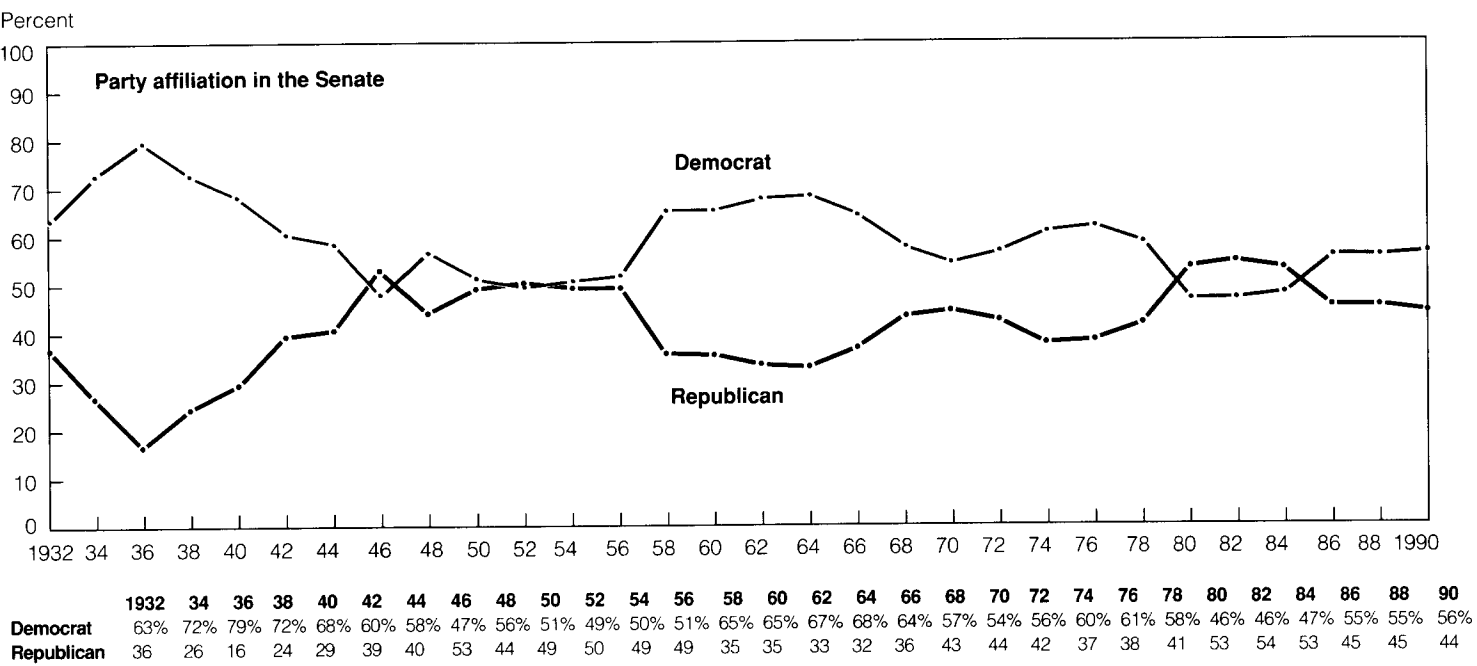


ELECTION RESULTS

Most congressional incumbents were reelected in 1990, though victory margins were down.



Source: 1932-1988, Statistical Abstract of the United States; for 1990, Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports, November 10, 1990.

Winners

- 83% David L. Boren (D-OK)*
- 82% John W. Warner (R-VA)*
- 74% Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS)*
- 73% Pete V. Domenici (R-NM)*
- 70% Max Baucus (D-MT)*
- 70% Al Gore (D-TN)*
- 69% John D. Rockefeller IV (D-WV)*
- 67% Ted Stevens (R-AK)*
- 67% Robert C. Smith (R-NH)
- 66% Strom Thurmond (R-SC)*
- 65% Paul Simon (D-IL)*
- 64% Alan K. Simpson (R-WY)*
- 63% Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-DE)*
- 62% Claiborne Pell (D-RI)*
- 62% Phil Gramm (R-TX)*
- 61% William S. Cohen (R-ME)*
- 61% Howell Heflin (D-AL)*
- 61% Larry E. Craig (R-ID)
- 59% Jim Exon (D-NE)*
- 58% Carl Levin (D-MI)*
- 57% Hank Brown (R-CO)
- 57% John Kerry (D-MA)*
- 54% Tom Harkin (D-IA)*
- 54% Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR)*
- 54% Daniel R. Coats (R-IN)*
- 54% Daniel K. Akaka (D-HI)*
- 52% Larry Pressler (R-SD)*
- 52% Paul Wellstone (D-MN)
- 52% Jesse Helms (R-NC)*
- 52% Mitch McConnell (R-KY)*
- 51% Bill Bradley (D-NJ)*

