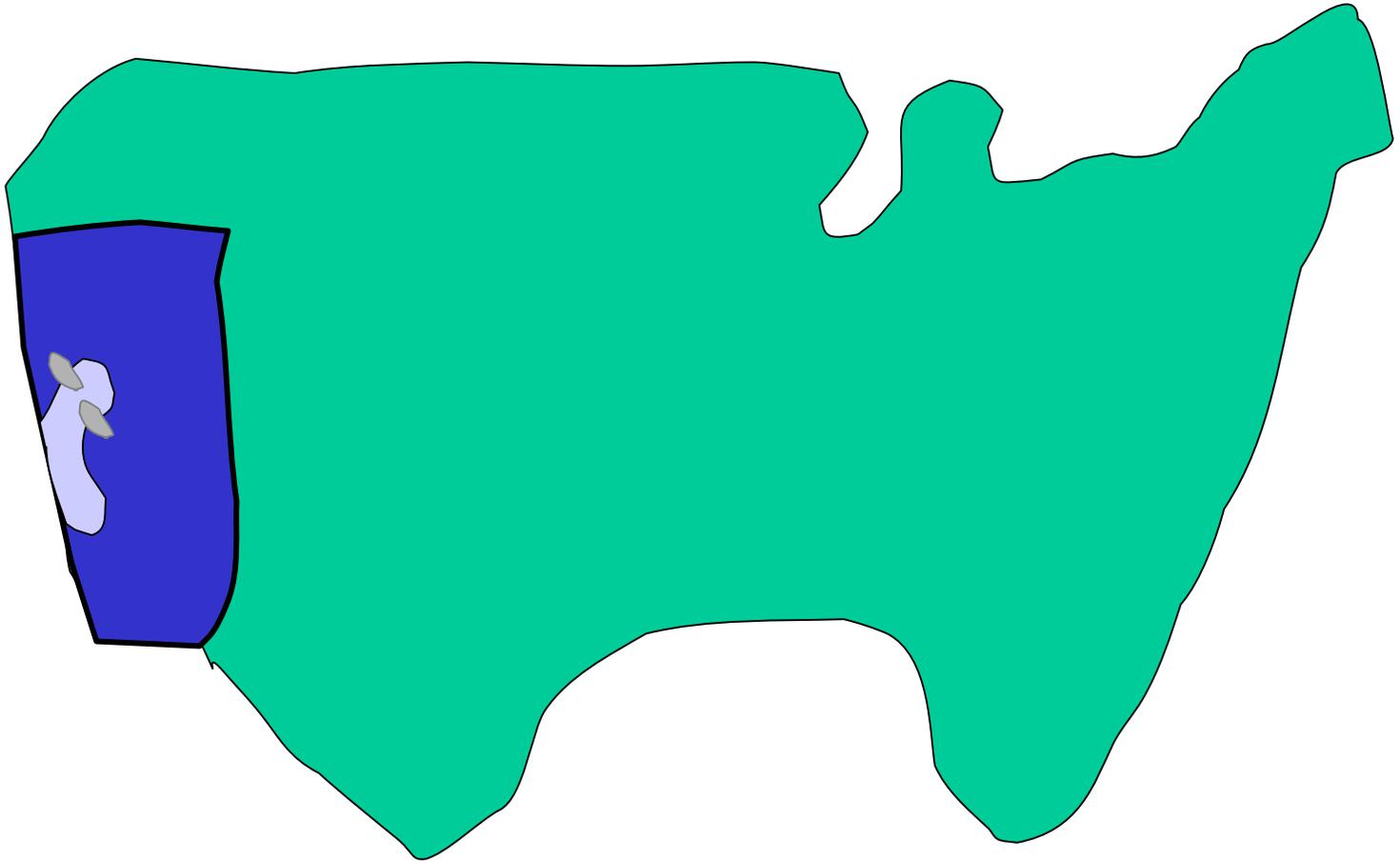


# Congressional Candidates

17.251

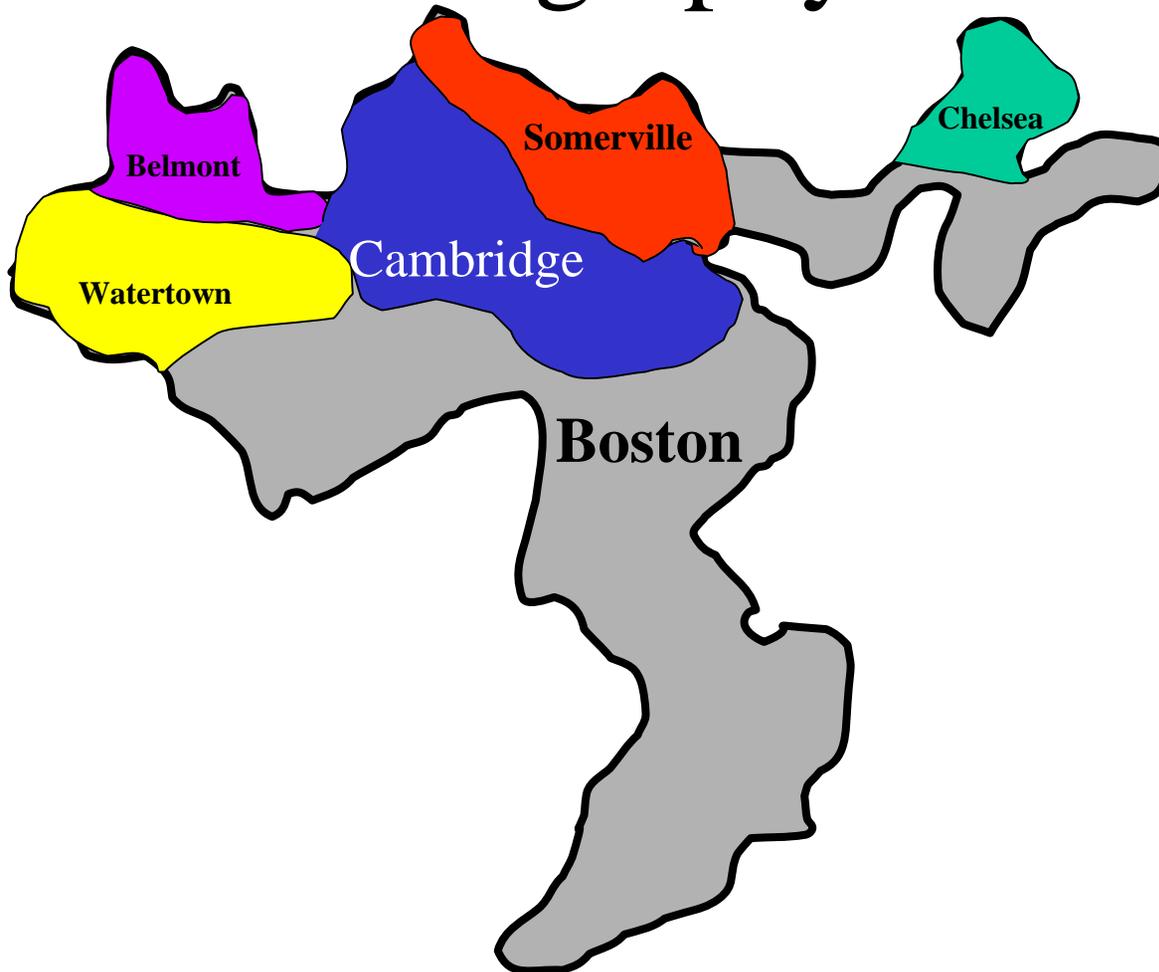
Fall 2004

# The Hierarchical Structure of Running for