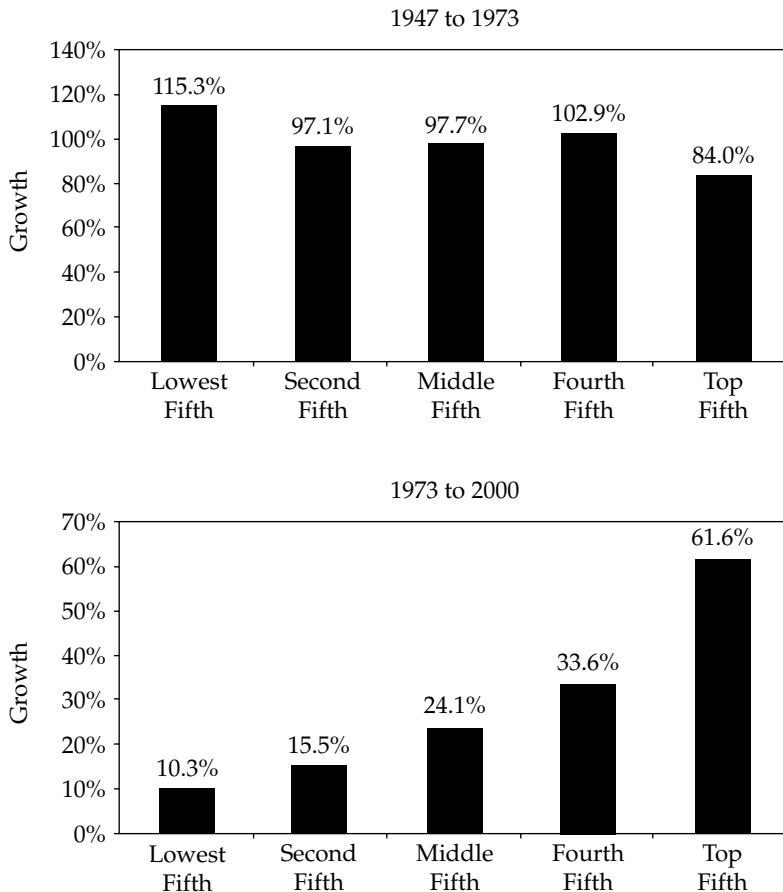
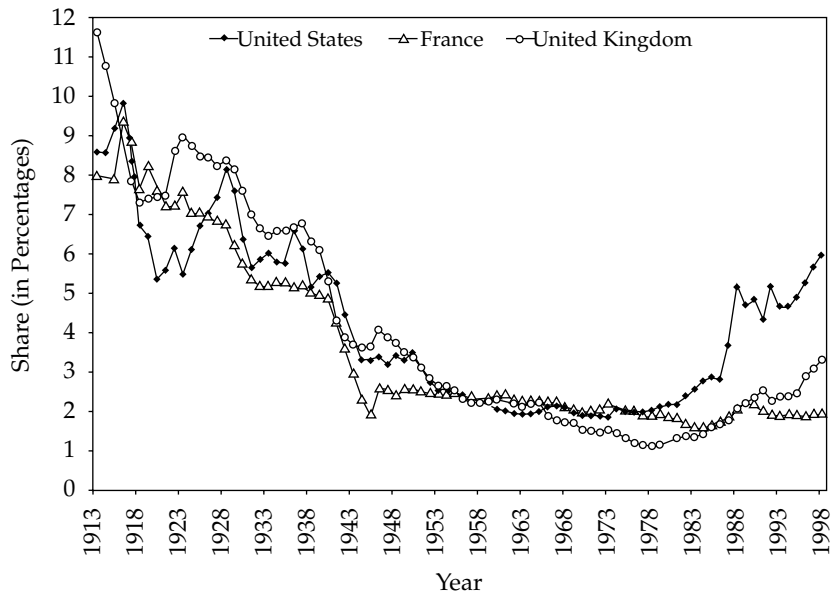


Figure 1.1 U.S. Family Income Growth



Source: Reprinted from Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey (2003, 57), based on U.S. census data. Copyright © 2003 by Cornell University. Used by permission of the publisher, Cornell University Press.

