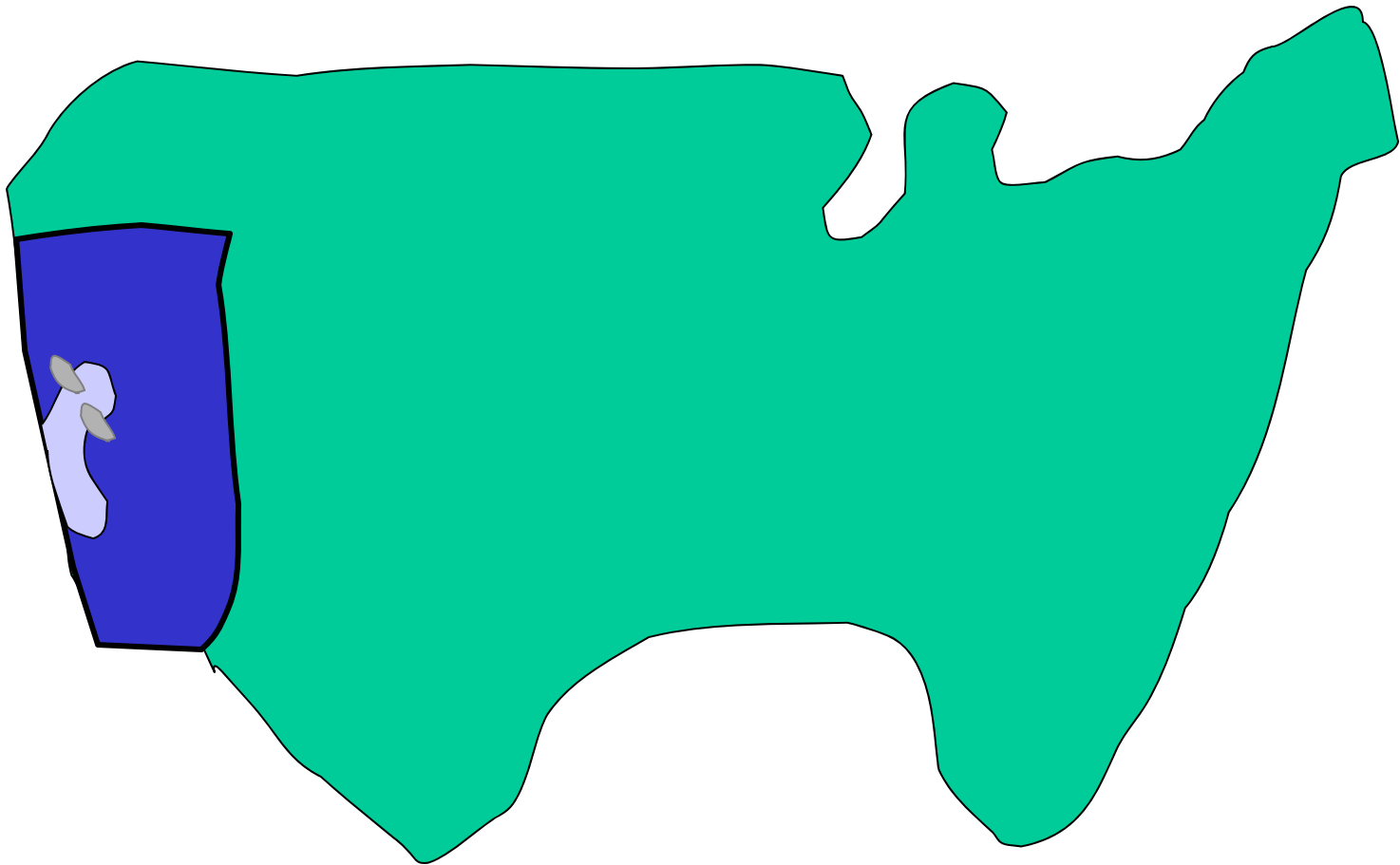


# Congressional Candidates

17.251

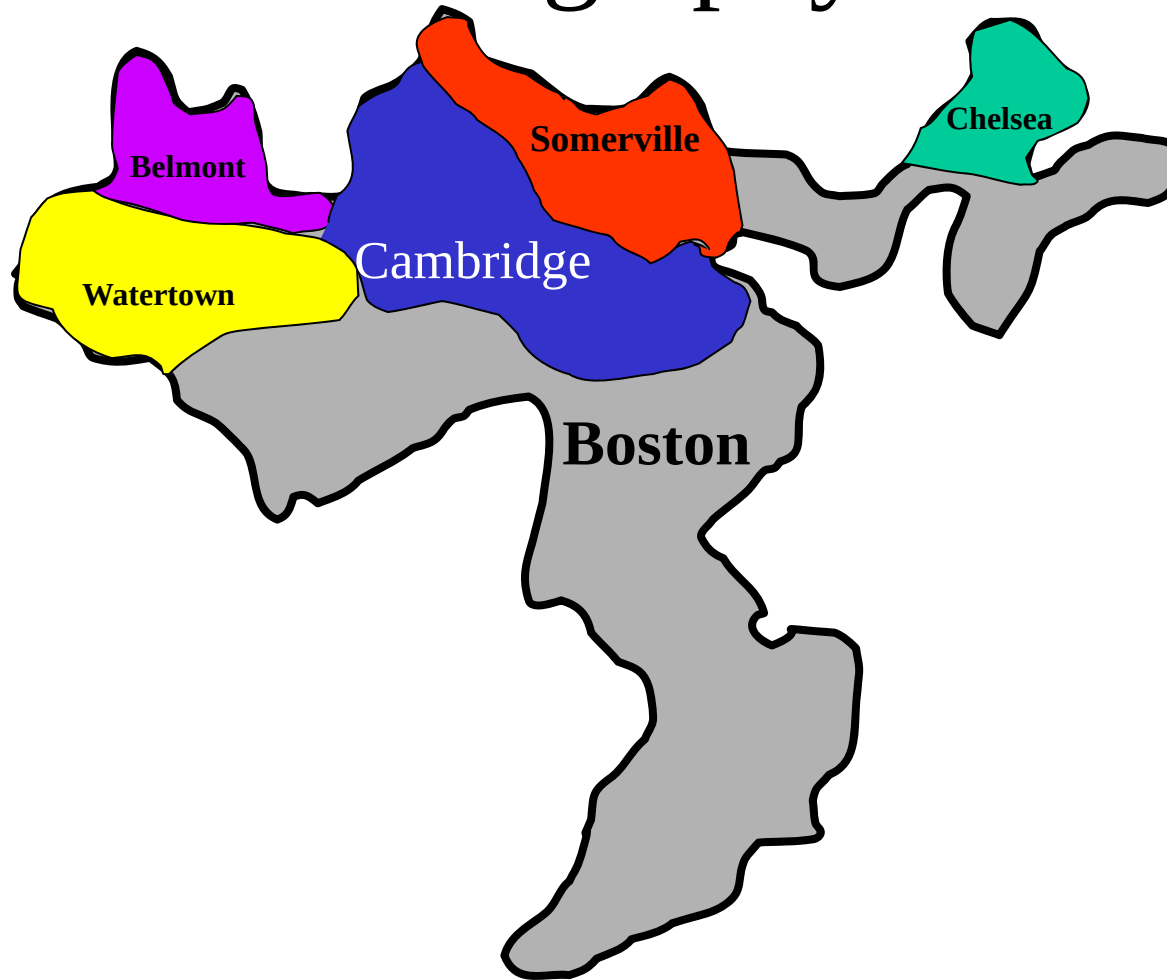
Fall 2012

# The Hierarchical Structure of Running for Office



# 8th District 1998

## Geography



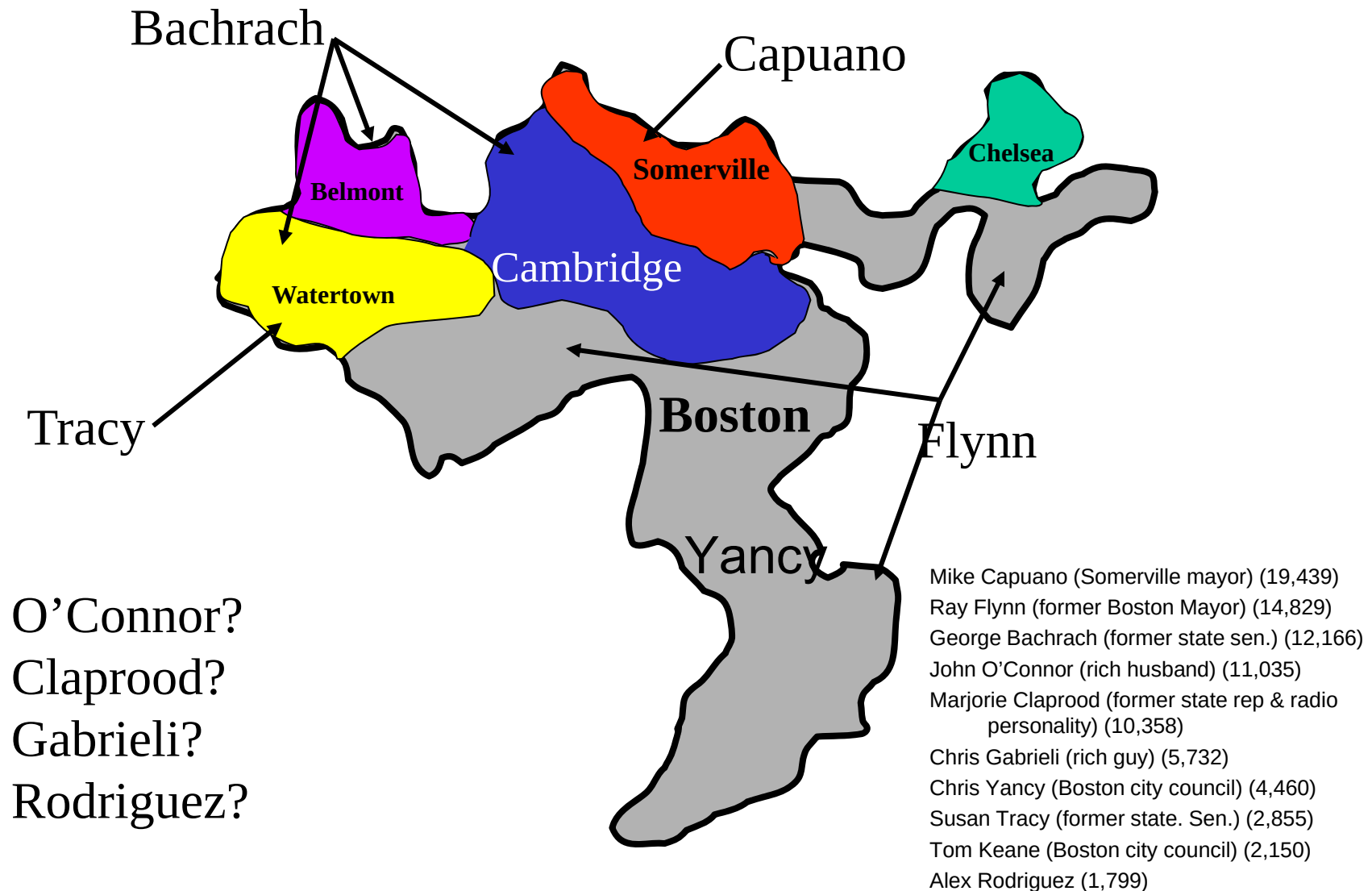
# 8<sup>th</sup> District 1998

## Candidates

- Mike Capuano (Somerville mayor) (19,439)
- Ray Flynn (former Boston Mayor) (14,829)
- George Bachrach (former state sen.) (12,166)
- John O'Connor (rich husband) (11,035)
- Marjorie Claprood (former state rep & radio personality) (10,358)
- Chris Gabrieli (rich guy) (5,732)
- Chris Yancy (Boston city council) (4,460)
- Susan Tracy (former state. Sen.) (2,855)
- Tom Keane (Boston city council) (2,150)
- Alex Rodriguez (1,799)

