

# **DERIVING IDEAL POINTS** **(ONE DIMENSION)**

# Deriving Ideal Points

- How do we use real world data to find the location of ideal points?

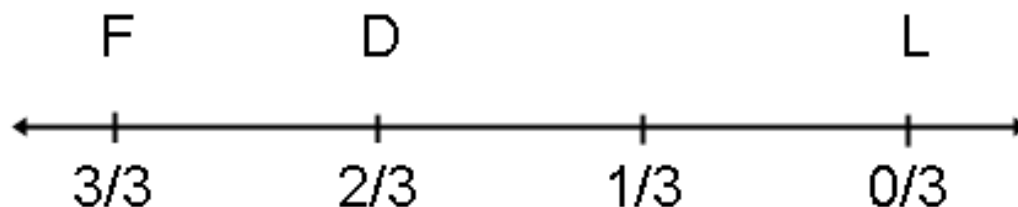
## A. ADA and ACU scores (first idea)

- Americans for Democratic Action.
  - American Conservative Union.
1. Count the number of times a Congress person supported the ADA position on a vote divided by the number of votes studied.

# Deriving Ideal Points

	ADA Position	Lott	Reid	Feingold . . .
anti-abortion bill	N	Y	N	N
pro gun control bill	Y	N	N	Y
welfare reform bill	Y	<u>N</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
ADA Score		0	2	3

2. The ADA score is supposed to measure how liberal a Congress person is on these issues, since the ADA position is always the more liberal.
3. In this case we could put people with a 3 on the left and people with a 0 on the right, and those with other numbers in between.



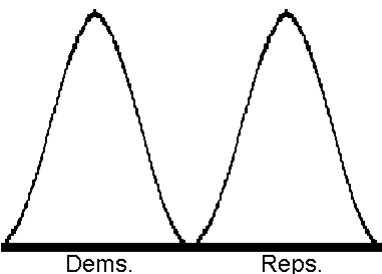
# Deriving Ideal Points

4. ACU scores work exactly the same way as the ADA scores, but in the opposite direction.
5. With more votes we get more precision and eventually the thing might look like a line, rather than a disjoint space.



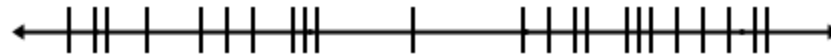
## 6. Problems

- a. These scores tend to exaggerate the opinions of those in between.
  - 1) This is because the ADA (and ACU) look for bills they think really accentuate the liberal ideology (conservative ideology).
  - 2) Such bills are divisive and usually make the Democrats and the Republicans line up on opposite sides.
  - 3) In fact, representatives usually know which bills are ADA and ACU bills and vote to get a good score.

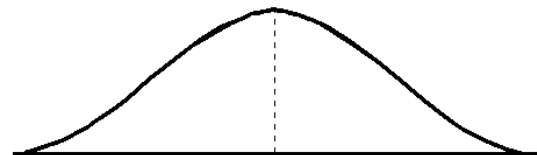


# Deriving Ideal Points

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    - 1) This is because the ADA (and ACU) look for bills they think really accentuate the liberal ideology (conservative ideology).
    - 2) Such bills are divisive and usually make the Democrats and the Republicans line up on opposite sides.
    - 3) In fact, representatives usually know which bills are ADA and ACU bills and vote to get a good score.
    - 4) **If they looked at less divisive bills, like a bill to fund victims of hurricane Katrina, then they might get greater cross-overs.**



# Deriving Ideal Points

## 6. Problems

- b. Can't be done if you don't know the liberal or conservative side of a bill.
  - 1) i.e. can't be done for many bills.

## B. Optimal Classification (second idea)

### 1. Works in Two Steps.

- a. Find optimal cut point for each vote.
  - 1) Cut point (defined): a point that separates the yea voters on one side from the nay voters on the other side.
- b. Optimally classify each voter in the intervals created in step 1.
  - a. Repeat.

