
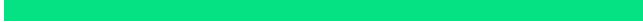
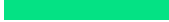







































































































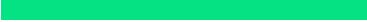








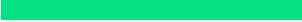
































## Country Comparison > Population > TOP 50 (2014)

Rank	Country	Population	
1	<a href="#">China</a>	1,355,692,544	
2	<a href="#">India</a>	1,236,344,576	
3	<b><a href="#">UNITED STATES</a></b>	318,892,096	
4	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	253,609,648	
5	<a href="#">Brazil</a>	202,656,784	
6	<a href="#">Pakistan</a>	196,174,384	
7	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	177,155,760	
8	<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	166,280,704	
9	<a href="#">Russia</a>	142,470,272	
10	<a href="#">Japan</a>	127,103,392	
11	<a href="#">Mexico</a>	120,286,656	
12	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	107,668,232	
13	<a href="#">Ethiopia</a>	96,633,456	
14	<a href="#">Vietnam</a>	93,421,832	
15	<a href="#">Egypt</a>	86,895,096	
16	<a href="#">Turkey</a>	81,619,392	
17	<a href="#">Germany</a>	80,996,688	
18	<a href="#">Iran</a>	80,840,712	
19	<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Rep.</a>	77,433,744	
20	<a href="#">Thailand</a>	67,741,400	
21	<a href="#">France</a>	66,259,012	
22	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	63,742,976	
23	<a href="#">Italy</a>	61,680,120	
24	<a href="#">Burma</a>	55,746,252	
25	<a href="#">Tanzania</a>	49,639,136	
26	<a href="#">Korea, South</a>	49,039,984	
27	<a href="#">South Africa</a>	48,375,644	
28	<a href="#">Spain</a>	47,737,940	
29	<a href="#">Colombia</a>	46,245,296	
30	<a href="#">Kenya</a>	45,010,056	
31	<a href="#">Ukraine</a>	44,291,412	
32	<a href="#">Argentina</a>	43,024,376	
33	<a href="#">Algeria</a>	38,813,720	
34	<a href="#">Poland</a>	38,346,280	
35	<a href="#">Uganda</a>	35,918,916	
36	<a href="#">Sudan</a>	35,482,232	
37	<a href="#">Canada</a>	34,834,840	
38	<a href="#">Morocco</a>	32,987,206	
39	<a href="#">Iraq</a>	32,585,692	
40	<a href="#">Afghanistan</a>	31,822,848	
41	<a href="#">Nepal</a>	30,986,976	
42	<a href="#">Peru</a>	30,147,936	
43	<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	30,073,352	
44	<a href="#">Uzbekistan</a>	28,929,716	
45	<a href="#">Venezuela</a>	28,868,486	
46	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	27,345,986	
47	<a href="#">Yemen</a>	26,052,966	
48	<a href="#">Ghana</a>	25,758,108	
49	<a href="#">Korea, North</a>	24,851,628	
50	<a href="#">Mozambique</a>	24,692,144	

## Country Comparison > GDP (purchasing power parity) > TOP 50 (2014)

Rank	Country	GDP (purchasing power parity) (Billion \$)	
1	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	16,720	
2	<a href="#">China</a>	13,390	
3	<a href="#">India</a>	4,990	
4	<a href="#">Japan</a>	4,729	
5	<a href="#">Germany</a>	3,227	
6	<a href="#">Russia</a>	2,553	
7	<a href="#">Brazil</a>	2,416	
8	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	2,387	
9	<a href="#">France</a>	2,276	
10	<a href="#">Mexico</a>	1,845	
11	<a href="#">Italy</a>	1,805	
12	<a href="#">Korea, South</a>	1,666	
13	<a href="#">Canada</a>	1,518	
14	<a href="#">Spain</a>	1,389	
15	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	1,285	
16	<a href="#">Turkey</a>	1,167	
17	<a href="#">Australia</a>	998.3	
18	<a href="#">Iran</a>	987.1	
19	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	927.8	
20	<a href="#">Taiwan</a>	926.4	
21	<a href="#">Poland</a>	814	
22	<a href="#">Argentina</a>	771	
23	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	699.7	
24	<a href="#">Thailand</a>	673	
25	<a href="#">South Africa</a>	595.7	
26	<a href="#">Pakistan</a>	574.1	
27	<a href="#">Egypt</a>	551.4	
28	<a href="#">Colombia</a>	526.5	
29	<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	525	
30	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	478.5	
31	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	454.3	
32	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	421.7	
33	<a href="#">Venezuela</a>	407.4	
34	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	393.8	
35	<a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	381.3	
36	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	371.2	
37	<a href="#">Austria</a>	361	
38	<a href="#">Vietnam</a>	358.9	
39	<a href="#">Peru</a>	344	
40	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	339	
41	<a href="#">Ukraine</a>	337.4	
42	<a href="#">Chile</a>	335.4	
43	<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	324.6	
44	<a href="#">Romania</a>	288.5	
45	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	285.6	
46	<a href="#">Algeria</a>	284.7	
47	<a href="#">Norway</a>	282.2	
48	<a href="#">Israel</a>	273.2	
49	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	269.8	
50	<a href="#">Greece</a>	267.1	

## Country Comparison > GDP - per capita (PPP) > TOP 50 (2014)

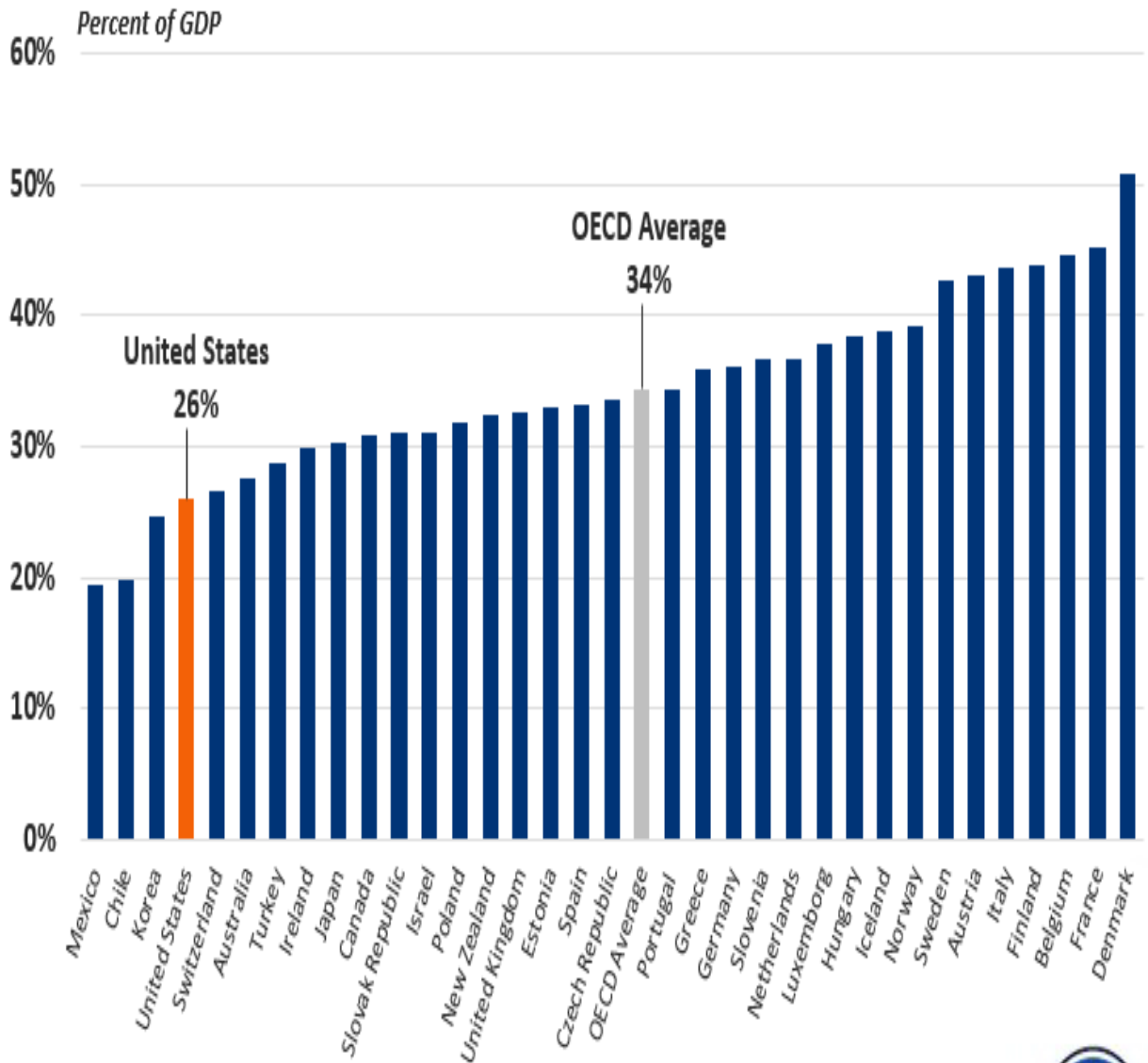
Rank	Country	GDP - per capita (PPP) (US\$)	
1	<a href="#">Qatar</a>	102,100	
2	<a href="#">Liechtenstein</a>	89,400	
3	<a href="#">Macau</a>	88,700	
4	<a href="#">Bermuda</a>	86,000	
5	<a href="#">Monaco</a>	85,500	
6	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	77,900	
7	<a href="#">Singapore</a>	62,400	
8	<a href="#">Jersey</a>	57,000	
9	<a href="#">Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)</a>	55,400	
10	<a href="#">Norway</a>	55,400	
11	<a href="#">San Marino</a>	55,000	
12	<a href="#">Brunei</a>	54,800	
13	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	54,800	
14	<a href="#">Isle of Man</a>	53,800	
15	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>52,800</b>	
16	<a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	52,700	
17	<a href="#">Guernsey</a>	44,600	
18	<a href="#">Cayman Islands</a>	43,800	
19	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	43,300	
20	<a href="#">Canada</a>	43,100	
21	<a href="#">Australia</a>	43,000	
22	<a href="#">Gibraltar</a>	43,000	
23	<a href="#">Austria</a>	42,600	
24	<a href="#">British Virgin Islands</a>	42,300	
25	<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	42,100	
26	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	41,300	
27	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	40,900	
28	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	40,700	
29	<a href="#">Taiwan</a>	39,600	
30	<a href="#">Germany</a>	39,500	
31	<a href="#">Greenland</a>	38,400	
32	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	37,800	
33	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	37,800	
34	<a href="#">New Caledonia</a>	37,700	
35	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	37,300	
36	<a href="#">Andorra</a>	37,200	
37	<a href="#">Japan</a>	37,100	
38	<a href="#">Israel</a>	36,200	
39	<a href="#">Finland</a>	35,900	
40	<a href="#">France</a>	35,700	
41	<a href="#">Saint Pierre and Miquelon</a>	34,900	
42	<a href="#">Korea, South</a>	33,200	
43	<a href="#">Bahamas, The</a>	32,000	
44	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	31,300	
45	<a href="#">Faroe Islands</a>	30,500	
46	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	30,400	
47	<a href="#">Spain</a>	30,100	
48	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	29,900	
49	<a href="#">Bahrain</a>	29,800	
50	<a href="#">Oman</a>	29,800	

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# Taxes at all levels of government in 2014 for OECD countries.

## U.S. Among Lowest-Taxed Countries in the OECD



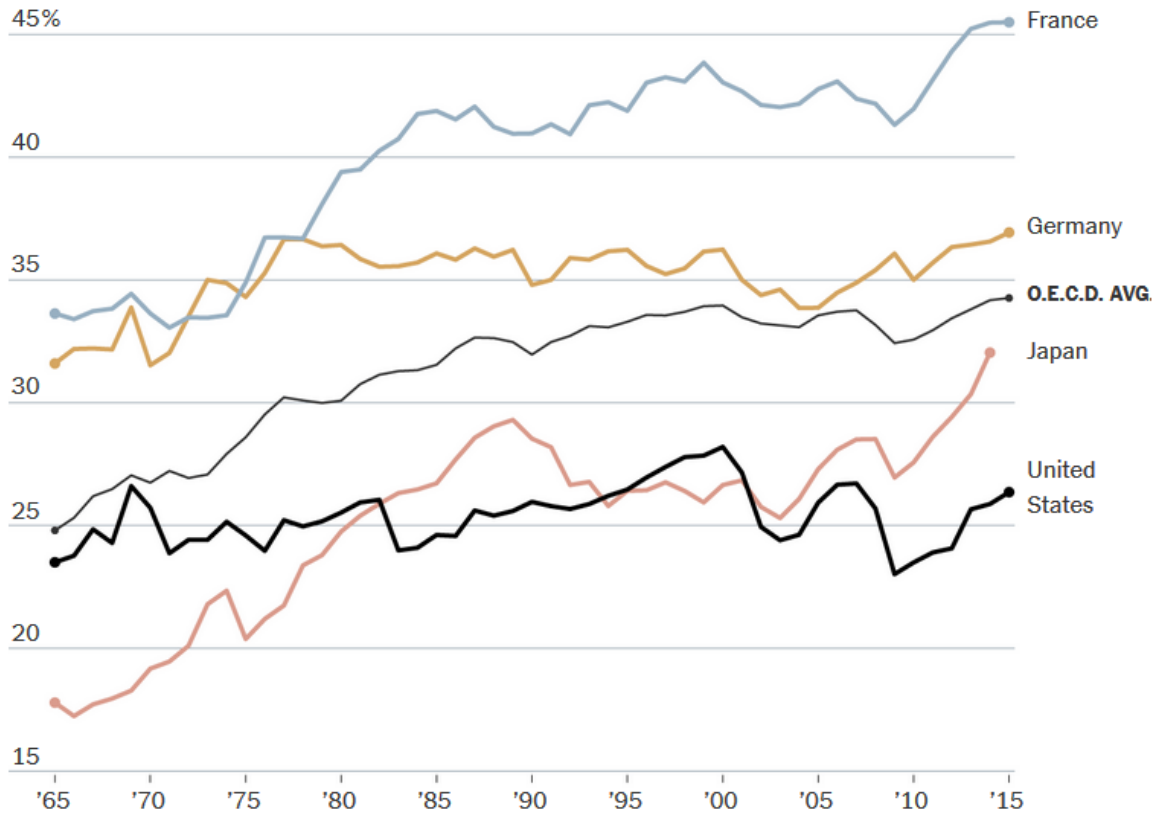
Source: OECD data for 2014. Includes taxes at all levels of government.



## Bucking the Trend

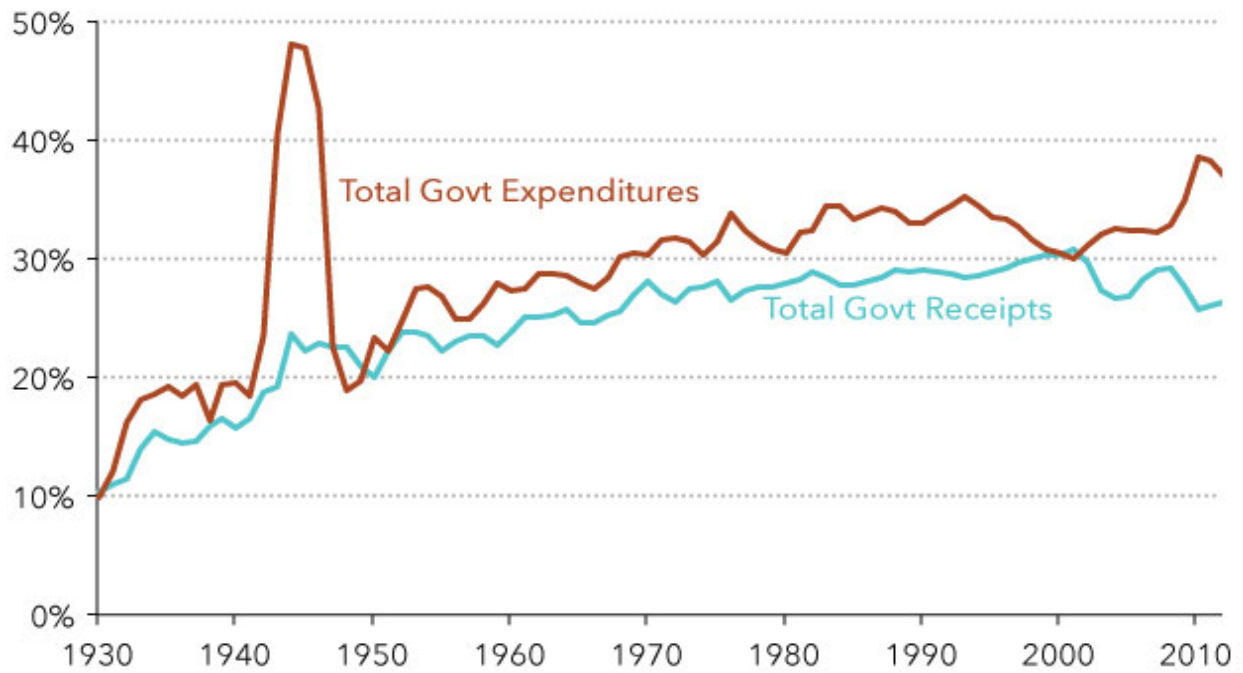
While taxes in most of the wealthiest nations have taken an increasing share of the economy over the last half-century, the United States has largely been an exception.

**Tax revenue as a share of gross domestic product**



By The New York Times | Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

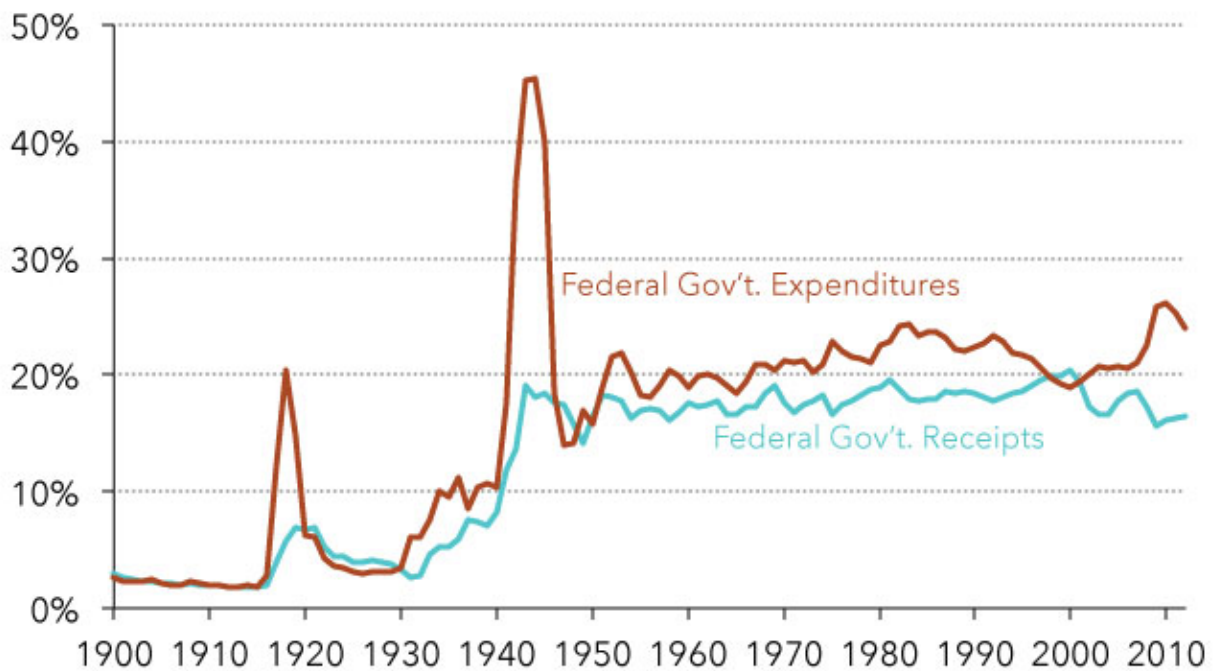
Chart 4: Overall Government Sector's Receipts and Expenditures as Percent of GDP, 1930-2012



Note: The NIPA data for the overall government sector nets out receipts and expenditures that appear in both the federal and the state and local data due to intergovernmental transfers.  
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and calculations by author

© 1937-2016 Tax Foundation

Chart 1: Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures as Percent of GDP\*, 1900-2012

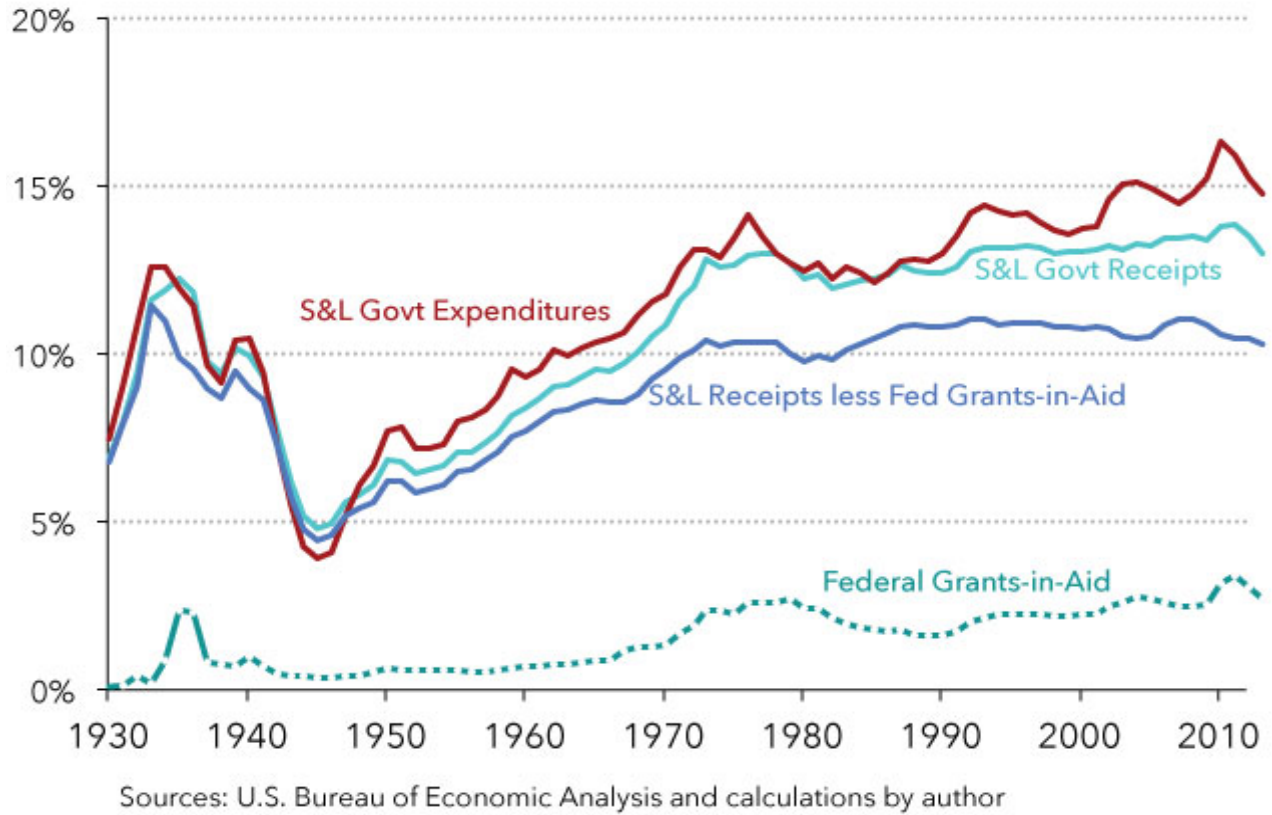


\* Numbers are shares of GNP for 1900-1928.

Sources: For 1900-1928, U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research. For 1929-2012, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Calculations by author.

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Chart 2: State & Local Government Receipts and Expenditures as Percent of GDP, 1930-2012



1937-2016 Tax Foundation

©

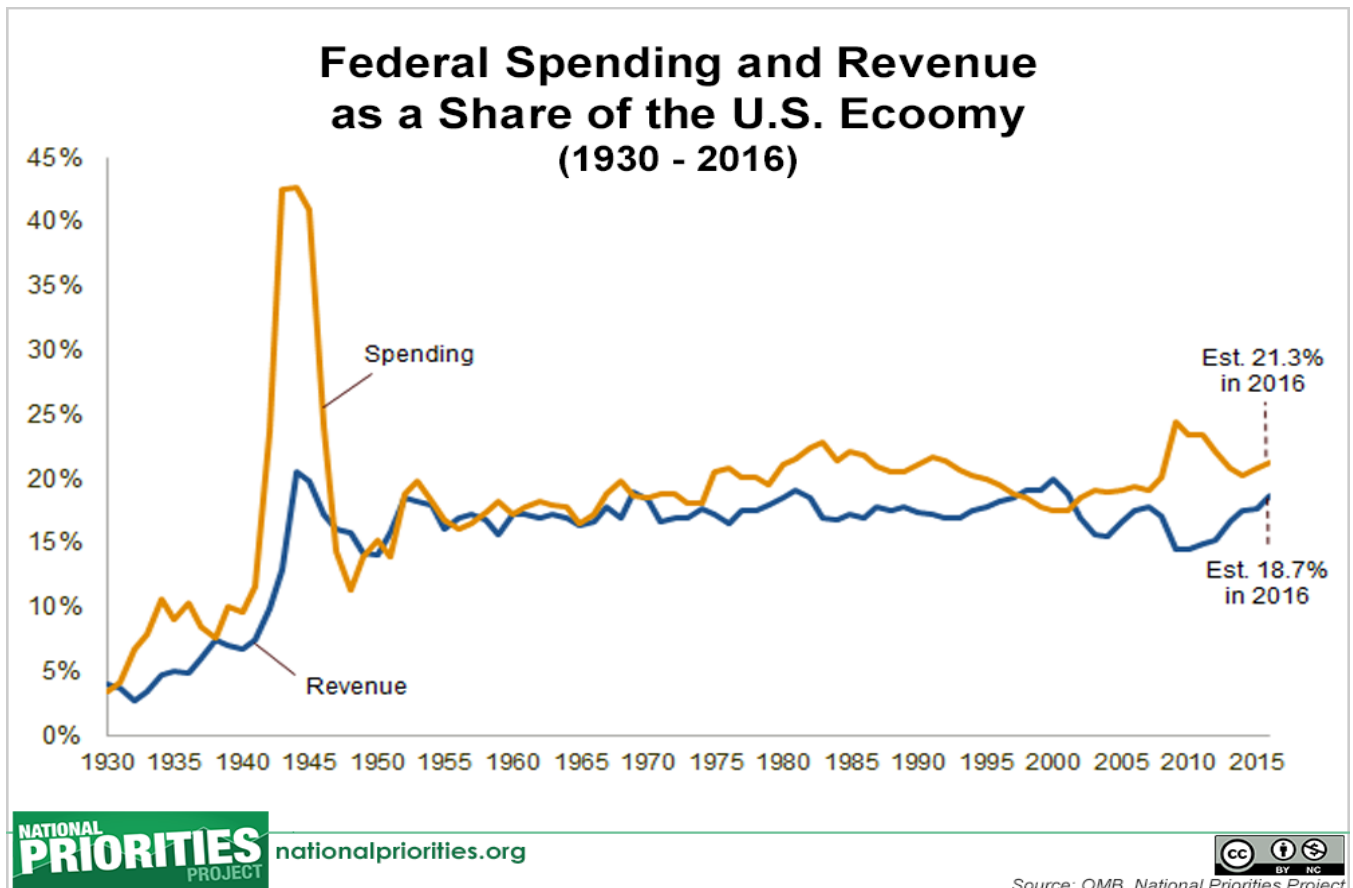
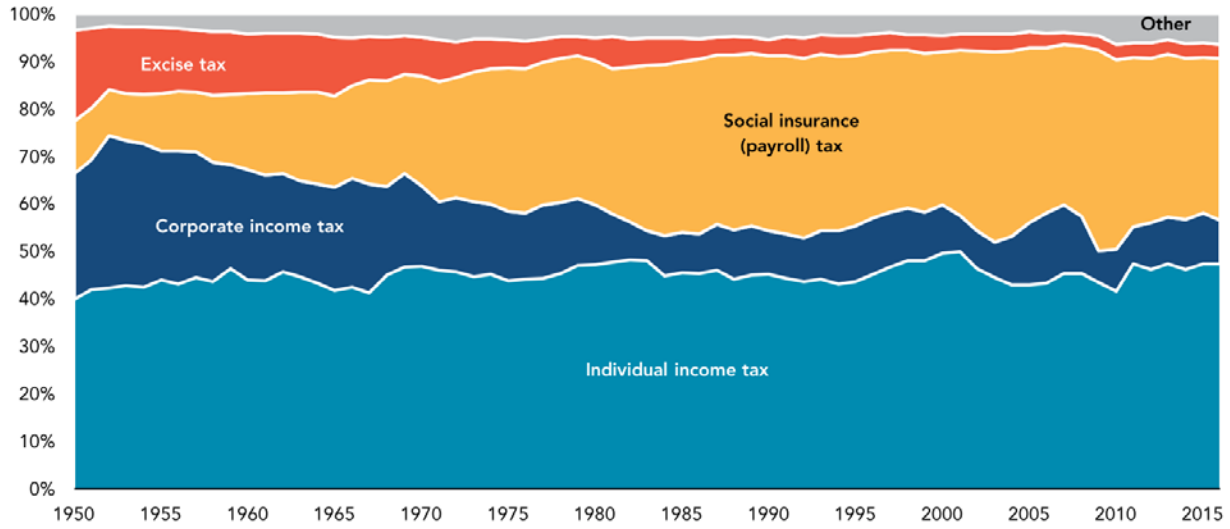


FIGURE 4

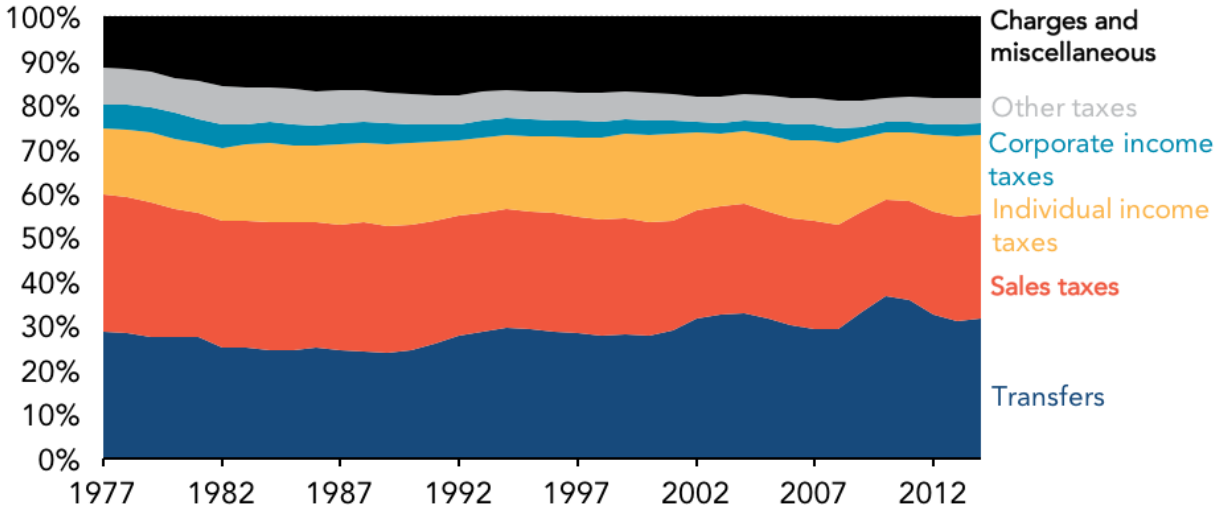
# Sources of Federal Revenue FY 1950-2016



Source: Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Year 2018, Historical Table 2.1.

FIGURE 2

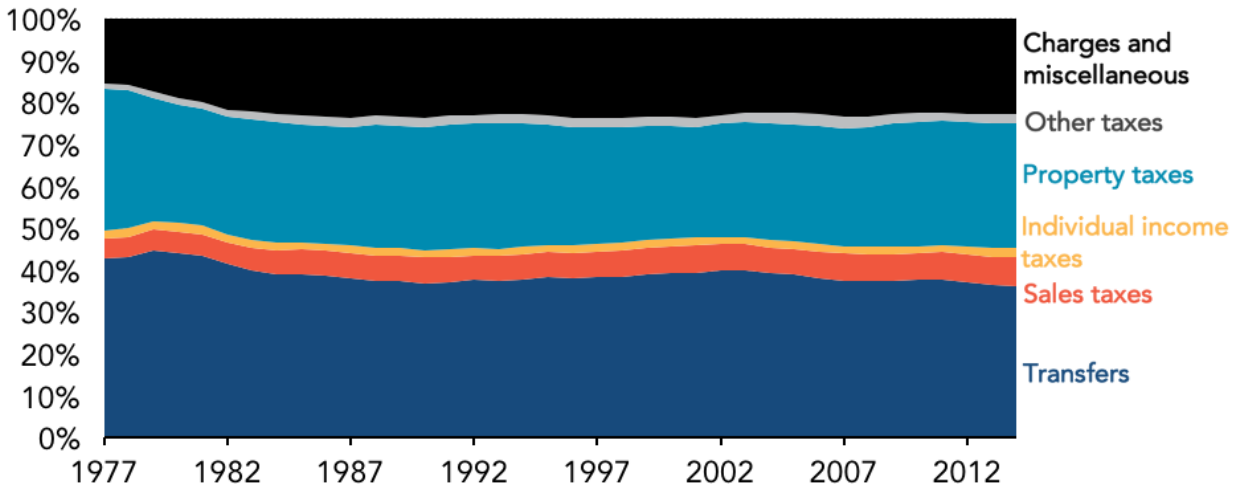
## State General Revenue, 1977-2014



Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, State and Local Government Finance Data Query System.