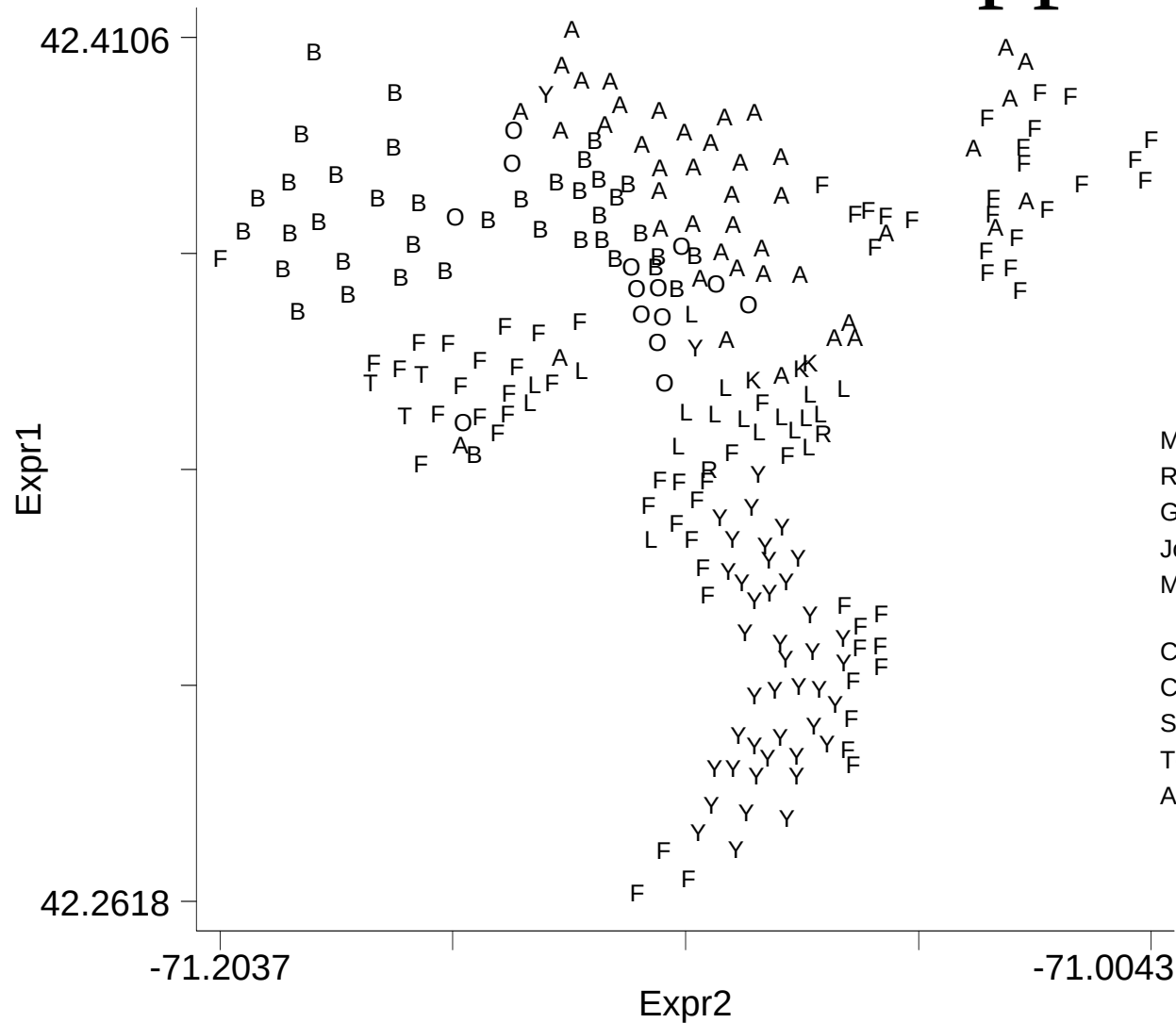
# 8th District 1998

## Schematic of support

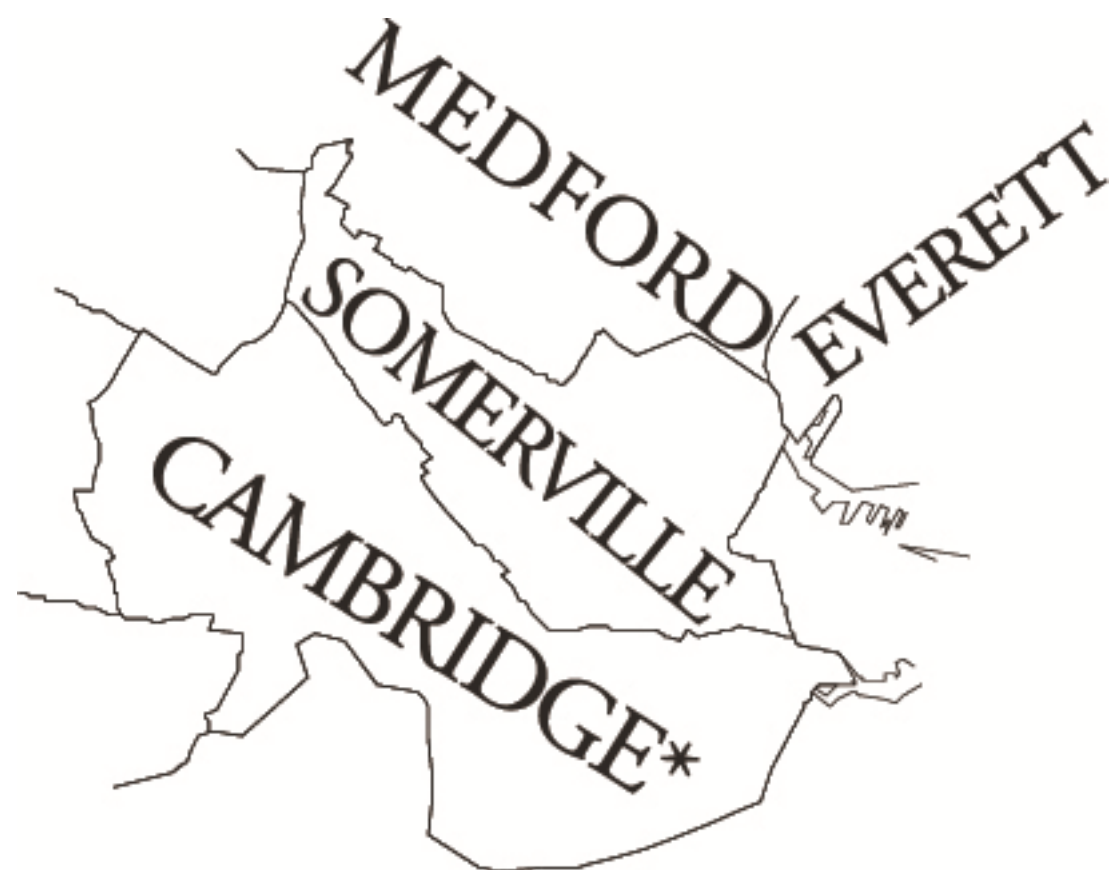


# 8th District 1998

## District Support



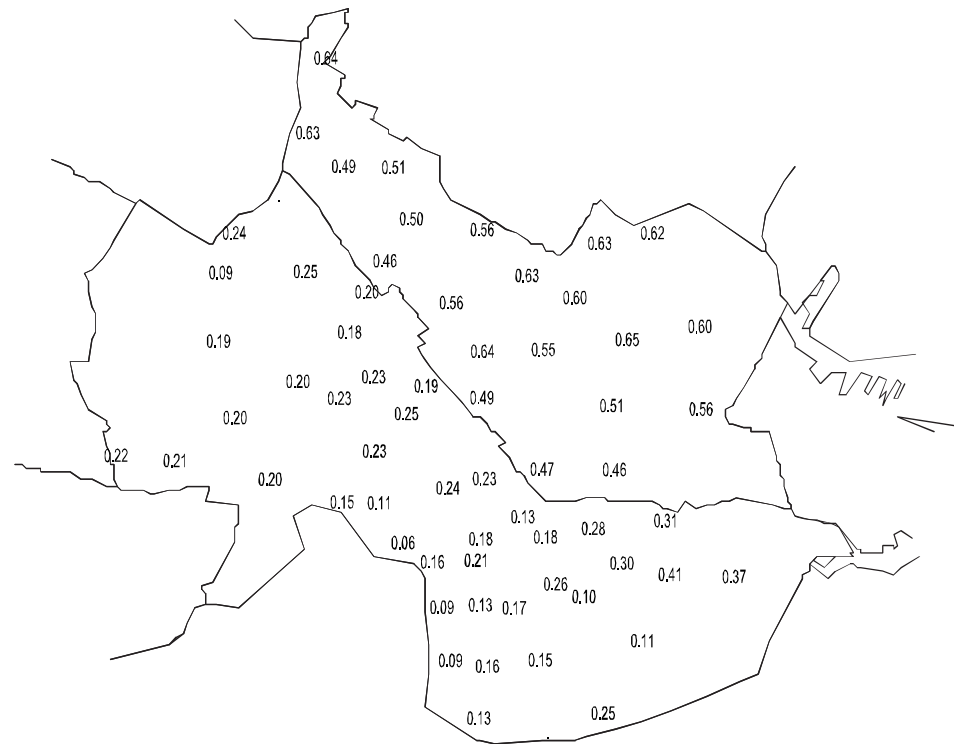
Mike Capuano (Somerville mayor) (19,439)  
 Ray Flynn (former Boston Mayor) (14,829)  
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 Chris Yancy (Boston city council) (4,460)  
 Susan Tracy (former state. Sen.) (2,855)  
 Tom Keane (Boston city council) (2,150)  
 Alex Rodriguez (1,799)







# Capuano Support



# Strategic Choice and Political Careers

$$E(a_i) = P_i U_i - C_i$$

$$E(a_j) = P_j U_j - C_j$$

# Some important considerations

- Variations in variable values
  - across time
  - cross-sectionally
- Factors that affect the calculus of progressive ambition

# Factors that Affect the Calculus of Progressive Ambition

| $B_L$ vs. $B_H$                                                                                                                                                                                          | $P_L$ vs. $P_H$                                                                                                                                         | $C_L$ vs. $C_H$                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Scope of legislative authority</li><li>-Political and policy resources within the institution</li><li>-Pay and perquisites</li><li>-Springboard effects</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-National forces</li><li>-Party identification in the districts</li><li>-Redistricting</li><li>-Scandal</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Opportunities foregone</li><li>-Number and quality of challengers</li><li>-Fund-raising efficiency</li><li>-Efficiency of translating money and volunteer time into votes</li></ul> |

