

Course Summary: Trends in PID, Ideology, & Party Support

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American National Election Studies

- ANES studies have been held in conjunction with every Presidential election since 1952 (and most off-year) Congressional elections.
- A large portion of POLS (Political Science) knowledge concerning U.S. electoral behavior is derived from this series of studies.
- Each ANES is a survey of approximately two thousand randomly selected respondents who collectively constitute a representative sample of the American voting-age population at the time.

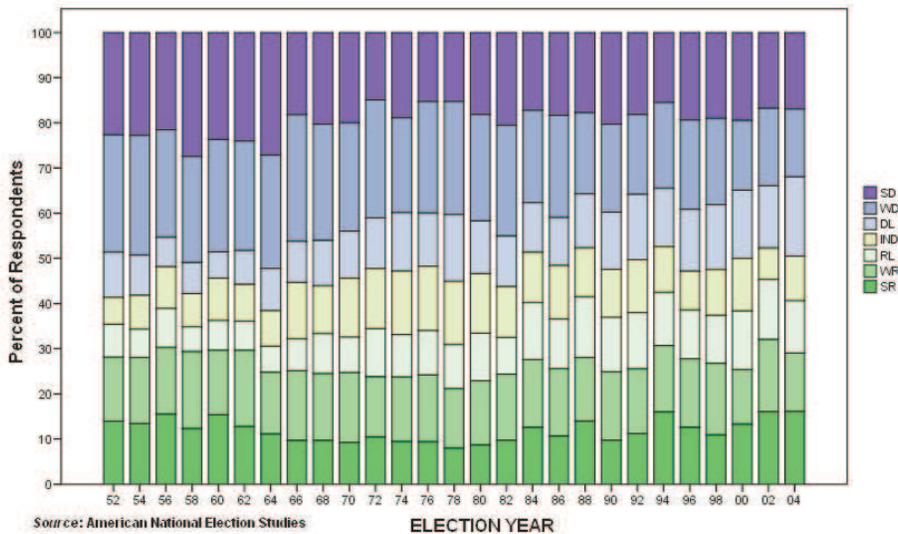


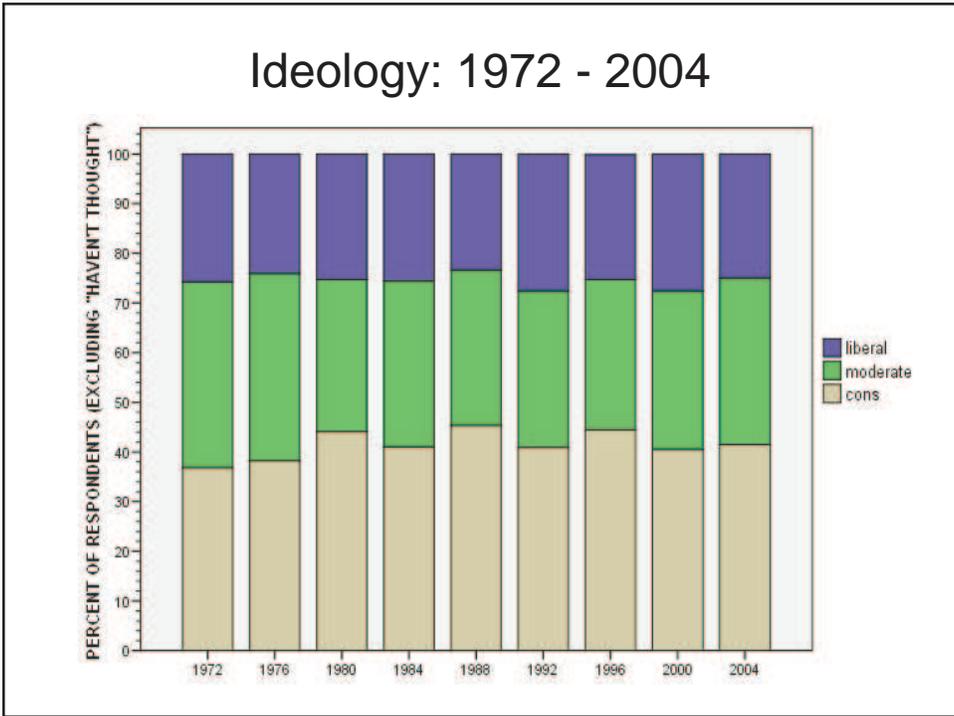
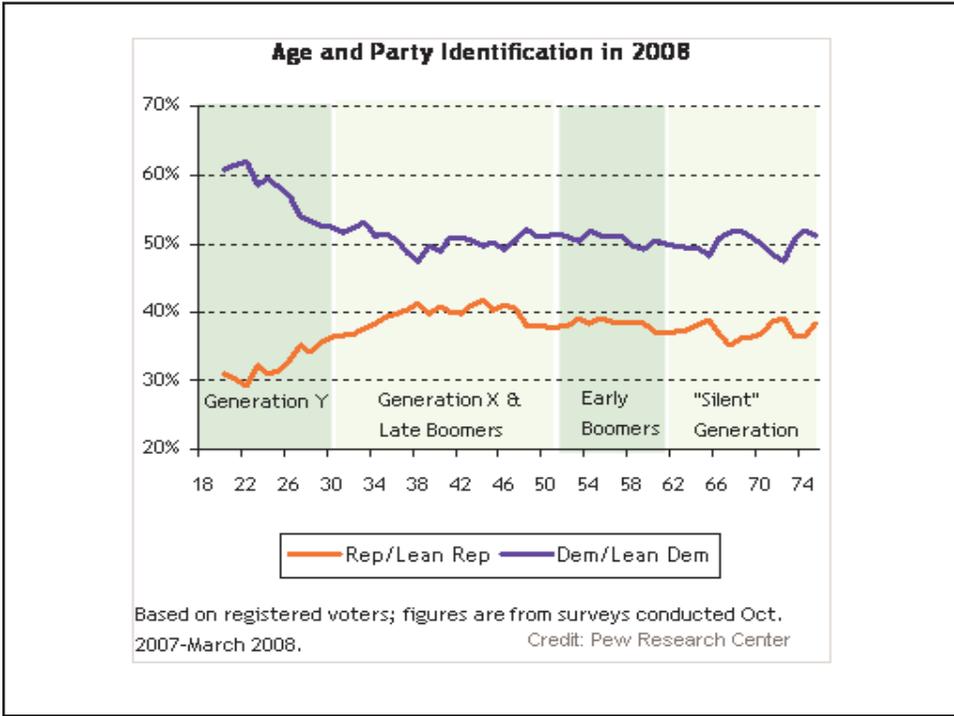
Party Identification and Ideology

- Party affiliation and identification (PID):
 - *Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what? [If partisan] Would you call yourself a strong Republican/Democrat or a not very strong Republican/Democrat? [If Independent] Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?*
 - About 95% of the mass public identify themselves as Democratic, Republican, or Independent.

- Ideology:
 - *We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Where would you place yourself in these terms, or haven't you thought much about this?*
 - About 25% of the mass public "haven't thought much about this."

Party Identification: 1952-2004





Party ID and Ideology

- Note the anomaly:
 - More Democrats than Republicans, but
 - More conservatives than liberals.

	Democrats	Republicans	Total
Liberals	33%	11%	44%
Conservatives	21%	35%	56%
Total	54%	46%	100%

ANES 1972-2004

Moderates equally apportioned between Liberals and Conservatives

Pure Independents excluded

Leaners included with Partisans

Ideology at the Mass Level

- Abortion and Health Insurance opinions are largely unrelated.

	Govt. Health Plan ["Liberal"]	Private Health Plan ["Conservative"]	Total
Pro-Choice ["Liberal"]	30%	23%	54%
Pro-Life ["Conservative"]	24%	23%	46%
Total	54%	46%	100%

ANES 1972-2004

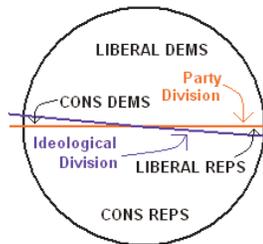
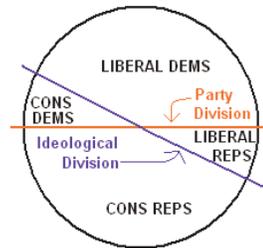
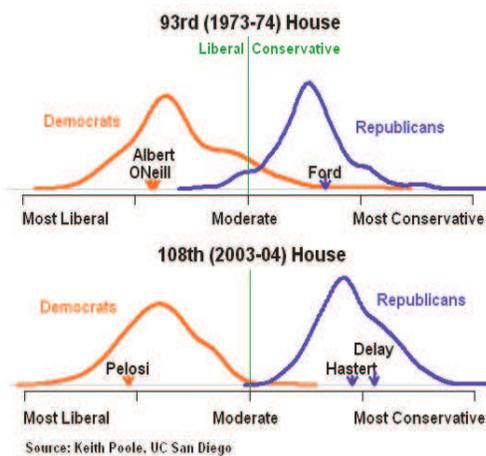
Mixed plan equally apportioned between Govt. and Private

