Issues, Ideology, Gender, and Race in the 2008 Election

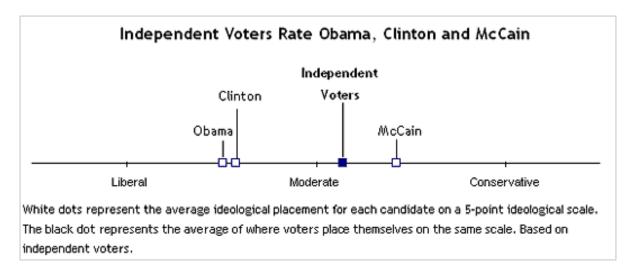
Daron Shaw Department of Government University of Texas at Austin

Hosted by the Brookings Institution's Opportunity '08 project In partnership with the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public Affairs

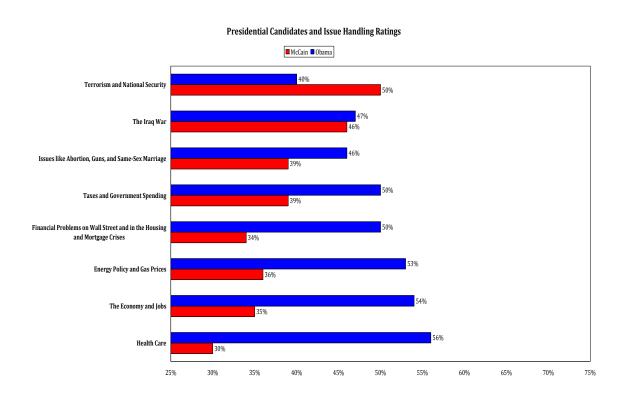
The Brookings Institution

October 17, 2008

FIGURES 1A and 1B



Source: Pew and the People Survey, Spring 2008.



Source: Washington Post Poll, October 2008



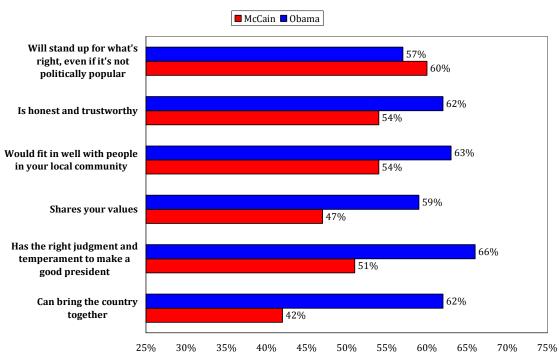
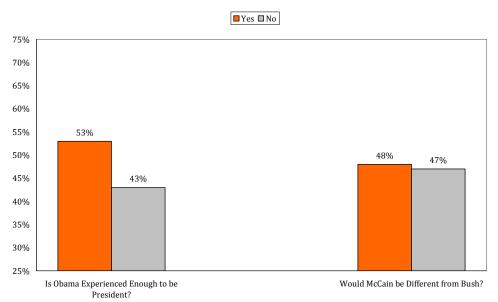


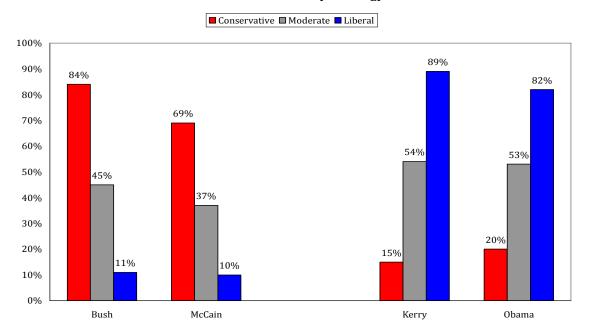
FIGURE 3

Presidential Candidates and the Critical Questions



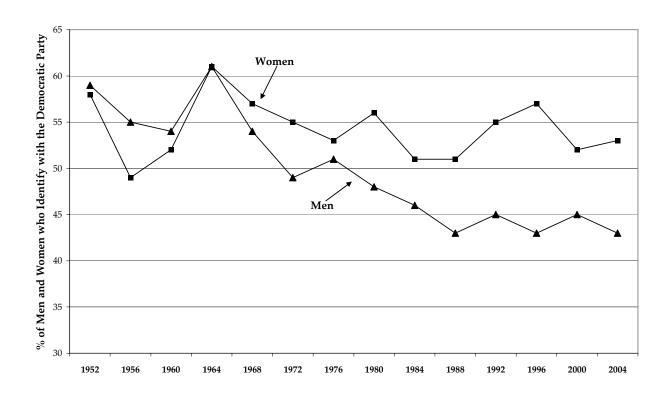
Source: Washington Post Poll, October 2008

Presidential Vote by Ideology



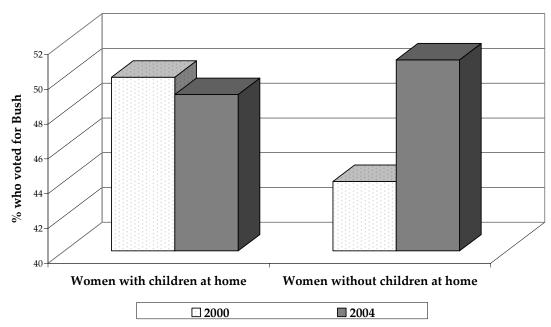
Source: 2008 data are from CBS News Poll, October 2008. 2004 data are from the EMR national exit poll.

