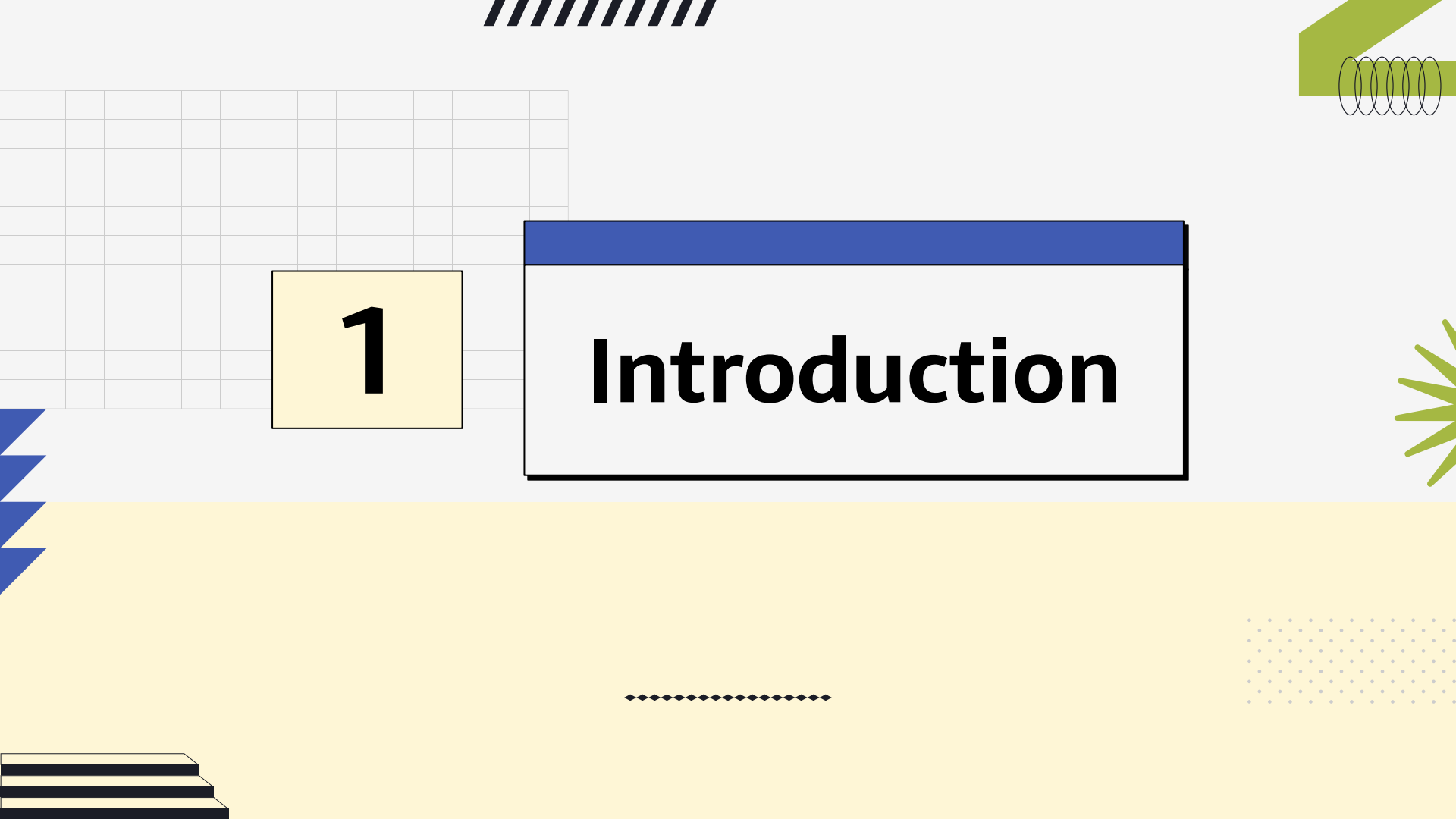




Working Class Wins:

What contributes to the success of working class individuals in high-level government elections?