Ideology at the Mass Level

Economic/New Deal Issues
vs.
Social/Cultural/"Family Values" Issues

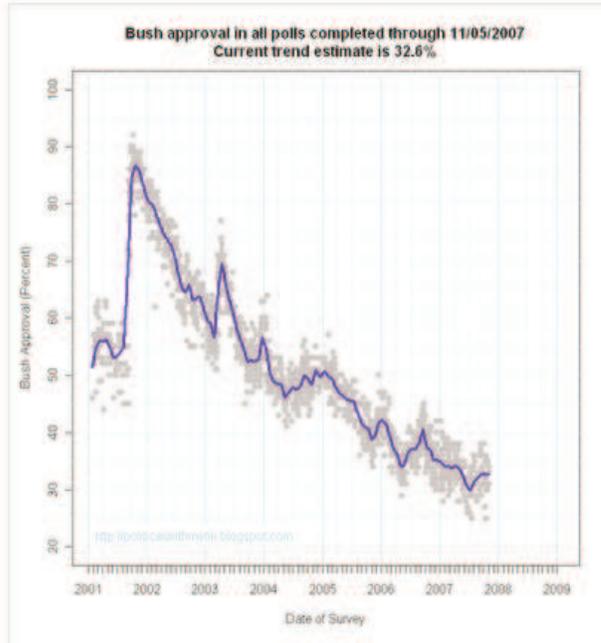
		SOCIAL/CULTURAL ISSUES			
		Conservatives		Liberals	
ECONOMIC ISSUES	Conservatives	Pure Conservatives 25%		"Libertarians" 20%	45%
	Liberals	"Populists" 30%		Pure Liberals 25%	55%
		55%		45%	

At the Elite Level, Party ID and Ideology Are Now Almost Perfectly Correlated



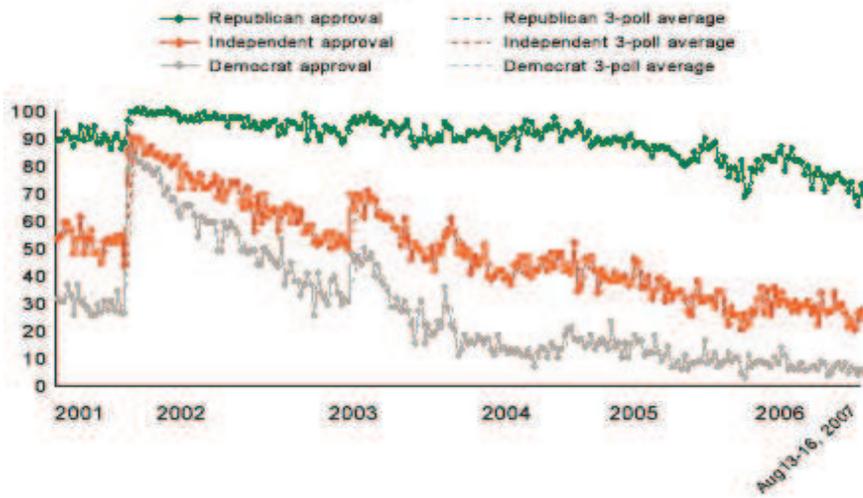
Presidential Approval

- “Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as President?”

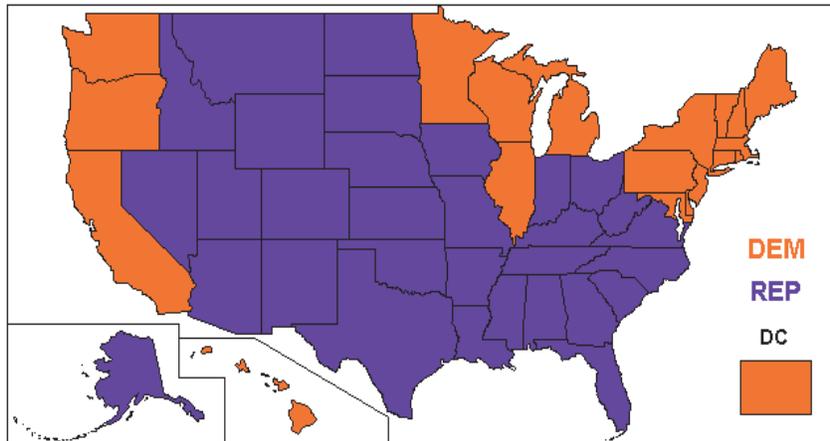


Party Identification “Colors” Presidential Approval (and other opinions)

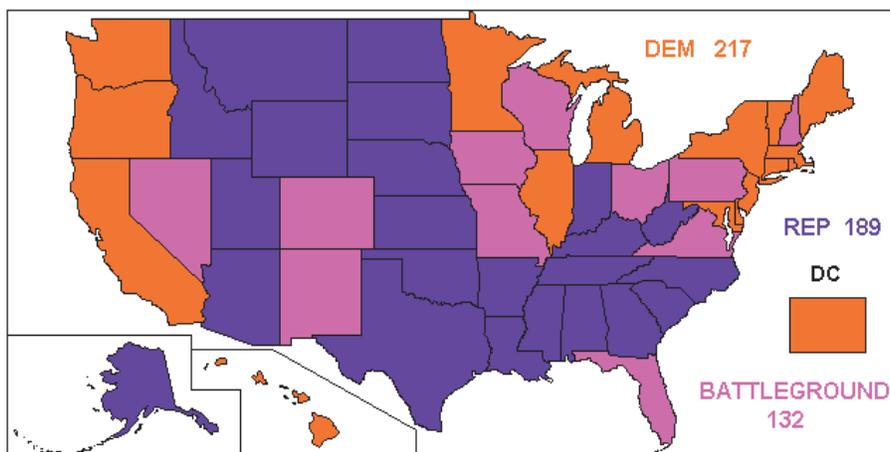
George W. Bush's Job Approval Ratings by Party Affiliation



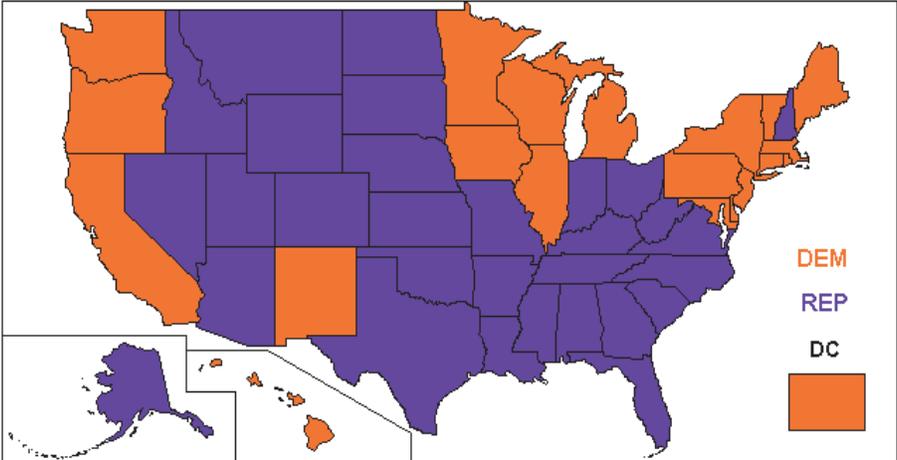
2004 Electoral Map (Red ↔ Blue)



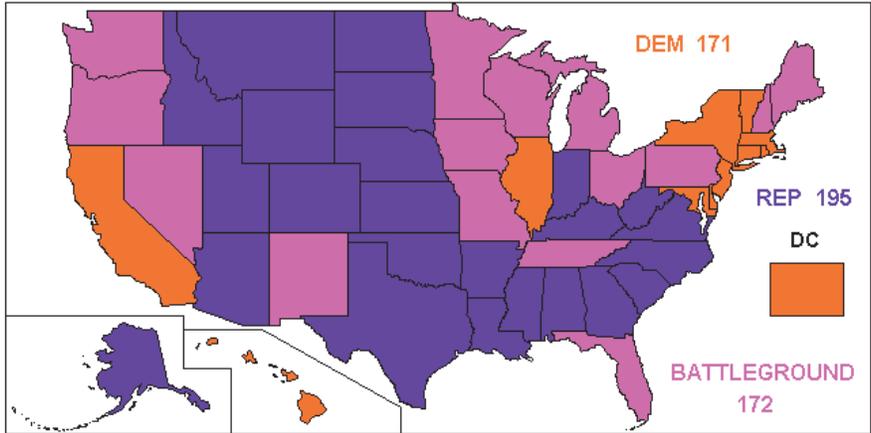
The 2004 Battleground ($\pm 3\%$)