and

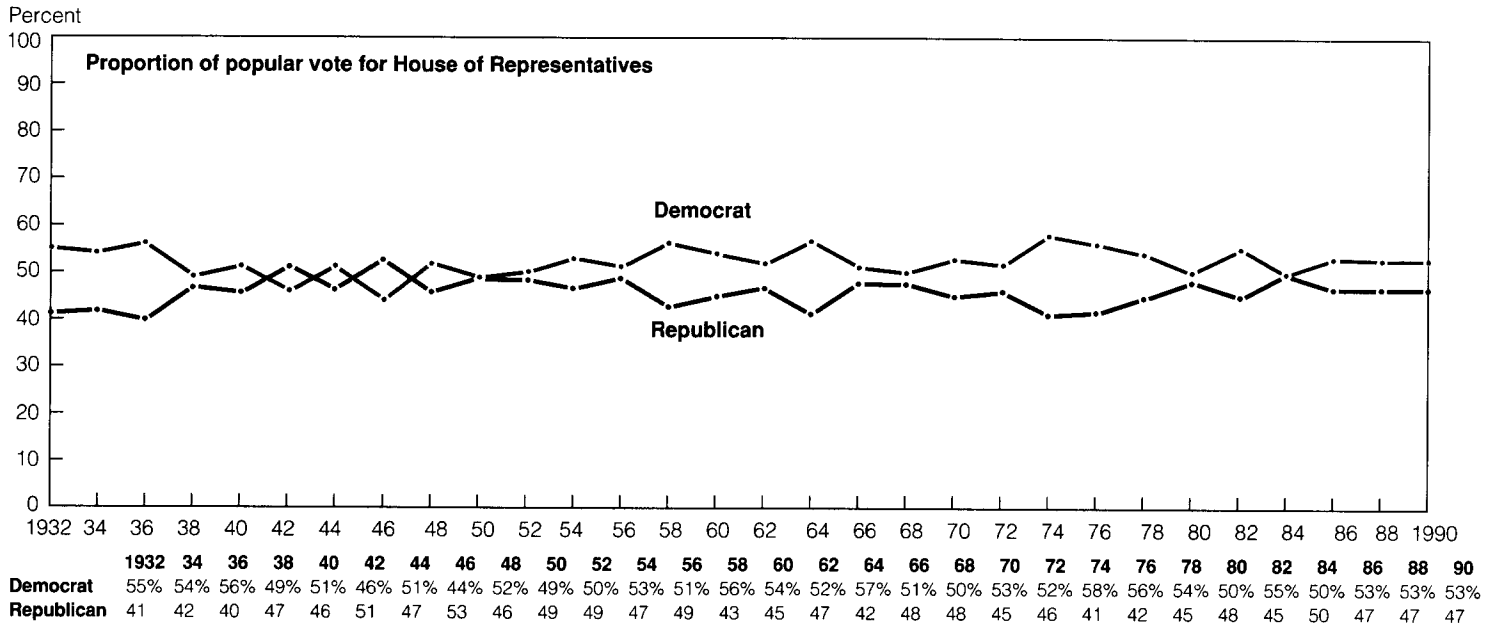
Losers

- 17% Stephen Jones (R-OK)
- 18% Nancy B. Spannaus (I-VA)
- 26% Dick Williams (D-KS)
- 27% Tom R. Benavides (D-NM)
- 30% Allen C. Kolstad (R-MT)
- 30% William R. Hawkins (R-TN)
- 31% John Yoder (R-WV)
- 33% Michael Beasley (D-AK)
- 33% John A. Durkin (D-NH)
- 34% Bob Cunningham (D-SC)
- 35% Lynn Martin (R-IL)
- 36% Kathy Helling (D-WY)
- 37% M. Jane Brady (R-DE)
- 38% Claudine Schneider (R-RI)
- 38% Hugh Parmer (D-TX)
- 39% Neil Rolde (D-ME)
- 39% Bill Cabaniss (R-AL)
- 39% Ron J. Twilegar (D-ID)
- 41% Hal Daub (R-NE)
- 42% Bill Schuette (R-MI)
- 43% Josie Heath (D-CO)
- 43% Jim Rappaport (R-MA)
- 46% Tom Tauke (R-IA)
- 46% Harry Lonsdale (D-OR)
- 46% Baron P. Hill (D-IN)
- 45% Patricia Saiki (R-HI)
- 45% Ted Muenster (D-SD)
- 48% Rudy Boschwitz (R-MN)*
- 48% Harvey B. Gantt (D-NC)
- 48% Harvey Sloane (D-KY)
- 49% Christine Todd Whitman (R-NJ)

