#### LEGISLATING IN POLARIZED TIMES

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#### Key questions

- Why does Congress today struggle to legislate?
- What can we expect in Trump's second Congress?

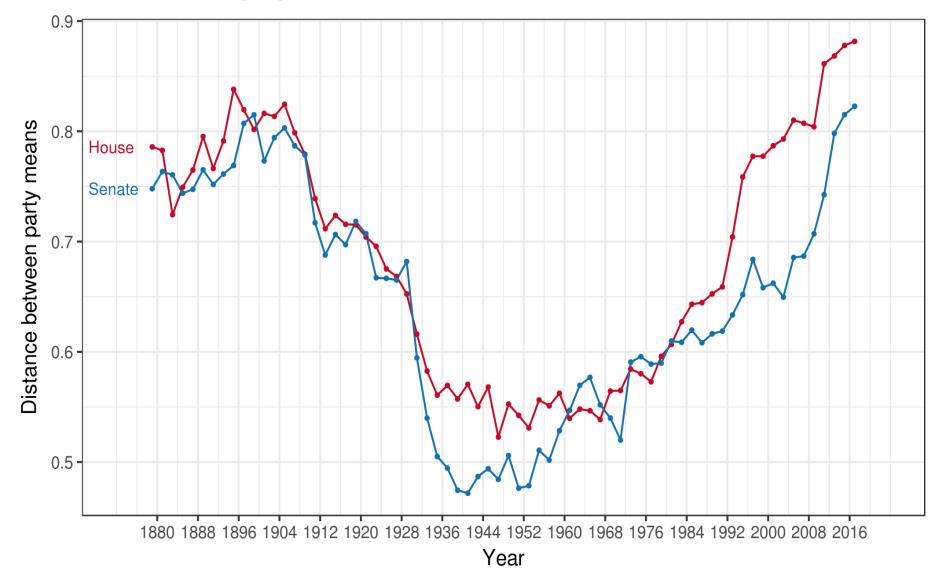
## Congressional Pathologies

- Electoral
- Partisan
- Institutional

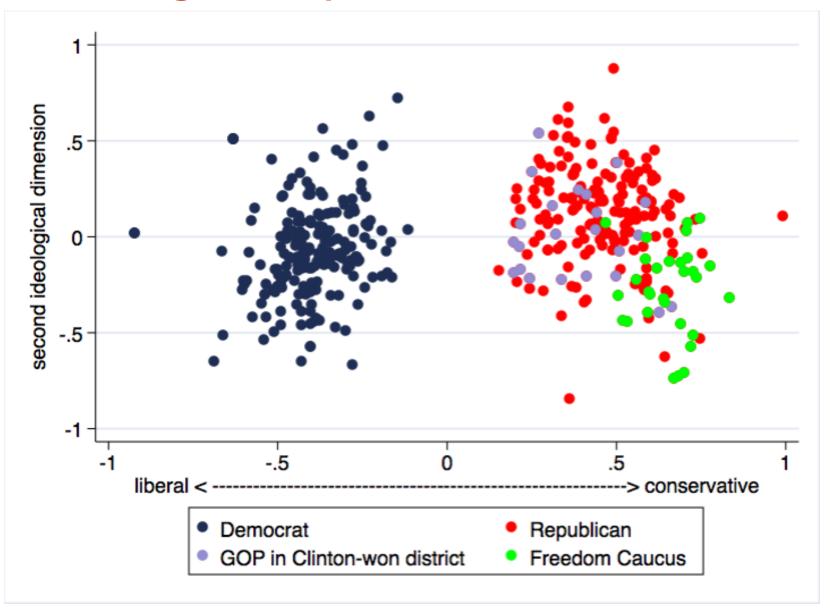
## Members of Congress as "single-minded seekers of re-election"

