

# THE RISE OF PARTISANSHIP AND SUPER-COOPERATORS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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# OVERVIEW

- Motivation and Introduction

**Andris, C., Lee, D., Hamilton, M. J., Martino, M., Gunning, C. E., & Selden, J. A. (2015). The rise of partisanship and super-cooperators in the US House of Representatives. *PloS one*, 10(4), e0123507**

- Data and Processing

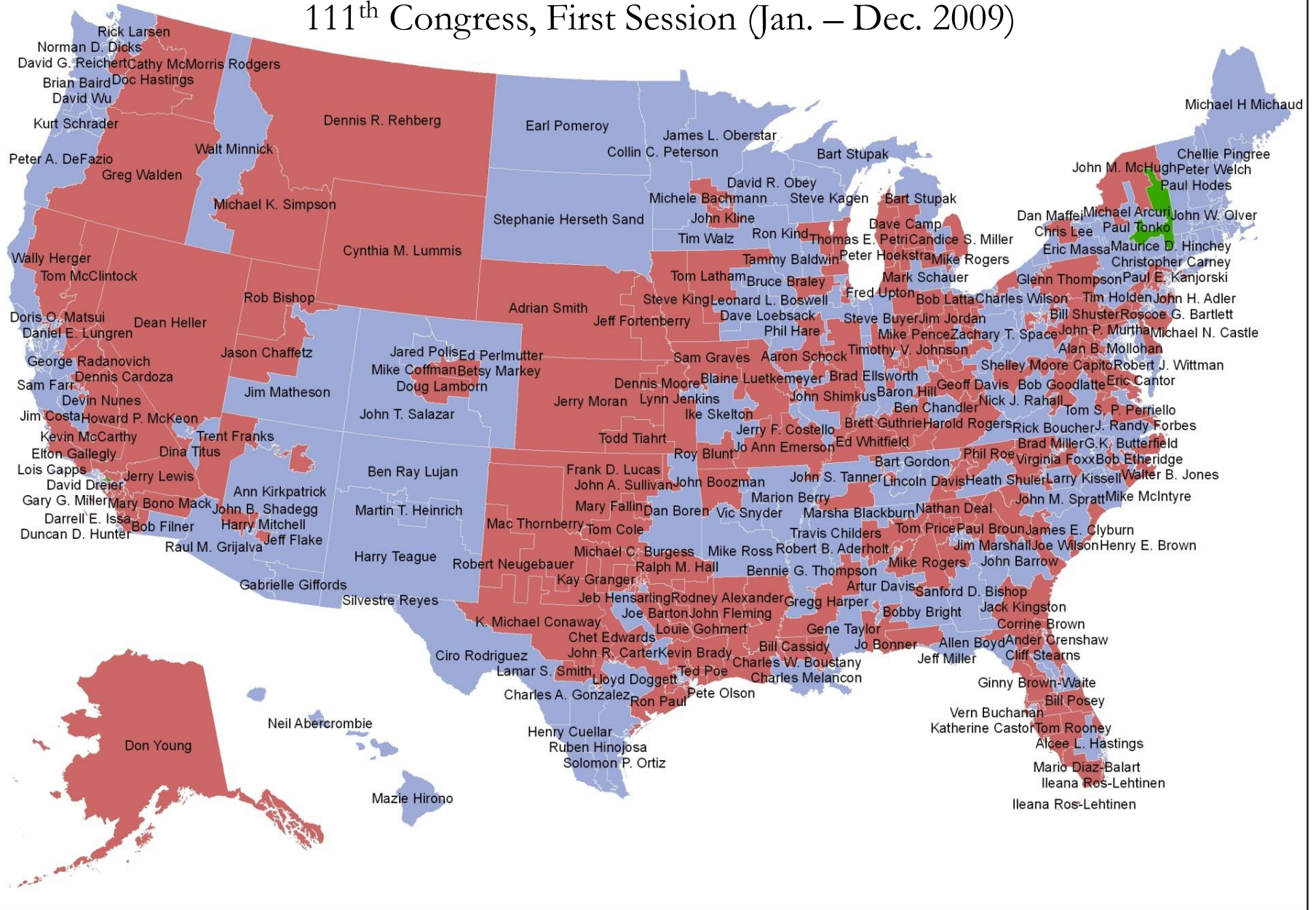
- [1] Do Cross-Party (CP) pairs agree as much as Same-Party (SP) pairs?
- [2] Who still cooperates despite partisanship?
- [3] How has today's situation affected Congressional productivity?
- Discussion

# OPEN ENDED DISCUSSION

- What would we find if we performed this study in other countries?
- Would you want to see this re-done for today? Why?
- Is this is network analysis, a geography study, a political study or a visualization study?
- What data would you like to see among the representatives?
- What do you think will happen in the future?

# U.S. House of Representatives Congressional Districts

111<sup>th</sup> Congress, First Session (Jan. – Dec. 2009)



# PERSONAL MOTIVATION

- I was studying spatial social network analysis
  - *I was trying to find 'friendships' in this network.*
  - *I thought they would be geographic friendships.*
- So let's look at politics....We know Democrats and Republicans struggle to cooperate across party lines. (Results: fiscal, policy battles, government shutdown, inability to pass legislation)

# REASONS FOR PARTISANSHIP

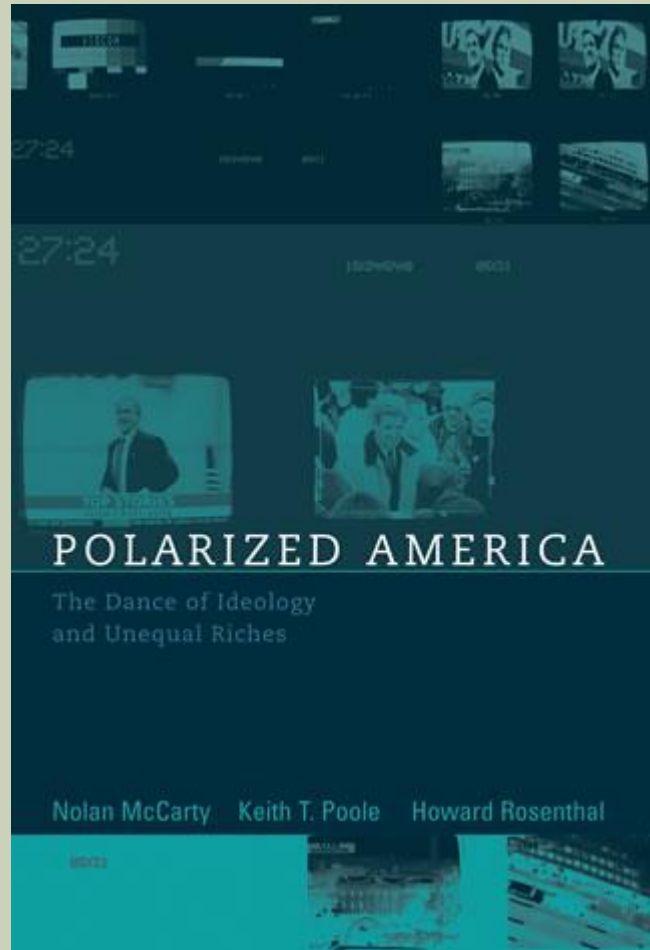
- **Wealth distribution of Americans**  
*(McCarty N, Poole KT, Rosenthal H, 2006)*
- **Boundary redistricting**  
*(Carson J, Crespin M, Finocchiaro C, Rohde D, 2007)*
- **Activist activity at primary elections**  
*(Rosenstone SJ, Hansen JM 1993)*
- **Changes in Congressional procedural rules**  
*(Roberts J, Smith S, 2003)*
- **Political realignment in the American South**  
*(Theriault S 2006, 2008)*
- **Rise of the 24-hour news cycle, new forms of media, and increasing political bias in reporting**  
*(Iyengar S, Hahn KS, 2009)*

*Technology: telecommunications and travel.*

# MOTIVATION

- But shouldn't a Democrat and Republican agree on *something*? (aging populations, natural resources, veterans' affairs, or regional concerns)
- Can't relationships form from social interactions? (sponsoring bills, interacting with one another, creating trust networks for communication, sharing ideas and one's own sense of ethics.)
- Does anyone do this? Shouldn't someone have something in common? Aren't there 'secret' 'friendships' in Congress?

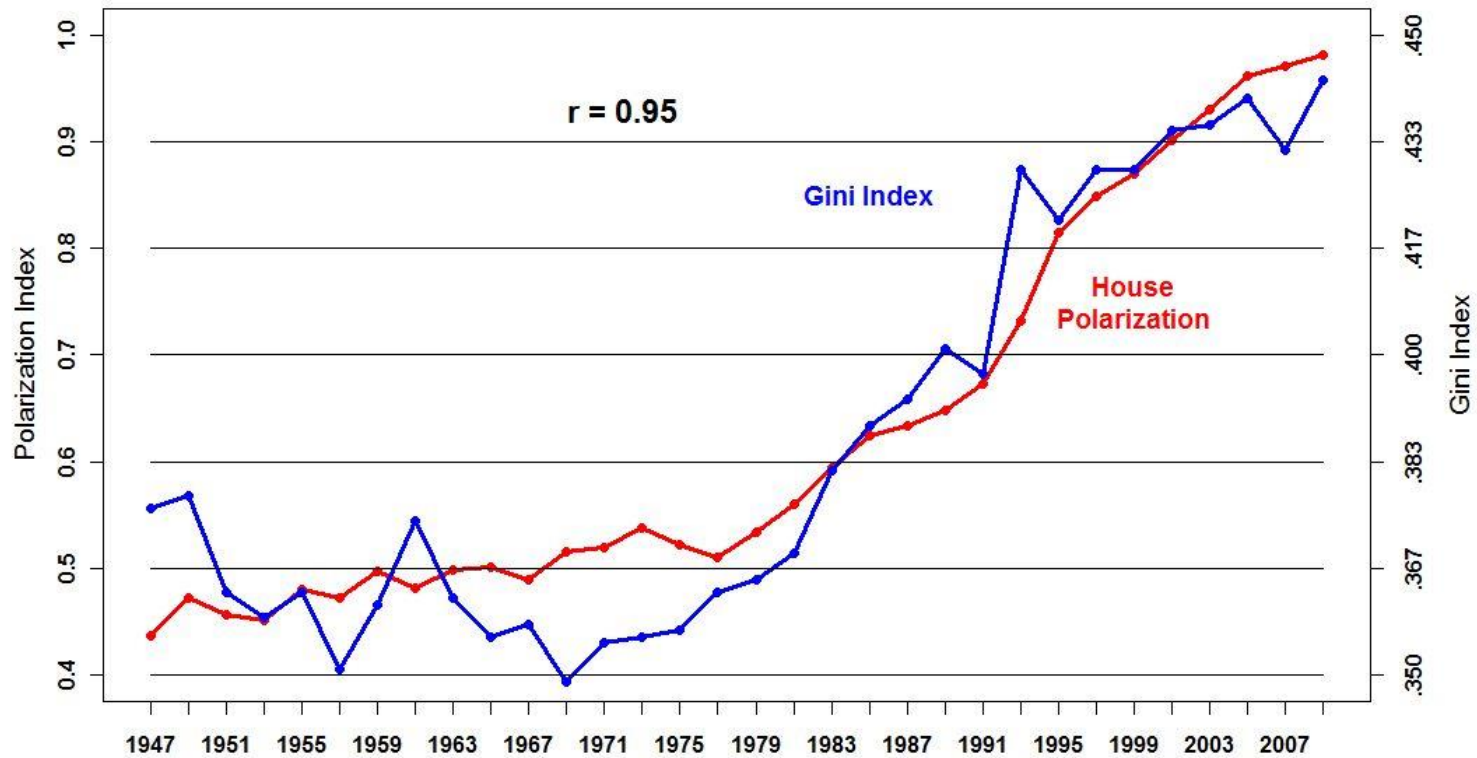
# VOTEVIEW: MCCARTY, POOLE, ROSENTHAL





# PREVAILING PARTISANSHIP METHODS

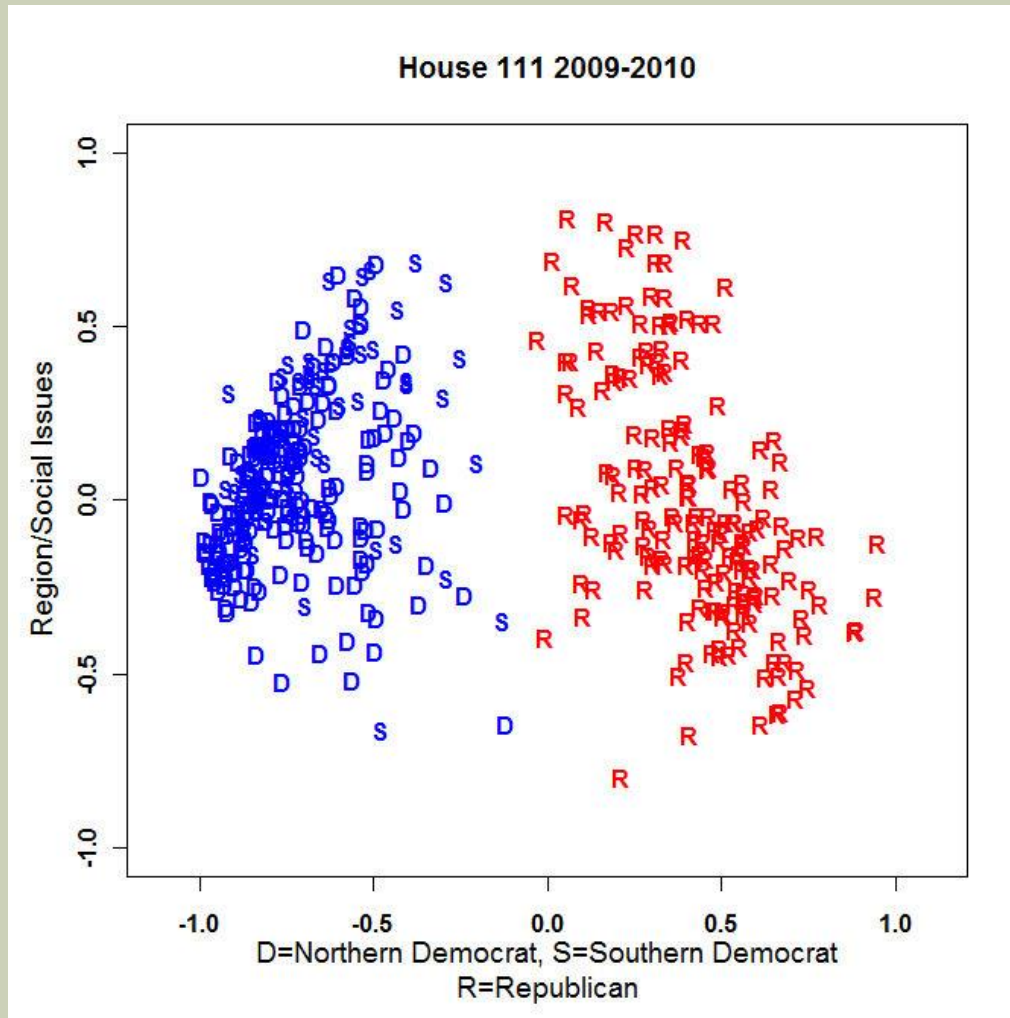
Income Inequality and Political Polarization  
1947 - 2009