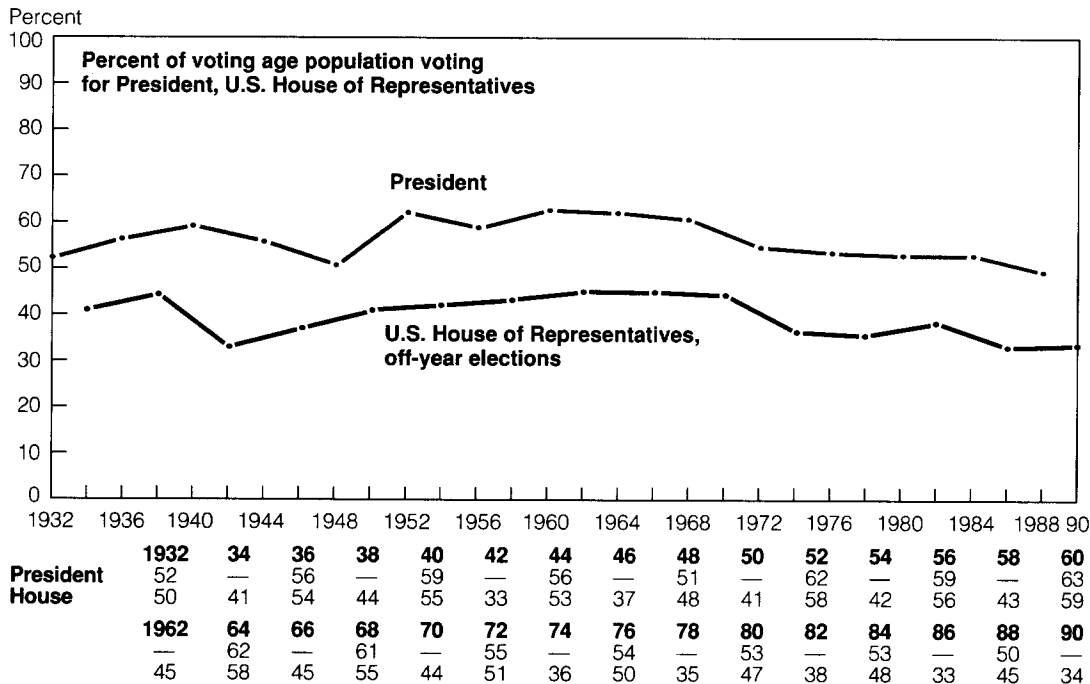
**COMING UP
IN 1992
19 DEMOCRATS
14 REPUBLICANS**

Note: *denotes incumbent
Source: Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports, November 10, 1990.

Voter turnout—34 percent of eligible residents—was par for turnout in off-year elections.



Note: Based on contested races. In an exit poll conducted by Voter Research and Surveys, 54% of voters said they chose the Democratic candidate, 46% voted for the Republican candidate.
 Source: 1932-70, *Historical Abstract of the U.S.: Colonial Times to 1970*; Part 2, 1972-88, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; for 1990, *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports*.



Percent of House incumbents seeking reelection who were reelected (1946-90)

1946	82.4%
1948	79.3
1950	90.5
1952	91.0
1954	93.1
1956	94.6
1958	89.9
1960	92.6
1962	91.5
1964	86.6
1966	88.1
1968	96.8
1970	94.5
1972	93.6
1974	87.7
1976	95.8
1978	93.7
1980	90.7
1982	90.1
1984	95.4
1986	98.0
1988	98.3
1990	96.9

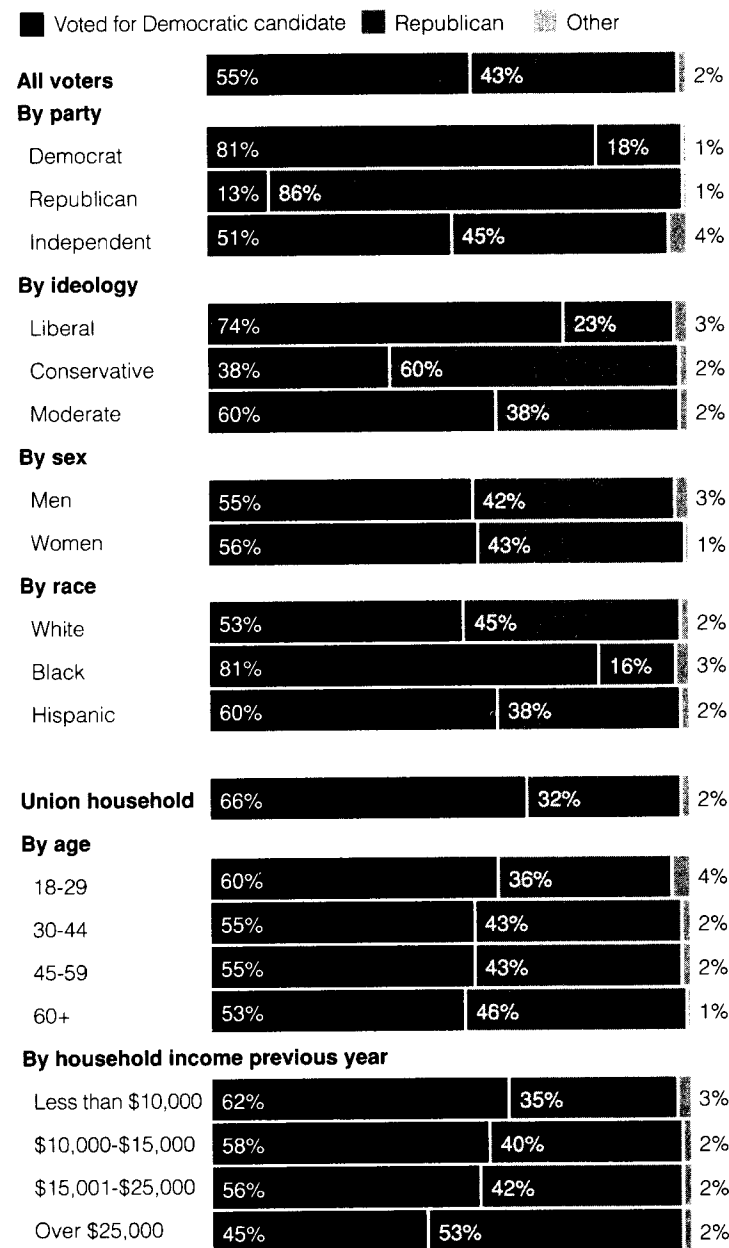
Note: Population equals estimated resident population 21 years and older, 1932-70 (Georgia = 18+ from 1944-70; Kentucky = 18+ from 1956-70; Alaska = 19+ and Hawaii = 20+ from 1960-70), and 18 and older thereafter; includes Armed Forces. Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. District of Columbia is included in votes cast for President beginning 1964 and in votes cast for Representative beginning 1972.
 Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1990 (1932-88); for 1990, calculations by the Roper Center.

