Unequal Political Voice and the Broken Promise of American Democracy

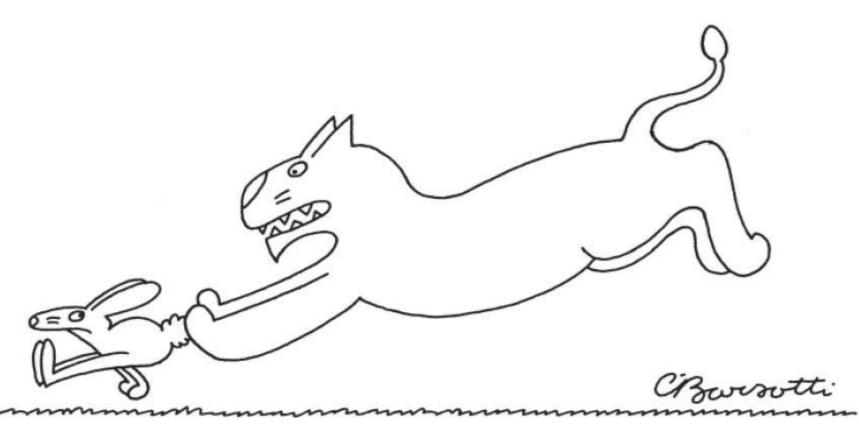
Kay Lehman Schlozman, Boston College Sidney Verba, Harvard University Henry E. Brady, University of California, Berkeley

UNHEAVENLY CHORUS

UNEQUAL POLITICAL VOICE
AND THE BROKEN PROMISE
OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

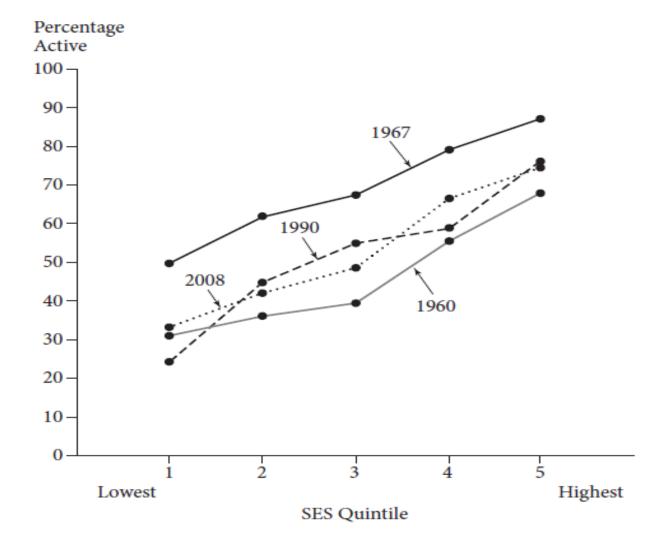
KAY LEHMAN **SCHLOZMAN**SIDNEY **VERBA**HENRY E. **BRADY**

"What are you Complaining about? It's a level playing field.

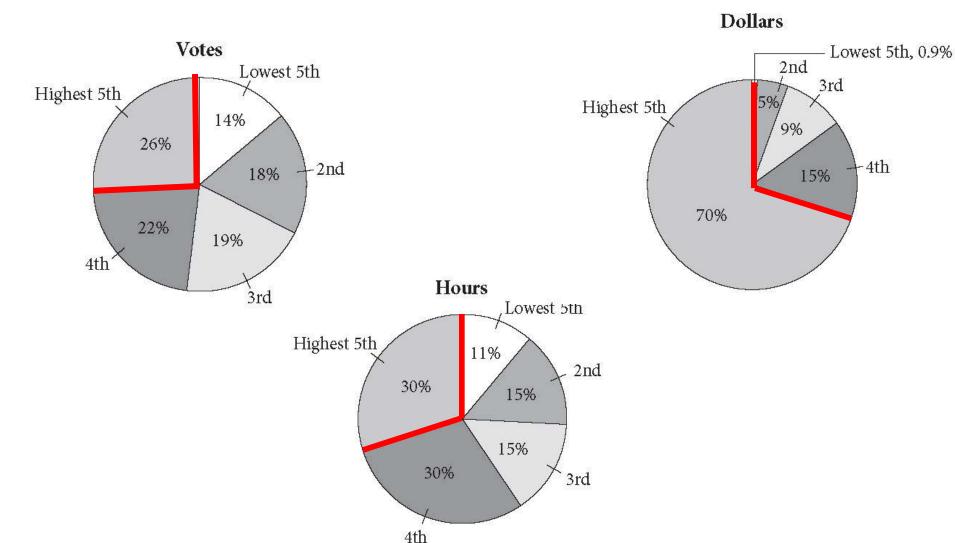


Continuing Stratification of Political Participation by SES Quintile: 1960, 1967, 1990, 2008