Project Avocado: Maia Kotelanski, Cai Liu,
Helen Pertsemlidis, Alina Yin




1

Introduction



White-Collar Government

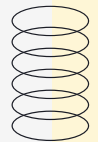
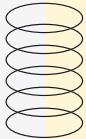


Millionaires make up 3% of the United States population but represent a majority of officials in the House of Representatives, Senate, and Supreme Court.¹

Why?

cost of campaigns,
time-commitment, political
parties favoring white collar
candidates






What factors contribute to Working-Class Candidates' success in high-level elections?



¹Burden, B. C. (2007). The Personal Roots of Representation. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

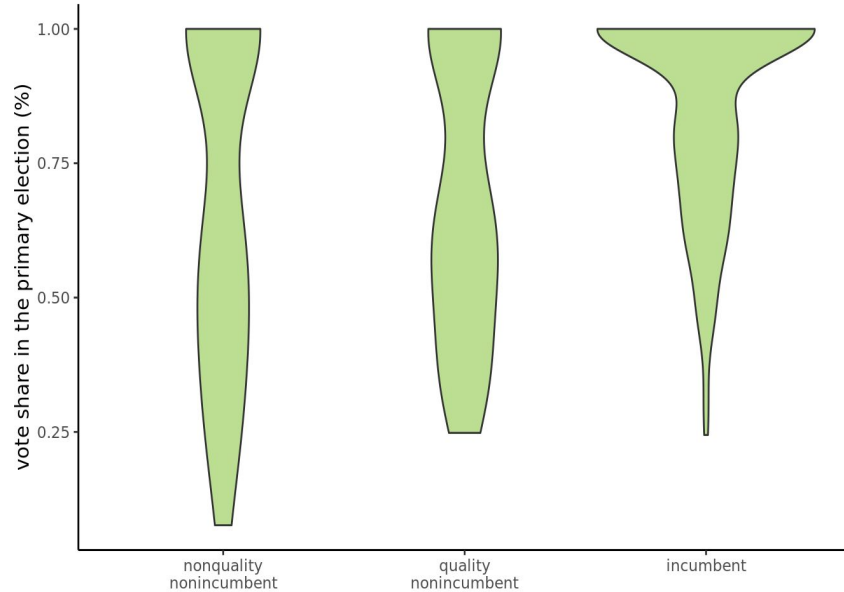


Our Dataset: Candidates

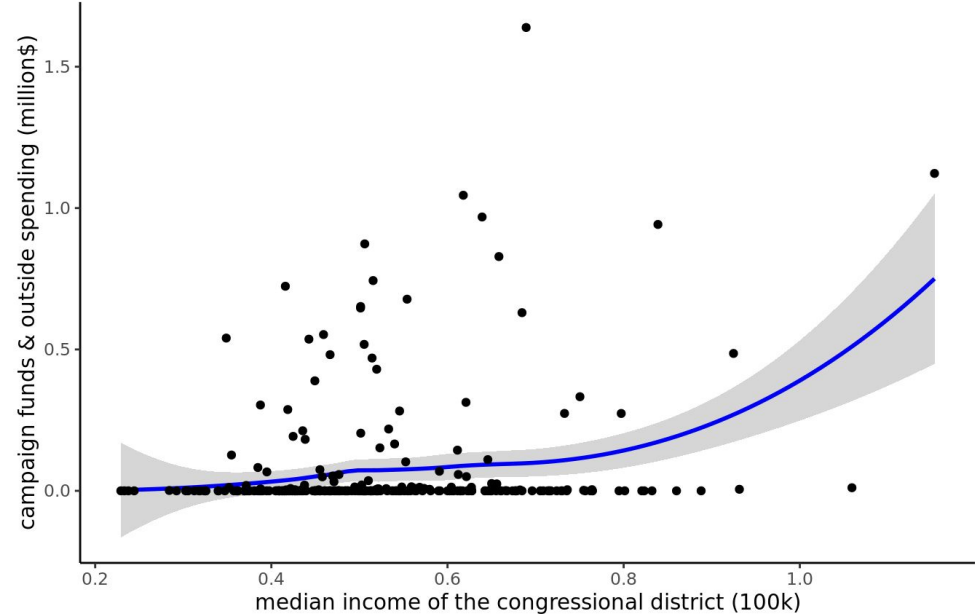
- ★ US House of Representatives Primaries
 - ★ 2008-2016
 - ★ 7869 Total Candidates
 - ★ 24 Variables
 - Variety of factors related to election results:
 - Vote share
 - Fundraising
 - Incumbency status,
 - Education level
 - Ideology
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

EDA highlights

Does the quality of candidates influence the vote share?