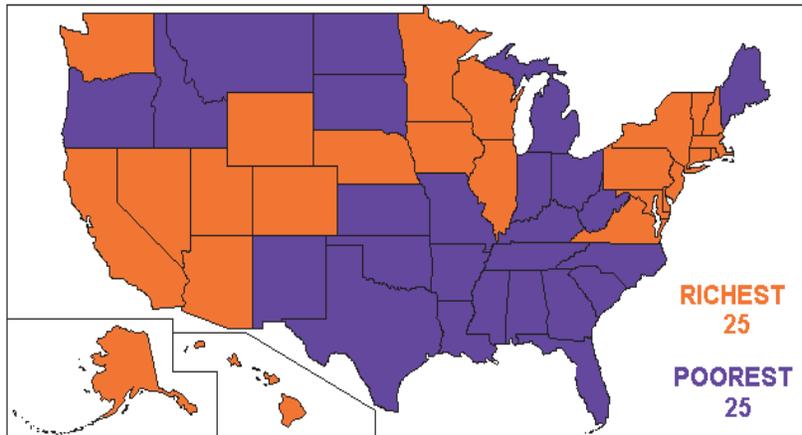
2000 Electoral Map



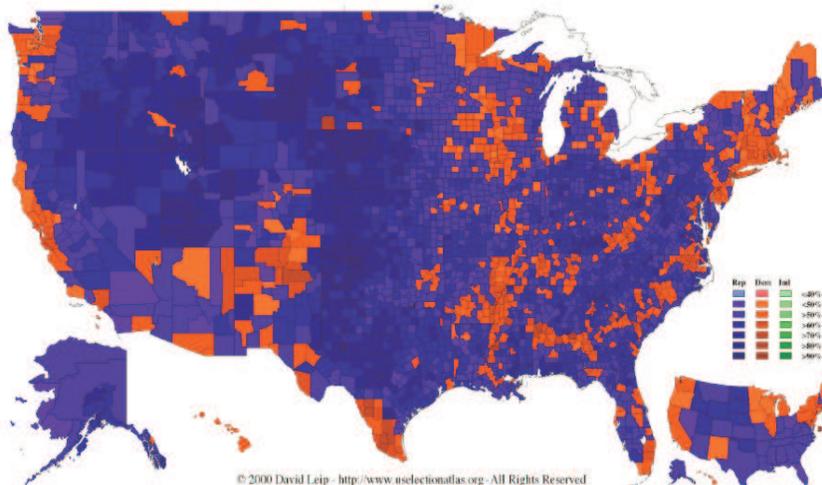
2000 Battlegrounds

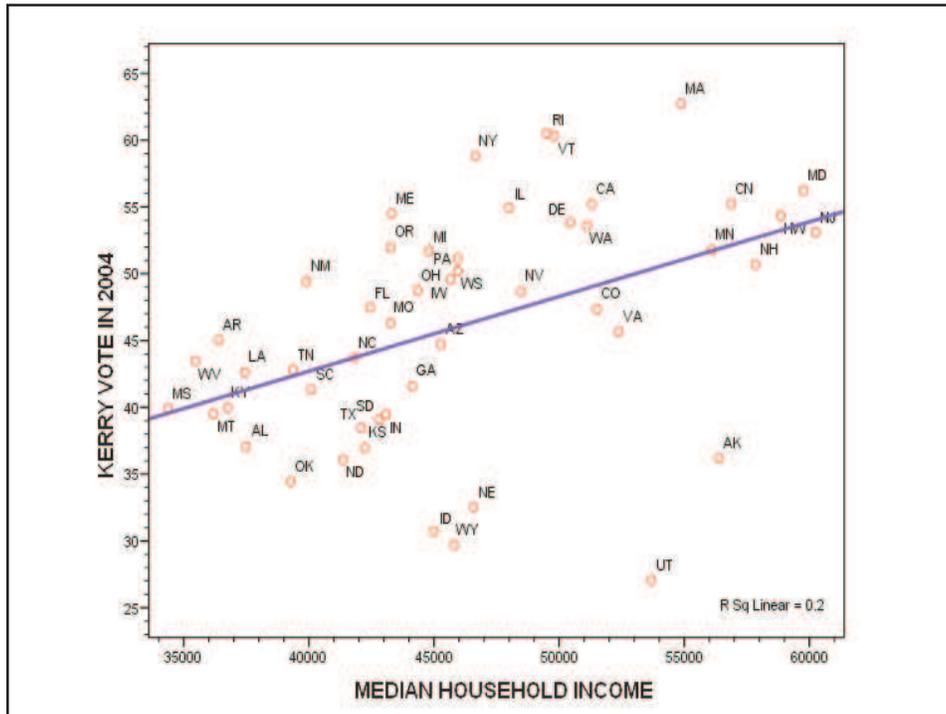


Median Household Income – Why is this Critical?



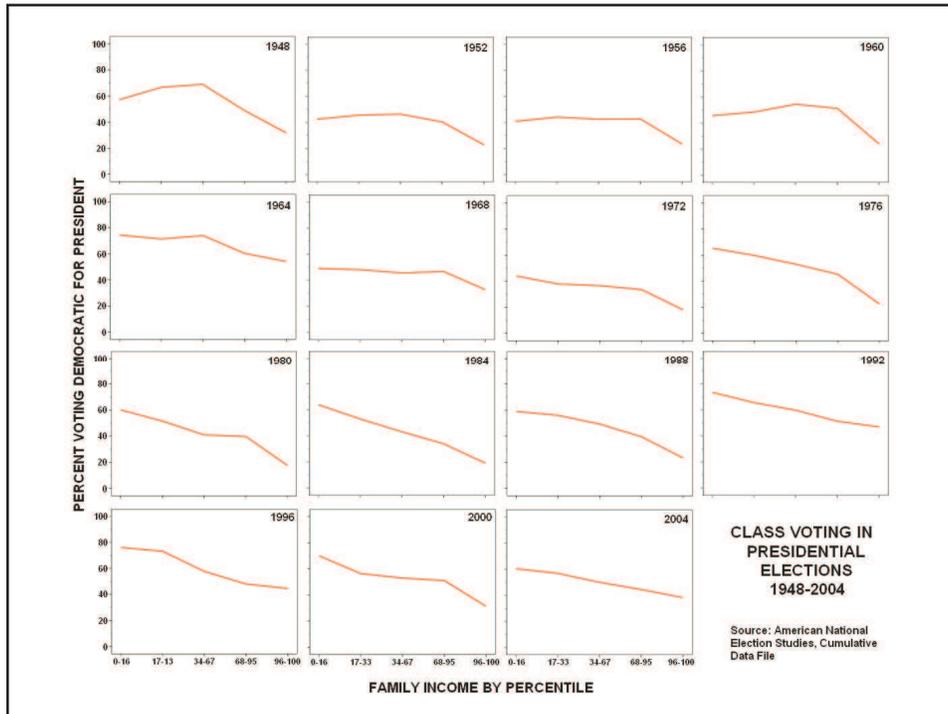
2000 Presidential Vote By County



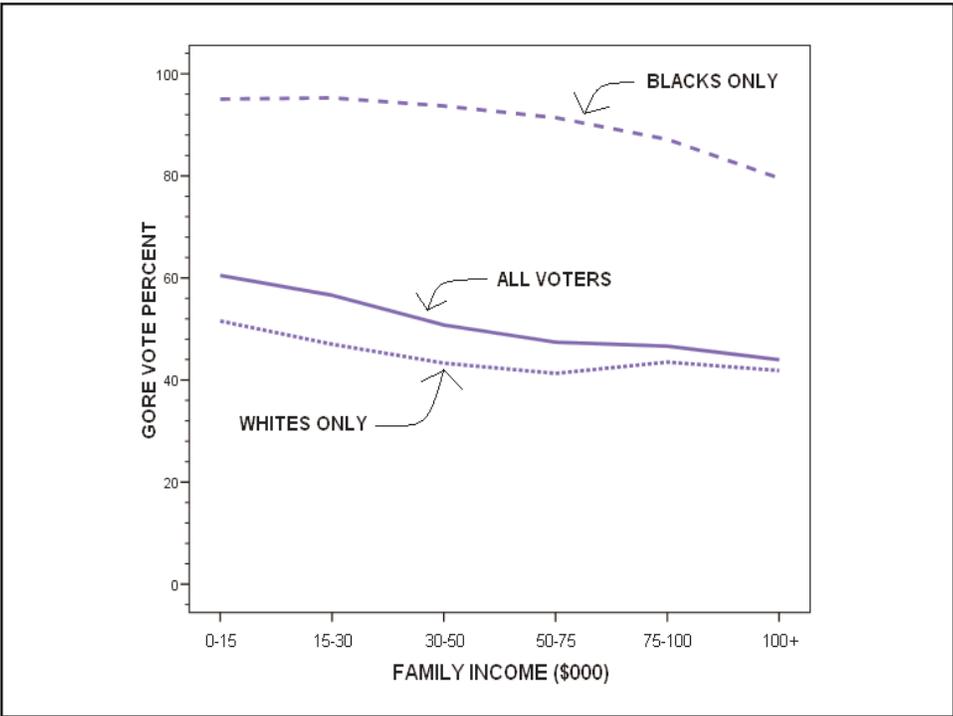
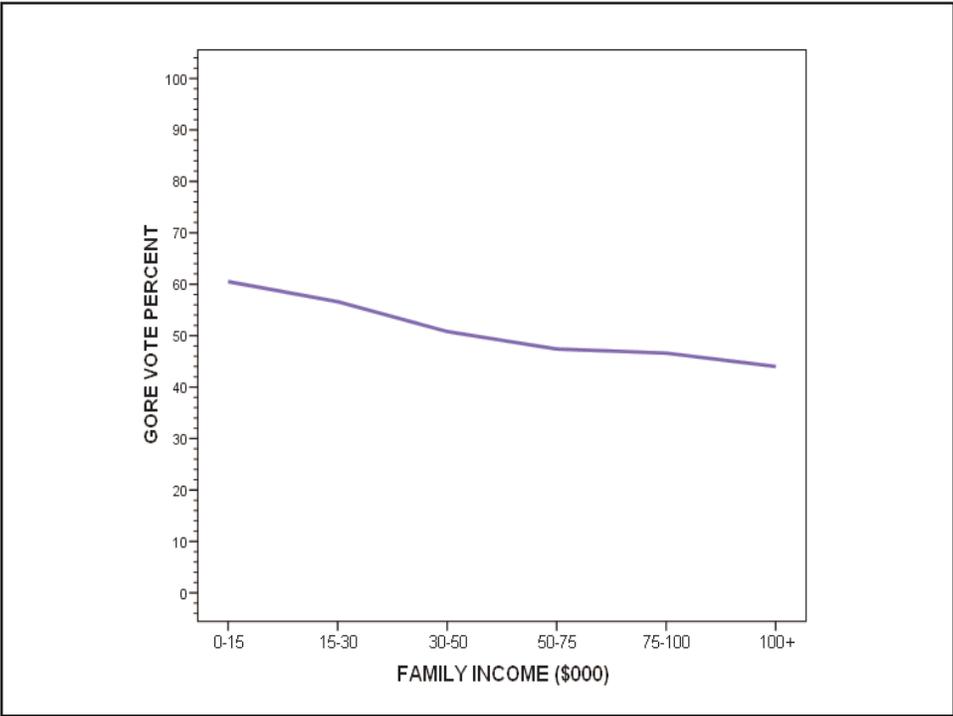