Figure 1.2 Top 0.1 Percent Income Shares



Source: Piketty and Saez (2003), based on analysis of tax returns. © 2003 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

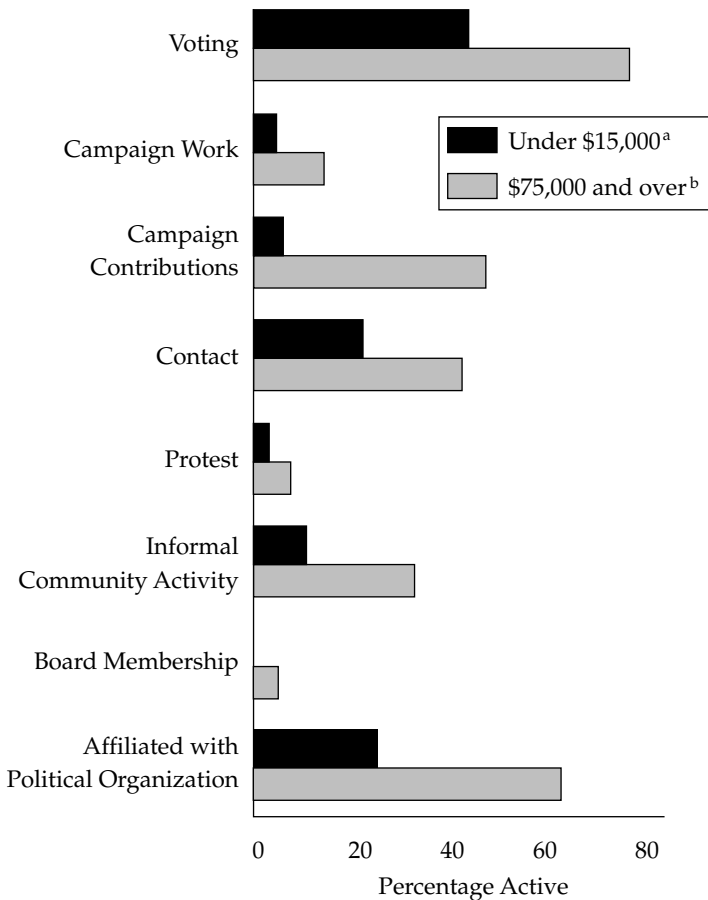
Table 1.1 Distribution of Income and Wealth, 1998

	Household Income (Percentage)	Net Worth (Percentage)
All	100.0	100.0
Top 1 percent	16.0	38.1
Bottom 90 percent	58.5	29.0

Source: Reprinted from Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey (2003, 279), based on Federal Reserve Board Survey of Consumer Finances. Copyright © 2003 by Cornell University. Used by permission of the publisher, Cornell University Press.

Note: Net worth is the sum of all of a family's assets—checking and savings accounts, property ownership, stock holdings, retirement funds and other assets—minus all of the family's liabilities—debt owed for credit cards and loans for college, property, and other purchases.

Figure 2.1 Percentage Active in Various Activities: High and Low Income Groups

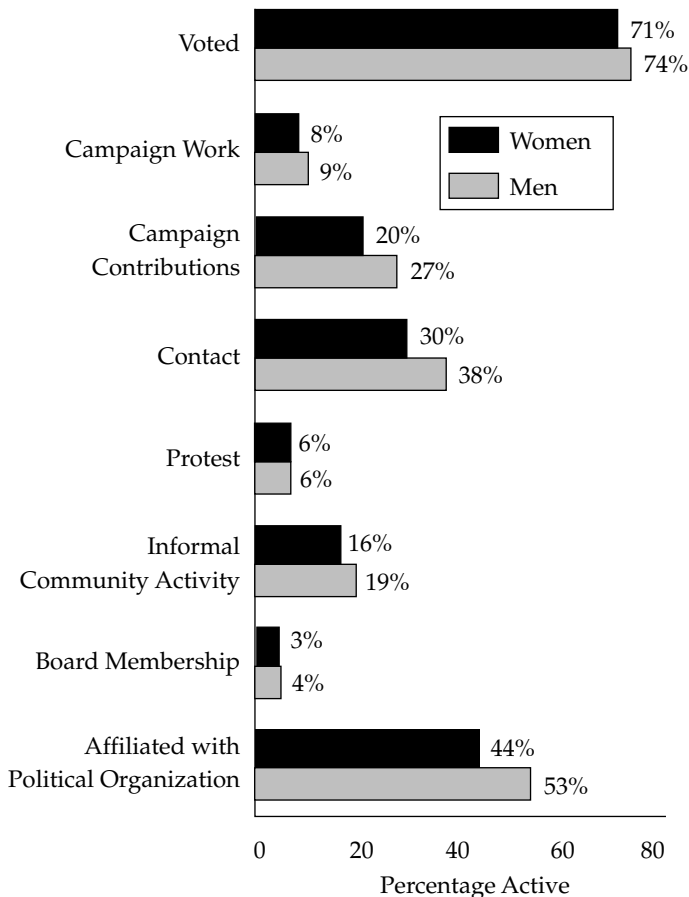


Source: Verba, Schlozman, and Brady (1995, 190). Reprinted by permission of the publisher from *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics* by Sidney Verba, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 1995 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

