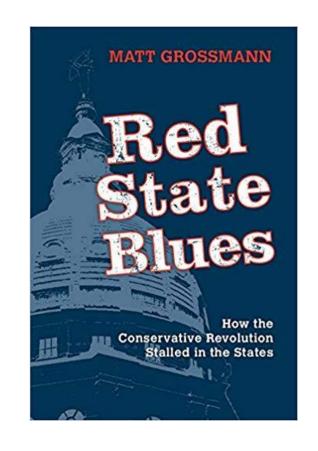
The Republican Agenda in the States

Matt Grossmann

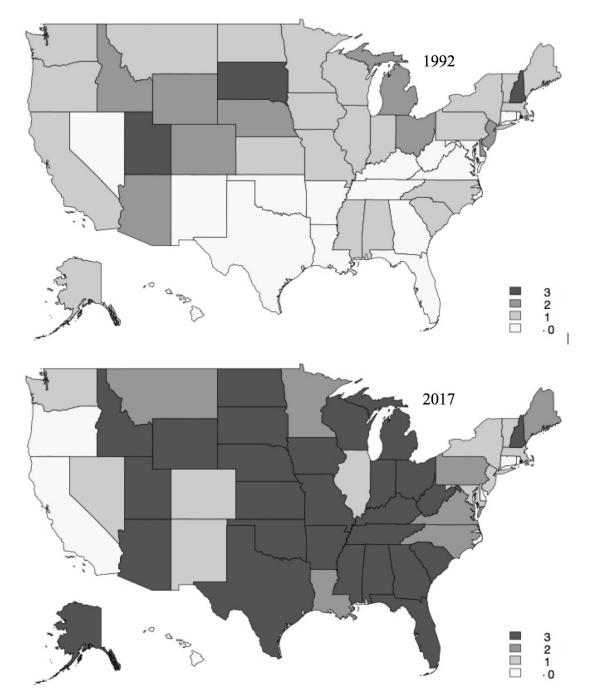




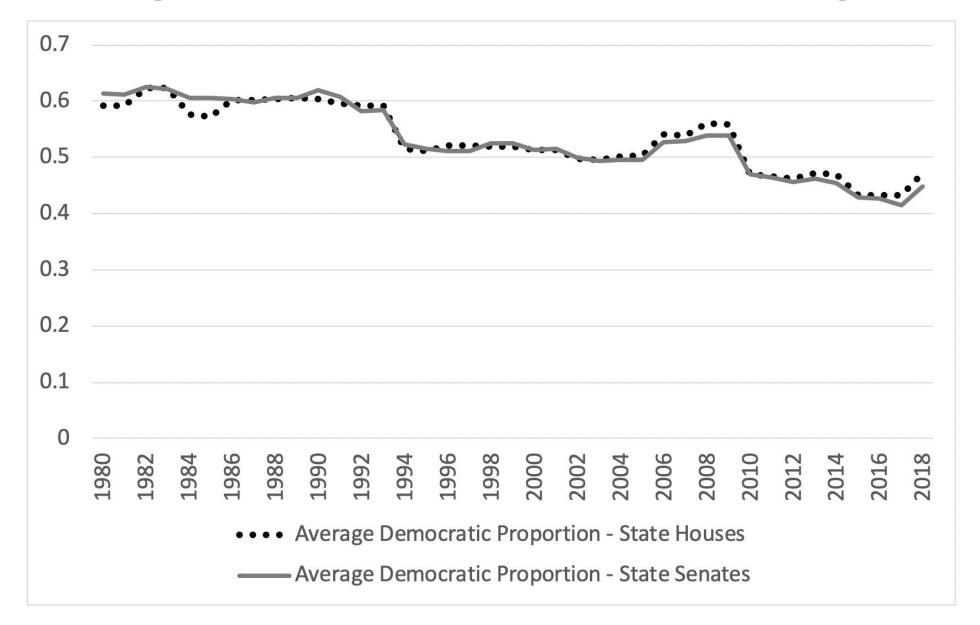
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research Michigan Political Leadership Program

America Turned Red, 1992-2017

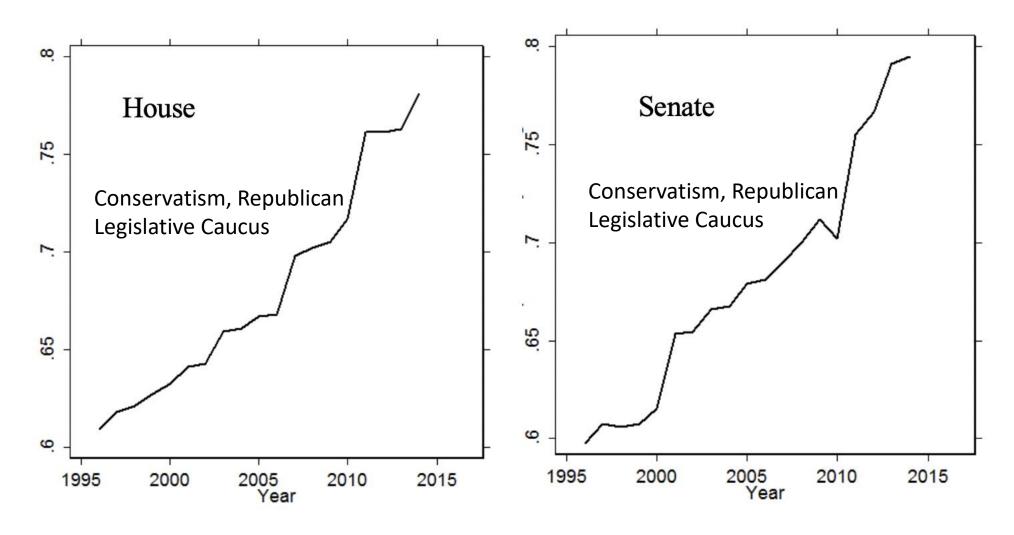
Figure 1: Republican Control of State Legislative Chambers and Governorships, 1992 and 2017



