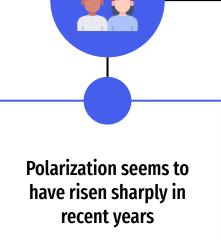
Polarization in the US Congress

Nora Dee Mentor: Amanda Brown



Background



Critical race theory, left-wing ideas ruining medical field, critics argue

One doctor argues, 'Physicians cannot-and should not-dismantle racism'



Mask Mandates Are Illogical. So What?

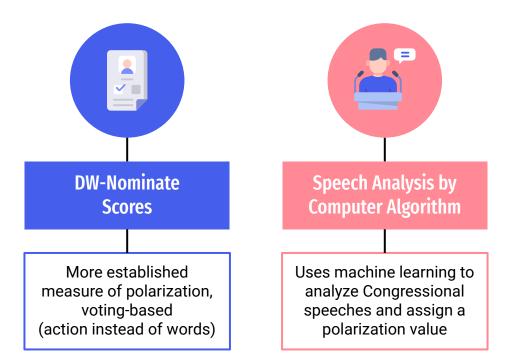
They only need to align with communities' goals.

But how do we measure changes in polarization?

Plus, how do we test hypotheses of change and causation?

Data Sets

Voting vs Text-Based Measures of Polarization



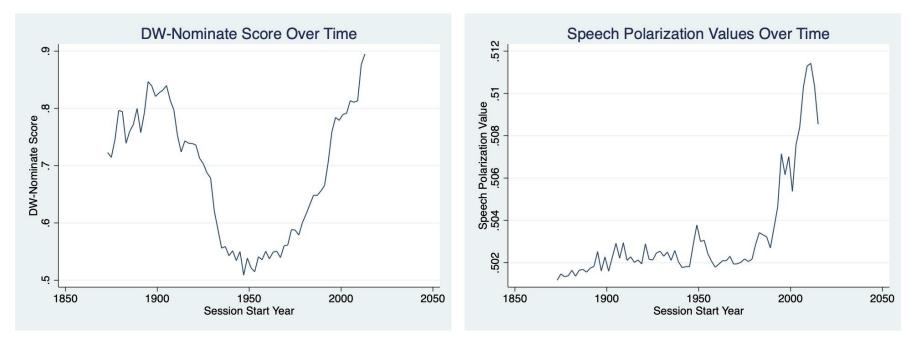


Figure 1: Polarization values pre-analysis.

Methodology: Structural Break Analysis

- Structural break: when a time series abruptly changes at a point in time
- Ran a Supremum Wald test for a structural break at an unknown break date for current estimation results using symmetric trimming of 10%, 15%, 20%
- Benefits of this test:
 - Helps to determine if and when there is a significant break in the data
 - Robust to unknown forms of heteroskedasticity

Table 1: Analysis Methods vs. Estimated Breaks

Method	Vote-Based Polarization (DW-NOMINATE)		Text-Based Polarization (Gentzkow et al.)	
	Estimated Break	p-value (H0: no structural break)	Estimated Break	p-value (H0: no structural break)
Unknown break, 15% trimming	95th Congress	0.0000	97th Congress	0.0000
Unknown break, 10% trimming	95th Congress	0.0000	103rd Congress	0.0000
Unknown break, 20% trimming	95th Congress	0.0000	102nd Congress	0.0000

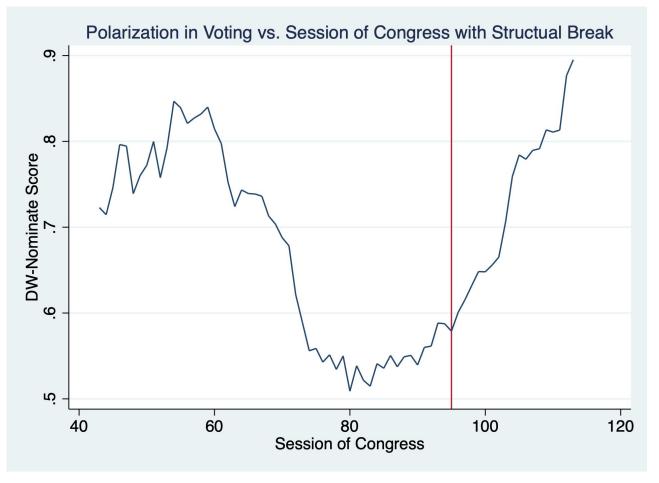


Figure 2: DW-Nominate values over time with structural break.

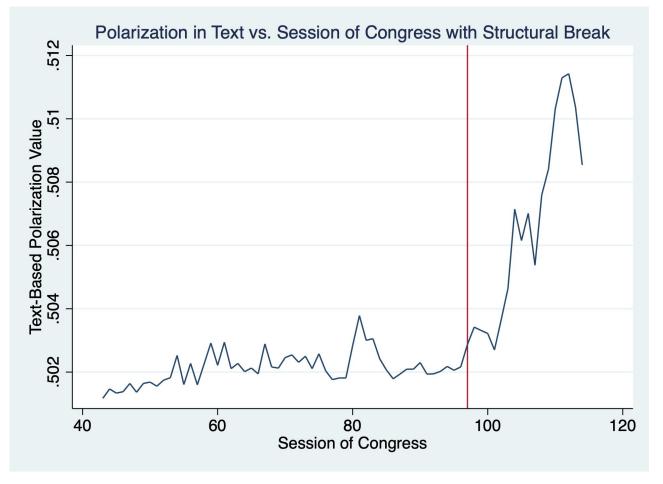
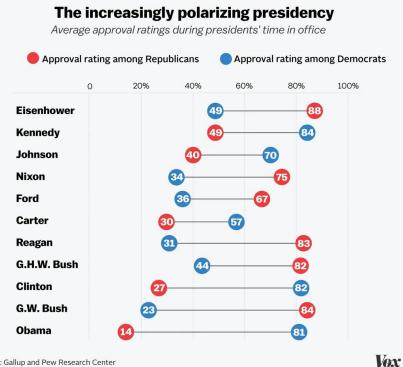


Figure 3: Text-based polarization values over time with structural break.

Potential Causes



C-SPAN



SOURCE: Gallup and Pew Research Center

Conclusion



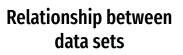
Significant change in late 1900s

Statistically significant changes during the 95th and 97th sessions



Potential Causes

Contract with America, C-SPAN, 1980 presidential election



In late 1900s, text-based measure lagged behind changes in DW-Nominate scores