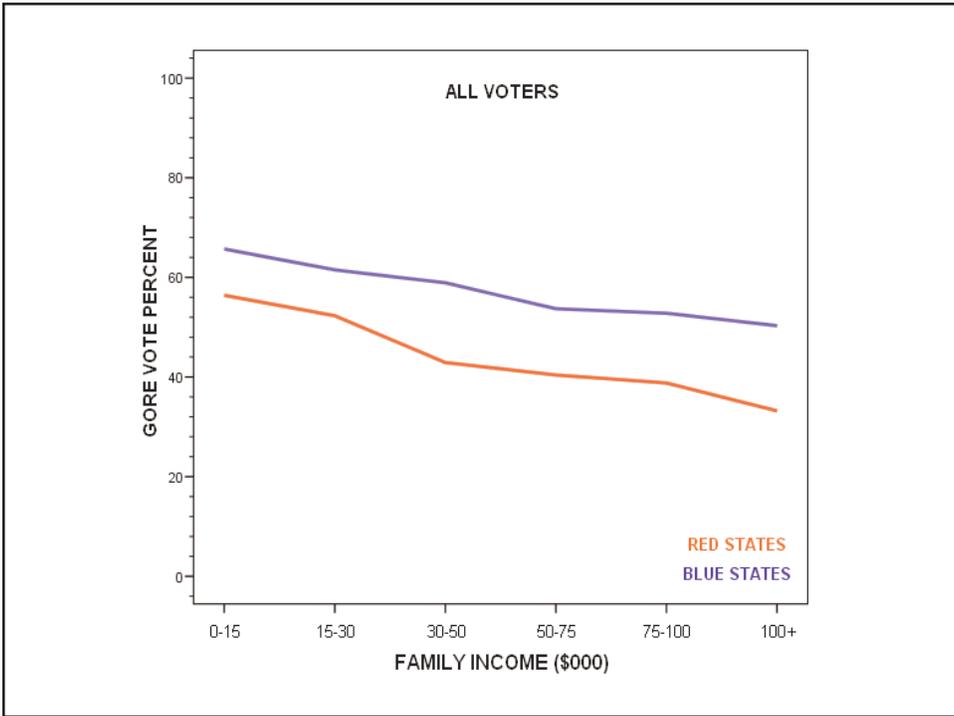
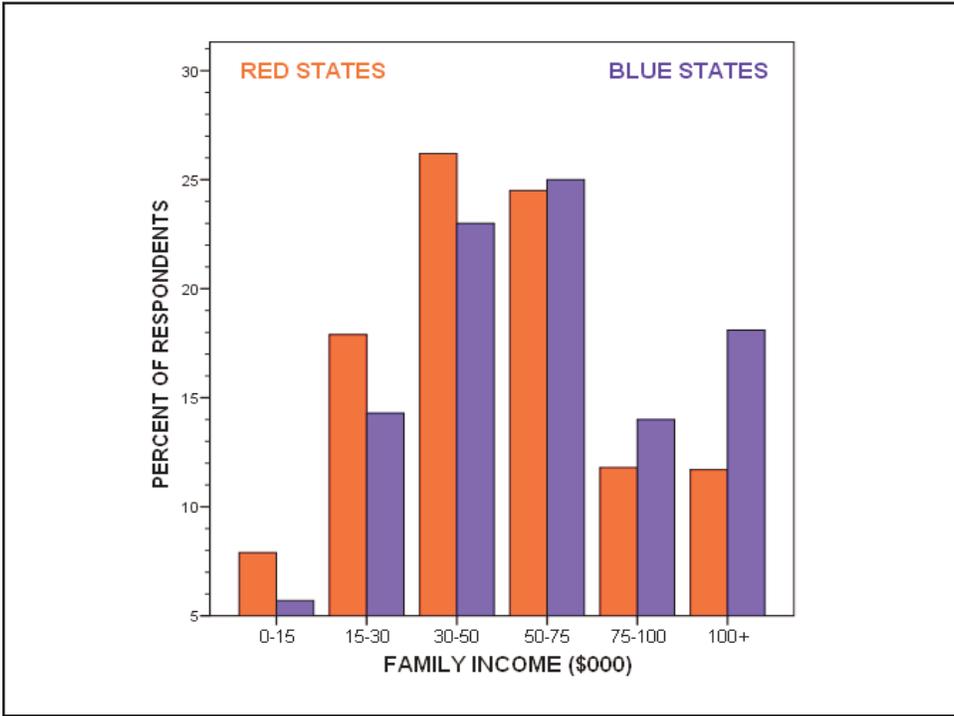
What Is Going On With US Voters?

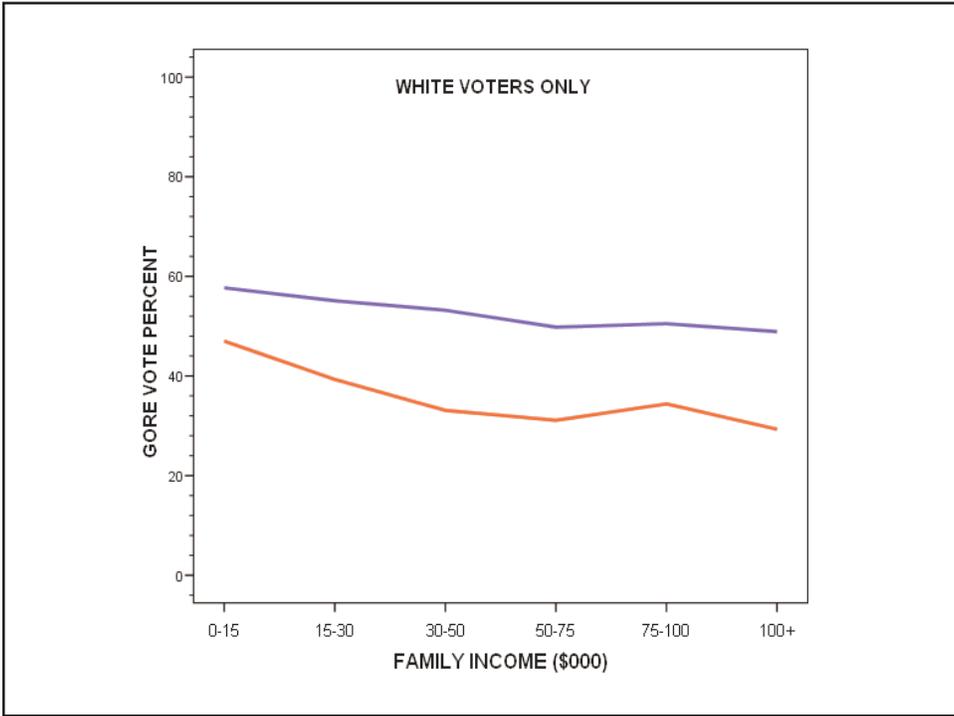
- “Wal-Mart [or Sam’s Club] Republicans”?
- “Trust Fund Democrats”?
- *What’s The Matter With Kansas? How Conservatives Won the Heart of America?* (Thomas Frank)
- Are we that far beyond the *New Deal electoral alignment*?
- Actually – No...with some caveats.



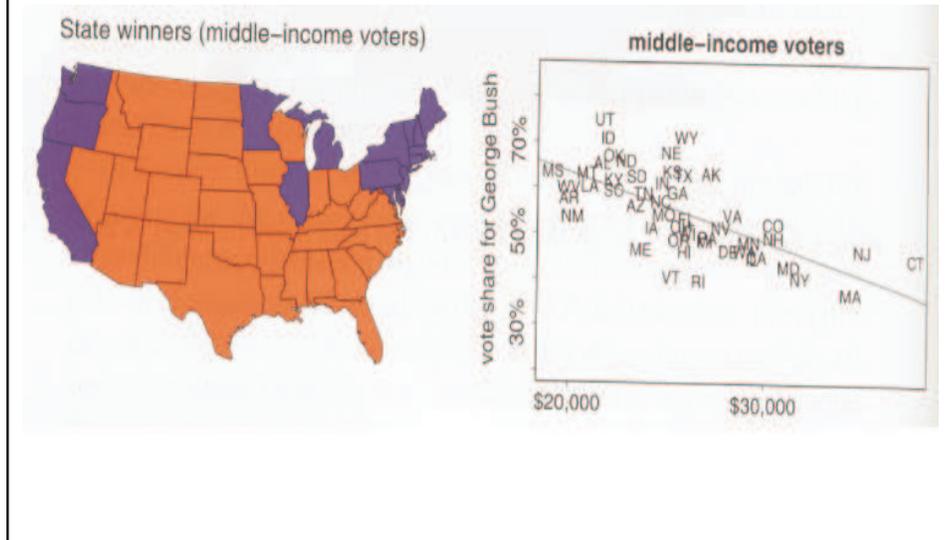
- Uses 2000 and 2004 National and State Exit Polls
 - Plus ANES
- Andrew Gelman et al., “Rich State, Poor State, Red State, Blue State: What’s the Matter with Connecticut,” *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* (March 2007)
- The following charts are all from the 2000 National and State Exit Polls.