Declining Democratic Control of Legislatures

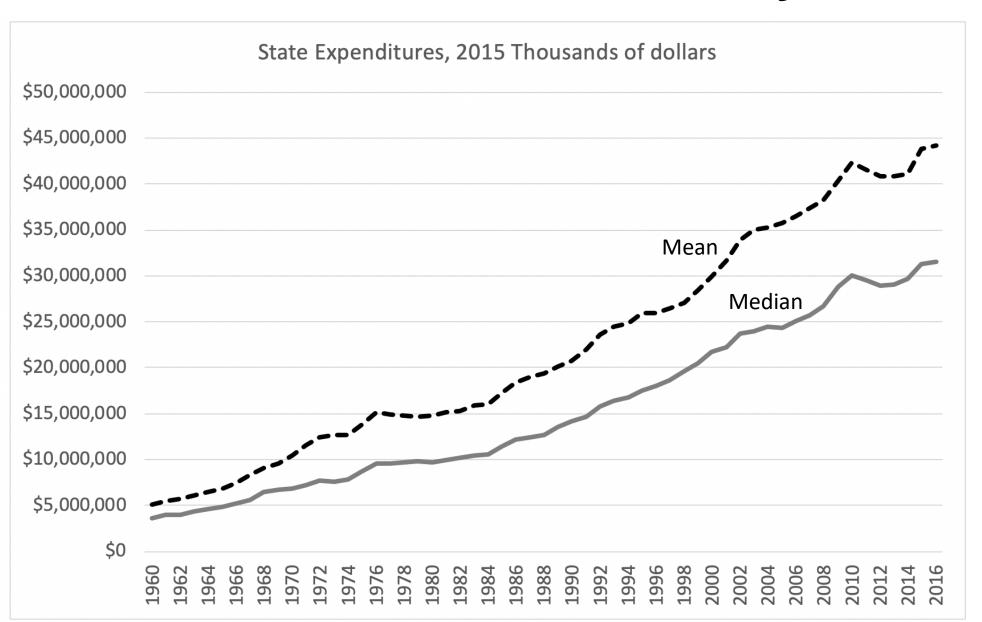


More Conservative State Republican Parties

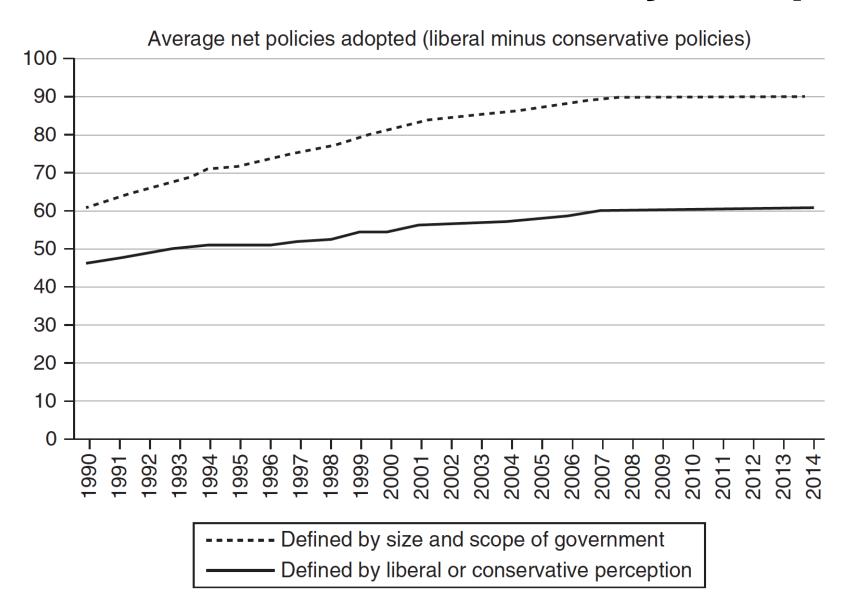


Shor and McCarty, Measuring American Legislatures, americanlegislatures.com

But Not-So-Conservative Policy Results

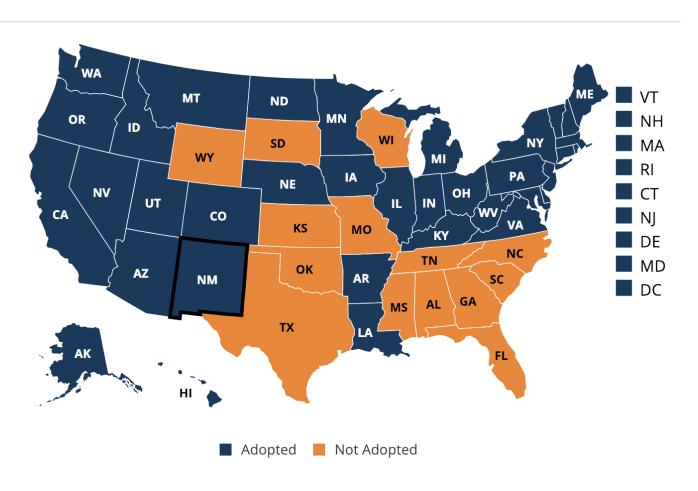


Not-So-Conservative Policy Adoptions



Results, But Not Conservative Trends

Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision





Policy-Specific Absolute Measures

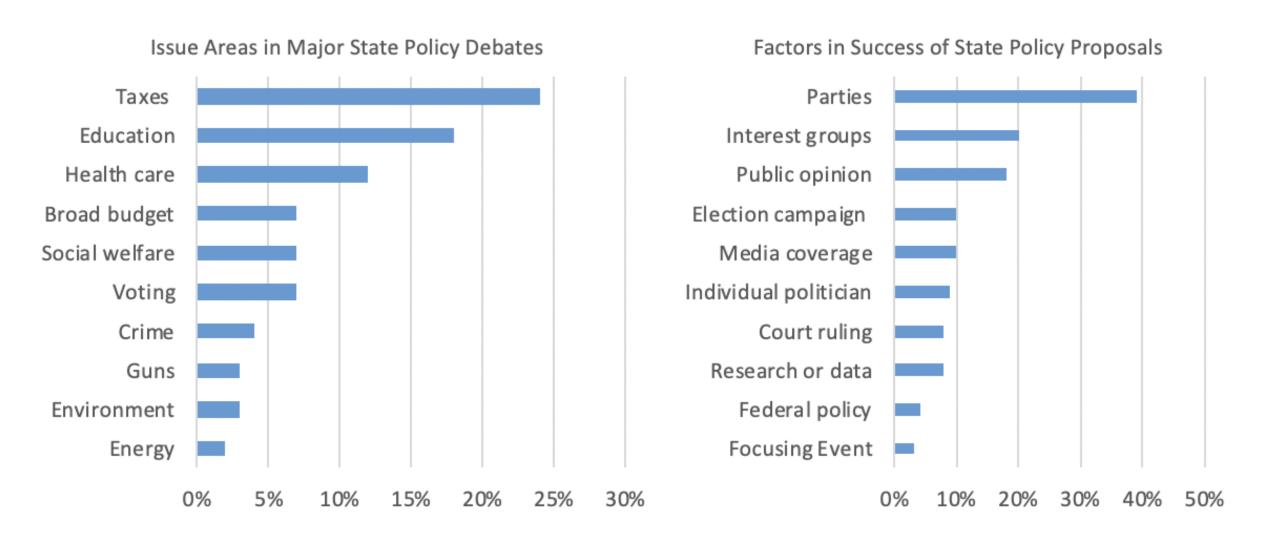
States Moving Leftward: Campaign Finance, Civil Rights, Environment, Health, LGBT, Drugs, Taxes, Voting