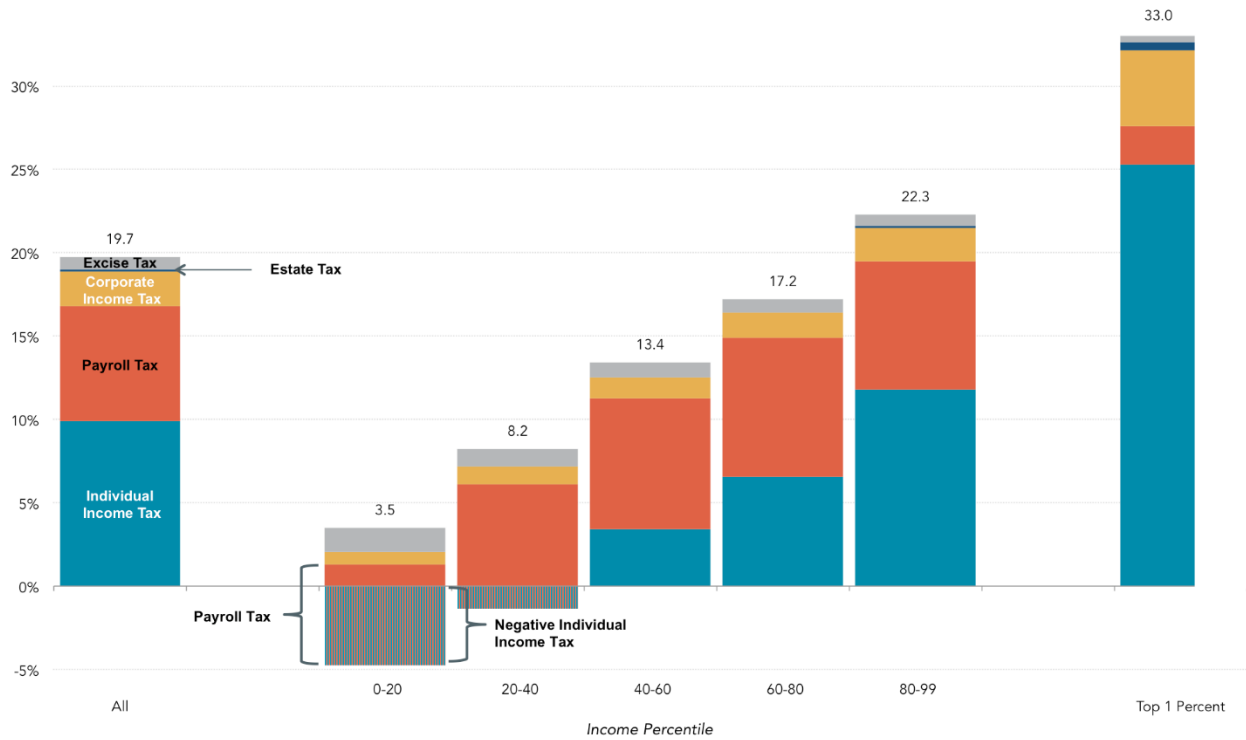
FIGURE 2

## Local General Revenue by Source, 1977-2014

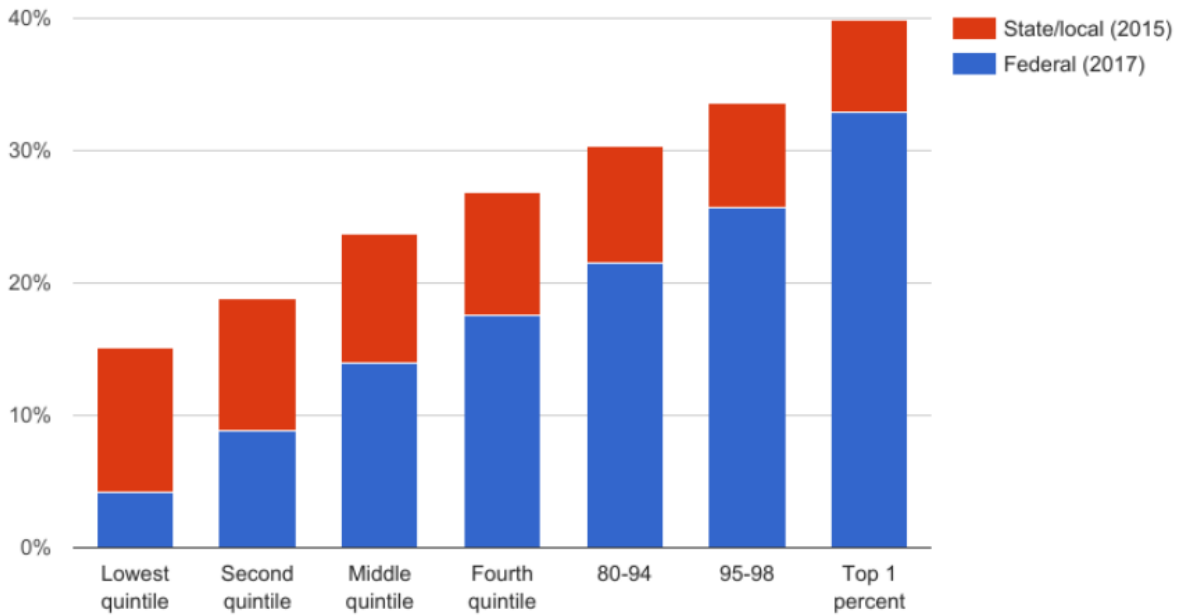


Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, State and Local Government Finance Data Query System.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Effective Federal Tax Rates**  
 By Income Percentile, 2016

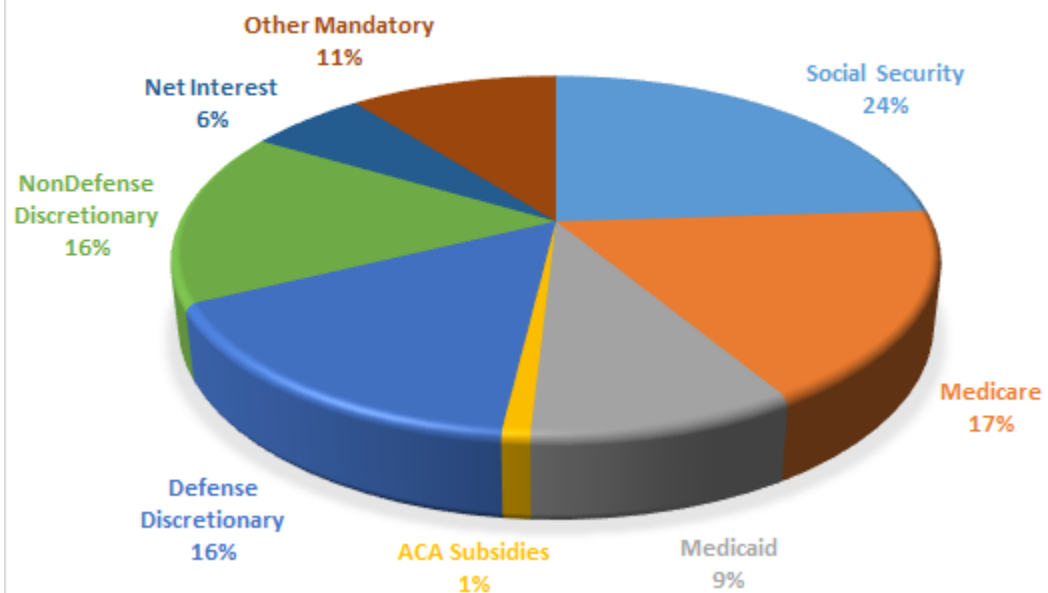


**Effective tax rates by income group**

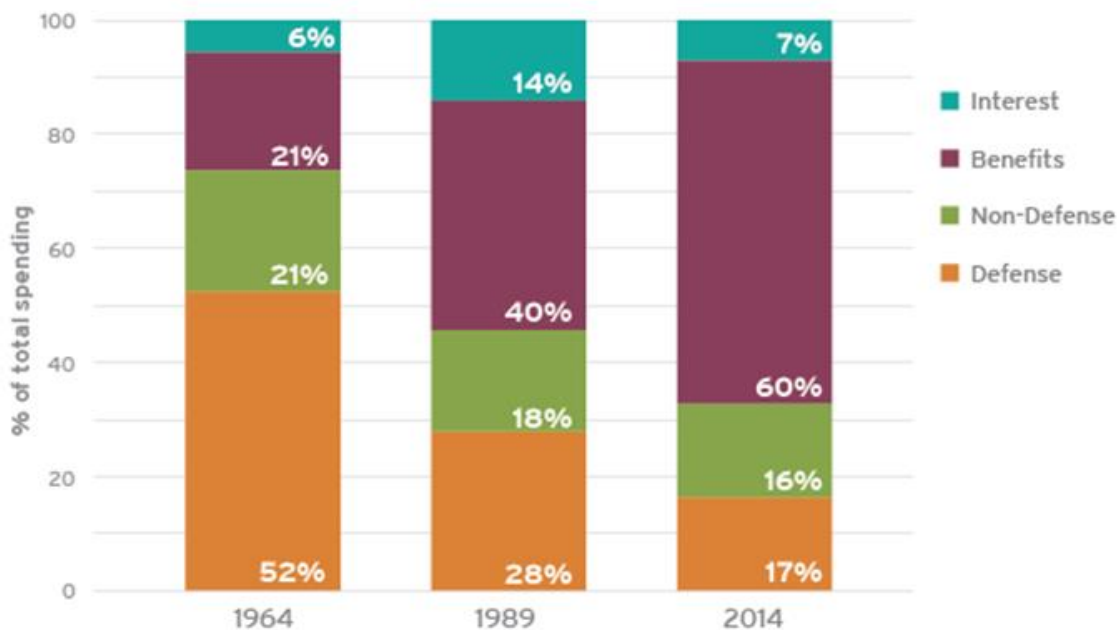


Sources: Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy and Tax Policy Center

## FEDERAL BUDGET FY 2015



## WHERE THE MONEY GOES: Share of federal spending by category



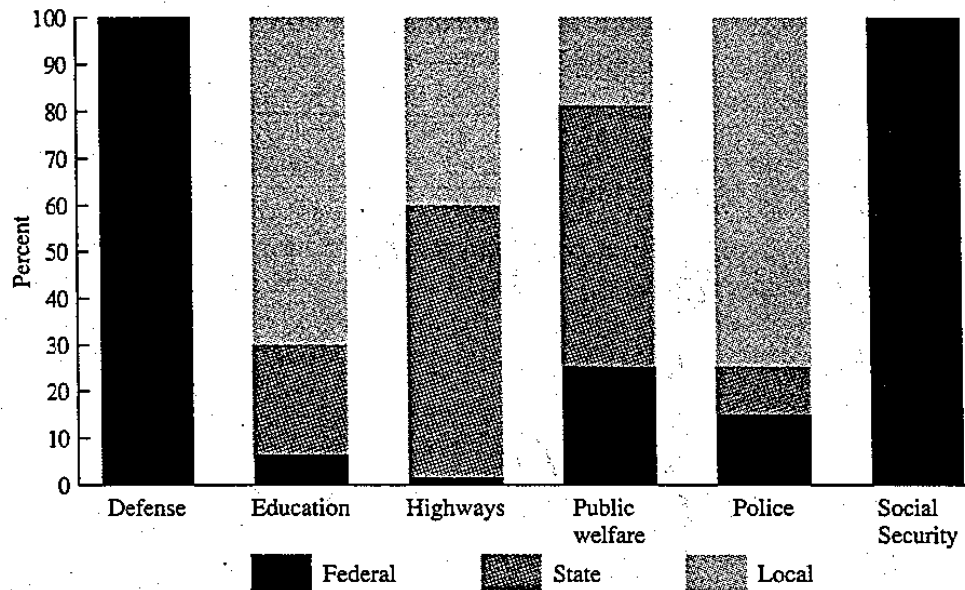
1962-2013: Office of Management and Budget - Historical Tables  
Table B.2—Outlays by Budget Enforcement Act Category in Constant (FY 2005) Dollars: 1962-2018  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/historicals>

2012-2018: Fiscal Year 2014, Mid-Session Review, Budget of the U.S. Government  
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2014/assets/14msr.pdf>



# Allocation of Functions by Level of Government

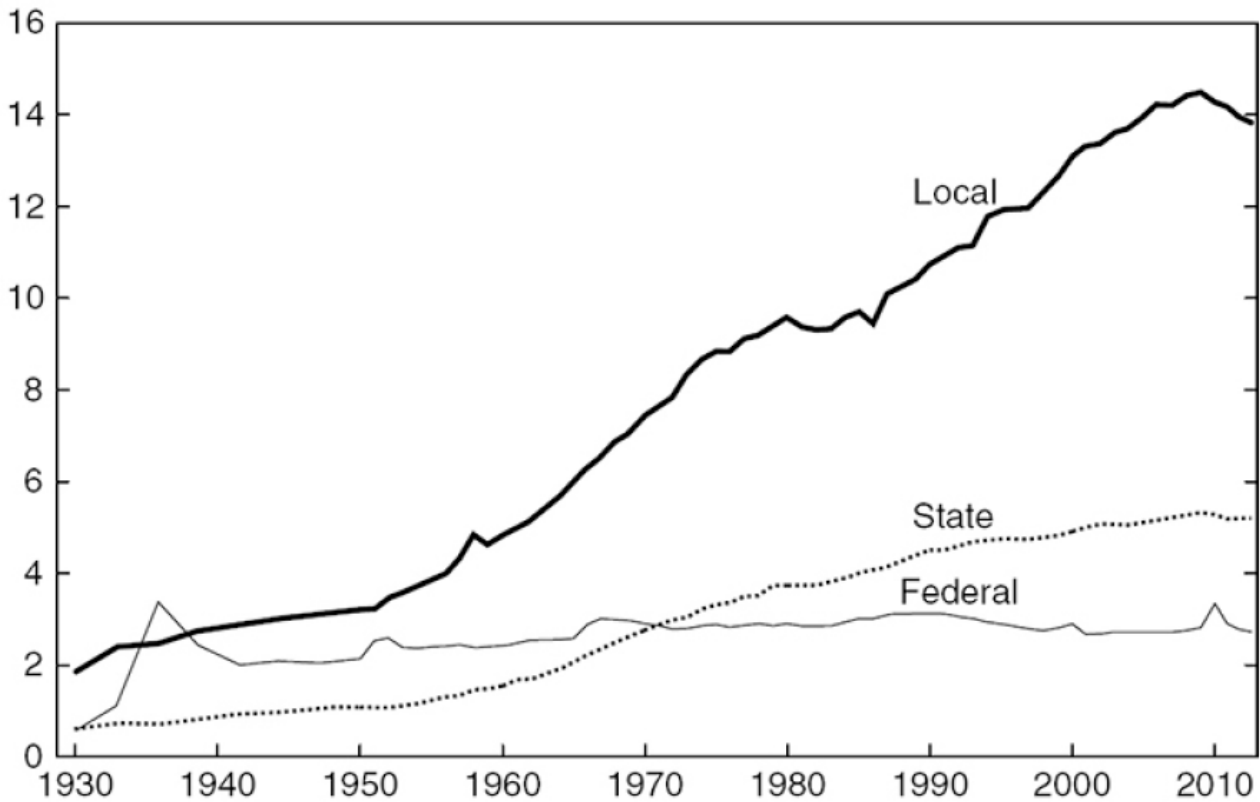
Percentage of expenditures by selected functions and levels of government.



SOURCE: Computed from US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1990-1991* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1993), p. 13. Figures are for fiscal year 1993.

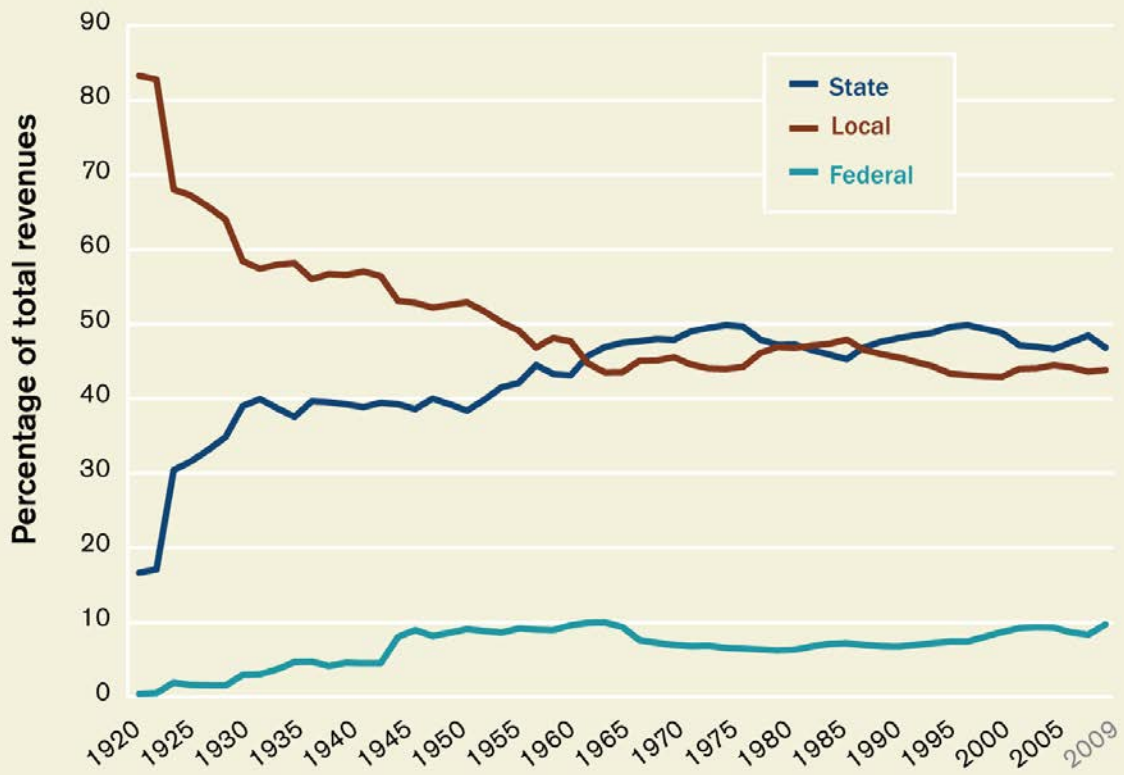
Figure 8-2 Government Employees: Federal, State, and Local, 1929-2013

Number of employees (millions)



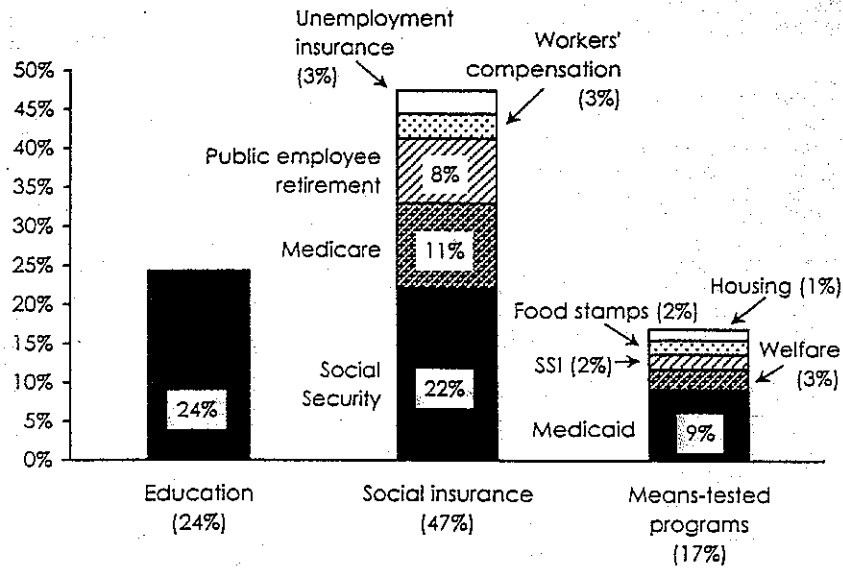
Note: No annual survey of government employment and payroll was conducted in 1996.

Shares of revenues for public K-12 education, selected years, 1920 through 2009



Source: Digest of Education Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics.

Figure 1.1 Social Welfare Spending in the United States (all levels of government)

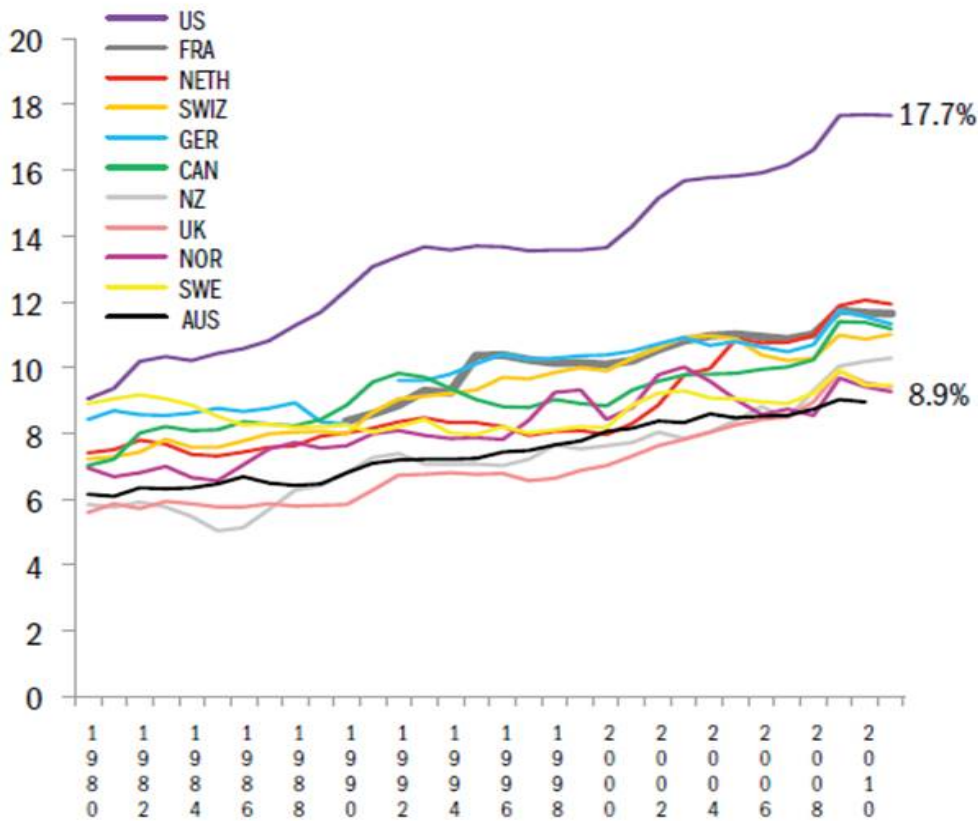


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract: 1997*, p. 373.

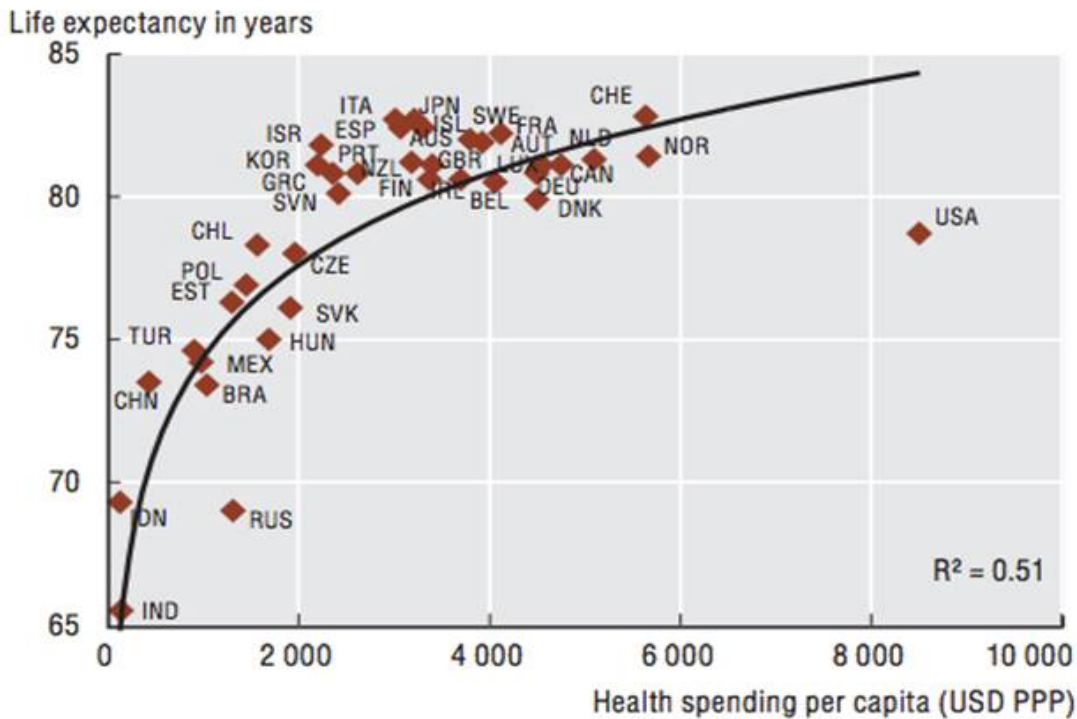
Note: Programs shown total 89% of all government social spending. Not shown are medical research and hospital support (5%), veterans programs (3%), and miscellaneous other programs (3%). Welfare includes AFDC and General Assistance.

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### Total expenditures on health as percent of GDP



### 1.1.3. Life expectancy at birth and health spending per capita, 2011 (or nearest year)

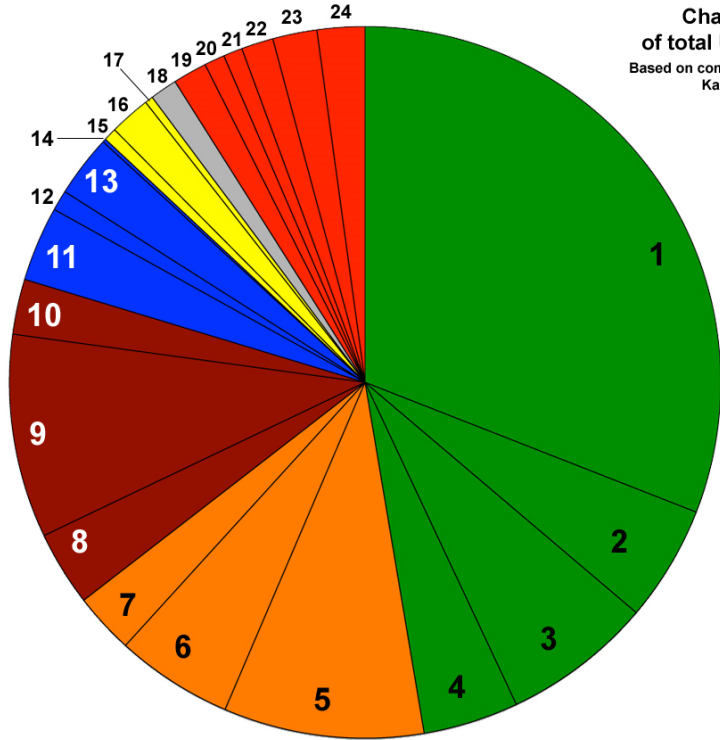


Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>; World Bank for non-OECD countries.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932916040>

**Charles Gaba / ACASignups.net estimates  
of total U.S. healthcare coverage as of March 2016**

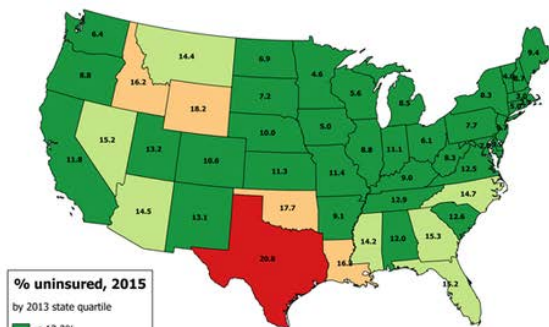
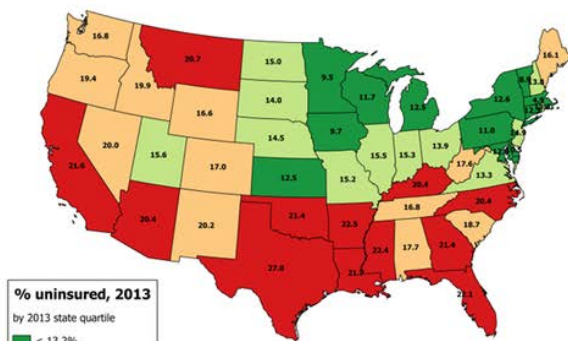
Based on composite data from the CBO, CDC, HHS, CMS, BLS, Census Bureau  
Kaiser Family Foundation, Mark Farrah & Associates, etc.



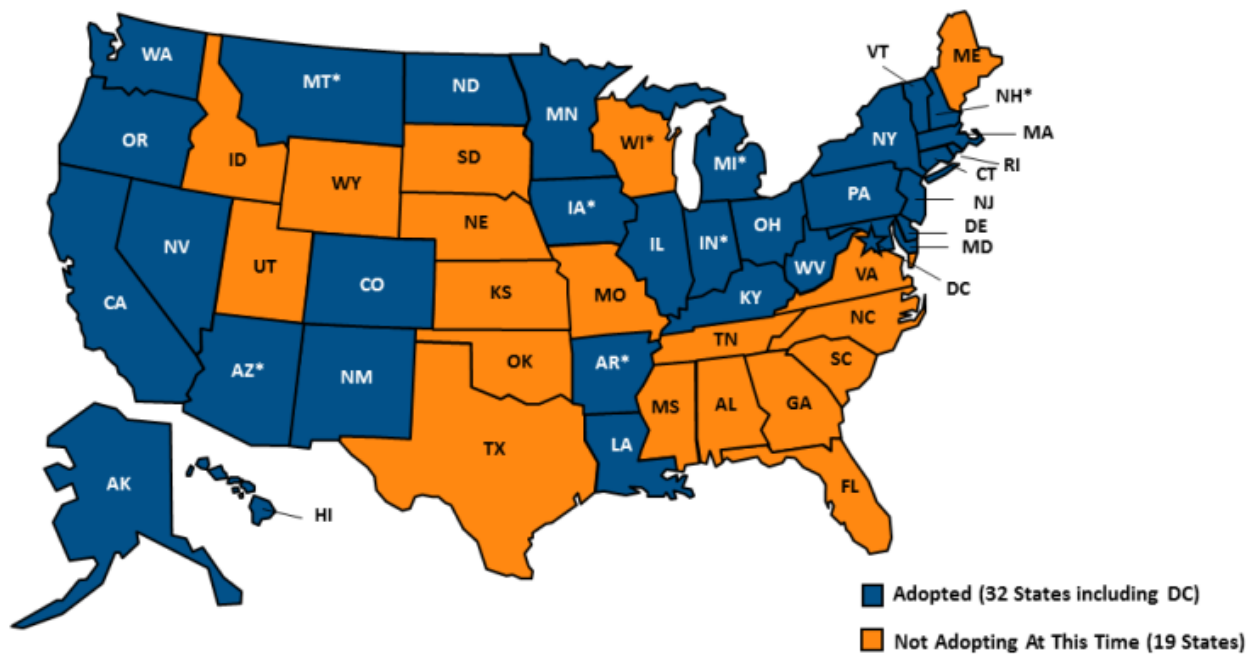
1.	Employer - Lg. Group (private)	100.0 million	(30.9%)
2.	Employer - Sm. Group (private)	17.0 million	(5.3%)
3.	Employer (Fed/State/Local Gov't)	22.0 million	(6.8%)
4.	Employer (Military - TriCare/VA)	14.0 million	(4.3%)
5.	Medicare - Traditional (Seniors)	29.4 million	(9.1%)
6.	Medicare Advantage	17.2 million	(5.3%)
7.	Medicare (Under 65)	8.9 million	(2.8%)
8.	Medicaid (Traditional - Adults)	11.0 million	(3.4%)
9.	Medicaid (Traditional - Children)	29.9 million	(9.3%)
10.	Pre-ACA CHIP (Children)	8.1 million	(2.5%)
11.	Medicaid/CHIP (ACA Expansion)	11.0 million	(3.4%)
12.	Medicaid/CHIP (Woodworkers)	3.0 million	(0.9%)
13.	Exchange Based (Subsidized)	9.1 million	(2.8%)
14.	Basic Health Program	0.5 million	(0.2%)
15.	Exchange-Based (Unsubsidized)	1.9 million	(0.6%)
16.	OFF-Exchange (ACA Compliant)	6.0 million	(1.9%)
17.	OFF-Exch. (GF/Transitional)	1.2 million	(0.4%)
18.	Other (IHS, Student, CH+, etc.)	4.0 million	(1.2%)
<b>SUBTOTAL: 294.2 MILLION (91.0%)</b>			
19.	Uninsured - Medicaid Eligible	5.0 million	(1.5%)
20.	Uninsured - CHIP Eligible	3.0 million	(0.9%)
21.	Uninsured - Medicaid Gap	2.8 million	(0.9%)
22.	Uninsured - Undoc. Immigrants	4.7 million	(1.5%)
23.	Eligible for Tax Credits	6.5 million	(2.0%)
24.	Ineligible for Tax Credits	7.0 million	(2.2%)

**SUBTOTAL: 29 MILLION (9.0%)**

**TOTAL U.S. POPULATION: 323.2 MILLION**



## Current Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions

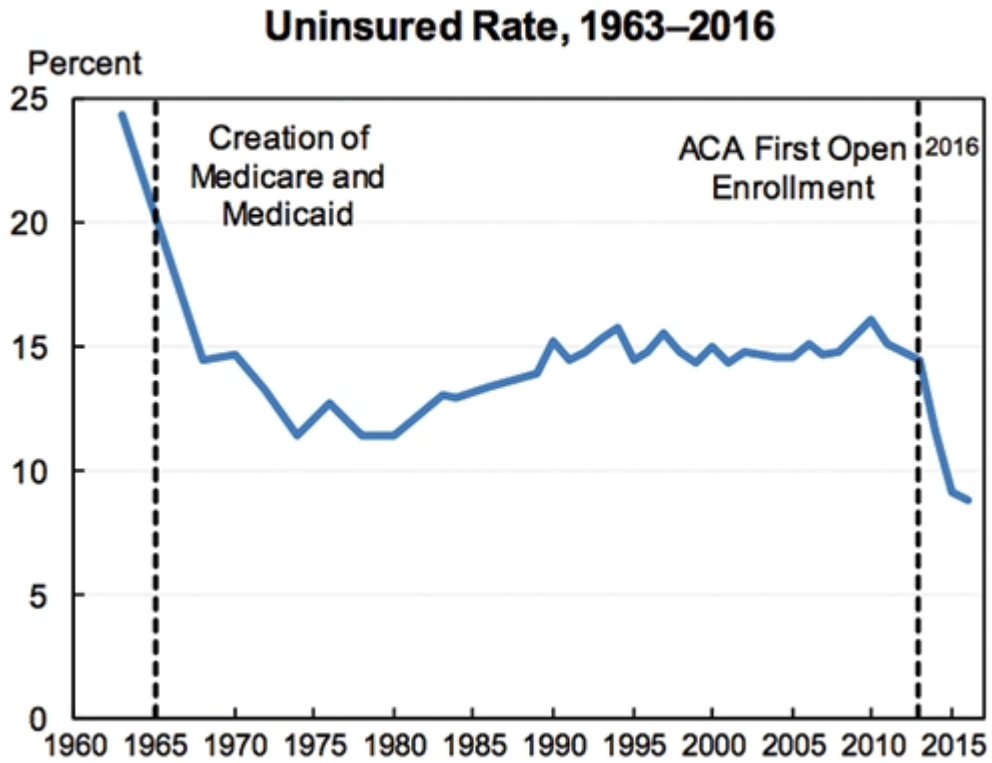


NOTES: Current status for each state is based on KCMU tracking and analysis of state executive activity. \*AR, AZ, IA, IN, MI, MT, and NH have approved Section 1115 waivers. WI covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid, but did not adopt the ACA expansion.

SOURCE: "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision," KFF State Health Facts, updated January 1, 2017.