# Pay and Perquisites of state legislatures (some examples)

| State         | Stipend             | Travel allowance                                                                                                       |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alabama       | \$10/day (C)        | \$3958/month plus \$50/day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U). |
| California    | \$95,290.56/year    | \$141.86 per day for each day they are in session                                                                      |
| Georgia       | \$17,342/yr         | \$173/day (U) set by the Legislative Services Committee.                                                               |
| Massachusetts | \$61,132.99 /year   | From \$10/day-\$100/day, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature.                            |
| New Hampshire | \$200/two-year term | No per diem is paid.                                                                                                   |
| Rhode Island  | \$13,962.55/yr      | No per diem is paid.                                                                                                   |
| West Virginia | \$20,000/yr         | \$131/day during session (U) set by compensation commission                                                            |

Source: National Conference on State Legislatures

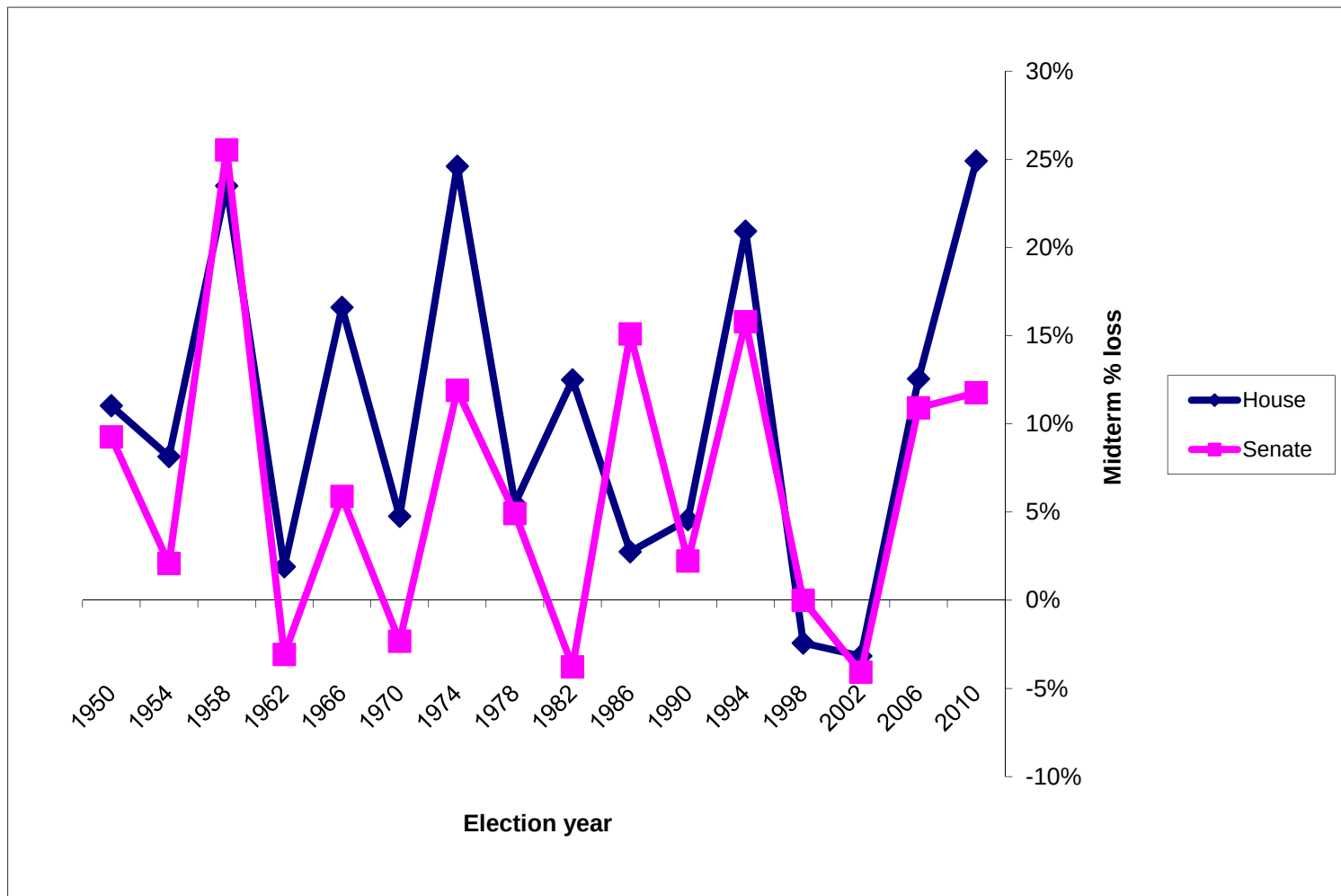
<http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/legisdata/2011-ncsl-legislator-compensation-table.aspx>

# Variation in state legislative capacities

| Category of Legislature | Time on the Job | States                                                                                    | Compensation | Staff per Member |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Red                     | 80%             | -CA, MI, NY, PA<br>-IL, MA, OH, WI (light)                                                | \$68,599     | 8.9              |
| White                   | 67%             | AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, HI, IA, KY, LA, MD MN, MO, NC, NE, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA | \$35,326     | 3.1              |
| Blue                    | 50%             | -GA, ID, IN, KS, ME, MS, NM, NV, RI, VT, WV<br>-MT, NH, ND, SD, UT, WY (light)            | \$15,984     | 1.2              |

Source: <http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/legislatures/full-and-part-time-legislatures.aspx>

# National tides



# The National Tide in 2004, 2008, 2012

- Retiring from the Senate
  - 2004: 3R, 4D (+4D)
  - 2008: 5R, 0D (+8D)
  - 2012: 3R, 6D, 1I (??)
- Retiring from the House
  - 2004: 11R, 7D (+3R)
  - 2008: 23R, 3D (+24D)
  - 2012: 14D, 11R (??)

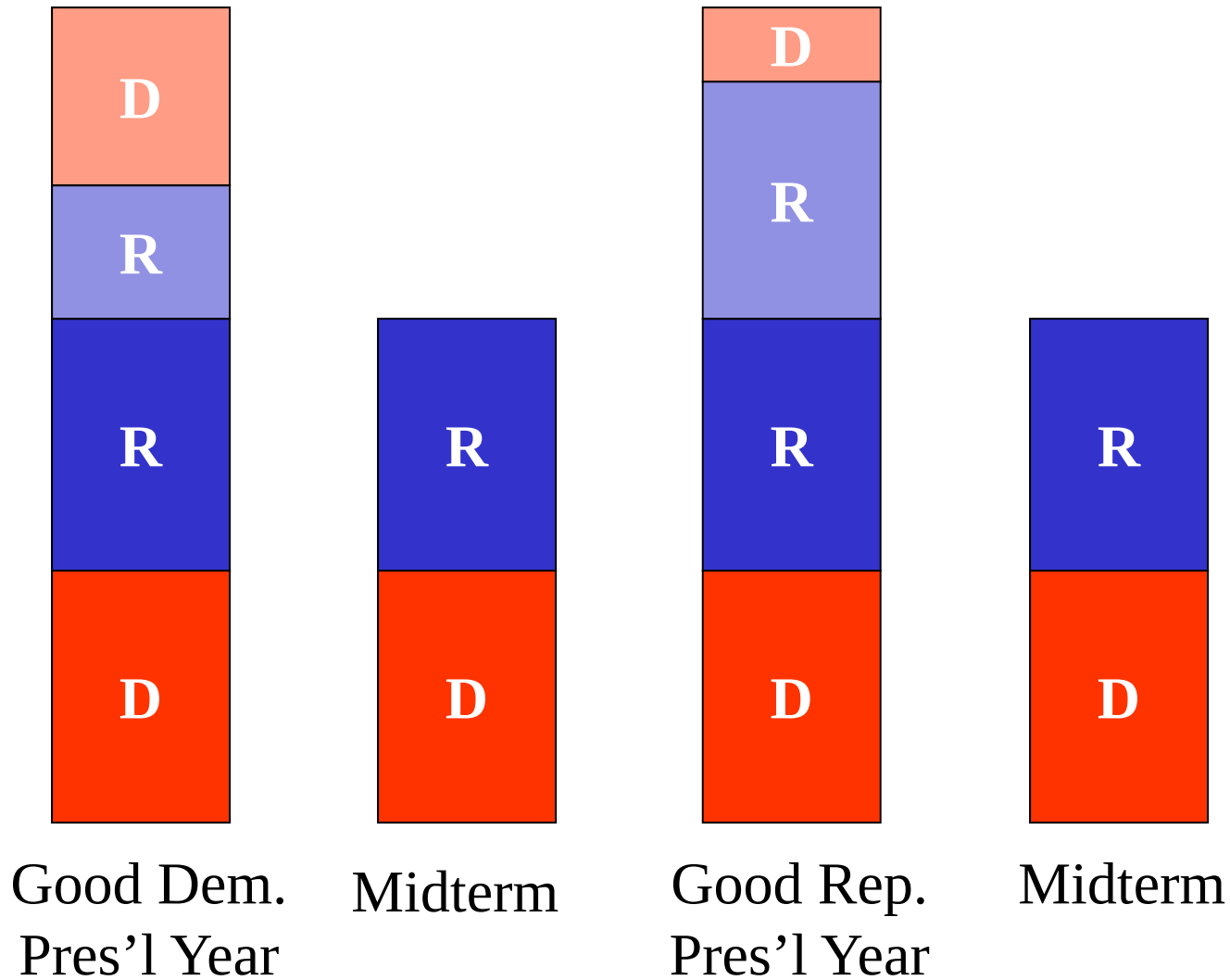


# Why the midterm loss?\*

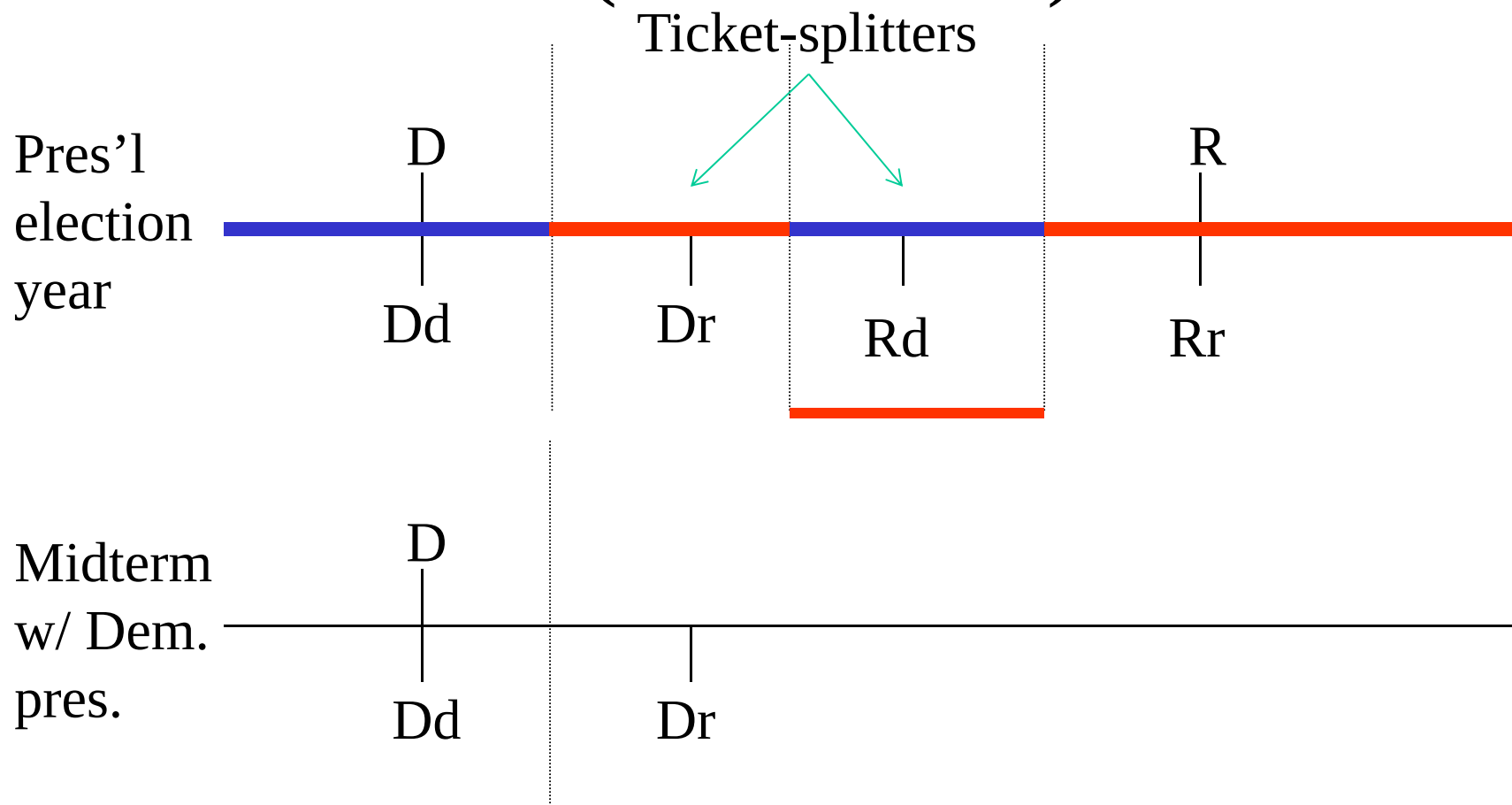
- Surge and decline effect
- Strategic voters
- Strategic politicians