States Polarizing: Abortion, Guns, Immigration, Labor

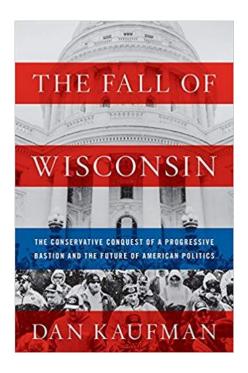
States Moving Rightward: Education

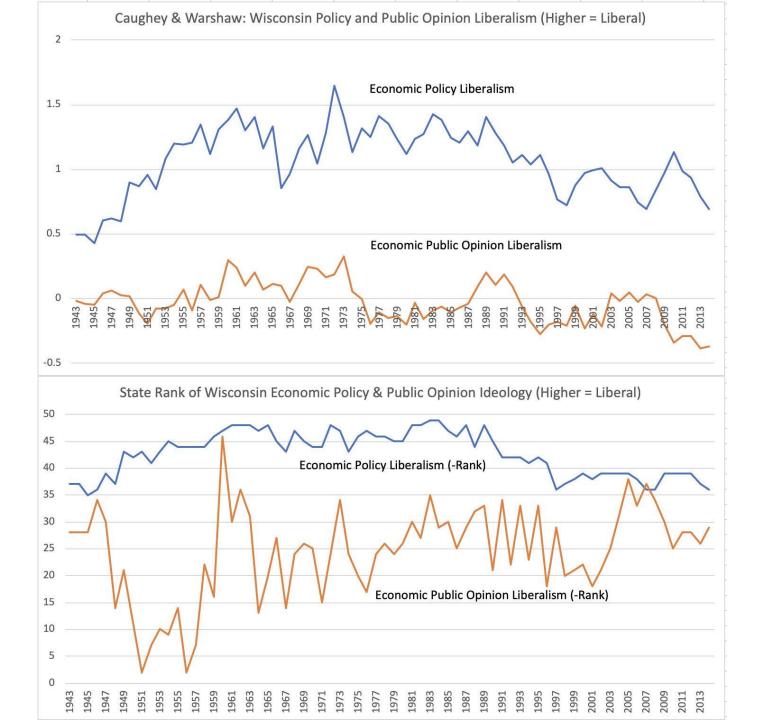
No Move: Criminal Justice, Housing

Major Policy Proposals in Qualitative Histories



The Fall of Wisconsin?





ALEC Takeover?

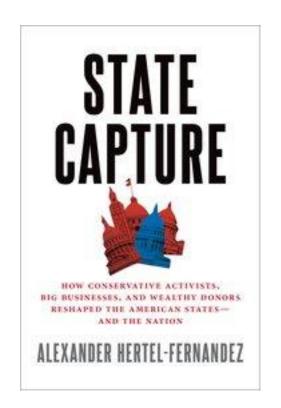


Table 2.3. Top ALEC Bills Enacted, 1995–2013.

ALEC Bill	Enactments
ALEC Education Reform Package	314
Taking the Best: ALEC's Comprehensive Medical Liability Reform Proposal	178
Long-Term Care Insurance Act	56
High-Risk Health Insurance Pool Model Act	49
Resolution Urging the Obama Administration to Launch Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Taiwan	42
College Savings Account Act	41
Resolution to Restate State Sovereignty	27
Resolution Calling for a Federal Balanced Budget Amendment	23
Rescission External Review Act	20
State Responses to Kyoto Climate Change Protocol	18
Vulnerable Adults Act	17
Resolution in Favor of a US Constitutional Amendment on Judicial Taxation	16
Expanded Consumer Choice in Financial Services Act	16
Resolution on Disease Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	16
The A-Plus Literacy Act	16

Policy Evaluations of Proximate Outcomes

	Right-to-Work	Welfare Reform	Gun Access	Abortion Restriction	Income Tax Cuts
Clear Link		welfare rolls, recipient jobs & poverty	gun suicides	clinic closure, abortion travel	income growth
Mixed, Conflicted, or Minimal	Unionization, worker injuries	income	child gun injuries, gun homicides, gun hospitalizations	abortions, timing, contraception	
No Link					employment

Policy Evaluations of Broader Outcomes

	Right-to-Work	Welfare Reform	Gun Access	Abortion Restriction	Income Tax Cuts
Clear Link	Democratic vote self-employmen				
Mixed, Conflicted, or Minimal	wages, manufacturing, employment, firm growth, inequality, business	poverty rate, college, labor supply	robbery, assaults, crime	child death, injuries	firm growth, economic growth
No Link	home ownership	marriage, fertility, food consumption	non-firearm homicides		

Outcomes of Partisan Governance

	Association with
	Democratic
	Control
Voter Turnout	-
Felons Ineligible to Vote	0
Violent Crime Rate	+
Robbery Rate	0
Rape Rate	0
Property Crime Rate	+
Murder Rate	+
Car Theft Rate	+
Value Added by Agriculture	0
Unemployment rate	+
Top 1% Share of Income	-
Top 0.1% Share of Income	-
Consumer Price Index	-
Real Per Capita Income	-
Population Growth	0
Housing Price Index	-
Gross State Product Per Capita	-
High School Graduation Rate	-
School Attendance Rate	+
Residential Sector Energy Price	0
CO2 emissions	0
Commercial Energy Consumed	+
New Green Card Holders	0
Health Spending Per Capita	0
Divorce Rate	+
Birth Rate	-
Abortion Rate	+

