

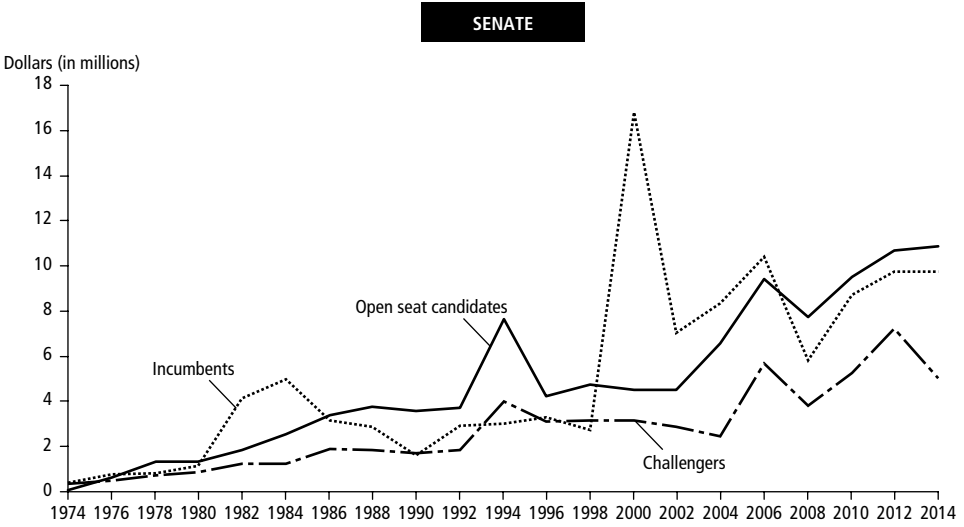
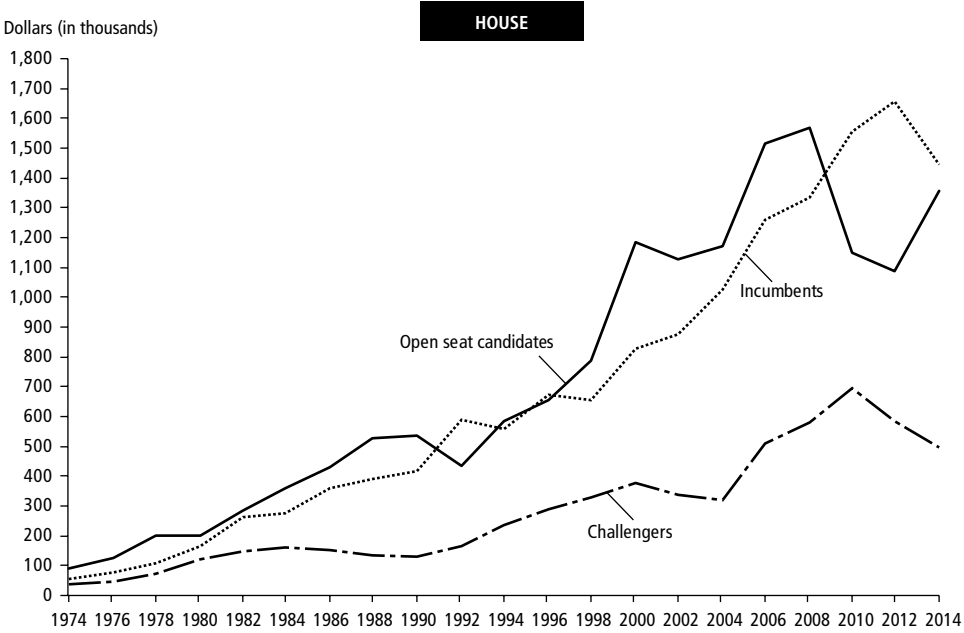
**FIGURE 4-1    The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's  
Recommended Daily Schedule for New Members, 2013**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>4 hours</b>	<b>Call Time</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>1–2 hours</b>	<b>Constituent Visits</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>2 hours</b>	<b>Committee/Floor</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>1 hour</b>	<b>Strategic Outreach</b> Breakfasts, Meet & Greets, Press
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>1 hour</b>	<b>Recharge Time</b>

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*Source:* Ryan Grim and Sabrina Siddiqui, "Call Time for Congress Shows How Fundraising Dominates Bleak Work," *Huffington Post*, politics blog, January 8, 2013, [www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/08/call-time-congressional-fundraising\\_n\\_2427291.html?ncid=edlinkusaolp00000003](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/08/call-time-congressional-fundraising_n_2427291.html?ncid=edlinkusaolp00000003).