\*And where did it go?

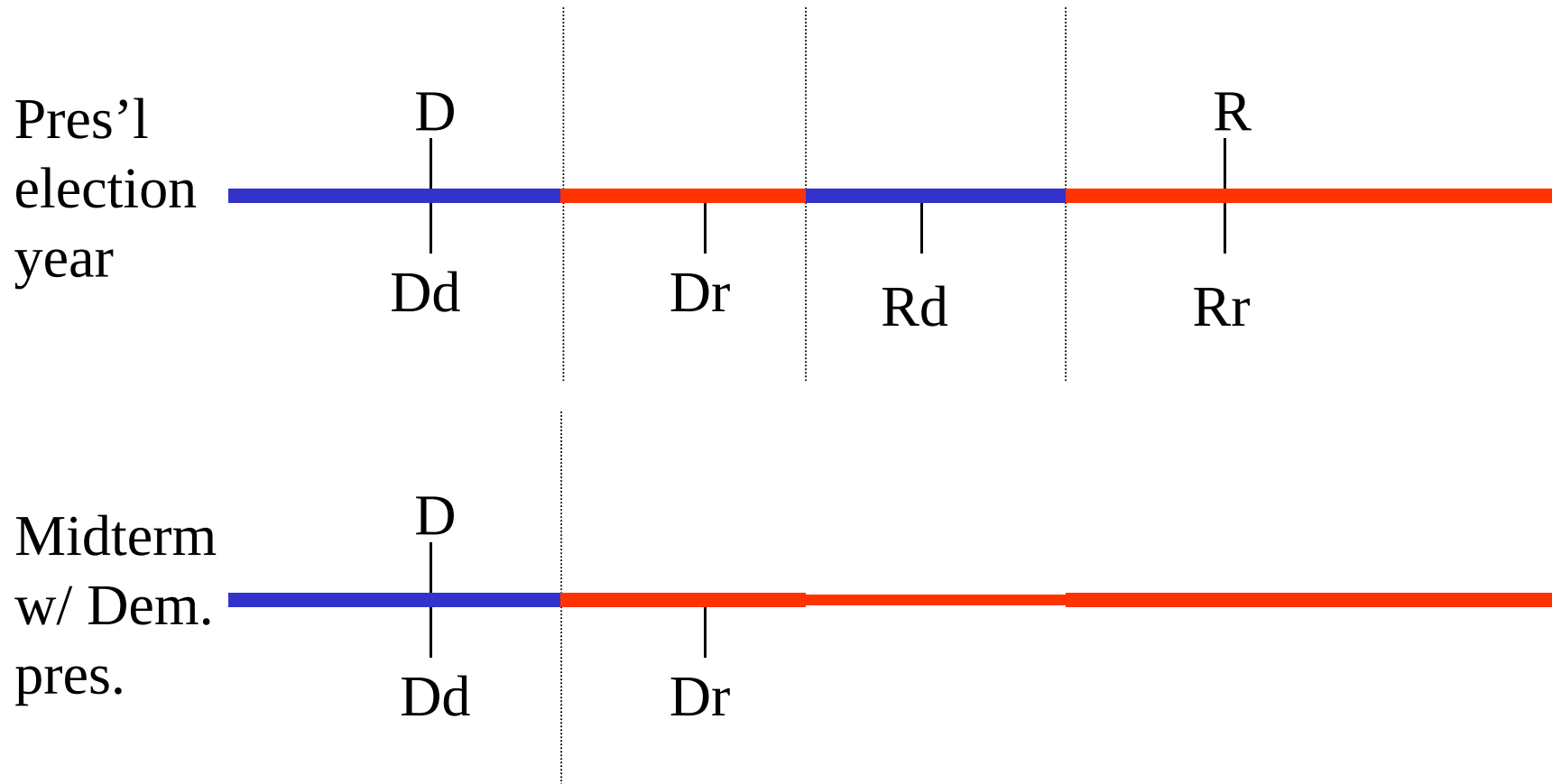
# Surge and decline effect



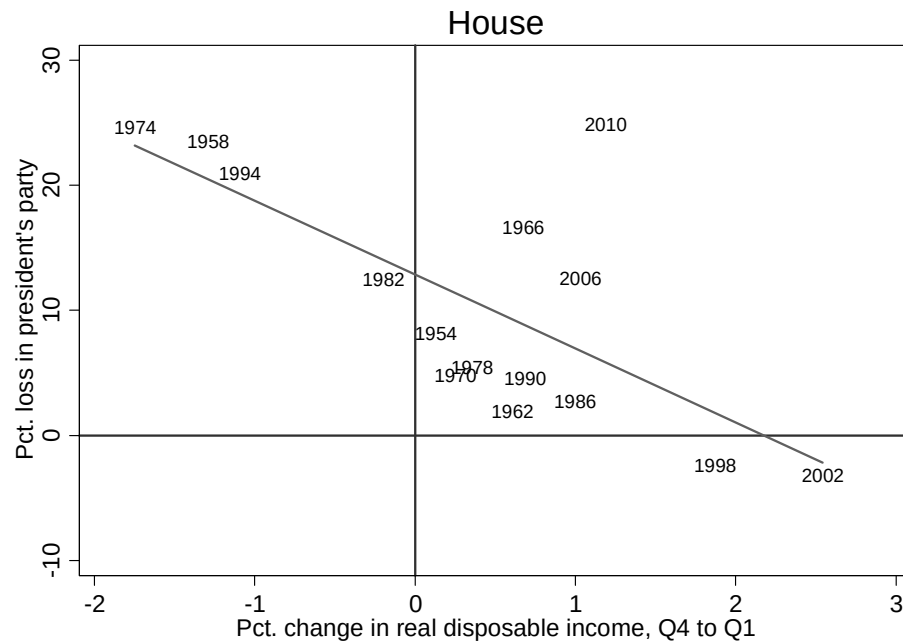
# Strategic voters (not to scale)



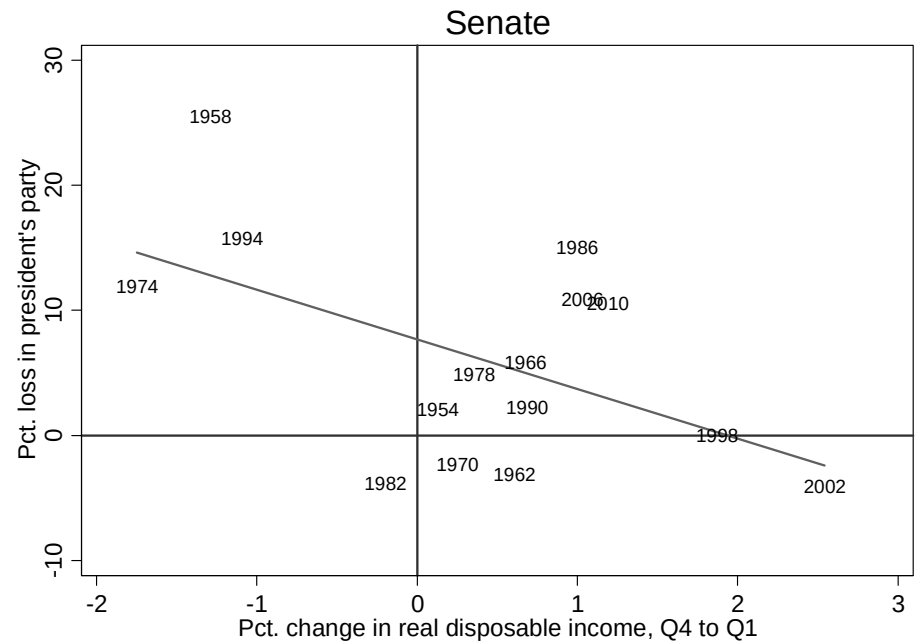
# Strategic voters (not to scale)