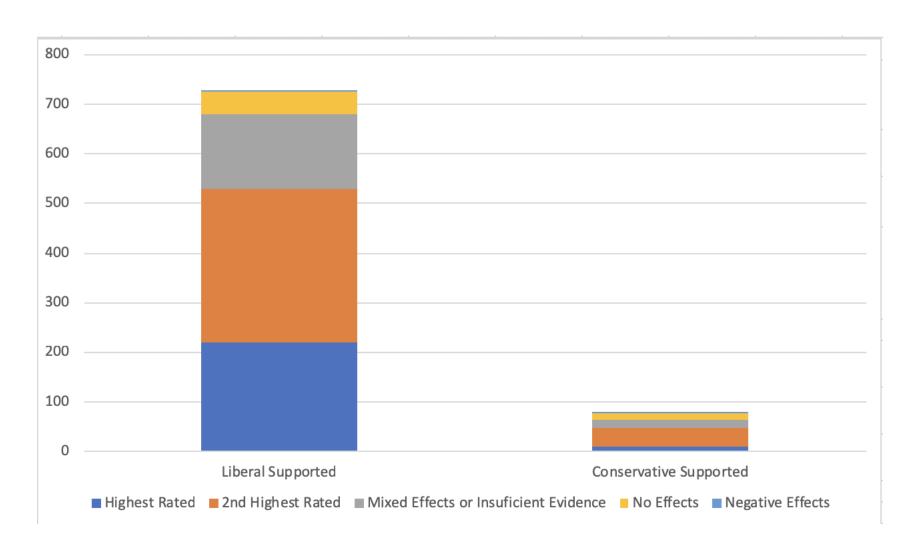
From Holbein and Dynes (2018). + and - indicate positive or negat control of state government. Zeros indicate no statistically significate

Outcomes of Partisan Governance

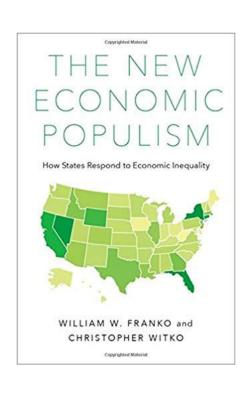
	Association with	Difference-in-	Regression
	Democratic	Differences	Discontinuity
	Control	Causal Estimate	Causal Estimate
Voter Turnout	s - s	0	0
Felons Ineligible to Vote	0	0	0
Violent Crime Rate	+	0	0
Robbery Rate	0	0	0
Rape Rate	0	0	0
Property Crime Rate	+	0	0
Murder Rate	+	0	0
Car Theft Rate	+	0	0
Value Added by Agriculture	0	0	0
Unemployment rate	+	0	0
Top 1% Share of Income	(=)	0	0
Top 0.1% Share of Income	-	0	0
Consumer Price Index	-	0	0
Real Per Capita Income	-	0	0
Population Growth	0	0	0
Housing Price Index	-	0	0
Gross State Product Per Capita	(=)	0	0
High School Graduation Rate	-	0	0
School Attendance Rate	+	0	0
Residential Sector Energy Price	0	0	0
CO2 emissions	0	0	0
Commercial Energy Consumed	+	0	0
New Green Card Holders	0	0	0
Health Spending Per Capita	0	0	0
Divorce Rate	+	0	0
Birth Rate	-	0	0
Abortion Rate	+	0	0

From Holbein and Dynes (2018). + and - indicate positive or negative relationships with full Democratic control of state government. Zeros indicate no statistically significant relationship.

Few "Evidence-Based" Policies are Conservative



Democratic Road Forward







New Wins, Bold Agendas... But Still Taking Half Measures

Lots of Lost Electoral Ground Not Easy to Win Back

Conclusions





Party Control Policy Outputs Socio-Economic Effects

Policy Results:

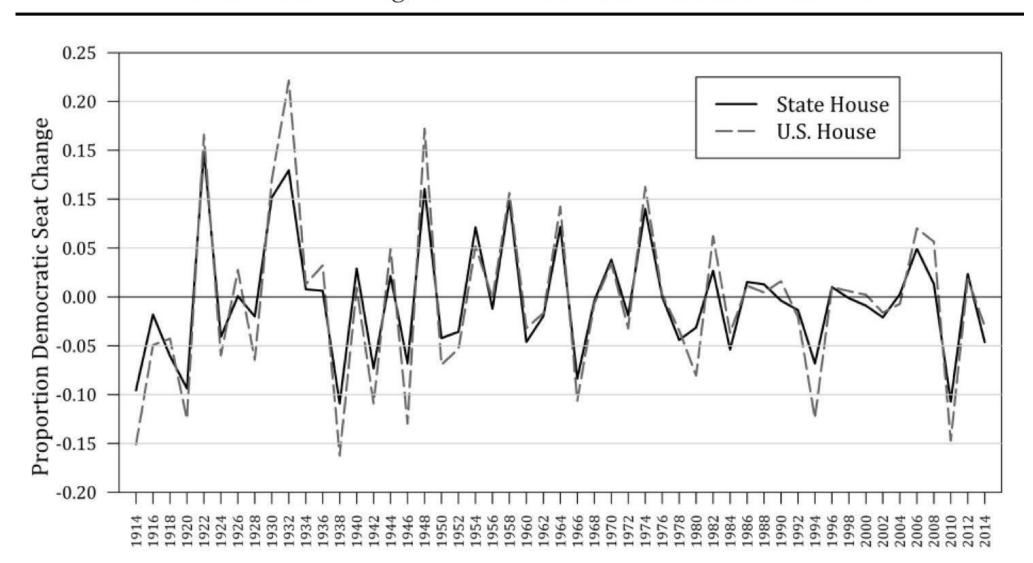
- Where most party influence, limited results: abortion, guns, immigration
- Where most results, limited party influence: education \$, taxes
- Real effects with lots of help: charter schools, criminal justice reform

Implications:

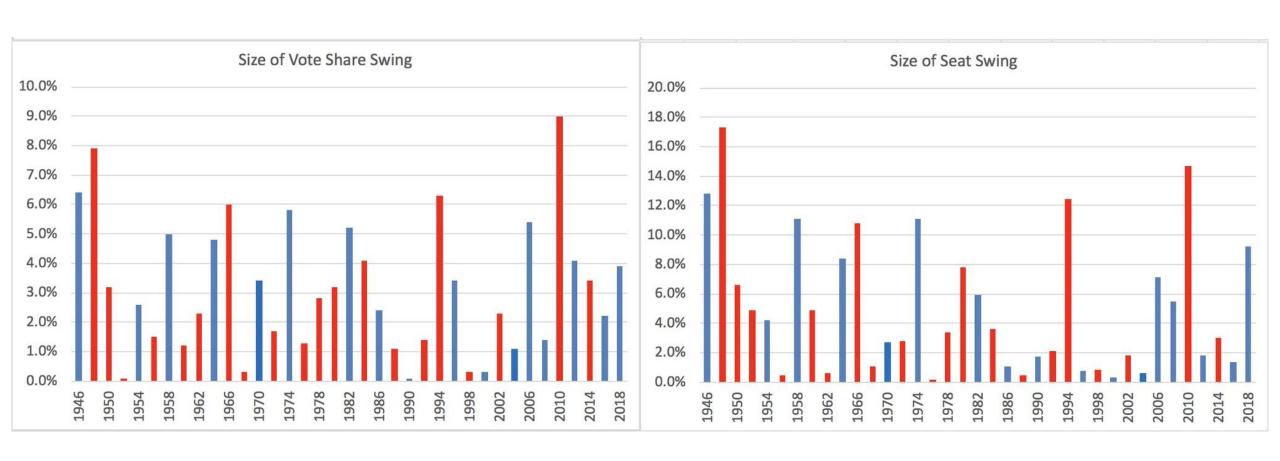
- Limits of conservative governance, stronger for size of government; dilemma
- Electoral results don't depend on policy success, might depend on failure
- No real "Red State" or "Blue State" model for state governance or outcomes

Partisan Elections and Partisan Change

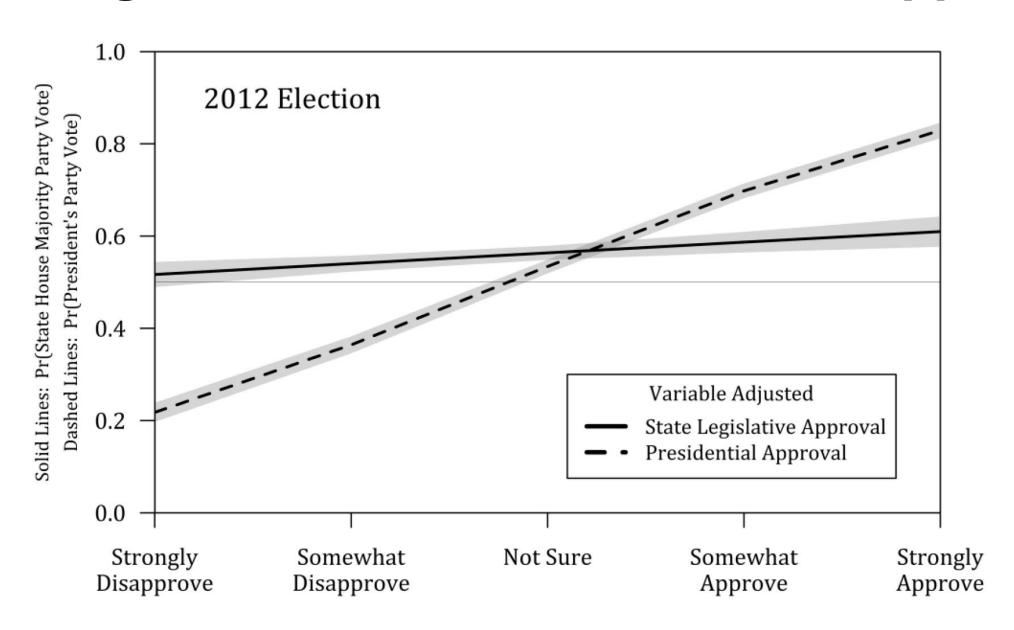
Democratic Seat Change in State House and U.S. House Elections



