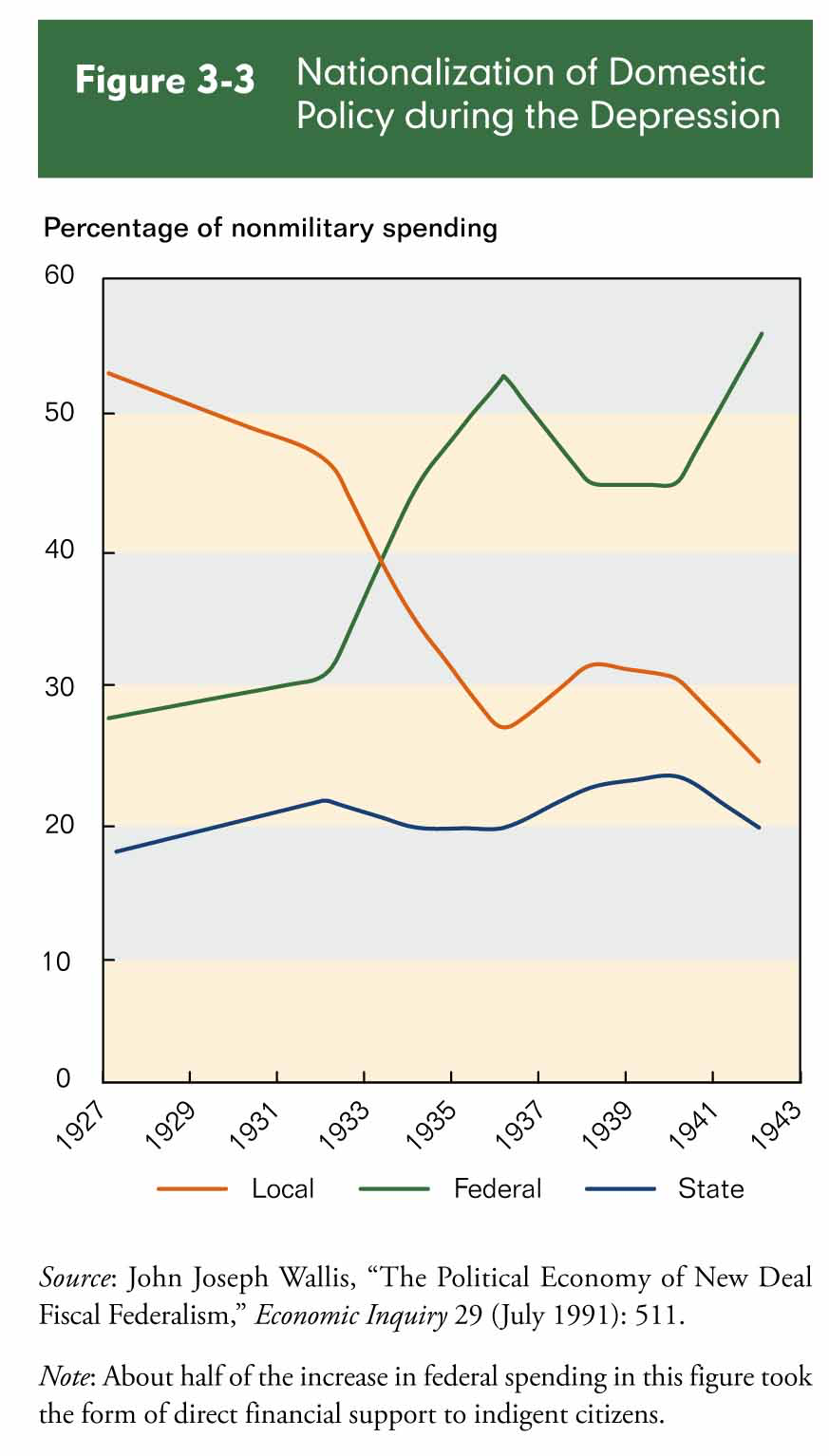
*The Logic of American Politics*, 7th Edition

Samuel Kernell, Gary C. Jacobson, Thad Kousser, and Lynn Vavreck

Data Literacy Exercises: Chapter 3

Figure 3.3:



**Learning Objective:**  3.3 Discuss the factors contributing to a shift toward nationalized public policy.

With the implementation of New Deal regulatory and public assistance programs, the lion’s share of nonmilitary spending after World War I moved from local to federal sources. Before this implementation, more than 50 percent of spending came from local governments. By 1940, the federal government provided this share.  It is important to note that Figure 3-3 does not necessarily indicate that local expenditures went down, at least not by the precipitous drop indicated. The New Deal increased federal spending dramatically, thus adding to the total expenditures from all sources. Additionally, the federal government provided matching grant programs to incentivize states to spend more, an option not available to local governments.  Local spending could have remained the same, but now constituted a much lower share of the dramatically increased total amount, as demonstrated in the following charts representing data from 1933 to 1935.

**Questions to Consider:**

1. Which of the following is most true:  According to Figure 3-3, between 1927 and 1943:

a. Nonmilitary spending only increased at the federal level

\*b. Nonmilitary spending increased most at the federal level, especially as a percentage of total expenditures.

c. Nonmilitary spending increased most at the state level, especially as a percentage of total expenditures.

d. Nonmilitary spending increased most at the local level, especially as a percentage of total expenditures.