<http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

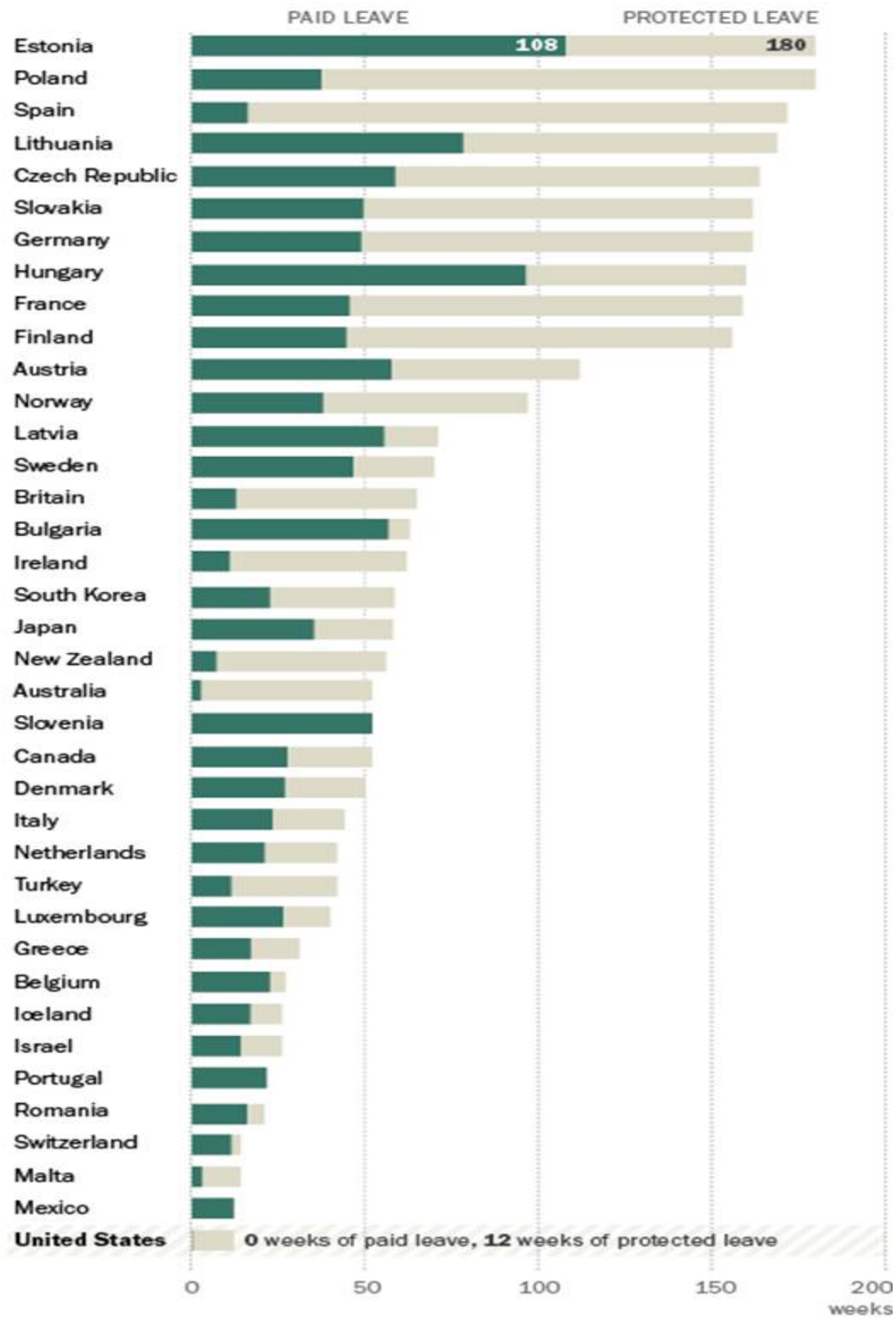
## Percentage of Individuals in the United States without Health Insurance, 1963 to 2016.





## U.S. Ranks Last in Government-Supported Time Off for New Parents

*Leave, in weeks, as allowed by federal law*

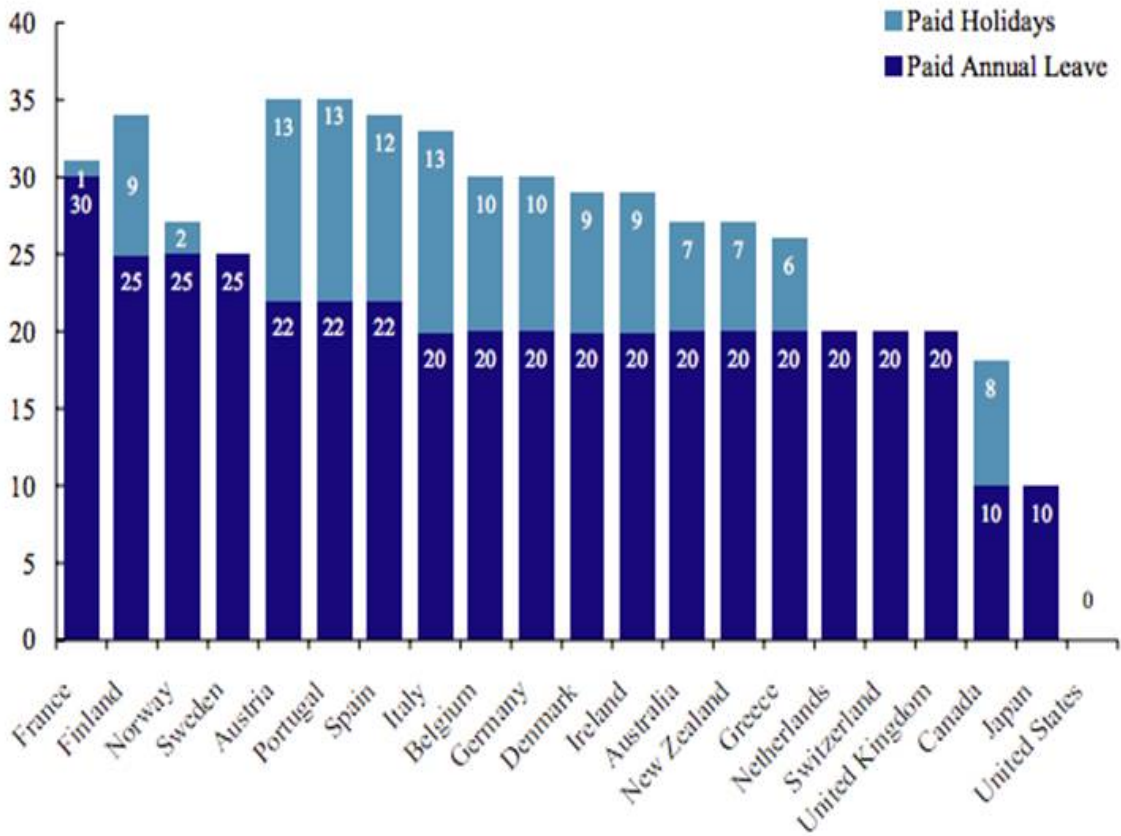


Note: Includes all OECD member states except Chile; as well as Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania and Malta.

Source: OECD

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**Figure 1:**  
**Paid annual leave and paid public holidays, OECD countries, in working days**

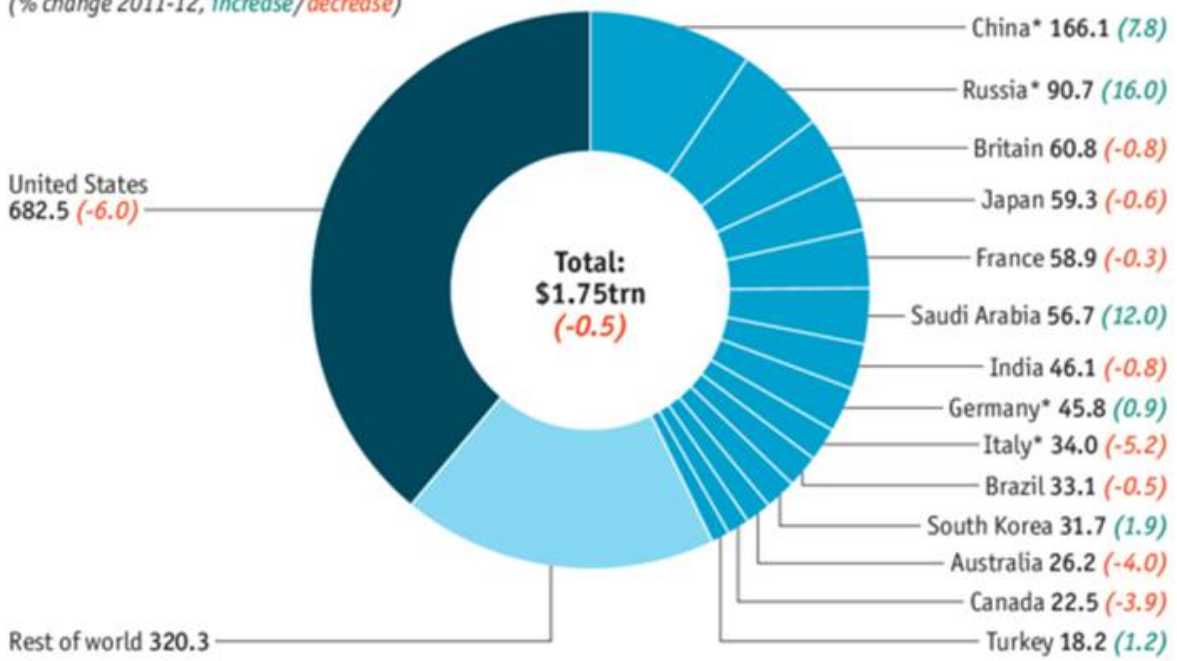




## Military spending

2012, \$bn

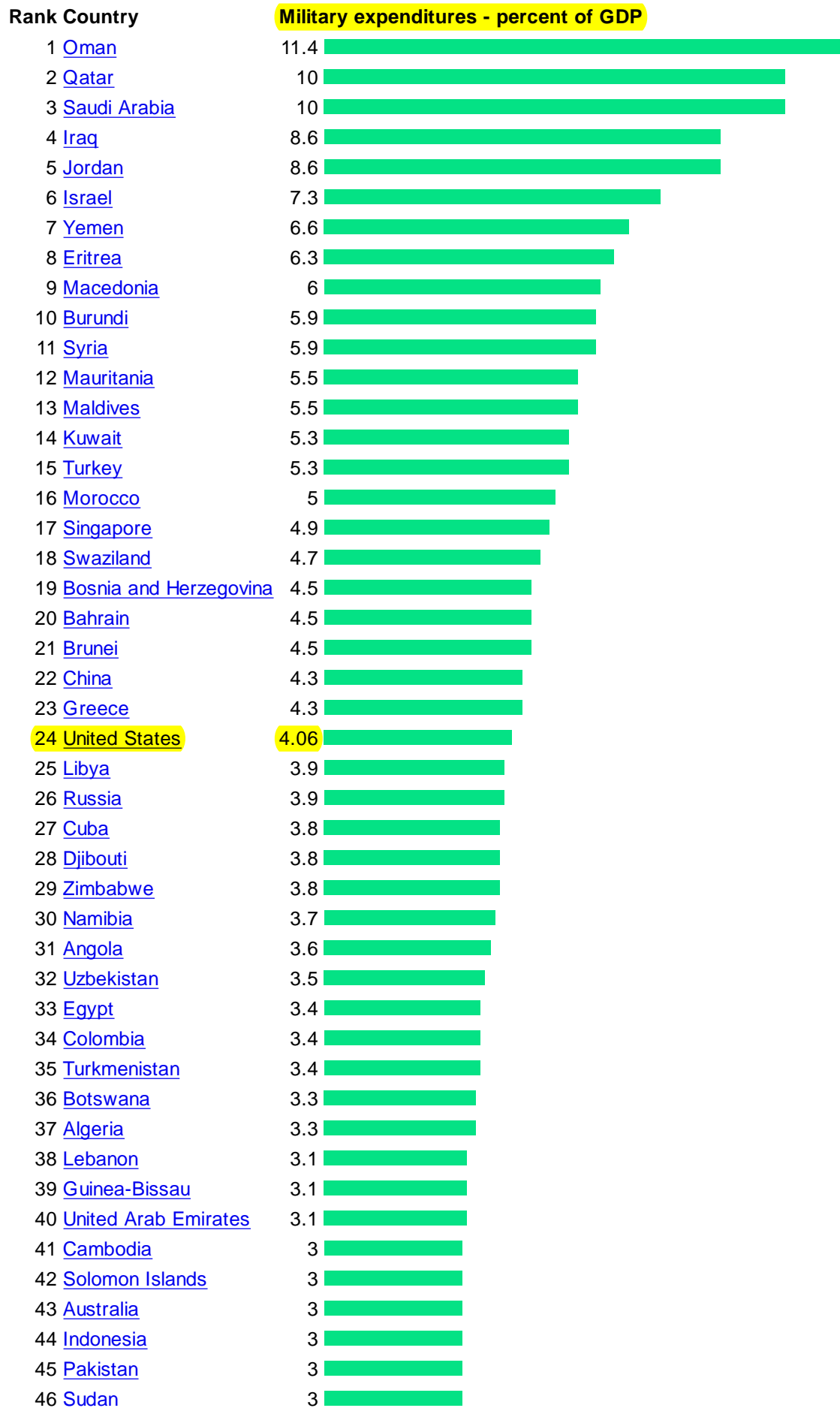
(% change 2011-12, *increase/decrease*)



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

\* Estimate

[Economist.com/graphicdetail](http://Economist.com/graphicdetail)



Rank	Country	Economic aid - donor (Billion \$)
1	<a href="#">United States</a>	23.53
2	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	12.46
3	<a href="#">Japan</a>	11.19
4	<a href="#">France</a>	10.6
5	<a href="#">Germany</a>	10.44
6	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	5.45
7	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	5.2
8	<a href="#">Sweden</a>	3.95
9	<a href="#">Canada</a>	3.9
10	<a href="#">Spain</a>	3.81
11	<a href="#">Italy</a>	3.64
12	<a href="#">Norway</a>	2.95
13	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	2.24
14	<a href="#">Australia</a>	2.12
15	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	1.98
16	<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	1.65
17	<a href="#">Austria</a>	1.5
18	<a href="#">Finland</a>	1.02
19	<a href="#">Ireland</a>	1.02
20	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	0.48
21	<a href="#">Korea, South</a>	0.46
22	<a href="#">Greece</a>	0.42
23	<a href="#">Portugal</a>	0.4
24	<a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	0.29
25	<a href="#">New Zealand</a>	0.26
26	<a href="#">Iceland</a>	0.01

**Definition:** This entry refers to net official development assistance (ODA) from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations to developing countries and multilateral organizations. ODA is defined as financial assistance that is concessional in character, has the main objective to promote economic development and welfare of the less developed countries (LDCs), and contains a grant element of at least 25%. The entry does not cover other official flows (OOF) or private flows. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) - Unless otherwise noted, information in this page is accurate as of January 1, 2011

**See also:** [Economic aid - donor map](#)

### Related News

#### [The PA economy](#)

Jerusalem Post - 8/15/2011 10:23:46 PM

According to the World Bank, real GDP growth in the West Bank in 2010 exceeded 9 percent. The PA has reduced its dependence on donor aid for recurrent ... there is the heavy economic dependence on Israel, a country that according to the PA's Central ...

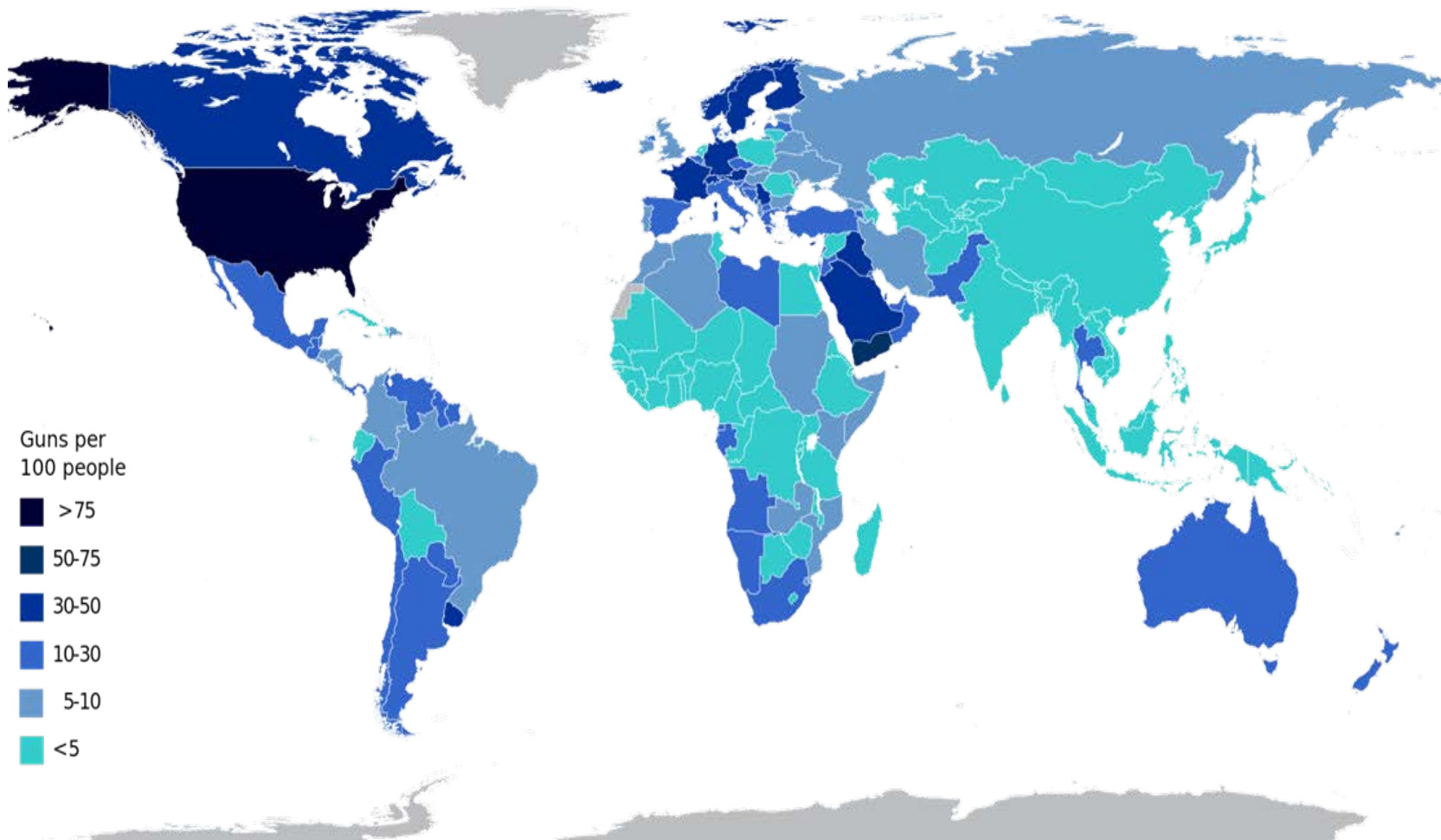
#### [Zimbabwe : 'Institutions Committed to Country's Progress'](#)

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with the help of the AfDB, the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (Zimfund) had been established to support the rehabilitation of the water and power sectors which are so crucial for the economic and social well being of the country. Is the group supporting ...

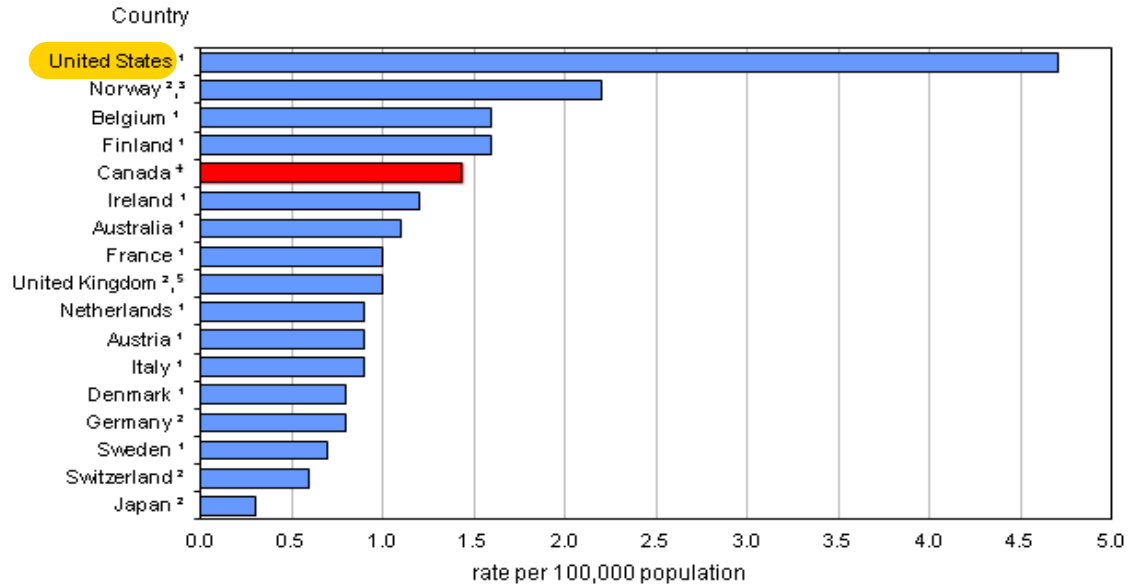
## List of Most Generous Countries

<u>▲</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Donor aid per capita</u>
1.	 <a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	490.59
2.	 <a href="#">Denmark</a>	389.53
3.	 <a href="#">Norway</a>	302.51
4.	 <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	241.39
5.	 <a href="#">Sweden</a>	188.24
6.	 <a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	176.06
7.	 <a href="#">Finland</a>	162.36
8.	 <a href="#">Ireland</a>	147.72
9.	 <a href="#">Switzerland</a>	145.61
10.	 <a href="#">Belgium</a>	103.15
11.	 <a href="#">Austria</a>	83.05
12.	 <a href="#">Canada</a>	77.87
13.	 <a href="#">Japan</a>	69.84
14.	 <a href="#">Germany</a>	67.96
15.	 <a href="#">Australia</a>	43.75
16.	 <a href="#">Spain</a>	32.88
17.	 <a href="#">Portugal</a>	25.46
<b>18.</b>	 <b><a href="#">United States</a></b>	<b>22.91</b>
19.	 <a href="#">Iceland</a>	22.19
20.	 <a href="#">Italy</a>	17.20



Wikimedia commons. Data via Small Arms Survey 2007.

**Text box 1 chart**  
**Homicides, by peer countries, most recent year**



1. Figures reflect 2012 data.

2. Figures reflect 2011 data.

3. Includes homicides committed during the Utoya Island mass shooting in July 2011. From 2001 to 2010, Norway's annual homicide rate fluctuated between 0.6 and 1.1 per 100,000 population.

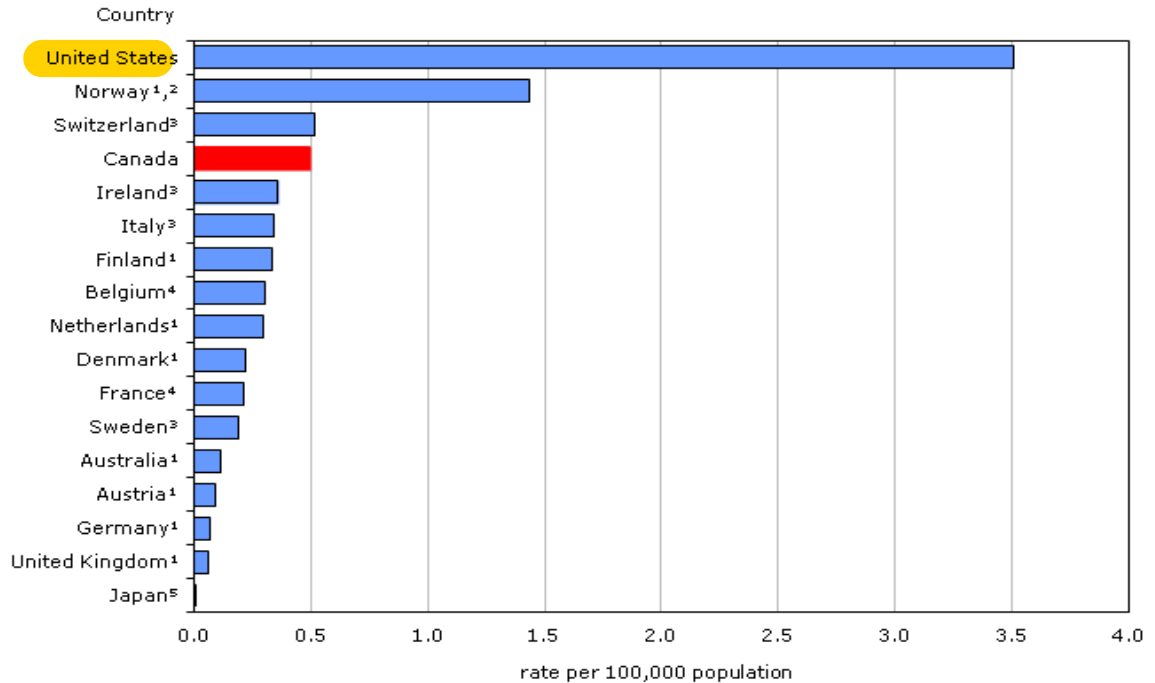
4. Figures reflect 2013 data.

5. Includes England and Wales.

**Note:** Peer countries were determined using a methodology developed by the Conference Board of Canada. The Conference Board of Canada began by selecting countries deemed "high income" by the World Bank, then eliminated countries with a population less than one million, as well as countries smaller than 10,000 square kilometres. Of the remaining countries, the Conference Board of Canada used a five-year average of real income per capita and eliminated any countries that fell below the mean. Based on these criteria, a total of 17 countries remained.

**Source:** Statistics Canada and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

**Chart 4**  
**Firearm-related homicide rates, by selected countries, 2012**



1. Figures reflect 2011 data.

2. Includes 69 homicides committed during the Utoya Island mass shooting in July 2011.

3. Figures reflect 2010 data.

4. Figures reflect 2009 data.

5. Figures reflect 2008 data.

**Source:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; World Health Organization; Home Office (UK); Australian Institute of Criminology; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report; Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.



Table 1.1 Attitudes toward Government Responsibility in the United States, Germany, Italy, and Britain

	U.S.	Germany	Italy	Britain	
How much responsibility does the government have for . . .					
Seeing to it that everyone who wants a job can have one?					
Essential responsibility	34%	60%	79%	55%	←
Important responsibility	37	34	15	31	
Some responsibility	24	6	5	13	
No responsibility	4	1	1	2	
Providing good medical care?					
Essential responsibility	42	63	79	74	←
Important responsibility	36	32	16	21	
Some responsibility	20	6	4	5	
No responsibility	3	0	1	0	
Looking after old people?					
Essential responsibility	41	51	69	58	←
Important responsibility	40	42	23	31	
Some responsibility	18	6	8	11	
No responsibility	1	1	1	1	
Providing adequate housing?					
Essential responsibility	25	39	69	61	←
Important responsibility	38	46	22	27	
Some responsibility	32	14	7	12	
No responsibility	5	1	1	1	

Source: Smith, "The Welfare State in Cross-National Perspective," p. 417.

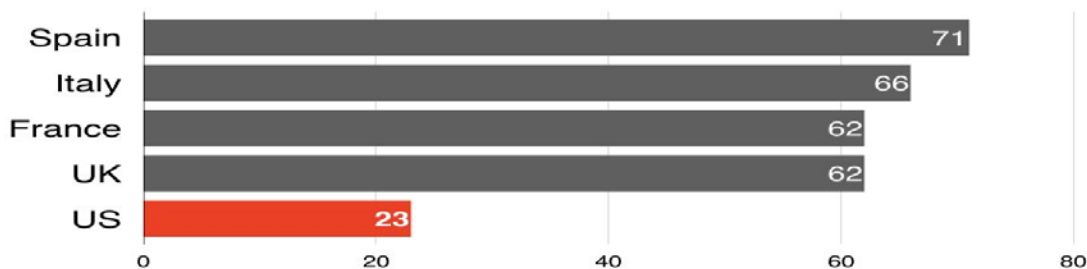
Notes: Question wording—"Now we would like to know how you feel about some of the particular issues and problems that people often talk about these days. . . . Tell me how much responsibility you think the government has for dealing with the problem. Is it something that you feel is (1) essential for government to do, (2) something that government has an important responsibility to do, (3) some responsibility to do, or (4) no responsibility at all to do?" Because of rounding, sums of percentages may not equal 100. Results exclude respondents saying "don't know" or providing no answer.

Attitudes Toward Economic Equality in America and Europe, 1991

Statement	Percentage Agreeing				
	U.S.	Great Britain	Germany	Italy	France
It is government's responsibility to take care of the very poor who can't take care of themselves.	23%	62%	50%	66%	62%
Hard work guarantees success.	63	46	38	51	46
Government should <i>not</i> guarantee every citizen food and basic shelter.	34	9	13	14	10

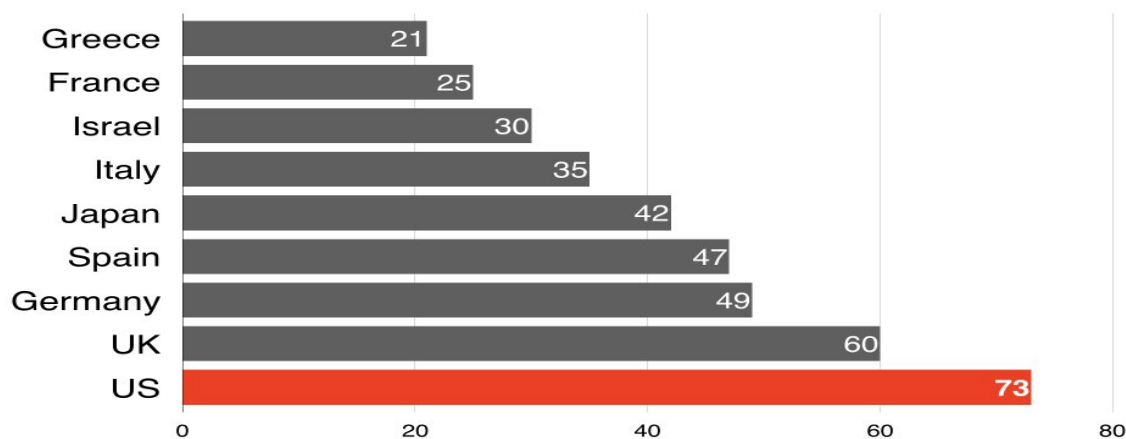
SOURCE: Adapted from *The Public Perspective* (November/December 1991): 5, 7. Reprinted by permission of *The Public Perspective*, a publication of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut.

**“It is government’s responsibility to take care of the very poor who can’t take care of themselves” (% agreeing)**



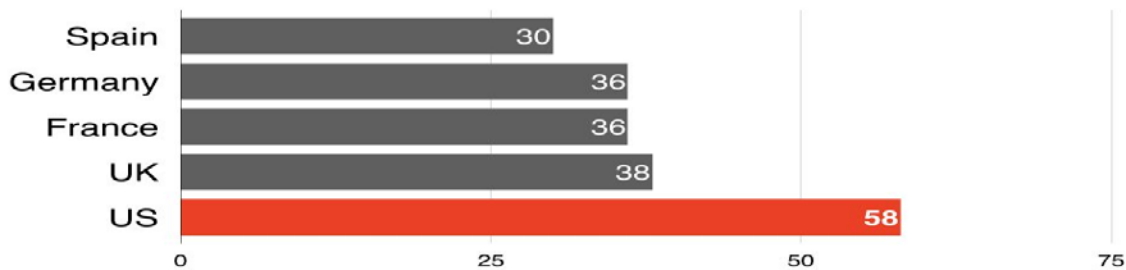
Data: Roper Center, 1991. <https://goo.gl/hmujwF>  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones, 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

**How important is it to work hard to get ahead in life? (% saying “very important”)**



Data: Pew Research Center, 2014. <https://goo.gl/m6UYrv>  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones, 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

**% saying it is more important that “everyone be free to pursue their life’s goals” than “the state guaranteeing nobody is in need”.**



Data: Pew Research Center, 2011. <https://goo.gl/hOKYSj>  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones, 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

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**Commitment to Income Equity in Sweden and the United States**

	<i>Political-Party Leaders</i>		<i>Blue-Collar Union Leaders</i>	
	Sweden (Social Democrats)	U.S. (Democrats)	Sweden	U.S.
Favor equality of results (%)	21%	9%	14%	4%
Favor equal pay (%)	58	12	68	11
Favor top limit on income (%)	44	17	51	13
Fair income ratio of executive to menial worker <sup>a</sup>	2 : 1	15 : 1	2 : 1	11 : 1

<sup>a</sup>In Sweden, menial worker was a dishwasher; in U.S., menial worker was an elevator operator.  
 SOURCE: Sidney Verba and Gary R. Orren, *Equality in America: The View from the Top* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1985), 255.

**Responsibility for Success or Failure**

Statement	<i>Percentage of High School Students Agreeing</i>	
	1924	1977
It is entirely the fault of the man himself if he cannot succeed.	47%	47%
The fact that some men [in 1977: people] have so much more money than others shows there is an unjust condition in this country that ought to be changed.	30	34

SOURCE: Theodore Caplow and Howard M. Bahr, "Half a Century of Change in Adolescent Attitudes: Replication of a Middletown Survey by the Lynds," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Spring 1979): 1-17, Table 1. Reprinted by permission of University of Chicago Press.