Voteview.com

IDEOLOGICAL SCALE? (COORDINATES OF REPRESENTATIVES' IDEOLOGY)

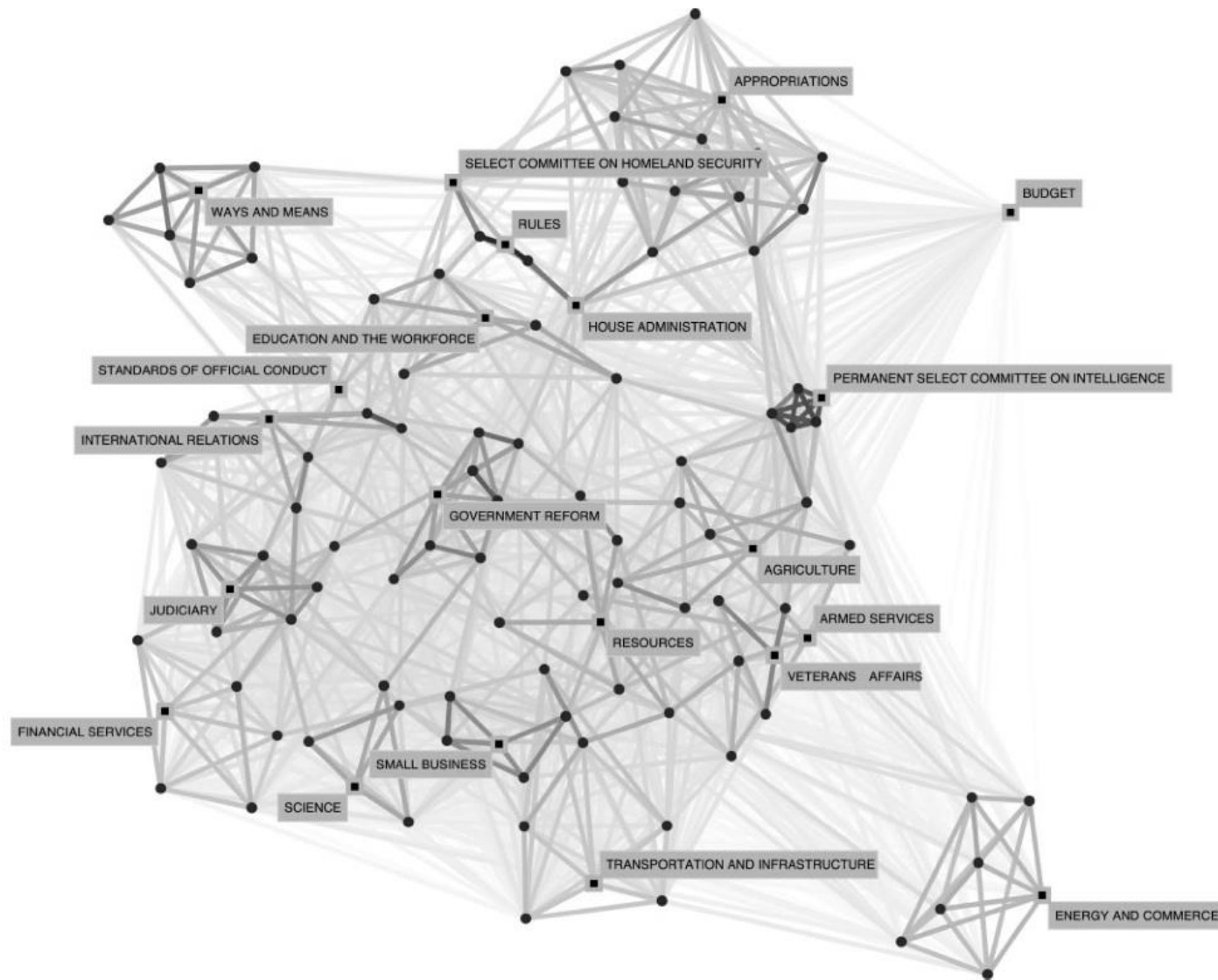
# PREVAILING PARTISANSHIP METHODS: NOMINATE, AND DW NOMINATE (POOLE AND ROSENTHAL)



**Nominal  
Three-Step  
Estimation.**

Evolved from: KT  
Poole and H  
Rosenthal.  
(1985) 357-384.

# NETWORK METHODS: NO INDEXES

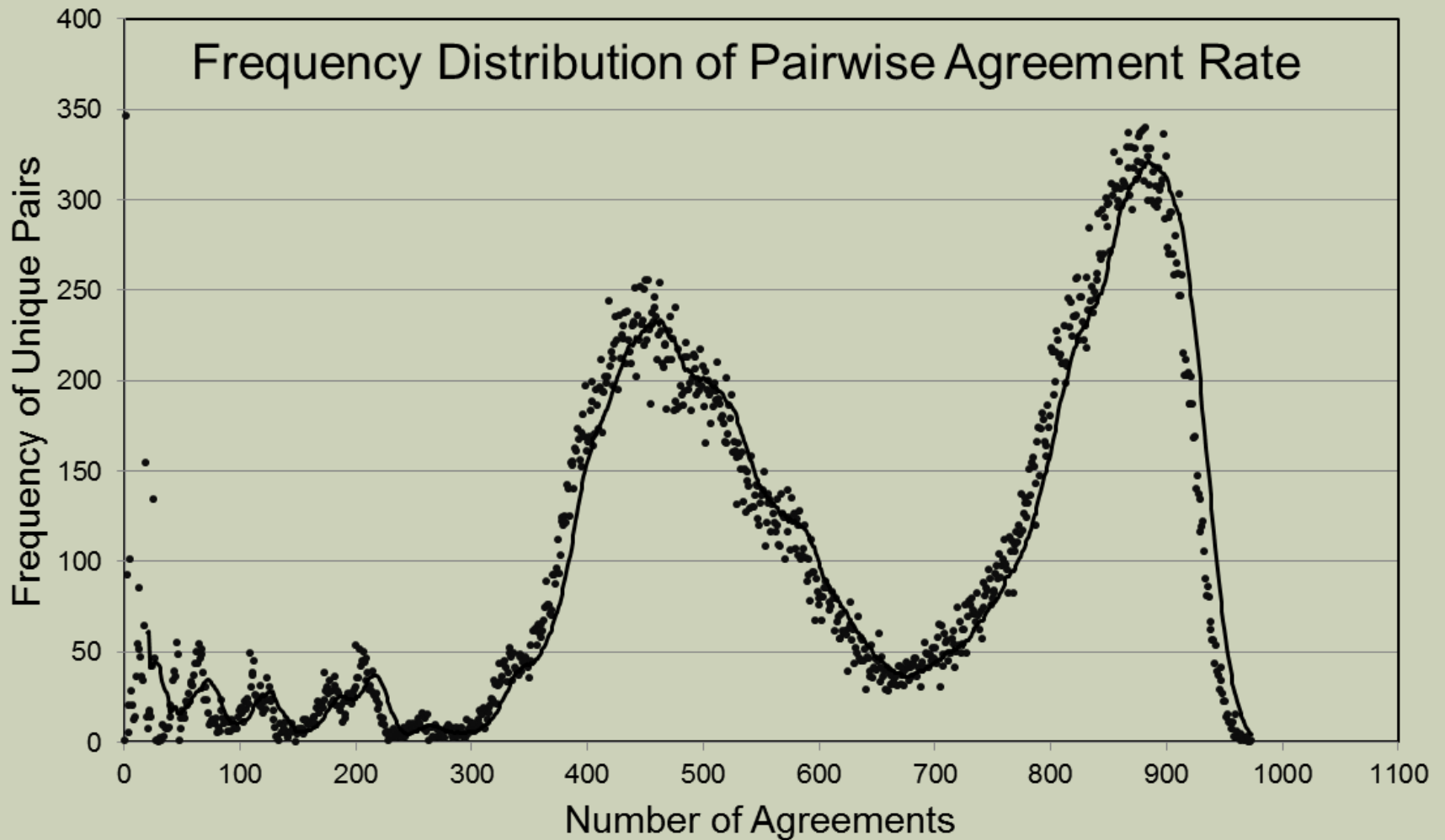


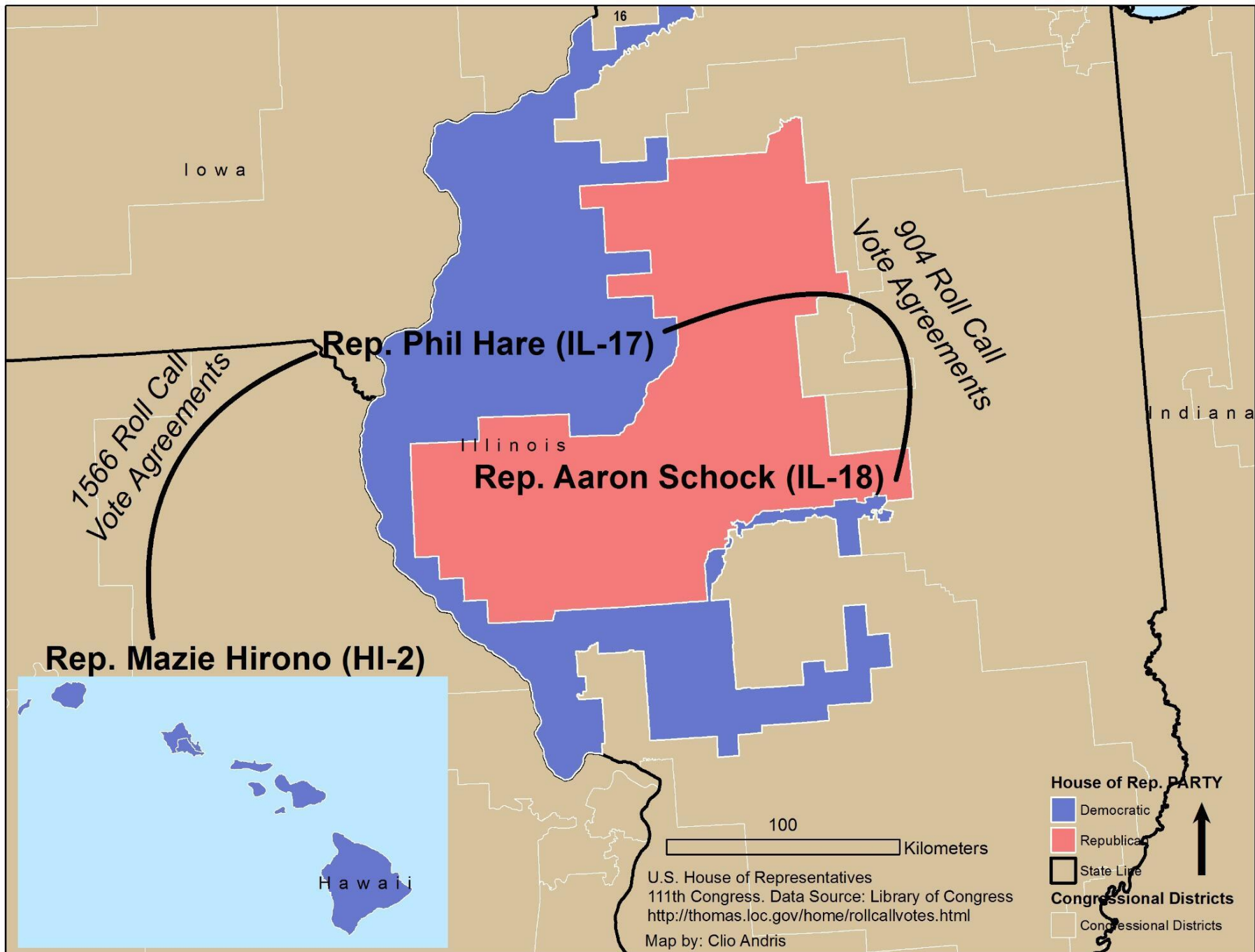
M. A. PORTER, P. J. MUCHA, M. E. J. NEWMAN AND C. M. WARMBRAND, (2005).