Is there a correlation between income and campaign spending?
for congressional districts where working-class candidates won





Our Approach

- ★ Research Question: What factors contribute to votes in working class representatives' favor?
 - ★ Hypothesis: biggest predictors are
 - total_primary (total dollars contributed toward a candidate's campaign funds and outside spending in dollars)
 - quality_candidate (incumbent/quality status of the candidate)
 - qualnumber (number of quality opponents)
- 





2

Data Analysis & Inference





Independent variables:

factors related to the candidate's vote share

(selected 14 total)

Examples: the state the candidate is from, count of opponents, candidate party

Dependent Variable:

candidate's vote share in the primary election

(candpct)



1

Filter the dataset to working class workers

2

Perform forward and backward model selection with stepAIC

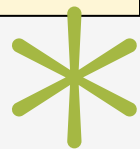

- ★ select the model with the lowest AIC
- ★ conclude prominent factors

3

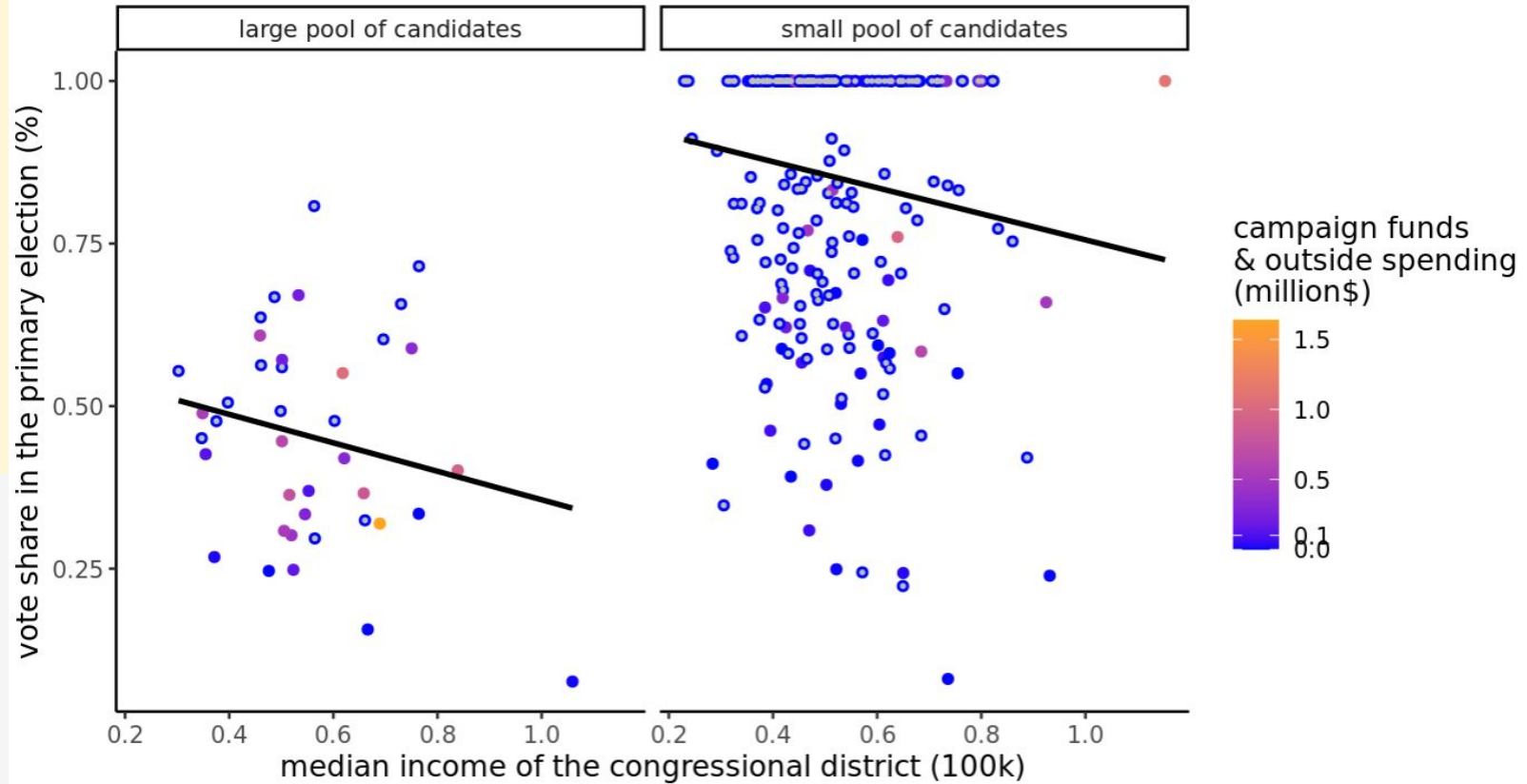
Run an interactive model with the factors selected to see if it works better

