 surnames held by more than one senator; these are shown below. Several of these pairs of senators are related to one another.

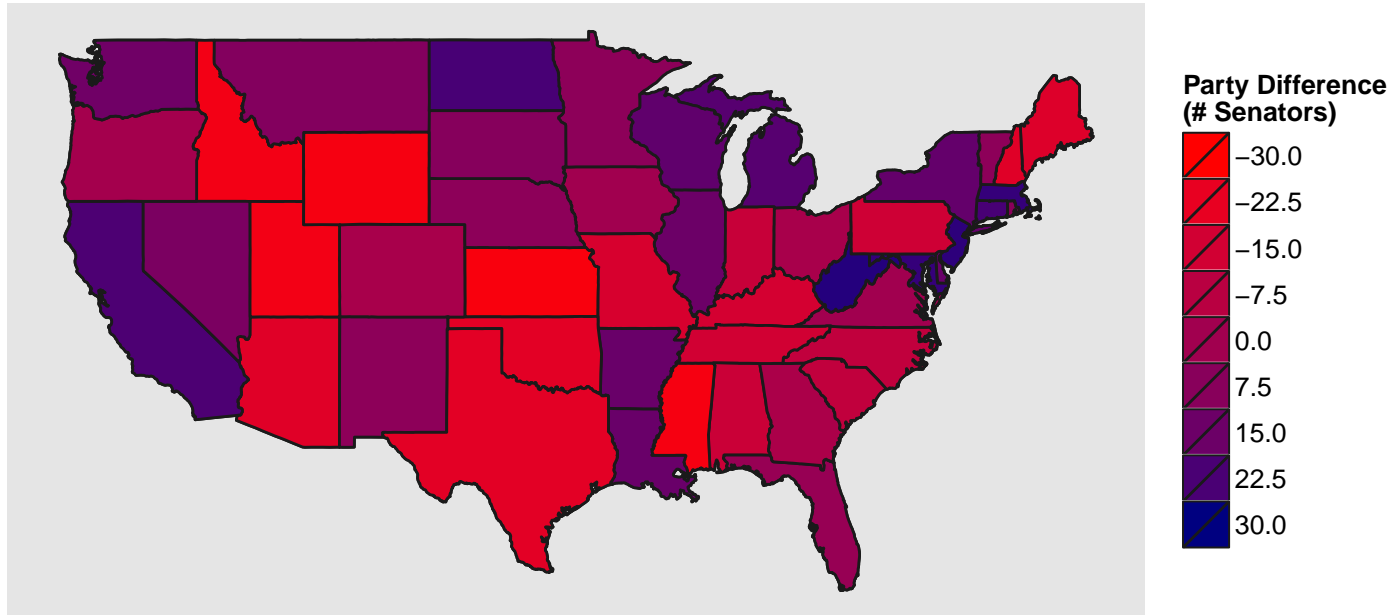
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Last Name	Brown	Burdick	Chafee	Dole	Graham	Johnson	Murkowski	Nelson	Pryor	Smith	Udall	Warner
# of Senators	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Examining State Party Preferences

Over the course of the period examined, many states elected similar numbers of senators from both major parties (purple); these are states in which senatorial elections may be more contentious. Those states shown in red represent a Republican majority; blue a Democratic majority. The steadfast democratic states are primarily found in the Northeast, while several states in the South and Middle of America are dominated by the Republican party.

Party Preferences By State as Determined by Senate Seats

Data From 1989 to 2014
Republicans (Red) vs. Democrats (Blue)



Independent Senators

Given that they are a small cohort, we thought that the independent senators deserved some analytical consideration. We note that the majority of elections won by independent senators are in the state of Vermont (VT), and that there are a small overall number of candidates per election won. Senator Barkley had a small number of votes; further research revealed that he temporarily held the chair of another senator who had died in a plane crash.