^a N = 483 weighted cases

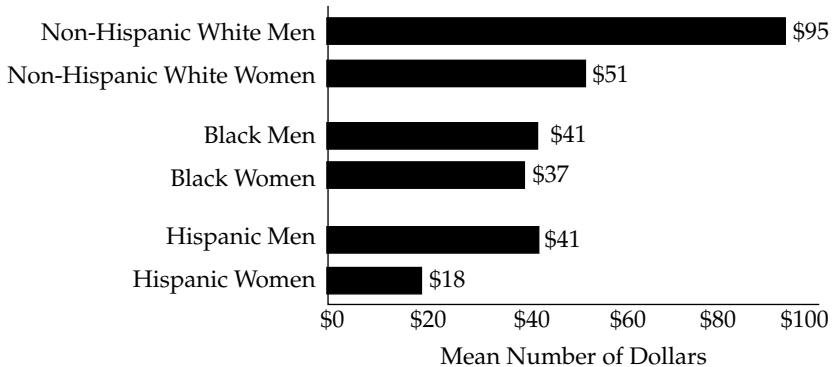
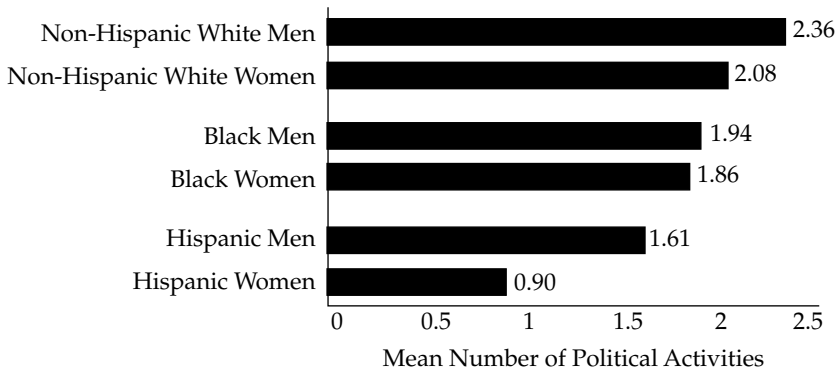
^b N = 224 weighted cases

Figure 2.2 Political Activities by Gender



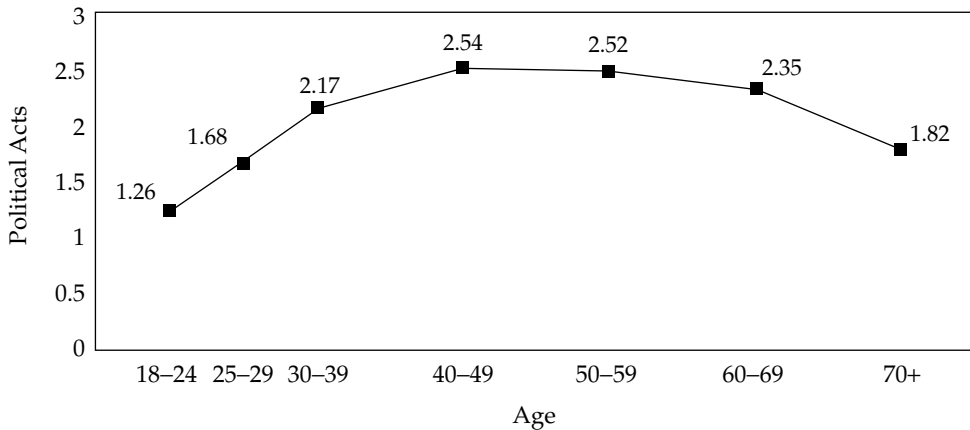
Source: Verba, Schlozman, and Brady (1995, 255). Reprinted by permission of the publisher from *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics* by Sidney Verba, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 1995 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Figure 2.3 Overall Political Activity by Race or Ethnicity



Source: Burns, Schlozman, and Verba (2001, 278). Reprinted by permission of the publisher from *The Private Roots of Public Action*, by Nancy E. Burns, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Sidney Verba, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 2001 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