Office



# 8th District 1998

## Geography



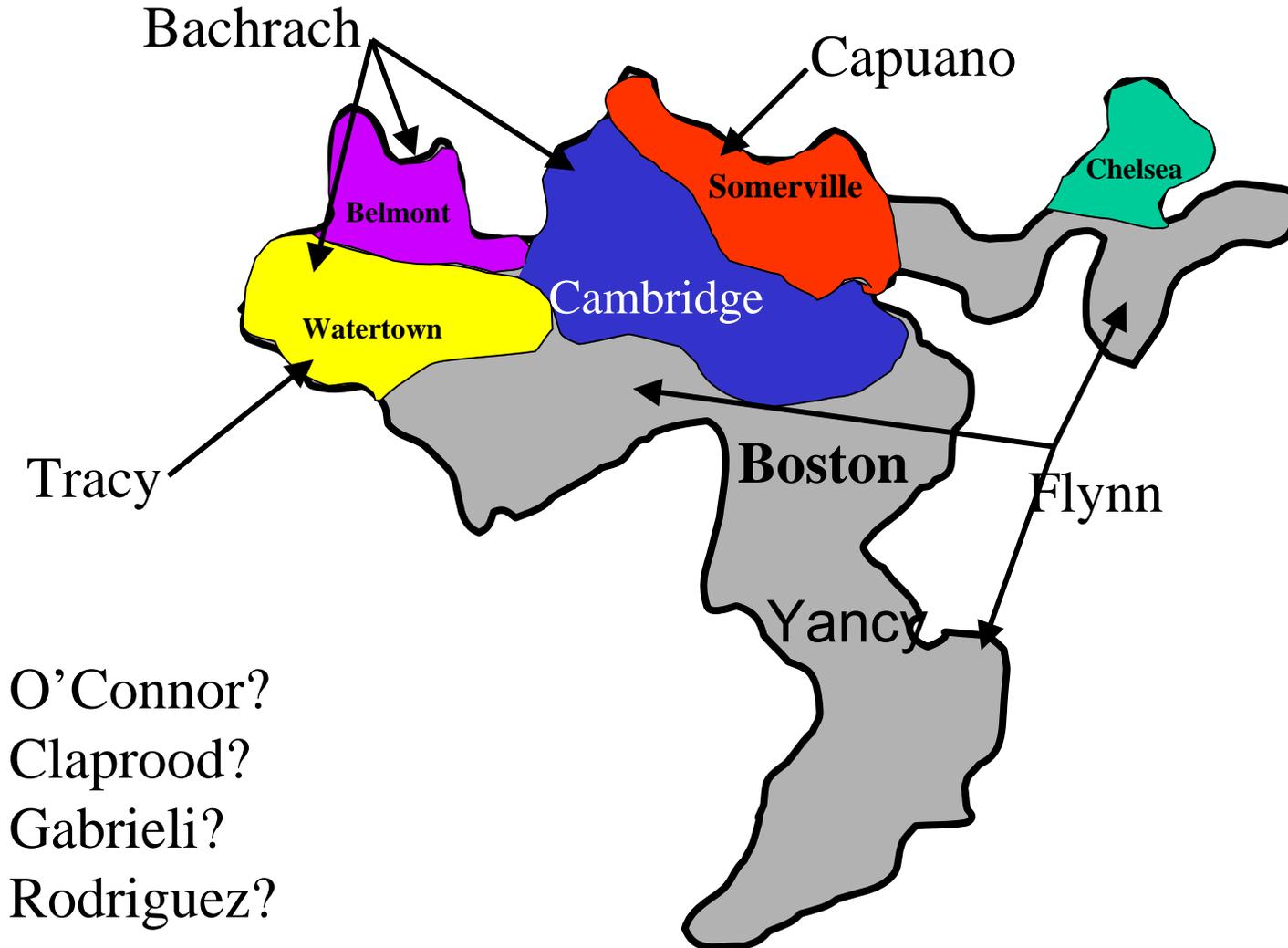
# 8<sup>th</sup> District 1998

## 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 