Percentage Engaging in at Least One Political Act Other than Voting



Distribution of Political Input: Percentage from SES Quintiles, 1990



Campaign Work and Campaign Contributions by SES Percentiles

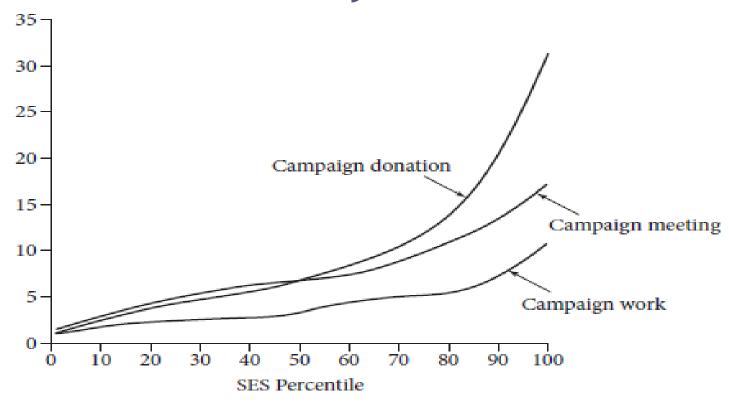
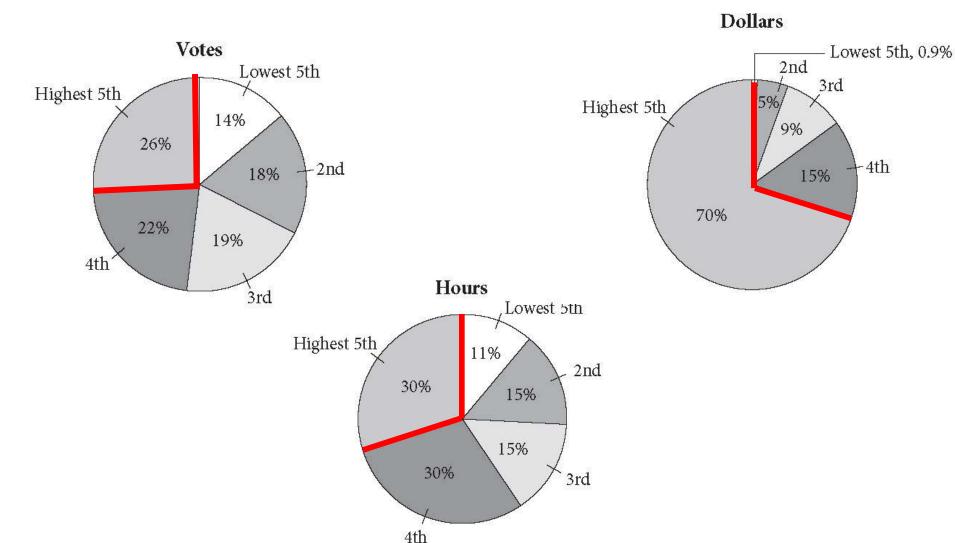


Figure 5.2 Active in Campaigns—Donating, Attending Meetings, and Working by SES Quintile

Source: American National Election Studies (ANES) (1952-2008).

Note: For this analysis the ANES presidential surveys from 1952 to 2008 were pooled and the final results were smoothed using a LOESS smooth of 30 percent.

Distribution of Political Input: Percentage from SES Quintiles, 1990



Interests Represented by Organizations in Washington

Table 11.3 Interests Represented by Organizations in Washington Politics^a

Categories of Organized Interests	Distribution of Organizations		
Corporations ^b	34.9%		
Trade and Other Business Associations	13.2		
Occupational Associations	6.8		
Unions	1.0		
Education	4.2		
Health	3.5		
Social Welfare or Poor	0.8		
Public Interest	4.6		
Identity Groups ^c	3.8		
State and Local Governments	10.4		
Foreign	7.8		
Other	7.7		
Unknown	1.4		
Total	100.1%		
N	11,651		

Source: Washington Representatives Study (2001).

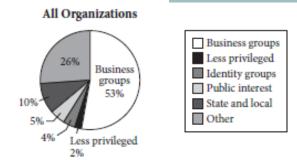
^a Distribution of organizations listed in the 2001 Washington Representatives directory.

^bIncludes U.S. corporations, U.S. subsidiaries of foreign corporations, and for-profit firms of professionals such as law and consulting firms.