# DATA PROCESSING

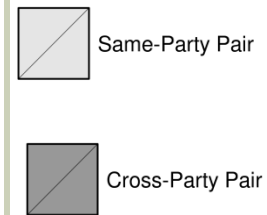
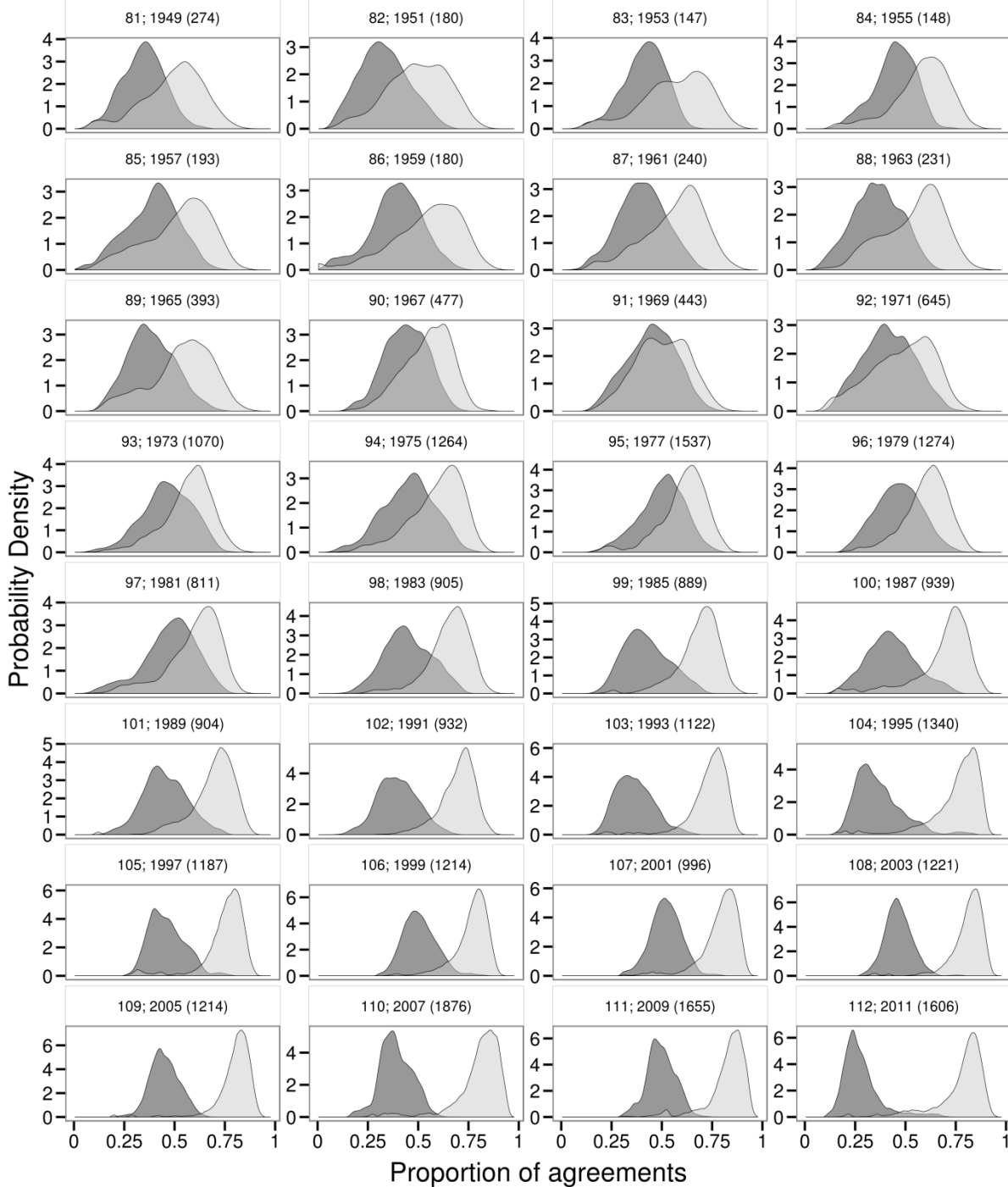
- U.S. House of Representatives Roll call vote data: 1949 (81st Congress) to 2012 (112nd Congress). Source: U.S. Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives.
  - Lets take a look: <https://www.congress.gov/roll-call-votes>  
API: <https://projects.propublica.org/api-docs/congress-api/>
- For each Congress, for all  $B(n,2)$  possible pairs of representatives, we tally an agreement between pair  $(i,j)$  when a pair votes either 'yay'/'yay' or 'nay'/'nay'. This forms a weighted, undirected graph.
- Each pair  $(i,j)$  is classified as either “same-party” (SP) if they are members of the same political party, or “cross-party” (CP) if one representative is Republican and the other Democrat.

# DEGREE DISTRIBUTION (AHA MOMENT!)





# CP VS. SP AGREEMENT RATES



Number of Representatives, Starting Year, and Number of Votes for Each Congress

Average Agreements for Different Types of Pairs

Congress	Starting Year	Total Votes	Cross-Party Pairs	D-D Pair	R-R Pair
81	1949	274	90.7	131.0	130.6
82	1951	180	56.6	80.9	92.3
83	1953	147	59.4	72.6	91.4
84	1955	148	64.6	87.9	86.1
85	1957	193	75.9	101.4	102.5
86	1959	180	69.9	101.3	103.7
87	1961	240	93.4	129.0	135.4
88	1963	231	85.0	123.6	129.4
89	1965	393	<b>155</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>216</b>
90	1967	477	<b>211</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>274</b>
91	1969	443	<b>192</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>215</b>
92	1971	645	<b>280</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>336</b>
93	1973	1070	502.1	589.7	590.5
94	1975	1264	583.5	714.1	732.2
95	1977	1537	766.4	872.3	934.0
96	1979	1274	581.1	717.1	769.7
97	1981	811	395.3	472.2	495.1
98	1983	905	411.3	578.0	573.2
99	1985	889	375.0	593.3	566.3
100	1987	939	409.2	652.3	609.1
101	1989	904	403.3	609.2	568.2
102	1991	932	369.3	629.3	593.5
103	1993	1122	407.1	792.4	794.7
104	1995	1340	481.2	862.2	1078.1
105	1997	1187	516.6	813.8	898.3
106	1999	1214	605.3	903.0	930.6
107	2001	996	499.4	748.6	782.3
108	2003	1221	554.0	942.1	992.7
109	2005	1214	533.3	956.0	948.0
110	2007	1876	<b>695</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>1376</b>
111	2009	1655	<b>799</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1276</b>
112	2011	1606	<b>425</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>1297</b>

CP & SP PAIR AGREEMENT RATES

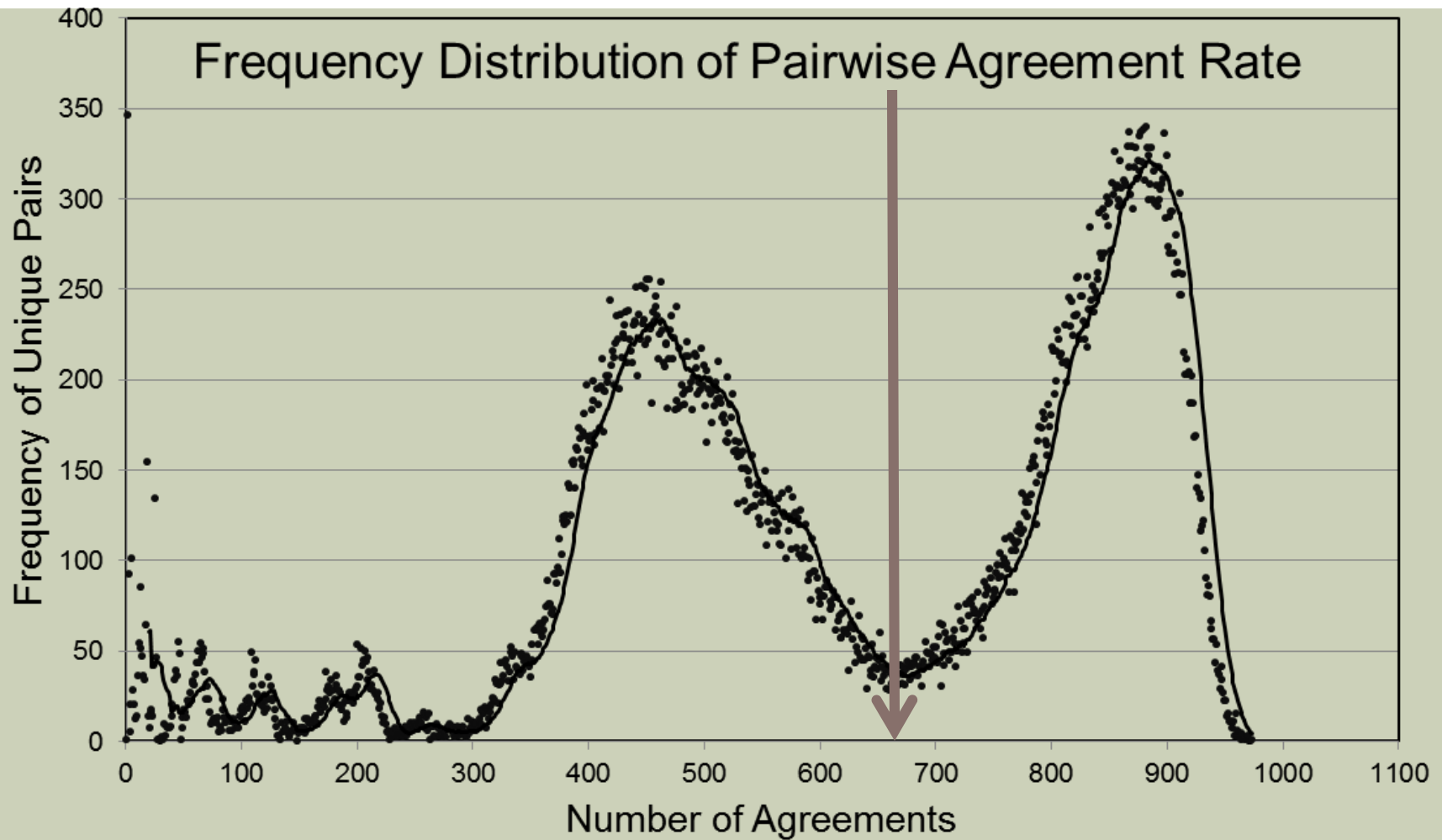


# FINDING 1: CP PAIRS HAVE LOWER AGREEMENT RATES TODAY

- In 1970, an average CP pair agreed with one another at the rate of 90% of an SP pair.
- In today's congress, an CP pair will agree at 35% of SP pair rates.

Congress	Starting Year	Total Votes	Cross-Party Pairs	D-D Pair	R-R Pair
89	1965	393	155	202	216
90	1967	477	211	243	274
91	1969	443	192	214	215
92	1971	645	280	313	336
110	2007	1876	695	1487	1376
111	2009	1655	799	1336	1276
112	2011	1606	425	1137	1297

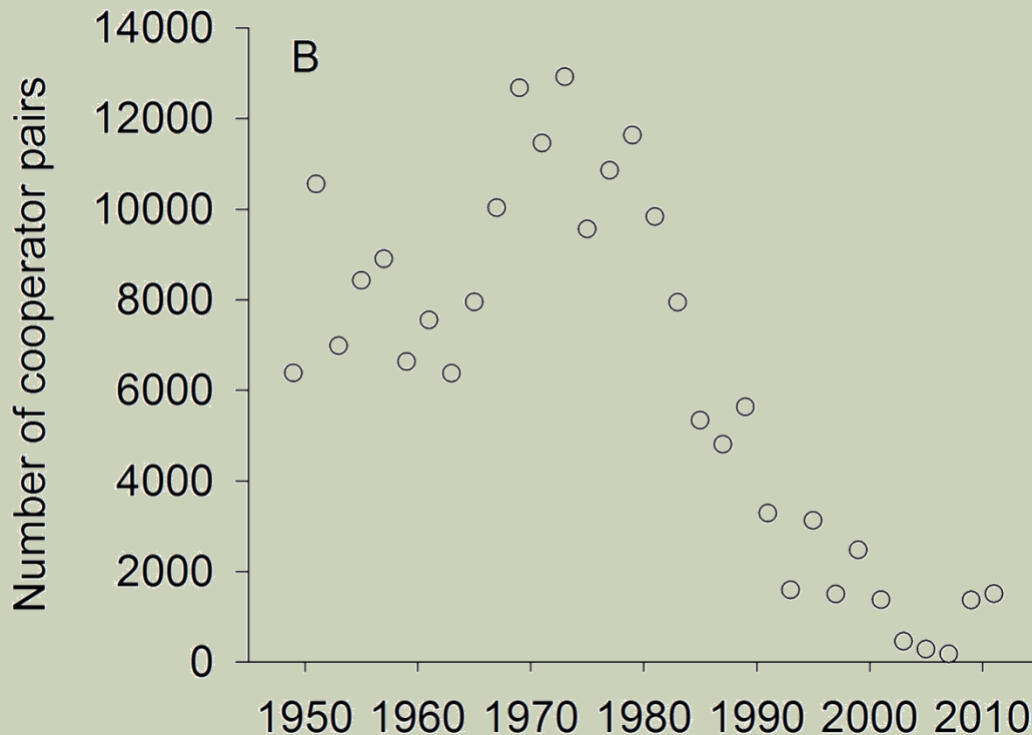
# DEFINING A THRESHOLD



# COOPERATOR PAIRS

Number of Representatives, Starting Year, and Number of Votes for Each Congress			Cross-Party (CP) Pair Behavior based on Threshold Value (where Probability Distributions Meet)	
Congress	Starting Year	Total Votes	Cross-Party Pairs Above the Threshold (Cooperators)	Probability of a CP pair Appearing Above the Threshold
81	1949	274	6383	0.067
82	1951	180	10552	0.106
83	1953	147	6985	0.072
84	1955	148	8427	0.088
85	1957	193	8903	0.091
86	1959	180	6633	0.073
87	1961	240	7548	0.079
88	1963	231	6376	0.067
89	1965	393	7949	0.093
90	1967	477	10029	0.106
91	1969	443	<b>12672</b>	<b>0.127</b>
92	1971	645	<b>11458</b>	<b>0.119</b>
93	1973	1070	<b>12921</b>	<b>0.134</b>
94	1975	1264	<b>9560</b>	<b>0.110</b>
95	1977	1537	<b>10850</b>	<b>0.127</b>
96	1979	1274	<b>11631</b>	<b>0.130</b>
97	1981	811	9830	0.102
98	1983	905	7939	0.086
99	1985	889	5337	0.057
100	1987	939	4807	0.051
101	1989	904	5630	0.060
102	1991	932	3283	0.036
103	1993	1122	1591	0.017
104	1995	1340	3122	0.033
105	1997	1187	1501	0.015
106	1999	1214	2477	0.026
107	2001	996	1374	0.014
108	2003	1221	<b>455</b>	<b>0.005</b>
109	2005	1214	<b>280</b>	<b>0.003</b>
110	2007	1876	<b>181</b>	<b>0.002</b>
111	2009	1655	1371	0.014
112	2011	1606	1508	0.015