# WHAT IF THE UNITED STATES HAD A PARLIAMENT?

PREDICTED PARLIAMENT\*

TOTAL SEATS 435



113

124

37

49

112

LEFT

CENTRE-LEFT

CENTRE-RIGHT

RIGHT

POPULIST

**"Social Democratic Party"**

**"Liberal Party"**

**"Conservative Party"**

**"Christian Coalition"**

**"People's Party"**

BERNIE SANDERS  
26% of vote

HILLARY CLINTON  
28%

JOHN KASICH  
8%

TED CRUZ  
11%

DONALD TRUMP  
26%

Sources: YouGov; CPS; *The Economist*  
Pic credits: AP; AFP; Getty Images; Reuters

\*based on April 22-26th 2016 polling; seats allocated proportionally by census region (North, Midwest, South, West)

The Economist



# Minor Parties in the United States

## Types of Minor Parties

<p><b>Ideological Parties:</b> particular set of beliefs</p> <p>Example: Libertarian Party which wants independence from govt. and take away its functions</p>	<p><b>Single-issue Parties:</b> focus on a single public question</p> <p>Example: Green Party, Free Soil Party opposed spread of slavery in 1840s/50s, Know-Nothings against Irish Immigration, Right to Life Party oppose abortion</p>	<p><b>Economic Protest Parties:</b> come out during bad economic times</p> <p>Example: The Greenback Party when farmers were unhappy in 1876, Populist Party which wanted public ownership of railroads/telephones/telegraphs</p>	<p><b>Splinter Party:</b> split away from major party and form around a strong personality who didn't win major party's presidential nomination</p> <p>Example: Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" Progressive Party of 1912 which split from Republicans</p>
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## Minor Parties in the United States

Year	Party	Presidential Candidate	Percent Popular Vote	Electoral Votes Received
1948	States' Rights (Dixiecrat)	Strom Thurmond	2%	39
1948	Progressive	Henry A. Wallace	2	0
1968	American Independent	George C. Wallace	14	46
1980	National Unity	John Anderson	7	0
1992	Reform	Ross Perot	19	0
1996	Reform	Ross Perot	8	0
2000	Green	Ralph Nader	3	0
	Reform	Pat Buchanan	0	0
2000	Independent	Ralph Nader	0	0

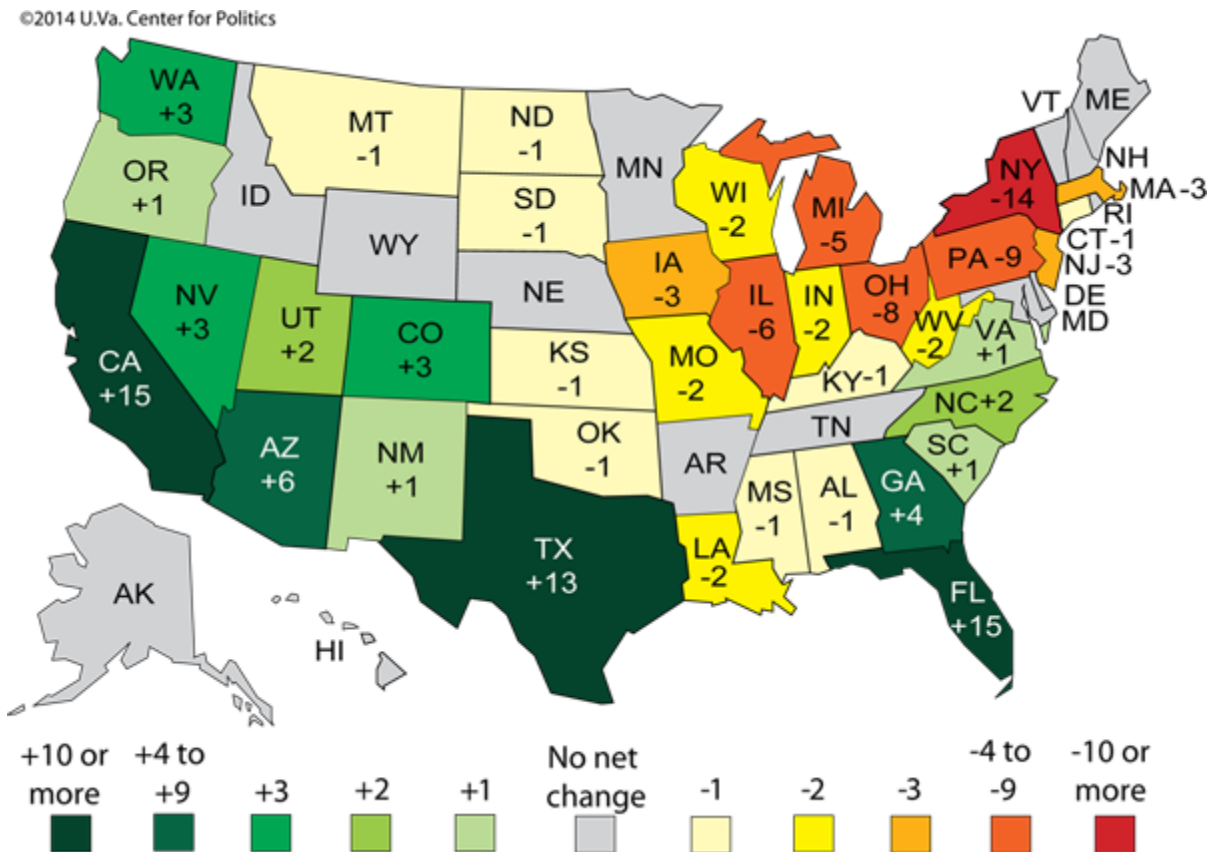


# CONGRESSIONAL SEATS

2010  
OFFICIAL RESULTS



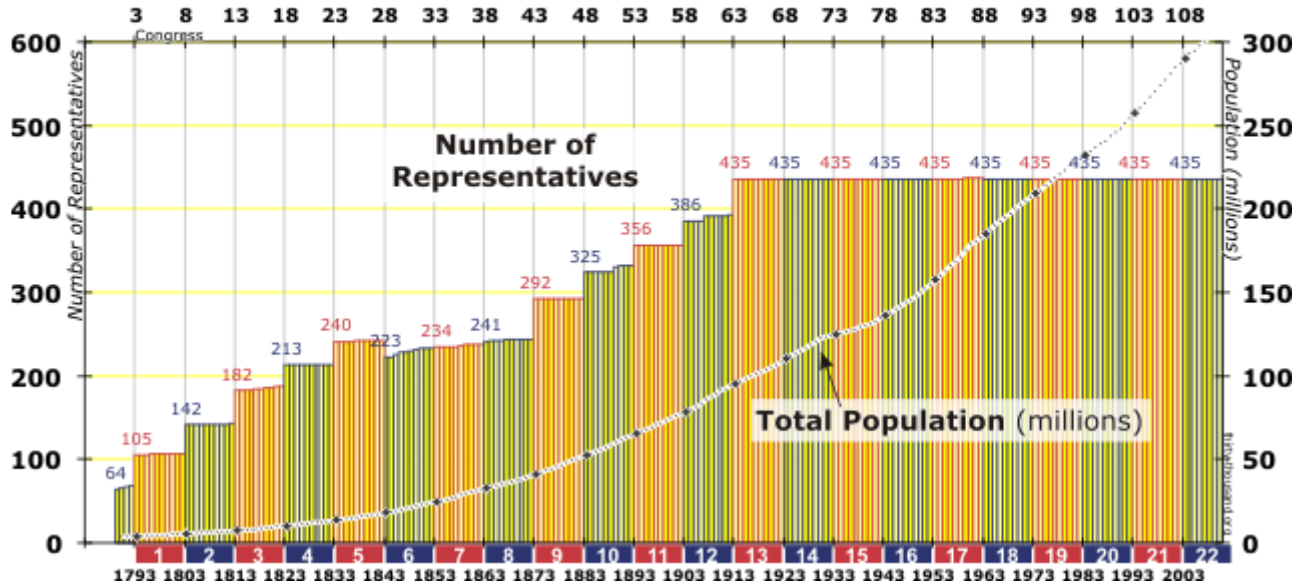
## Congressional reapportionment changes, 1960-2010



# House of Representatives

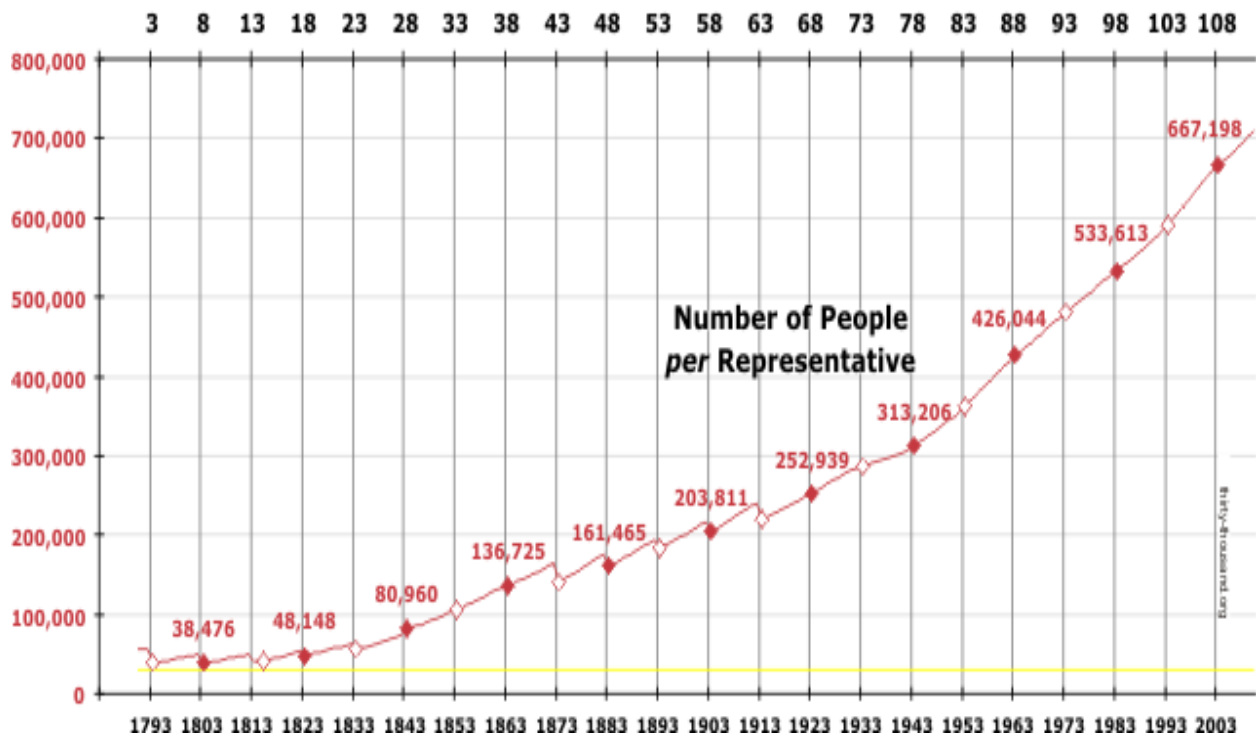
## Number of Representatives and Total Population

1789 to 2005



## Average Population per U. S. House District

1790 to 2010



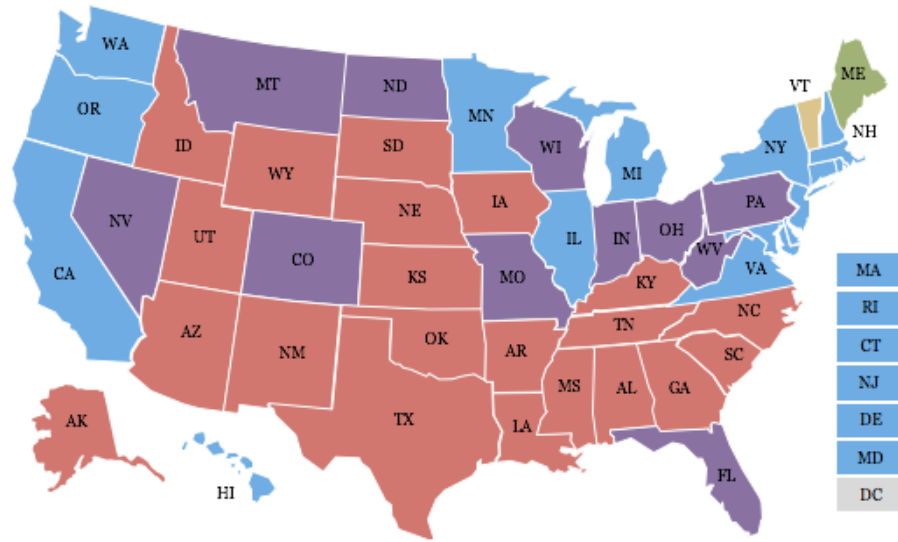


Each state, no matter how large or small, elects two senators.

1	California	37,253,956	26	Kentucky	4,339,367
2	Texas	25,145,561	27	Oregon	3,831,074
3	New York	19,378,102	28	Oklahoma	3,751,351
4	Florida	18,801,310	29	Connecticut	3,574,097
5	Illinois	12,830,632	30	Iowa	3,046,355
6	Pennsylvania	12,702,379	31	Mississippi	2,967,297
7	Ohio	11,536,504	32	Arkansas	2,915,918
8	Michigan	9,883,640	33	Kansas	2,853,118
9	Georgia	9,687,653	34	Utah	2,763,885
10	North Carolina	9,535,483	35	Nevada	2,700,551
11	New Jersey	8,791,894	36	New Mexico	2,059,179
12	Virginia	8,001,024	37	West Virginia	1,852,994
13	Washington	6,724,540	38	Nebraska	1,826,341
14	Massachusetts	6,547,629	39	Idaho	1,567,582
15	Indiana	6,483,802	40	Hawaii	1,360,301
16	Arizona	6,392,017	41	Maine	1,328,361
17	Tennessee	6,346,105	42	N. Hampshire	1,316,470
18	Missouri	5,988,927	43	Rhode Island	1,052,567
19	Maryland	5,773,552	44	Montana	989,415
20	Wisconsin	5,686,986	45	Delaware	897,934
21	Minnesota	5,303,925	46	South Dakota	814,180
22	Colorado	5,029,196	47	Alaska	710,231
23	Alabama	4,779,736	48	North Dakota	672,591
24	South Carolina	4,625,364	49	Vermont	625,741
25	Louisiana	4,533,372	50	Wyoming	563,626

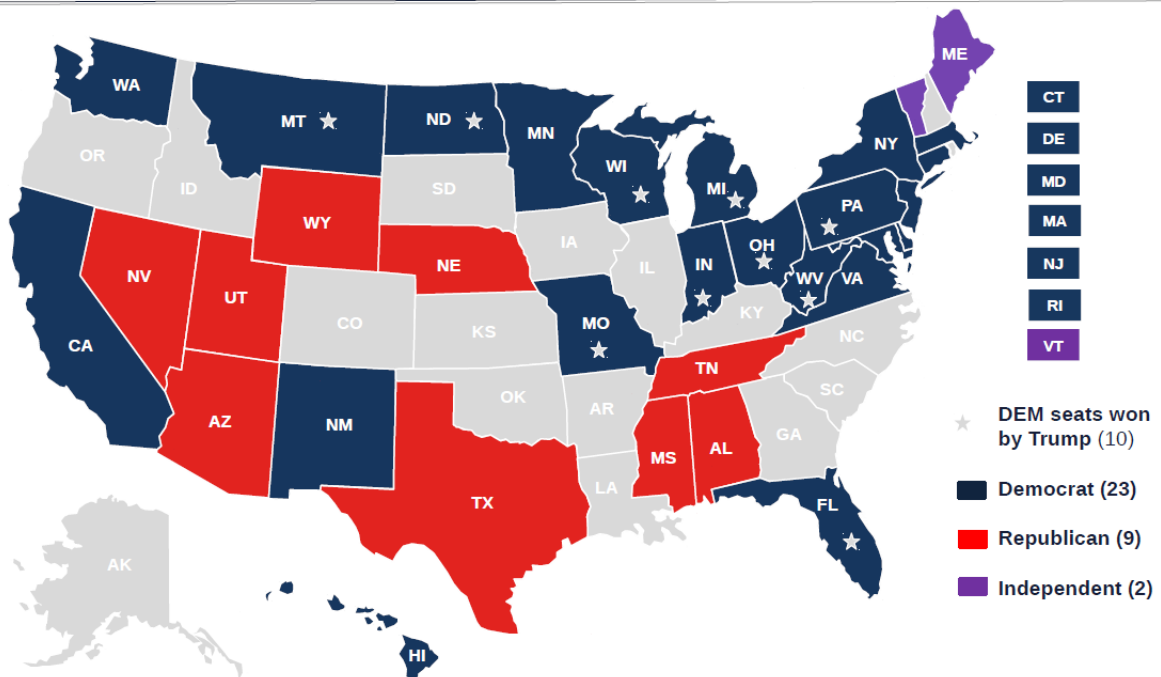
# Composition of the 115<sup>th</sup> Senate map

■ 2 Democrats   
 ■ 2 Republicans   
 ■ 1 Democrat + 1 Republican   
 ■ 1 Democrat + 1 Independent   
 ■ 1 Republican + 1 Independent

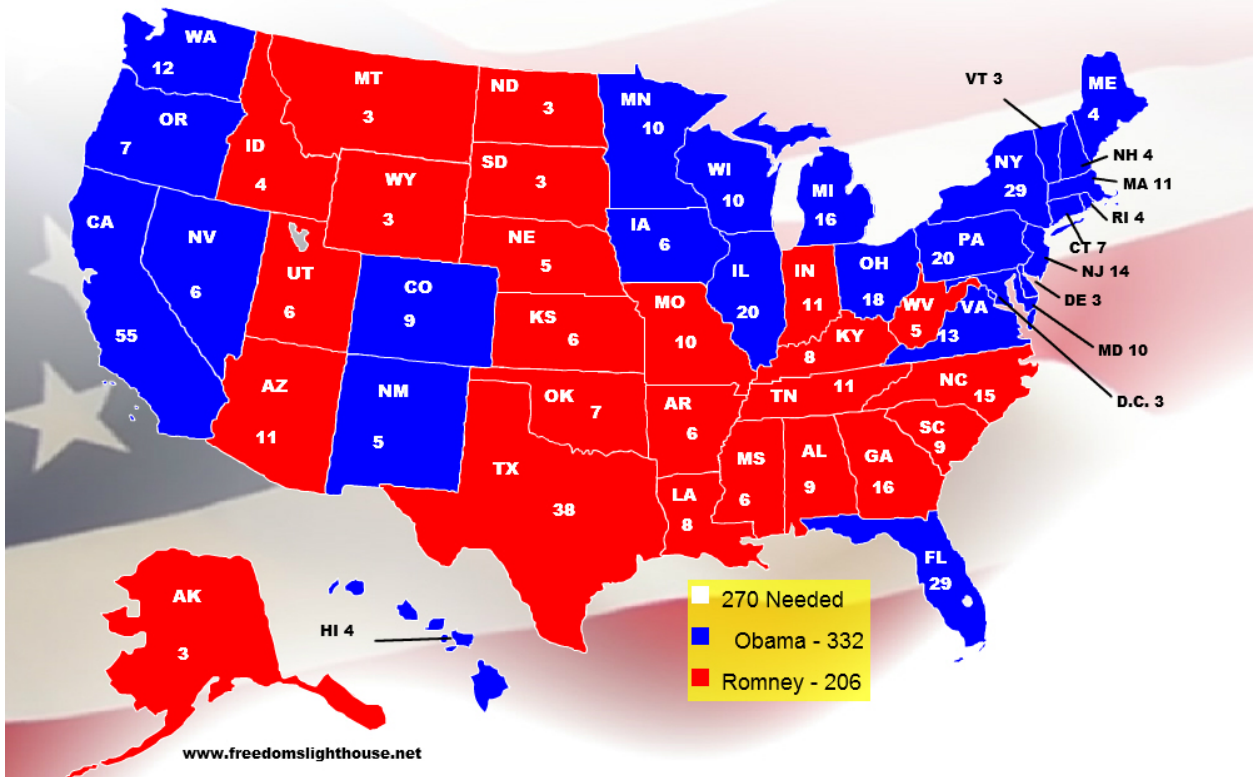


## 2018 SENATE RACES

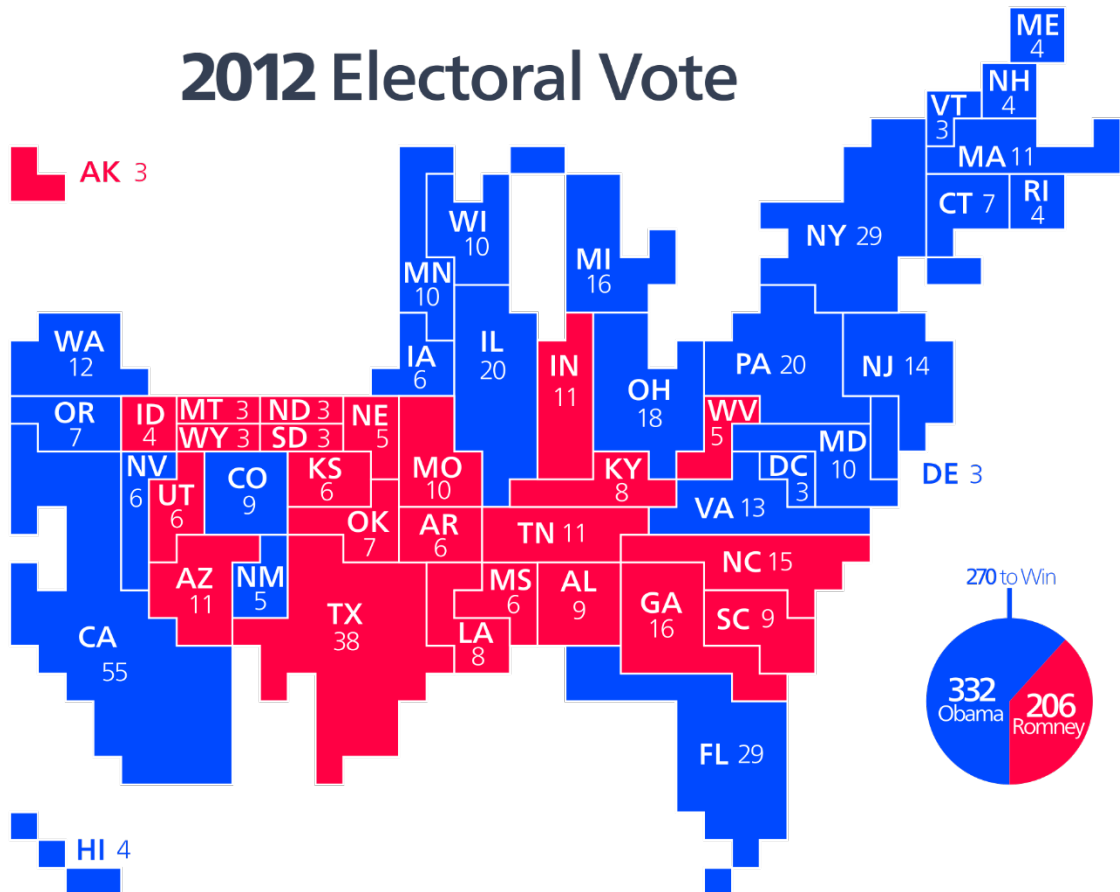
9 Republicans, 23 Democrats, 2 Independents are up for re-election



**2012 Presidential Election Electoral Vote Results**

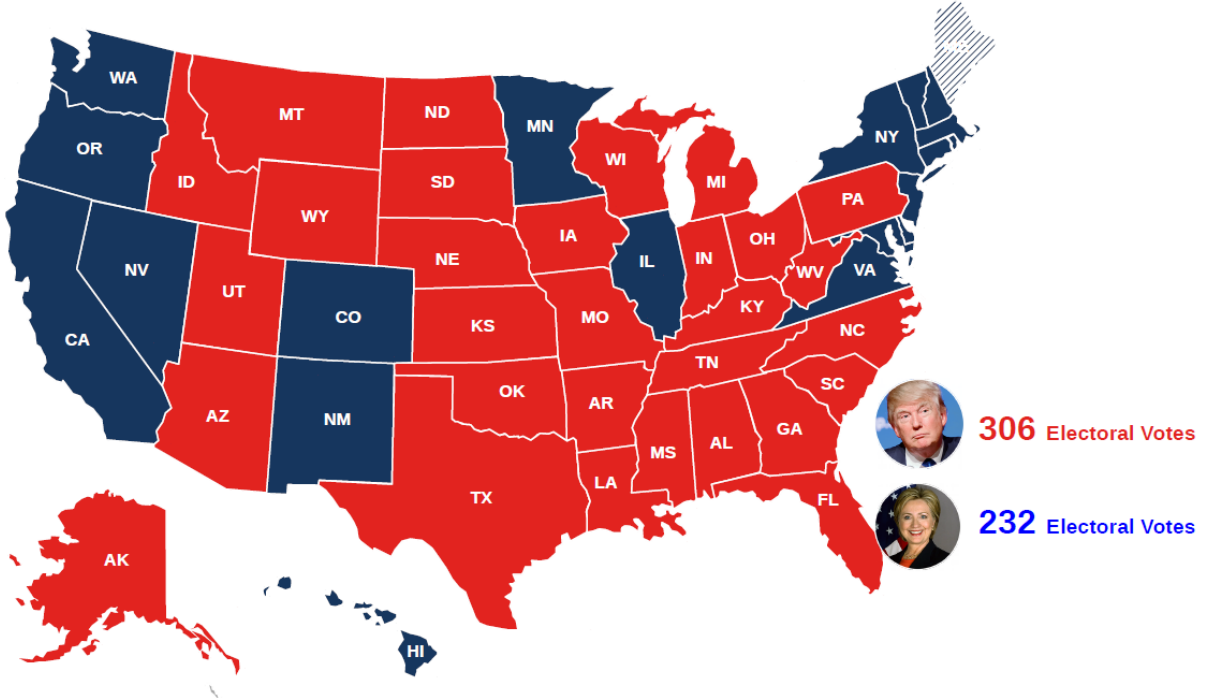


**2012 Electoral Vote**

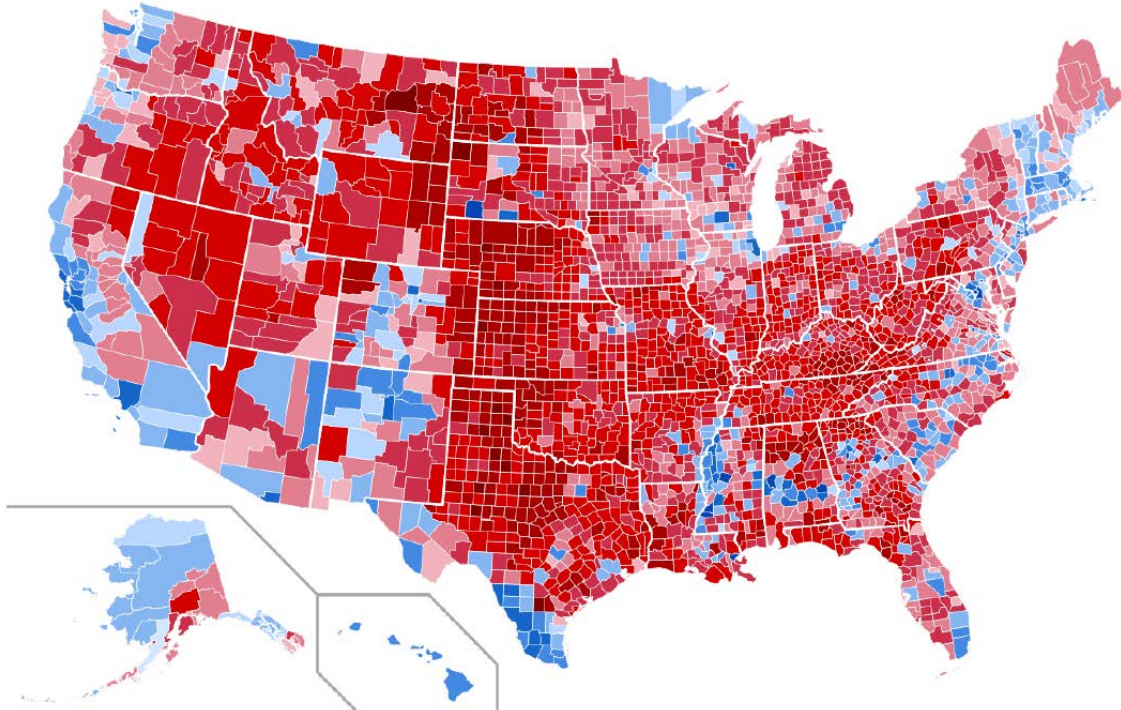


# 2016 ELECTION RESULTS

Trump wins states carried by Obama in 2012 (IA, FL, MI, PA, WI, OH)



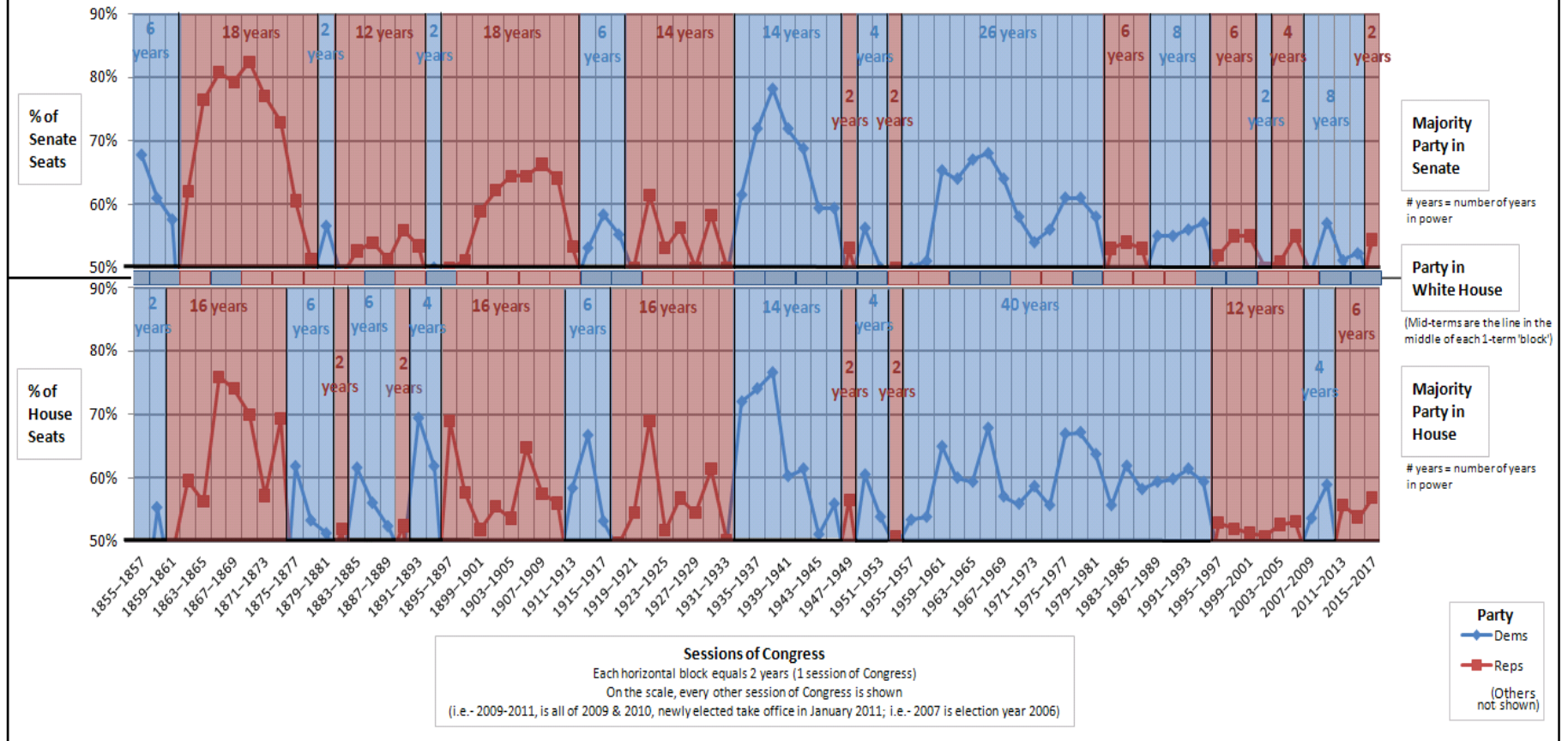
## 2016 ELECTION RESULTS BY COUNTY



State	2000	2004	2008	2012	2000-2012 average	Crystal Ball rating (6/23/2016)
HI	59.8%	54.4%	73.0%	71.7%	<b>64.7%</b>	Safe Democratic
RI	65.6%	60.6%	64.2%	64.0%	<b>63.6%</b>	Safe Democratic
VT	55.4%	60.3%	68.9%	68.2%	<b>63.2%</b>	Safe Democratic
MA	64.8%	62.7%	63.2%	61.8%	<b>63.1%</b>	Safe Democratic
NY	63.1%	59.3%	63.6%	64.3%	<b>62.6%</b>	Safe Democratic
MD	58.5%	56.6%	62.9%	63.3%	<b>60.3%</b>	Safe Democratic
CA	56.2%	55.0%	62.3%	61.9%	<b>58.8%</b>	Safe Democratic
CT	59.3%	55.3%	61.3%	58.8%	<b>58.7%</b>	Safe Democratic
IL	56.2%	55.2%	62.7%	58.6%	<b>58.2%</b>	Safe Democratic
DE	56.7%	53.8%	62.6%	59.4%	<b>58.2%</b>	Safe Democratic
NJ	58.2%	53.4%	57.9%	59.0%	<b>57.1%</b>	Safe Democratic
ME	52.7%	54.6%	58.8%	57.9%	<b>56.0%</b>	Safe Democratic*
WA	52.9%	53.6%	58.8%	57.6%	<b>55.7%</b>	Safe Democratic
MI	52.6%	51.7%	58.4%	54.8%	<b>54.4%</b>	Likely Democratic
OR	50.2%	52.1%	58.4%	56.3%	<b>54.3%</b>	Safe Democratic
NM	50.0%	49.6%	57.7%	55.3%	<b>53.1%</b>	Safe Democratic
MN	51.3%	51.8%	55.2%	53.9%	<b>53.1%</b>	Likely Democratic
PA	52.1%	51.3%	55.2%	52.7%	<b>52.8%</b>	Leans Democratic
WI	50.1%	50.2%	57.1%	53.5%	<b>52.7%</b>	Likely Democratic
NH	49.3%	50.7%	54.9%	52.8%	<b>51.9%</b>	Leans Democratic
IA	50.2%	49.7%	54.8%	53.0%	<b>51.9%</b>	Leans Democratic
NV	48.1%	48.7%	56.4%	53.4%	<b>51.7%</b>	Leans Democratic
OH	48.2%	48.9%	52.3%	51.5%	<b>50.2%</b>	Leans Democratic
CO	45.5%	47.6%	54.6%	52.7%	<b>50.1%</b>	Leans Democratic
FL	50.0%	47.5%	51.4%	50.4%	<b>49.8%</b>	Leans Democratic
VA	45.9%	45.9%	53.2%	52.0%	<b>49.2%</b>	Leans Democratic
MO	48.3%	46.4%	49.9%	45.2%	<b>47.5%</b>	Likely Republican
NC	43.5%	43.8%	50.2%	49.0%	<b>46.6%</b>	Leans Democratic
AZ	46.7%	44.7%	45.7%	45.4%	<b>45.6%</b>	Leans Republican
GA	44.0%	41.6%	47.4%	46.0%	<b>44.8%</b>	Leans Republican
IN	42.0%	39.6%	50.5%	44.8%	<b>44.2%</b>	Likely Republican
SC	41.9%	41.4%	45.5%	44.7%	<b>43.3%</b>	Safe Republican
TN	48.0%	42.8%	42.4%	39.6%	<b>43.2%</b>	Safe Republican
LA	46.1%	42.7%	40.5%	41.3%	<b>42.6%</b>	Safe Republican
AR	47.2%	45.1%	39.8%	37.8%	<b>42.5%</b>	Safe Republican
WV	46.8%	43.5%	43.3%	36.3%	<b>42.5%</b>	Safe Republican
MS	41.4%	40.1%	43.4%	44.2%	<b>42.3%</b>	Safe Republican
MT	36.3%	39.5%	48.8%	43.0%	<b>41.9%</b>	Safe Republican
SD	38.4%	39.1%	45.7%	40.8%	<b>41.0%</b>	Safe Republican
TX	39.3%	38.5%	44.1%	42.0%	<b>41.0%</b>	Safe Republican
KY	42.3%	40.0%	41.8%	38.5%	<b>40.6%</b>	Safe Republican
KS	39.1%	37.1%	42.4%	38.9%	<b>39.4%</b>	Safe Republican
AL	42.4%	37.1%	39.1%	38.8%	<b>39.4%</b>	Safe Republican
ND	35.3%	36.1%	45.6%	39.9%	<b>39.2%</b>	Safe Republican
AK	32.1%	36.8%	38.9%	42.7%	<b>37.6%</b>	Safe Republican
NE	34.8%	33.2%	42.4%	38.9%	<b>37.3%</b>	Safe Republican*
OK	38.9%	34.4%	34.4%	33.2%	<b>35.2%</b>	Safe Republican
ID	29.2%	30.7%	37.0%	33.6%	<b>32.6%</b>	Safe Republican
WY	29.0%	29.7%	33.4%	28.8%	<b>30.2%</b>	Safe Republican
UT	28.3%	26.7%	35.5%	25.4%	<b>28.9%</b>	Likely Republican

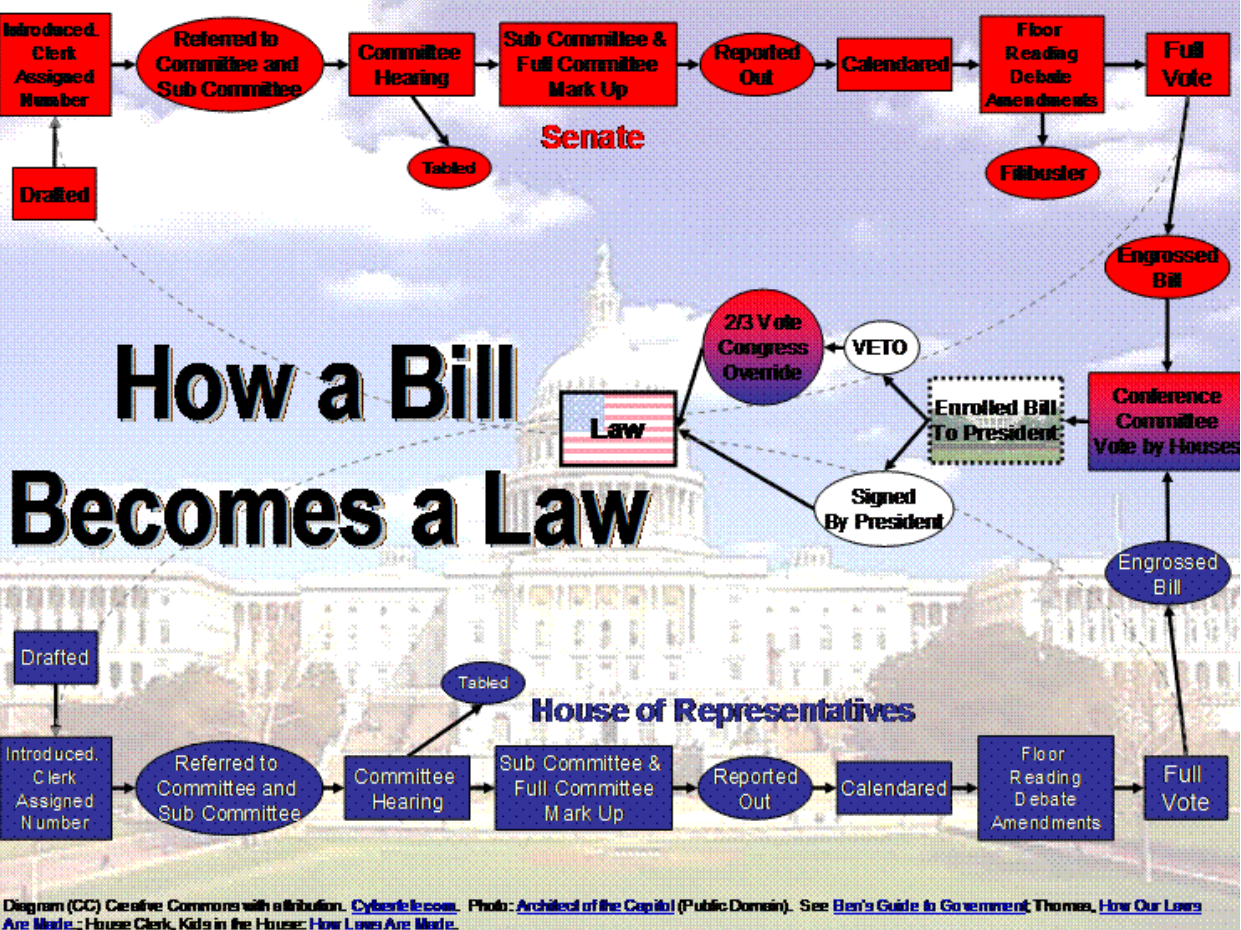


### Control of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives: 1855-2017



TOP: Party control of Senate (fraction of all seats).  
MIDDLE: Party control of presidency.  
BOTTOM: Party control of House (fraction of all seats).