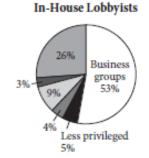
^{&#}x27;Includes organizations representing racial, ethnic, or religious groups; the elderly; women; or lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) sexual orientation.

Business Groups:

 Are Majority of All Organizations



 Have Majority of In-House Lobbyists



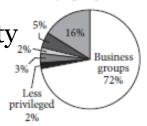
Outside Firms

19%
Business groups
64%
3%
Less
privileged
2%

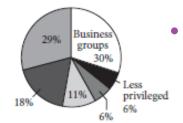
Congressional Testimonya

 Hire Super-Majority of Outside Lobbyists

Spend Super-Majority of Lobbying Dollars

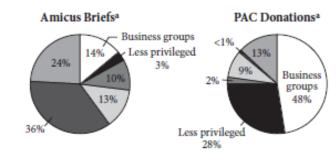


Lobbying Expenditures



Do Plurality of Congressional Testimony

Submit Small Fraction of Amicus Briefs



 Spend Plurality of PAC Dollars

On-Line Political Activity At Least As Stratified by SES as Off-Line

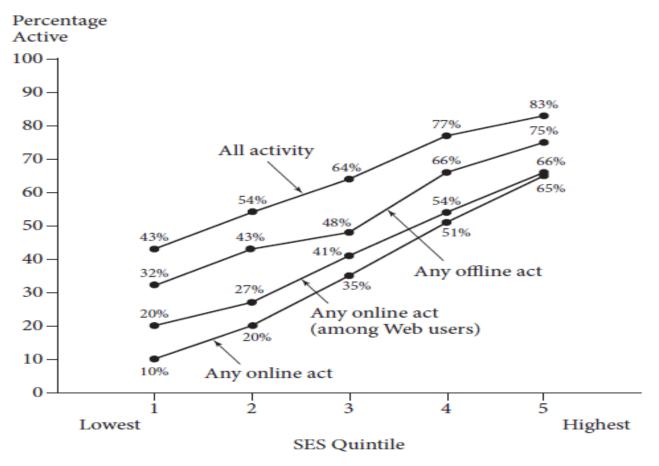
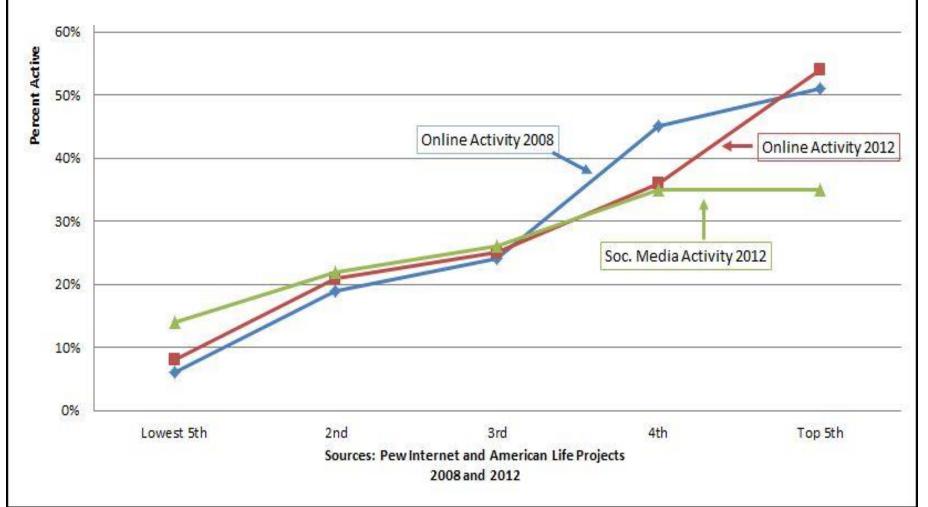


Figure 16.2 Online and Offline Political Activity by SES Quintile Source: Pew Internet and American Life Survey (2008).

Political Activity on the Internet and Social Media - 2008 and 2012



Activity Ratio for Highest to Lowest SES Quintile: Campaign Activity and Religious Attendance