Claprod (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)

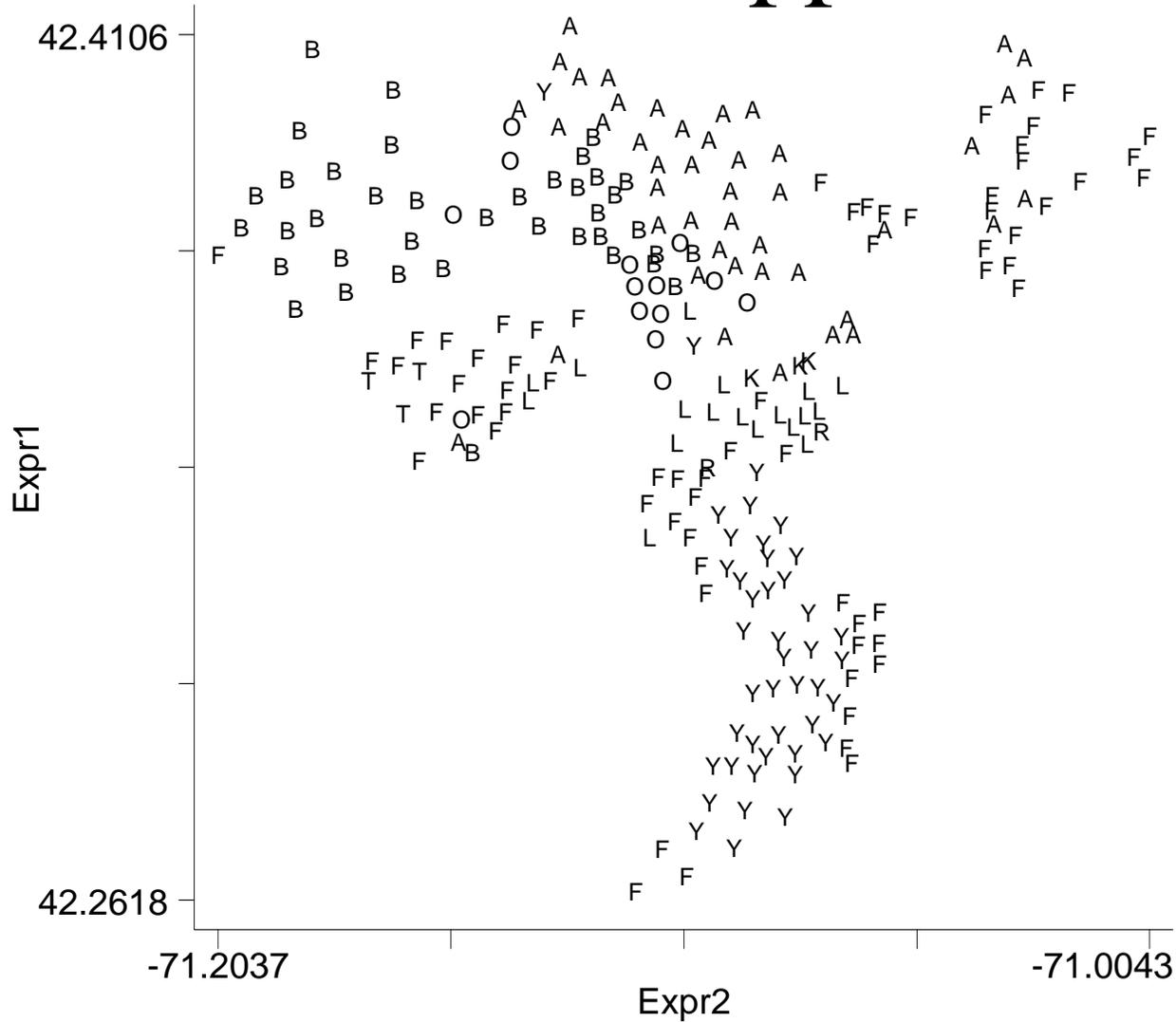
# 8th District 1998

## Schematic of support



# 8th District 1998