2. As a percentage of total expenditures, the largest change occurred in the balance between:

a. state and local expenditures

b. state and federal expenditures

\*c. local and federal expenditures

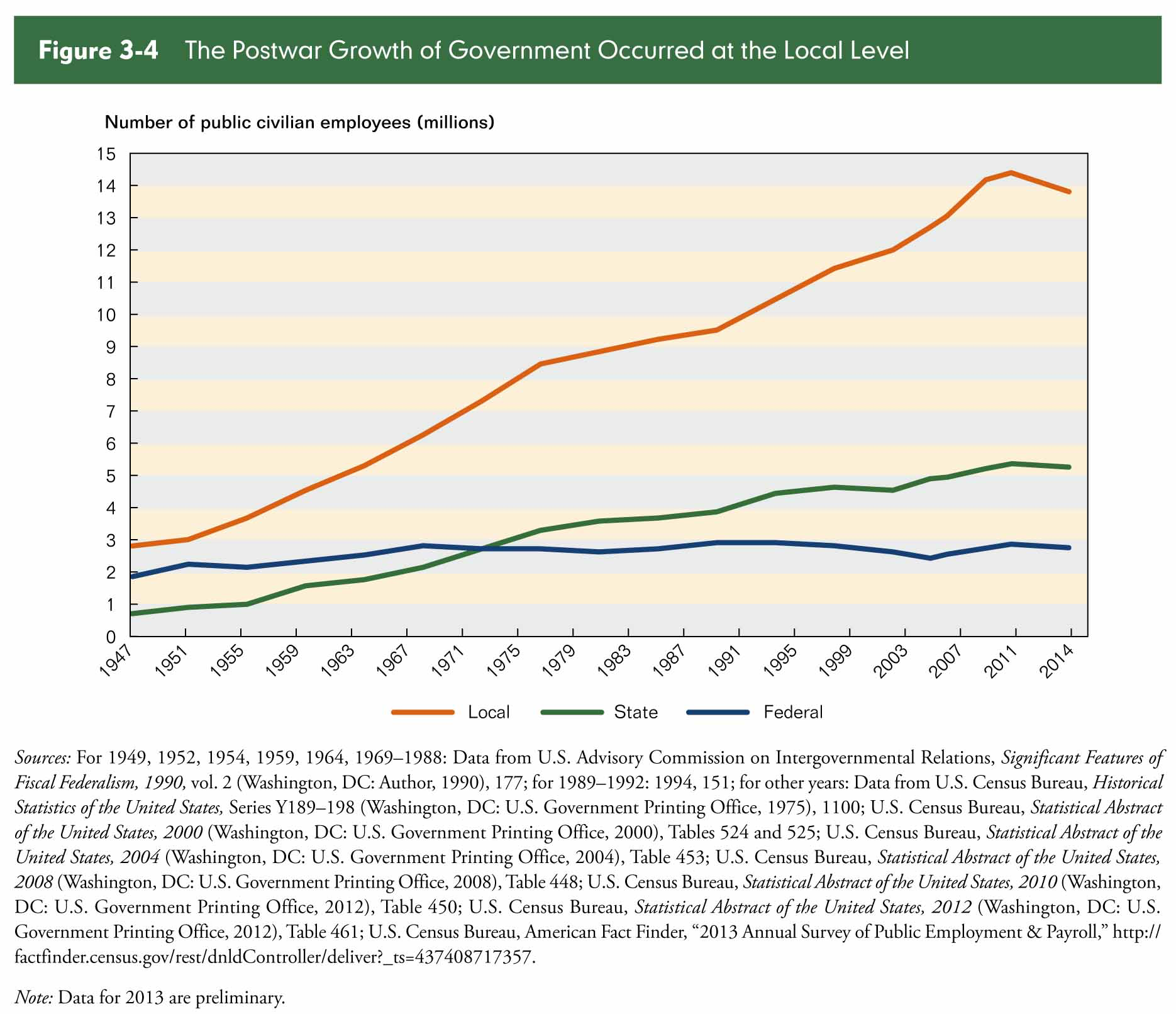
d. the percentage balance remained the same throughout this time period

3. A drop in the percentage of expenditures by a geographic level of government always indicates that actual expenditures decreased.

a. True

\*b. False

Figure 3-4:



**Learning Objective:** 3.4 Explain the ways in which the national government dominates the modern federal system.

The size of the federal government’s labor force has not changed much in the post-WWII.  This does not, however, imply the lessening of federal dominance over the governing process.  Much of the increase at the state and local level has been due to mandates imposed by federal programs.

**Questions to Consider:**

1. The postwar growth in the government civilian labor force has been greatest at:

\*a. the local level

b. the state level

c. the federal level

d. it has increased at the same rate at all levels

2. The postwar growth in the government civilian labor force has been most stable at:

a. the local level

b. the state level

\*c. the federal level

d. it has increased at the same rate at all levels

3. The number of state civilian employees first surpassed the federal number in:

a. the 1950s

b. the 1960s

\*c. the 1970s

d. the 1980s