

OVERVIEW

It is difficult to speak of “public opinion” in the United States. This is partly because there are many publics, with many different opinions. It is also partly because opinion on all but relatively simple matters tends to be uninformed, unstable, and sensitive to different ways of asking poll questions.

The chief sources of political opinion are the family, religion, information media, and schooling. Once occupation (or income) was a central determinant of opinion, but with the spread of higher education, the connection between occupational status (or income) and opinion is no longer quite so close. Today, greater cleavages in opinion are related to social class (in which schooling is an important component) and region.

Political ideology guides political opinion, but measuring ideology is often difficult. Typically, Americans do not use ideological terminology when reporting or discussing their political opinions, and most survey instruments are incapable of fully measuring the relationship between ideology and political opinion. Furthermore, survey participants are often reluctant to share their ideological opinions if they perceive those opinions to be socially or morally unacceptable.

Political elites are much more likely to display a consistent ideology, whether liberal or conservative. Elites are important because they have a disproportionate influence on public policy. They also influence mass opinion through the dissemination of information and the evocation of political norms.

CHAPTER OUTLINE WITH KEYED-IN RESOURCES

- I. Public opinion and democracy
 - A. Should government leaders do what the people want?
 - B. Reasons for discrepancies between public opinion and government policies
 1. Constitutional structure limits influence of public opinion:
 - a) Purpose of government is not to do what the people want; purpose is found in the six items mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution
 - b) Government structure contains several checks on public opinion: representative government, federalism, separation of powers, and independent judiciary.
 2. Discerning public opinion is difficult.
- II. What is public opinion? (Definition: How people think or feel about particular things)
 - A. People do not spend a great deal of time thinking about politics; results:
 1. High levels of public ignorance: for example, Monetary Control Bill ruse
 2. Despite being poorly informed, citizens are quite good at using cues (limited information) to figure out which candidates and positions reflect their values or interests.
 3. Public opinion less fickle than previously thought
 - B. How polling works (THEME A: PUBLIC OPINION POLLING)
 1. Need to pose reasonable questions that are worded fairly
 2. Have to ask people about things for which they have some basis to form an opinion
 3. Random sampling is necessary to ensure a reasonably accurate measure of how the entire population thinks or feels.
 4. Sampling error reflects the difference between the results of two surveys or samples.
 5. Exit polls—interviews with randomly selected voters conducted at polling places on Election Day—have proven quite accurate.
 6. Polling techniques
 - a) For populations over 500,000, pollsters need to make about 15,000 phone calls to reach 1,065 respondents, ensuring the poll has a sampling error of only ± 3 percent.

- b) Polling firms can economize by using smaller than ideal samples but this reduces the reliability of the poll.
 - c) Low response rates harm reliability.
 - C. How opinions differ
 - 1. Opinion saliency: some people care more about certain issues than other people do.
 - 2. Opinion stability: the steadiness or volatility of opinion on an issue
 - 3. Opinion-policy congruence: the level of correspondence between government action and majority sentiment on an issue
 - 4. Political socialization: the process by which personal and other background traits influence one's views about politics and government
 - a) Children tend to share parents' political orientations.
 - b) Opinion seems to vary in ways associated with class, race, religion, gender, and other characteristics.
 - c) But people with similar family histories, religious affiliations, formal educations, and job experiences do not think or vote exactly the same way.
 - 5. Mass and elite opinions differ
 - a) Elites know more about politics.
 - b) Elites are more likely to hold a consistent set of opinions about the policies government ought to pursue.
- III. Political socialization; the family
 - A. The role of family
 - 1. Majority of high school students know and support the party affiliation of their parents.
 - 2. Genetic background explains much of our political ideology.
 - a. Studies of identical versus fraternal twins show that identical twins (who share same genetic makeup) are more likely to hold the same political views than fraternal twins (who share one-half of the same genetic makeup).
 - b. One-third of differences about political beliefs come from genetic sources. Only one-tenth of these differences come from family influence.
 - 3. although genetics can explain only one-half of our political beliefs, the remaining half is affected by our life experiences, friendships, and education.
 - 4. However, genetics does not explain party preference, which is still heavily influenced by the political affiliation of our parents.
 - 5. In recent years, fewer people identify with a political party, so partisan preference is more difficult to pass along to children.
 - a) Age-related differences also appear in opinions on several issues, such as gay marriage, women's rights, government vouchers for education, and investment of Social Security contributions in stock market accounts. Most of today's eighteen- to twenty-four-year-olds believe that politics has become too partisan, but most believe that getting involved in politics is honorable.
 - 6. Younger voters typically exhibit less partisanship; they are more likely to be independent.
 - 7. Clear political ideologies are passed on in only a few families.
 - B. Religion
 - 1. Most Americans remain somewhat or deeply religious but question religion's role in politics.
 - 2. Differences between religions are quite complicated, and vary with particular issues.