# FINDING 2: CP PAIRS ARE RARELY ABOVE THE THRESHOLD (THOSE THAT ARE, CALLED 'COOPERATORS')



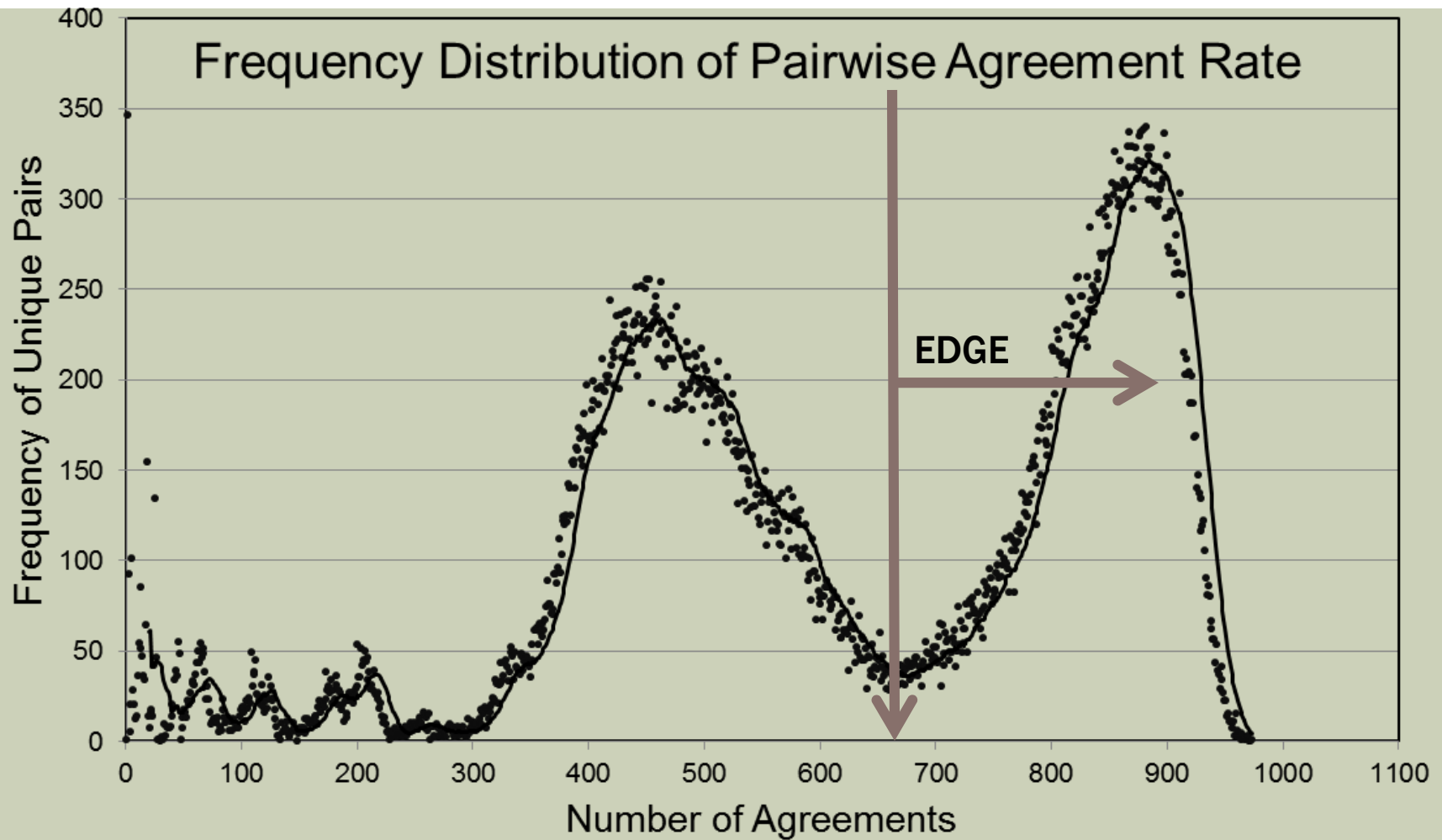
- In 1968-1980, CP pairs agreed more often than a typical SP pair around 12-13% of the time (peak: 12,921 CP pairs).

*Peak: 1973-1975, Vietnam War Ends, Height of Watergate Scandal.*

- From 2000-2012, fewer than 2% of CP pairs would agree more often than a typical SP pair—at a low of 00.2% (trough: 181 CP pairs).

*Trough: 2007-2009: Final years of the GW Bush Administration, Economic Recession.*