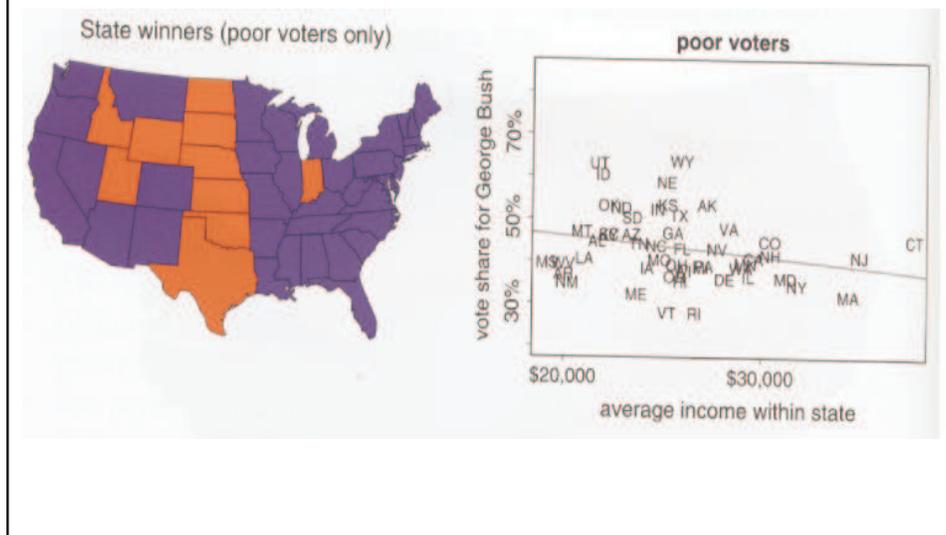


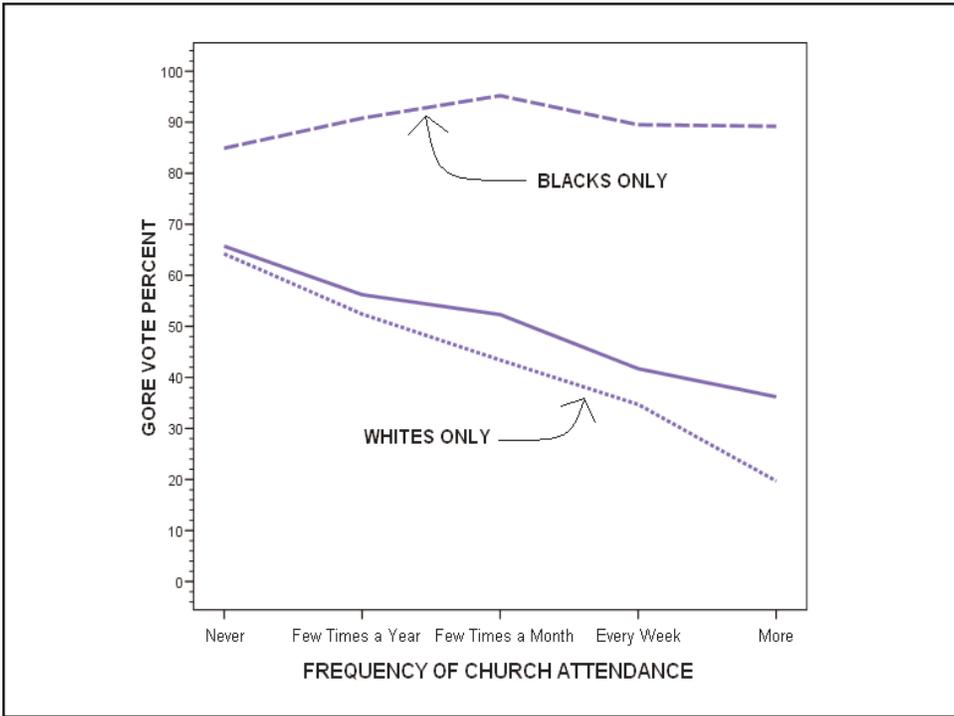
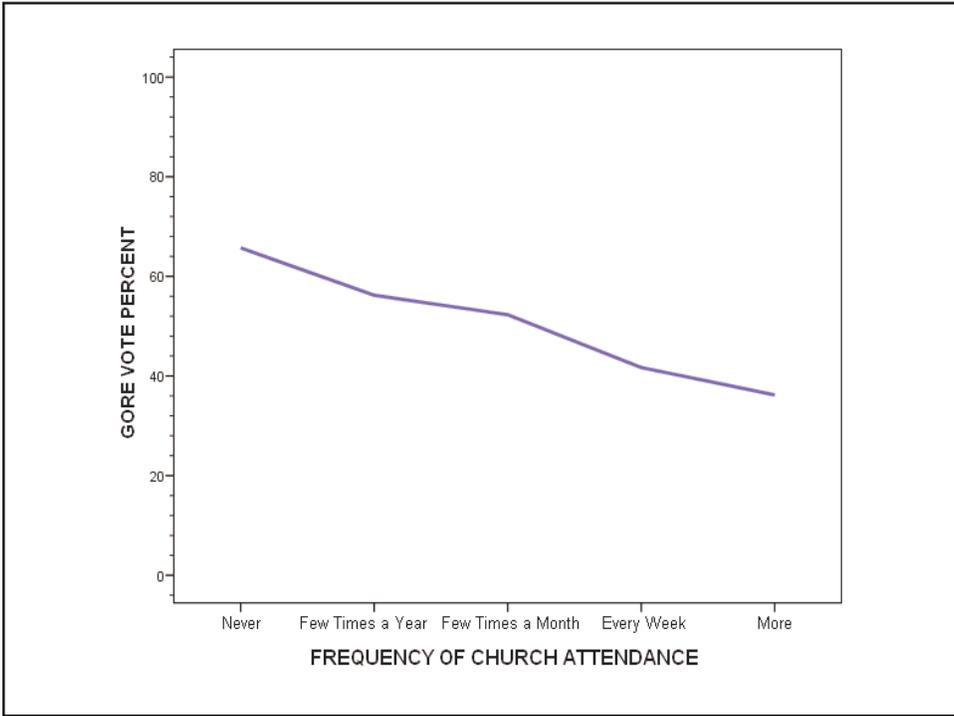


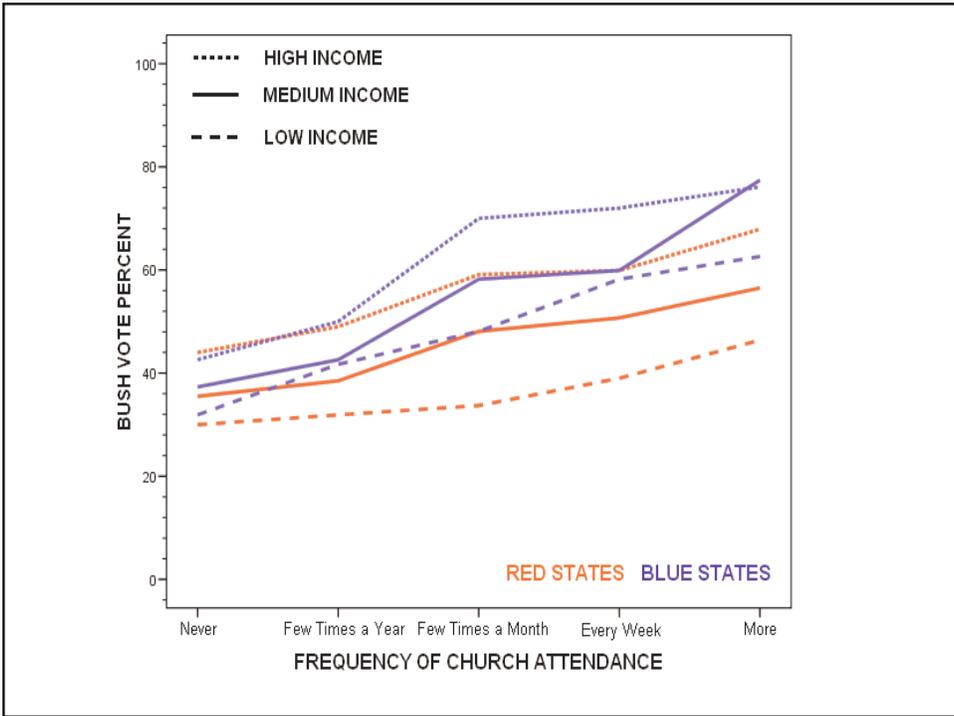
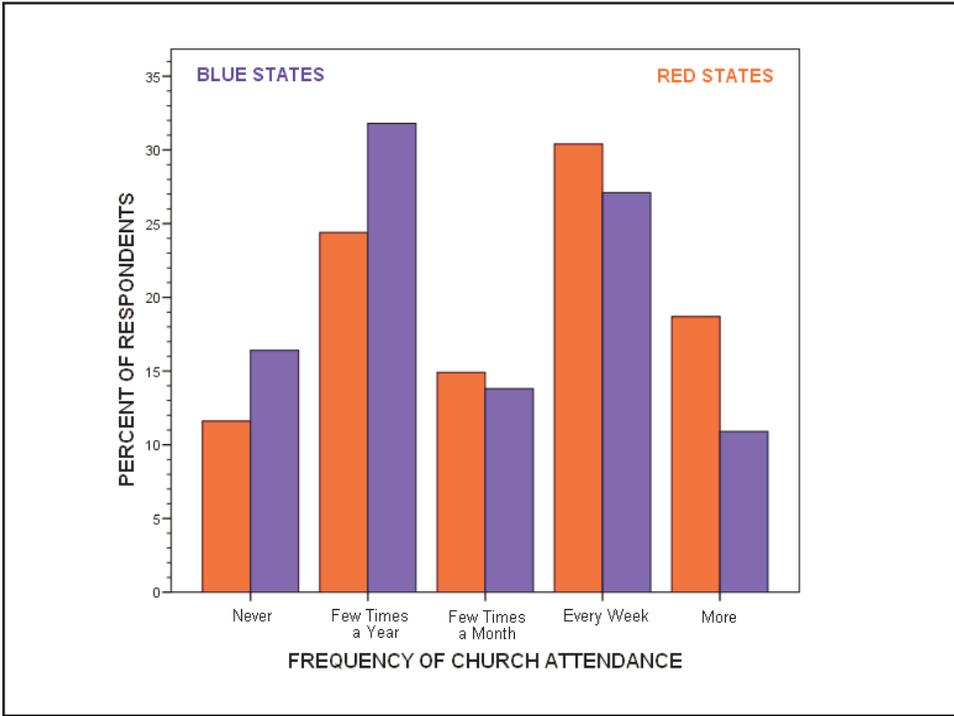
2004: If Only Middle \$ Voted