4

Visualize the relationship between the response variable and the top three explanatory variables



Primary predictors to working-class candidates vote share among candidates that won the primary elections



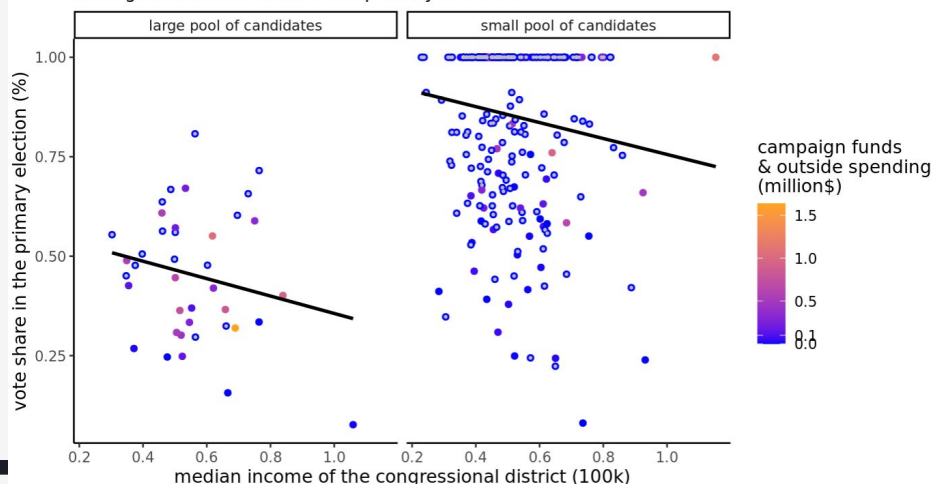
Most Prominent factors

- Candnumber
- Dist_income
- Total_primary

Interpretations:

- **The money contributed toward a candidate's campaign funds** positively influences a candidate's success (as hypothesized).
- **The median income of the congressional district** negatively influences a candidate's success (did not expect in the hypothesis).
- **The number of opponents** rather than the quality of them has a significant negative correlation with success (different from the hypothesis).

Primary predictors to working-class candidates vote share among candidates that won the primary elections



**points marked grey are those with 0\$ campaign funds & outside spending as indicated in the dataset



3



Discussions





Implications

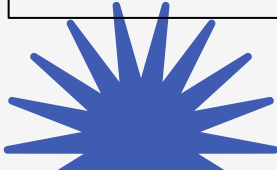
Future working class candidates and their teams should consider:

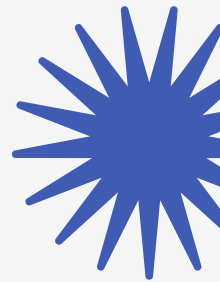
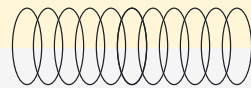
- Putting more emphasis on generating donations from donors for campaign funds.
- Note and apply targeted measures based on the median income of the congressional district and the number of opponents.

Limitations



- Correlations vs. causations
- Limitations in applications since some factors can not be changed
- Could consider some influential factors that are less prominent




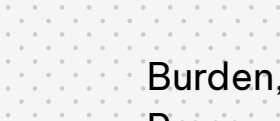


Thanks!





References



Burden, B. C. (2007). The Personal Roots of Representation. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