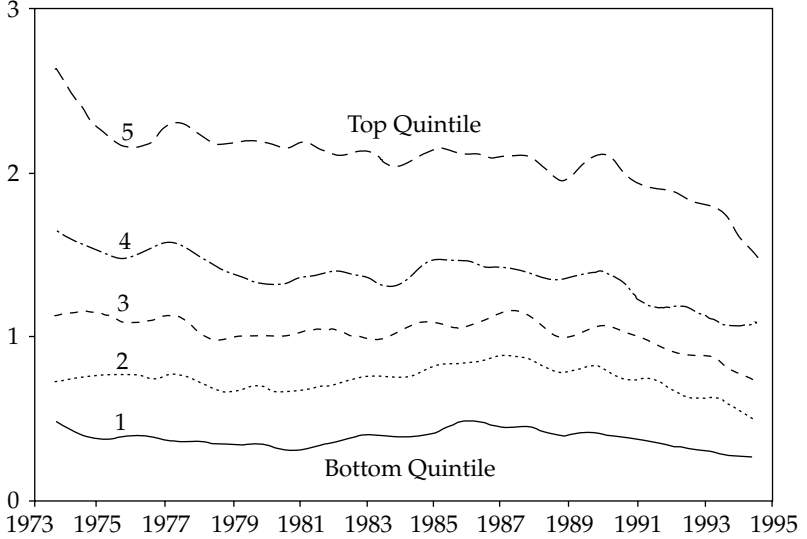
Figure 2.4 Mean Number of Political Acts by Age



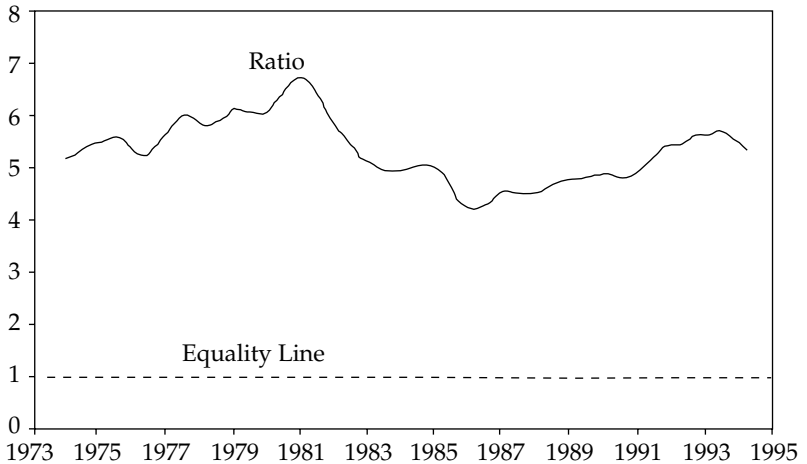
Source: Schlozman et al. (2001).

Figure 2.5 Has the Class Stratification of Political Activity Changed?

A. Political Activities, by SES Quintile
Mean Number of Activities

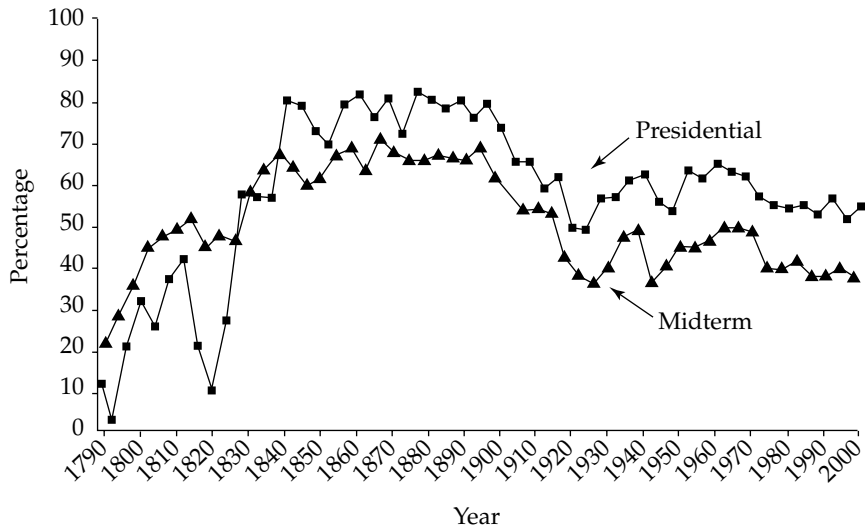


B. Political Activities Ratio, Top Fifth to Bottom Fifth



Source: Roper Social and Political Trends Data, 1973–1994 as reported in Brady et al. (2002, 227, 299).

Figure 2.6 Turnout in American Elections



Source: Hershey and Beck (2003, 143). Fig. 8.1, p. 143 "Turnout in American Elections" from *Party Politics in America*, 11th ed. by Marjorie Randon Hershey. Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Note: These are votes for president and for the office with the highest vote in midterm elections.