## District Support



# 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

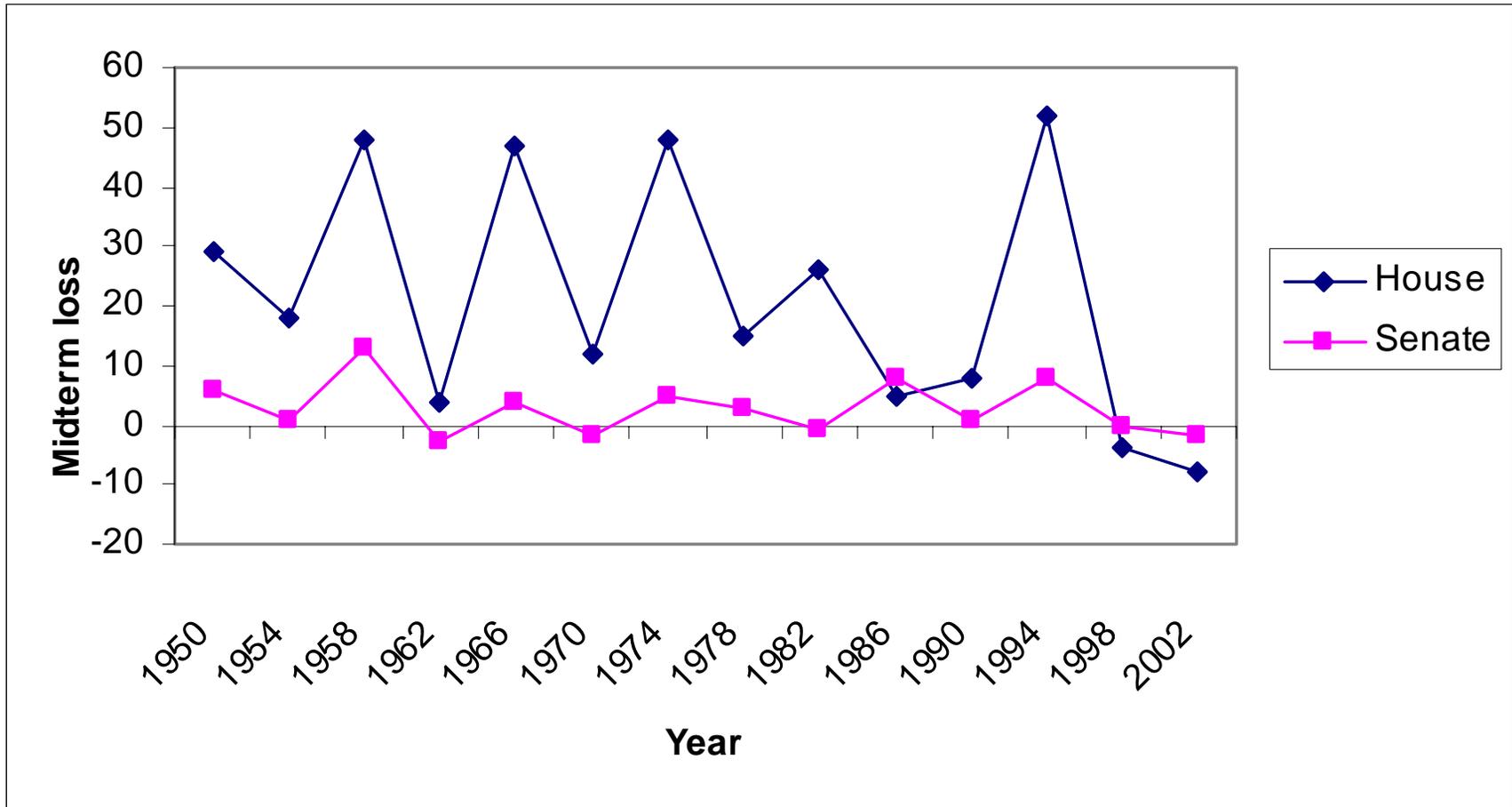
# Factors that Affect the Calculus of Progressive Ambition