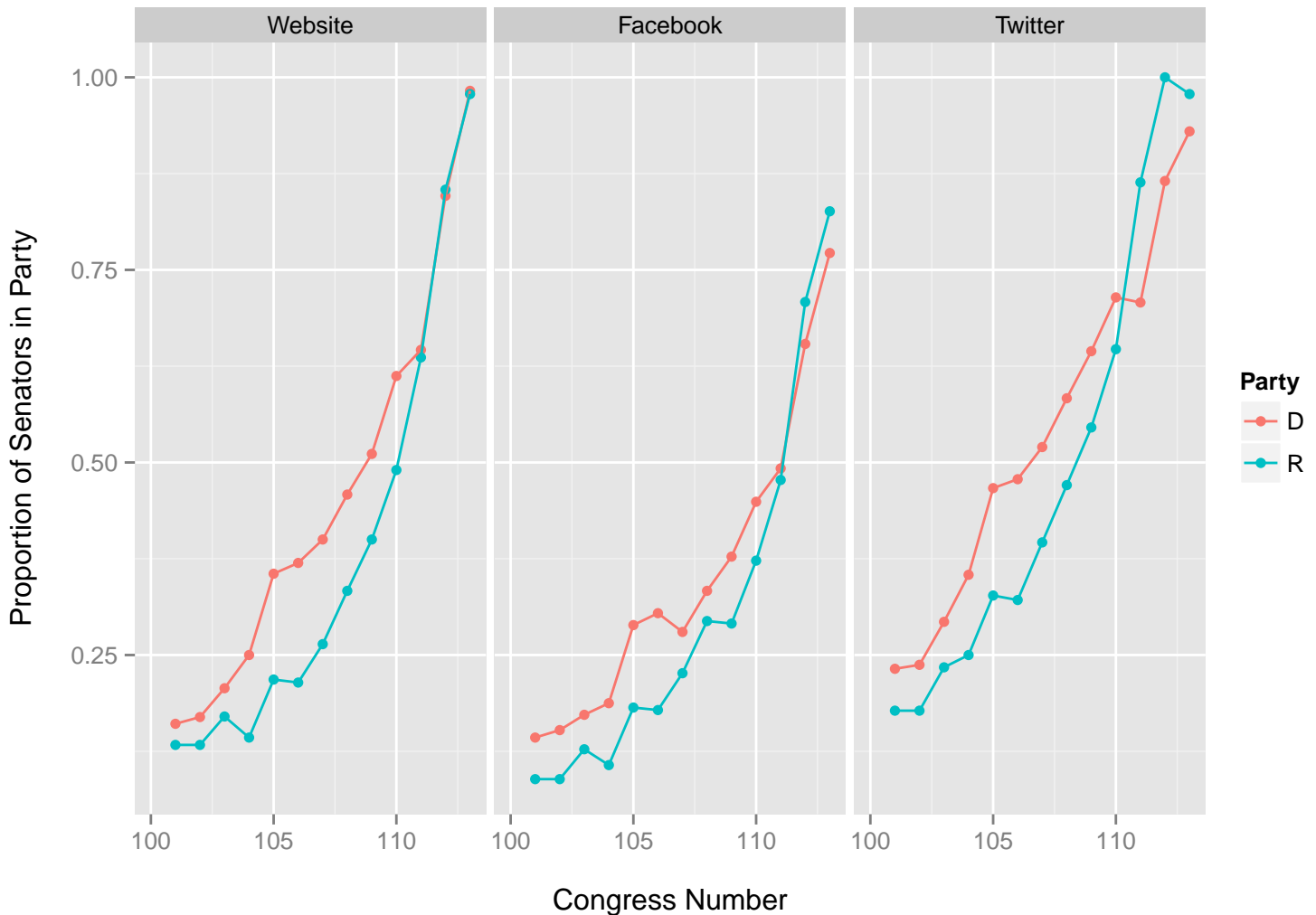
	Name	State	Congress #	Total Votes
1	Joseph Lieberman	CT	112	487
2	Angus King	ME	113	657
3	Dean Barkley	MN	107	14
4	James Jeffords	VT	107	463
5	James Jeffords	VT	108	675
6	James Jeffords	VT	109	645
7	Bernard Sanders	VT	110	657
8	Bernard Sanders	VT	111	677
9	Bernard Sanders	VT	112	487
10	Bernard Sanders	VT	113	657

```

websiteCt = queryDB("SELECT party as Party, congressNumber, count(*) as webct FROM members WHERE URL!='' AND Par
twitterCt = queryDB("SELECT party as Party, congressNumber, count(*) as twitterct FROM members WHERE twitter_acc
fbCt = queryDB("SELECT party as Party, congressNumber, count(*) as fbct FROM members WHERE facebook_account!=''
totalCt = queryDB("SELECT party as Party, congressNumber, count(*) as totalct FROM members WHERE Party!='I' GROU