Table 2.1 Voter Registration and Turnout

	Percentage Reporting They Registered		Percentage Reporting They Voted	
	1998	2000	1998	2000
Education				
Eight years or less	40.2%	36.1%	24.6%	26.8%
High school				
One to three years	43.4	45.9	25.0	33.6
Four years	58.6	60.1	37.1	49.4
College				
One to three years	68.3	70.0	46.2	60.3
Four years or more	75.1	77.3	57.2	72.0
Race				
White	63.9	65.6	43.3	56.4
Black	60.2	63.6	39.6	53.5
Hispanic	33.7	34.9	20.0	27.5
Sex				
Male	60.6	62.2	41.4	53.1
Female	63.5	65.6	42.4	56.2
Age				
Eighteen to twenty years old	32.1	40.5	13.5	28.4
Twenty-one to twenty-four years old	43.1	49.3	19.2	24.2
Twenty-five to thirty-four years old	52.4	54.7	28.0	43.7
Thirty-five to forty-four years old	62.4	63.8	40.7	55.0
Forty-five to sixty-four years old	71.1	71.2	53.6	64.1
Sixty-five years old and over	75.4	76.1	59.5	67.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract.

Table 2.2 Political Activities by Race and Ethnicity

Activity	Non-Hispanic Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Hispanic Citizens
Vote	73%	65%	41%	52%
Campaign work	8	12	7	8
Campaign contributions	25	22	11	12
Contact	37	24	14	17
Protest	5	9	4	4
Informal community activity	17	19	12	14
Board member	4	2	4	5
Affiliated with a political organization	52	38	24	27

Source: Verba, Schlozman, and Brady (1995, 233). Reprinted by permission of the publisher from *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics* by Sidney Verba, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 1995 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Table 2.3 Characteristics of Significant Presidential Donors

	1972	1988	2000
Education			
High school or less	9%	6%	2%
Some college	16	15	14
College degree	24	22	28
Some graduate	16	11	11
Graduate or professional	<u>36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>46</u>
	101%	99%	101%
Income			
Under \$30,000	22%		
\$30,000 to \$49,999	22		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31		
\$100,000 and up	<u>26</u>		
	101%		
		18%	
Under \$50,000		18%	
\$51,000 to \$99,999		22	
\$100,000 to \$250,000		30	
Over \$250,000		<u>31</u>	
		101%	
			14%
Under \$100,000			14%
\$100,000 to \$249,999			42
\$250,000 to \$500,000			21
Over \$500,000			<u>23</u>
			100%
Race			
White	99%	95%	96%
African American	1	2	2
Hispanic		na	2
Asian		1	1
Other		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100%	99%	102%
Sex			
Male	83%	73%	70%
Female	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>
	100%	100%	100%
Age			
Eighteen to thirty	7%	5%	1%
Thirty-one to forty-five	24	30	17
Forty-six to sixty	48	35	43
Sixty-one or older	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>
	100%	100%	101%

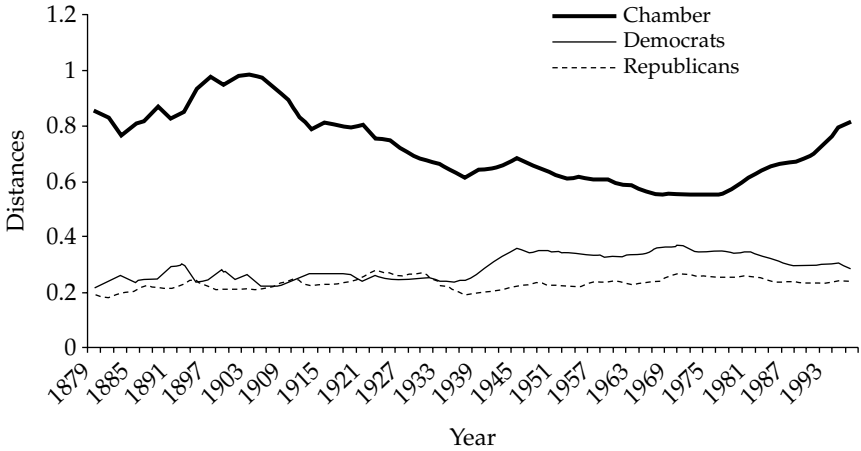
Source: Wilcox (2003).

Table 2.4 Party Mobilization for Political Activity: Who is Asked?