THE ELECTORATE EXAMINED

In this year's elections for the House of Representatives, familiar voting tendencies of groups played themselves out. Voting patterns for the last four off-year elections are shown below.

CBS/NYT
1978

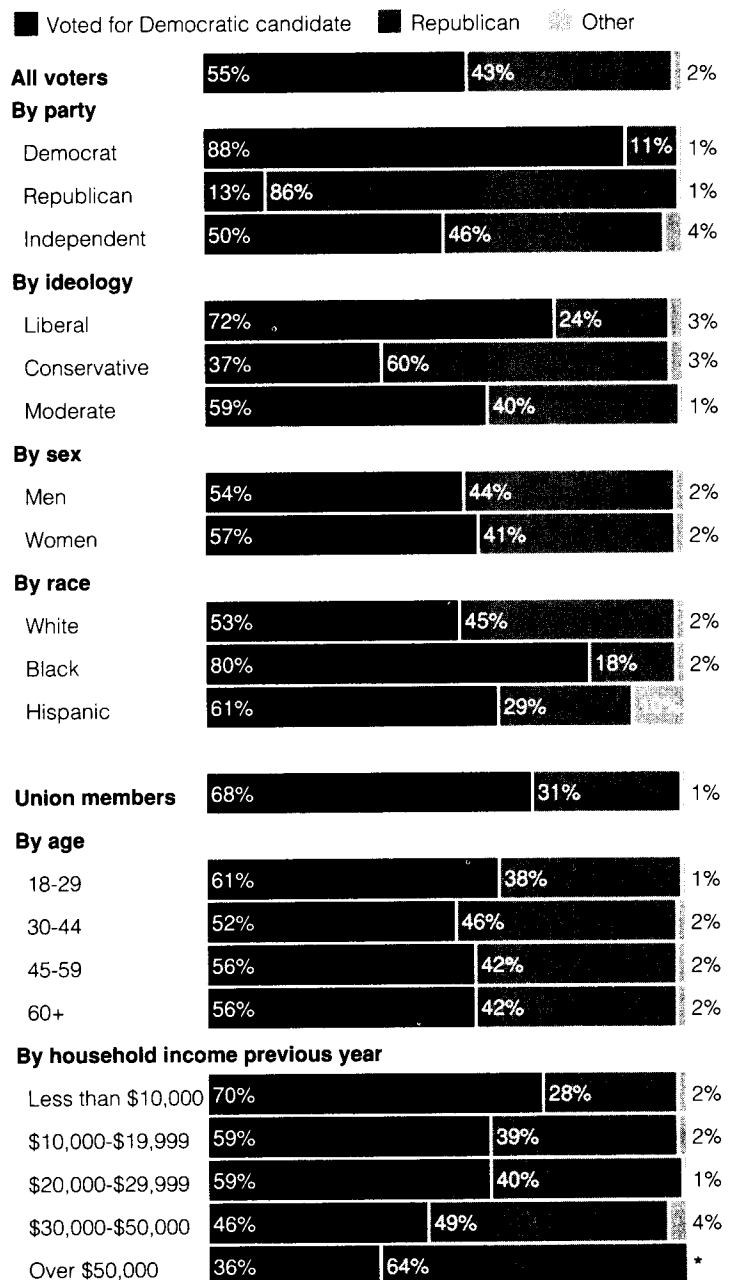
Question: Who did you vote for in the election for U.S. House of Representatives?



Note: Sample = 8,933 voters as they left voting booths.
Source: Survey by CBS News, November 7, 1978

CBS/NYT
1982

Question: In the election for U.S. House of Representatives in this district, who did you just vote for?