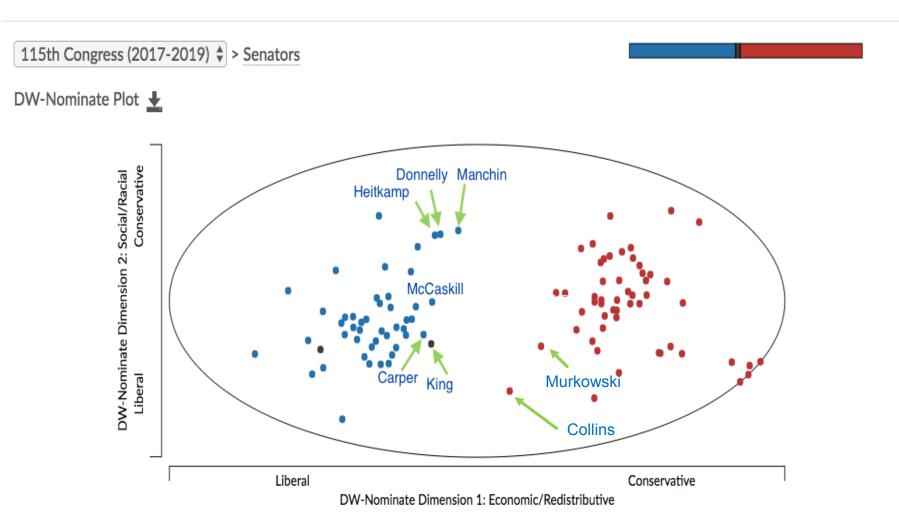
- Re-election is always the proximate goal
- Shapes lawmakers' and leaders' behavior
- Implications
  - Take credit, avoid blame and unpopular measures
  - Voters reward positions not policy outcomes
  - Power of party leaders constrained

#### Party polarization 1879–2016



#### Ideological map of the 115<sup>th</sup> House (2017)

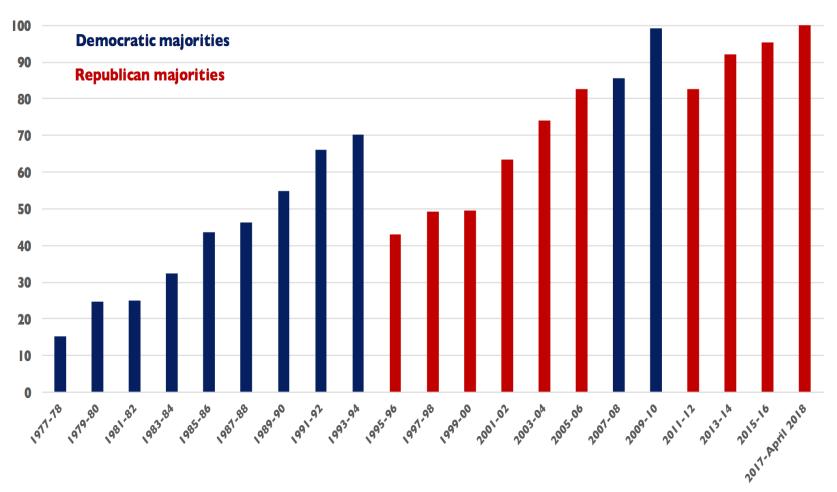




### Institutional pathologies

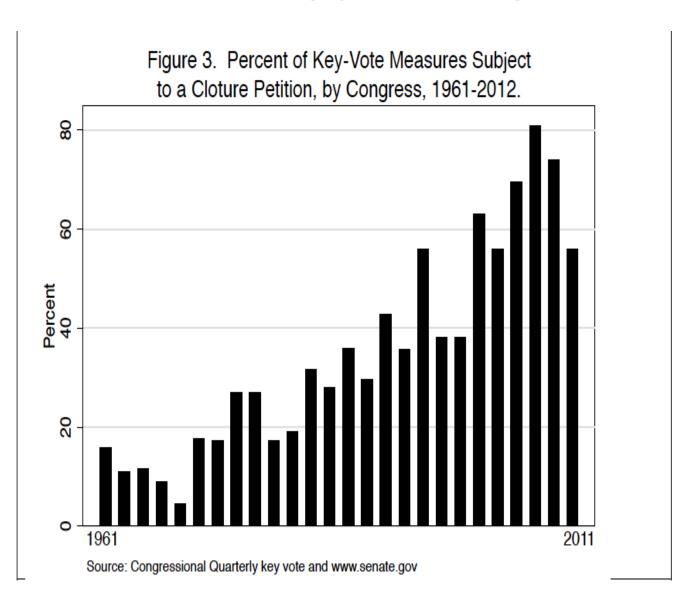
- Very few minority rights in the House
- Very many minority rights in the Senate