UNIFIED PARTY CONTROL: Any two-year column with top, middle, and bottom portions in identical color.



### **Committees in the House of Representatives**

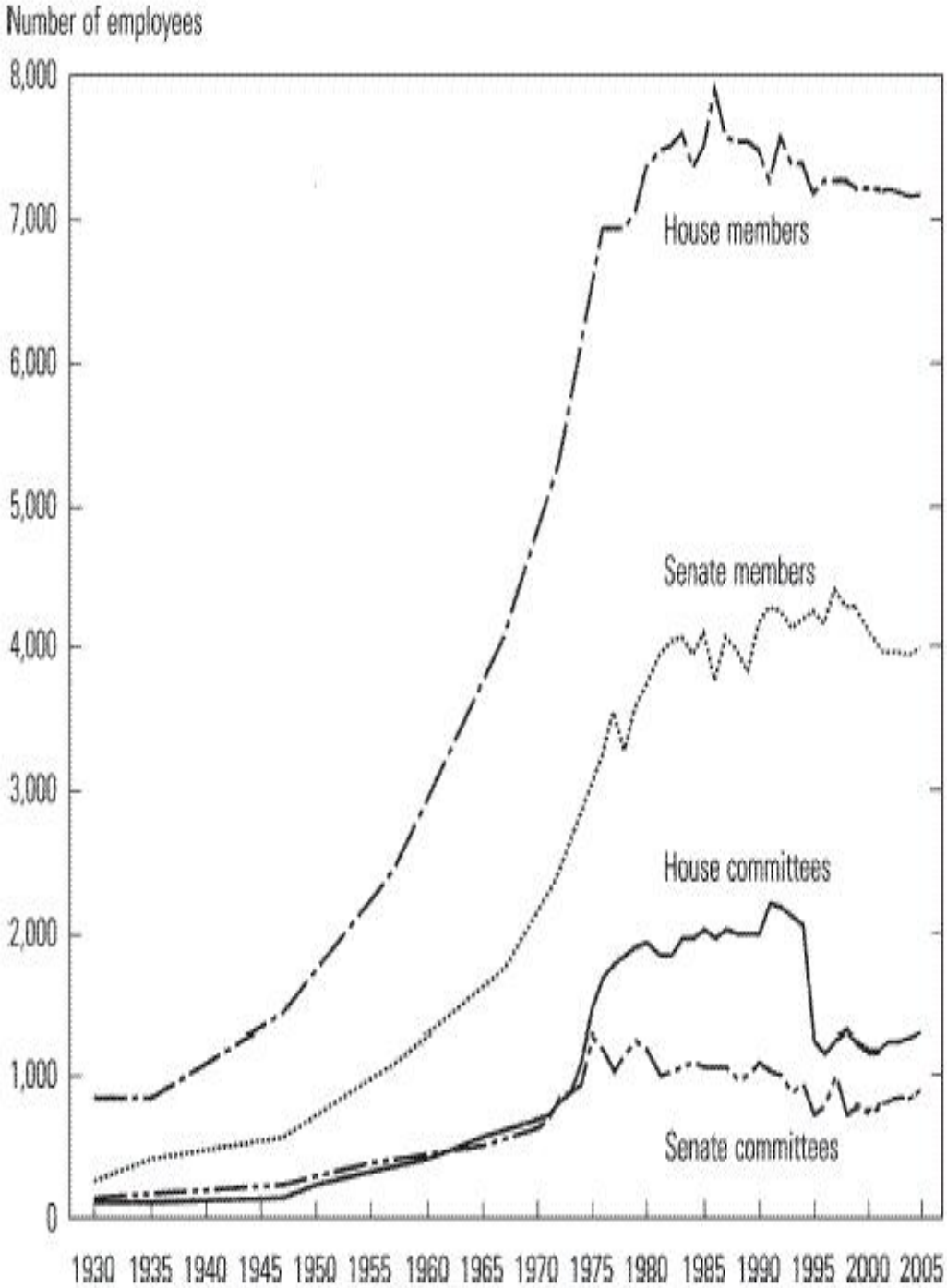
- Agriculture
- Appropriations
- Armed Services
- Budget
- Education and Labor
- Energy and Commerce
- Financial Services
- Foreign Affairs
- Homeland Security
- House Administration
- Intelligence (Permanent Select)
- Judiciary
- Natural Resources
- Oversight and Government Reform
- Rules
- Science and Technology
- Small Business
- Standards of Official Conduct
- Transportation and Infrastructure
- Veterans' Affairs
- Ways and Means

### **Committees in the Senate**

- Aging (Special)
- Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
- Appropriations
- Armed Services
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
- Budget
- Commerce, Science and Transportation
- Energy and Natural Resources
- Ethics (Select)
- Environment and Public Works
- Finance
- Foreign Relations
- Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
- Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
- Indian Affairs
- Intelligence (Select)
- Judiciary
- Rules and Administration
- Small Business and Entrepreneurship
- Veterans' Affairs



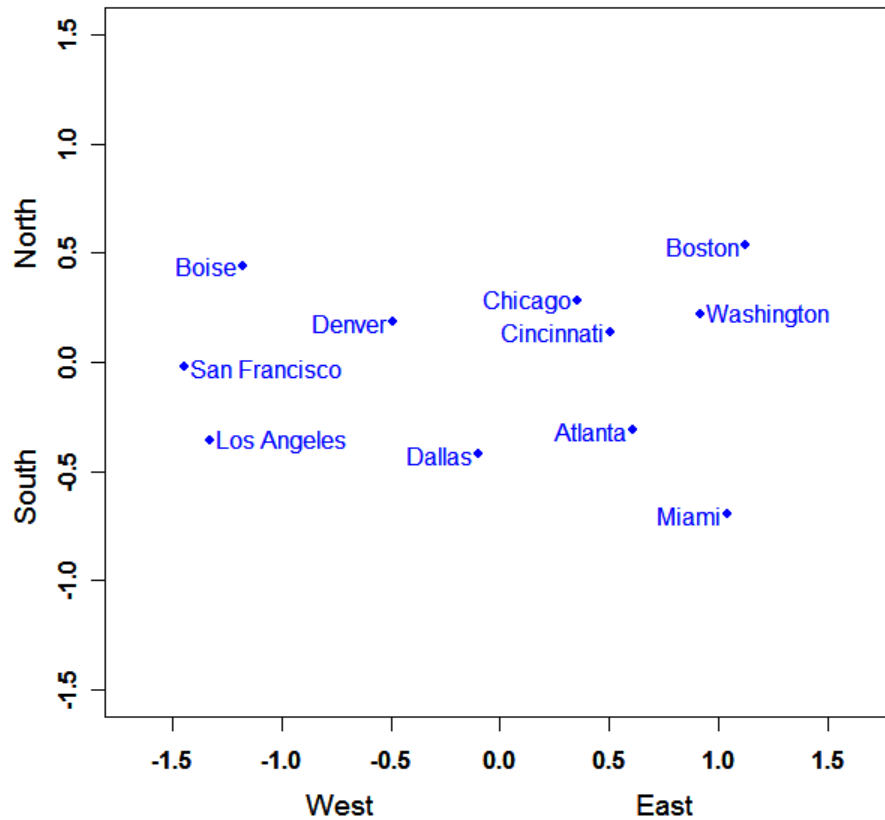
# Congressional staff, 1930–2005



**Table 2.1: Driving Distances Between 11 U. S. Cities**

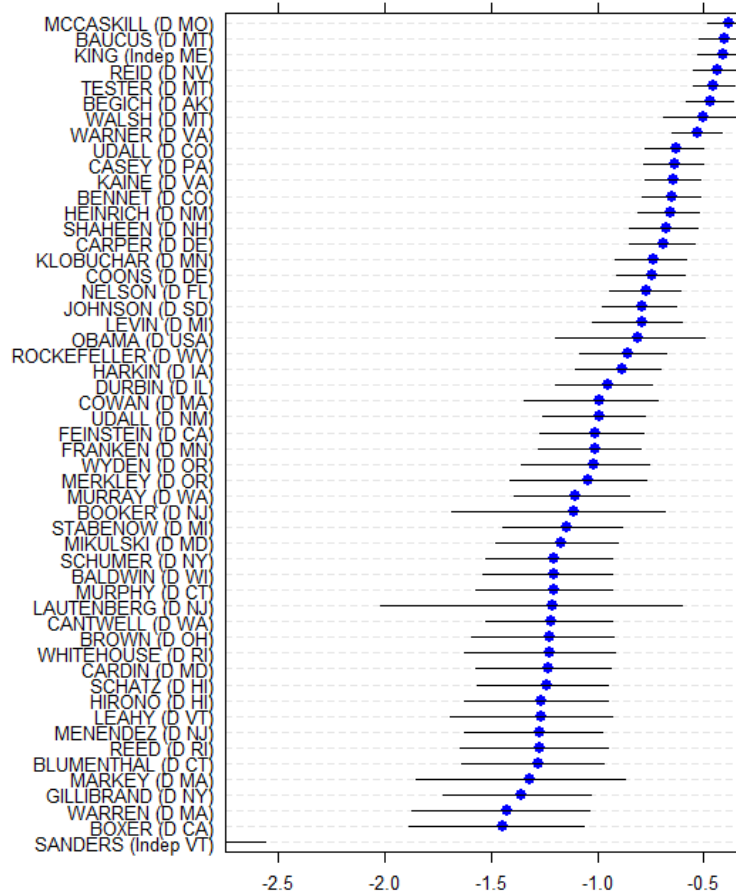
	Atlanta	Boise	Bos	Chi	Cin	Dal	Den	LA	Mia	DC	SF
Atlanta	0	2340	1084	715	481	826	1519	2252	662	641	2450
Boise	2340	0	2797	1789	2018	1661	891	908	2974	2480	680
Boston	1084	2797	0	976	853	1868	2008	3130	1547	443	3160
Chicago	715	1789	976	0	301	936	1017	2189	1386	696	2200
Cincinnati	481	2018	853	301	0	988	1245	2292	1143	498	2330
Dallas	826	1661	1868	936	988	0	797	1431	1394	1414	1720
Denver	1519	891	2008	1017	1245	797	0	1189	2126	1707	1290
Los Angeles	2252	908	3130	2189	2292	1431	1189	0	2885	2754	370
Miami	662	2974	1547	1386	1143	1394	2126	2885	0	1096	3110
Washington	641	2480	443	696	498	1414	1707	2754	1096	0	2870
San Francisco	2450	680	3160	2200	2330	1720	1290	370	3110	2870	0

**Figure 2.1: U. S. Map From Driving Distances**

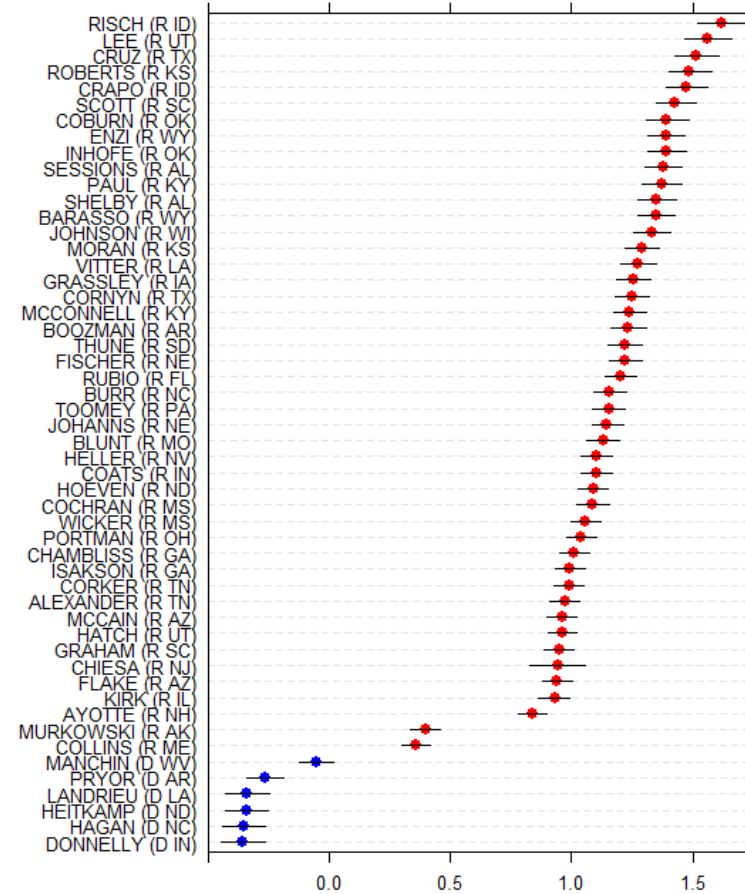


# Ideological Rankings of Senators in 113<sup>th</sup> Congress (elected 2012, served 1/3/13 to 1/3/15).

113th Senate: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



113th Senate: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals

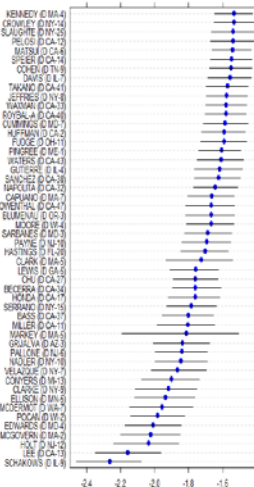


There were very few moderates in the 113<sup>th</sup> Senate. Only Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), Susan Collins (R-ME), and Joe Manchin (D-WV) are between the two parties.

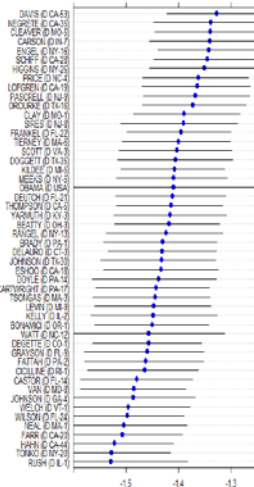
<https://voteviewblog.com/category/113th-congress/>

# Ideological Rankings of House Members in 113<sup>th</sup> Congress (elected 2012, served 1/3/13 to 1/3/15).

113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



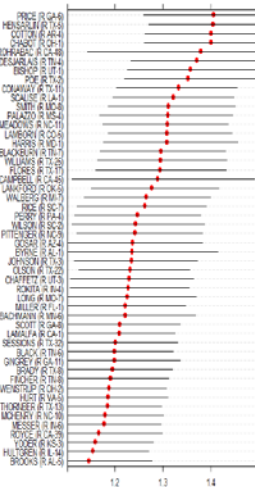
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



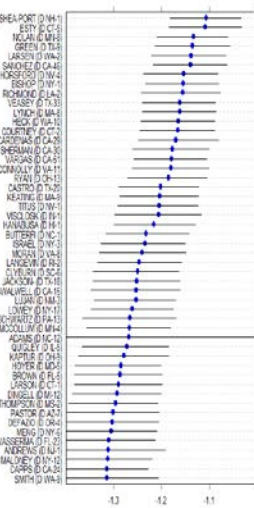
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



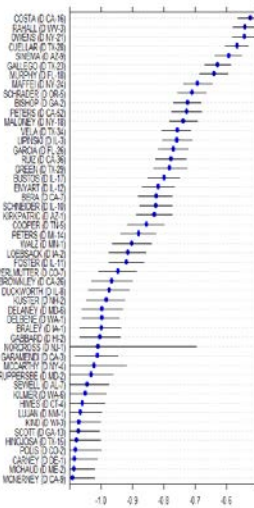
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



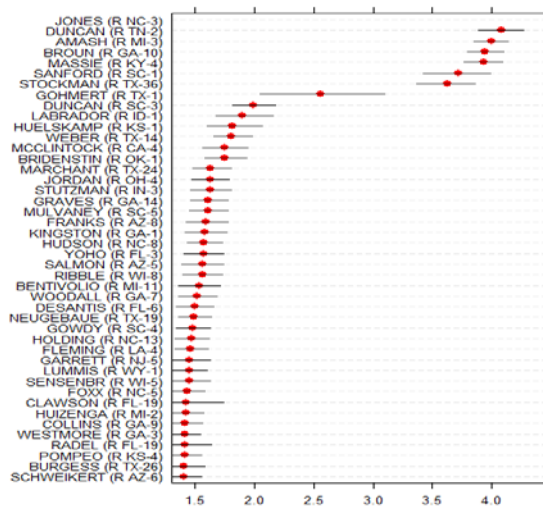
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



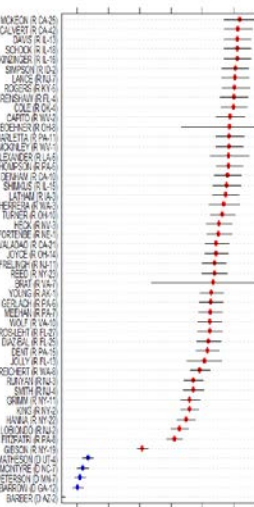
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



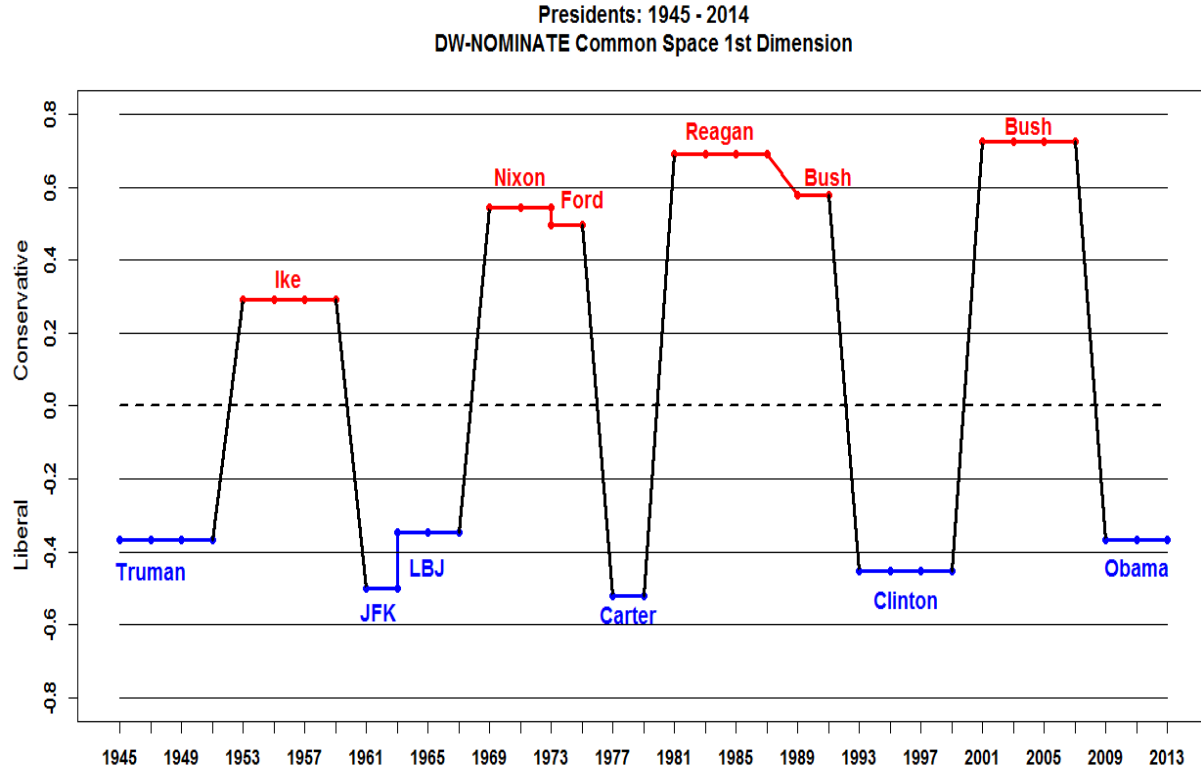
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



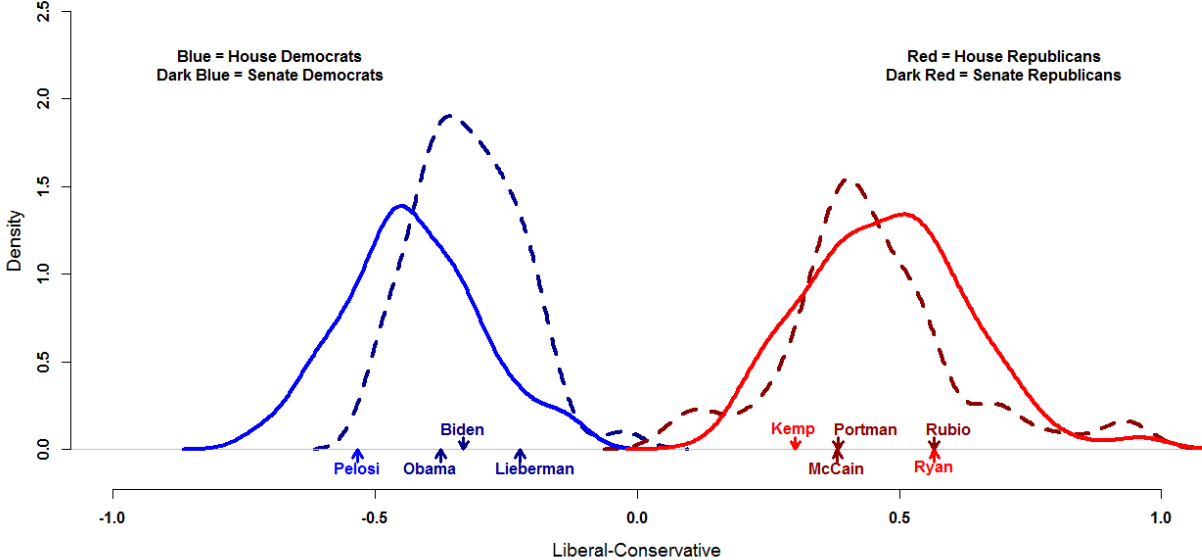
113th House: alpha-NOMINATE Ideal Point Estimates with 95% Credible Intervals



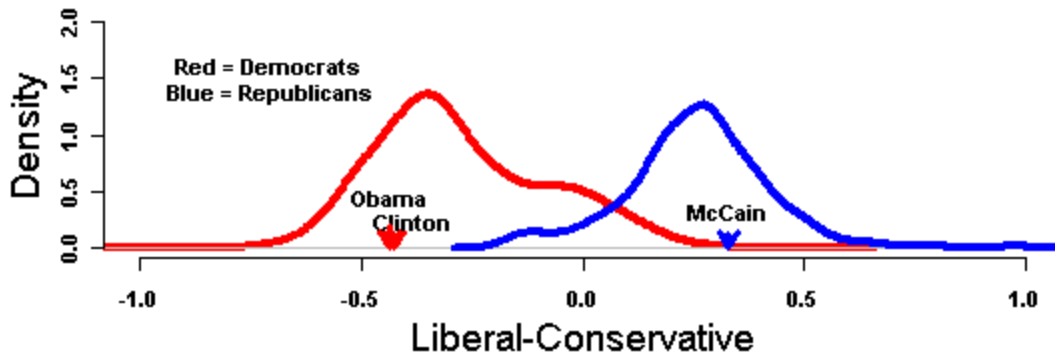
# Ideological Ratings of Presidents (1945-2014) on same scale as House and Senate Members.



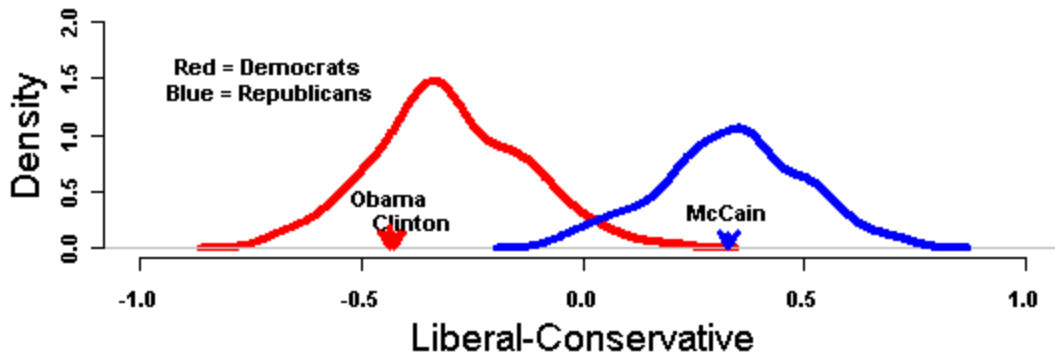
112th (2011-2012) Congress



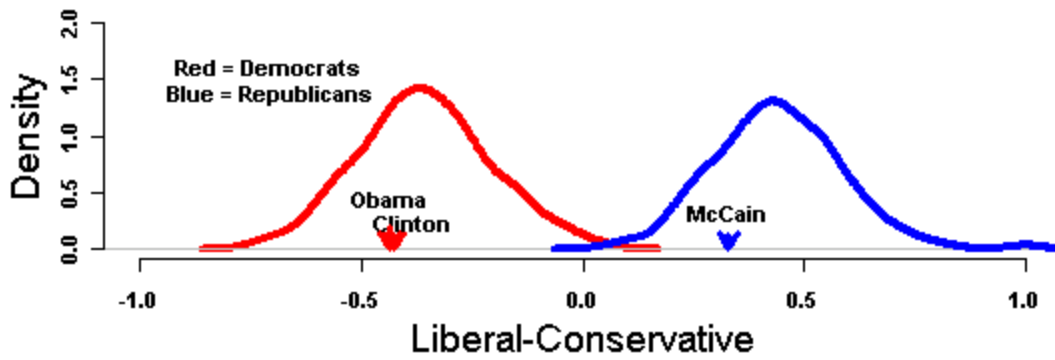
### 90th (1967-68) Congress



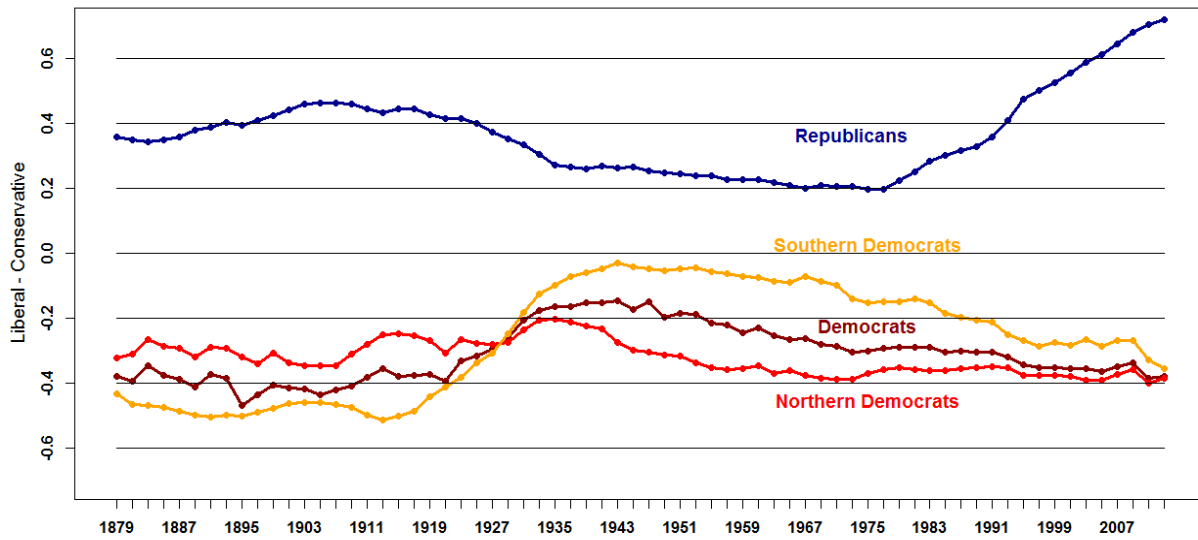
### 100th (1987-88) Congress



### 110th (2007-08) Congress

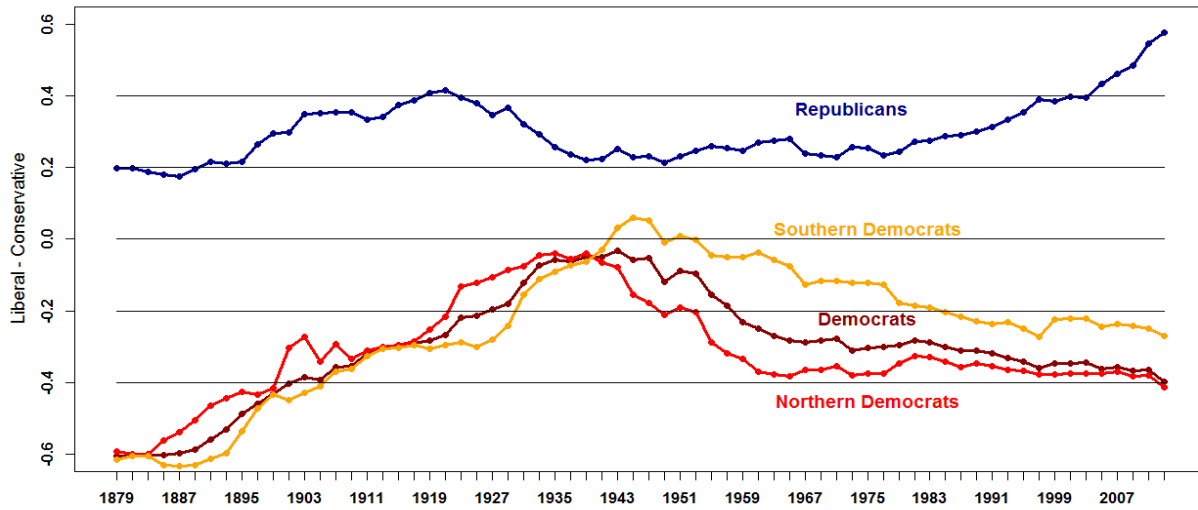


House 1879-2014  
Party Means on Liberal-Conservative Dimension



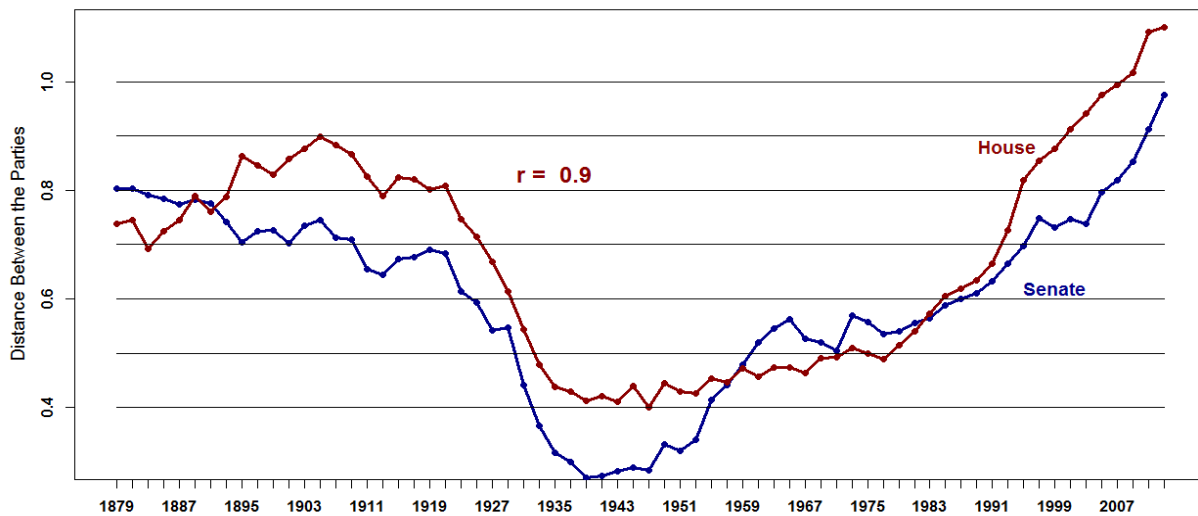
*Polarized America / voteview.com*

Senate 1879-2014  
Party Means on Liberal-Conservative Dimension



*Polarized America / voteview.com*

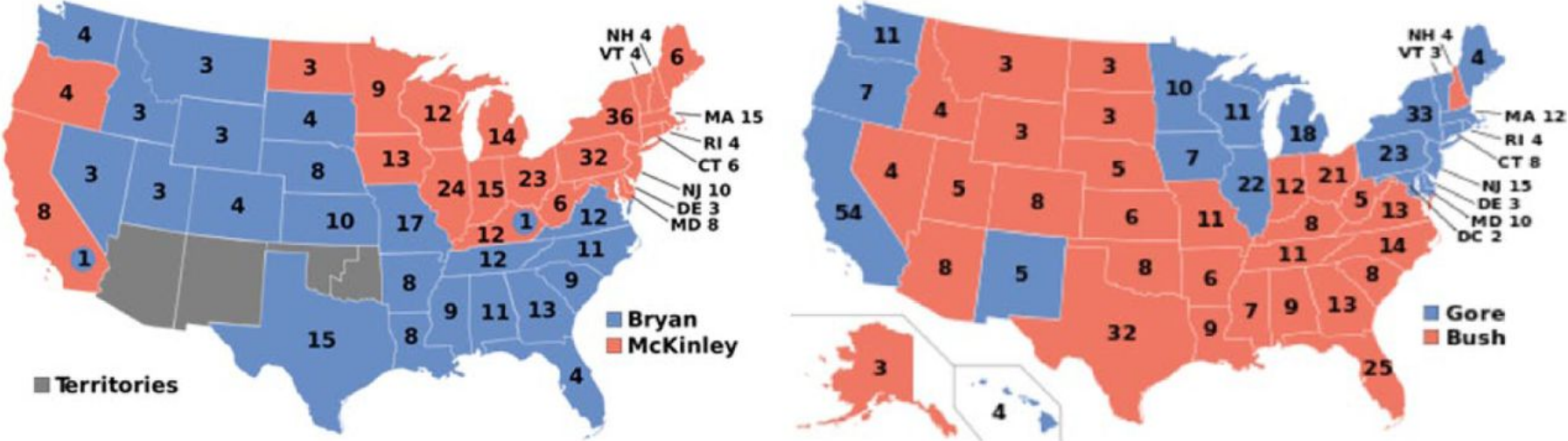
Party Polarization 1879-2014  
Distance Between the Parties on the First (Liberal-Conservative) Dimension