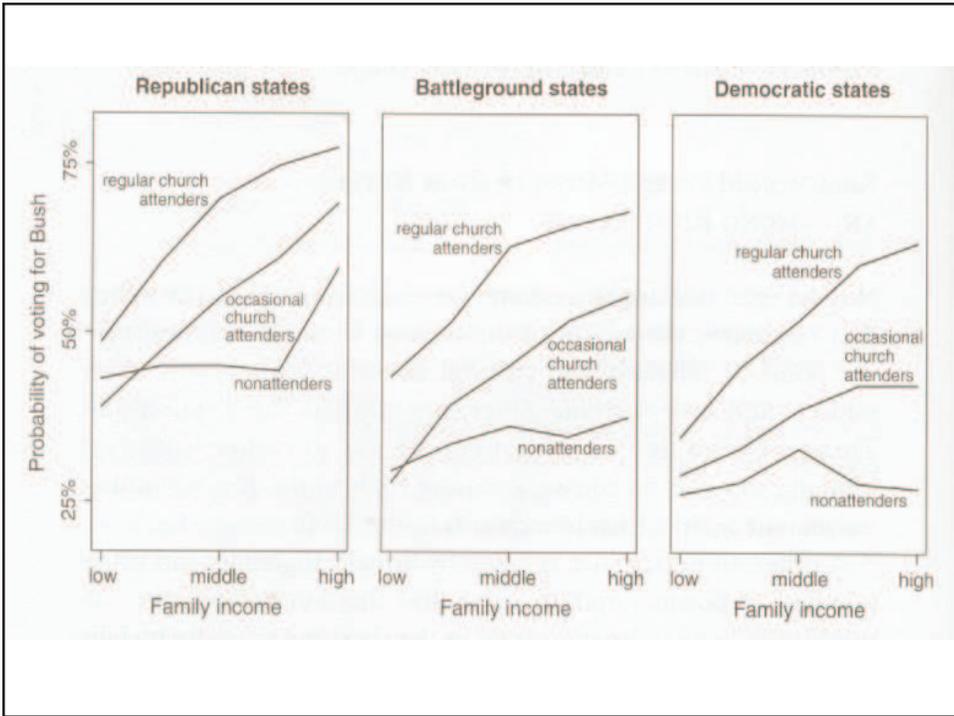
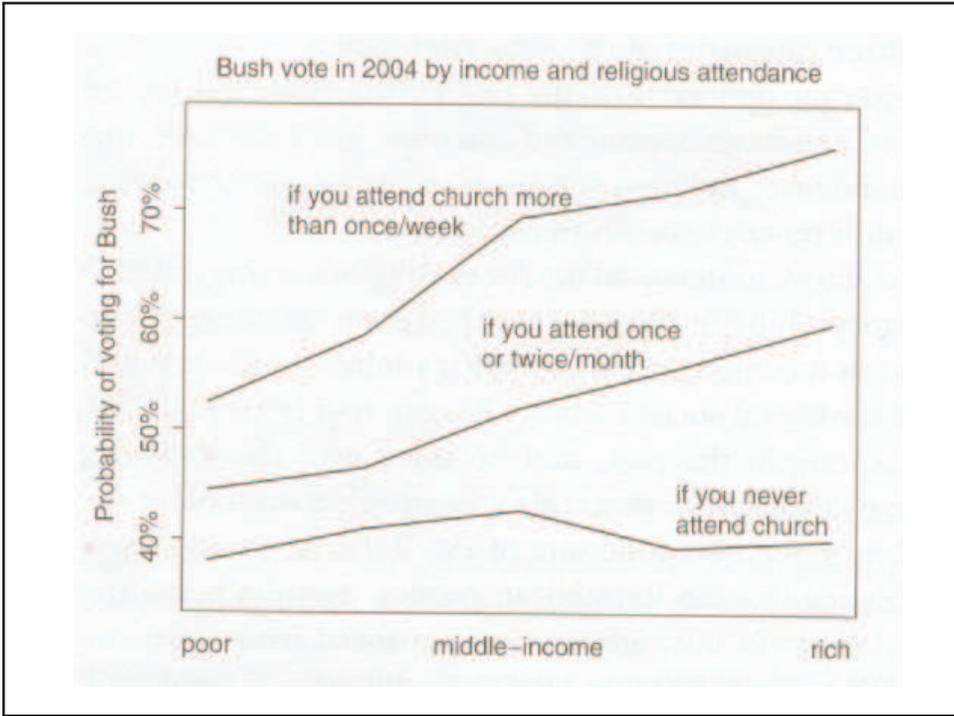