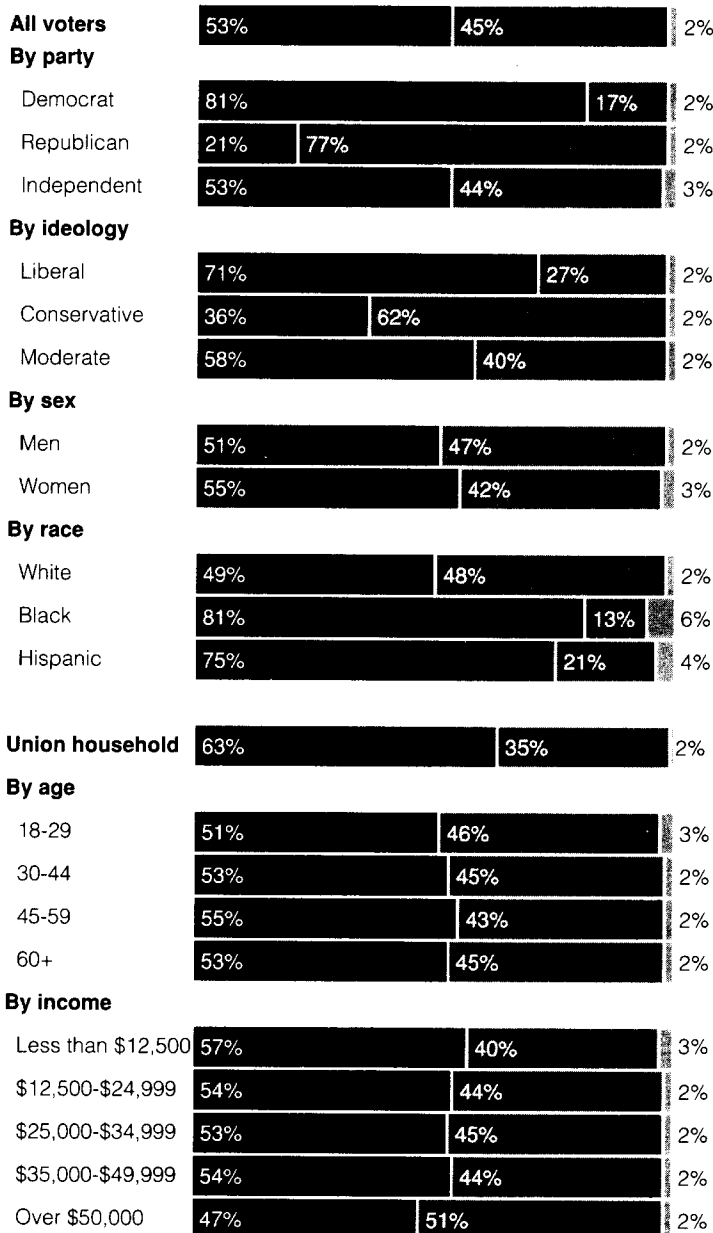
Note: Sample size = 5,785 voters in opposed districts as they left voting booths. * = less than .5%.
Source: Survey by CBS News/New York Times, November 2, 1982.

The Democrats retained their advantage in the House on the strength of votes from a broad coalition of groups: blacks, Hispanics, women, union households, and lower income voters.

CBS/NYT
1986

Question: In the election for U.S. House of Representatives, who did you just vote for, ... the Democrat, or ... the Republican?

