Distributive Politics and Electoral Cycles in the American Political System, 2004-2006

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Presentation Overview

- Overview of Distributive Politics and Definition
- Previous Research/Studies on the Subject
- Research Question, Data, and Methodology
- 2004 Battleground & Non-Battleground States Map
- Bar Charts
- Linear Regression
- Conclusions and Thoughts for Modification/Improvement
Distributive Politics

- **Definition:** Policy of determining who gets what, when, and how much

- **Grants:**
  - Project
  - Formula
  - Block
Previous Research

Historical Basis:


Impact of the President:


Congressional Appropriations:

Data & Methodology

Data:
- Grants (Project, Block, and Formula)
- US House of Representatives and US Senate (political party, delegation, and control)
- State populations, percentage of Black and Latino residents in a particular state, median household income, and educational attainment

Methodology:
- Map
- Bar Charts & Regression Analysis via SPSS
2004 Presidential Election Battle and Non-Battleground States

The diagram shows the mean block grants per capita for the US House Republican Delegation for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, categorized by the percentage of the population over 75 years old. The years 2004 and 2006 show a decrease in mean block grants per capita for the year 2006 compared to 2004.
Mean Block Grants and US Senate Republican Delegation 2004-2006

US House of Representatives Republican Delegation

US House of Representatives Republican Delegation

Bar chart showing the mean project grants per capita for years 2004, 2005, and 2006, divided into two categories: greater than or equal to 75% and less than 75%.
Mean Project Grants and US Senate Republican Delegation 2004-2006

Bar graph showing the mean project grants per capita for 2 Republicans and < 2 Republicans in the US Senate Republican Delegation for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006.
Linear Regression with Project Grants as Dependent Variable
R = .227  R-Squared = .052  Adjusted R-Squared = .037

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>59.135</td>
<td>30.453</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.942</td>
<td>.053</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Pop. w/bachelor deg.</td>
<td>-2.62</td>
<td>2.433</td>
<td>-.068</td>
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<td>Median Income</td>
<td>2.842</td>
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<td>2.837</td>
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<td>% Republican Control (House)</td>
<td>-27.883</td>
<td>10.863</td>
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<td>% Latino</td>
<td>-.768</td>
<td>.426</td>
<td>-.075</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Black</td>
<td>.310</td>
<td>.493</td>
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<td>.629</td>
<td>.529</td>
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<td>Battleground</td>
<td>-31.045</td>
<td>9.292</td>
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<td>Senate Delegation</td>
<td>5.959</td>
<td>8.836</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>.674</td>
<td>.500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

- So...does distributive politics actually exist?
- Modifications to be made...