mediaCt = merge(websiteCt, twitterCt, by = c("Party", "congressNumber"))
mediaCt = merge(mediaCt, fbCt, by = c("Party", "congressNumber"))
mediaCt = merge(mediaCt, totalCt, by = c("Party", "congressNumber"))
mediaCt$Website = mediaCt$webct/mediaCt$totalct
mediaCt$Twitter = mediaCt$twitterct/mediaCt$totalct
mediaCt$Facebook = mediaCt$fbct/mediaCt$totalct
mediaPlotData = melt(mediaCt, measure.vars = c("Website", "Facebook", "Twitter"),
  id.vars = c("Party", "congressNumber"))
ggplot(mediaPlotData, aes(x = congressNumber, y = value, color = Party)) + geom_point() +
  geom_line() + facet_wrap(~variable) + xlim(100, 113) + xlab("\nCongress Number") +
  ylab("Proportion of Senators in Party\n") + ggtitle("Senators Who Have Ever Used a Web Platform In Their Pol

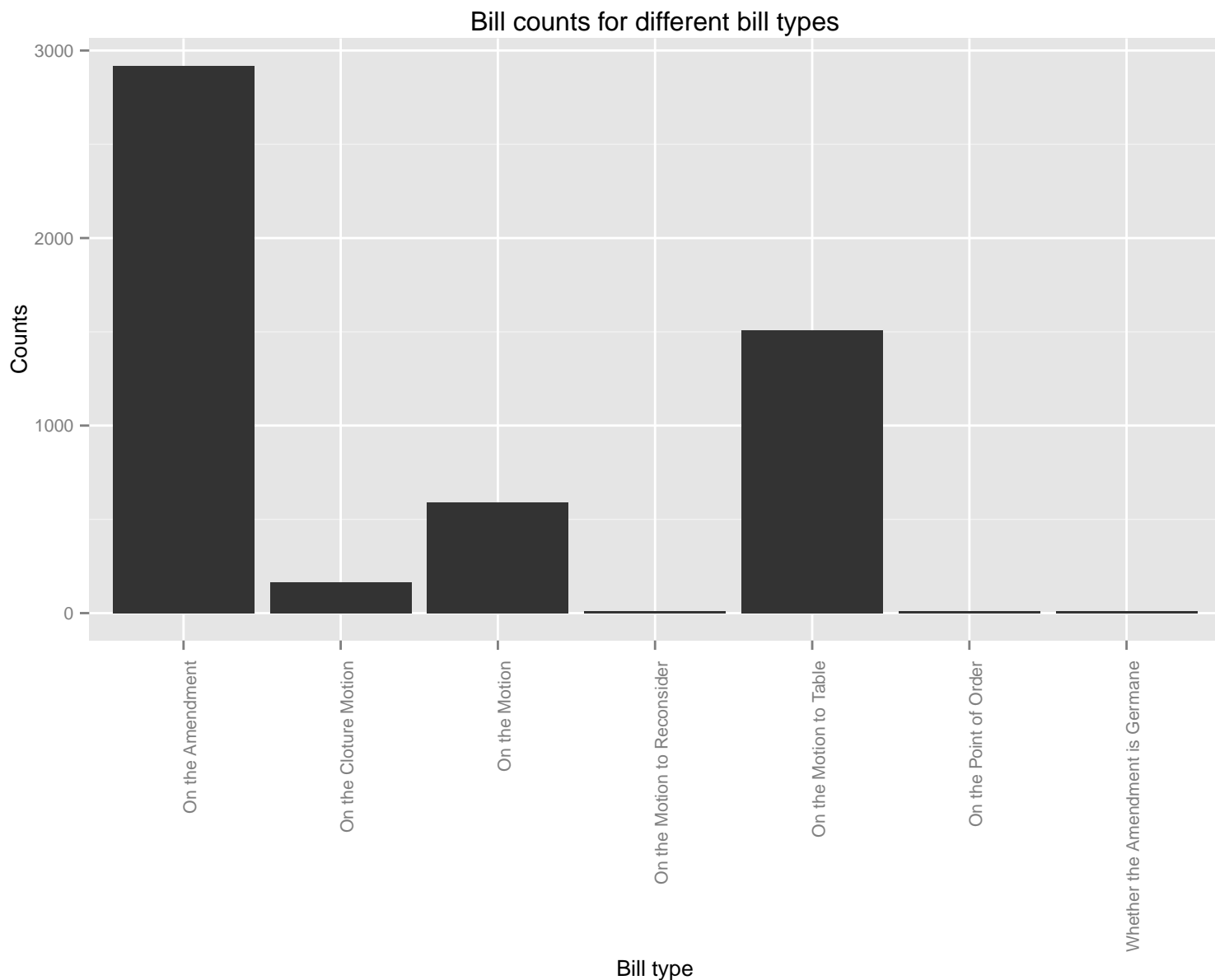
```