# VISUALIZING THE NETWORK

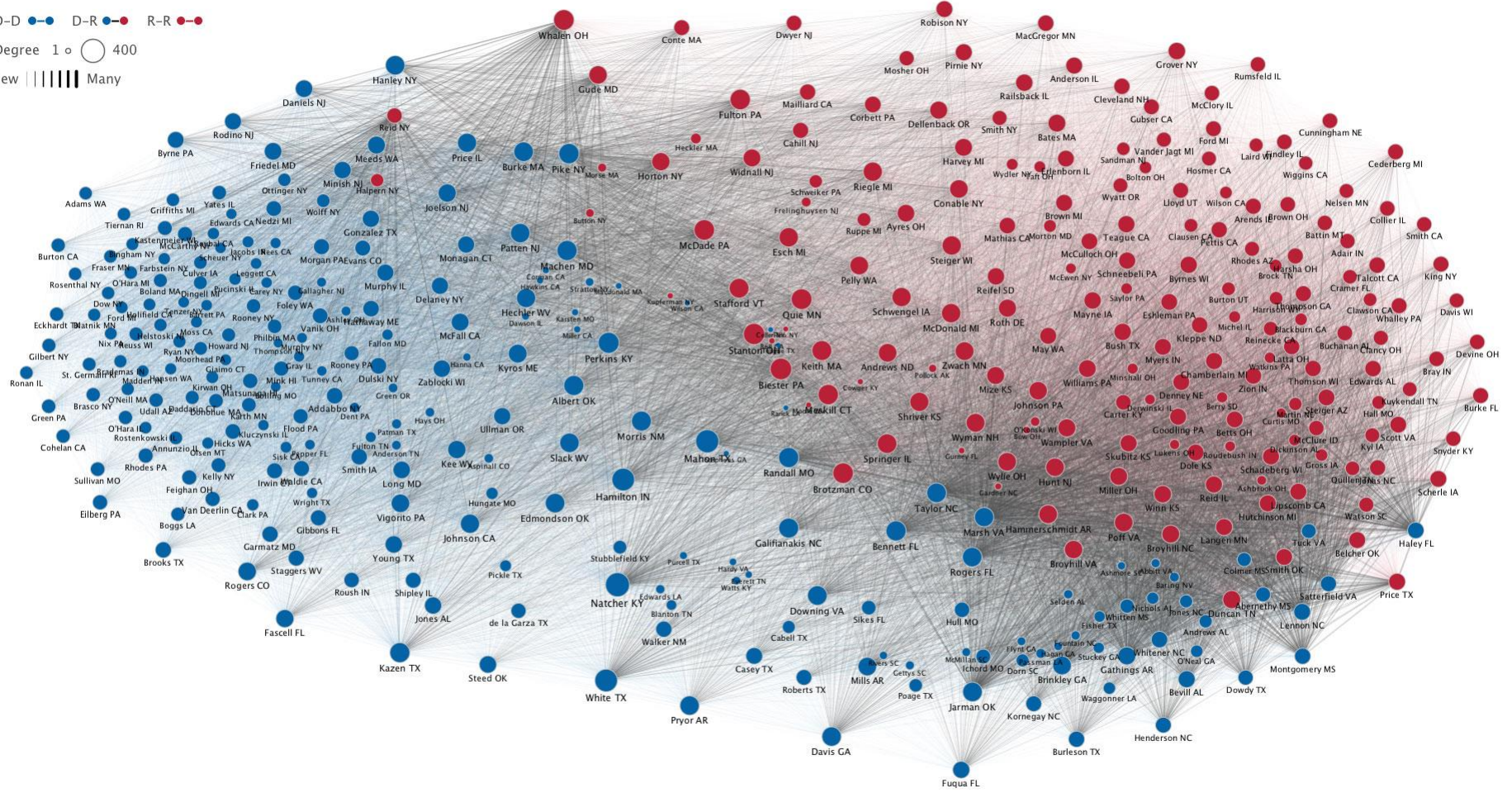


Year: 1967

D-D ●—● D-R ●—● R-R ●—●

Degree 1 ○ 100

Few ||||| Many

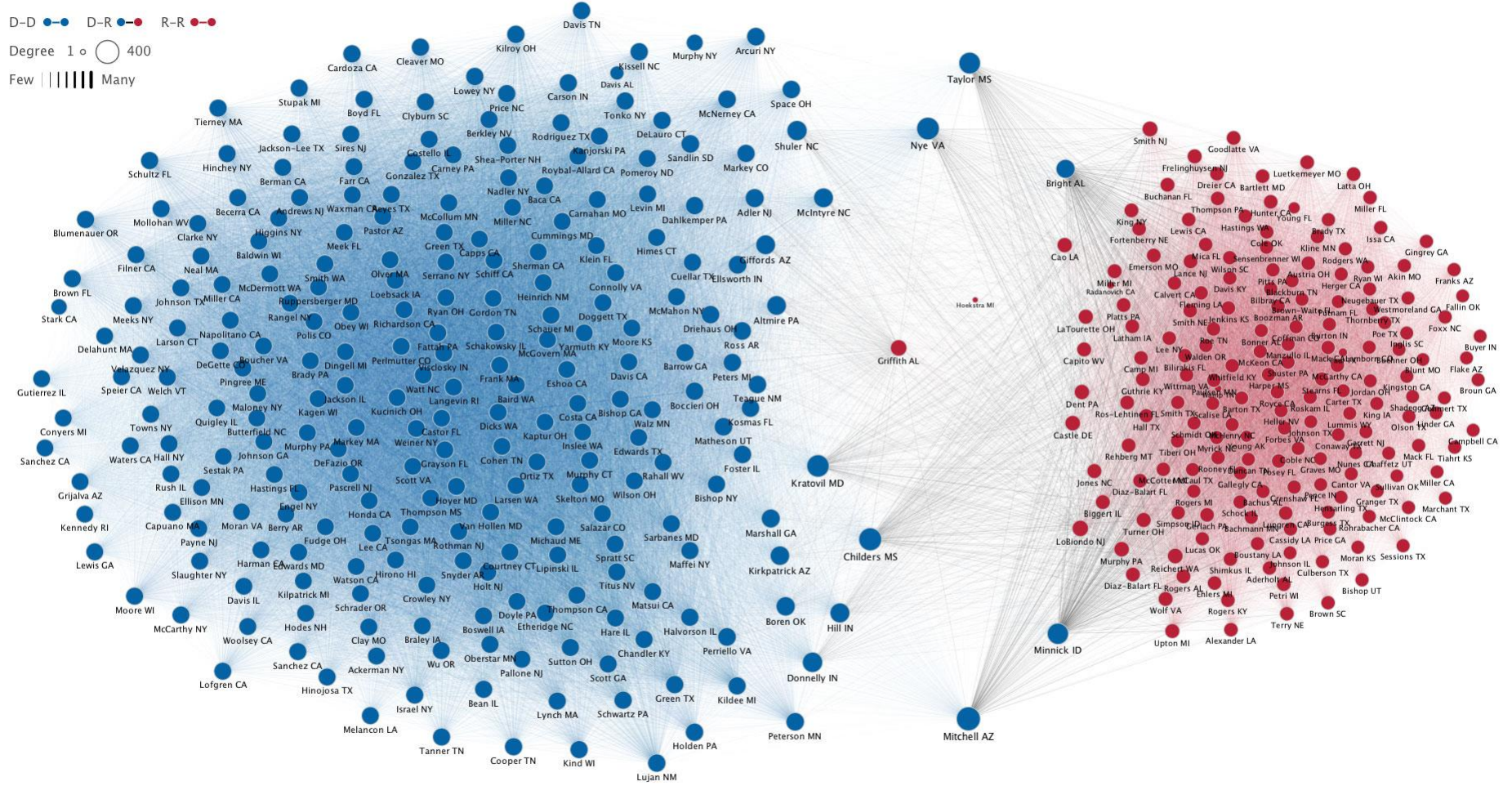


Year: 2009

D-D ●—● D-R ●—● R-R ●—●

Degree 1 ○ 400

Few ||||| Many

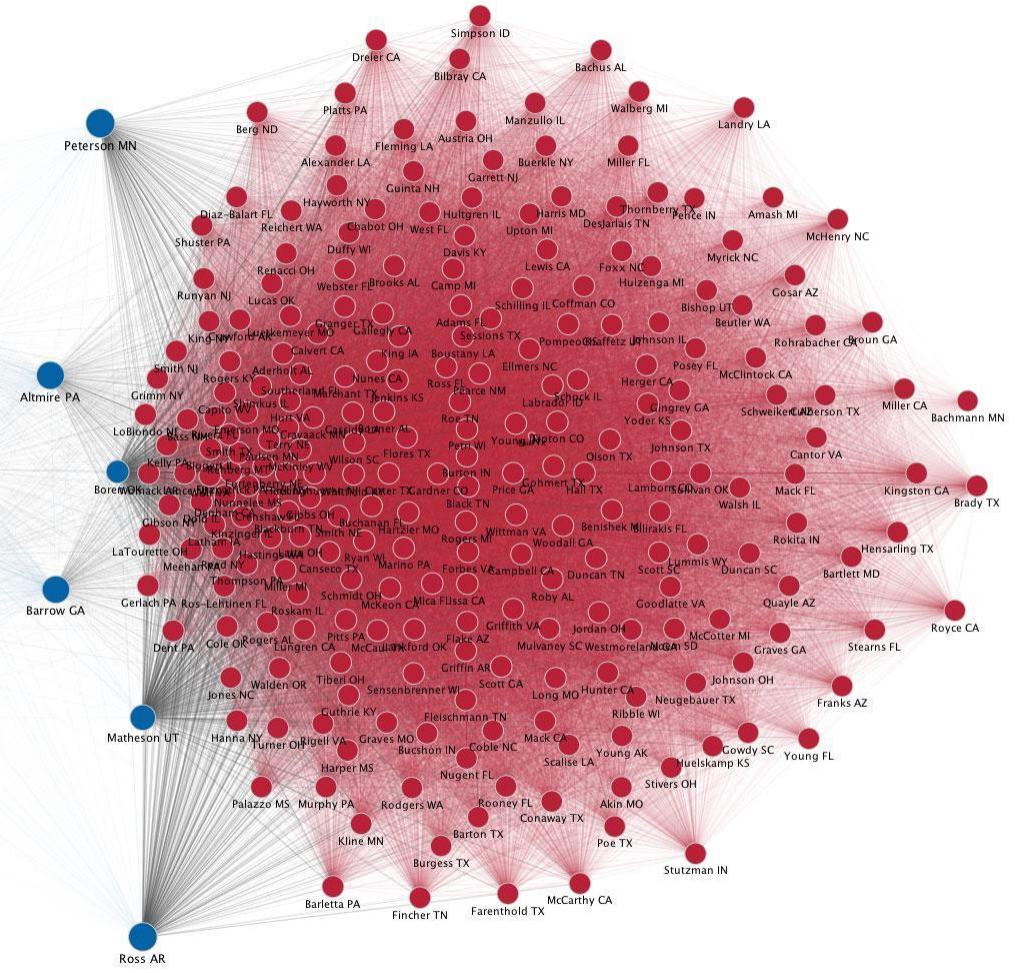
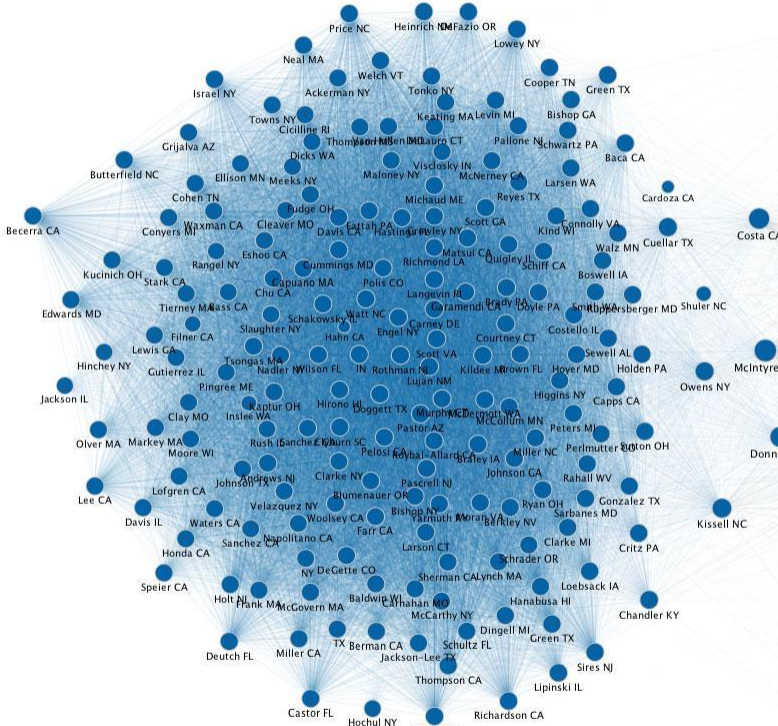


Year: 2011

D-D ●—● D-R ●—● R-R ●—●

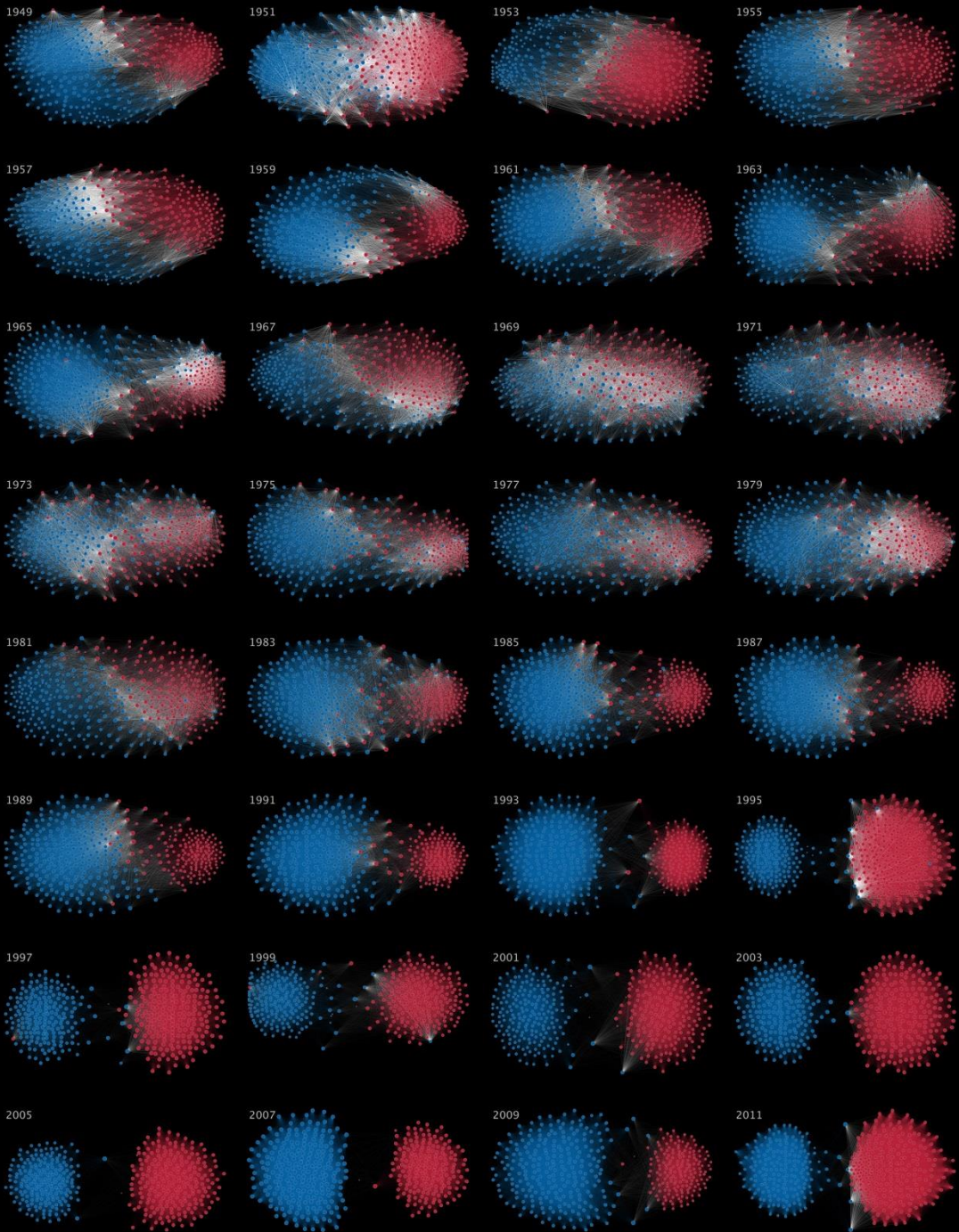
Degree 1 ○ 400

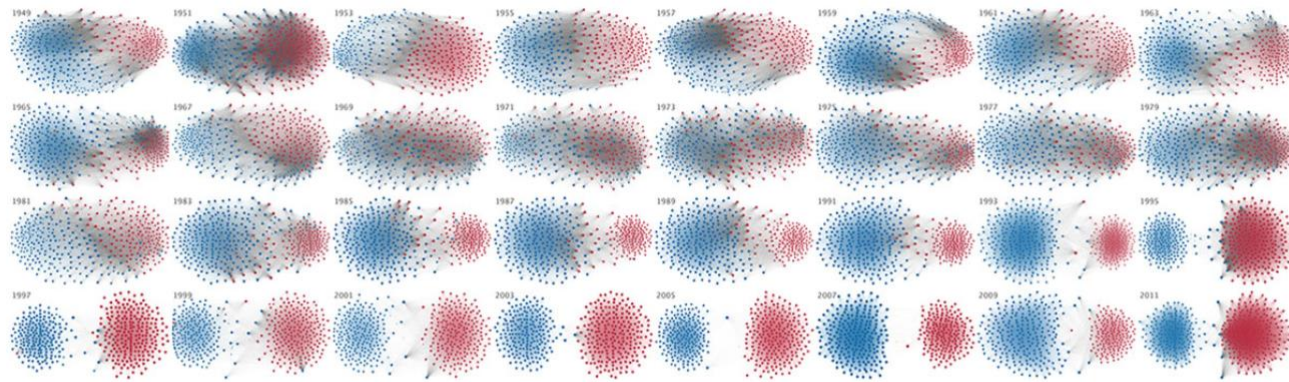
Few ||||| Many





[HTTPS://WWW.MAMARTINO.COM/PR  
JECTS/RISE OF PARTISANSHIP/](https://www.mamartino.com/prjects/RISE_OF_PARTISANSHIP/)





### Summary:

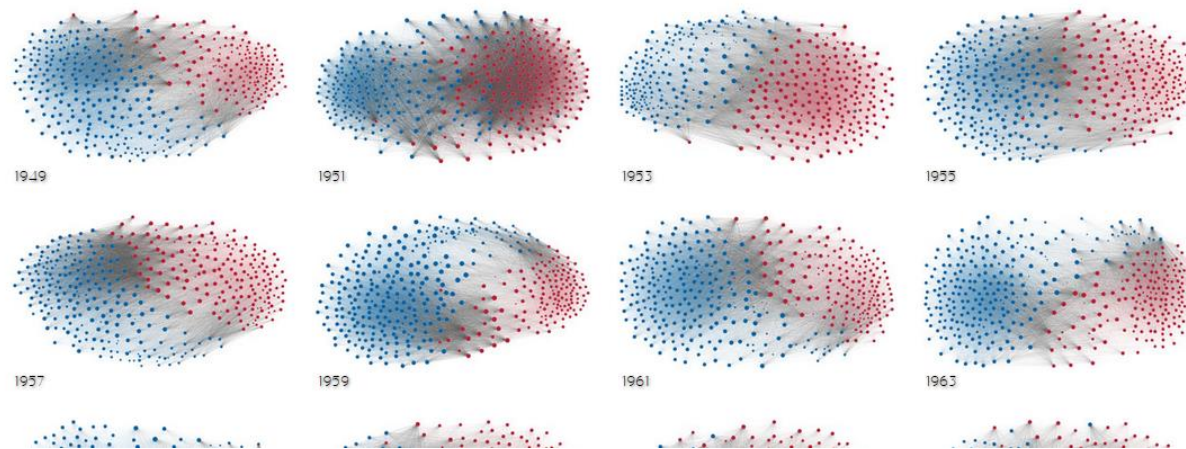
Political Polarization in the U.S. Congress has been a topic of much discussion recently. We show the party polarization of the House of Representatives through time, with a focus on which members continue to participate across party lines (such as southern Democrats from Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana cooperating with many Republican voters in the late 1990's and 2000's).

### Description:

Each member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949 - 2012 is drawn as a single node. Republican (R) representatives are in red and Democrat (D) representatives are in blue, party affiliation changes are not reflected. Edges between nodes are drawn if each member agrees with another member more often than the "threshold value" of votes specific to that particular Congress. The threshold value is the number of agreements where any pair exhibiting this number of agreements is equally likely to comprised of two members of the same party (e.g. D-D or R-R), or a cross-party pair (e.g. D-R). (Methodology and mathematical descriptions available in our paper). Each node is made bigger or smaller based on the number of connections it has. Edges are thicker if the pair agrees on more votes. The starting year of each 2-year Congress is written above the network. The network is drawn using a linear-attraction linear-repulsion model with Barnes Hut optimization.