$B_L$ 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 (some examples)

State	Stipend	Travel allowance
<b>Alabama</b>	\$10/day (C)	\$2,280/month plus \$50/day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session
<b>Georgia</b>	\$16,200/year	\$128/day, set by the legislature.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	\$50,122.80/year	From \$10/day-\$100/day, depending on distance from State House, set by the legislature.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	\$200/two-year term	No per diem is paid.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	\$11,236/year	No per diem is paid.
<b>West Virginia</b>	\$15,000/year	\$115/day during session, set by compensation commission. \$150/Day for attendance during interim.

# National tides

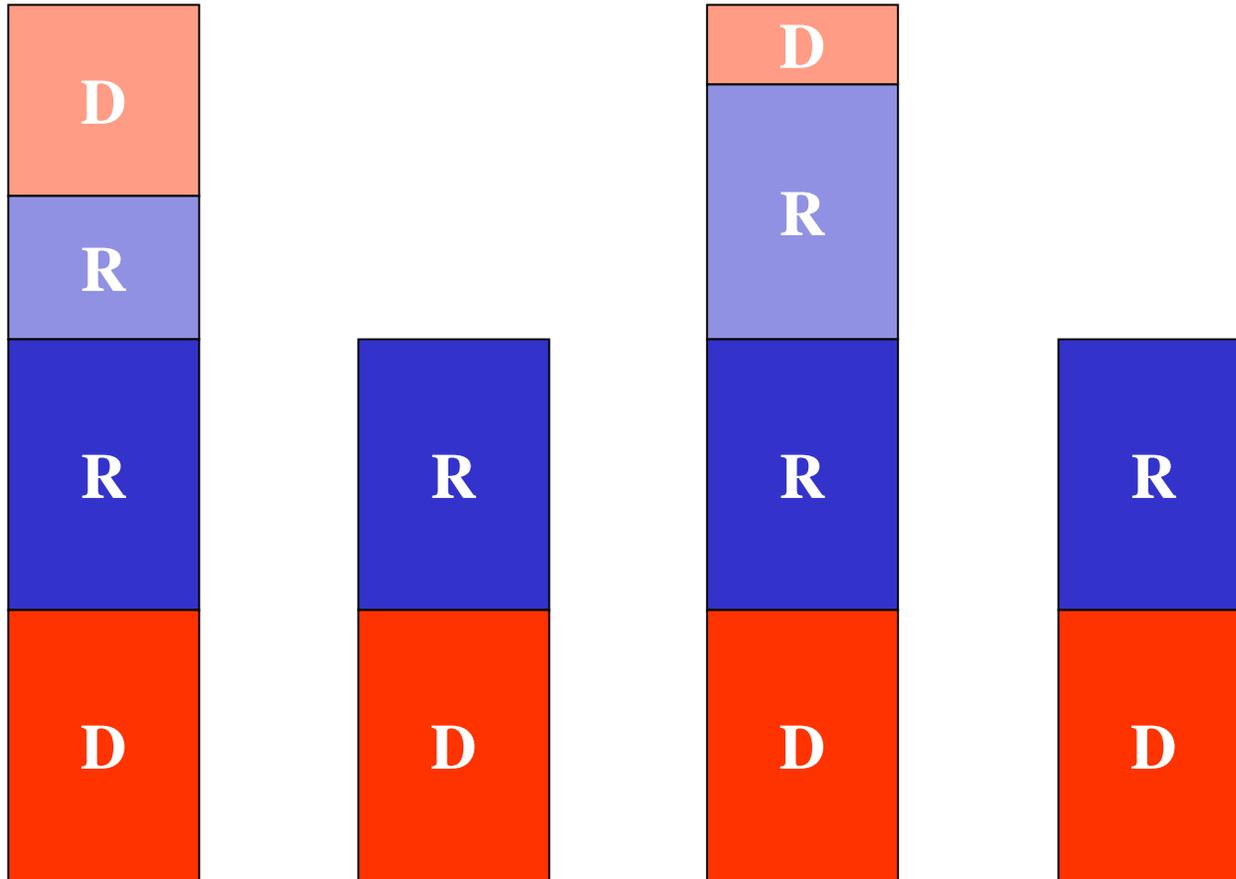


# Why the midterm loss?\*

- Surge and decline effect
- Strategic voters
- Strategic politicians

\*And where did it go?