Senators Who Have Ever Used a Web Platform In Their Political Career



1 Examining Patterns in Bill Passage

```
query <- "select * from
        (select questionType, count(*) as cnt
         from senateRollCalls
         where questionType not null
         group by questionType)
        where cnt > 10"
type <- queryDB(query, "data.sqlite")
ggplot(type) +
  aes(x = questionType, y = cnt) +
  labs(title="Bill counts for different bill types") +
  xlab("Bill type") +
  ylab("Counts") +
  geom_bar(stat="identity") +
  theme(text = element_text(size=10),
        axis.text.x = element_text(angle=90, hjust = 1))
```



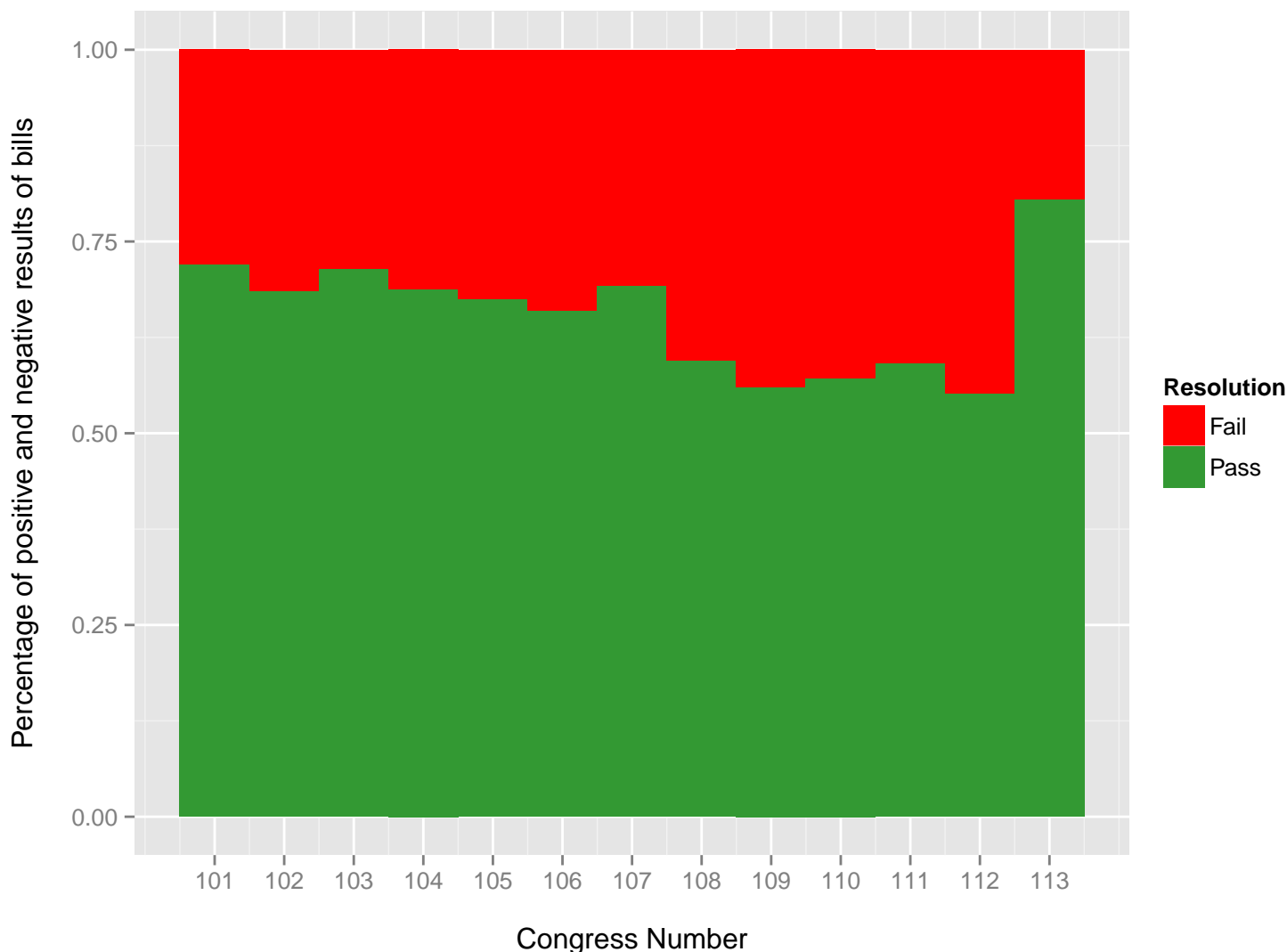
```

passedQuery <- "select 'Pass' as res, congressNumber, count(*) as cnt
               from senateRollCalls
               where result == 'Agreed to'
                  or result == 'Confirmed'
                  or result == 'Passed'
               group by congressNumber"
passedResults <- queryDB(passedQuery, "data.sqlite")
failedQuery <- "select 'Fail' as res, congressNumber, count(*) as cnt
               from senateRollCalls
               where result == 'Rejected'
               group by congressNumber"
failedResults <- queryDB(failedQuery, "data.sqlite")
results <- rbind(passedResults, failedResults)
ggplot(results) + aes(x=congressNumber, y=cnt, fill=res) +
  geom_histogram(position="fill", stat="identity", width=1) +
  scale_fill_manual(name = "Resolution", values = c("Pass"="#339933", "Fail"="red")) +
  xlab("\nCongress Number") +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks=101:113) +
  ylab("Percentage of positive and negative results of bills\n") +
  ggtitle(expression(atop("Percentage of Bills Passed Per Year", atop(italic("Pass Rate Decreases Before Peaking in 113th Congress")))))