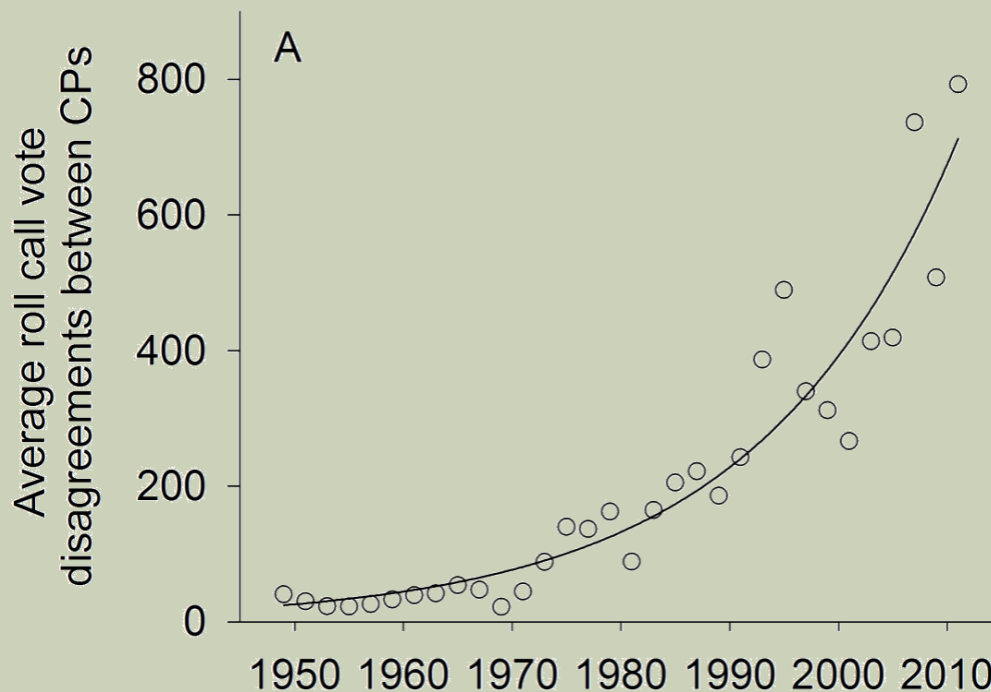
### click to explore

detailed networks 1949 -2013:

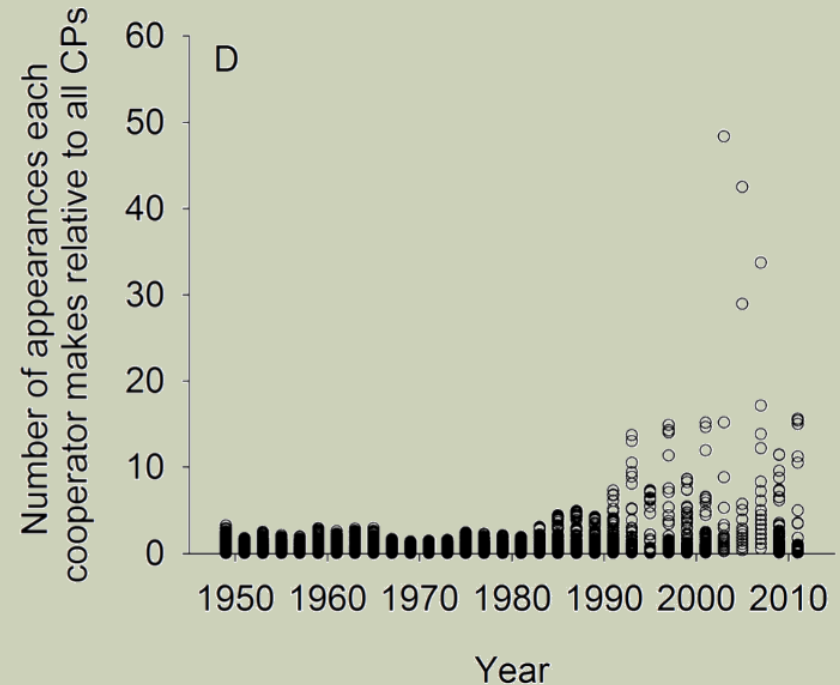
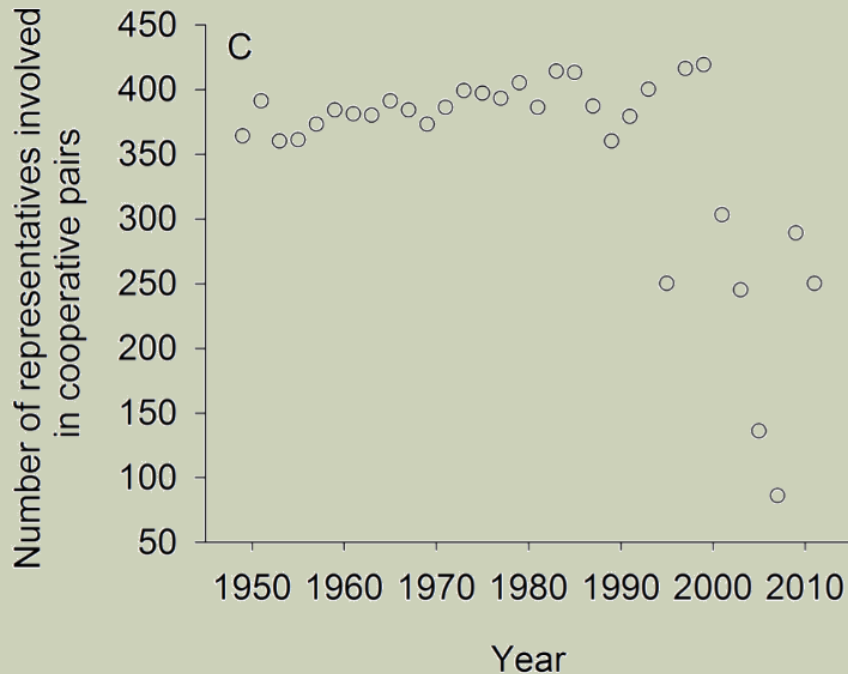


# FINDING 3: EXPONENTIAL GROWTH OF PARTISANSHIP

- Partisanship has increased at an annual rate of 5% over the last 60 years. An exponential growth model ( $y = c_0 e^{\alpha t}$ ) exhibits a fit ( $F_{31} = 236.22$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $R^2 = 0.88$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ).



# FINDINGS 4 & 5: NUMBER OF COOPERATORS PLUMMETS; SUPER-COOPERATORS EMERGE



- Before 1990, no single legislator was in more than 5% of any cooperator pairs.

## FINDING 6: SUPER-COOPERATOR BEHAVIOR

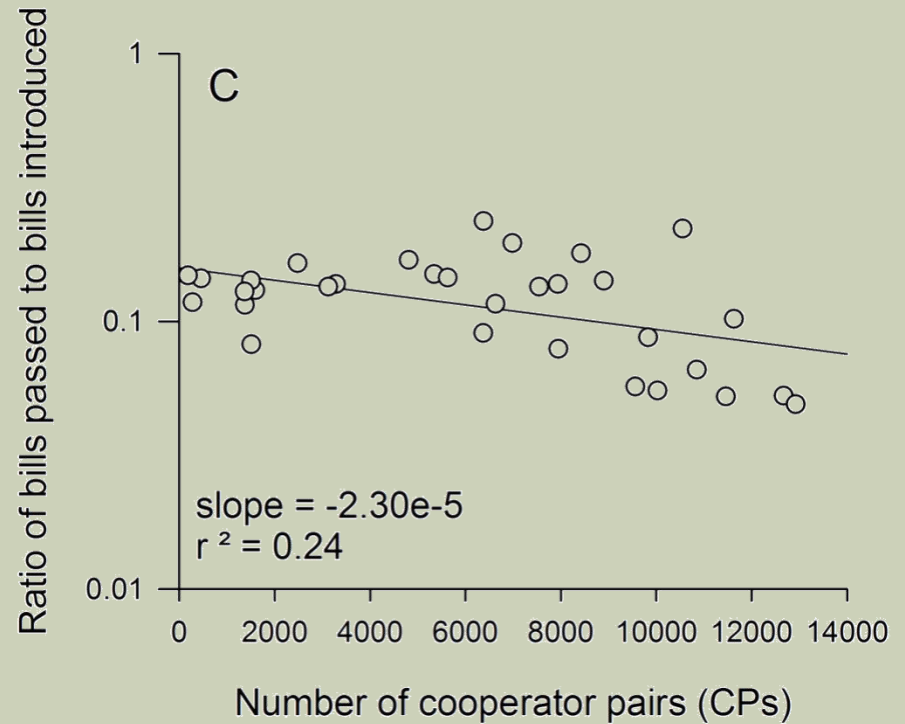
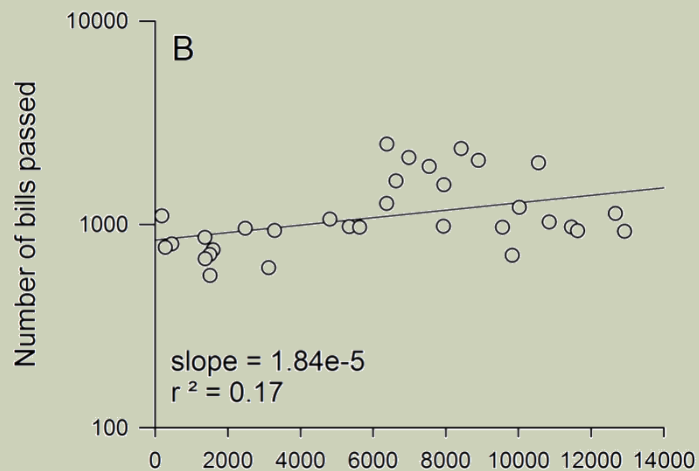
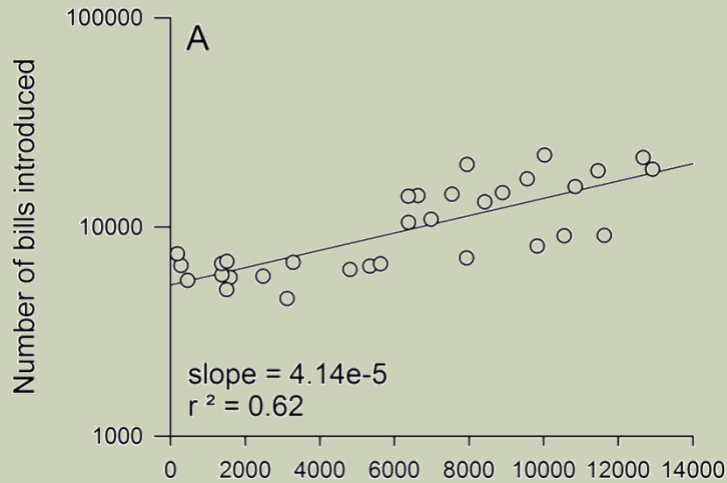
- In the **108<sup>th</sup> Congress**, a single legislator (Rep. Ralph Hall (D-TX)) is found in 48% of all cooperating pairs (he agreed above the threshold with 220 Republicans).
- In the **109<sup>th</sup> Congress**, Rep. Dan Boren (D-OK) and Rep. Robert Cramer (D-AL) combined accounted for 71.4% of all cooperator pairs in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress.
- In the **110<sup>th</sup> Congress**, 7 members accounted for 98.3% of all cooperator pairs.
- Super cooperators are most often Democrats from the U.S. South, or Republicans from suburban New York, New Jersey and Maryland.

Congress	Representative	Total CP Pairs above Threshold (Cooperators) in the Congress	Representative's Appearances	Appearances as a Percentage of all Cooperator Pairs in the Congress
108	Rep. Ralph Hall [D-TX-4]	455	220	48.351648
109	Rep. Dan Boren [D-OK-2]	280	119	42.5
110	Rep. Christopher Smith [R-NJ-4]	181	61	33.701657
113	Rep. Jim Matheson [D-UT-4]	521	172	33.013436
109	Rep. Robert Cramer [D-AL-5]	280	81	28.928571
110	Rep. Frank LoBiondo [R-NJ-2]	181	31	17.127072
112	Rep. Jim Matheson [D-UT-2]	1508	235	15.583554
112	Rep. Dan Boren [D-OK-2]	1508	235	15.583554
112	Rep. Mike Ross [D-AR-4]	1508	232	15.384615
108	Rep. Robert Cramer [D-AL-5]	455	69	15.164835
108	Rep. Kenneth Lucas [D-KY-4]	455	69	15.164835
107	Rep. Ralph Hall [D-TX-4]	1374	208	15.138282
112	Rep. Collin Peterson [D-MN-7]	1508	226	14.986737
105	Rep. James Traficant [D-OH-17]	1501	223	14.856762
107	Rep. Kenneth Lucas [D-KY-4]	1374	201	14.628821
105	Rep. Ralph Hall [D-TX-4]	1501	214	14.257162
105	Rep. Virgil Goode [D-VA-5]	1501	210	13.990673
110	Rep. John Barrow [D-GA-12]	181	25	13.812155
103	Rep. Benjamin Gilman [R-NY-20]	1591	218	13.702074
103	Rep. Constance Morella [R-MD-8]	1591	207	13.010685
110	Rep. Joe Donnelly [D-IN-2]	181	22	12.154696
107	Rep. Robert Cramer [D-AL-5]	1374	164	11.935953
111	Rep. Walter Minnick [D-ID-1]	1371	157	11.451495
111	Rep. Bobby Bright [D-AL-2]	1371	156	11.378556

## FINDING 7: SUPER-COOPERATOR GEOGRAPHY

- Democrats from Texas (12 appearances), Mississippi (7), Alabama (5), Louisiana, Indiana (4), Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia (3).
- The 104th Congress (1995-1996) had the most super-cooperators (13), all of whom were Democrats.
- Republican super-cooperator appearances mostly limited to: New York (10), New Jersey (5) and Maryland (4).
- Preliminary results show more cooperation from Utah Legislators.