# Strategic Candidates



$$R^2 = .49$$

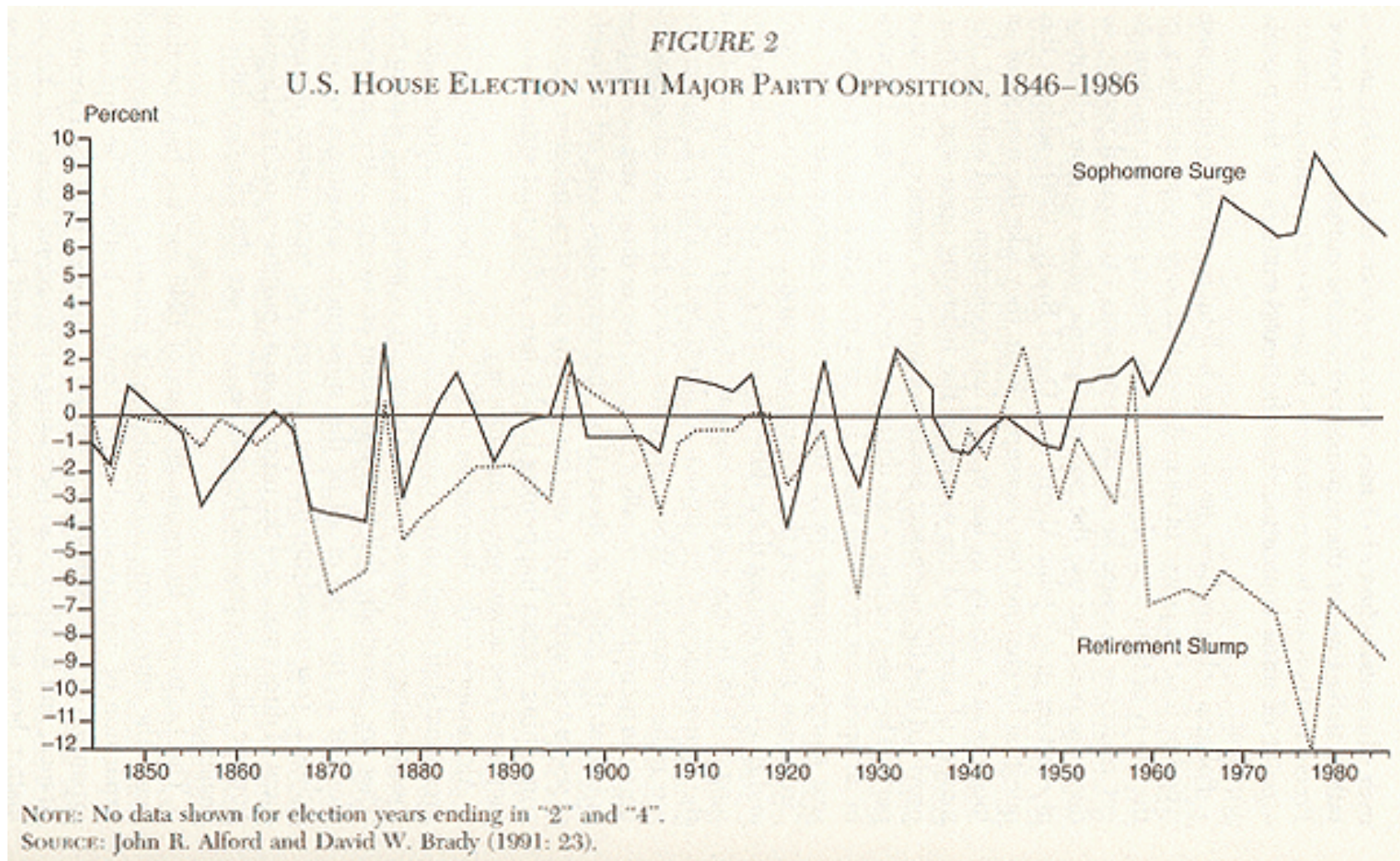


$$R^2 = .28$$

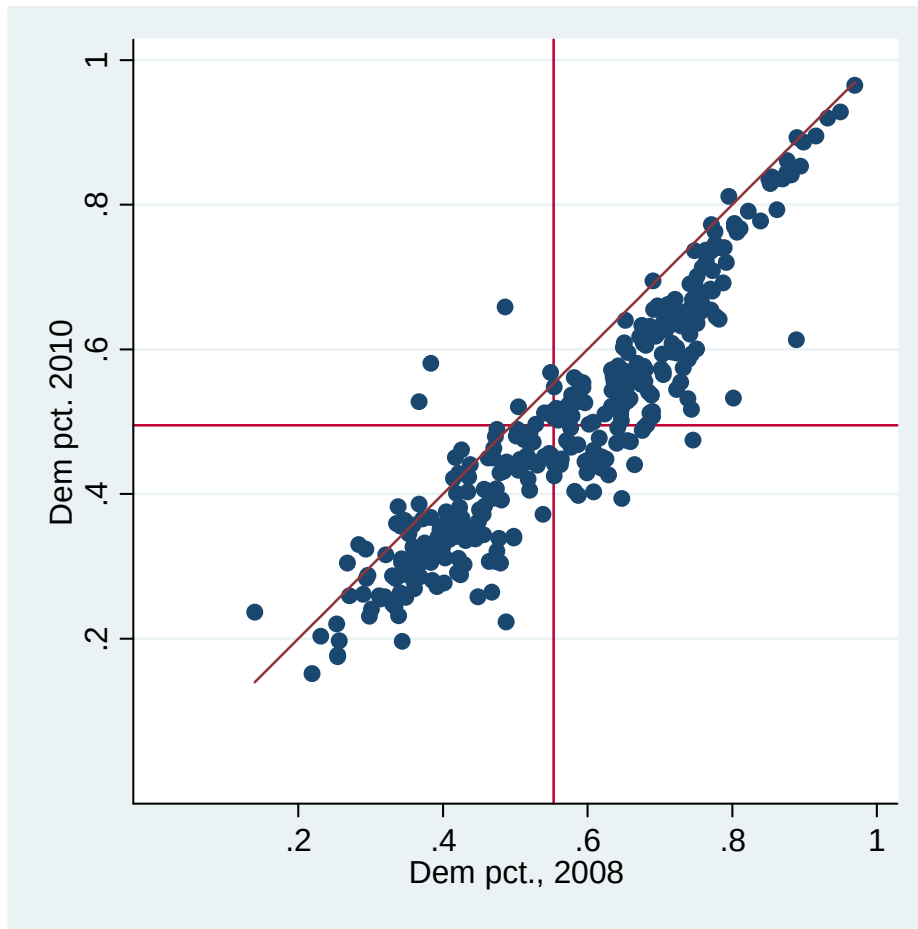
# Incumbents, challengers, and open seat candidates

- Incumbents
  - Incumbency advantage
- Challengers
  - Challenger quality
- Open seat candidates
  - The free-for-all

# Incumbency advantage: The Picture



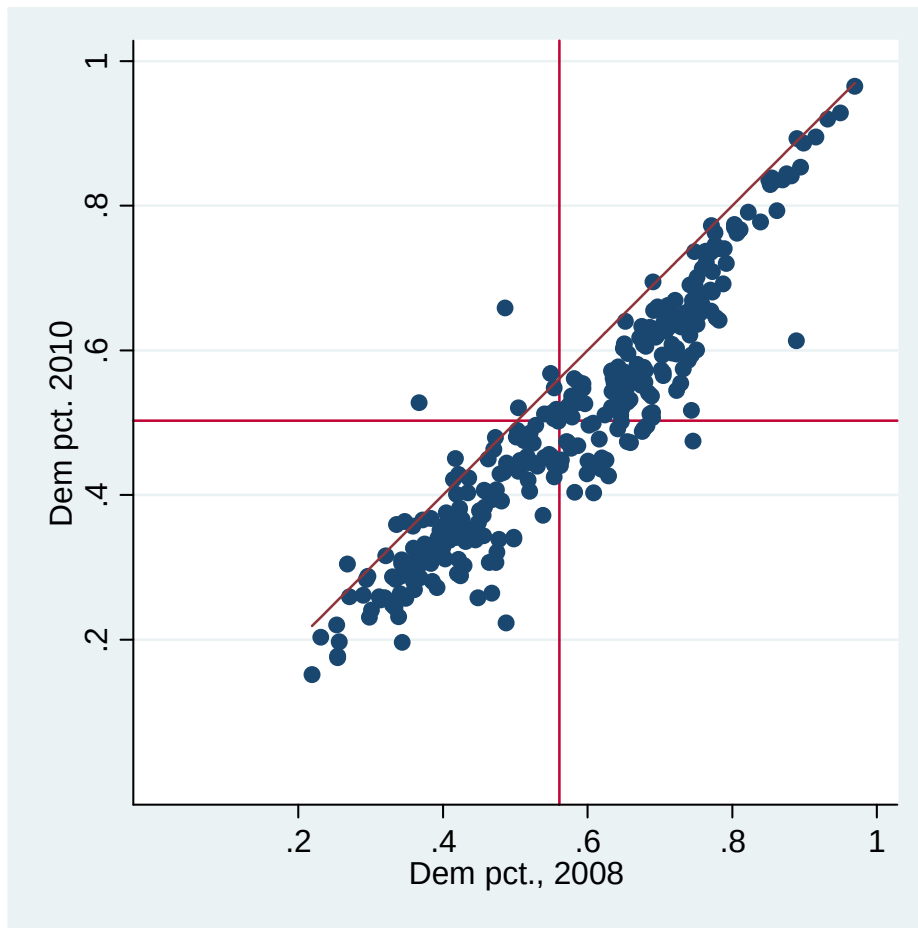
# A simple look at incumbent advantage in 2010



