Inexperience and Success in Congressional Primaries
Appendix

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A.1   Notes on Candidate Coding: Fixes & Rationale

- For 1980-1996 Louisiana was coded to be a partisan primary state, meaning instead of having being coded as a jungle primary Democrats and Republicans were divided into different categories. Third-party candidates were omitted. Louisiana from 1980-1996 was recoded.

- Raceid variable was recoded so the party component was coded 9 for top-two primaries and Louisiana primaries. Non-partisan blanket primaries were kept the same because vote totals were provided by party and the top candidate from each party was chosen keeping enough elements of the traditional partisan primary to allow for the distinction to be included.

- For primaries that had to be re-held due to illegal voting or court-challenged district boundaries, the official (second) primary was included in the dataset. The first (unofficial) primary was not included. In the original data, these unofficial results were reported and not the official results.

- The seat variable pulled from Jacobson's data was incorrect for some years. Jacobson's variable captures the state of the seat as it enters the general election this is specifically problematic for years when the incumbent loses in the primary. For these instances the seat is marked open, held by x party however, in the primary election the seat is not open as the incumbent has not yet lost. This variable was recoded and updated in the current dataset. Further, some of Jacobson's coding options were consolidated for ease and simplicity.

- If a current member of Congress runs in another district in a given year that is not a redistricting year where the race is designated to have two incumbents that members incumbency is not coded 1, their quality is coded 30.

- If an incumbent is listed twice (was nominated in both primaries) the incumbent is deleted from their non-party primary

A.2   Supplementary Figures and Tables

Table A.1: Candidate Classification by Profession

| Experienced, Elected	Experienced, Non-Elected	Inexperienced, Non-Elected
State-wide Office Holders (Governor, Lieutenant Gov, Secretary of State)	Appointed State-wide Office Holders (Attorney General, Secretary of State, etc.)	Business Executive or Business-owner
State-wide Legislators (State Senator, State Representative)	Appointed District Attorney, Prosecutor, or State's Attorney	Medical Professional (doctor, dentist, veterinarian)
Elected District or Prosecuting Attorney	Local Appointed Official (Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner)	Journalist
Elected Judges	Appointed Judge	Farmer/Rancher
Mayor	Lawyer (Practicing and Non-Practicing)	Military Official
City Council Member	Local Party Leader / Activist	Educator (teacher or professor)
Previous Incumbent or Former Members of Congress	Other Governmental, Appointed Official*	Religious Leader
Former Senator		Other Experience (not electoral)
Attorney General		
States Attorney		
Commissioner		
Alderman		
Sheriff		
Treasurer		
Other Elected Officials*		

Note*: Some government professionals are elected or appointed depending on state law, these include: prosecutor, district attorney, sheriff, state's attorney, treasurer, judge. For each state these professionals were classified as experienced candidates or preferred amateur candidates depending on the laws of that state.

Figure A.1: Average Ideological Difference between (In)Experienced Primary Election Winner & Experienced Candidates in the Race, 1996-2018
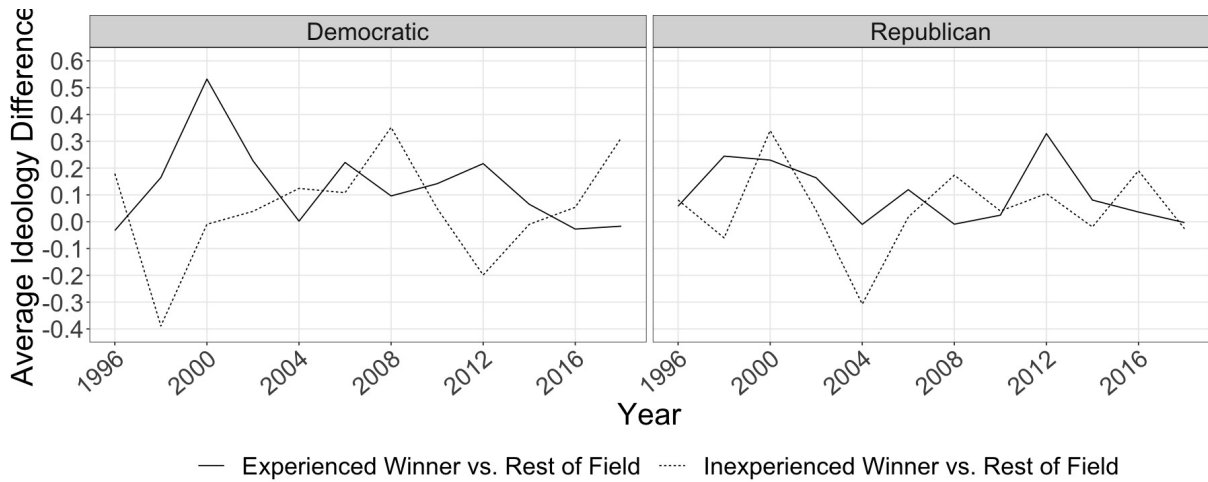
Note: The figure on the left is Democratic primaries. The figure on the right is Republican primaries. In each race, all candidates for which a CFscore was populated were included. Calculations of the average candidate ideology for each race did not include the winning candidate. The time series is limited to 1996 to present because this is the farthest back CFscores have been generated for congressional candidates.