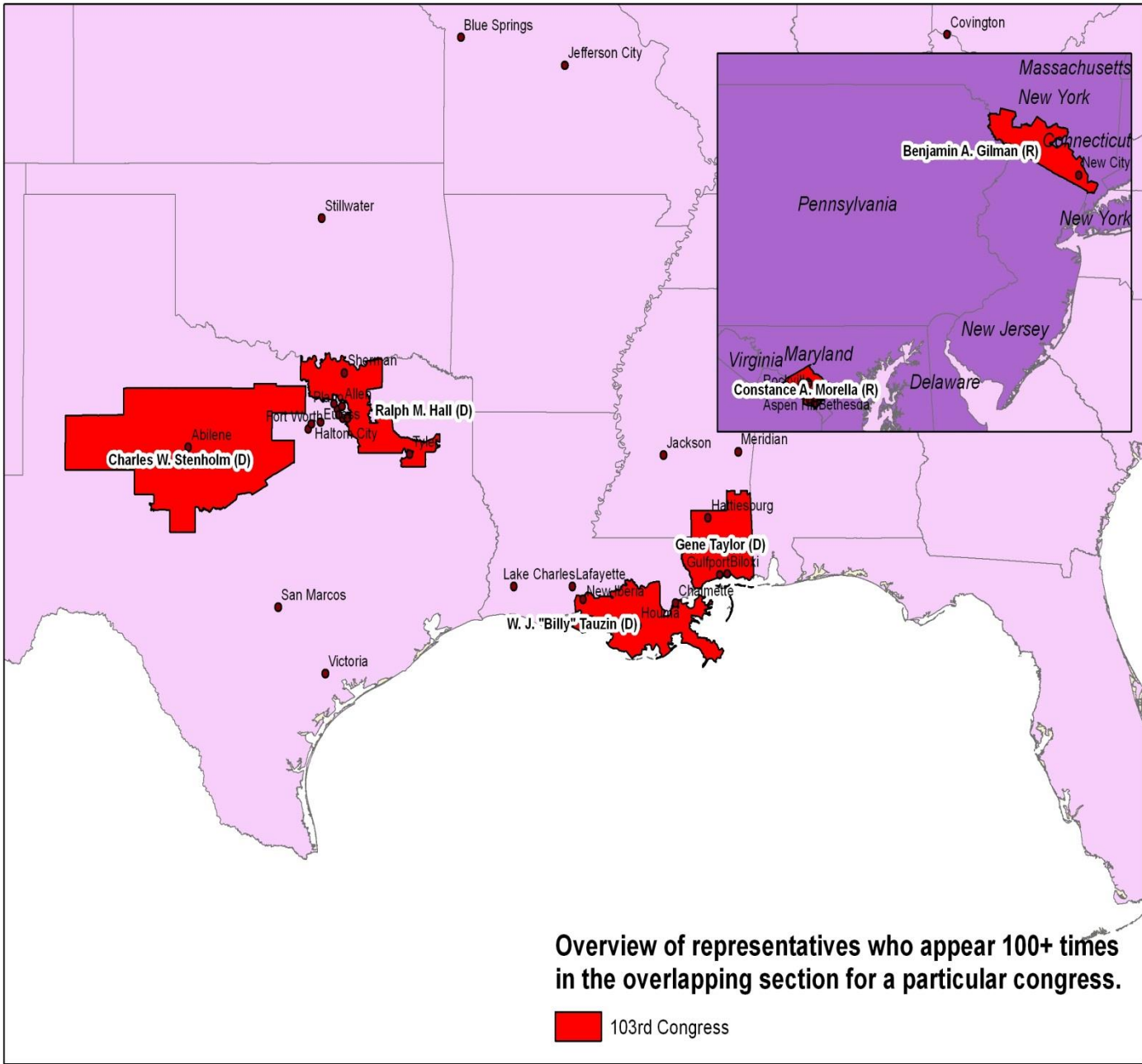
# FINDING 8: COOPERATION, PRODUCTIVITY & APPROVAL



**Favorable public opinion of Congress has declined from 60% in the 1960's to 10% today.**

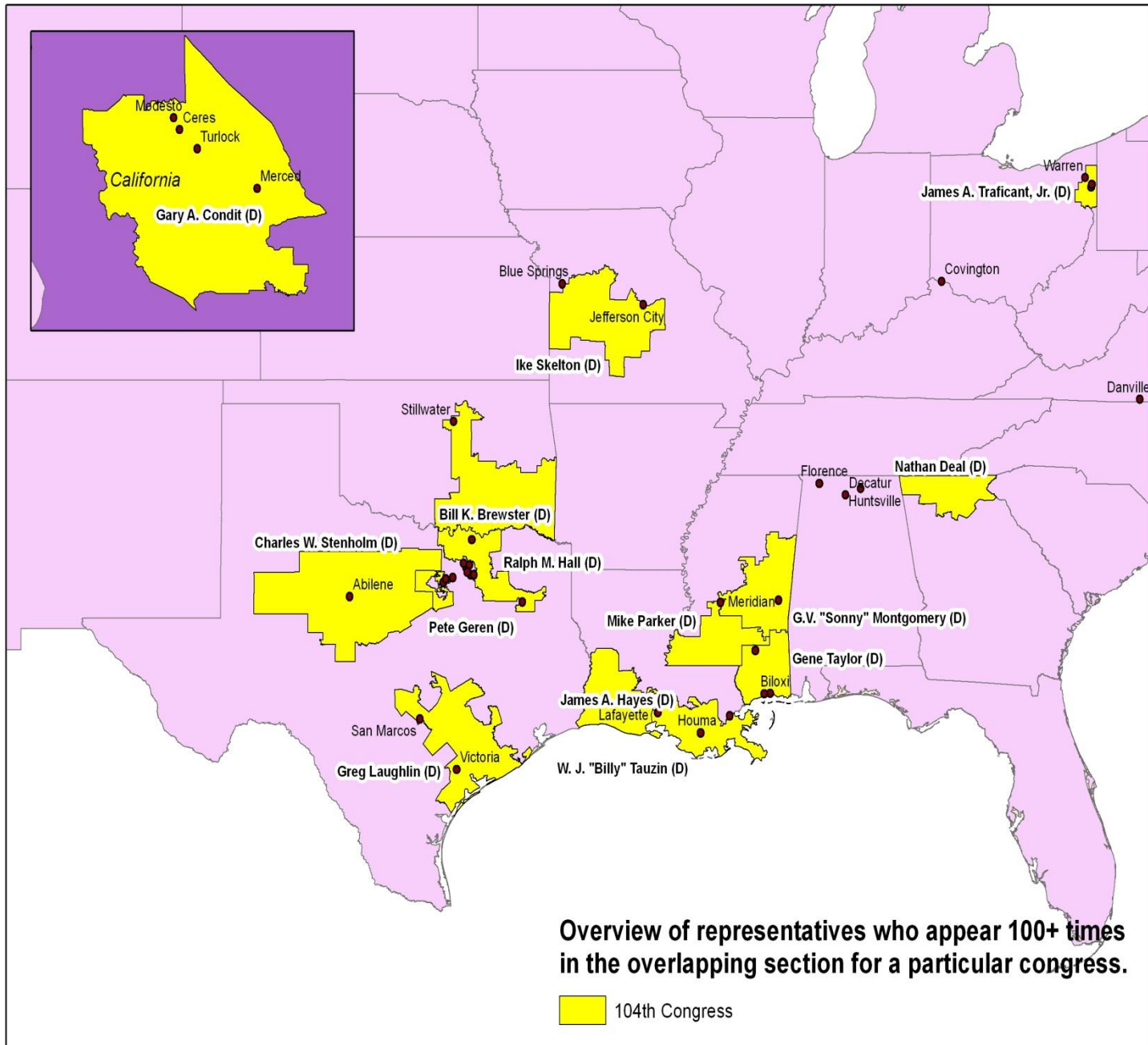
(<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/10/25/us/politics/appoval-of-congress-drops-to-single-digits.html>)