2004: If Only Poor Voted

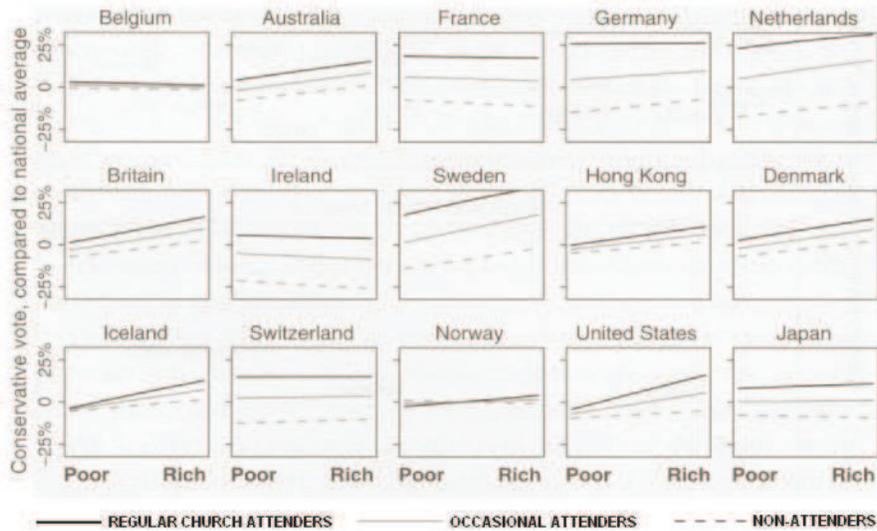




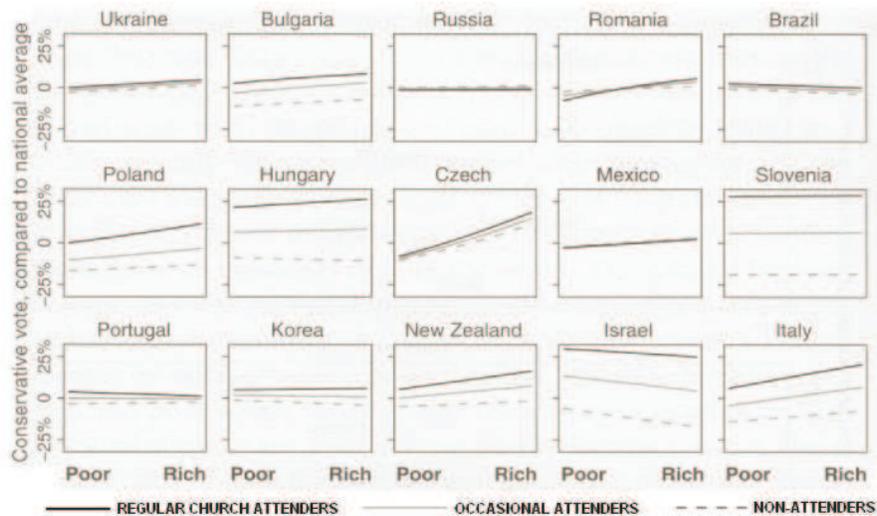


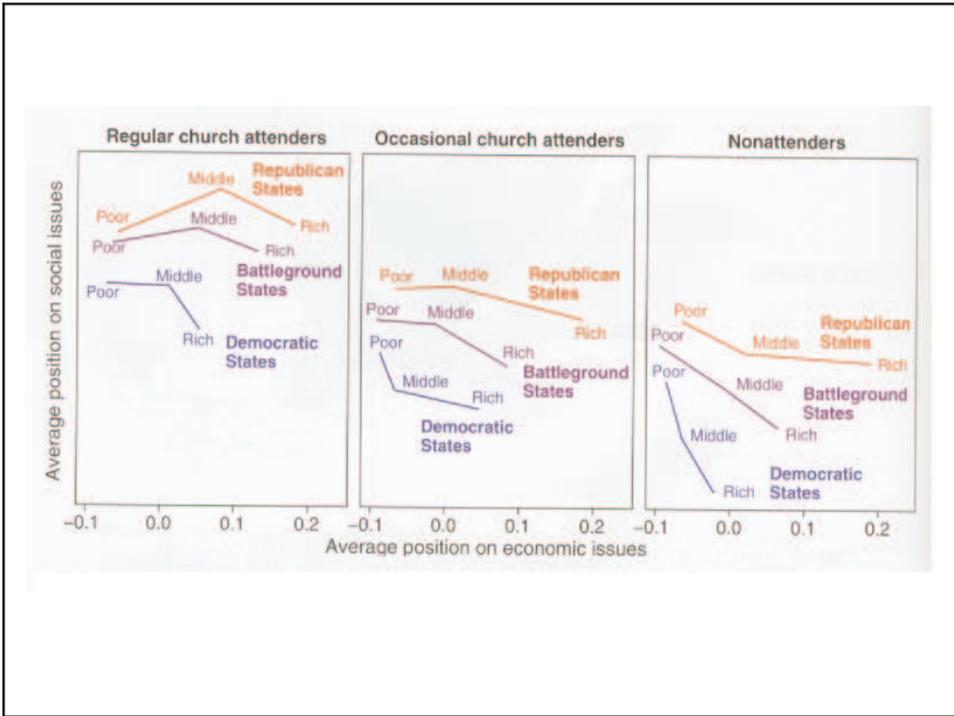
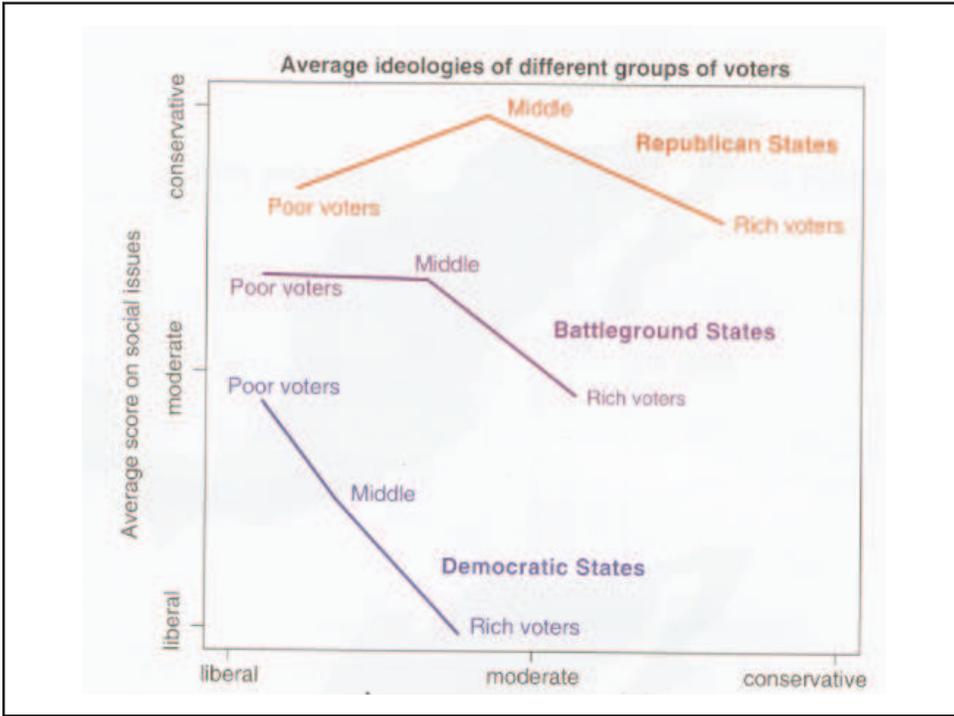


Religion and Class Voting Around the World



Religion and Class Voting Around the World (cont'd.)





1960 vs. 2000: Red Gets Redder and Blue Gets Bluer

Mean Winner's Margin in Victory at State Level

<u>Unweighted</u>		<u>Weighted by State's Electoral Vote</u>			
<u>1960</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1960</u>		<u>2000</u>	
8.5	14.6	6.5		12.6	
		<u>1960</u>		<u>2000</u>	
CA	Nixon	0.5	Gore	11.7	
FL	Nixon	3.0	Bush	0.0	
IL	Kennedy	0.2	Gore	12.0	
MI	Kennedy	3.1	Gore	5.2	
NJ	Kennedy	0.8	Gore	15.8	
NY	Kennedy	5.2	Gore	25.0	
OH	Nixon	6.6	Bush	3.6	
PA	Kennedy	2.4	Gore	4.2	
TX	Kennedy	2.0	Bush	21.7	
Mean		2.6		11.0	

1960 vs. 2000 (cont'd.)

Many of the most lopsided states in 1960 were even more lopsided in 2000.

KS	Nixon	21.4	Bush	20.8
MA	Kennedy	20.6	Gore	27.3
NE	Nixon	24.2	Bush	20.8
RI	Kennedy	27.2	Gore	29.1
UT	Nixon	9.6	Bush	40.5
WY	Nixon	10.0	Bush	40.1
Mean		18.3		30.0

1960 vs. 2000 (cont'd.)

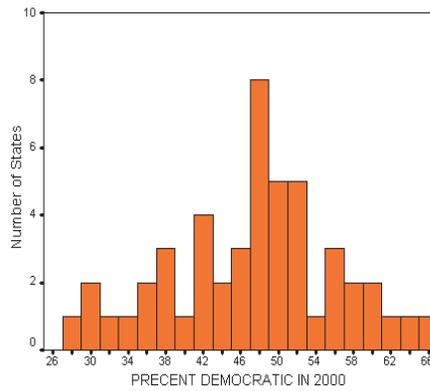
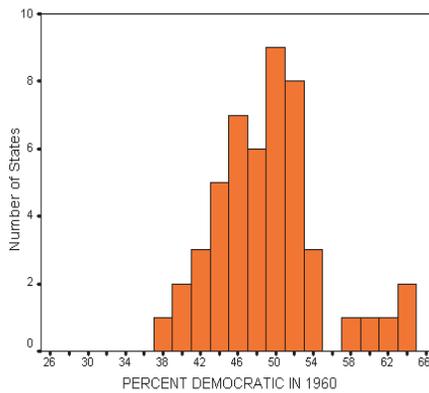
Here is a more comprehensive overview.

Kennedy vote in 1960 vs. Gore vote in 2000

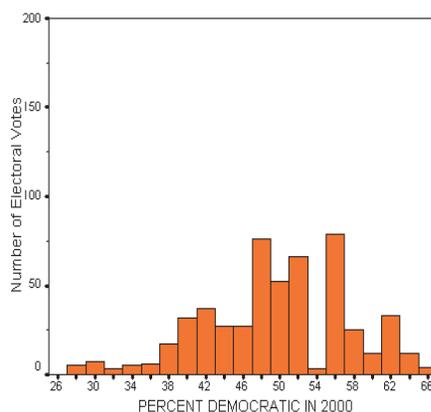
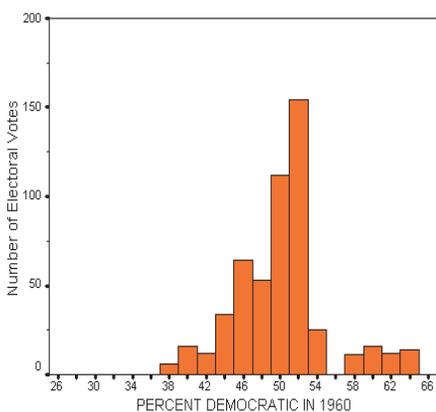
	<u>Unweighted</u>		<u>Weighted by State's Electoral Vote</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>2000</u>
Min	37.9	28.3	37.9	28.3
Max	63.8	65.7	63.8	65.7
Mean	49.2	47.4	50.2	49.8
SD	5.7	9.1	5.0	8.0

All percentages are based on the two-party vote only, and DC [which did not vote in 1960] and MS [where a slate of unpledged electors won in 1960] are excluded from the statistics.

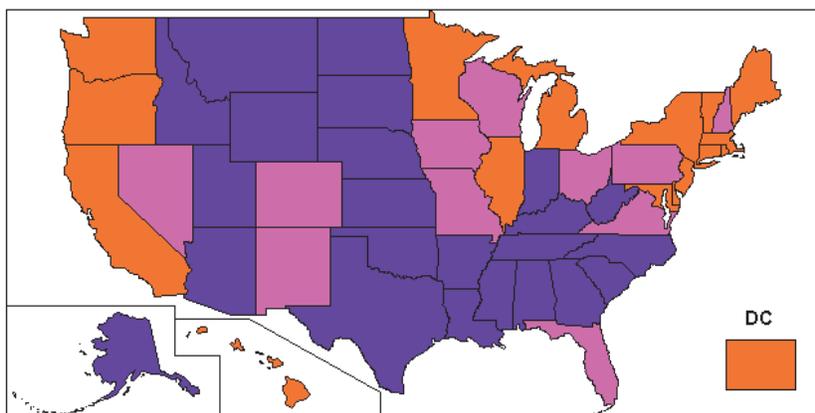
1960 vs. 2000 (cont'd.)