## Four decades of rising limitations on floor participation in the U.S. House (Percentage of "restrictive" rules, 1977-2018)

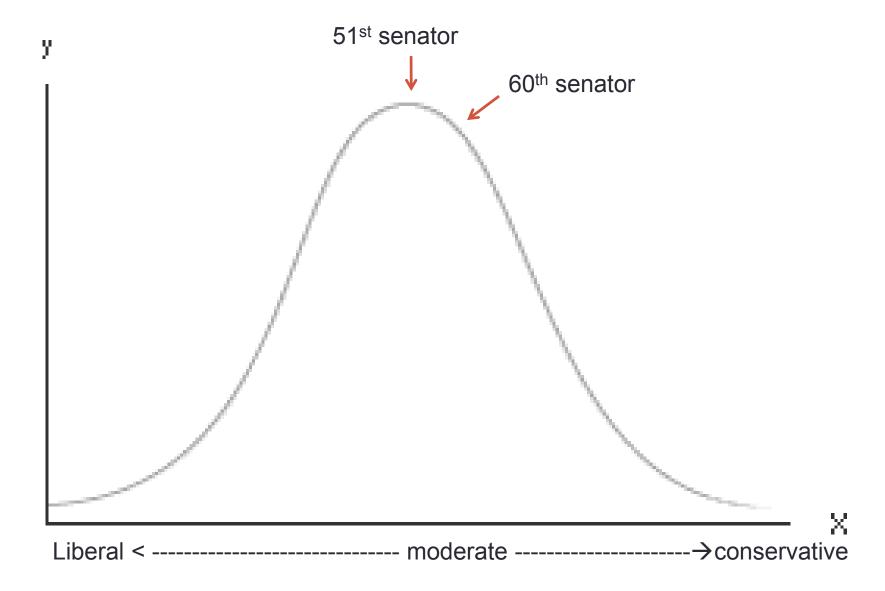


Sources: Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, various editions 95th-114th Congresses; www.rules.house.gov)

#### Rise in the "60-vote" Senate



#### Senators' policy views in less polarized era



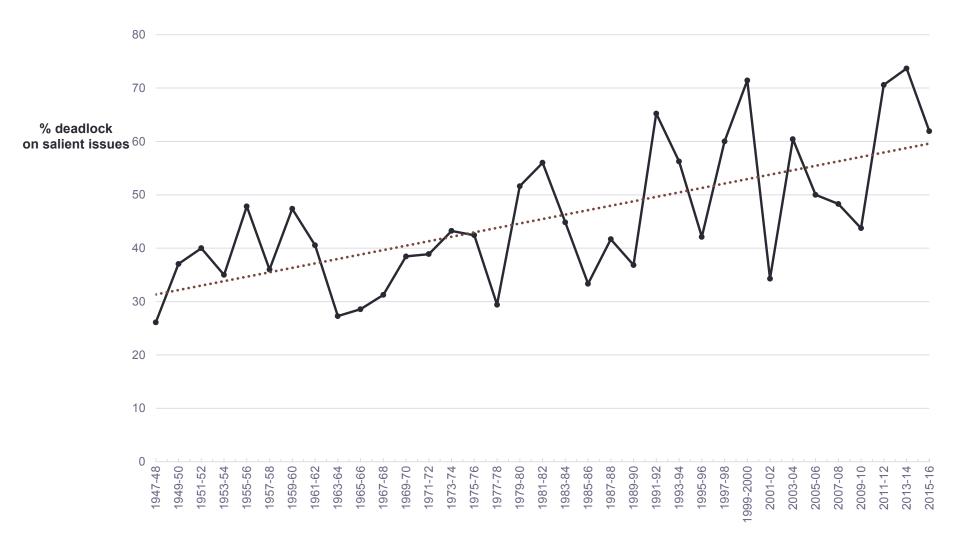
Senators' policy views in a polarized era (with conservative president)

51st senator

Liberal < -----→conservative

60th senator

# Frequency of legislative stalemate (1947–2016)



## Governing challenges

- Parties remain polarized and competitive
- Unpopular president (distracted and distractible) faces split party Congress with slim (and possibly divided) GOP and Dem majorities
- "Getting to yes" is still possible if both parties think the costs of saying no are too steep
- Race for the White House sometimes encourages both parties to go to the bargaining table ... but ....