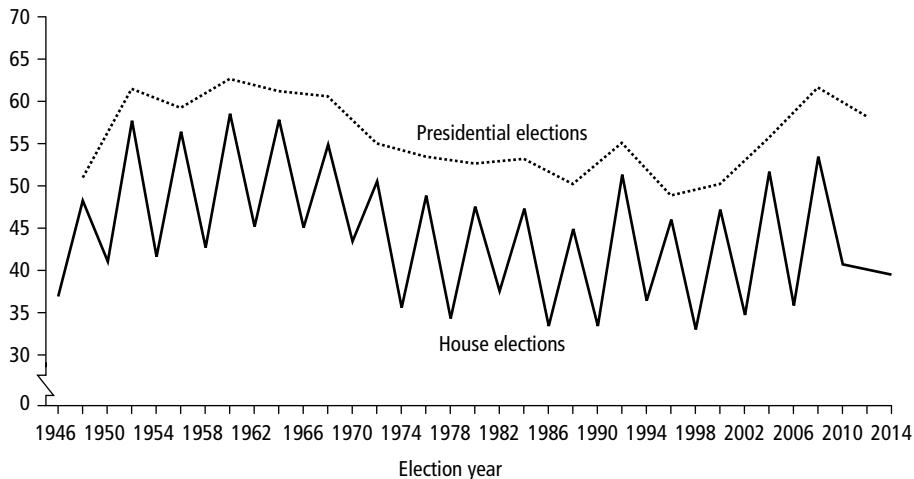
**FIGURE 4-2 Average Campaign Expenditures for Incumbents, Challengers, and Open-Seat Candidates: House and Senate, 1974–2014**



Sources: Federal Election Commission (FEC) figures for campaigns are compiled in Norman J. Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, Michael J. Malbin, Andrew Rubb, and Raffaella Wakeman, *Vital Statistics on Congress* (Washington, DC: Brookings, 2014).

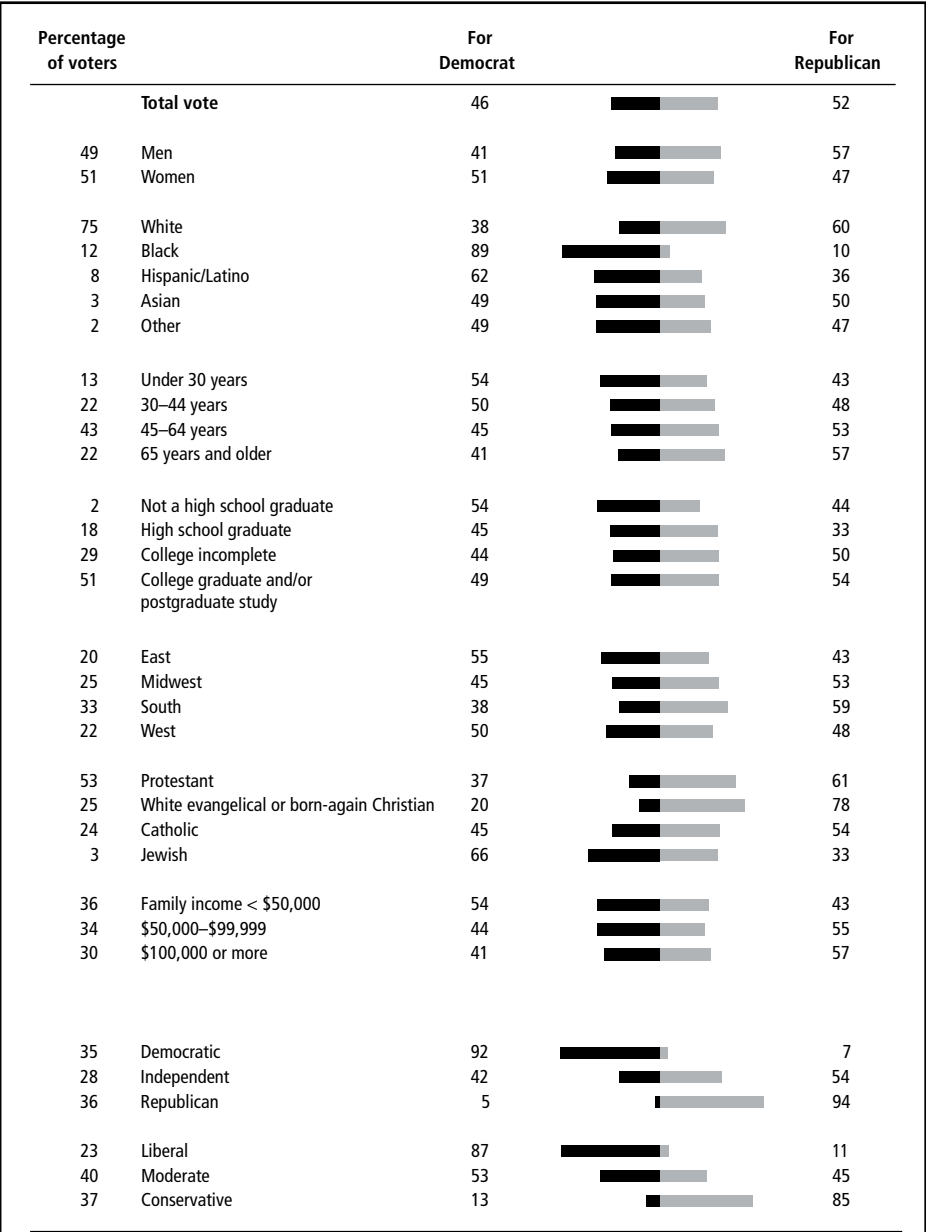
**FIGURE 4-3 Turnout in Presidential and Congressional Elections, 1946–2014**

Percentage of voting-eligible population (VEP) voting



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001), Table 418; Michael P. McDonald, United States Elections Project, <http://www.electproject.org>.