# Surge and decline effect



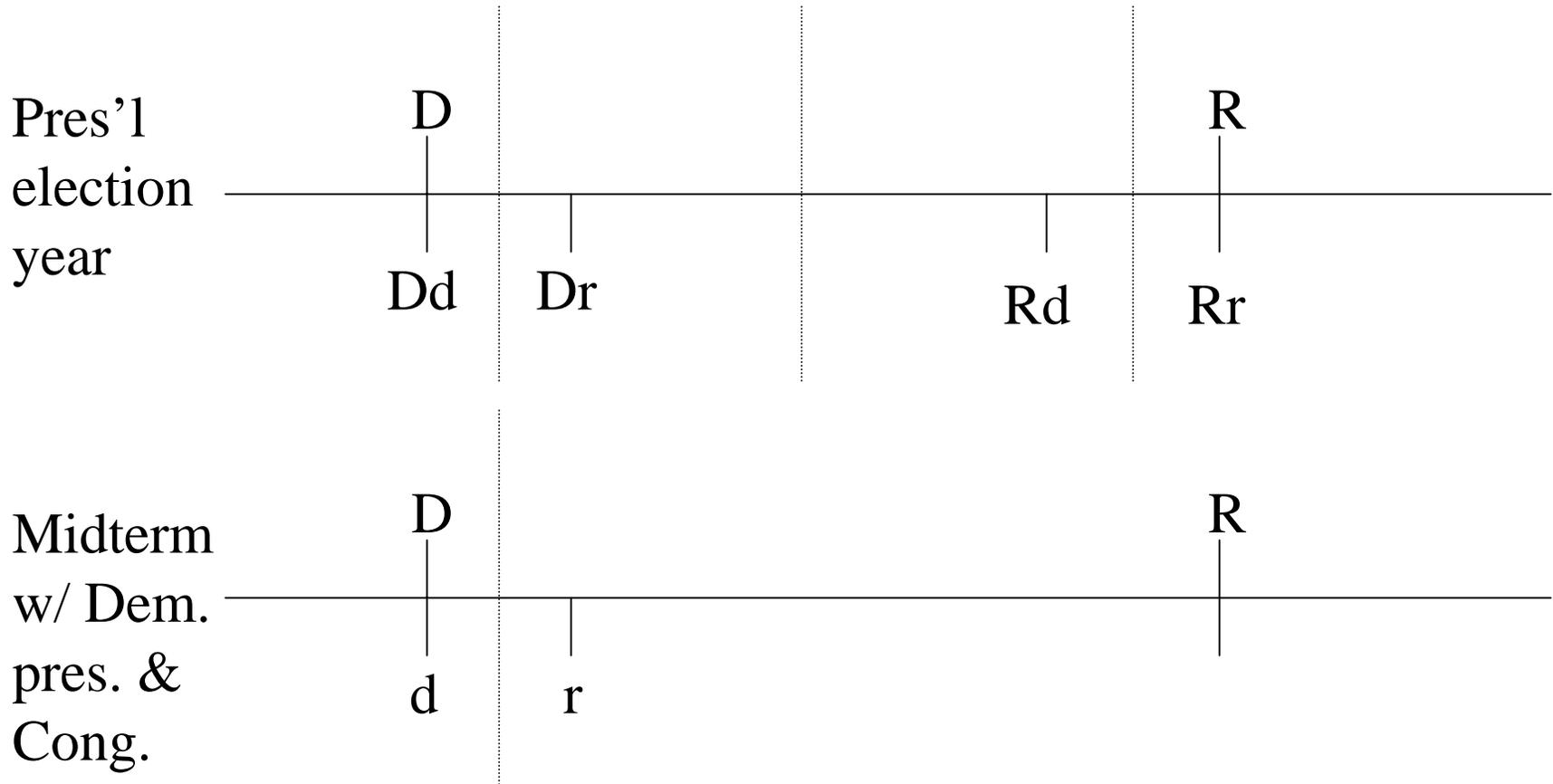
Good Dem.  
Pres'1 Year

Midterm

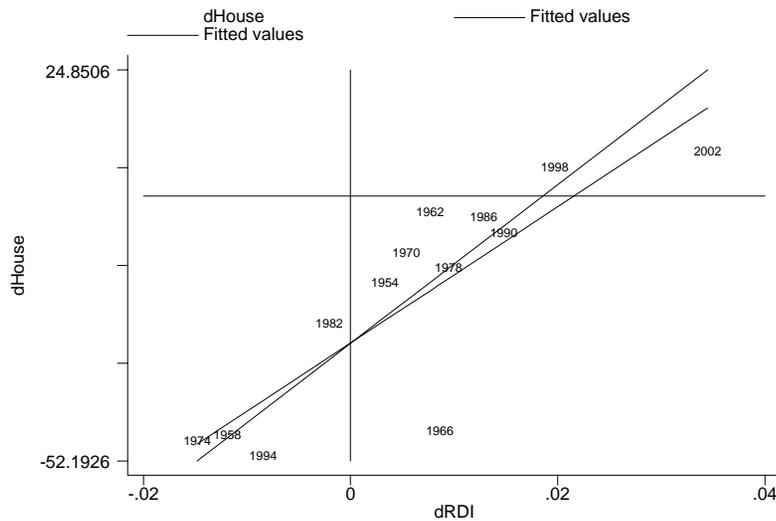
Good Rep.  
Pres'1 Year

Midterm

# Strategic voters

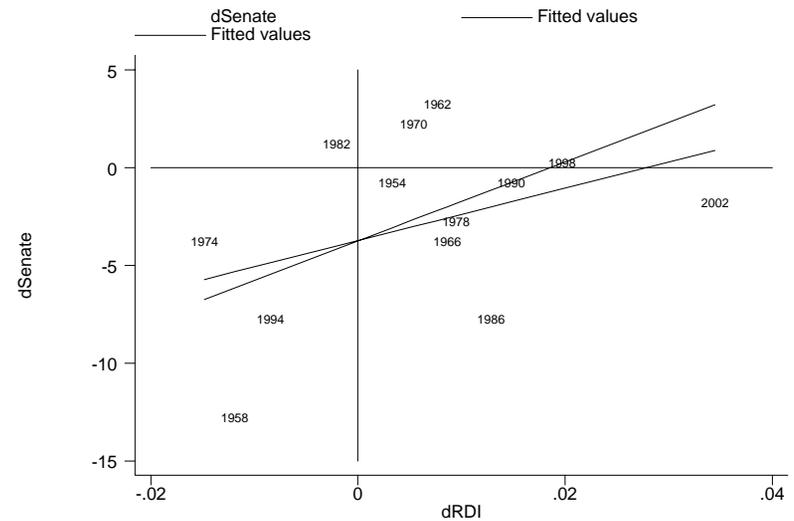


# Strategic Candidates



$$dhouse = -29.0 + 1343dRDI_{q1}$$

$$R^2 = .71$$



$$dsenate = -3.7 + 134dRDI$$

$$R^2 = .16$$

# Incumbent-protection gerrymandering

## Congressional District 8



# Limit to incumbent protection

- By removing parts of the district from an incumbent in which s/he has developed an “incumbency advantage,” an incumbent can be hurt, *even if added parts of the district share the incumbent’s partisanship.*