*Polarized America / voteview.com*

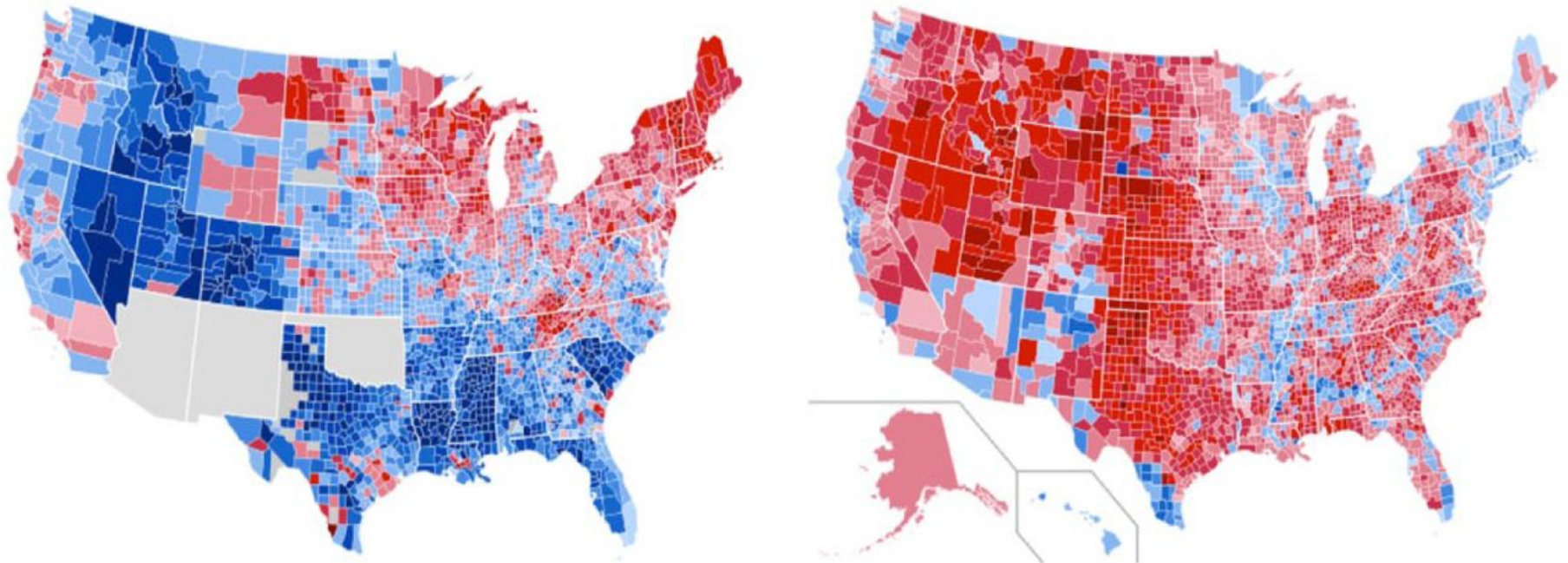


# Electoral College Map: 1896, 2000.



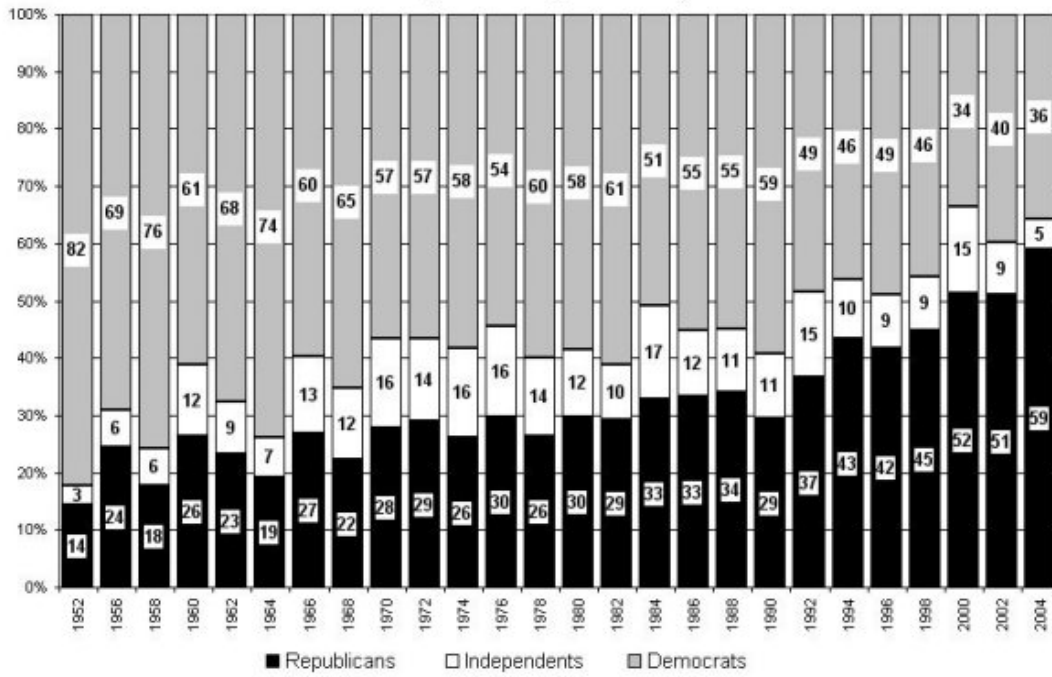
Julia Azari, and Marc J. Hetherington The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 2016;667:92-109

## County Electoral Map, 1896, 2000.



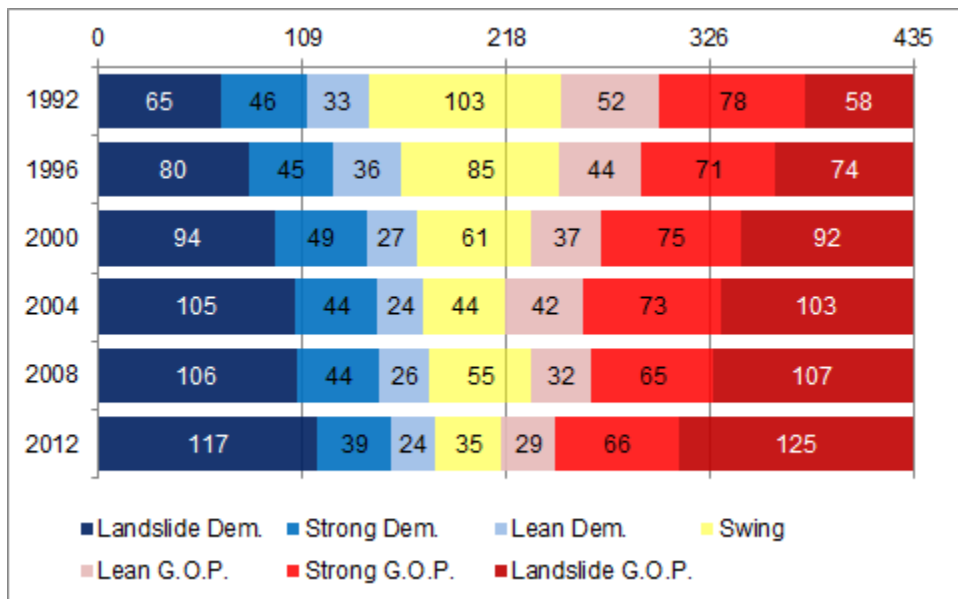
**Julia Azari, and Marc J. Hetherington** *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*  
2016;667:92-109

**Figure 2-3 The Rise of Southern Republicanism, 1952-2004  
(White Respondents)**



Source: National Election Studies

## The Decline of Swing Districts (1992-2012).



FiveThirtyEight (12/28/2012)

- **Landslide Democratic** districts are those in which the presidential vote was at least 20 points more Democratic than in the country as a whole. (For example in 2008, when the Democrat Barack Obama won the popular vote by roughly seven percentage points nationwide, these districts were those in which Mr. Obama won by 27 percentage points or more.)
- **Strong Democratic** districts are 10 to 20 percentage points more Democratic than the country as a whole.
- **Lean Democratic** districts are 5 to 10 percentage points more Democratic than the country as a whole.
- **Swing** districts are within five percentage points of the national popular vote margin.
- **Lean Republican** districts are 5 to 10 percentage points more Republican than the country as a whole.
- **Strong Republican** districts are 10 to 20 percentage points more Republican than the country as a whole.
- **Landslide Republican** districts are at least 20 percentage points more Republican than the country as a whole.

Reasons:

- Districts are more polarized.
- Self sorting into homogeneous districts.
- Gerrymandering.

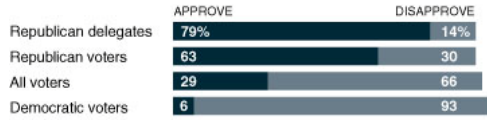
**The Delegates and the Electorate**

**Who They Are**

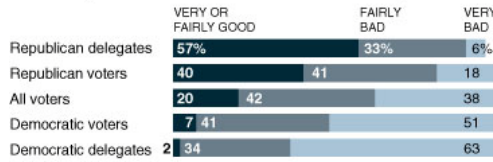
	Republican delegates	Republican voters	All voters	Democratic voters	Democratic delegates
White	93%	93%	83%	72%	65%
Black	2	2	12	23	23
Age 18 to 29	3	13	18	23	7
Age 60+	37	26	27	29	32
College graduates	81	39	33	29	83
Family income >\$75K	66	39	31	26	70

**How Their Views Compare**

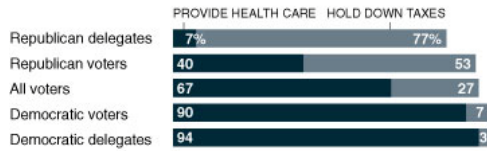
Do you approve or disapprove of the way **George W. Bush** is handling his job as president?



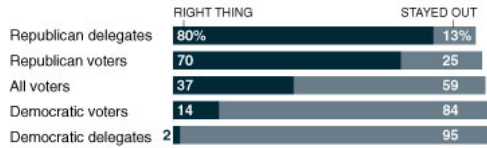
How would you rate the condition of the national **economy**?



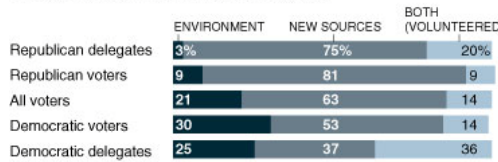
Is it more important to provide **health care** coverage for all Americans or **hold down taxes**?



Looking back, do you think the United States did the right thing in taking military action against **Iraq**, or should the U.S. have stayed out?



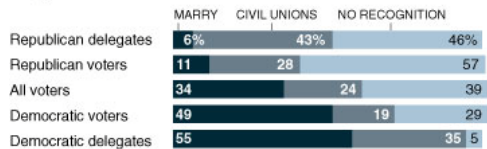
Should protecting the **environment** or developing new sources of **energy** be a higher priority for the government?



Should **abortion** be generally available to those who want it, be available but under stricter limits than it is now, or should it not be permitted?



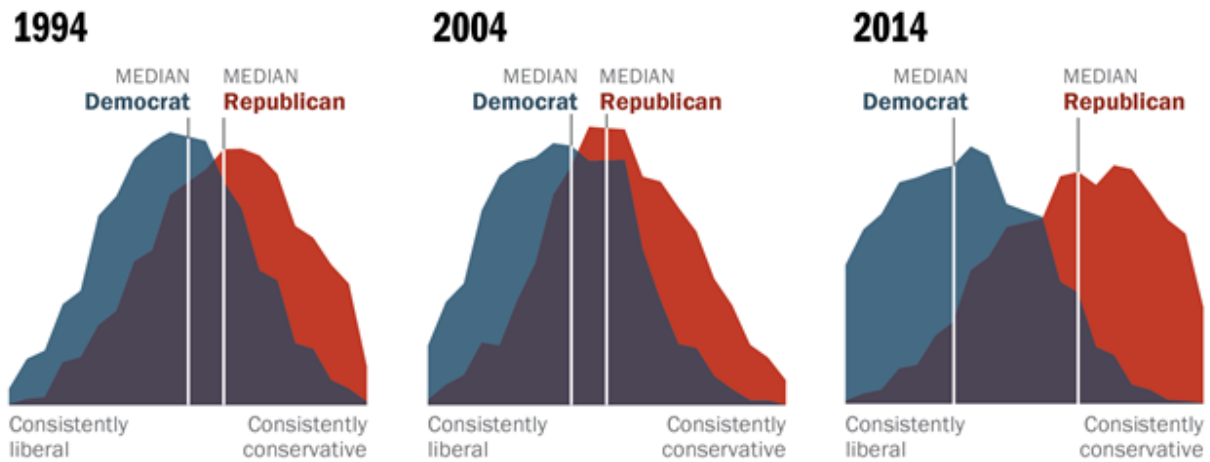
Should **gay couples** be allowed to marry legally, be allowed to form civil unions but not legally marry, or should there be no legal recognition?



Based on interviews conducted with 854 Republican delegates from July 23-Aug. 26, 970 Democratic delegates from July 16-Aug. 17, and nationwide telephone interviews with 1,014 registered voters conducted from Aug. 15-20. Those with no opinion are not shown.

## Democrats and Republicans More Ideologically Divided than in the Past

Distribution of Democrats and Republicans on a 10-item scale of political values



Source: 2014 Political Polarization in the American Public

Notes: Ideological consistency based on a scale of 10 political values questions (see Appendix A). The blue area in this chart represents the ideological distribution of Democrats; the red area of Republicans. The overlap of these two distributions is shaded purple. Republicans include Republican-leaning independents; Democrats include Democratic-leaning independents (see Appendix B).

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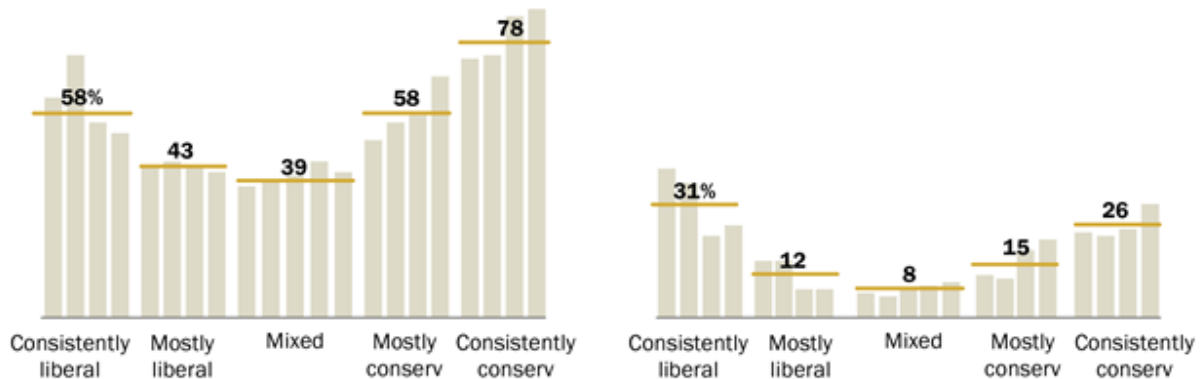
## Political Activism Gap: Right and Left More Likely to Vote, Donate to Campaigns



Percent who always vote



Percent who contributed to a political candidate or group in the past two years

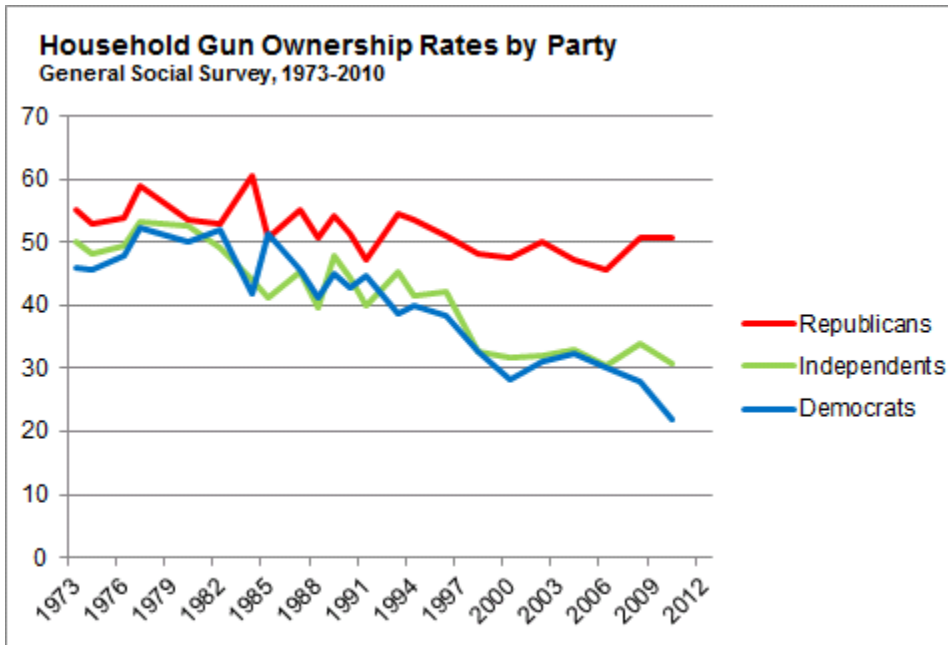


Source: 2014 Political Polarization in the American Public

Note: Bars represent the level of participation at each point on an ideological consistency scale of 10 political values questions. Figures are reported on the five ideological consistency groups used throughout the report (see Appendix A).

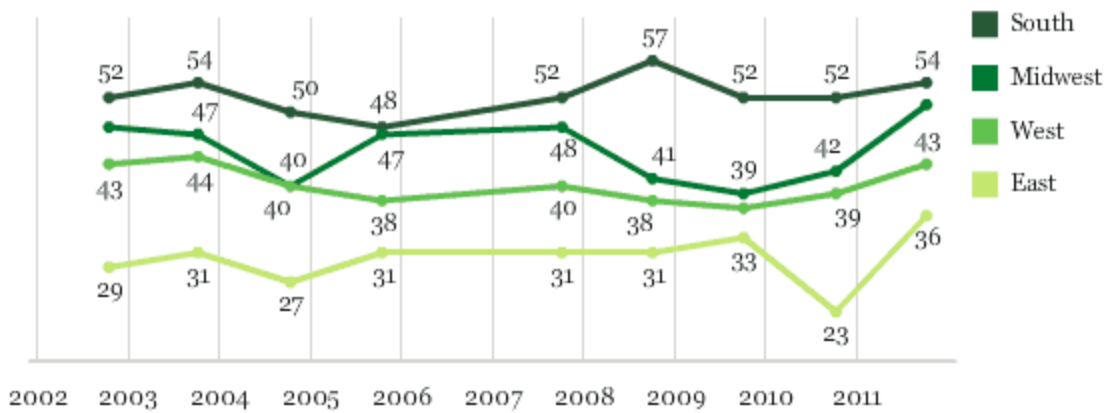
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### Gun in Household, by Region

% Saying there is a gun in their home/on their property

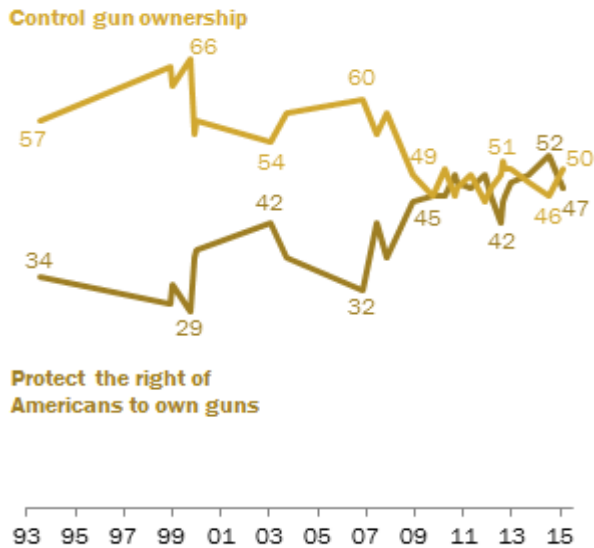


Trend from annual Gallup Crime survey, conducted in October

GALLUP®

## More Important to Control Gun Ownership or Protect Gun Rights?

% saying it is more important to ...



Survey conducted July 14-20, 2015.

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## Race, Education, Gender Differences on Gun Control vs. Gun Rights

% saying it is more important to...

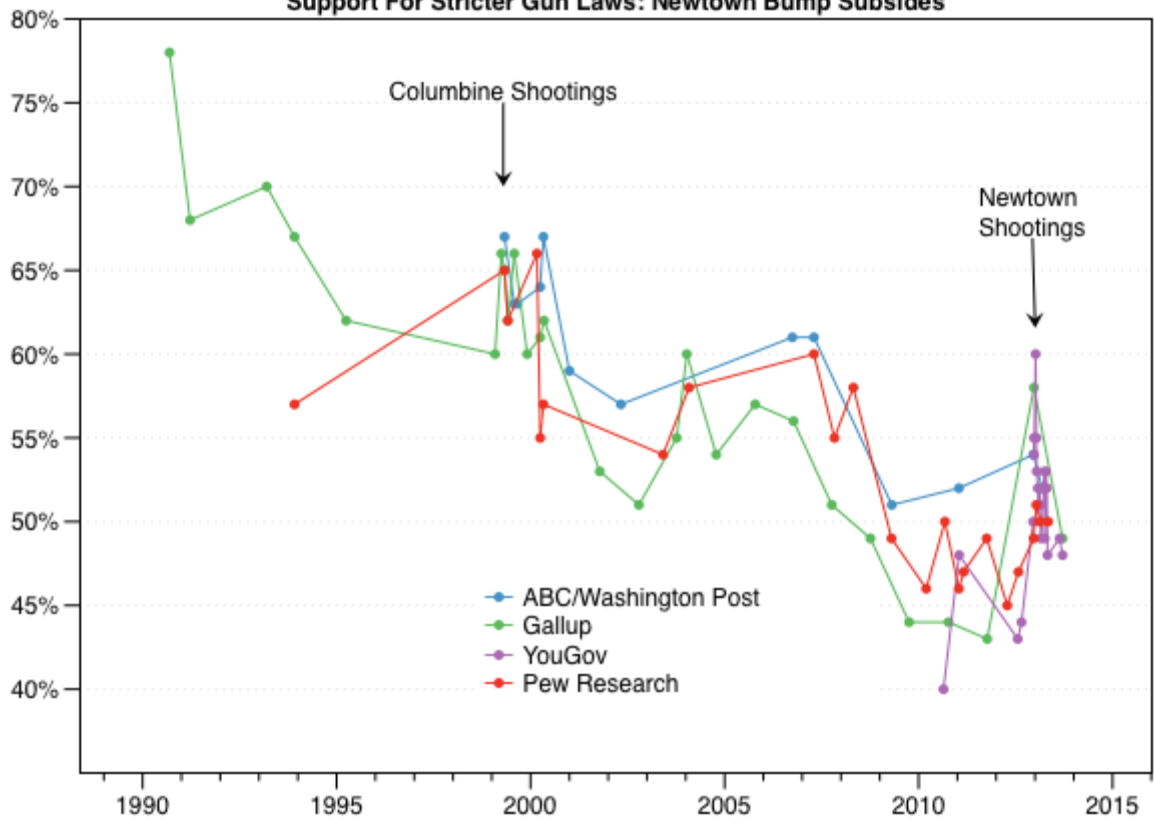
	Protect gun rights %	Control gun ownership %	DK %
Total	47	50	3=100
Male	52	45	3=100
Female	42	55	3=100
White	57	40	3=100
Black	24	72	4=100
Hispanic	24	75	1=100
Post-grad	32	63	5=100
College grad	42	54	4=100
Some college	51	47	2=100
HS or less	50	47	3=100
Republican	71	26	3=100
Independent	51	46	3=100
Democrat	25	73	2=100
<i>Community type</i>			
Urban	38	60	*=100
Suburban	48	48	1=100
Rural	63	35	*=100
Gun in household (39% of total)	68	29	*=100
No gun in household (58% of total)	31	66	1=100

Survey conducted July 14-20, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics; Hispanics can be of any race.

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Support For Stricter Gun Laws: Newtown Bump Subsidies



## Large Majorities in Gun-Owning Households Favor Background Checks, Ban on Guns for Mentally Ill

*% who favor each policy proposal*

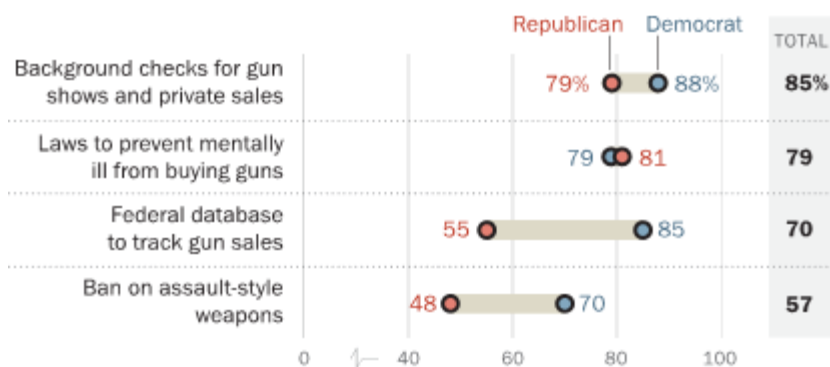
	Ban on assault weapons	Federal database of gun sales	Laws barring mentally ill from buying guns	Background checks for gun shows
	%	%	%	%
Total	57	70	79	85
Men	48	66	79	83
Women	65	74	79	87
White	58	66	86	89
Black	60	82	75	80
Hispanic	47	76	58	77
18-29	49	76	81	84
30-49	55	74	79	88
50-64	61	67	80	86
65+	63	61	75	82
Post-grad	72	77	91	92
College grad	66	67	87	89
Some college	58	71	85	87
HS or less	48	68	68	80
<i>Community type</i>				
Urban	62	78	76	86
Suburban	56	65	81	85
Rural	48	65	80	84
Gun in household (39% of total)	49	61	84	87
No gun in household (58% of total)	64	78	76	85

Survey conducted July 14-20, 2015. Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics; Hispanics can be of any race.

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## Partisan Views of Gun Proposals

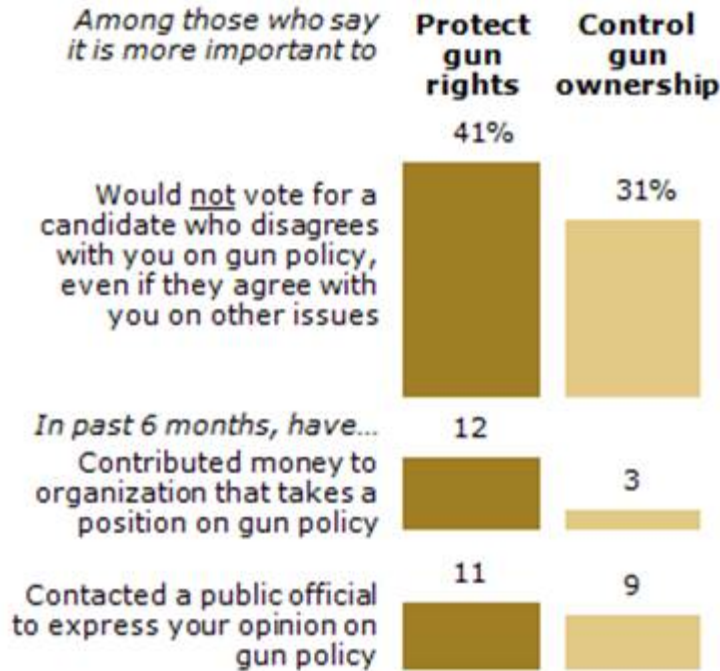
*% who favor ...*



Source: Survey conducted July 14-20, 2015

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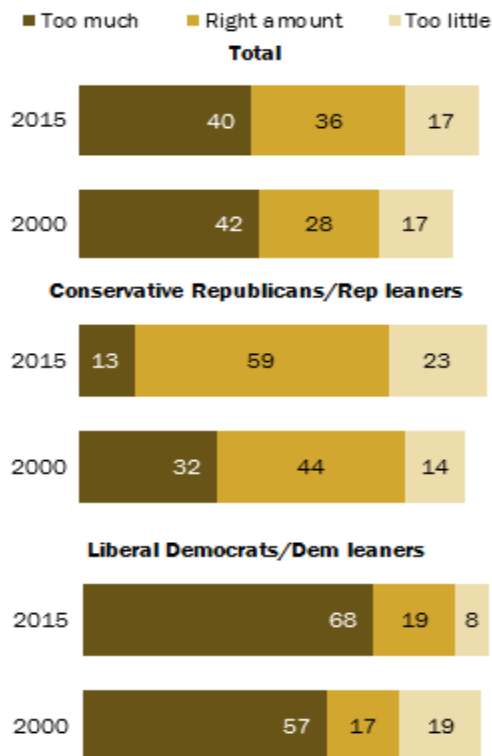
## Gun Policy More of a Voting Issue for Gun Rights Proponents



PEW RESEARCH CENTER May 1-5, 2013. Q42, Q48a-b.

## Views of the NRA's influence have become more ideologically polarized

% who say the influence of the National Rifle Association over gun control laws in this country is...

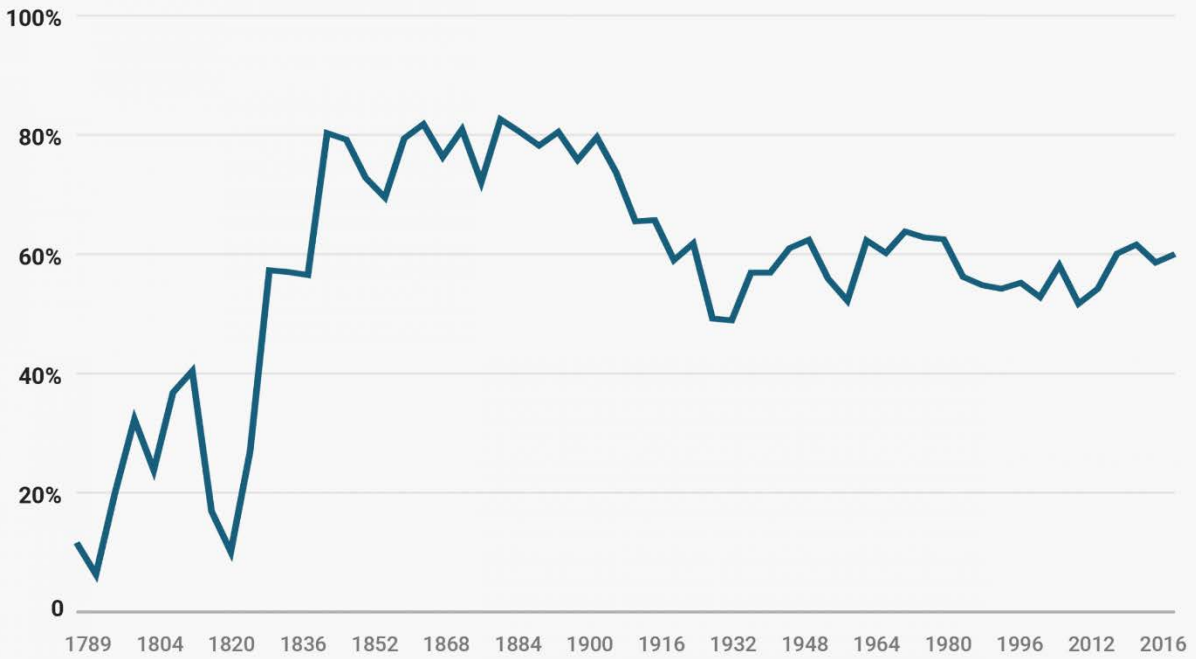


Source: Survey conducted July 14-20, 2015. Don't know responses not shown.