■ Voted for Democratic candidate ■ Republican ■ Other

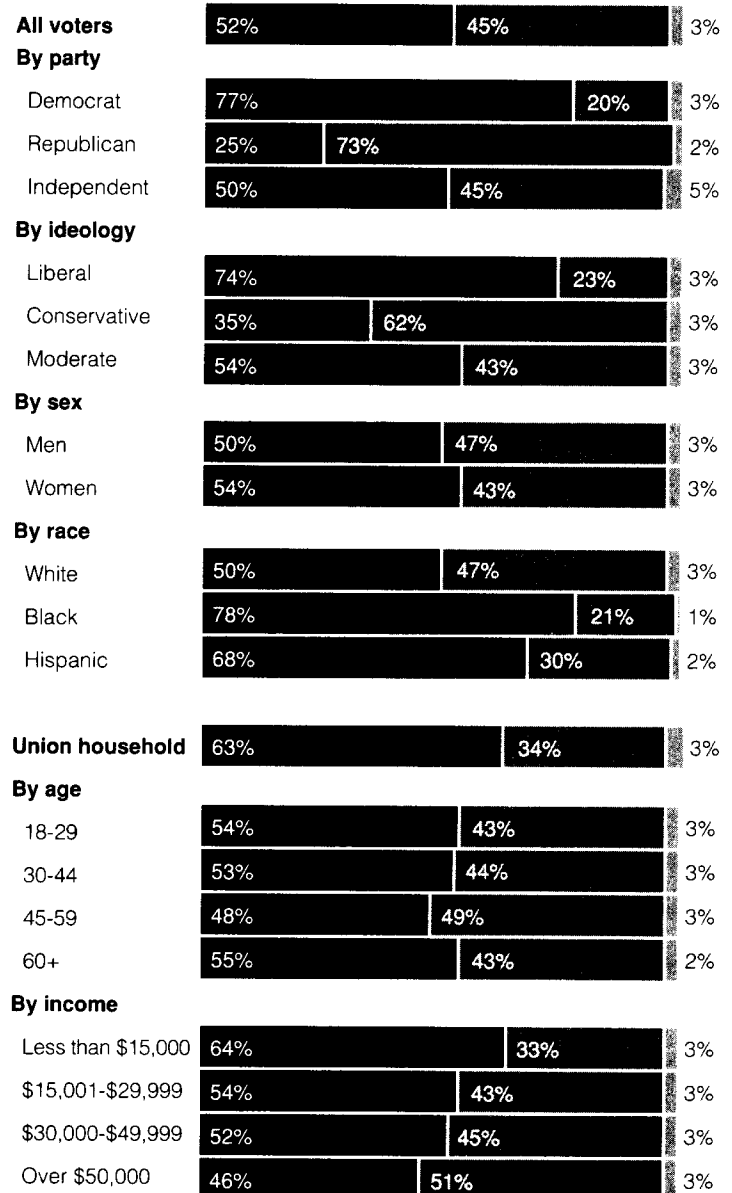


Note: Sample size = 8,997 voters as they left voting booths.
Source: Survey by CBS News/New York Times, November 4, 1986.

VRS
1990

Question: In today's election to represent your congressional district in the U.S., did you vote for ... ?

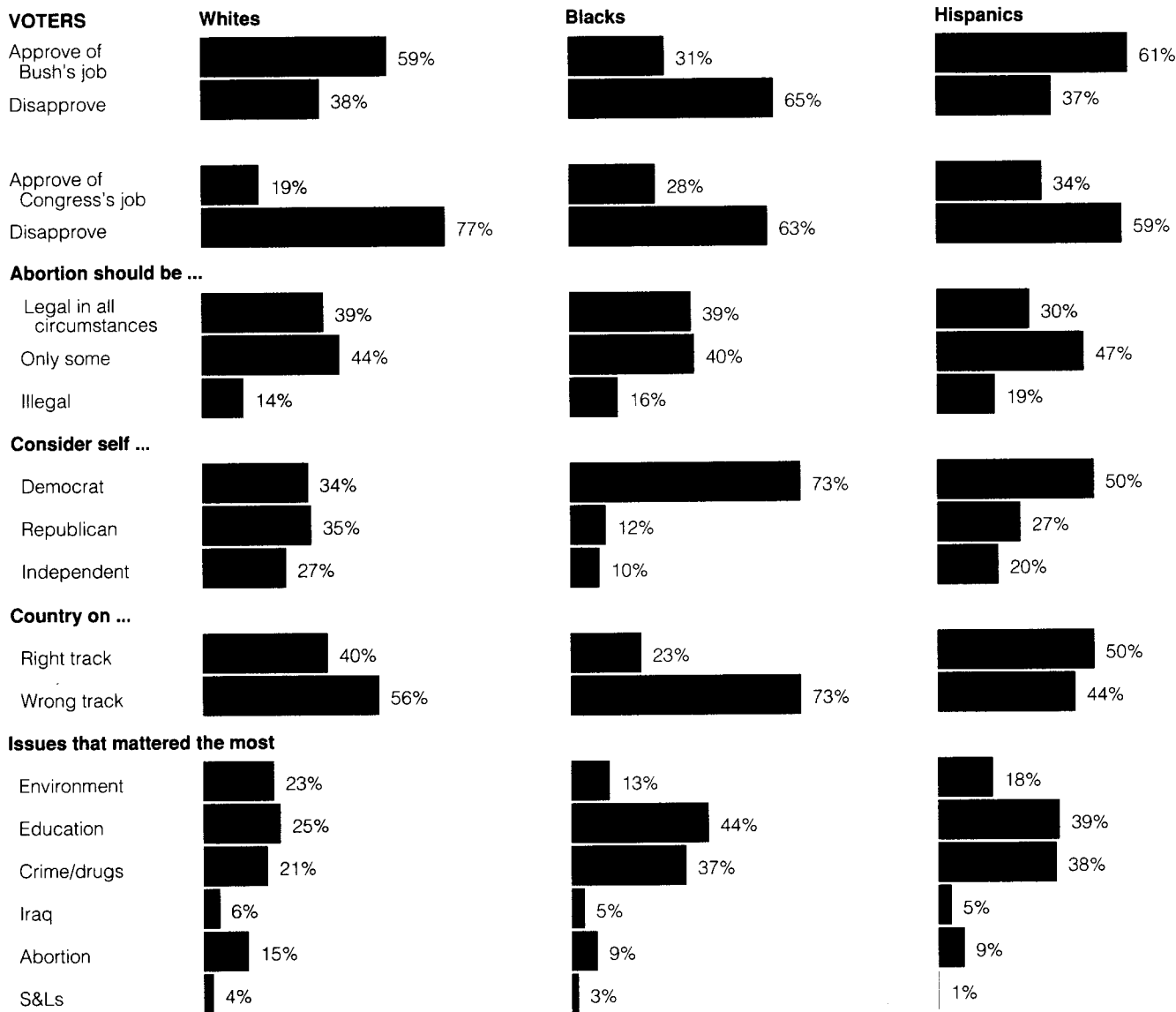
■ Voted for Democratic candidate ■ Republican ■ Other



Note: Sample = 9,001 voters as they left voting booths.
Source: Survey by Voter Research and Surveys, November 6, 1990.