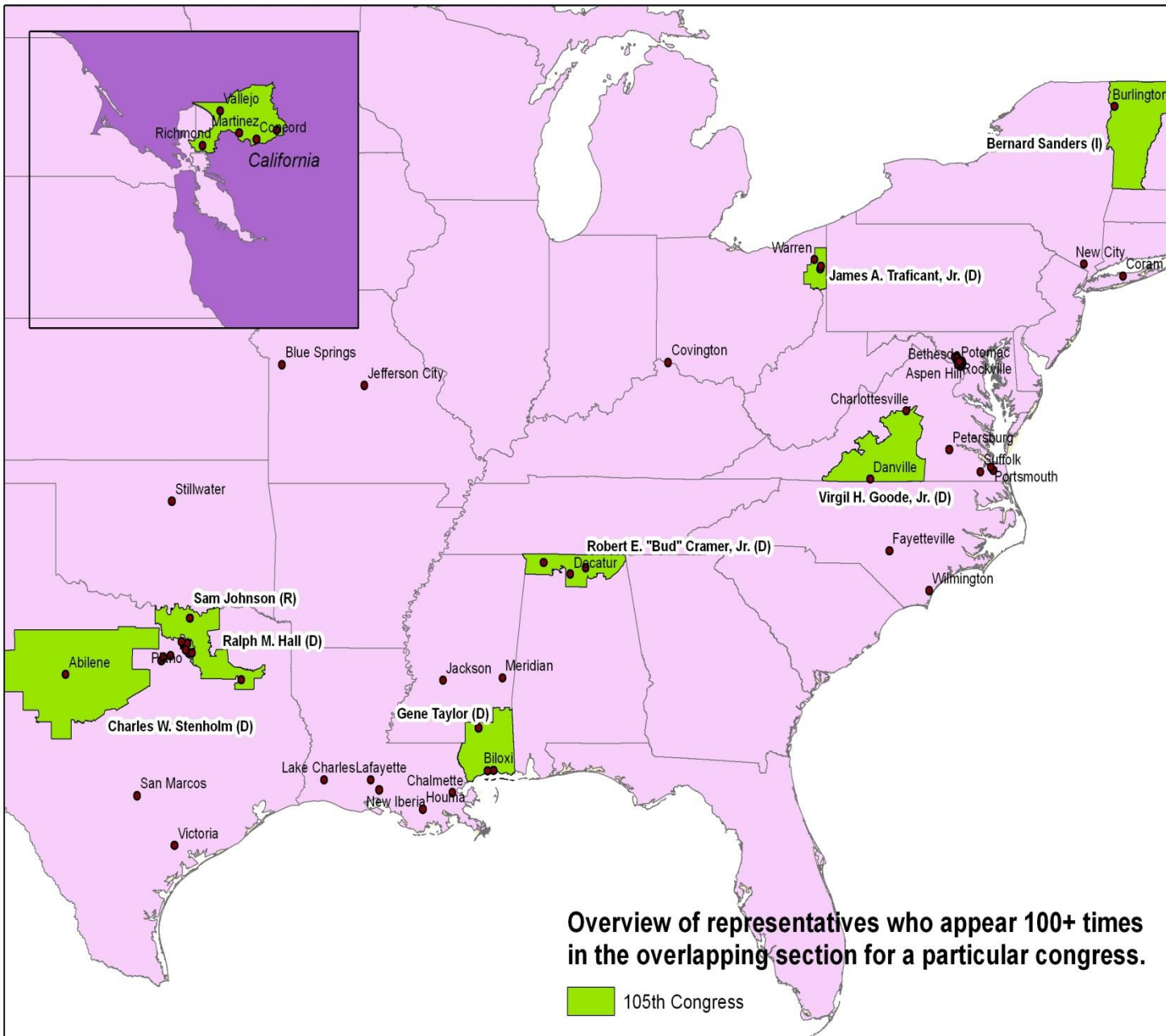


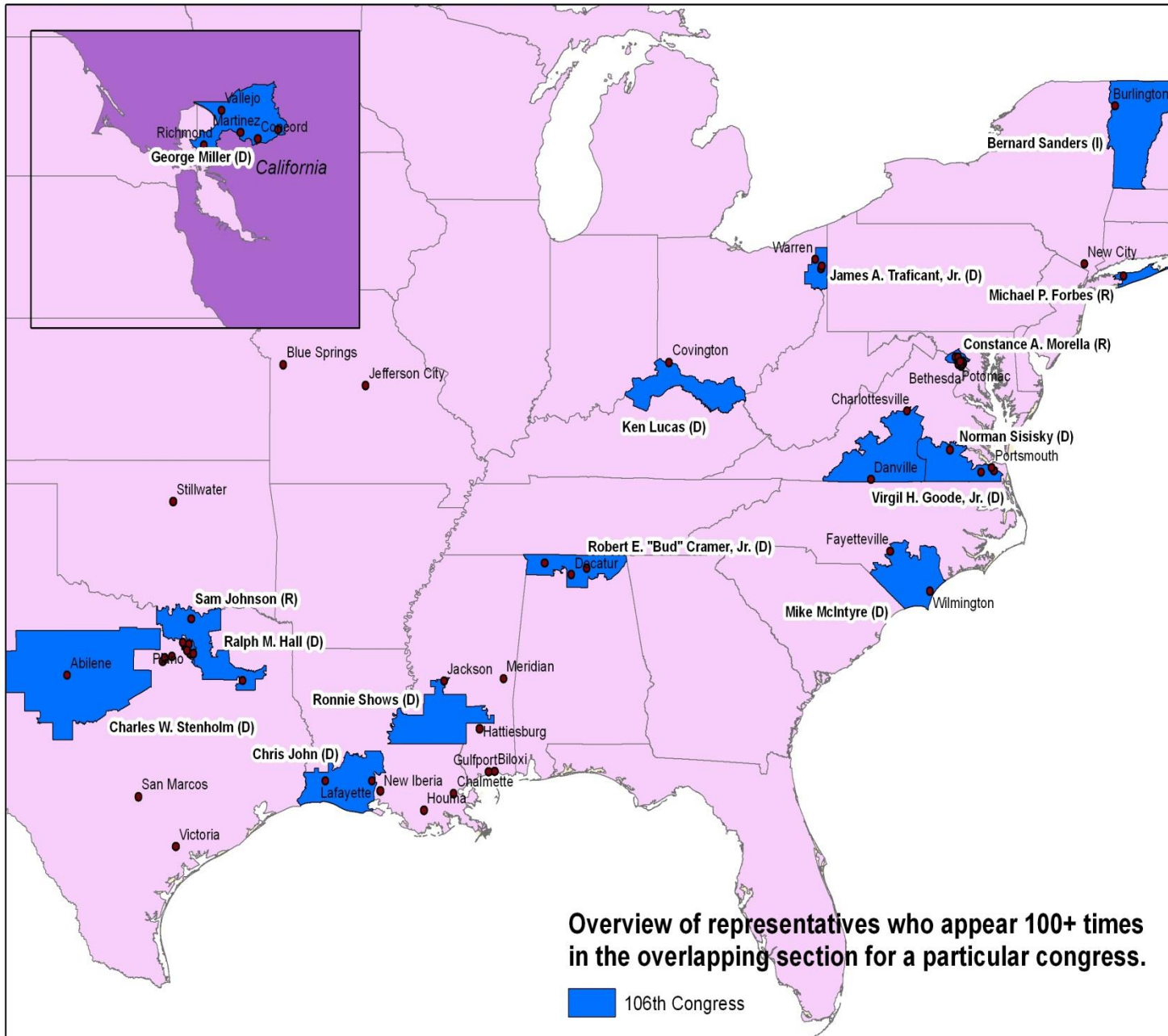


**Overview of representatives who appear 100+ times in the overlapping section for a particular congress.**

103rd Congress





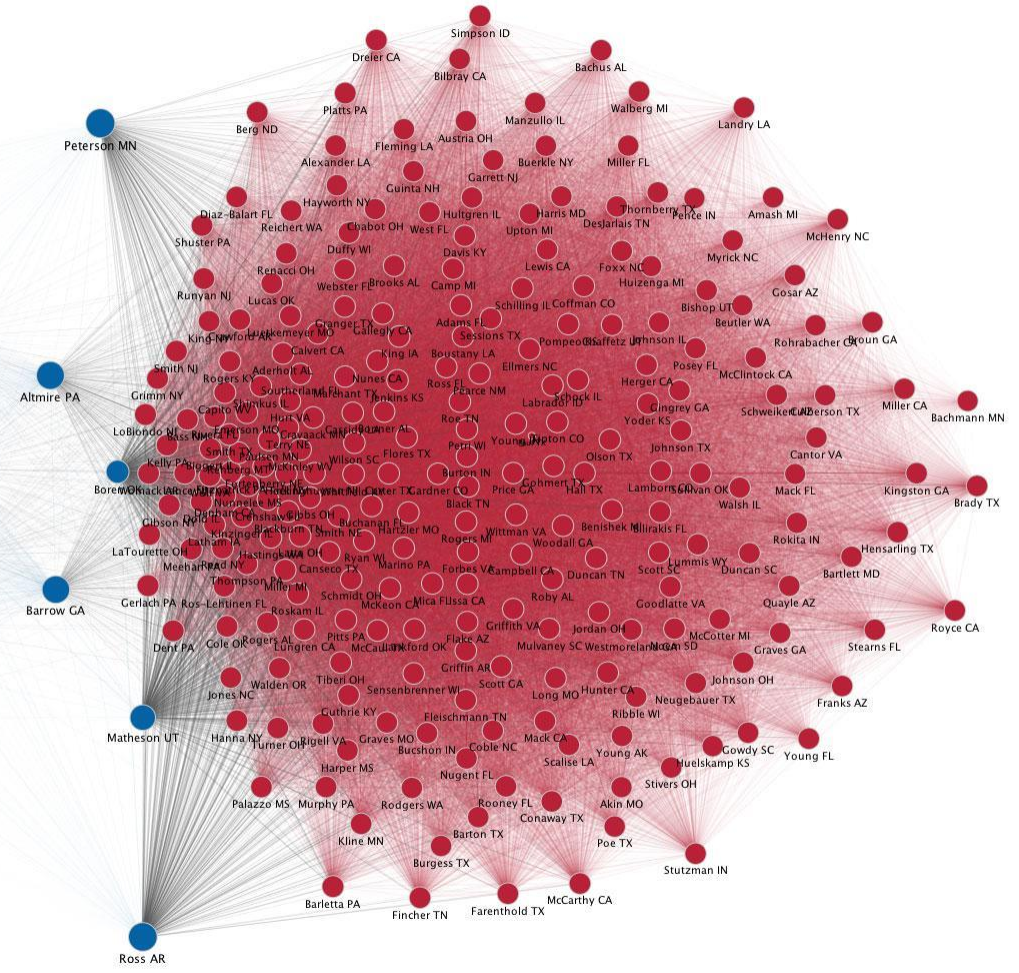
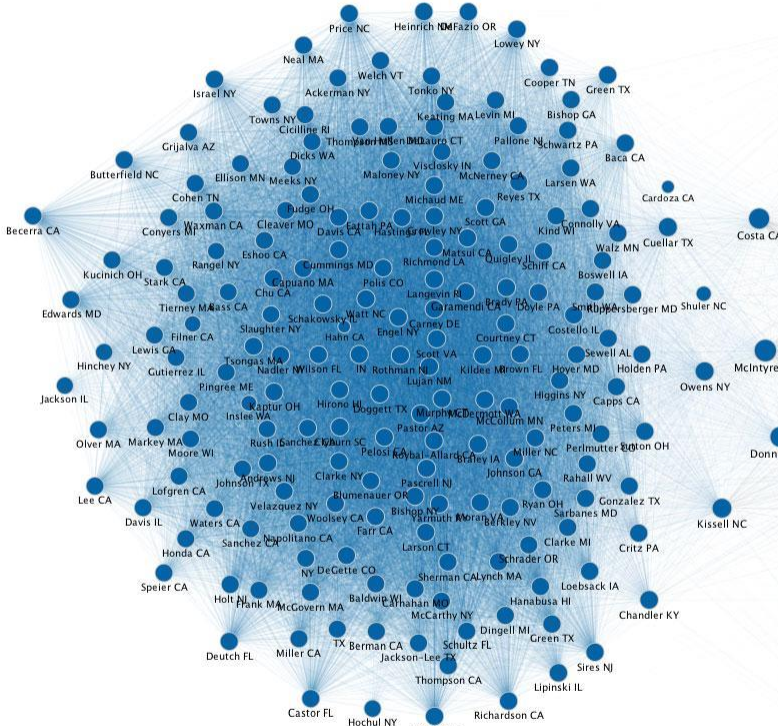


Year: 2011

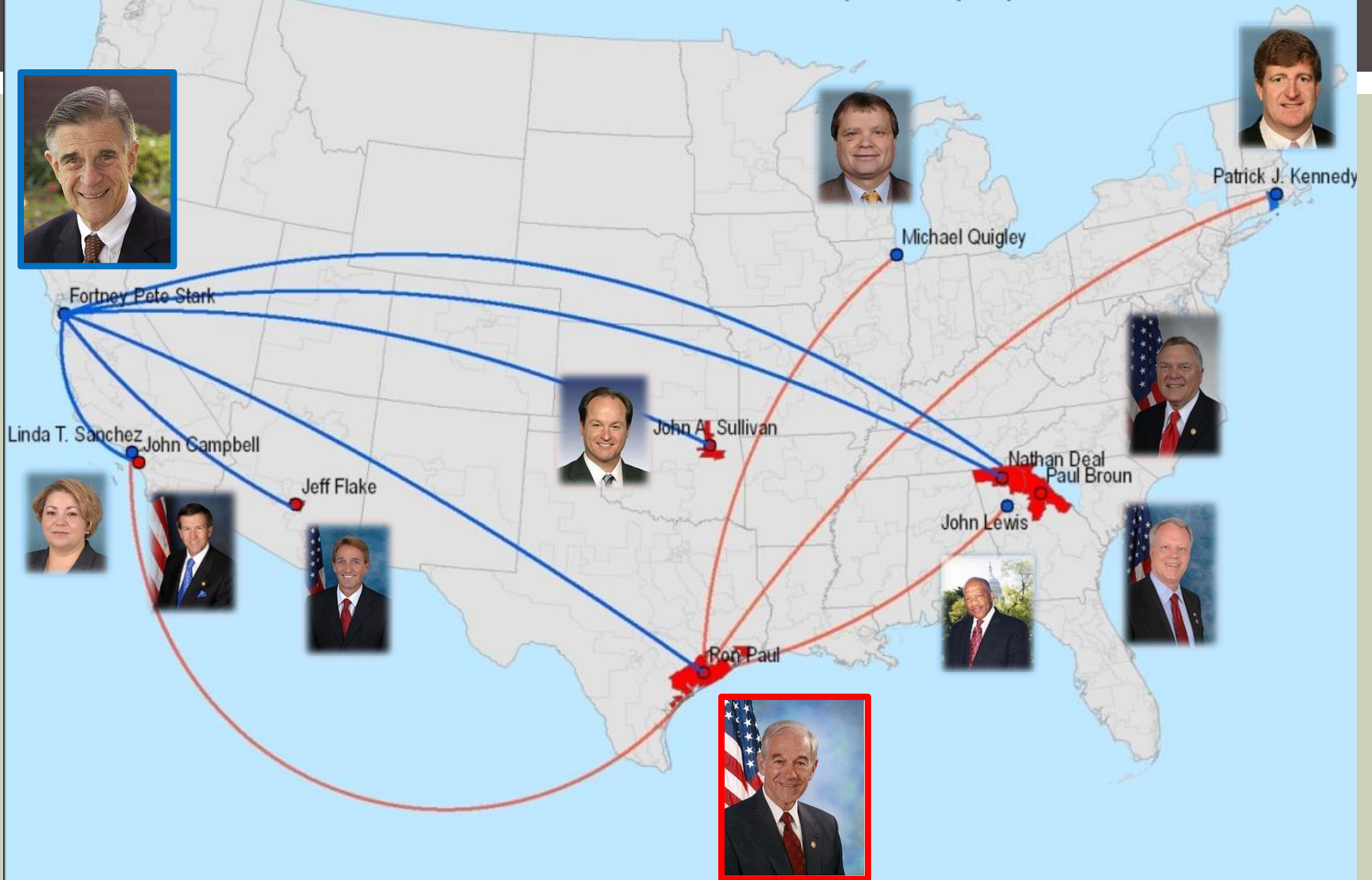
D-D ●—● D-R ●—● R-R ●—●

Degree 1 ○ 400

Few ||||| Many

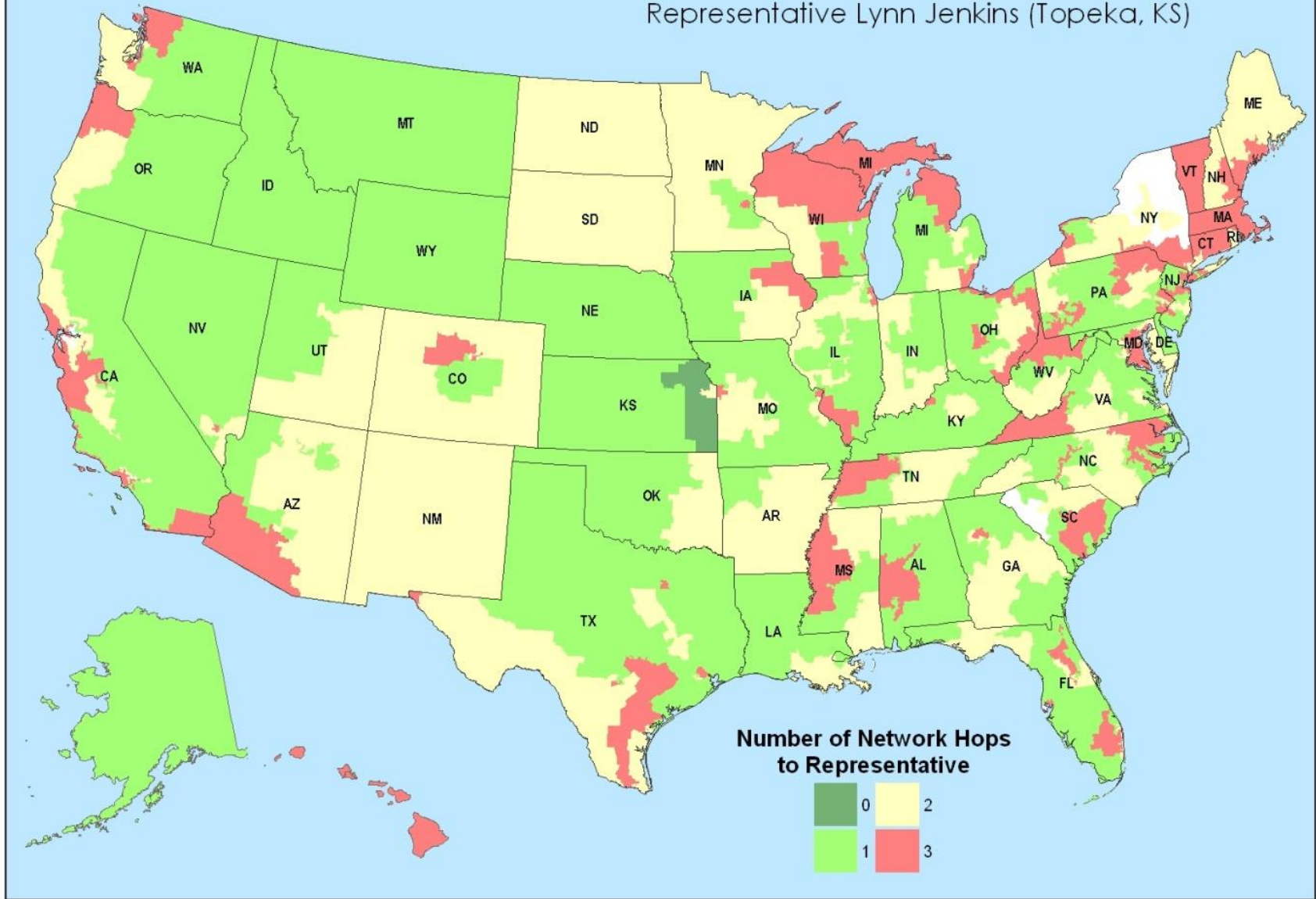


# Pairs with Furthest Maximum Connected Network Distance (4 Hops)



# Network Distance from Kansas Representatives

Representative Lynn Jenkins (Topeka, KS)



# DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

## ■ Conclusions:

- Partisanship is growing, and it can't get much worse.
- No 'hidden friendships'. ☹️
- Geography matters a bit...

## ■ Big take away: We are not represented the same way as we were in the past.

- OLD Representation: 01011011101010110.
- NEW Representation: 1111111111111111111, or 0000000000000000.
- Even if the election for a representative to vote as 111111111111111 and 0000000000000000 is won by 1%.



# QUIZ QUESTIONS FOR YOU

- Does gerrymandering ‘help’ foster better relationships because the boundaries are so intertwined?
- What other method does the network approach ‘improve’ upon?
- Does partisanship grow exponentially over time?
- Does partisanship correlate with more productivity?
- Who (what types of representatives) were the ‘cooperators’?

# OPEN ENDED DISCUSSION

- What would we find if we performed this study in other countries?
- Would you want to see this re-done for today? Why?
- Is this is network analysis, a geography study, a political study or a visualization study?
- What data would you like to see among the representatives?
- What do you think will happen in the future?

# THANK YOU!

“Think Congress is a big, dysfunction, polarized mess? Just wait: It’s going to get worse.”

-C Mahtesian and J VandeHei (2012) *Politico* (via O Snowe)