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# VOTER TURNOUT, 1789–2016

Percentage of eligible voters who voted in presidential elections



SOURCE: United States Election Project

BUSINESS INSIDER

## United States National VEP Voter Turnout 1789-2014



Figure 6.1 Voter Turnout in 2014 and 2016 Elections by Age

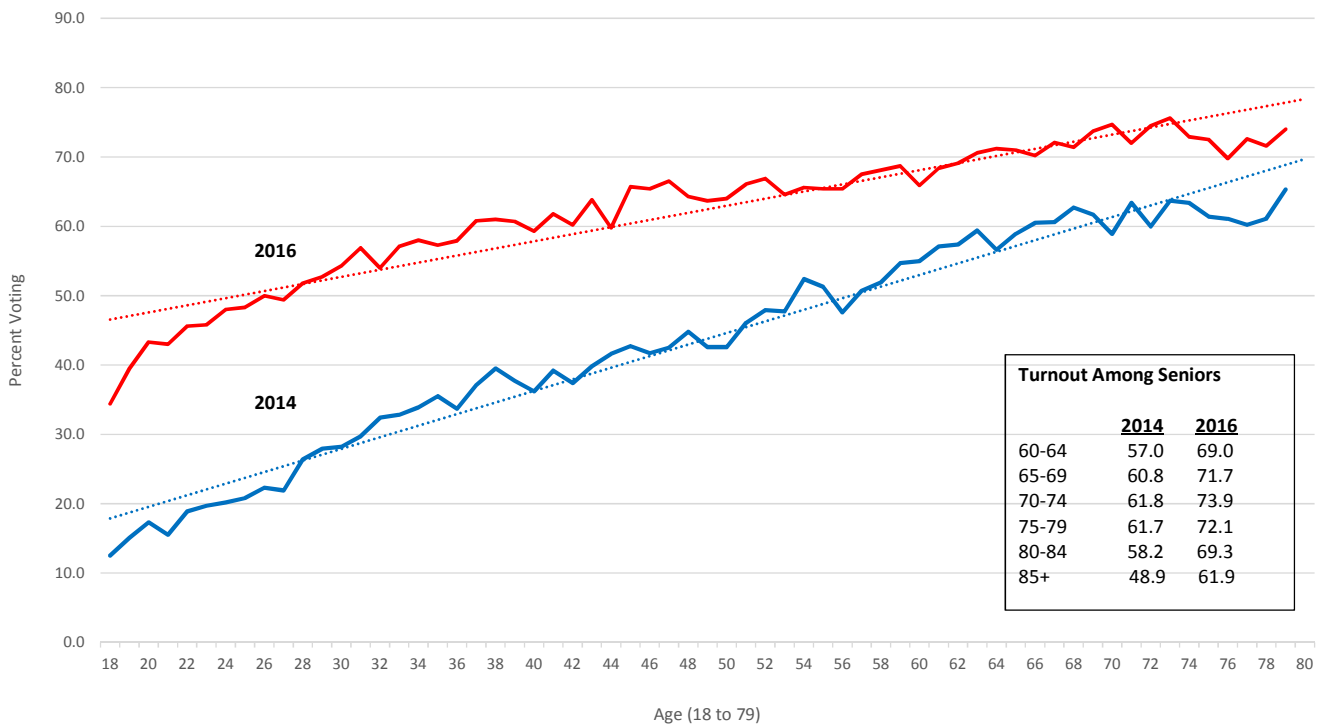


Figure 6.2 Voter Turnout in Midterm Elections by Age Groups, 1974 to 2014

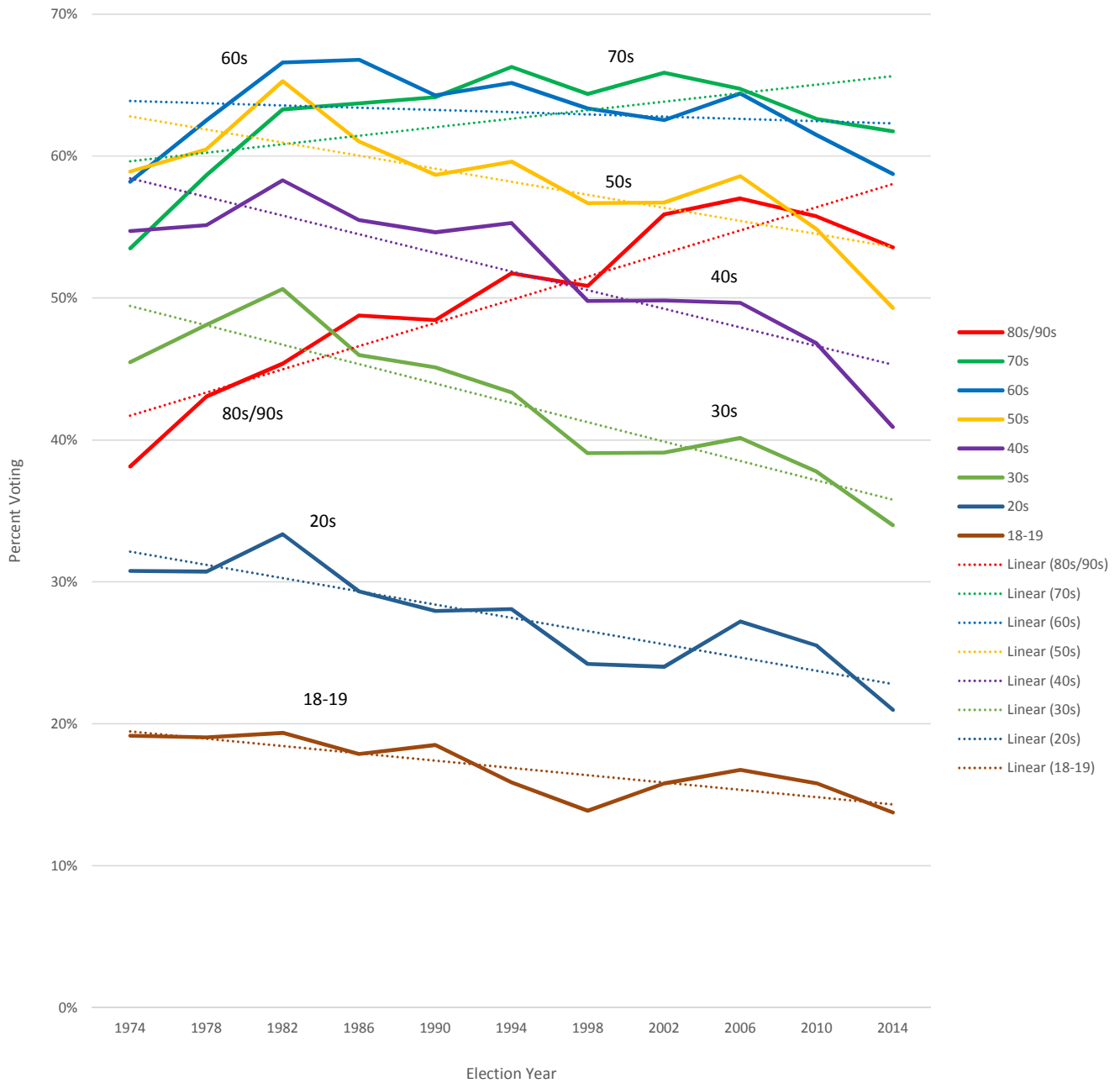
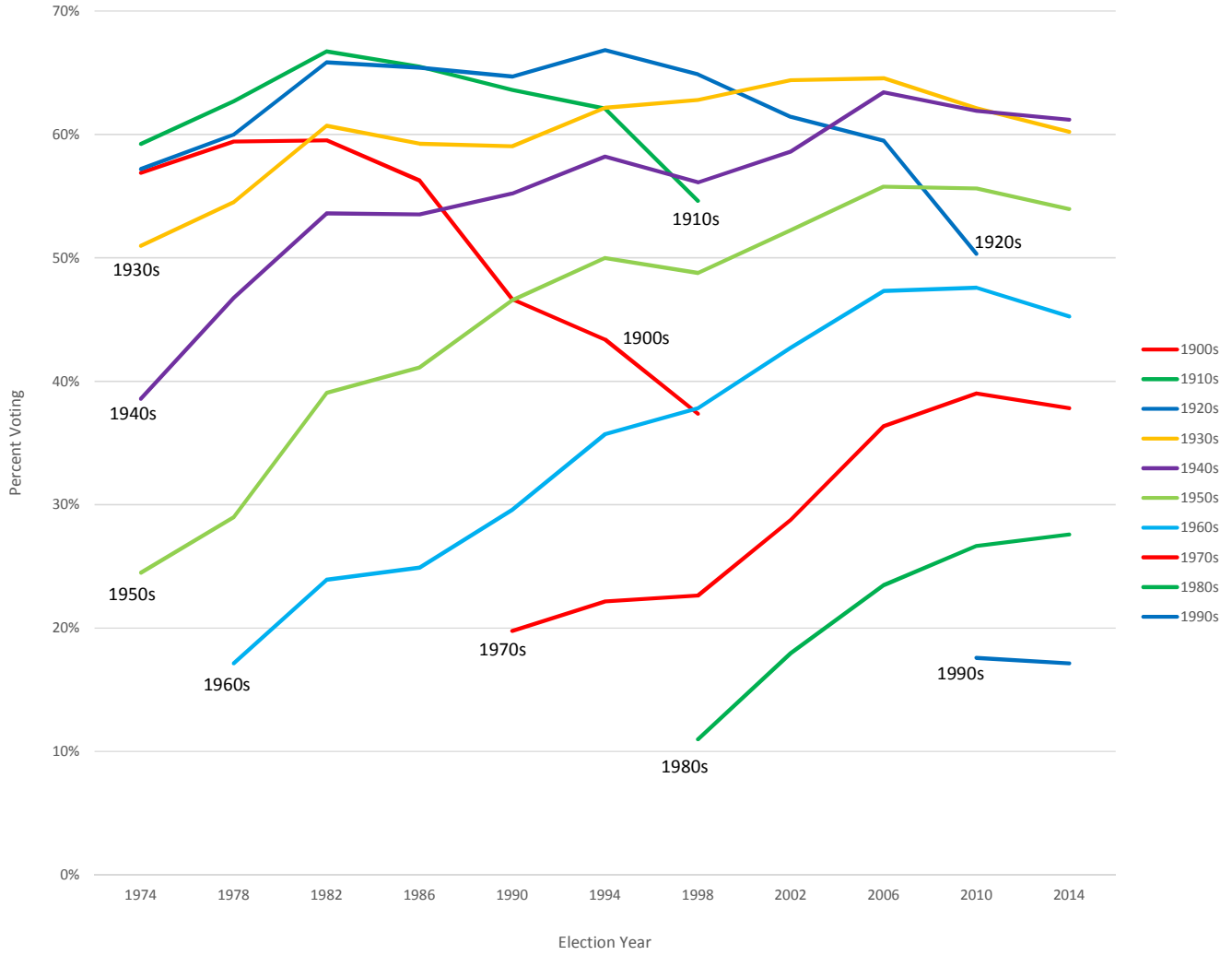
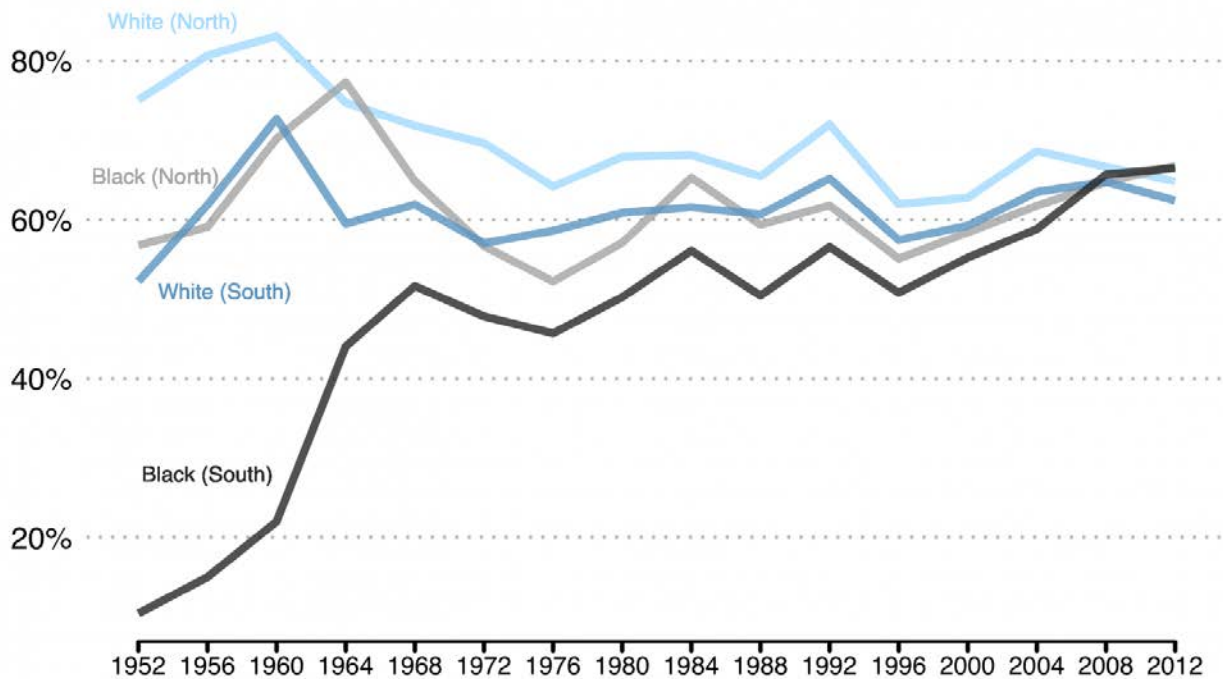


Figure 6.3 Voter Turnout in Midterm Elections by Birth Cohort, 1974 to 2014

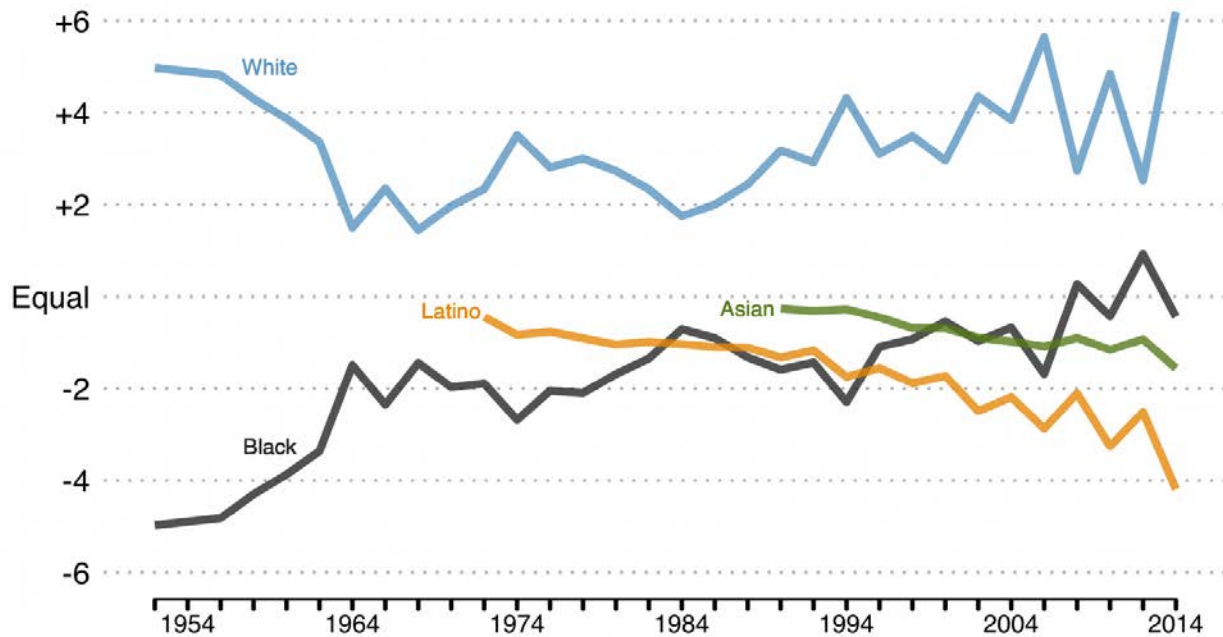


### Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1952-2012



Data are drawn from the American National Election Study (1952-1960) and Current Population Survey Voter Supplement (1964-2012). Turnout calculated as percent of surveyed voting-age population reporting that they voted, with non-citizens and Hispanics excluded from 1976-2012. "South" indicates 11 former Confederate states, except 1964-1976 where Census definition used. Graph by Bernard L. Fraga.

### Difference Between Share of Population and Share of Voters, 1952-2014



Data are drawn from the American National Election Study and U.S. Census (1952-1962) and Current Population Survey Voter Supplement (1964-2014). Values represent percentage point difference between estimated voting eligible population for each racial/ethnic group and the population voting in the election. Positive values indicate the racial/ethnic group was overrepresented among voters, relative to the voting eligible population. "White" excludes Hispanic Whites from 1972-2014. Non-citizens excluded from 1976-2014. Graph by Bernard L. Fraga.



Votes cast in most recent national election as a ...



Note: Voting-age population (VAP) turnout is derived from estimates of each country's VAP by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. Registered-voter (RV) turnout derived from each country's reported registration data. Because of methodology differences, in some countries estimated VAP is lower than reported RV. Current voting-age population estimate for Turkey unavailable.

\*National law makes voting compulsory. In addition, one Swiss canton has compulsory voting.

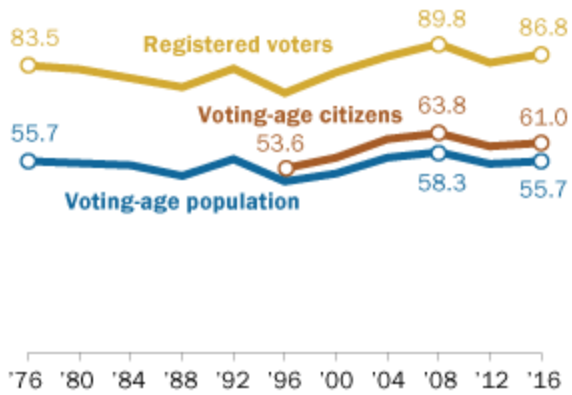
Source: Pew Research Center calculations based on data from International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, European Election Database, United States Election Project, Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and various national election authorities.

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## Turnout in U.S. presidential elections

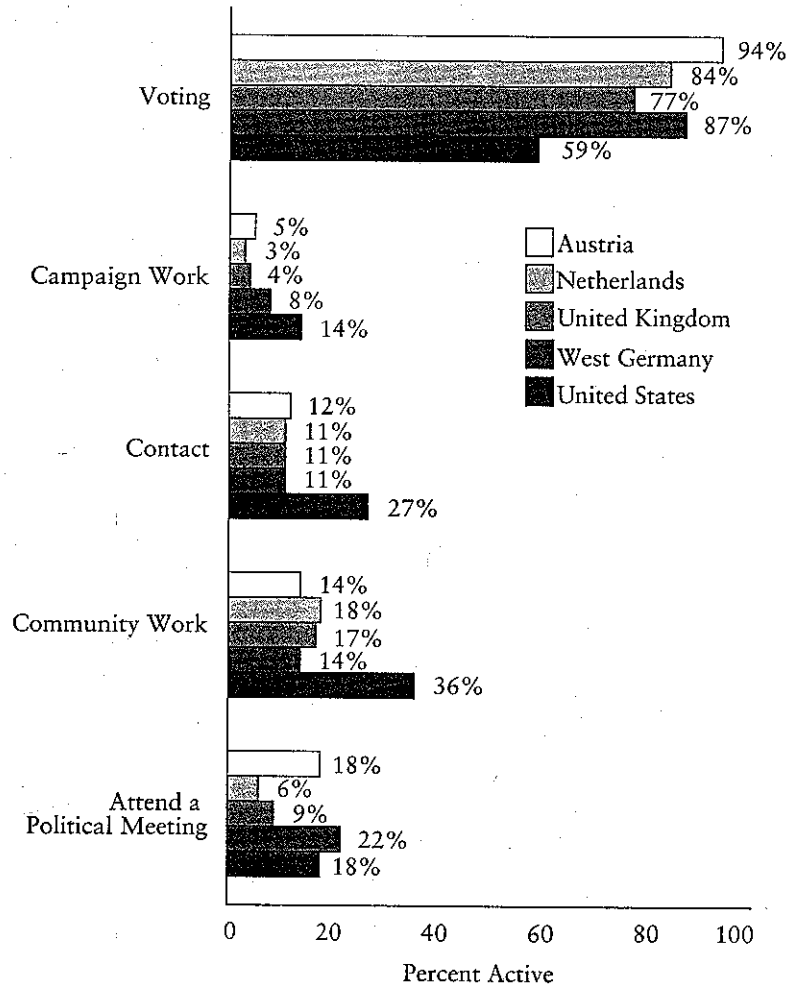
*Votes cast as a share of ...*



Source: Census Bureau (population estimates), House Clerk's office and Pew Research Center (vote totals).

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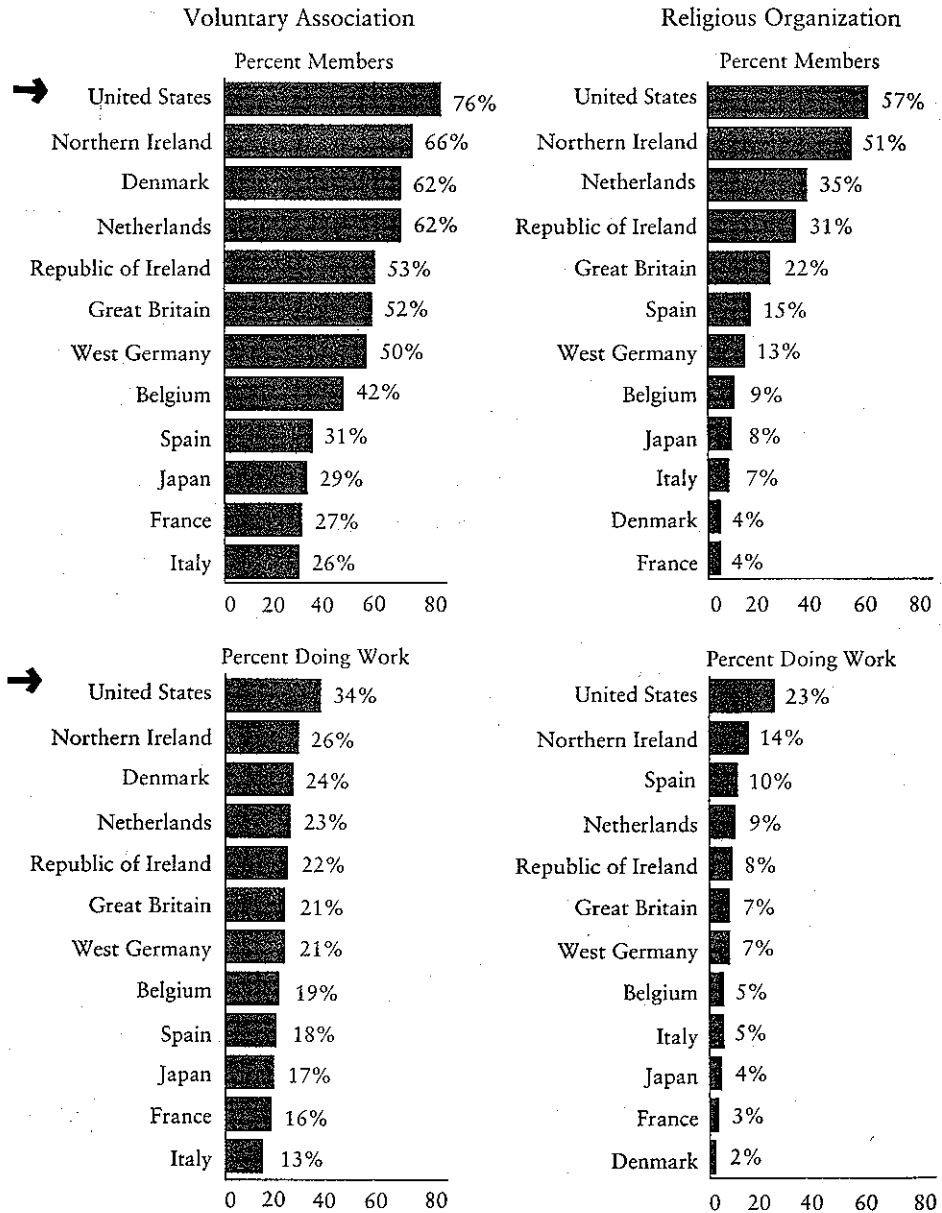
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Comparative Activity Rates: Five Countries.

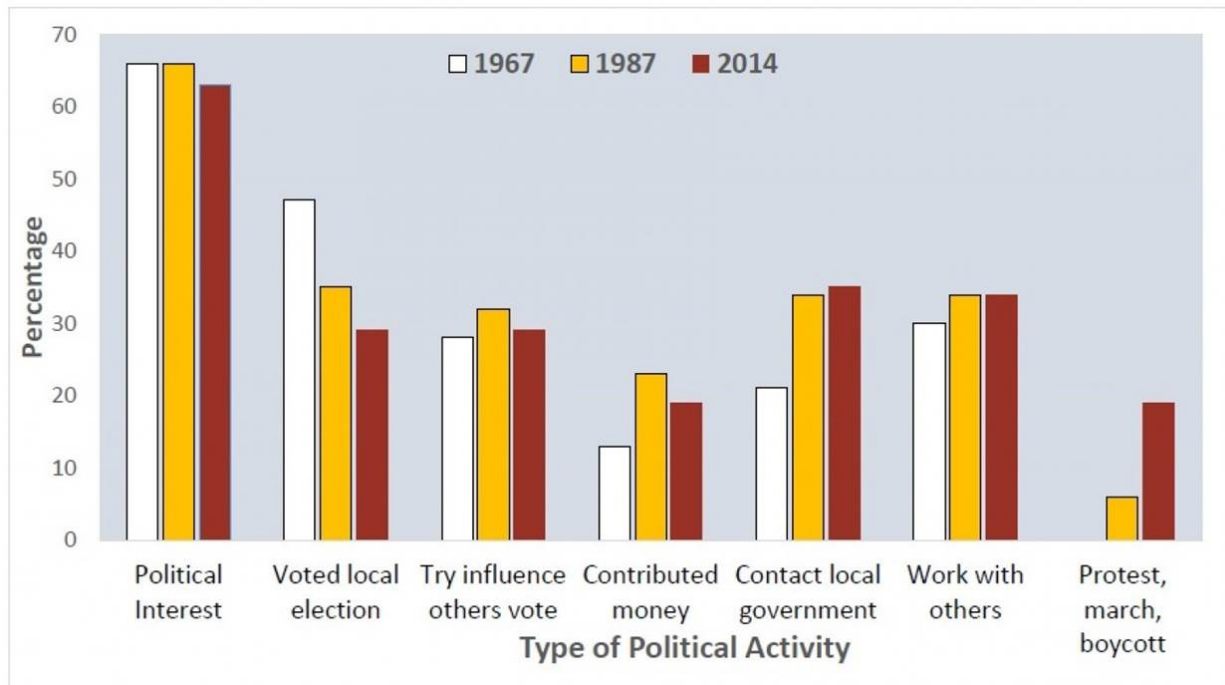
Sources: Average voting rates: Calculated for elections after 1945 (except for the Netherlands where the vote is for elections after 1967 when compulsory voting was eliminated). From Ivor Crewe, "Electoral Participation," in *Democracy at the Polls*, ed. David Butler, Austin Ranney, and Howard Penniman (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1981), pp. 234-237.

Other activity rates: Samuel H. Barnes, Max Kaase, et al., *Political Action: Mass Participation in Five Western Democracies* (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1979), pp. 541-542.



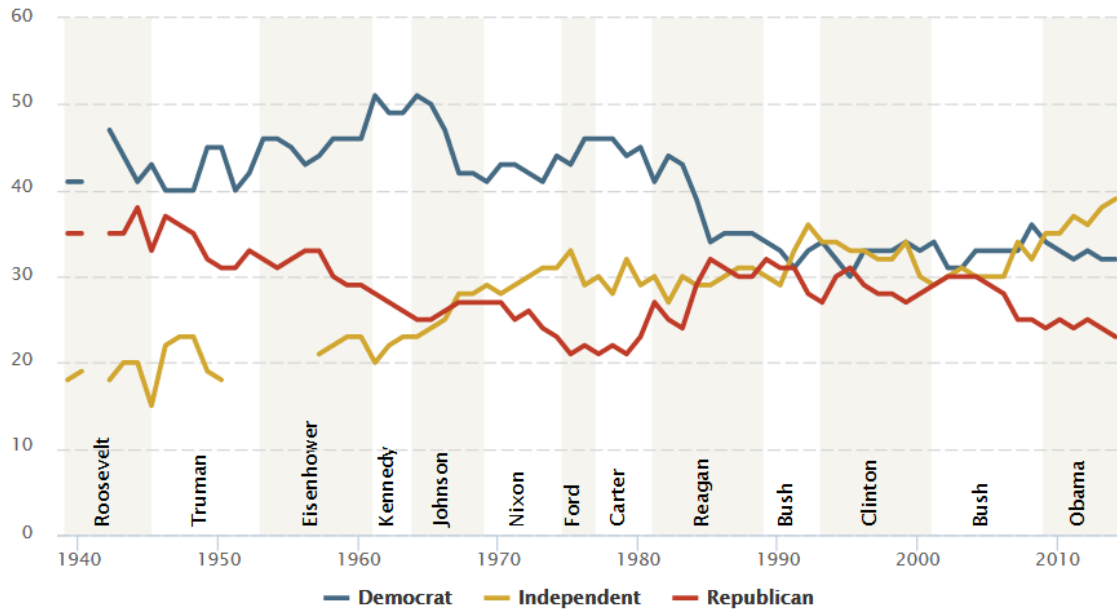
Comparative Activity Rates: Voluntary and Religious Organizations.  
 Source: Gallup Poll, 1981, Survey Conducted for the Leisure Development Center.

## Political participation over time



# Trends in Party Identification, 1939-2014

*% of Americans who say they are ...*



**Note:** 1939-1989 yearly averages from the Gallup Organization interactive website. 1990-2014 yearly totals from Pew Research Center aggregate files. Based on the general public. Data unavailable for 1941. Independent data unavailable for 1951-1956.

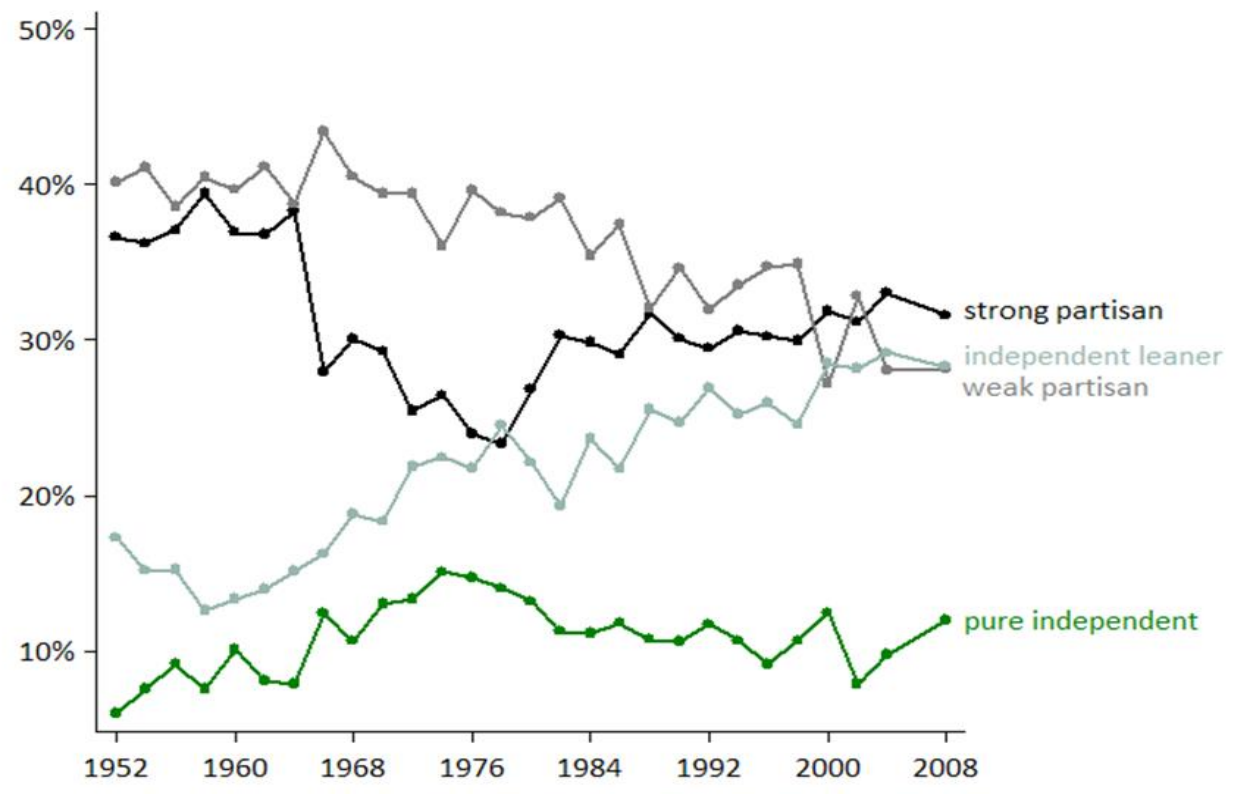
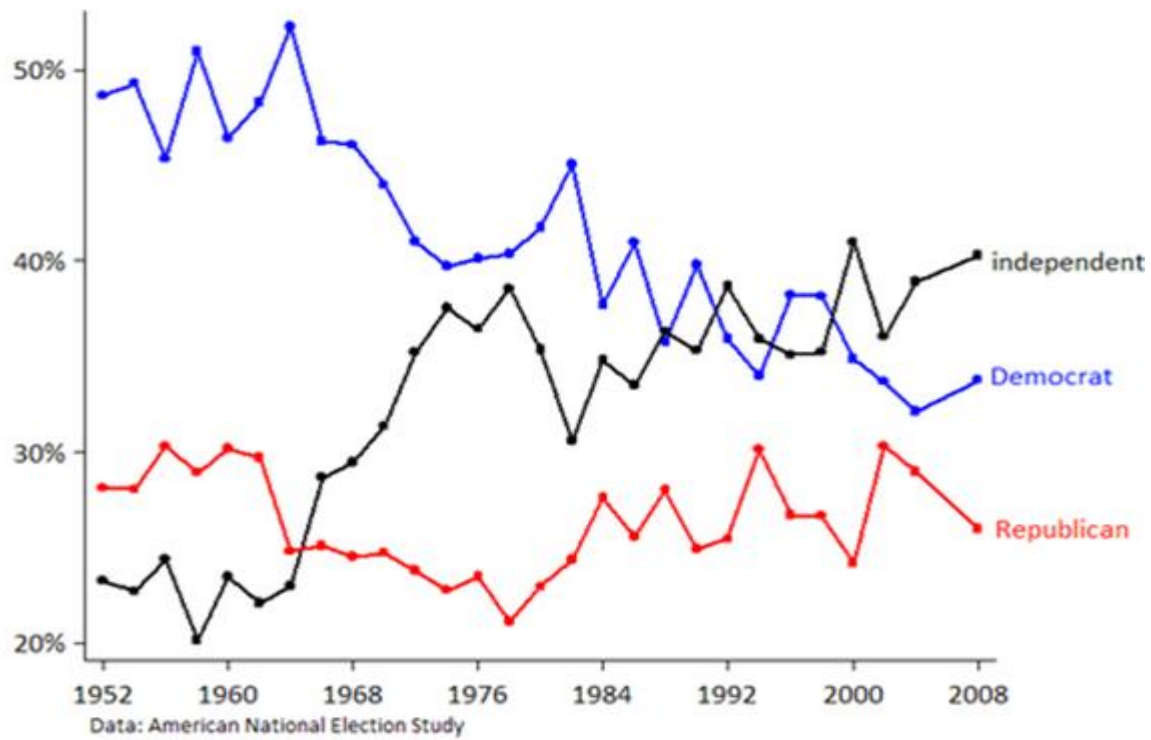
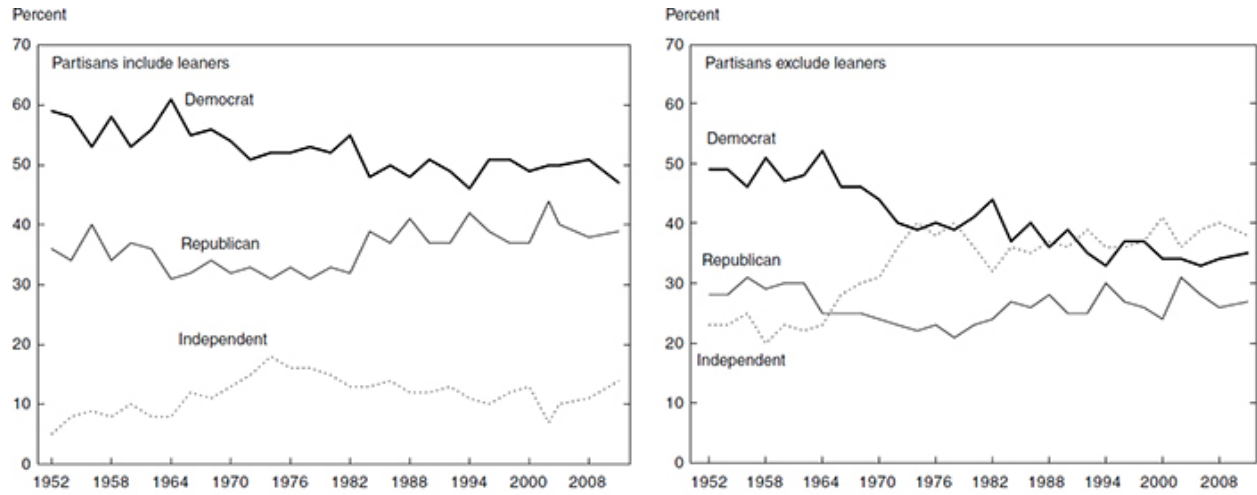


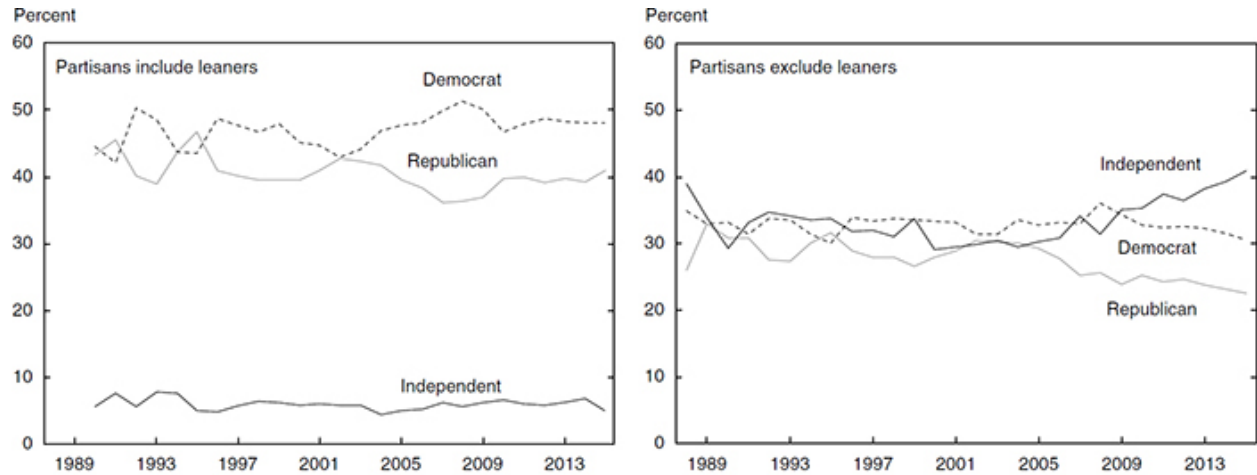
Figure 3-1 Partisan Identification, American National Election Studies, 1952–2012



Note: See Table 3-1, this volume, for question. “Leaners” are independents who consider themselves closer to one party. There was no update of the American National Election Studies series in 2006, 2010, and 2014.