All Respondents \$40,300	Average Family Income	
	Republican	Democratic
Party identifiers	\$45,400	\$36,900
Regular voters	\$48,000	\$38,500
Those asked to work in a campaign by a fellow partisan	\$51,700	\$49,800
Those asked to contribute to a campaign by a fellow partisan	\$56,700	\$54,700

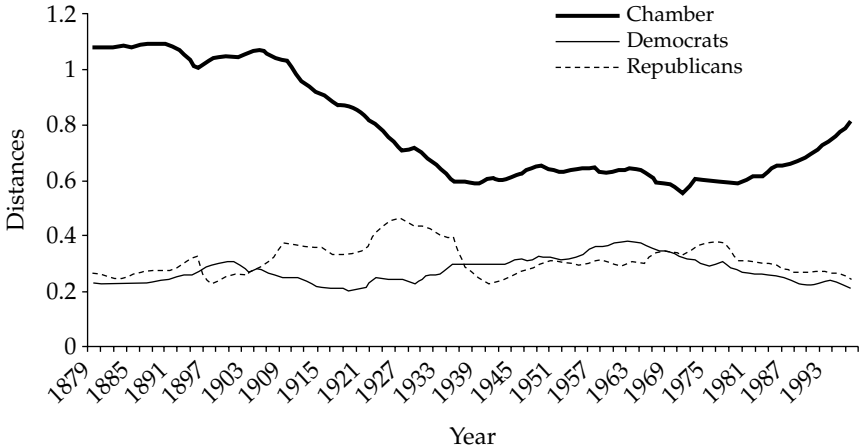
Source: Citizen Participation Study.

Figure 3.1 Average Ideological Distance in the House



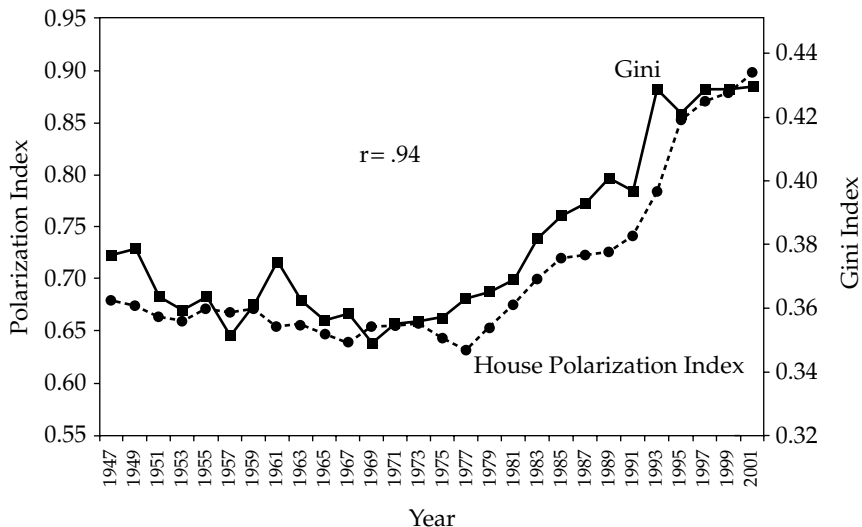
Source: McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal (forthcoming).

Figure 3.2 Average Ideological Distance in the Senate



Source: McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal (forthcoming).

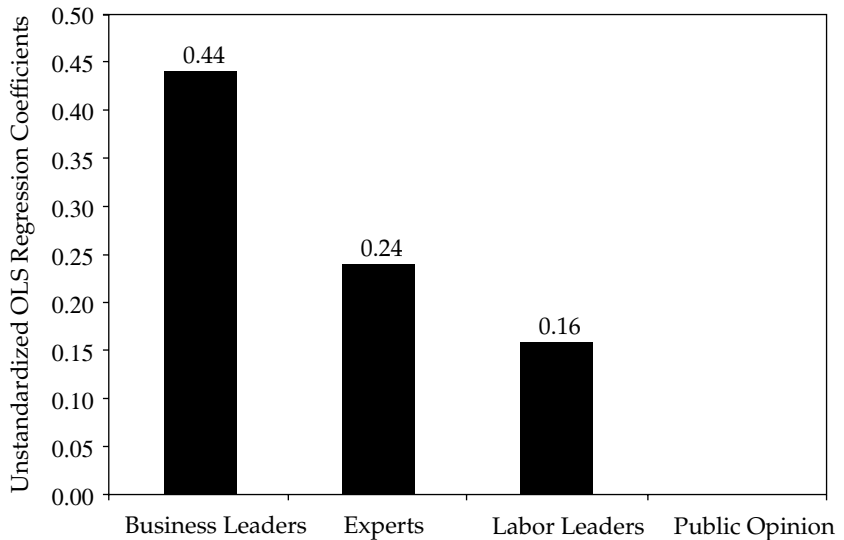
Figure 3.3 Income Inequality and Political Polarization



Source: McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal (forthcoming).