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 2. Assumptions

- a. Voters have single peaked and symmetric preferences.
- b. Voting is sincere.
- c. For this demonstration, there is one dimension.

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 3. Four Bills

- a. **B-2**: Sept 1989 amendment to a bill that would cut funding for the B-2 bomber.
- b. **Cambodia**: July 1989 amendment to a bill that would give the President the power to fund non-communist forces in Cambodia.
- c. **Tower**: March 1989 proposal to confirm John Tower as secretary of defense.
- d. **MLK**: May 1989 amendment to a bill that would eliminate funding for a commission establishing MLK day.



# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 4. 5 Senators in initial (random) order

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 5. Step1: find optimal cut points

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole
<b>B-2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N

Classification

Errors

1

|

B-2

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 5. Step1: find optimal cut points

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>1</b>
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y	
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N	
		Cambodia	B-2			

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 5. Step1: find optimal cut points

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1
<b>Tower</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	2
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N	
		Cambodia		B-2		
		Tower				

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 5. Step1: find optimal cut points

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y	2
<b>MLK</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1</b>

Cambodia

Tower

MLK

B-2

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 5. Step1: find optimal cut points

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y	2
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N	<u>1</u>
						<b>5</b>
		Cambodia	B-2			
		Tower				
		MLK				

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error


	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1
Tower	N	Y	N	N	Y	2
MLK	N	Y	N	N	N	<u>1</u>
						<b>5</b>
		Cambodia	B-2			
		Tower				
		MLK				

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Kerry	Dole	Classification Errors
B-2	N	N	N	Y	N	1
		Cambodia	B-2			
		Tower				
		MLK				





# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Dole	Kerry
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y
			Cambodia	B-2	
			Tower		
			MLK		

Classification

Errors


0

## Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

## 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

Error						Classification
	Nunn	Helms	Gore	Dole	Kerry	<u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	N	Y	N	1



|  
 Cambodia  
 Tower  
 MLK

|  
 B-2

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification


### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Nunn	Helms	Dole	Gore	Kerry	Classification Errors
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Camb	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
			Cambodia		B-2	
			Tower			
			MLK			

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

		Helms	Dole	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
Tower	N	Y	Y	N	N	1
			Cambodia		B-2	
			Tower			
			MLK			

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
		Cambodia		B-2		
		Tower				
		MLK				

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0

But notice, by moving Nunn we added a Classification error.

|  
Cambodia  
Tower  
MLK  
  
|  
B-2

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 6. Step2: move Senators to Reduce Error

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	1

Notice: we can't get rid of the MLK error if the cut points are fixed.

Moving Nunn only increases the error.

Cambodia

Tower

MLK

B-2

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	1

Cambodia  
Tower  
MLK

B-2



# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	1

|

Cambodia

Tower

MLK

|

B-2

## Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	points.						Classification
		Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	<u>Errors</u>
B-2		N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia		Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
Tower		Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK		Y	N	N	N	N	1

## Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Errors
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	1

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	0
	MLK		Cambodia	B-2		
		Tower				

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

7. Repeat Step1: find optimal cut points.

	Helms	Dole	Nunn	Gore	Kerry	Classification <u>Errors</u>
B-2	N	N	N	N	Y	0
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	N	0
MLK	Y	N	N	N	N	0

In general the process is repeated until there are the least number of errors (which is not always zero).

MLK		Cambodia	B-2
	Tower		

# Deriving Ideal Points

## B. Optimal Classification

### 8. Advantages:

- a. Does not exaggerate opinions of those on the extremes.
- b. Does not require knowing liberal or conservative position on a bill.

### 9. Weakness:

- a. Produces only an ordering, not cardinal distances.

# Deriving Ideal Points

## C. NOMINATE (third idea)

1. NOMINATE works similarly but it uses a maximum likelihood routine (i.e. heavy statistics).
  - a. One of its advantages is that it creates a cardinal ranking based on the likelihood of each bill location, not just an order.