2018: Typical Midterm Backlash

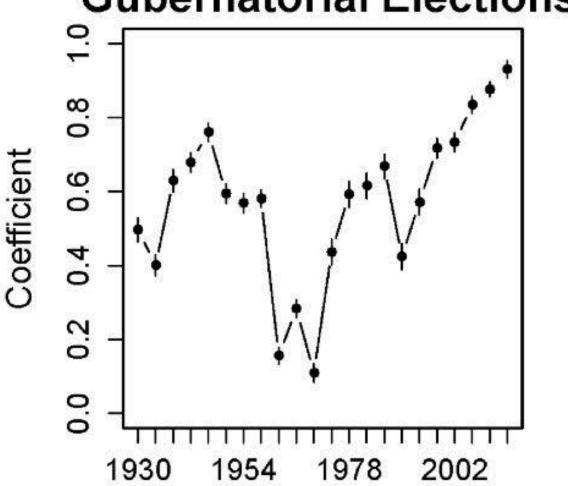


State Legislative Votes & Presidential Approval



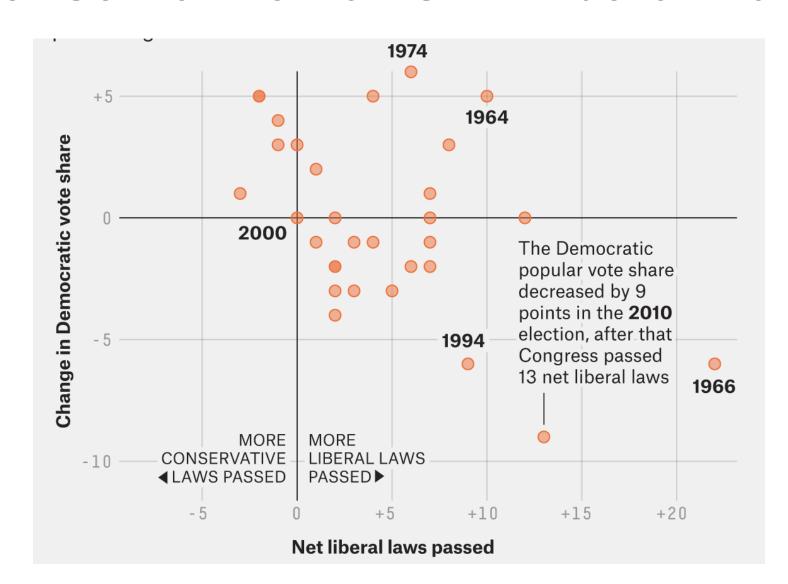
Nationalization of Politics





More Conservative Laws -> Liberal Backlash

Democrats Gain



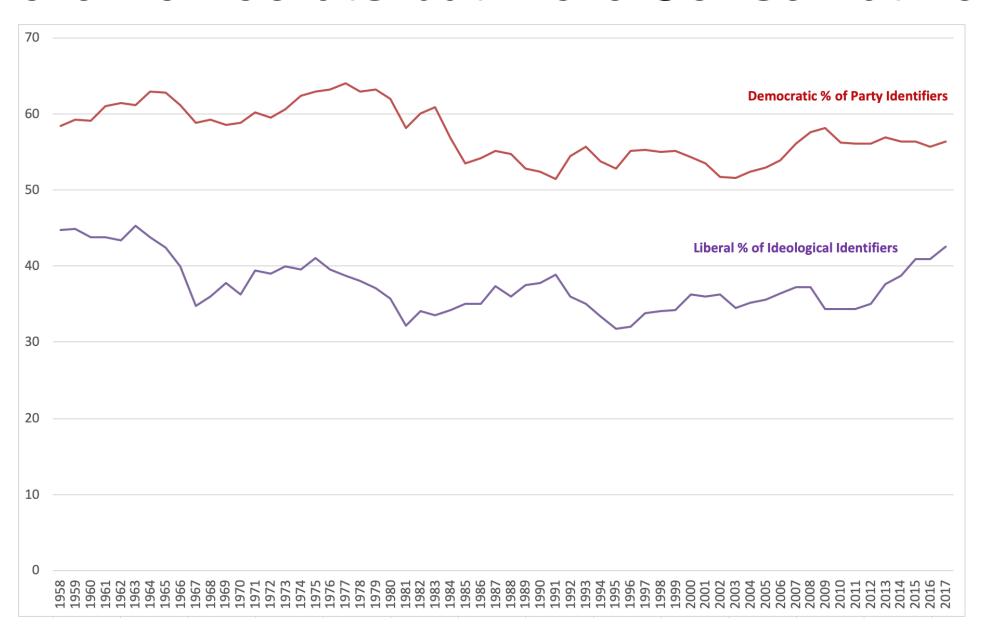
Republicans Gain

More conservative laws

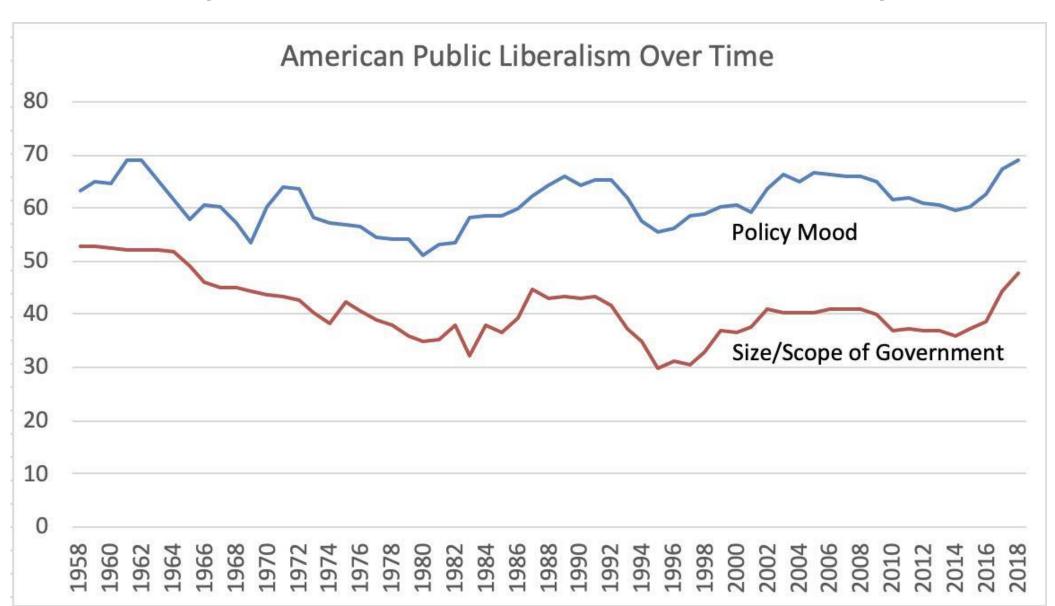