Note: Polarization, Computation of Average DW-NOMINATE distance between Republicans and Democrats by authors. There is one data point for each two-year Congress. The Gini index value is for the first year of the Congress. For example, the first data point is polarization for the 80th House, 1947–49 and the Gini value for 1947.

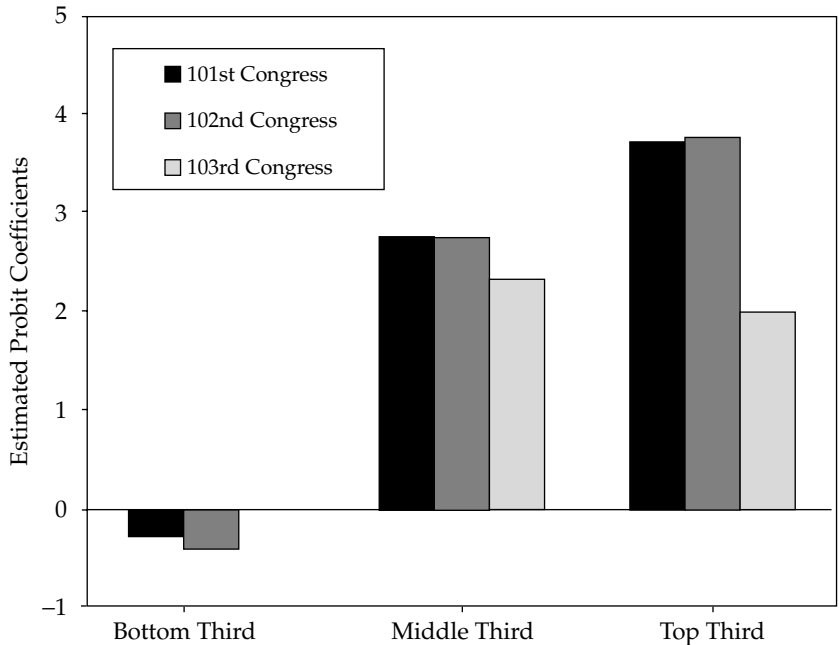
Figure 3.4 Influences on Foreign Policy Preferences of All Government Officials



Source: Jacobs and Page (2005, table 2).

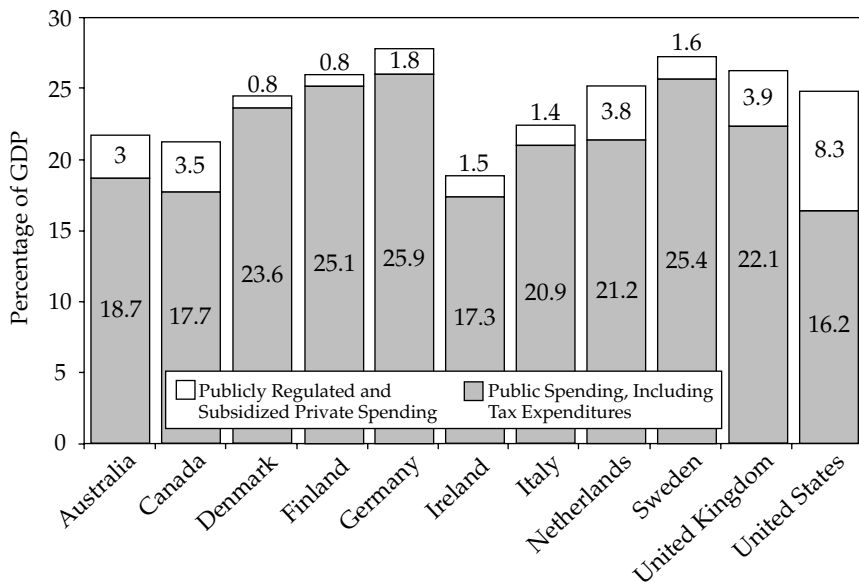
Note: The dependent variable is the percentage of government officials who took a given position; the independent variables are the percentages of members of each of the listed groups who took that position. The coefficient for public opinion was not significantly different from zero at the $p < .10$ level. The remaining coefficients are significant at the $p < .01$ level. The analysis controlled for the previous positions of government officials (not shown). See article for more details.

Figure 3.5 Congressional Responsiveness to Income Classes (Senate W-NOMINATE Scores, 1989–1994)



Source: Bartels (2005).

