# Specialization and Committees in the US House of Representatives 

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## Background

- Specialization as a norm
- Past research
- Interviews
- Specialization in general
- Committees in terms of legislative business
- Specialization and party
- Matthews (1960), Asher (1973), Smith (1989)


## Assumptions and Research Question

- Committees predict what members will specialize in?
- Research Question: Do committee memberships predict what members choose to specialize and therefore speak on?
- What percent of members on a given bill are a member of the jurisdiction committee?
- C-SPAN Video Library as research tool


## Research Methods

- Four Congresses: 103 rd , $104^{\text {th }}, 112^{\text {th }}, 116^{\text {th }}$
- All large freshman classes
- Even split of Republican and Democratic control
- Filter bills via:
-HR, public law, and specific Congress
- Random number to establish starting point
- Every $10^{\text {th }}$ bill


## Research Methods Continued

- From each bill extract:
- Jurisdiction committee
- Each speaker and their:
- Committee assignments, party, state, district, member of jurisdiction committee t/f
- Suspension bill t/f
- Appropriation bill t/f



## Results

- Figure 1
- All types of bills
- Figure 2
- Appropriation bills only
- Figure 3
- Suspension bills only
- Figure 4
- Non-suspension, non-appropriation bills

Figure 1 All Bills

| 103rd All Bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $39 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $48 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $61 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $52 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| N | 56 | 60 | 116 |  |

Figure 1: All Bills

| 104 $^{\text {th }}$ All Bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $26 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $27 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $74 \%$ | $72 \%$ | $73 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| N | 43 | 43 | 86 |  |

Figure 1: All Bills

| 112 $^{\text {th }}$ All Bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $44 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $37 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $56 \%$ | $72 \%$ | $63 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| N | 43 | 39 | 82 |  |

Figure 1: All Bills

| 116 $^{\text {th }}$ All Bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $42 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $46 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $58 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $54 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 33 | 28 | 61 |  |

## Figure 1 Analysis

- Claim/research question is supported
- No major difference between Democratic and Republican parties
- Majority of other figures display similar results

Figure 2: Appropriations Bills

| 103 <br> susd Appropriation non <br> suspension bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $48 \%$ | $83 \%$ | $68 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $52 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $32 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| N | 27 | 35 | 62 |  |

## Figure 2 Analysis

- $103^{\text {rd }}$ as an outlier
- HR 4606
- Labor, HHS, Education, and other agencies
- 76\% of speakers on 4606
- 56\% non-committee speakers are related committees
- 62 speakers larger than all others

Figure 3: Non-Appropriation Suspension Bills

| $116^{\text {th }}$ non appropriation <br> suspension bills |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | Marginal |  |
|  | Democrats | Republican | Total |  |
| Not a member of Committee | $50 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $51 \%$ |  |
| Member of Committee | $50 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $49 \%$ |  |
| Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| N | 24 | 19 | 43 |  |

## Figure 3 Analysis

- $116^{\text {th }}$ as an outlier
- H.R 1158 comprises $65 \%$ of the speakers' topics
- 86\% were appropriations committee members
- This is an appropriation bill that has jurisdiction in the Homeland Security Committee

Future Research

- Focus on larger bills
- Focus on party and specialization connection


## Conclusion

- Overwhelming evidence in support of claim
- Committee membership does predict specialization/speakership
- Outliers
- Adjacent committee members
- Large encompassing bills
- Outside motivations to rise in non-jurisdiction committee membership


## References

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