```

Percentage of Bills Passed Per Year

Pass Rate Decreases Before Peaking in 113th Congress



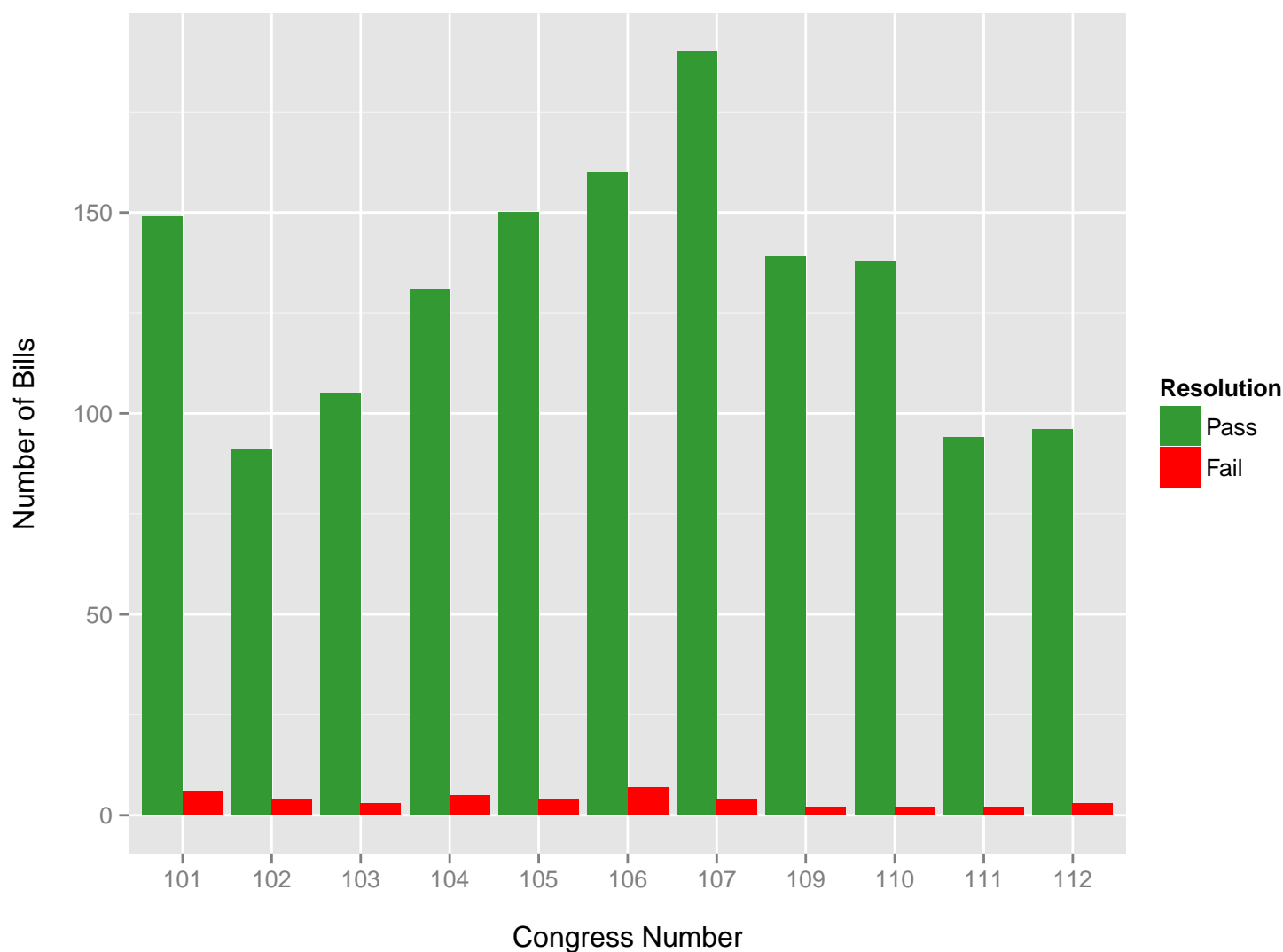
```

query <- "select pass, fail, p.congressNumber
from
(select congressNumber, count(*) as Pass
from senateRollCalls
where CAST(nays as INTEGER) <= 5
group by congressNumber) as p
join
(select congressNumber, count(*) as Fail
from senateRollCalls
where CAST(yeas as INTEGER) <= 5
group by congressNumber) as f
on p.congressNumber == f.congressNumber"
unanimous <- queryDB(query, "data.sqlite")
unanimous$congressNumber <- factor(unanimous$congressNumber)
unanimous <- melt(unanimous[,c('congressNumber', 'Pass', 'Fail')], id.vars = 1)
ggplot(unanimous, aes(x = congressNumber, y = value)) +
  geom_bar(stat='identity', aes(fill = variable), position = "dodge")+
  scale_fill_manual(name = "Resolution", values = c("Pass"="#339933", "Fail"="red")) +
  xlab("\nCongress Number") +
  ylab("Number of Bills\n") +
  ggtitle(expression(atop("Number of Bills Passed Unanimously Per Congress", atop(italic("Bills with 5 or Fewer

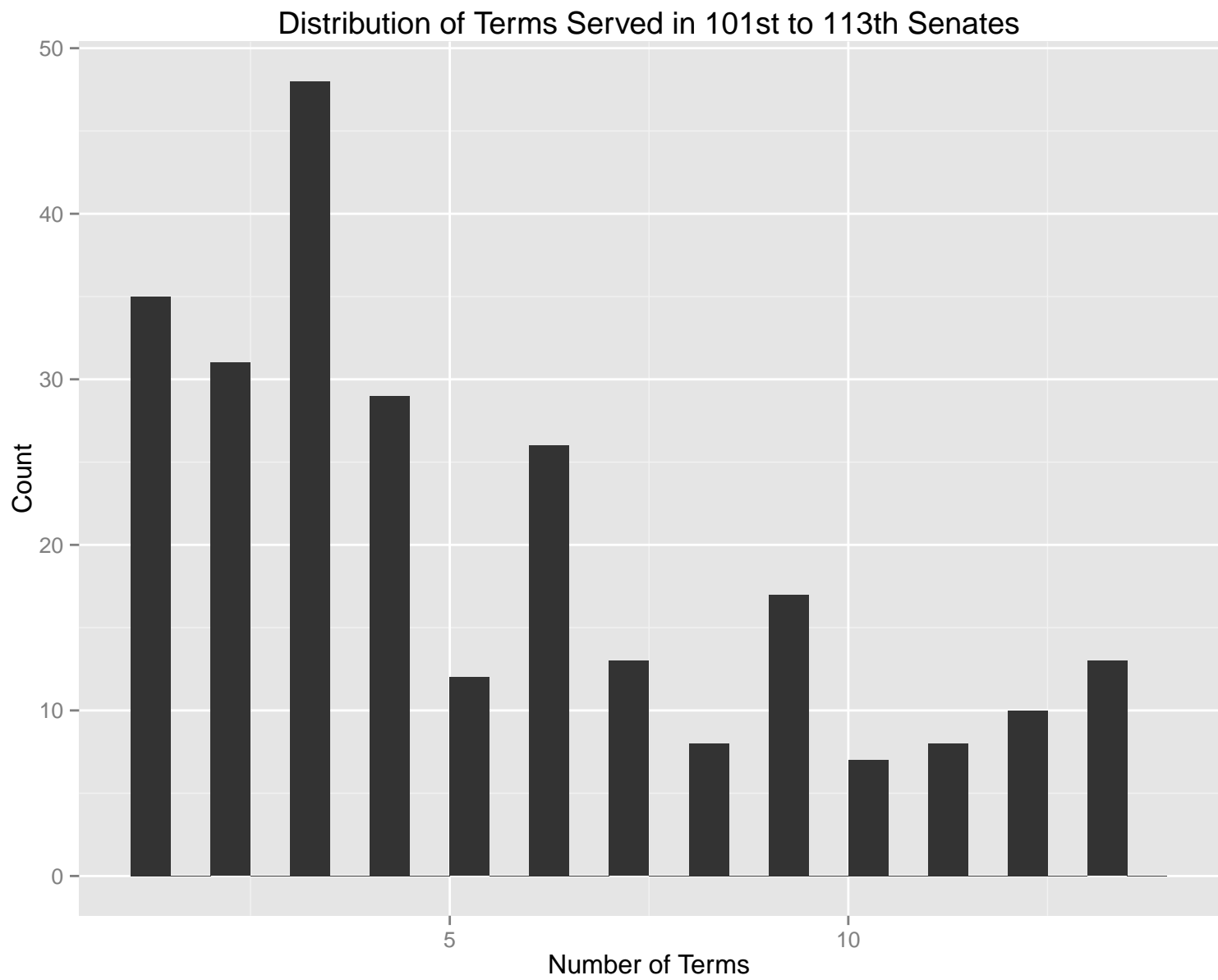
```