Figure 4.1 After-Tax Public and Private Social Welfare Expenditures in Eleven Nations, 1995



Source: Jacob S. Hacker (2002) calculated from Adema (1999).

Notes: Public social welfare expenditures exclude education. They include cash benefits for a wide range of social contingencies—disability, old age, death of a spouse, occupational injuries, disease, sickness, childbirth, unemployment, poverty—as well as spending on housing, health care, services for the elderly and disabled, active labor-market policies, and other similar social benefits. Private social welfare expenditures are payments for the same purposes made by employers and other nongovernmental organizations, provided that such benefits are mandated, subsidized, or regulated by government. To prevent double-counting, tax breaks for private benefits are not included in the public spending estimate.

Table 4.1 Income Inequality

Country and Year	Private Income Inequality (Gini Index; Higher Numbers Indicate Greater Inequality)	Income Inequality After Taxes and Transfers (Gini Index)	Percentage Reduction in Inequality Due to Taxes and Transfers
Australia			
1981	0.396	0.281	29%
1985	0.417	0.292	30
1989	0.428	0.304	29
1994	0.452	0.311	31
Mean	0.423	0.297	30
Belgium			
1992	0.449	0.224	50
1996	0.483	0.260	46
1997	0.481	0.260	46
Mean	0.471	0.248	48
Canada			
1981	0.370	0.284	23
1987	0.387	0.283	27
1991	0.405	0.281	31
1994	0.419	0.285	32
1997	0.417	0.291	30
1998	0.429	0.305	29
2000	0.413	0.302	27
Mean	0.406	0.290	28
Denmark			
1987	0.398	0.254	36
1992	0.426	0.236	45
1995	0.441	0.263	40
1997	0.432	0.257	41
Mean	0.424	0.253	40
Finland			
1987	0.393	0.209	47
1991	0.407	0.210	48
1995	0.438	0.226	48
2000	0.430	0.247	43
Mean	0.417	0.223	47

Table 4.1 Continued

Country and Year	Private Income Inequality (Gini Index; Higher Numbers Indicate Greater Inequality)	Income Inequality After Taxes and Transfers (Gini Index)	Percentage Reduction in Inequality Due to Taxes and Transfers
France			
1981	0.370	0.288	22%
1984	0.469	0.298	37
1989	0.474	0.287	40
1994	0.485	0.288	41
Mean	0.450	0.290	35
Germany			
1981	0.388	0.244	37
1983	0.385	0.260	33
1984	0.445	0.249	44
1989	0.405	0.247	39
1994	0.442	0.261	41
2000	0.459	0.264	43
Mean	0.421	0.254	39
Italy			
1986	0.424	0.306	28
1991	0.407	0.289	29
1995	0.468	0.342	27
Mean	0.433	0.312	28
Netherlands			
1983	0.470	0.260	45
1987	0.475	0.256	46
1991	0.448	0.266	41
1994	0.459	0.253	45
1999	0.440	0.248	44
Mean	0.458	0.257	44
Norway			
1986	0.352	0.233	34
1991	0.374	0.231	38
1995	0.400	0.238	41
2000	0.406	0.251	38
Mean	0.383	0.238	38

(Table continues on p. 162.)

Table 4.1 Continued

Country and Year	Private Income Inequality (Gini Index; Higher Numbers Indicate Greater Inequality)	Income Inequality After Taxes and Transfers (Gini Index)	Percentage Reduction in Inequality Due to Taxes and Transfers
Sweden			
1981	0.411	0.197	52%
1987	0.428	0.218	49
1992	0.461	0.229	50
1995	0.459	0.221	52
2000	0.447	0.252	44
Mean	0.441	0.223	49
Switzerland			
1982	0.382	0.309	19
1992	0.376	0.307	18
Mean	0.379	0.308	19
United Kingdom			
1986	0.476	0.303	36
1991	0.476	0.336	29
1994	0.502	0.339	33
1995	0.503	0.344	32
1999	0.500	0.345	31
Mean	0.491	0.333	32
United States			
1986	0.432	0.335	23
1991	0.440	0.336	24
1994	0.465	0.355	24
1997	0.475	0.372	22
2000	0.469	0.368	22
Mean	0.456	0.353	23

Source: Luxembourg Income Study, courtesy of Vincent Mahler, Timothy Smeeding, and David Jesuit.

Notes: "Private" income encompasses all reported non-governmental sources of income, including alimony and child support. These figures are for all households (after adjustment for household size), including households headed by persons older than sixty-five. The small number of households without any reported disposable income are excluded, on the assumption that their income is not accurately reported.