- a) Religious influences on public opinion are pronounced, with respect to social issues like abortion or gay rights.
 - b) Opinions about politics vary not only across but also within religious traditions.
- C. The gender gap
- 1. Gender gap is the difference in political views between men and women.
 - 2. Differences in voting behavior between men and women:
 - a) From 1920 to 1980, fewer women voted than men; since 1980, women have voted at somewhat higher rates than men.
 - b) Women are a larger proportion of the voting-age population.
 - c) Women are more likely to support Democratic candidates.
 - (1) Between 1980 and 2008, women were more likely to support Democratic presidential candidates.
 - (2) The Democratic Party places greater emphasis on issues that women believe matter most.

IV. Cleavages in public opinion (THEME B: GROUP CLEAVAGES, POLITICAL ATTITUDES, AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGY)

- A. Social class: ill defined in United States, though recognized in specific cases (for example, truck drivers and investment bankers)
- 1. Social class less important in United States than in Europe; extent of cleavage has declined in both places.
 - 2. Class differences on political views and voting patterns narrowed considerably during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s.
 - 3. Class differences that remain: unskilled workers are more likely to be Democrats than affluent white-collar workers.
 - 4. Noneconomic issues now define liberal and conservative.
 - 5. Moral, symbolic, and foreign-policy issues do not divide the rich and poor in the same way.
- B. Race and ethnicity
- 1. African Americans
 - a) Overwhelmingly Democratic
 - b) Younger blacks are slightly more likely to identify with Republicans and to support government school voucher programs.
 - c) Continuing differences between white and black attitudes on policy questions
 - d) Areas of agreement between whites and blacks on policy issues
 - 2. Latinos and Asians
 - a) Scant public opinion information for Latinos and Asian Americans
 - b) Latinos tend to identify as Democrats, though not as strongly as African Americans.
 - c) Asians are even more identified with the Republican party than are whites.
 - d) Asian opinion on issues of order more like Anglo opinion than like black or Hispanic opinion.
 - e) Latinos are somewhat more liberal than Anglos or Asians, but less liberal than African Americans.
 - f) Important differences within Asian and Hispanic groups.
 - g) Broad areas of agreement between Latinos and non-Hispanic whites
- C. Region
- 1. White southerners were once more conservative than other regions regarding aid to minorities, legalizing marijuana, school busing, and rights of the accused.
 - 2. White southerners were similar to other regions regarding economic issues.
 - 3. Historically, the South is more accommodating to business interests (and less accommodating to organized labor) than the North.

4. Southerners now significantly less Democratic than they were for most of the twentieth century.
 5. No Democratic presidential candidate has won a majority of white Southern votes since Lyndon Johnson did so in 1964. In 2008, Barack Obama won with one-half the white vote nationally while only receiving 30 percent of the white vote in the South.
- V. Political ideology
- A. Definition: A more or less consistent set of beliefs about what policies government ought to pursue
 - B. Measuring ideology
 1. Measured in two different ways:
 - a) Seeing how frequently people use broad political categories to describe or justify their own views and preferences
 - b) Seeing to what extent a citizen's policy preferences are consistent over time or are based on consistent principles
 2. Self-identification survey averages do not yield much information about ideology.
 - a) Most Americans do not think about politics in an ideological manner.
 - b) Limitations of polling make it difficult to uncover ideological preferences.
 - c) Some people are reluctant to reveal socially or morally unacceptable positions.
 - C. Mass ideologies
 1. Pollsters use survey data to characterize ideology through the identification of key values.
 2. "Liberals" and "disadvantaged Democrats" represent one-third of registered voters and one-fourth of the general public.
 3. Various combinations of conservatives and "Republican enterprisers" represent almost one-half of registered voters and over 40 percent of the general public.
 4. Nearly one in five Americans are cynical about or are indifferent to politics.
 - D. Liberal and Conservative elites
 1. Definition: those who have a disproportionate amount of some valued resource
 2. Elites (usually known as activists) display greater ideological consistency
 - a) They have more information and more interest in politics than most people, so they may see more relationships among the issues.
 - b) Their peers reinforce this consistency.
- VI. Political elites, public opinion, and public policy
- A. Elites influence public opinion in two ways:
 1. Raise and frame political issues
 2. State norms by which to settle issues and define policy options
 - B. Limits to elite influence on the public
 1. Elites do not define economic, crime, and other problems that are rooted in personal experience.
2. Elites contradict and disagree with each other, limiting their influence.