FIGURE 4-4 Who Were the Voters in 2014?



Source: Data from *Washington Post*, “Exit Polls,” <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/2014-midterms/exit-polls/>.

Notes: Percentages based on Democratic, Republican, and other (not shown) votes. Data based on questionnaires completed by voters leaving polling places around the nation on election day, 2014.

TABLE 4-1

# Seats in Congress Gained or Lost by the President's Party in Presidential Election Years, 1932–2012

Year	Seats gained or lost		
	President	House	Senate
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	+90	+9
1936	Roosevelt (D)	+12	+7
1940	Roosevelt (D)	+7	–3
1944	Roosevelt (D)	+24	–2
1948	Harry S. Truman (D)	+75	+9
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	+22	+1
1956	Eisenhower (R)	–2	–1
1960	John F. Kennedy (D)	–22	+2
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	+37	+1
1968	Richard M. Nixon (R)	+5	+6
1972	Nixon (R)	+12	–2
1976	Jimmy Carter (D)	+1	0
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	+34	+12
1984	Reagan (R)	+14	–2
1988	George H. W. Bush (R)	–2	0
1992	Bill Clinton (D)	–10	0
1996	Clinton (D)	–9	–2
2000	George W. Bush (R)	–3	–4
2004	Bush (R)	+3	+4
2008	Barack Obama (D)	+21	+8
2012	Obama (D)	+8	+2
Average seats gained (21 elections)		+15.1	+2.1

Source: Compiled by the authors.

TABLE 4-2 **Midterm Fortunes of Presidential Parties, 1934–2014**

Year	Seats gained or lost		
	President	House	Senate
1934	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	+9	+10
1938	Roosevelt (D)	–71	–6
1942	Roosevelt (D)	–45	–9
1946	Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman (D)	–55	–12
1950	Truman (D)	–29	–6
1954	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	–18	–1
1958	Eisenhower (R)	–47	–13
1962	John F. Kennedy (D)	–5	+3
1966	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	–47	–4
1970	Richard M. Nixon (R)	–12	+3
1974	Nixon and Gerald R. Ford (R)	–48	–5
1978	Jimmy Carter (D)	–15	–3
1982	Ronald Reagan (R)	–26	+1
1986	Reagan (R)	–5	–8
1990	George H. W. Bush (R)	–7	–1
1994	Bill Clinton (D)	–54	–10
1998	Clinton (D)	+4	0
2002	George W. Bush (R)	+8	+1
2006	Bush (R)	–31	–6
2010	Obama (D)	–63	–6
2014	Obama (D)	–13	–9
Average seats lost (21 elections)		–27.1	–3.9

Sources: CQ Press Electronic Library, *Vital Statistics on American Politics Online Edition*, Table 1-17. Originally published in Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, eds., *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2009–2010* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2009). Each entry is the difference between the number of seats held by the president's party at the start of Congress after the midterm election and the number of seats held by that party at the start of Congress after the preceding general election. Special elections that shifted partisan seat totals between elections are not noted.

TABLE 4-3    **Reelection Rates in the House and Senate, by Decade, 1950s–2000s, plus 2012–2014**

Decade	House					Senate				
	Sought reelection	Faced no opponent	Lost primary	General election	Percent reelected	Sought reelection	Faced no opponent	Lost primary	General election	Percent reelected
1950s	402	85	6	25	93.2%	30	4	1	6	77.3%
1960s	404	52	8	26	91.5	32	1	2	4	80.8
1970s	389	57	2	23	92.3	27	1	2	6	67.7
1980s	403	67	13	15	95.7	29	1	0	3	88.0
1990s	385	36	8	18	93.6	26	0	0	3	87.4
2000s	395	40	3	24	93.2	28	1	1	4	87.9
2012–										
2014	394	20	8.5	20	92.8	26	.5	.5	3.5	84.6

*Sources:* *CQ Weekly Report*, April 5, 1980, 908; November 8, 1980, 3302, 3320–3321; July 31, 1982, 1870; November 6, 1982, 2781; November 10, 1984, 2897, 2901; November 12, 1988, 3264, 3270; November 10, 1990, 3796–3805; November 7, 1992, 3557–3564, 3570–3576; November 12, 1994, 329ff; February 15, 1997, 447–455; November 7, 1998, 3027–3035; November 11, 2000, 2694–2706; December 14, 2002, 3289–3297; November 6, 2004, 2653–2660; November 13, 2006, 3068–3075; November 10, 2008, 3043–3052; November 8, 2010, 2618–1627; November 12, 2012, 2284–2293; November 6, 2014, 60–61.

*Note:* Statistics for each decade are election-year averages for the five elections conducted under that decade’s apportionment of House districts. For example, the 1950s include the five elections 1952 through 1960. “Percent reelected” takes into account both primary and general election defeats. “Faced no opponent” means no major-party opponent.