Number of Bills Passed Unanimously Per Congress

Bills with 5 or Fewer Dissenting Votes

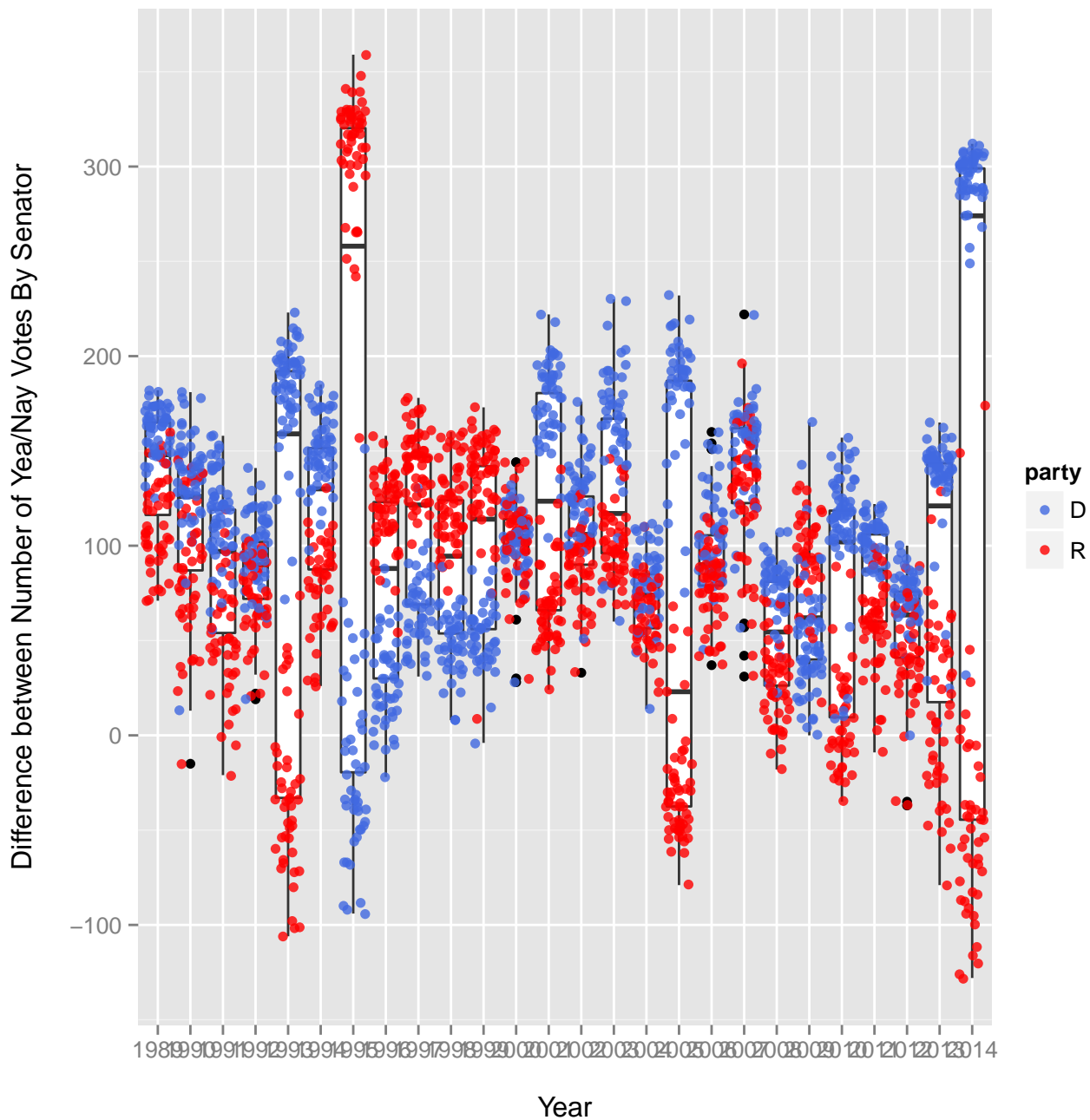


```
query = "SELECT id, first_name, last_name, party, seniority, count(*) AS ct FROM members GROUP BY id ORDER BY  
senatorTotals = queryDB(query, "data.sqlite")  
ggplot(senatorTotals, aes(x=ct))+xlim(1, 14)+geom_bar(binwidth=.5)+xlab("Number of Terms")+ylab("Count")+ggtitle("Distribution of Terms Served in 101st to 113th Senates")
```




```
votedata = queryDB("SELECT id, party, vote, count(*) as ct, year FROM votes WHERE party in ('D', 'R') GROUP BY id, year, party")
votedatawide = dcast(votedata, id+year+party~vote, value.var="ct")
votedatawide$diff = (votedatawide$Yea-votedatawide$Nay)
ggplot(votedatawide, aes(x=year, y=diff))+geom_boxplot()+geom_jitter(aes(color=party), alpha=.8)+scale_color_manual(values=c("D", "R"))

## Warning: Removed 3 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
## Warning: Removed 3 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