Comparing Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics

Compared to whites and blacks, Hispanics are more upbeat about the present course of the country, the job the president is doing, and at least relatively, the job Congress is doing.



In Texas		
	Gov. vote	Party ID
Dem.	67%	57%
Rep.	28	19
Ind	-	20
In Calif.		
	Gov. vote	Party ID
Dem.	51%	59%
Rep.	45	16
Ind	-	21

Source: Survey by Voter Research and Surveys, November 6, 1990.

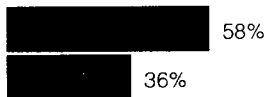
Gender and Education Comparisons

Women who went to the polls were less likely to approve of the job the president is doing and more negative about the country's direction than men who turned out. Those with the least and those with the most formal education tend to differ on a wide range of issues.

VOTERS

Approve of Bush's job
Disapprove

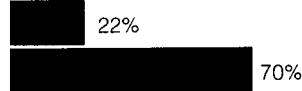
Men



Women



Approve of Congress's job
Disapprove



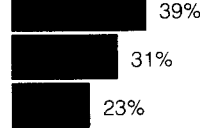
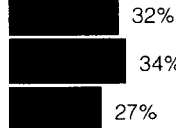
Abortion should be ...

Legal in all circumstances
Only some
Illegal



Consider self ...

Democrat
Republican
Independent



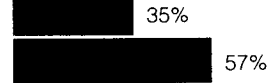
Ideology

Liberal
Conservative
Moderate



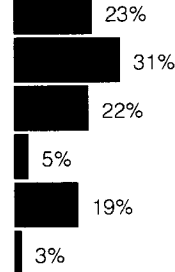
Country on ...

Right track
Wrong track

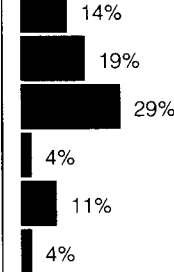
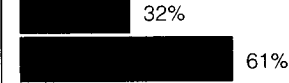
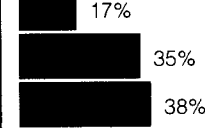
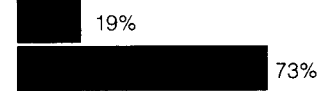
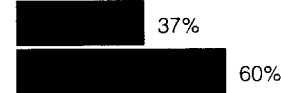


Issues that mattered the most

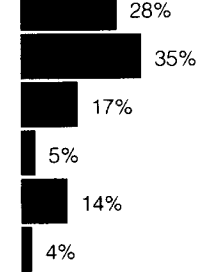
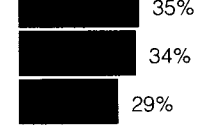
Environment
Education
Crime/drugs
Iraq
Abortion
S&Ls



Some H.S.