Figure A.2: Average Ideological Difference between (In)Experienced Primary Election Winner & Field of Amateur Candidates, 1996-2018
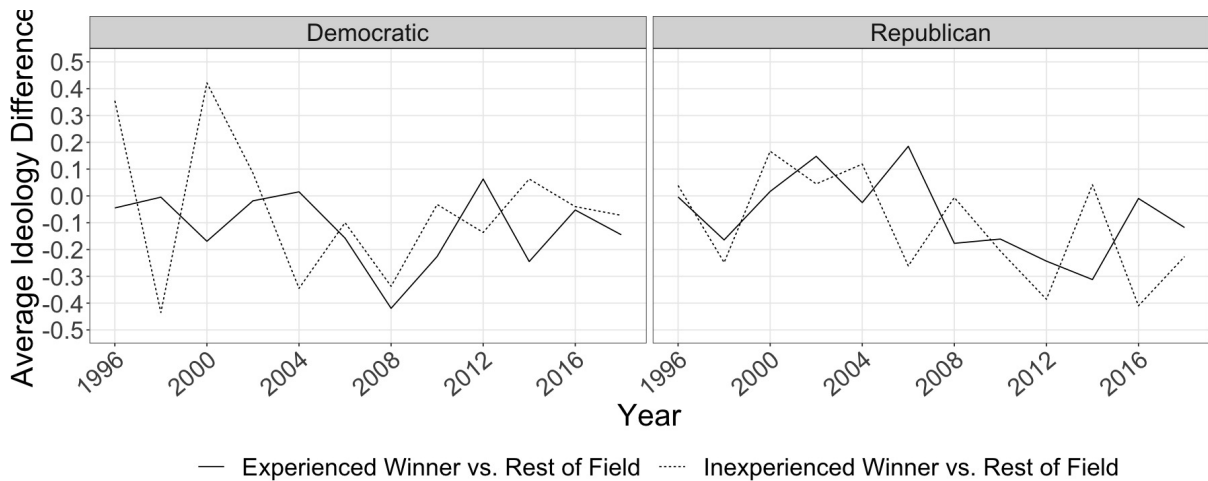
Note: The figure on the left is Democratic primaries. The figure on the right is Republican primaries. In each race, all candidates for which a CFscore was populated were included. Calculations of the average candidate ideology for each race did not include the winning candidate. The time series is limited to 1996 to present because this is the farthest back CFscores have been generated for congressional candidates.

Table A.2: Candidate Success in Primary Elections, 2012-2014

|	DV: Candidate Won Primary	
	Democratic Races	Republican Races
Experienced Candidates	1.216*	0.574
	(0.441)	(0.334)
Logged PAC Funding	0.169*	0.205*
	(0.076)	(0.059)
Logged Independent Expenditures	0.065	0.095*
	(0.058)	(0.042)
Logged Self Financing	0.044	−0.001
	(0.050)	(0.035)
Logged Individual Contributions	0.413*	0.516*
	(0.171)	(0.179)
Female	0.345	−0.681
	(0.481)	(0.512)
Previous Run for Congress	0.087	0.078
	(0.176)	(0.206)
Observations	84	88
Log Likelihood	−44.603	−57.568

Note: *p<0.05

Table A.3: Candidate Success in Primary Elections, 2016-2018
with PAC × Electoral Experience Interaction