```

query = "SELECT party, yeas, nays, (yeas+nays) as total, (100*(yeas-nays)/(yeas+nays)) as voteDiff, congressNumb
rollCallStats = queryDB(query, "data.sqlite")

## Error in sqliteSendQuery(conn, statement): error in statement: no such column: party

rollCallStats$year = apply(rollCallStats, 1, function(x) {
  congressToYear(x["congressNumber"], x["sessionNumber"])
})

## Error in apply(rollCallStats, 1, function(x) {: object 'rollCallStats' not found

ggplot(rollCallStats, aes(x = as.factor(year), y = voteDiff)) + geom_boxplot() +
  geom_smooth(aes(group = 1), method = "lm") + geom_point(alpha = 0.1) + ggtitle("Roll-call Vote Disagreement
  xlab("\nYear") + ylab("Percentage Difference\n100*(Yea-Nay)/Total")

## Error in ggplot(rollCallStats, aes(x = as.factor(year), y = voteDiff)): object 'rollCallStats' not found

```

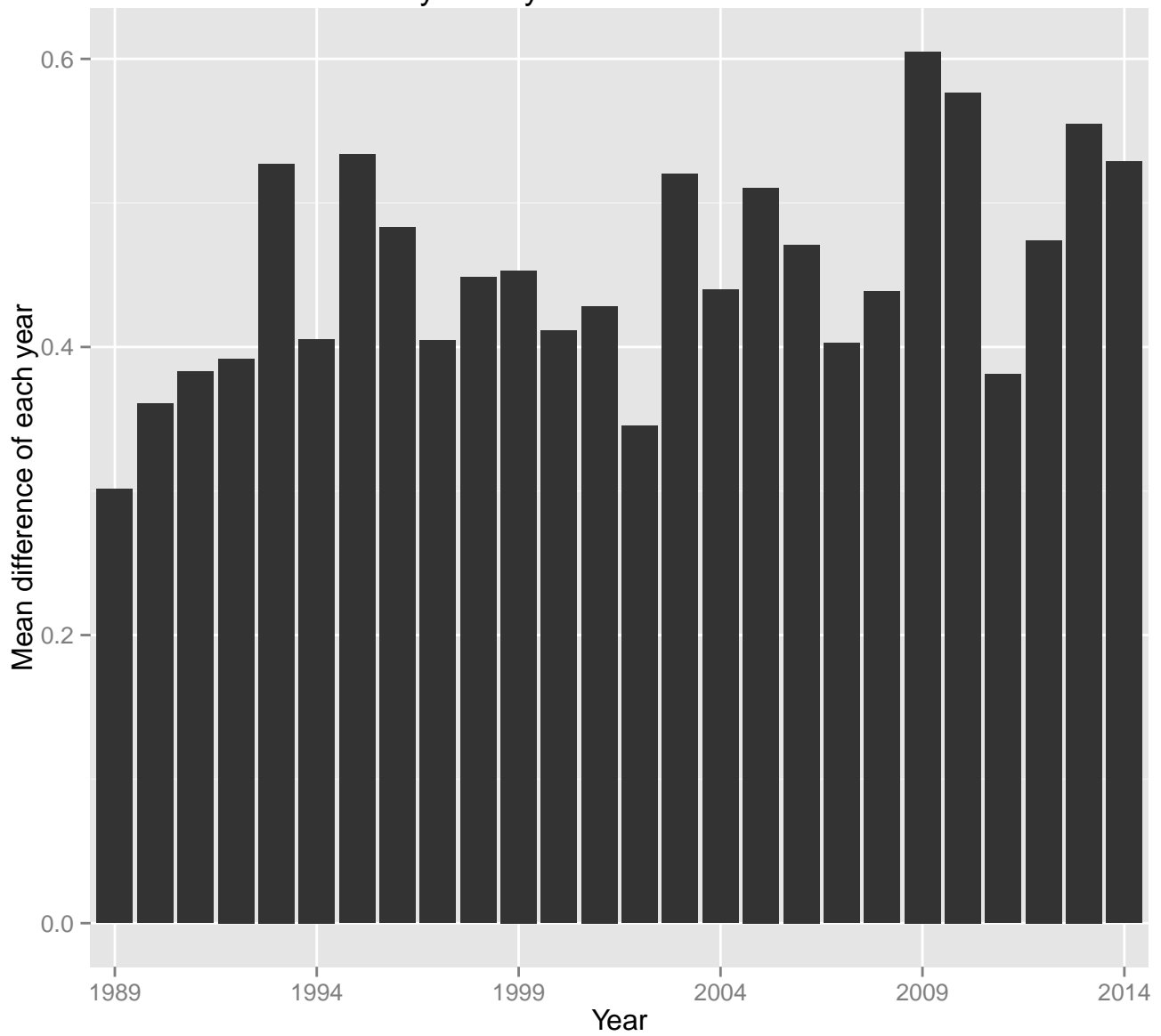
```