FIGURE 5 Democratic Party Identification by Gender, 1952 to 2004



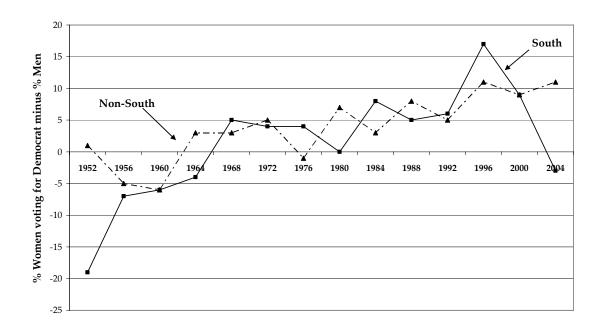
Source: ANES from selected years.

FIGURE 6
The Security Mom Myth



Source: 2000 and 2004 ANES.

FIGURE 7
White Gender Gap in Presidential Voting – South versus Non-South



Source: ANES from selected years.

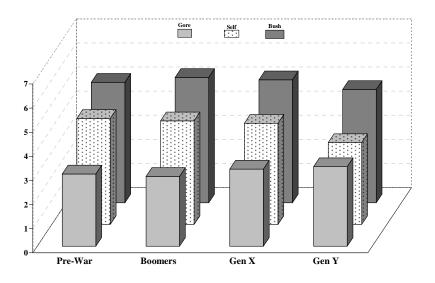
The Bradley/Wilder Effect:

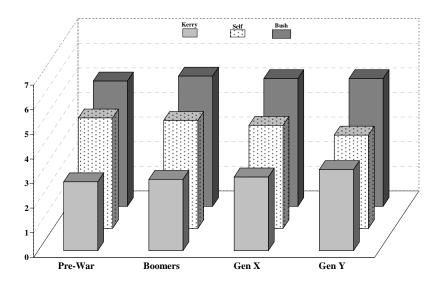
Factors Affecting the Difference between Poll and Election Results

- 1. Measurable error (Sample size)
- 2. Un-measurable error (Response rates)
- 3. "Genuine" changes in preferences
- 4. Mis-representation of preferences

FIGURE 9

$Ideological\ Identification\ of\ Self\ and\ the\ Candidates-2000\ and\ 2004$





Note: Table entries equal ideological placement of candidates and self on 7-point scale (liberal to conservative).

Source: 2000 and 2004 ANES

FIGURE 10

Democratic Party Identification Advantage among Different Age Cohorts
Across Time

When Respondent became Eligible to Vote	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000 - 2004
Pre-War War II Voters (80 years plus) Before 1946	19	19	19	19	23	30*
Post- World War II Voters (63 to 70) From 1946 and 1962	22	28	18	15	14	12
Vietnam War/Watergate Voters (43 to 62) From 1963 and 1979		24	25	12	11	8
Reagan/Bush Era Voters (31 to 42) From 1980 and 1991				5	9	-6
Clinton Era Voters (23 to 30) From 1992 to 1999					0	12
Today's Young Voters (18 to 24) From 1997 to 2004						27

Note: Cell entries equal the average Democratic advantage (% who identify or lean Democratic minus the % who identify or lean Republican) by each age cohort, for each decade. *There were less than 100 respondents in this category.

Source: ANES cumulative file, 1948-2004.

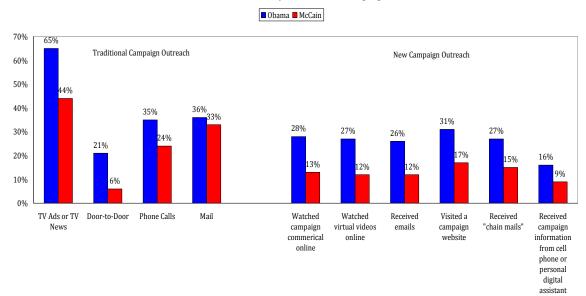
FIGURE 11

Democratic Voting among the Generations

	1980s	1990s	2000s	AVG.
Presidential Vote				
18-24 Year Olds	41%	53%	65%	50%
War and War-War (before 1948)	43%	52%	51%	48%
Baby-Boomers (1948-1962)	41%	52%	49%	46%
Generation X (1963-1978)	43%	49%	49%	46%
Generation Y (1979-1993)		57%	66%	60%
Senate Vote				
18-24 Year Olds	52%	53%	60%	54%
War and War-War (before 1948)	55%	55%	53%	55%
Baby-Boomers (1948-1962)	54%	51%	52%	52%
Generation X (1963-1978)	52%	53%	49%	52%
Generation Y (1979-1993)		60%	59%	60%
House Vote				
18-24 Year Olds	62%	55%	65%	60%
War and War-War (before 1948)	57%	55%	50%	55%
Baby-Boomers (1948-1962)	58%	51%	50%	54%
Generation X (1963-1978)	55%	55%	50%	54%
Generation Y (1979-1993)		49%	65%	56%

Note: Table entries are averages from ANES cumulative file, 1980-2004.

Outreach Efforts by Presidential Campaigns



Source: Democracy Corps Poll, September 2008