Dem. pct., 2008 = 56.0%  
Dem. pct., 2010 = 48.5%  
Diff = 7.5%

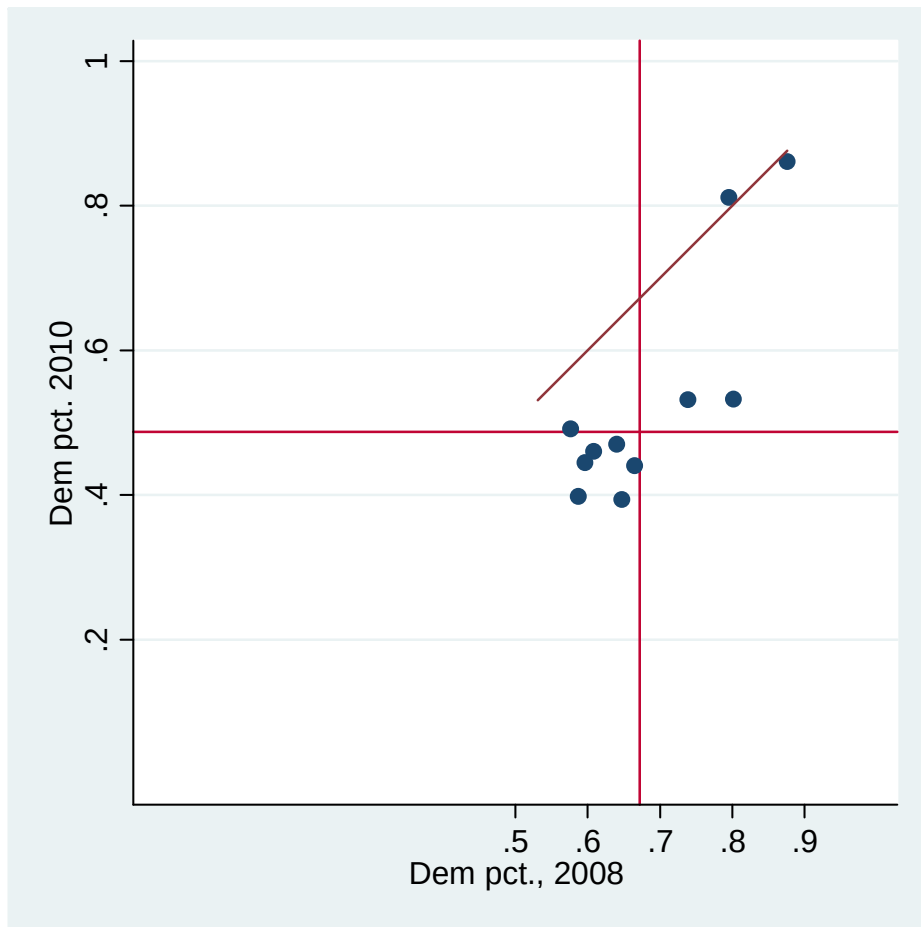


# A simple look at incumbent advantage in 2010--incumbents



Dem. pct., 2008 = 56.6%  
Dem. pct., 2010 = 49.0%  
Diff = 7.6%

# A simple look at incumbent advantage in 2010---Dem. open

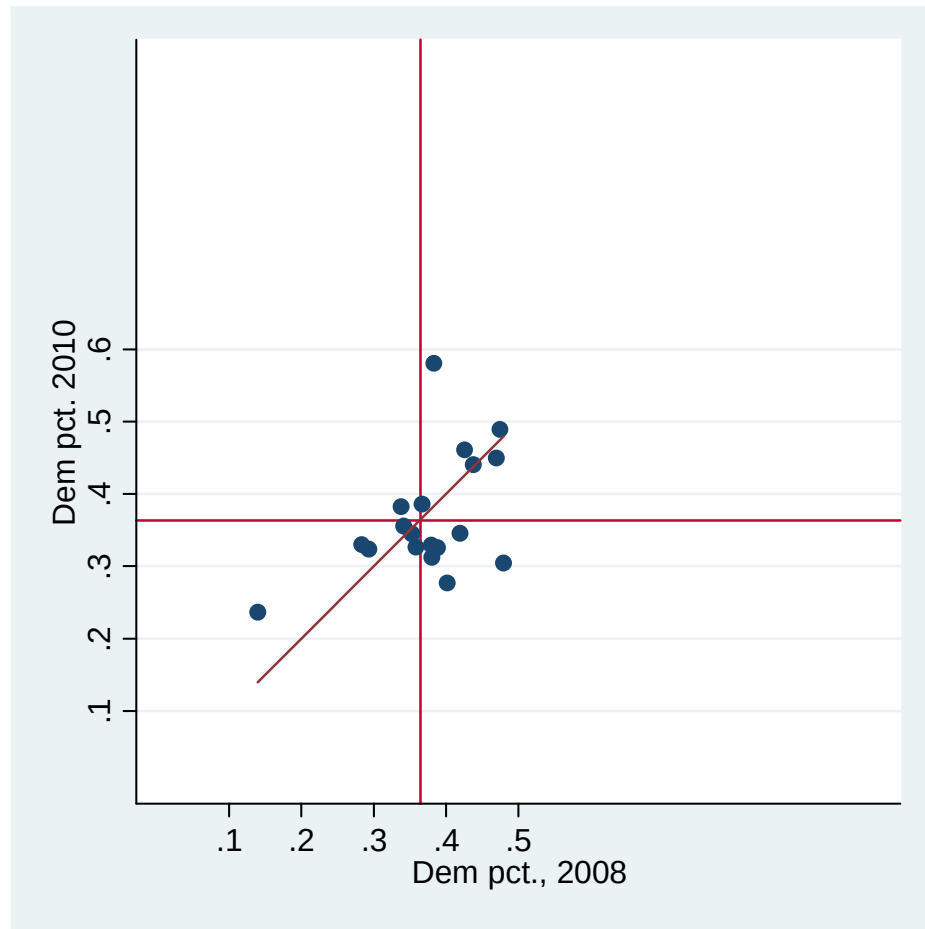


Dem. pct., 2008 = 68.5%

Dem. pct., 2010 = 53.1%

Diff = 15.4%

# A simple look at incumbent advantage in 2010—Rep. open

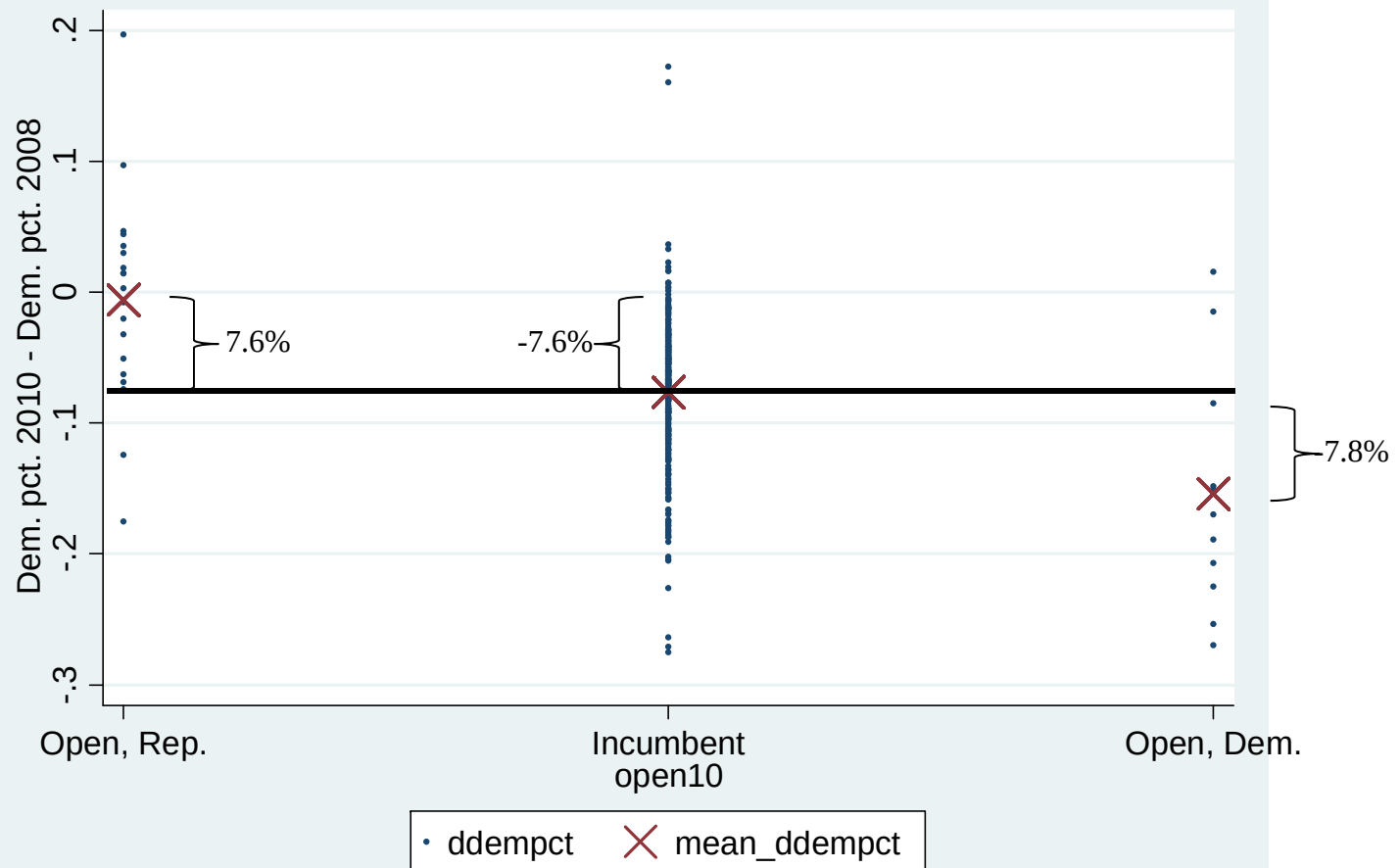


Dem. pct., 2008 = 37.4%

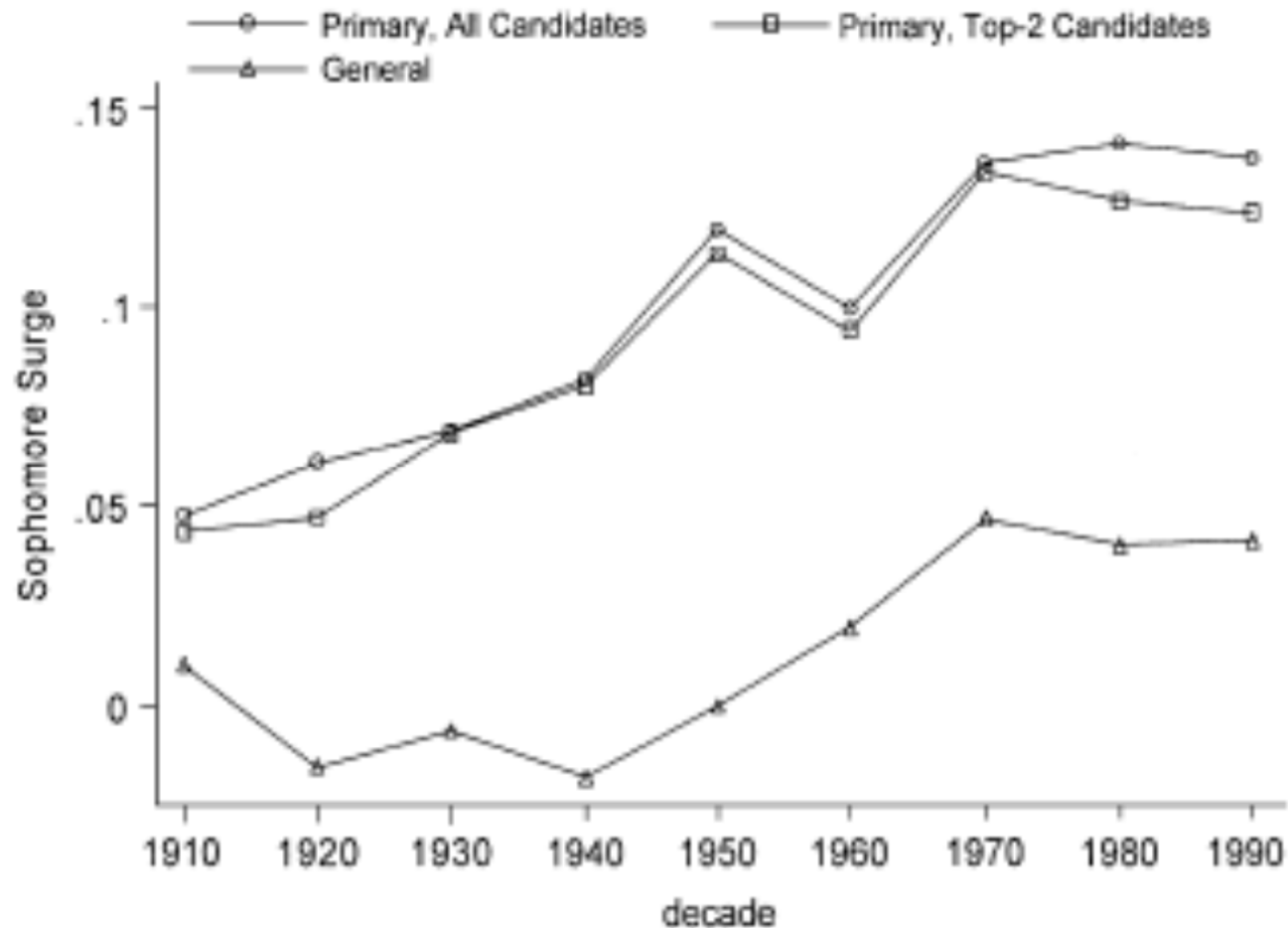
Dem. pct., 2010 = 36.8%

Diff = 0.6%

# 2010 summary (compared to 2008)



# Incumbency Advantage: Primaries



Source: Ansolabehere, et al., 2007, "The incumbency advantage in U.S. House elections, *Electoral Studies*.