query = "select r.year as year, r.voteNumber as voteNumber,
      abs(r.c - d.c) * 1.0 / (r.c + d.c) as diff
from (select voteNumber, year, count(*) as c
      from votes
      where vote == 'Yea' and party == 'R' group by year, voteNumber)
      as r
join
(select voteNumber, year, count(*) as c
      from votes
      where vote == 'Yea' and party == 'D' group by year, voteNumber)
      as d
on r.voteNumber == d.voteNumber and r.year == d.year"
yeaDiff = queryDB(query, "data.sqlite")
yeaDiffMean = setNames(aggregate(diff ~ year, yeaDiff, mean), c("year", "mean"))
yeaDiffSd = setNames(aggregate(diff ~ year, yeaDiff, sd), c("year", "std"))
yeaDiffDistribution = merge(yeaDiffMean, yeaDiffSd, by="year")
ggplot(yeaDiffDistribution) +
  aes(x = year, y = mean) +
  scale_x_discrete(breaks=c(1989,1994,1999,2004,2009,2014)) +
  labs(title="Mean of difference of 'yea' votes of two majority parties
        \ndivided by total 'yea' votes from 1989 to 2014") +
  xlab("Year") +
  ylab("Mean difference of each year") +
  geom_bar(stat="identity")

```

Mean of difference of 'yea' votes of two majority parties

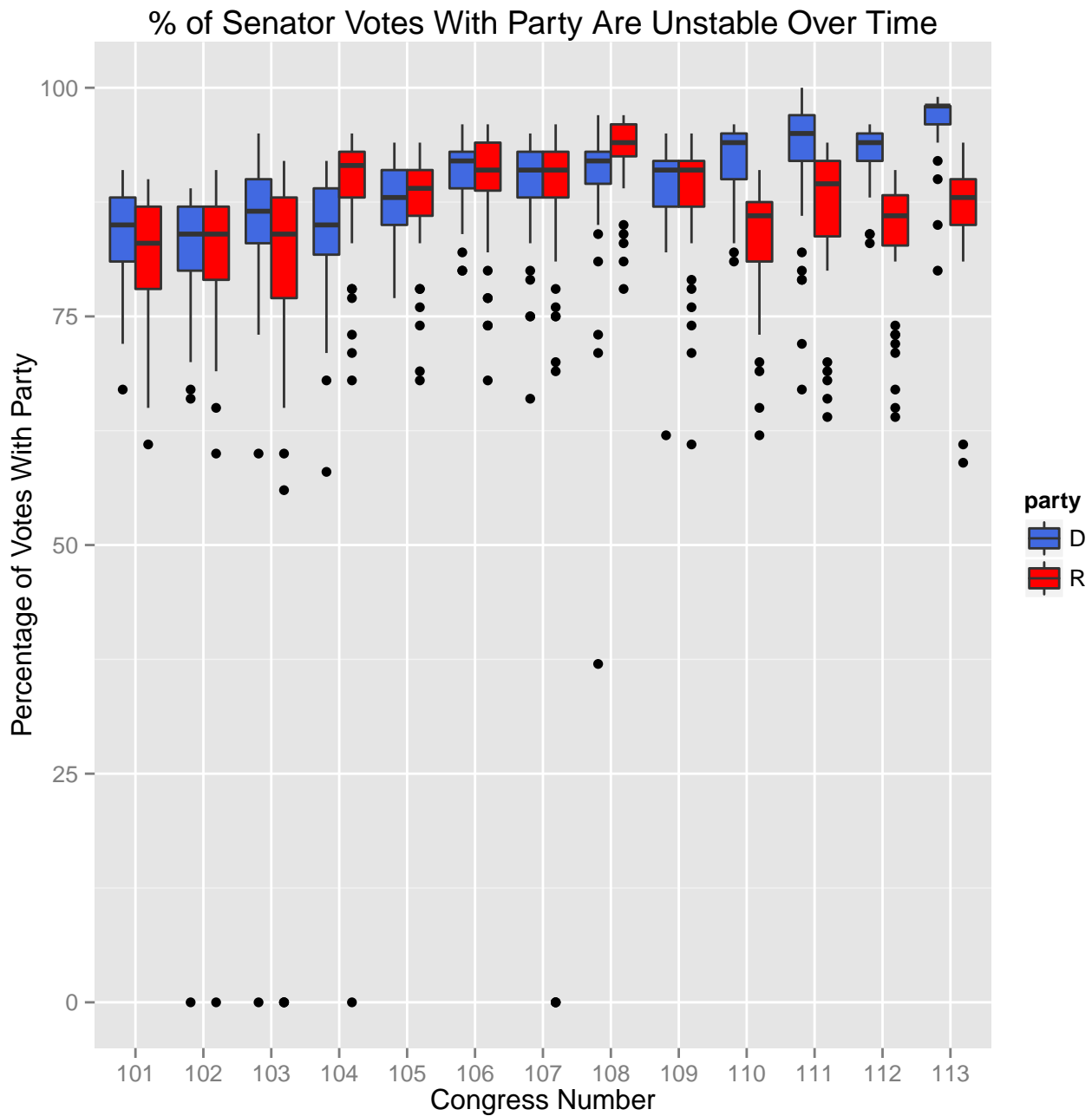
divided by total 'yea' votes from 1989 to 2014



```

memberPct = queryDB("SELECT id, party, missed_votes_pct as missed, votes_with_party_pct as withParty, next_ele
memberPct$withParty = as.integer(as.character(memberPct$withParty))
memberPct$congressNumber = as.factor(memberPct$congressNumber)
ggplot(memberPct, aes(x=congressNumber, y=withParty, fill=party))+geom_boxplot()+xlab("Congress Number")+ylab(

```



```

stateMap = map_data("state")
stateVote = queryDB(sprintf("SELECT state as stateAbrev, avg(votes_with_party_pct) as withParty FROM members O
stateVote$state = apply(stateVote, 1, FUN=function(x){stateAbrevToFull(x["stateAbrev"])}))
ggplot()+geom_map(data=stateMap, map=stateMap, aes(x=long, y=lat, map_id=region), fill="#ffffff", color="grey1

```