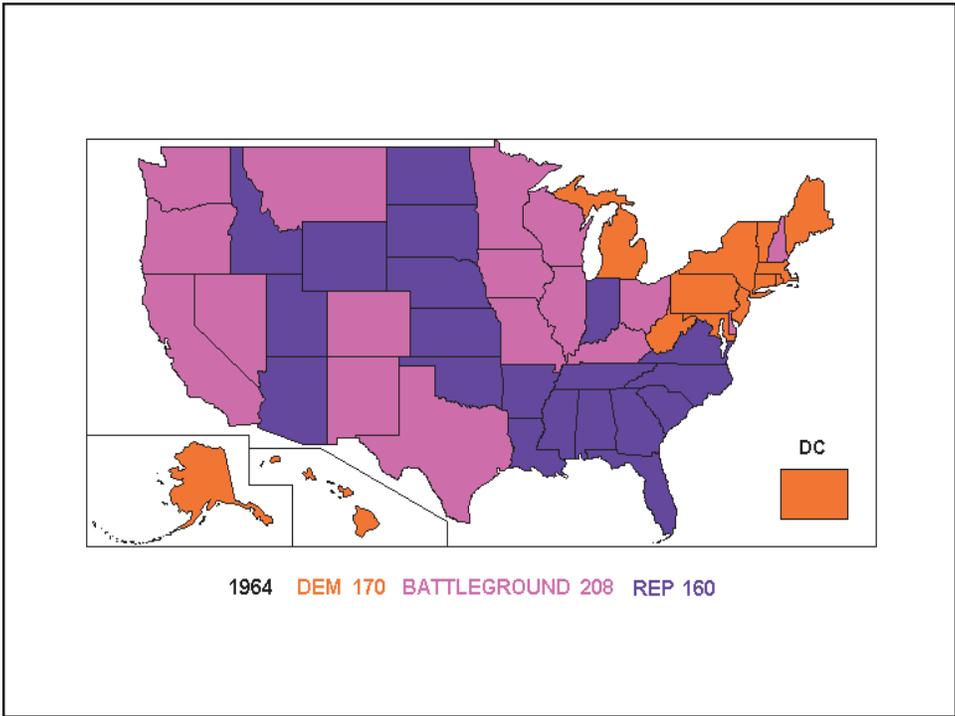
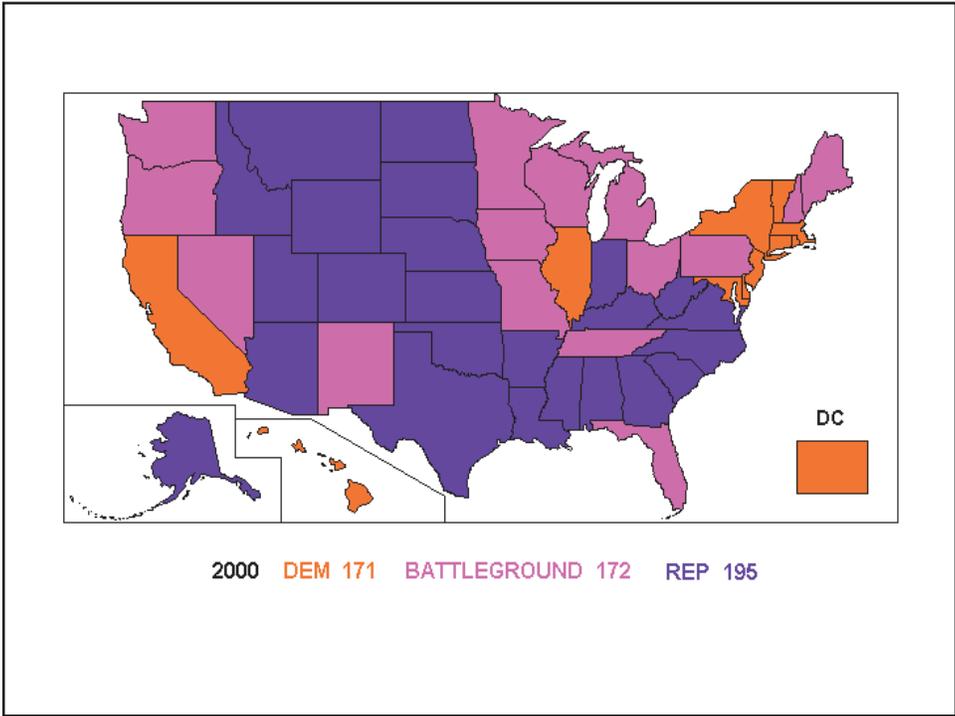
1960 vs. 2000 (cont'd.)

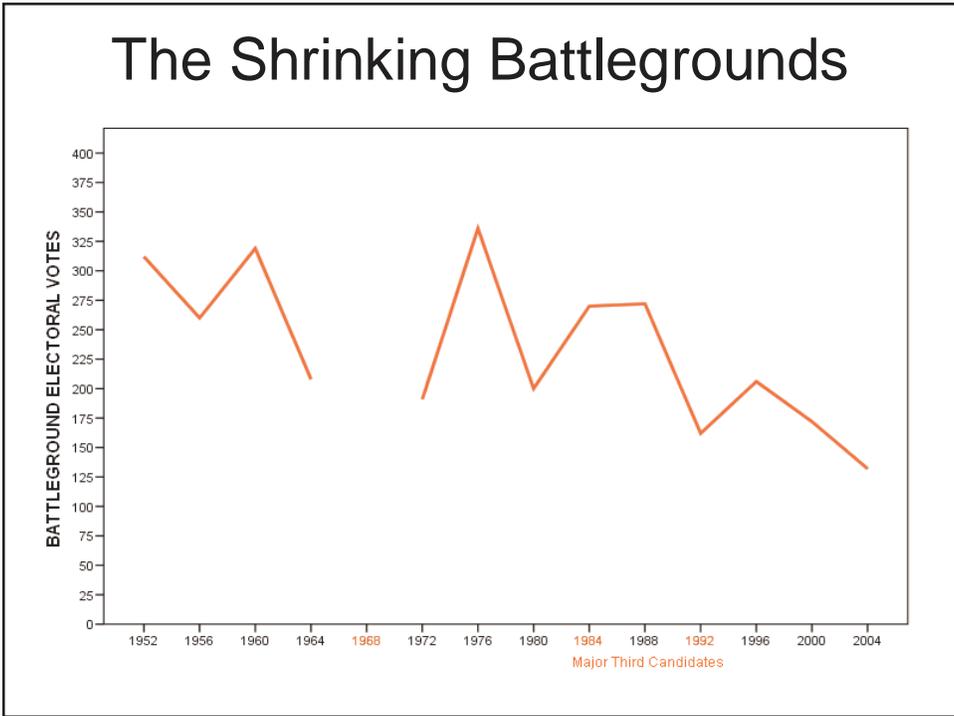
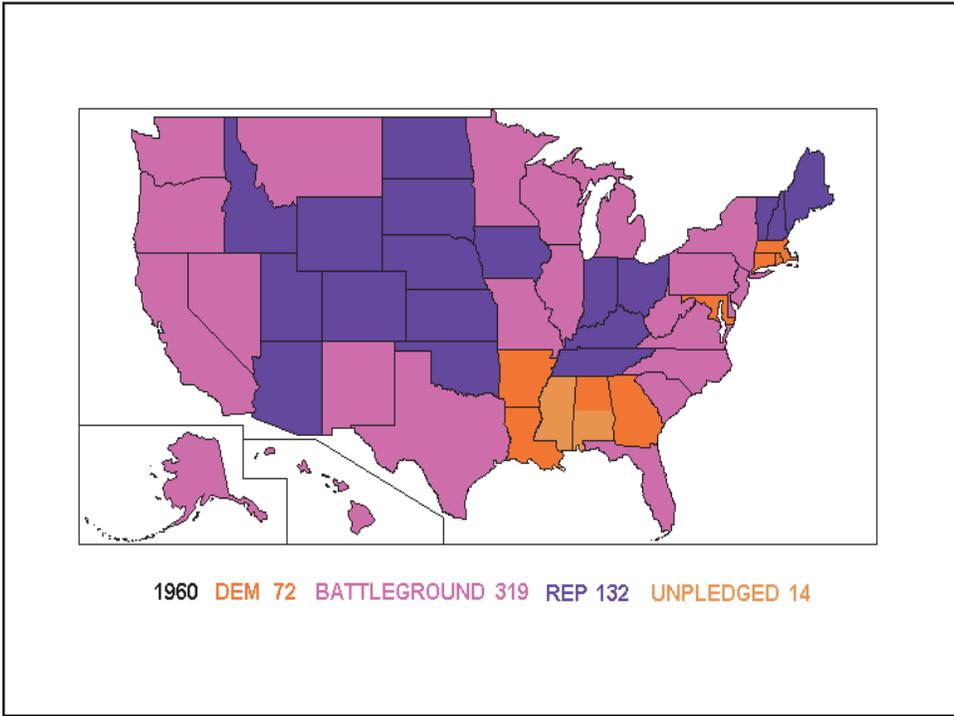


Battleground State = in a 50-50% Election, State Winner Would Get less than 53%

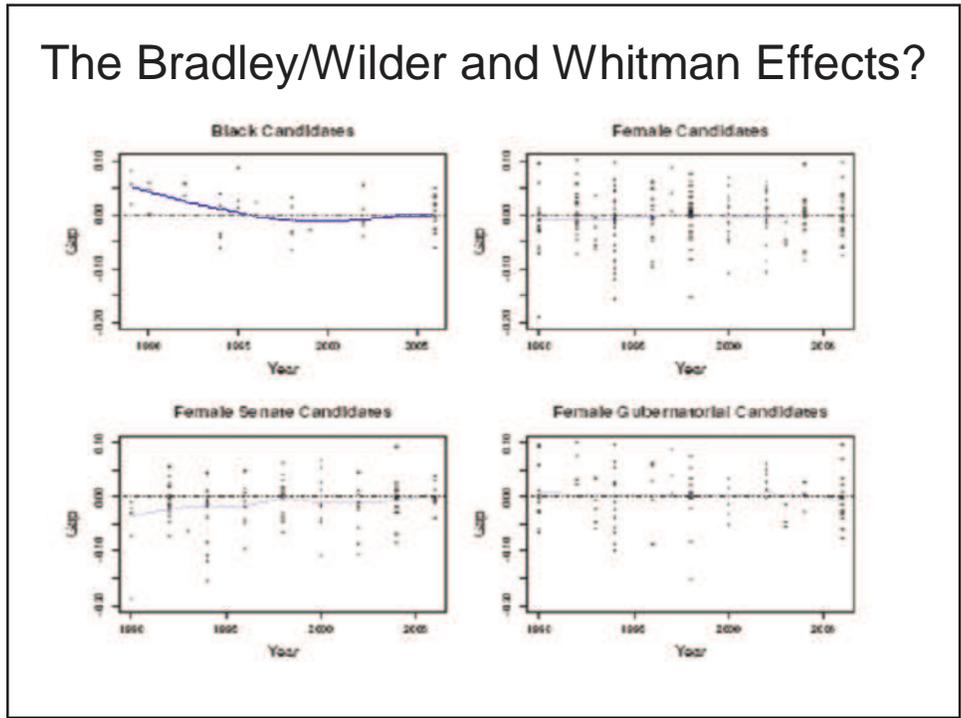


2004 DEM 217 BATTLEGROUND 132 REP 189





The Bradley/Wilder and Whitman Effects?



The Front-Runner Effect in 2008?