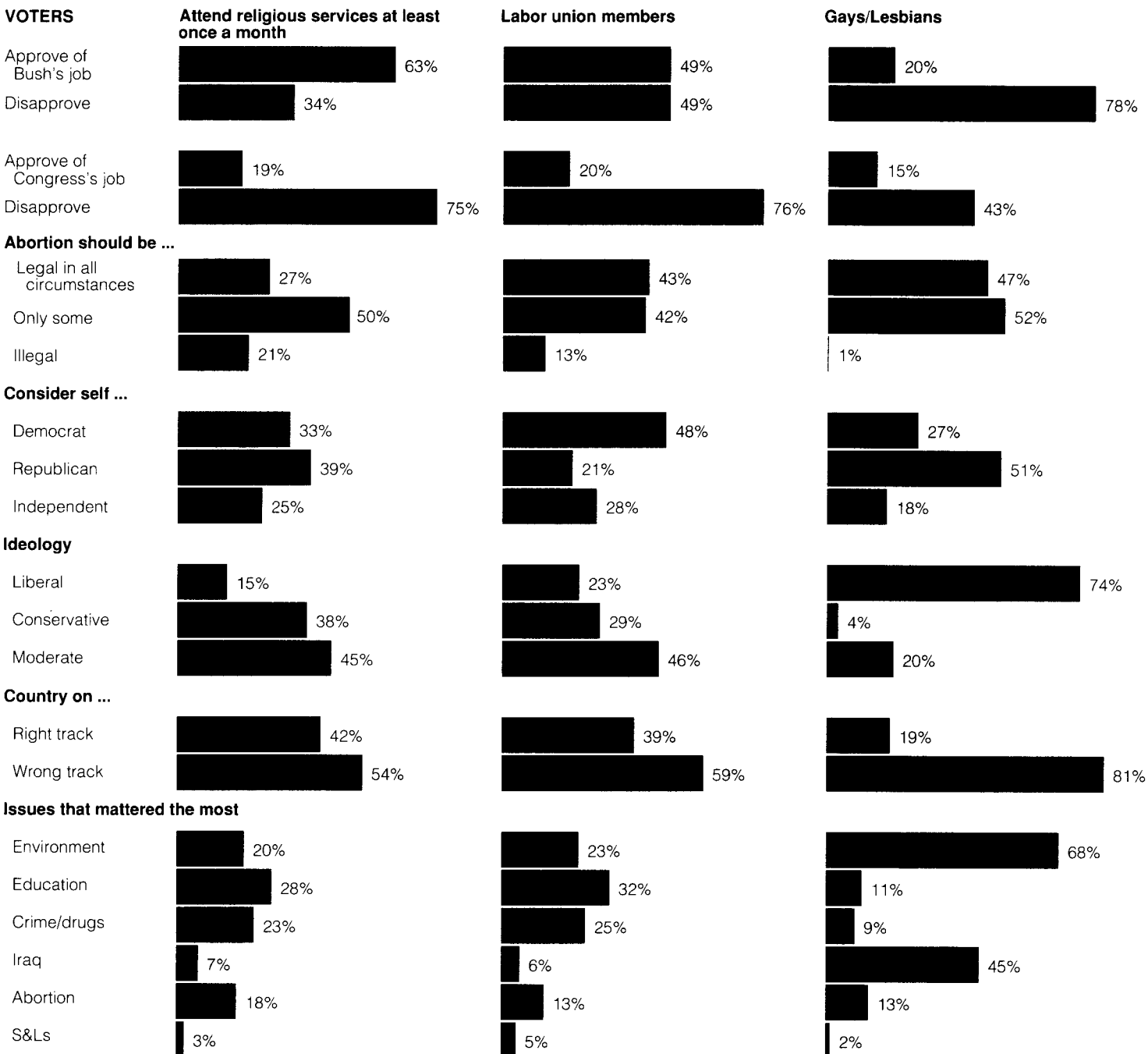


Postgraduate



Other Groups

Exit pollsters gave voters a list of groups and asked if they identified with them. Three are shown below. Using this approach, we can examine groups whose numbers are usually too small for analysis. Self-described gays and lesbians, for example, are pessimistic about the country's direction, anti-Bush, and strongly Republican.



Note: Voters were asked, "Are you any of the following (check as many as apply): first time voter, retired, married, currently employed, member of a labor union, attend religious services at least once a month, strong feminist, have an immediate family member in the armed forces/reserves, gay or lesbian?"

Source: Survey by Voter Research and Surveys, November 6, 1990.

Women, particularly Democrats, made small gains in the U.S. House of Representatives, but women and blacks were stymied in the Senate. Democratic control of state legislatures continues undiminished.

ELECTION BOX SCORE

	1976		1978		1980		1982		1984		1986		1988		1990		
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Ind
Total	292	143	276	159	243	192	269	166	252	182	258	177	260	175	267	167	1
Women	13	5	11	5	10	9	12	9	11	11	13	11	14	11	20	9	
Blacks	15	0	15	0	17	0	21	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	25	1	
SENATE																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
Total	61	38	58	41	46	53	46	54	47	53	55	45	55	45	56	44	
Women	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blacks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GOVERNORS																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep*	Ind
Total	37	12	32	18	27	23	34	16	34	16	26	24	28	22	28	20	2
MEMBERS OF STATE LEGISLATURES¹																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
Total	5,128	2,370	4,762	2,680	4,483	2,918	4,643	2,734	4,404	3,057	4,474	2,924	4,480	2,922	4,489	2,906	
Women	688		774		887		966		1,087		1,162		1,260		NA		
Blacks	295		307		318		337		384		405		416		440		
PROPORTIONS OF STATE LEGISLATORS¹																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
	68	31	64	36	60	39	63	37	59	41	60	40	60	39	60	39	
CONTROL OF STATE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS BY PARTY²																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
National	80	18	68	27	63	35	71	26	65	31	66	29	68	29	71	23	
Northeast	13	5	12	6	10	8	12	6	11	7	12	5	12	6	12	5	
South	32	0	32	0	31	1	32	0	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	
North Central	17	5	11	10	10	12	14	7	11	11	12	10	13	8	14	7	
West	18	8	13	11	12	14	13	13	12	12	11	13	12	14	14	10	
STATES WITH BOTH LEGISLATIVE HOUSES AND GOVERNOR OF THE SAME PARTY																	
	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
	29	1	20	4	17	7	23	4	18	4	14	6	14	5	16	3	

Note: * Runoff election to be held in Arizona. 1=Nebraska excluded from legislative house calculation because it is a unicameral nonpartisan legislative system. The data on state legislatures are the latest available at time of publication. 2=1984: Excludes Montana lower house which is split evenly, 50 Democrats, 50 Republicans; and New Mexico upper house, split 21-21. 1986: Excludes Montana upper house, split 25-25; New Mexico upper house, split 21-21; and Vermont lower house, split 75-75. 1988: Excludes Indiana lower house, split 50-50. 1990: Excludes Alaska upper house, split 10-10; Idaho upper house, split 21-21; North Dakota upper house, split 26-26 with one vacancy; and Vermont upper house, split 15-15. NA= Not available at time of publication.

Source: (1976-86) *Public Opinion*, January/February 1987. (1988-90) Members of Congress and Governors—*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, November 10, 1990; State Legislatures—National Conference of State Legislatures, The Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University, and the Joint Center for Political Studies.