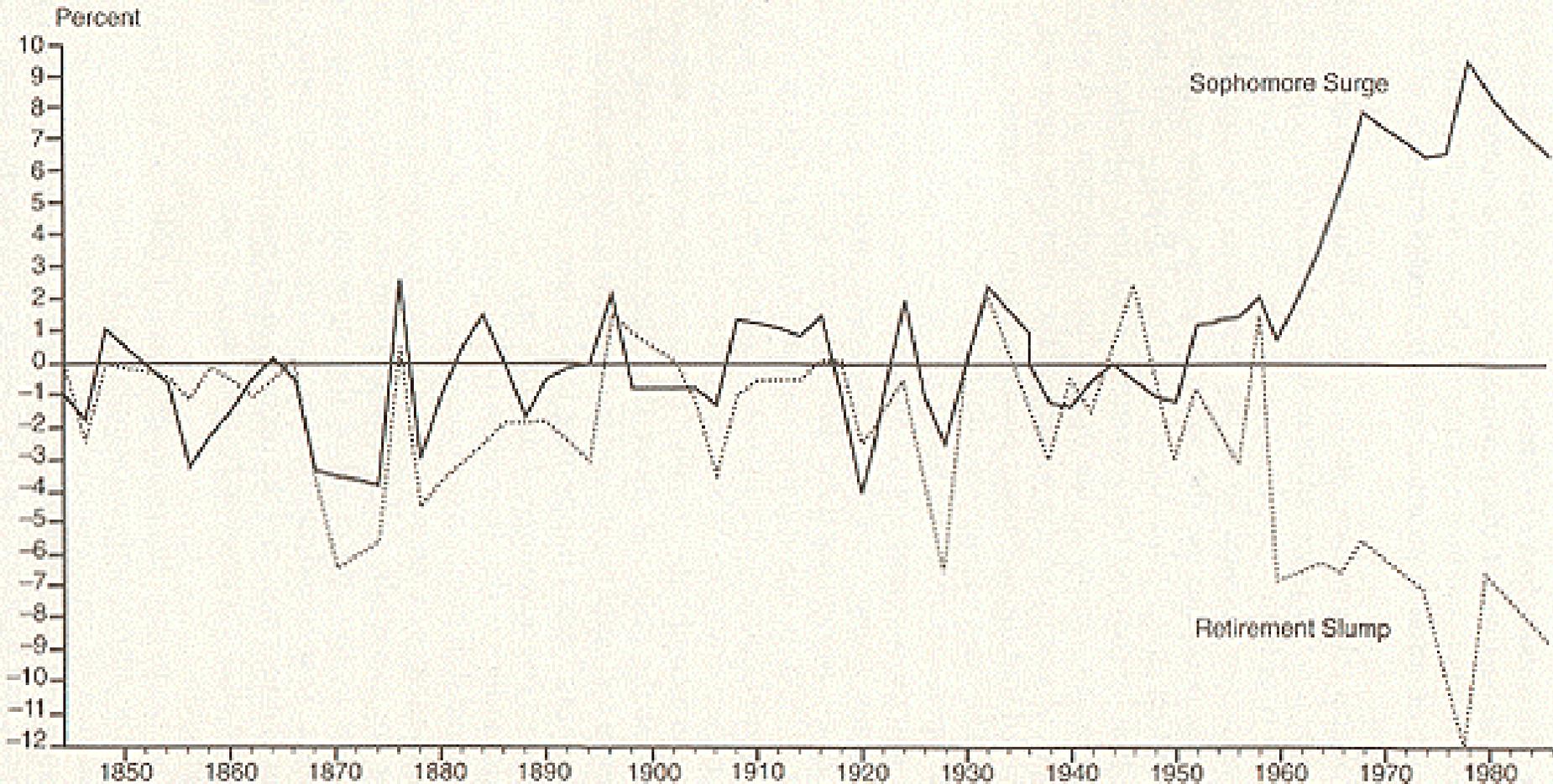
# Incumbents, challengers, and open seat candidates

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

# Incumbency advantage:

## The Picture

FIGURE 2  
U.S. HOUSE ELECTION WITH MAJOR PARTY OPPOSITION, 1846-1986



Note: No data shown for election years ending in "2" and "4".

Source: John R. Alford and David W. Brady (1991: 23).

# Incumbency advantage

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