	DV: Candidate Won Primary	
	Democratic Races	Republican Races
Experienced Candiate	0.420	−1.228
	(0.493)	(0.636)
Logged PAC Contributions	0.115*	0.218*
	(0.052)	(0.063)
Logged Independent Expenditures	−0.013	0.016
	(0.038)	(0.037)
Logged Self Financing	−0.018	0.082*
	(0.034)	(0.034)
Logged Individual Contributions	0.227*	0.390*
	(0.088)	(0.119)
Female	0.484	−0.970*
	(0.313)	(0.491)
Previous Run for Congress	0.035	0.104
	(0.173)	(0.250)
Experienced Candidate	0.025	0.065
× Logged PAC Fundraising	(0.058)	(0.080)
Observations	85	81
Log Likelihood	−79.087	−63.950
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Figure A.3: General-Election Vote Share After Close Primary Elections Between Inexperienced and Experienced Candidates in a Competitive General Election, 1980-2018
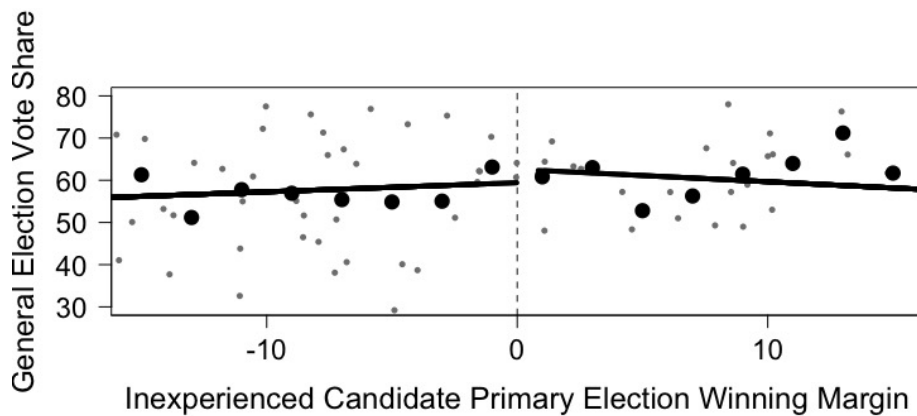
The figure compares the general election vote share of amateur and experienced candidates who won the primary election and then went on to face an experienced candidate in a competitive general (N = 102). The bandwidth specified is 29.34%. These bandwidths are specified using the Imbens-Kalyanaraman method. Large black points are averages in 2 point bins of candidates' winning margin; small gray points are raw data. Lines are OLS fits from raw data estimated separately on each side of threshold.

Figure A.4: General-Election Vote Share After Close Primary Elections Between Inexperienced and Experienced Candidates, 2010-2018
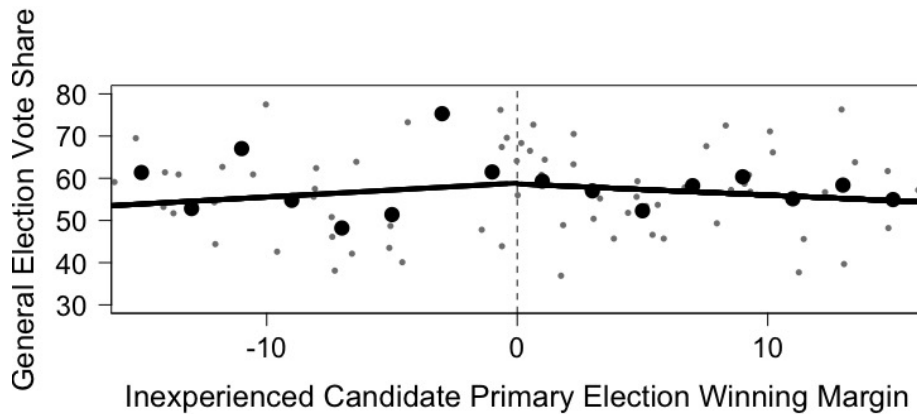
The figure compares the general election vote share of amateur and experienced candidates who won the primary election and then went on to face an experienced candidate in the general (N = 101). The bandwidth specified is 29.94%. These bandwidths are specified using the Imbens-Kalyanaraman method. Large black points are averages in 2 point bins of candidates' winning margin; small gray points are raw data. Lines are OLS fits from raw data estimated separately on each side of threshold.