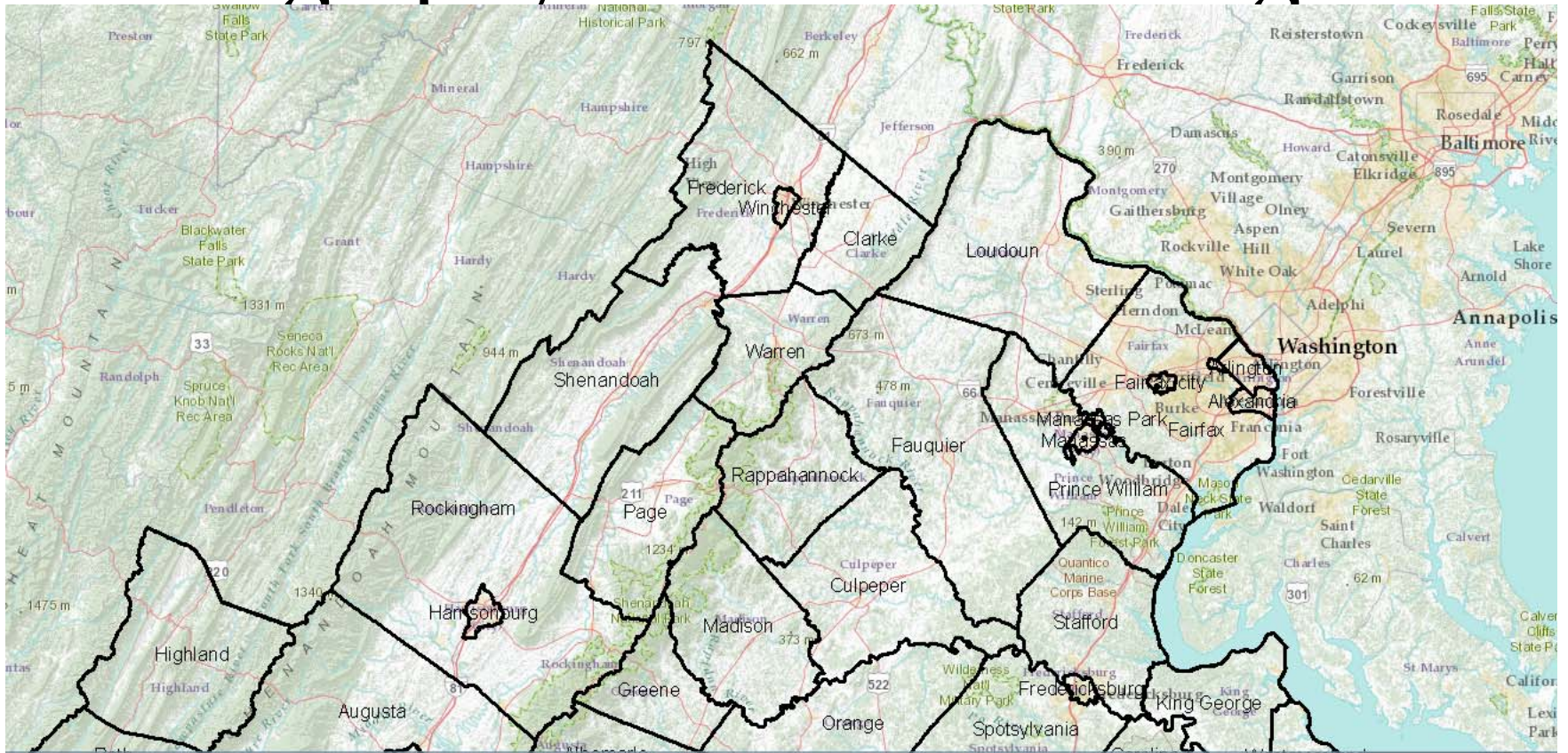
# Incumbency advantage

- Why does it exist?
  - Franking, etc.
  - Constituency service
  - Redistricting
  - Smarter candidates
  - Spending advantage

# Incumbent-protection gerrymandering

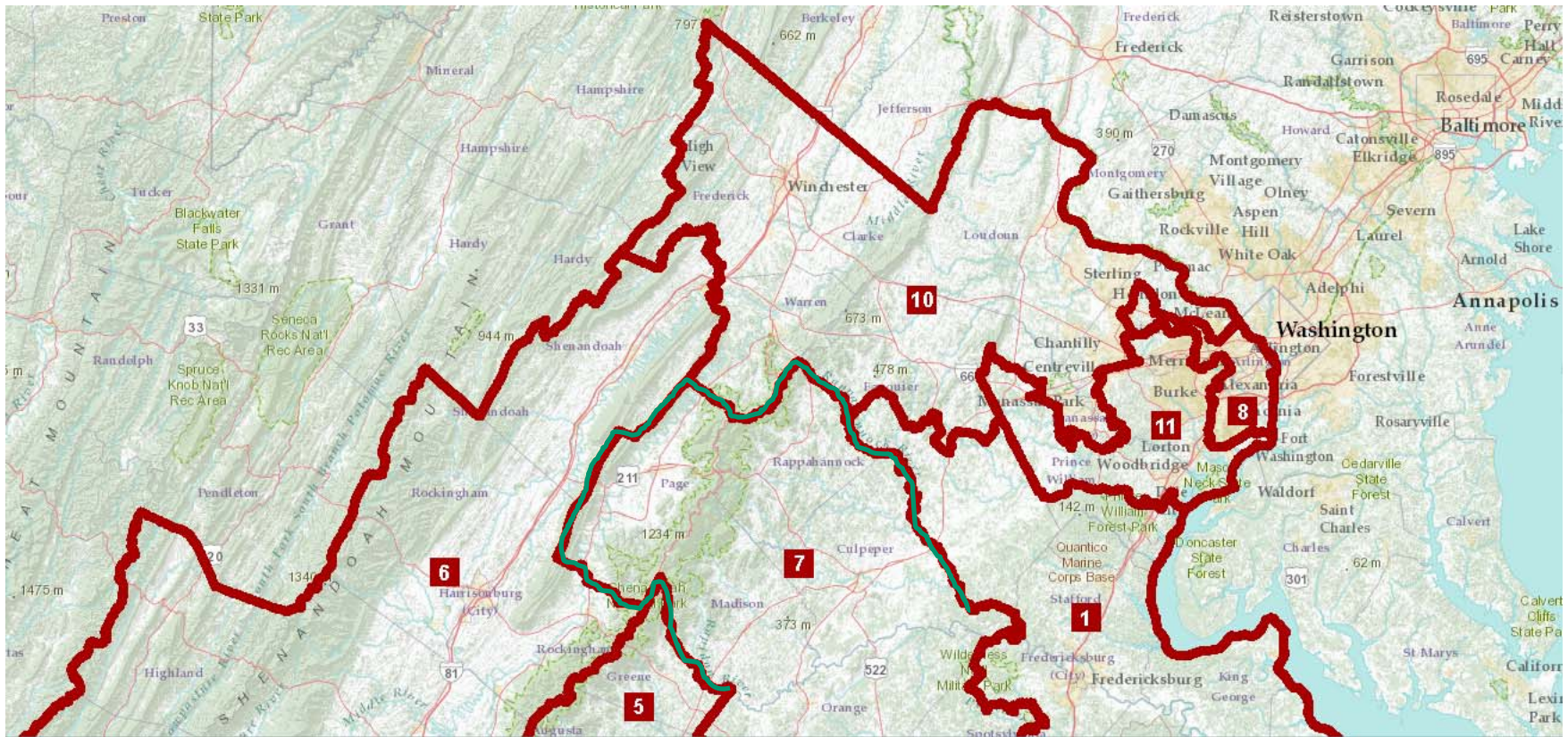
- Frank Wolf (Figure 4.1 in Analyzing Congress)