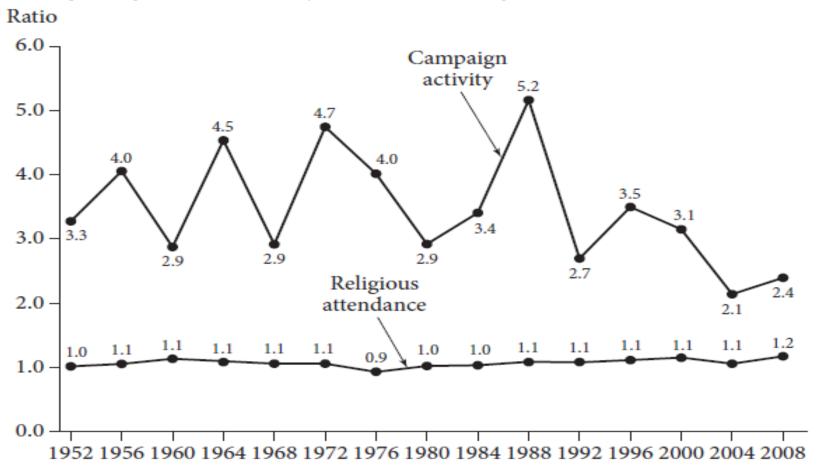


Figure 6.10 Ratio over Time of Highest to Lowest SES Quintile for Campaign Activity and for Religious Attendance, 1952–2008

Are Activists Typical? Health and Housing

Table 5.1 Are Activists Typical? Health and Housing

	Universal Health Care Percentage Who		Percentage	Percentage with Housing or Neighborhood	
			with No Health		
	Favor	Oppose	Insurance ^b	Problems ^c	
Inactivesd	59%	24%	27%	28%	
All Respondents	51%	36%	17%	19%	
Voters	48%	40%	14%	16%	
Campaign Workers	51%	37%	16%	19%	
Campaign Contributors	44%	47%	7%	12%	

Source: American National Election Study (2008).

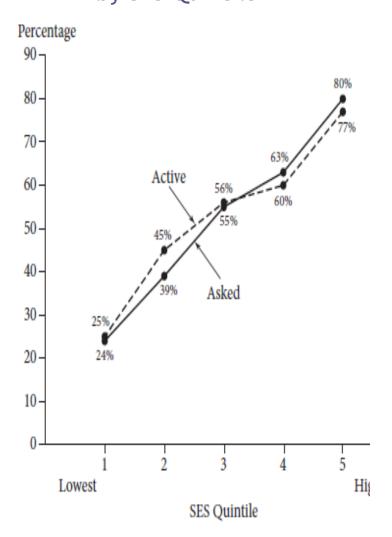
Recipients of Government Benefits (1990): Who Has Political Voice?

Table 5.3 Political Activity in Relation to Benefit Programs by Recipients of Government Benefits

Political Activity Related to a Government Benefit ^a		nge Who Receive ome Benefits	Percentage Who Receive Medical Benefits	
	AFDC ^b	Social Security ^c	Medicaid ^b	Medicare
Vote	10%	25%	10%	26%
Campaign Contribution	0%	6%	0%	5%
Contact Public Official	6%	7%	3%	6%
Organization Member	2%	24%	4%	22%
N	(109)	(546)	(123)	(423)

Source: Citizen Participation Study (1990).

Asked to Active and Active by SES Quintile



Recruited and Spontaneous by SES Quintile

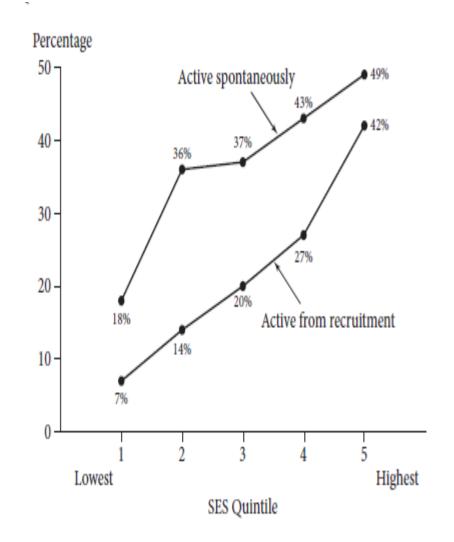
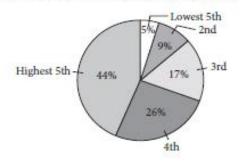


Figure 15.1 Political Recruitment and Political Activity by SES Quintile

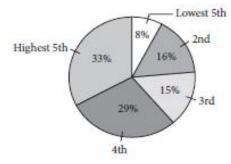
5.2.A Distribution of Contributions for SES Quintiles

Most Political Contributions Come from Higher Quintiles



Spontaneous Contributions Less Stratified by SES

15.2.B Distribution of Political Dollars Given Spontaneously from SES Quintiles



15.2.C Distribution of Political Dollars Given as a Result of Recruitment from SES Quintiles

Recruited Contributions More Stratified by SES

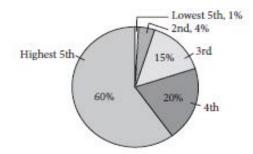


Figure 15.2 Where Do the Political Dollars Come From?

Source: Citizen Participation Study (1990).