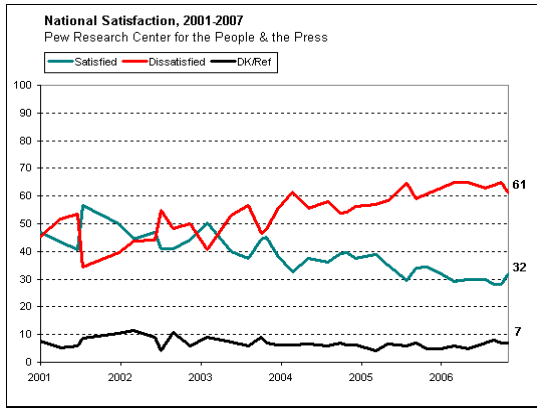
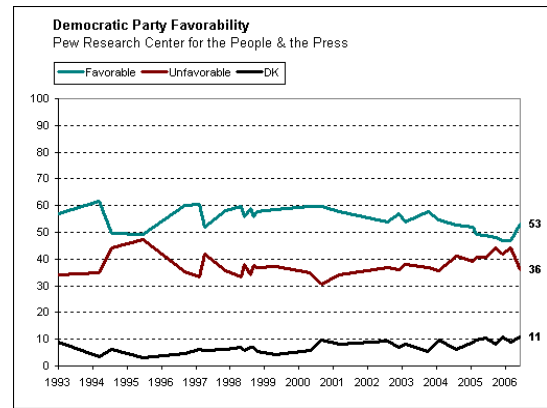
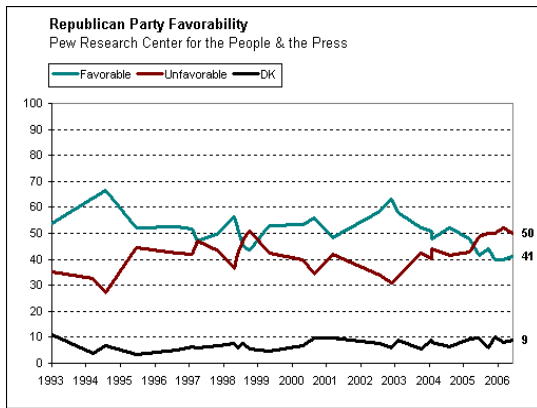


- I. The (white) public's perceptions of inequality
  - A. NES data Figure 4-1, pl. 69
    - 1. Class related likes/dislikes of parties
    - 2. Class issues as most important problem facing the country
  - B. Other polling data



- II. The public's perception of parties
  - A. Whites only Figure 4-2, p. 71 & Figure 4-3, p. 73
    - 1. Care who wins
    - 2. See differences
    - 3. Liberal/conservative positions
    - 4. Issue positions – government should guarantee jobs
  - B. Party favorability (all respondents)



III. The emergence of class divisions in voting & party id (among whites & all respondents) 1950s-2000s

Table 4-1, p. 75 & Table 4-2, p. 76

- A. Evidence
  - 1. Presidential voting
  - 2. House election voting
  - 3. Party identification
- B. Trend
  - 1. Growing class divisions
  - 2. But, not large

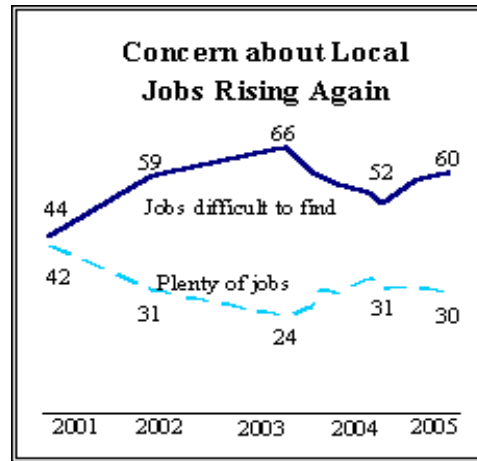
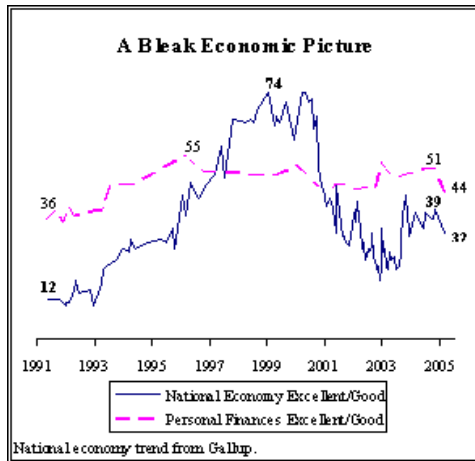
IV. Limits on class divisions in American society – the public’s belief in the American dream

A. Opportunities outweigh disadvantages Table 4-3, p. 77

B. Economic mobility and the economic future

1. Positive picture Table 4-4, p. 78

2. Negative picture <http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=245>



V. The political debate about inequality

A. Finding: class, party, & ideology all shape perceptions of opportunity

B. Evidence

1. Family income Table 4-5, p. 80

2. Political ideology and party id Table 4-6, p. 81

C. Views on inequality shape presidential voting Table 4-7, p. 82

VI. The importance of short-term events

A. Trends in class divisions in presidential voting Figure 4-4, p. 83

- 1. 1952-84 – increase in class divisions
- 2. 1984-2004 – (smaller) decrease

B. 2004 presidential voting Table 4-8, p. 84

- 1. By income
- 2. By reaction to the Iraq War