# Geography of Northern Virginia



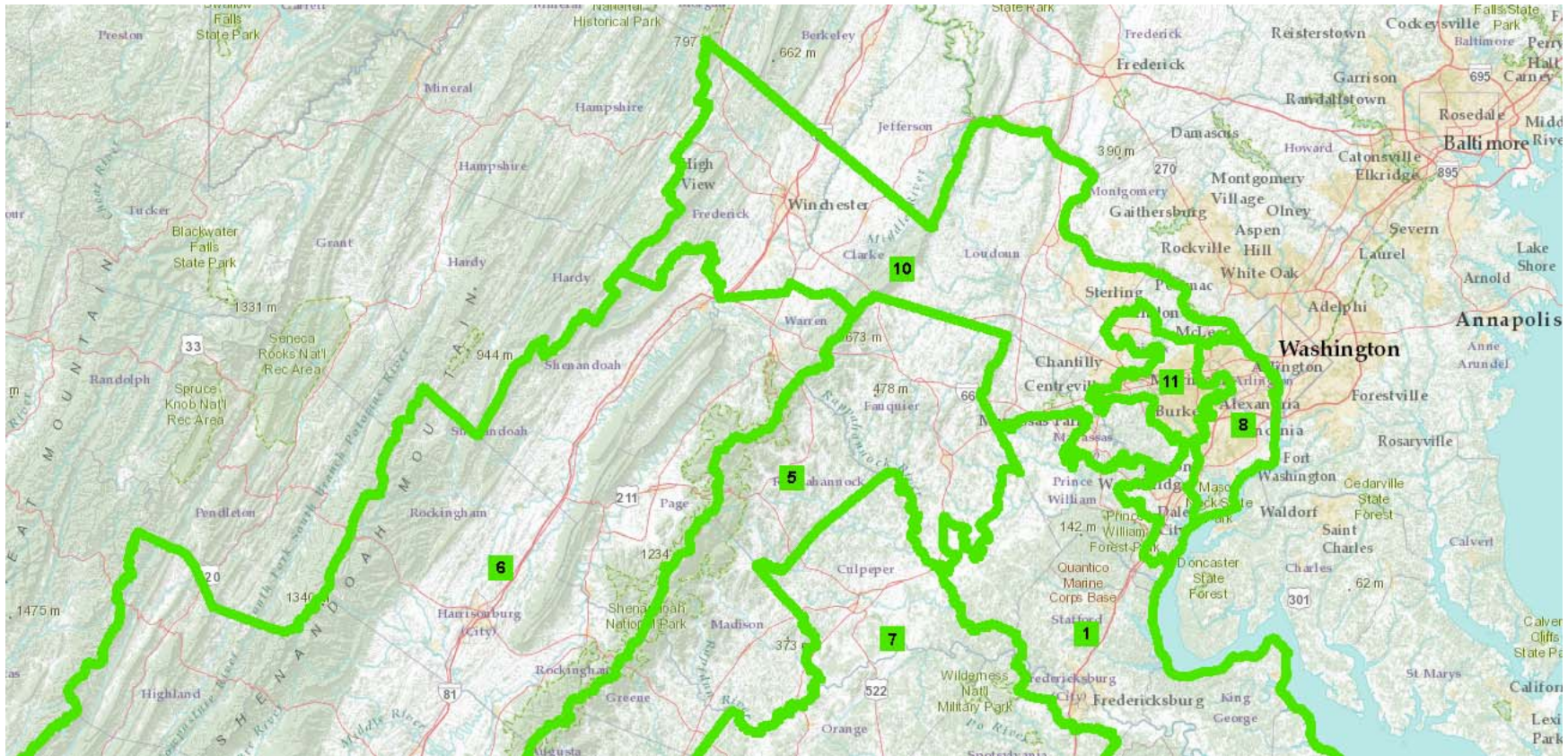


# 2001-2010 districts



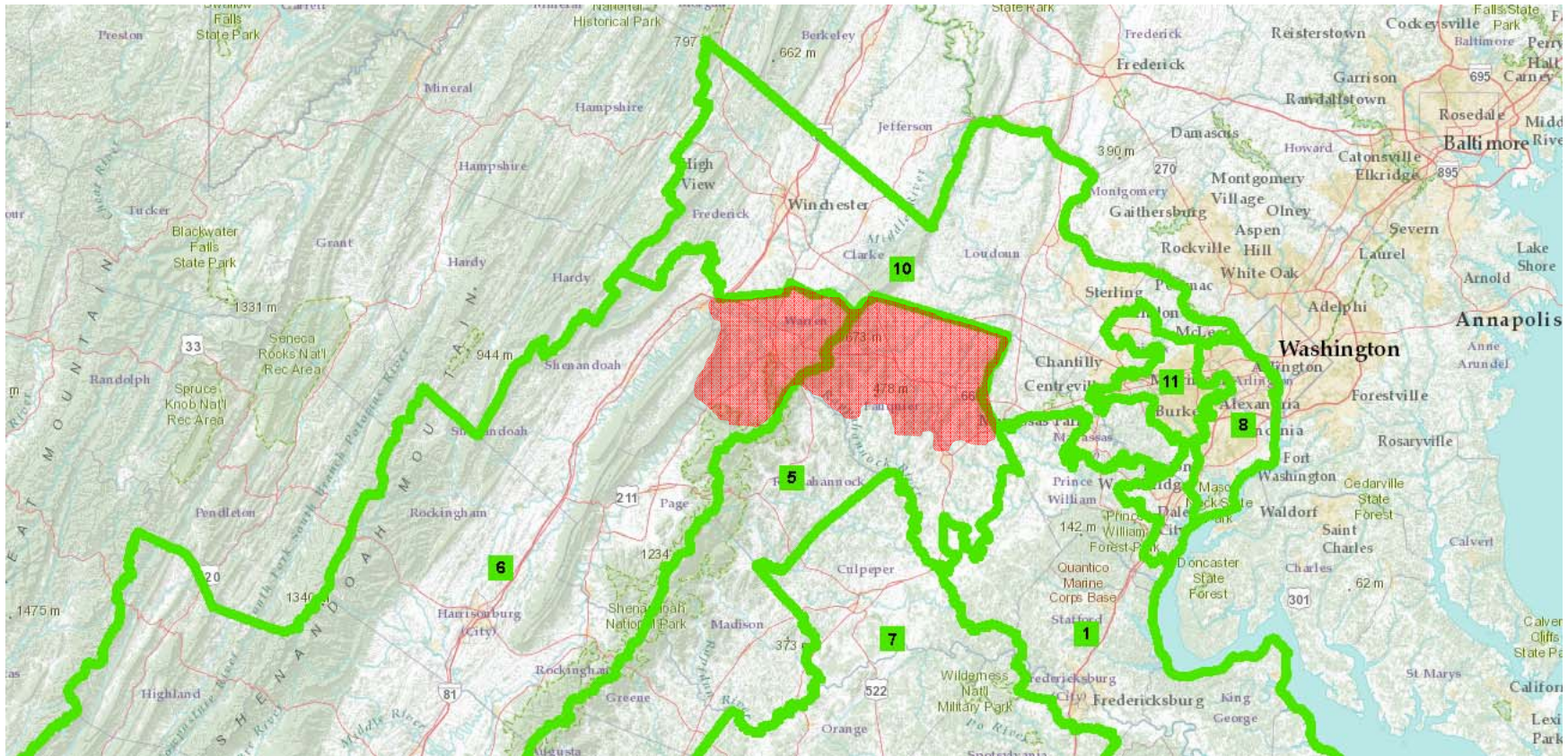


# 2011-2020 districts



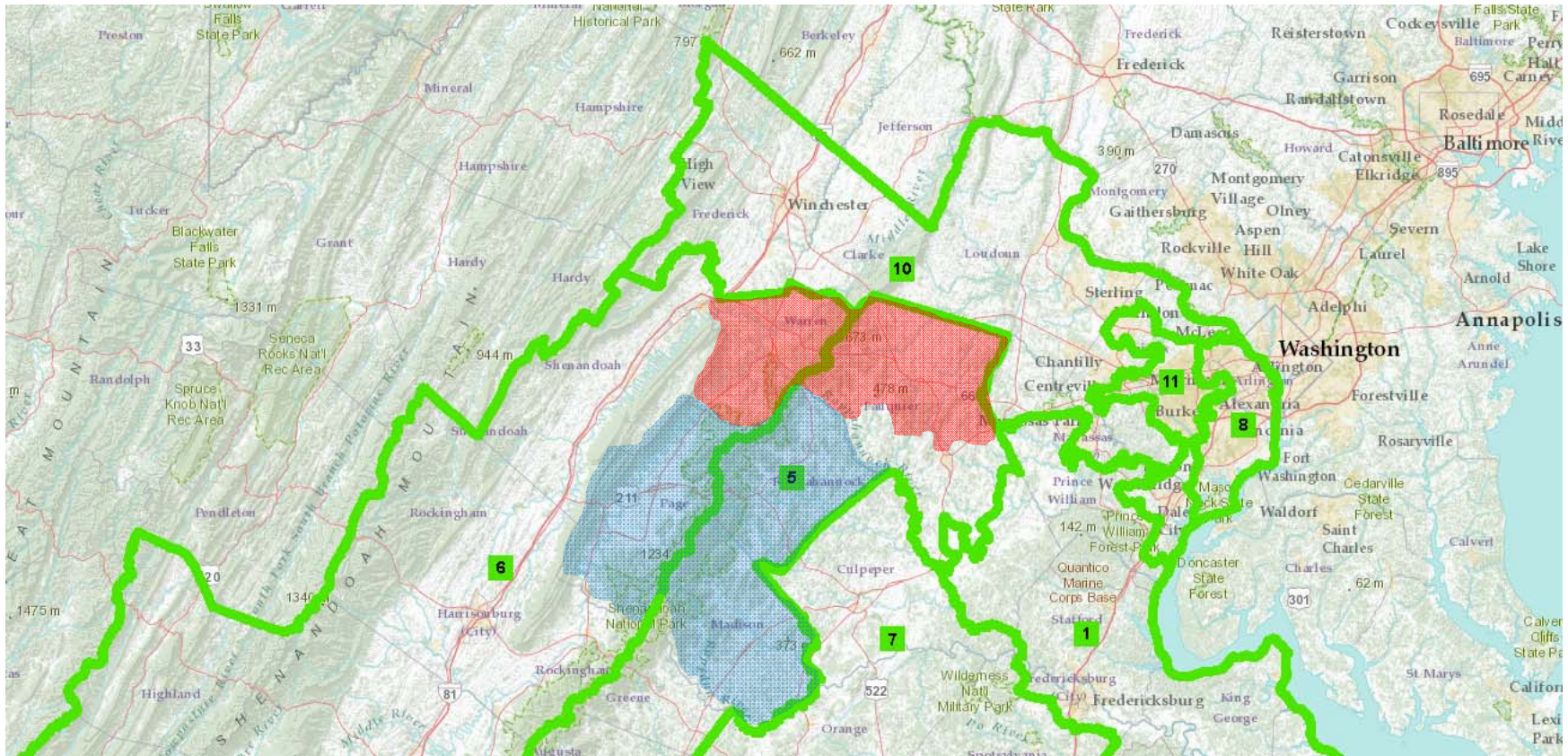


# 2011-2020 districts





# 2011-2020 districts

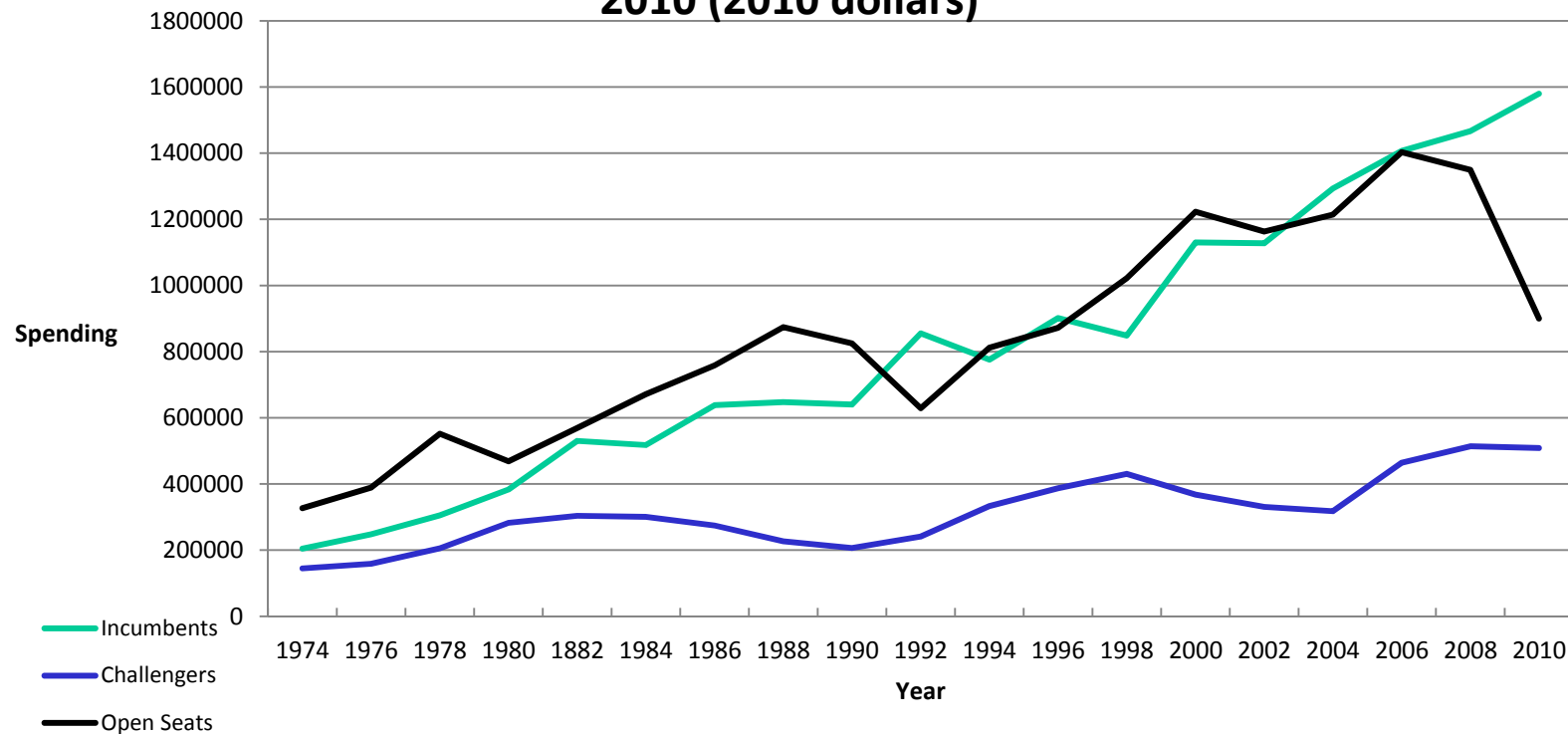


# Effect of 2011 Redistricting

| District  | Republican<br>before | Republican<br>after | Difference |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 10 (Wolf) | 46%                  | 50%                 | +4%        |
| 7 (Cantor | 53%                  | 56%                 | +3%        |

# The Incumbency Spending Advantage (Update of Fig. 4.2)

**Figure 4.2: Average Campaign Fund Raising in House Races, 1974-2010 (2010 dollars)**



# (Challenger) Candidate Quality: 2010

Table 4.4\*

|                   | Dem. Challenger against Rep. Incumbent |                   | Rep. Challenger against Dem. Incumbent |                   |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
|                   | No prior office                        | Held prior office | No prior office                        | Held prior office |
| Challenger won    | 0%                                     | 13%               | 12%                                    | 56%               |
| Total challengers | 111                                    | 23                | 179                                    | 52                |

\*Perhaps someone will want to write a paper about what this table looks like in 2012

# Candidate Positioning Add-on