More liberal laws

23

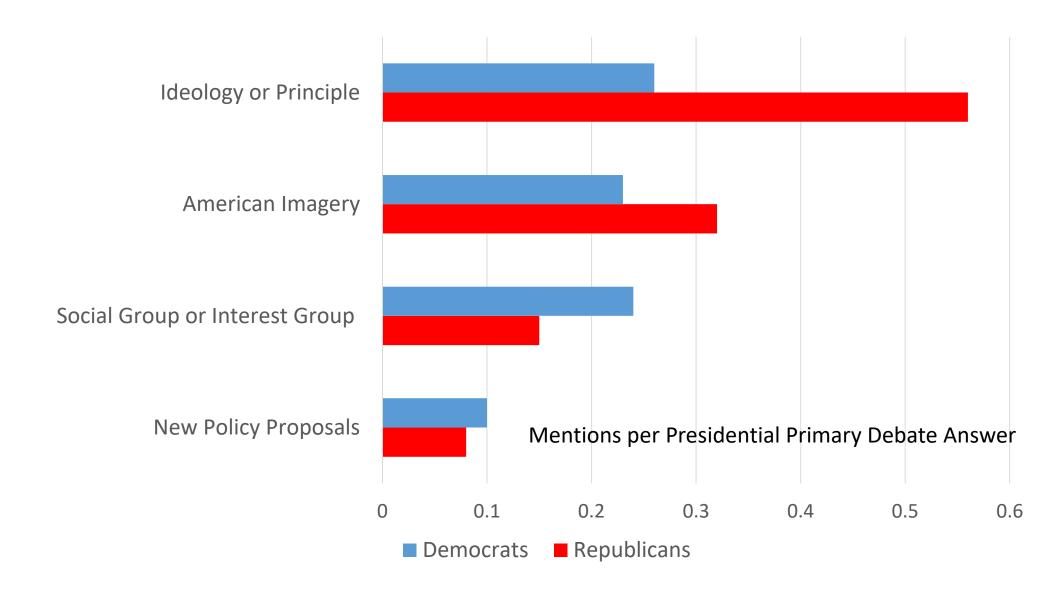
More Democrats but More Conservatives



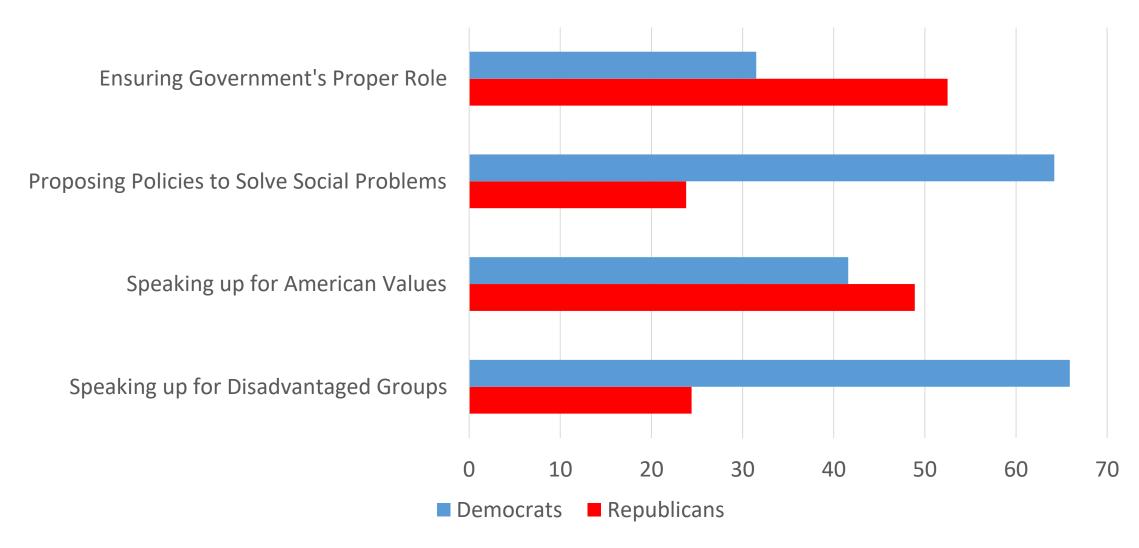
Generally Conservative, Specifically Liberal



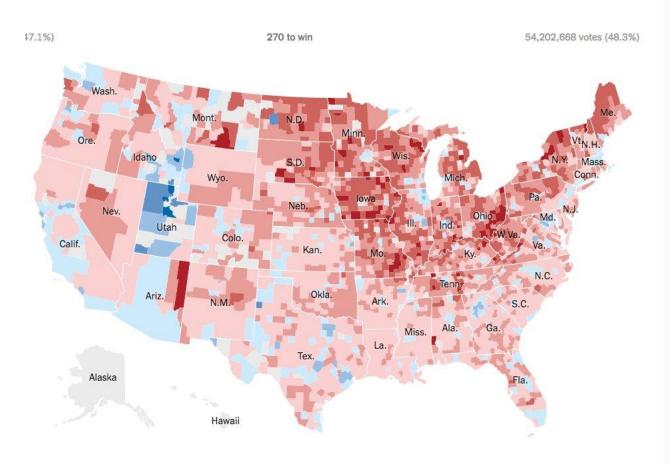
Democratic and Republican Debate Messages

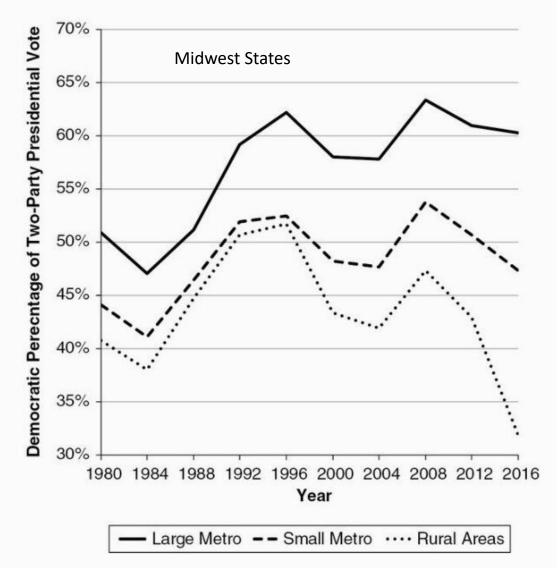


Our Michigan Survey: Which Party is Better at:



2016: The Midwest





Odd Clinton Campaign

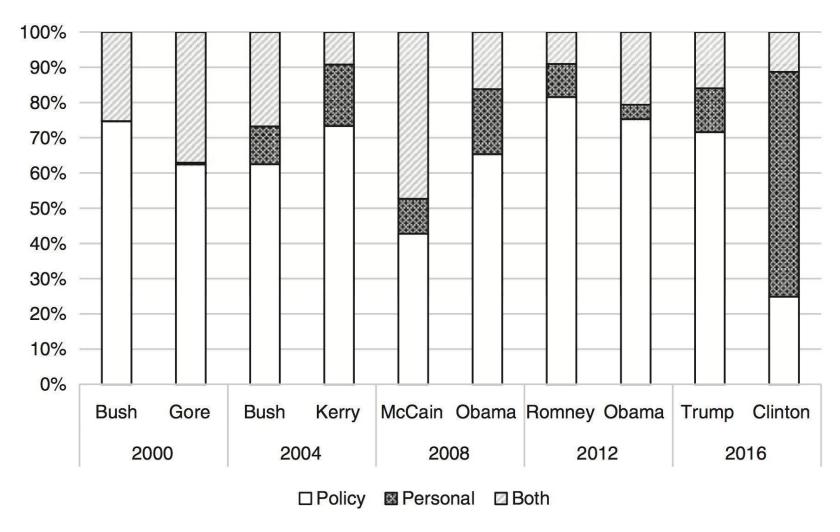
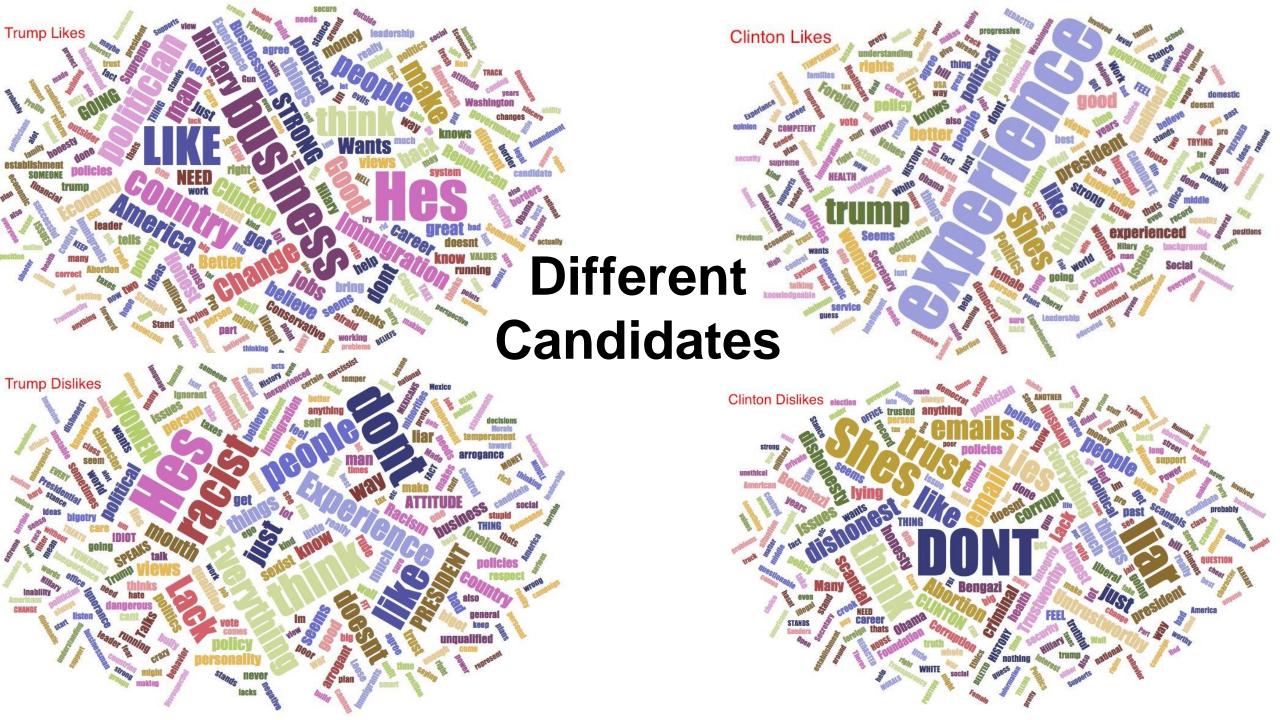
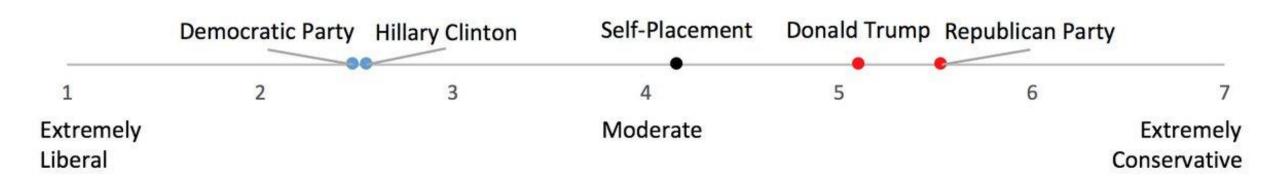


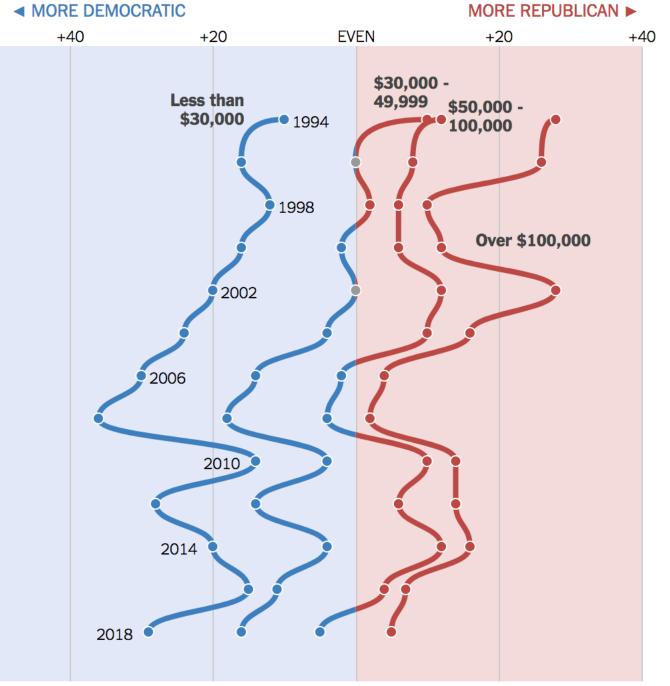
Figure 9: Substance of Presidential Advertising over Time (June 8-Election Day). Source: Kantar Media/CMAG with analysis by the Wesleyan Media Project.



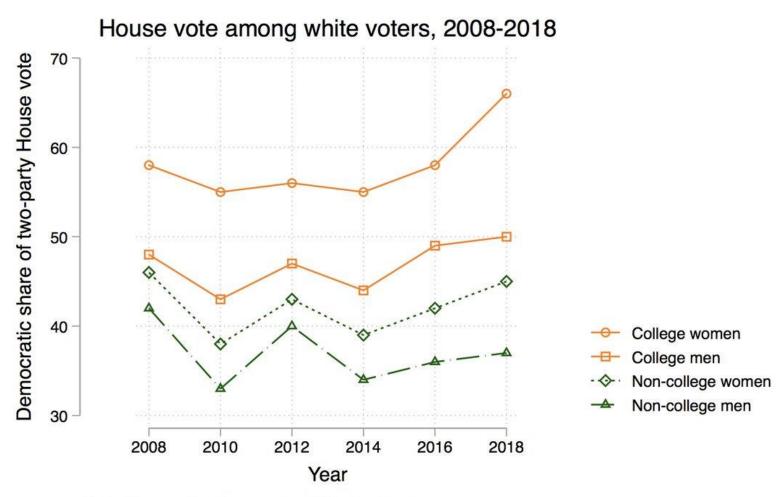
Candidate Placement – 2016 For 2020?



2108: Returning Class Divide



White College-Educated Women Moved



Data: Cooperative Congressional Election Studies. 2008-2016 based on validated voters. 2018 based on likely voter model developed by Anthony Rentsch.