Source: Calculated by the editors from American National Election Studies data, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, and Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA ([www.electionstudies.org](http://www.electionstudies.org)).

Figure 3-2 Partisan Identification, Pew Surveys, 1987–2015



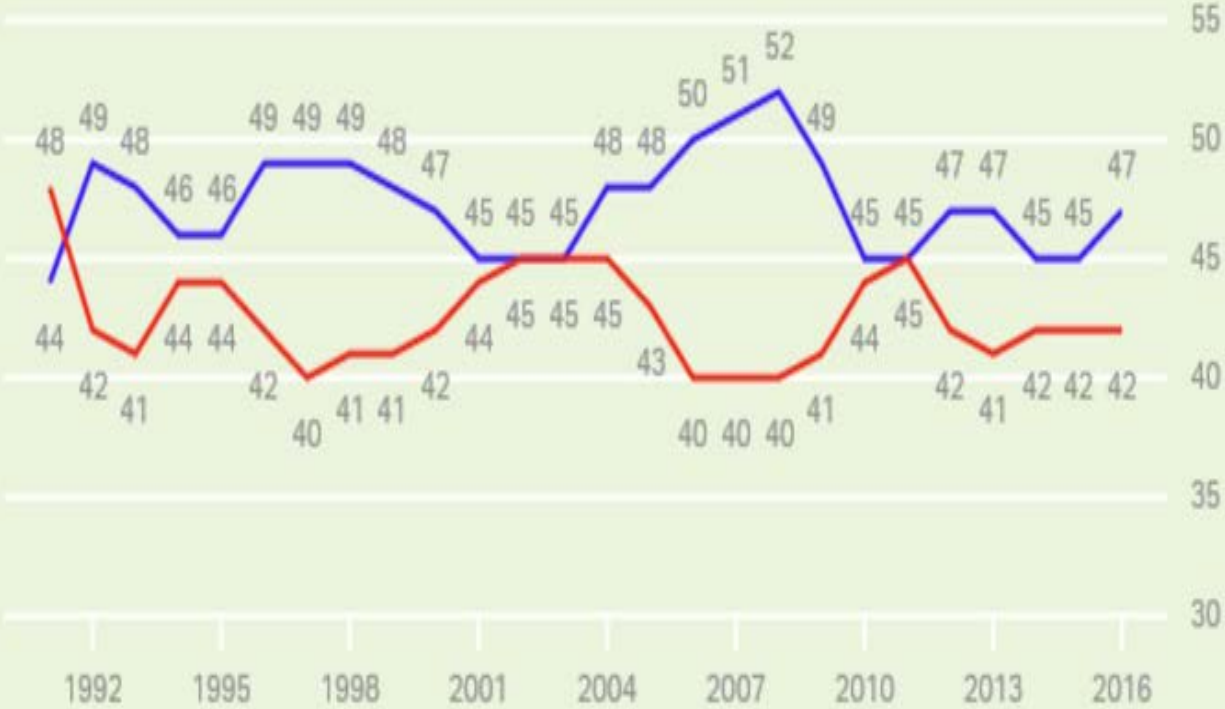
Note: Data for 2015 are through February. Question: “In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?” If answered other than Republican or Democrat: “As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?” Related data for additional years can be found in previous editions of *Vital Statistics on American Politics*.

Source: Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, “Democrats Have More Positive Image, But GOP Runs Even or Ahead on Key Issues,” February 26, 2015, 26 (<http://people-press.org>).



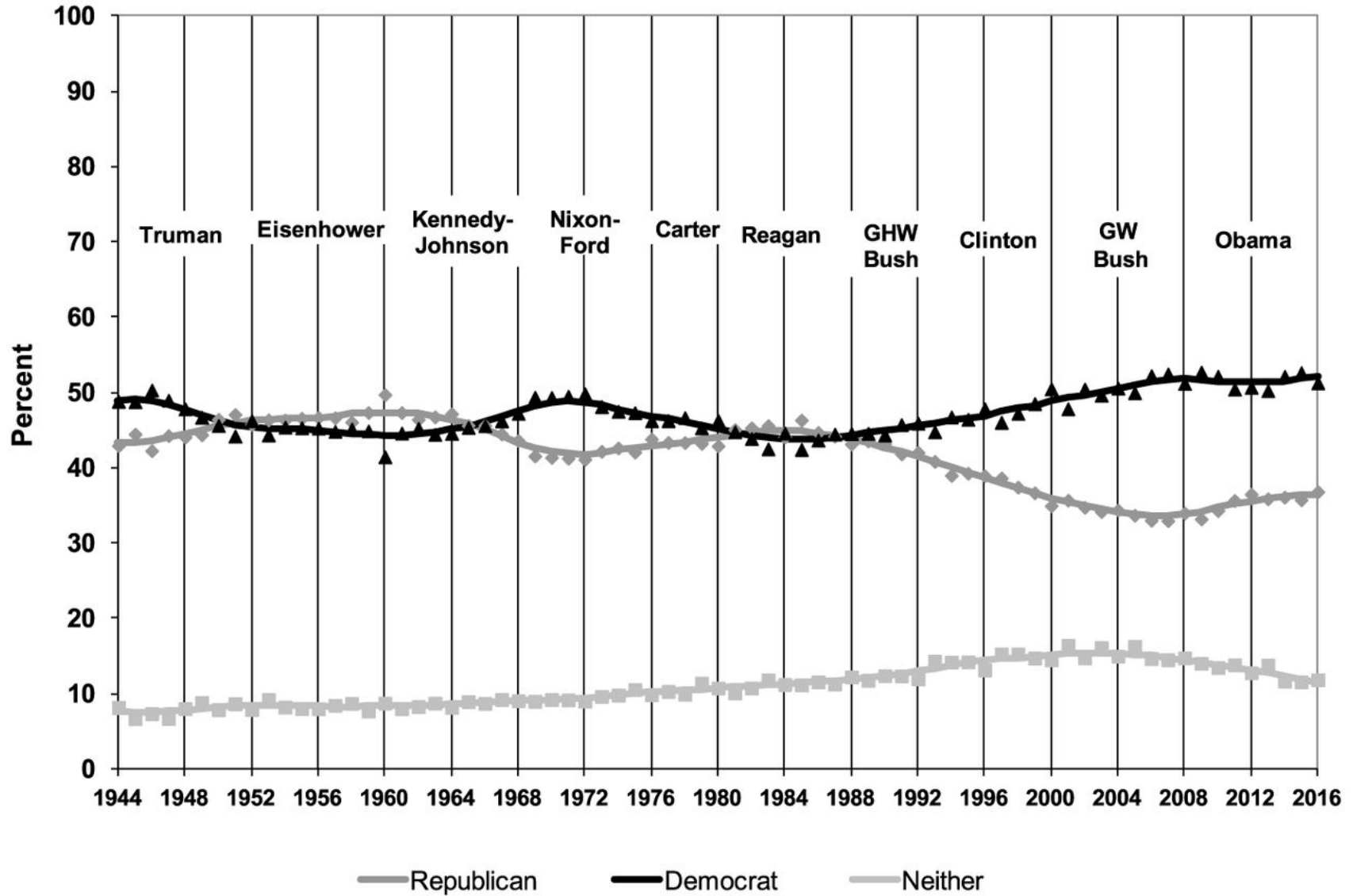
# U.S. Party Identification (Including Independent Leanings), Annual Averages, Gallup Polls, 1991-2016

■ % Democrat/Lean Democratic ■ % Republican/Lean Republican



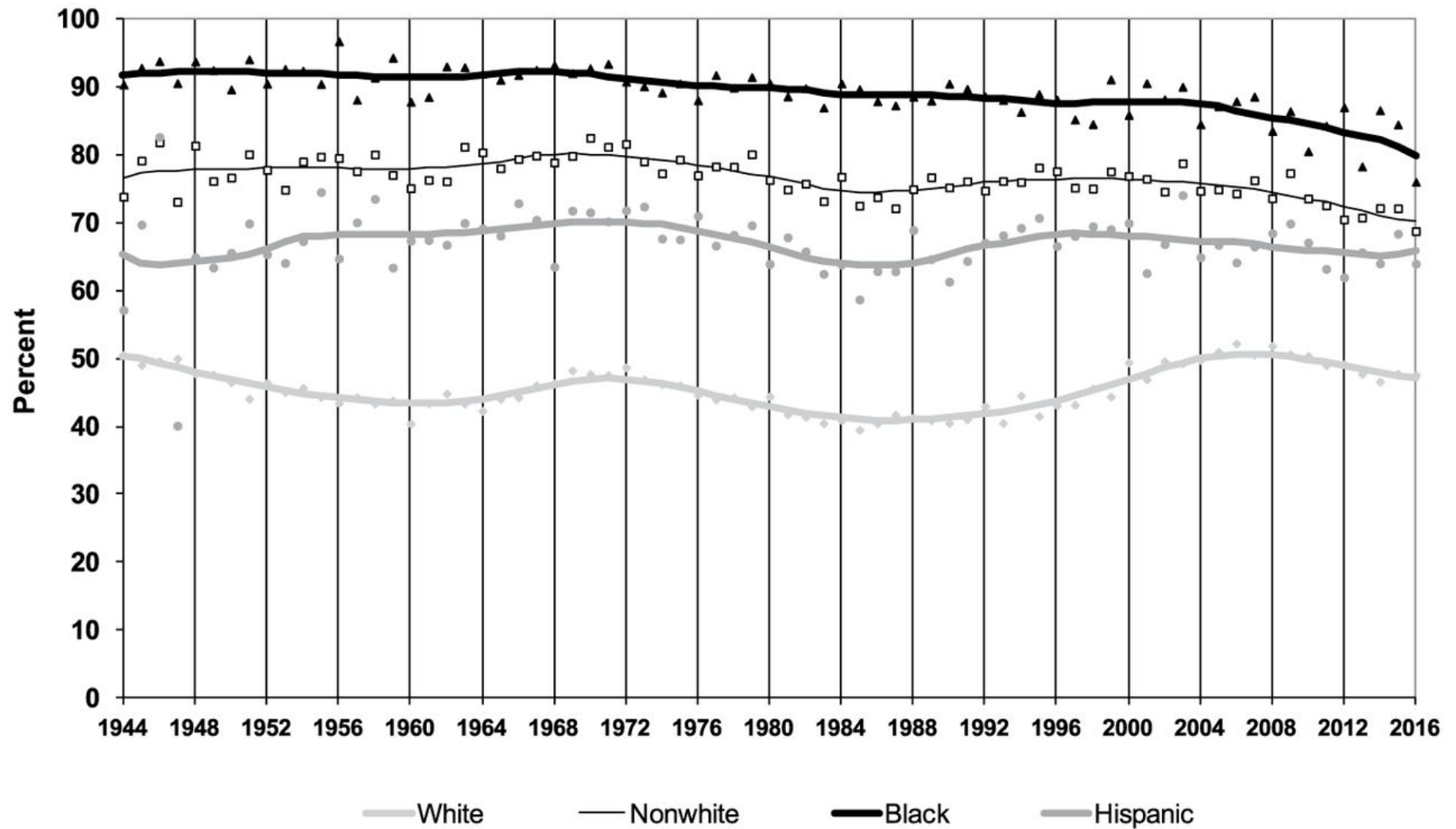
GALLUP

**Party Identification, by Year Respondent Turned 20 (Leaners Included)**  
**Source: 344 Gallup polls, 2009–2015.**



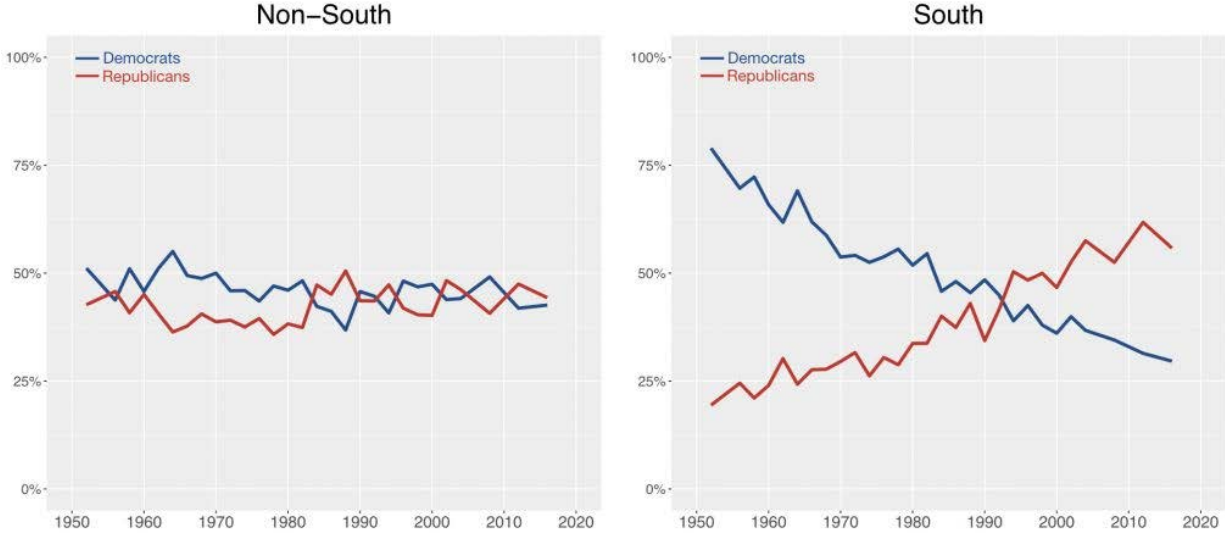
Gary C. Jacobson *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2016;667:72-91

## Democratic Share of Party Identifiers, by Race/Ethnicity and Year Respondent Turned 20 (Leaners Included).



Gary C. Jacobson *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2016;667:72-91

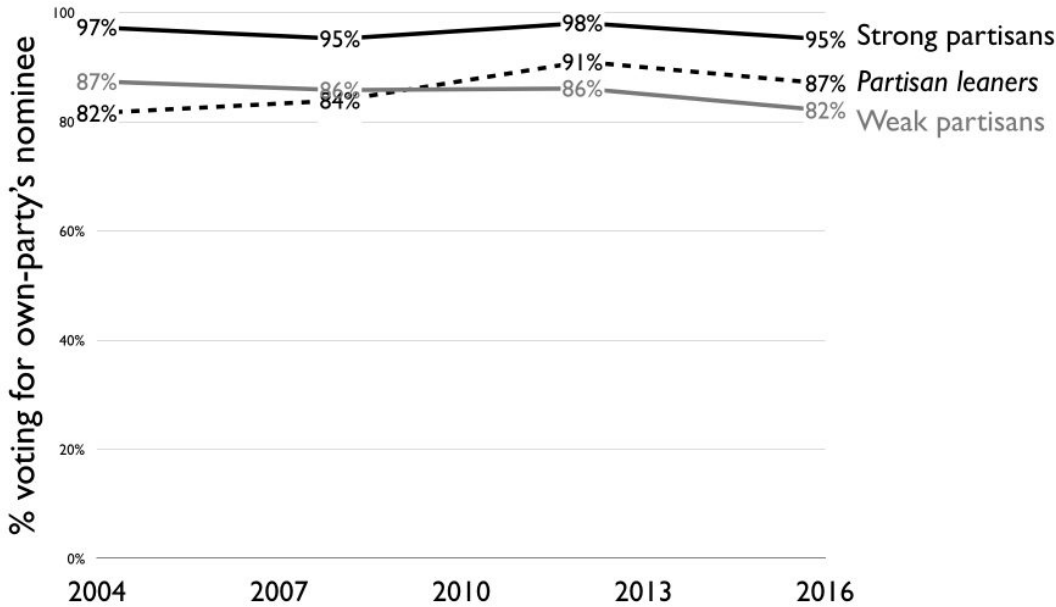
# Party ID of non-Hispanic White Americans by region, 1952-2016



Data: American National Election Studies, [www.electionstudies.org](http://www.electionstudies.org) Southern states as defined by Census region: AL, AR, DE, D.C., FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV.

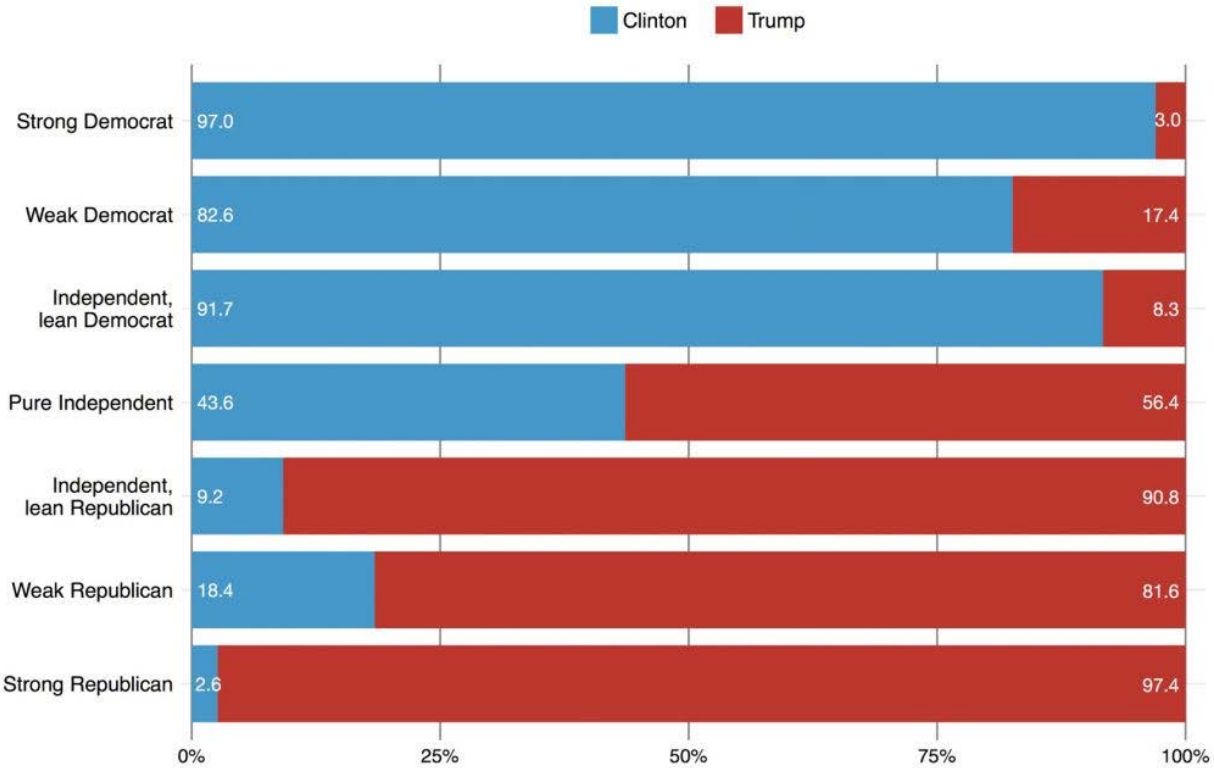
Figure: Philip Edward Jones. 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

# Partisan voting for President by strength of identity, 2004-2016



Data: American National Election Studies, 1992-2012. [www.electionstudies.org](http://www.electionstudies.org)  
Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2016. [projects.iq.harvard.edu/cces/home](http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/cces/home)  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones. 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

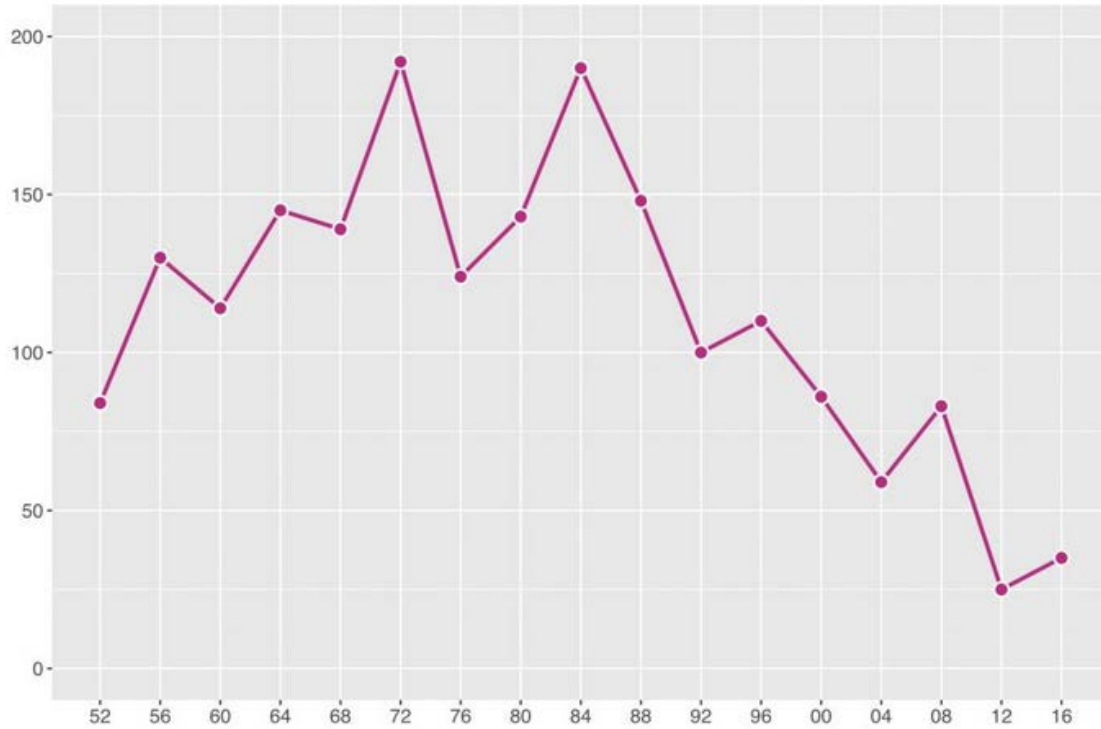
# Vote choice in 2016, by party identity



Data: ANES 2016. [www.electionstudies.org](http://www.electionstudies.org) Third party voters excluded from this analysis.  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones. 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

## Few districts split their tickets any more

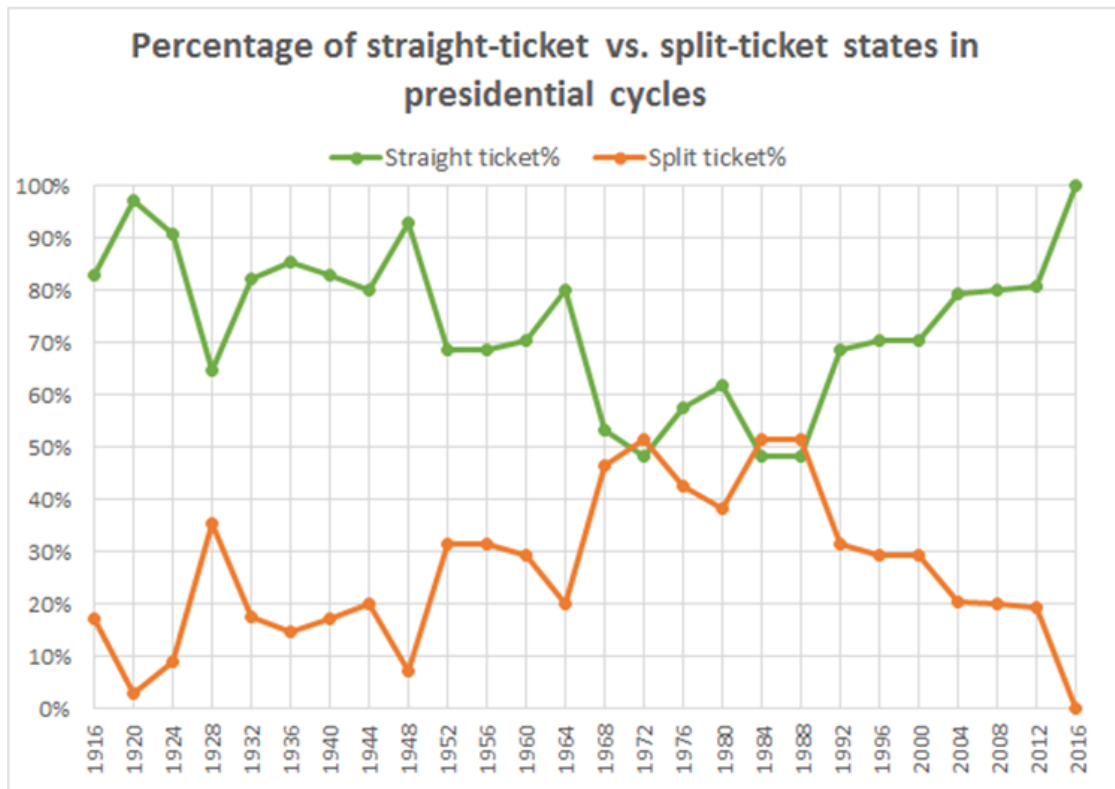
### Number of congressional districts voting for different parties for House and President, 1952-2016



Data: Brookings Institute, Vital Statistics on Congress (January 9, 2017) <http://brook.gs/2p9zOYI> and Washington Post (January 31, 2017) <http://wapo.st/2oOJmr4>

Figure: Philip Edward Jones. 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

**Chart 2: Percentage of straight-ticket vs. split-ticket presidential-Senate outcomes, 1916-2016**



*Note: Includes all states where both the presidential and Senate races were won by major-party candidates*



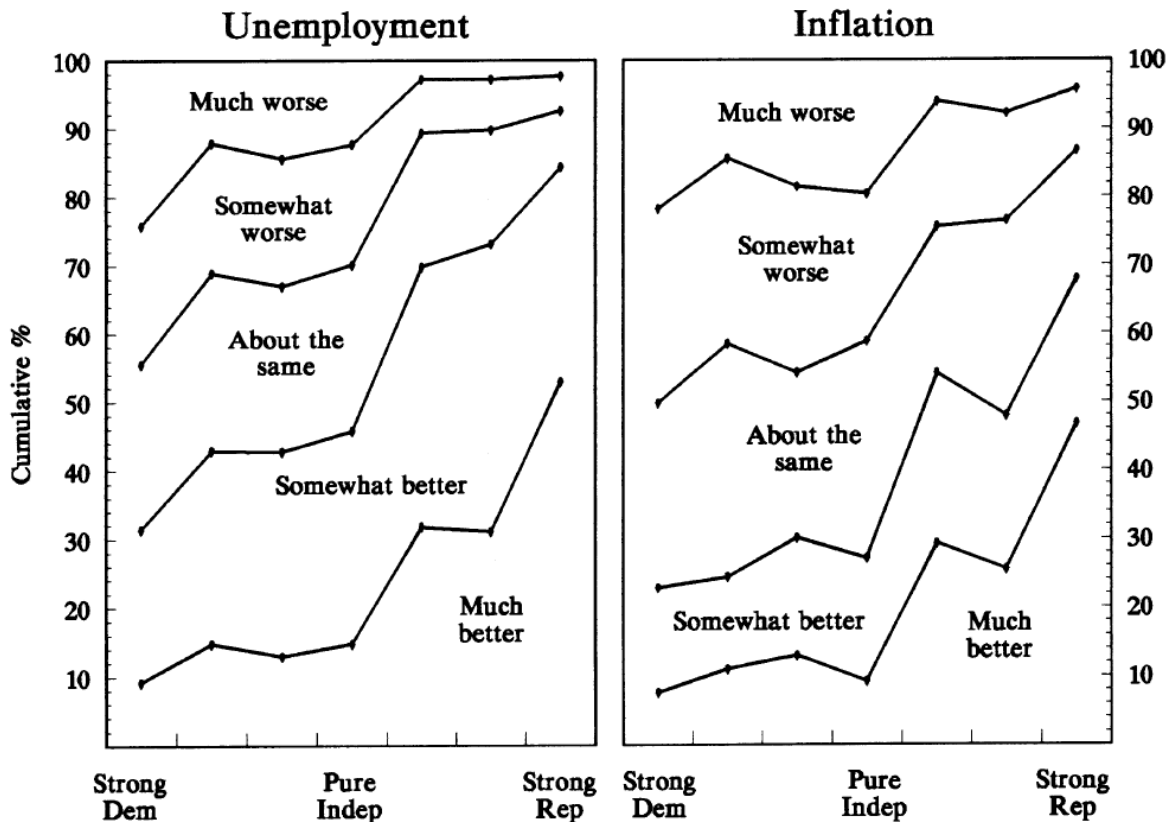


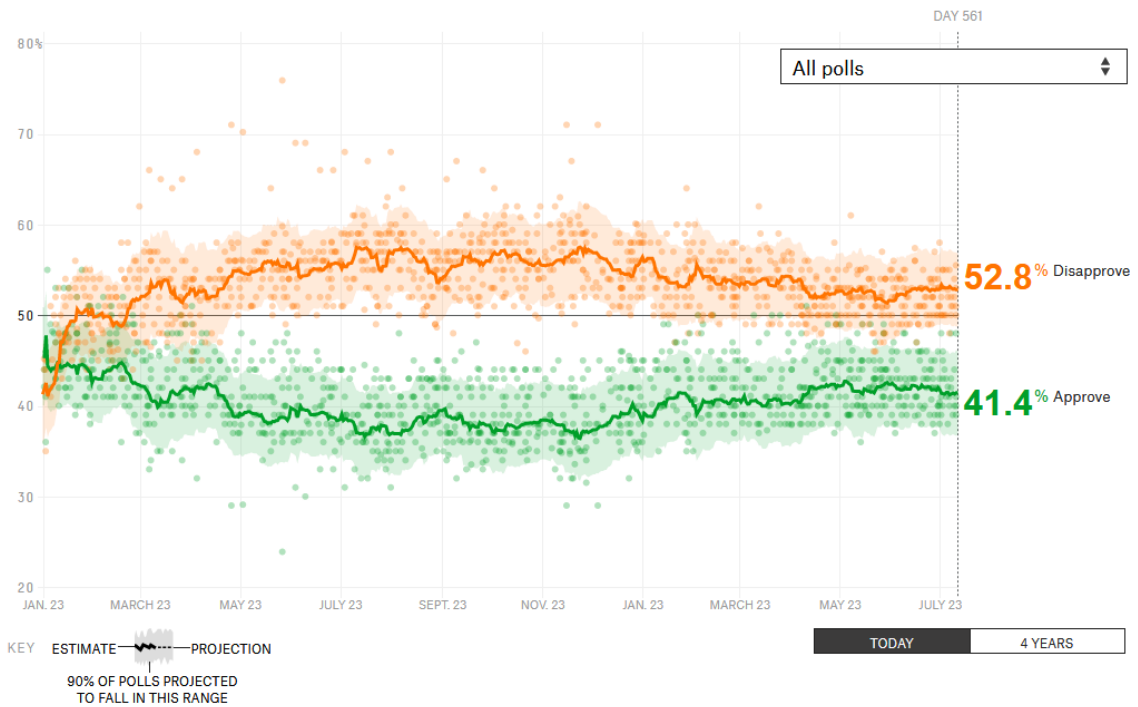
FIG. 3. Partisan bias in perceived economic conditions, 1980–1988.

Several minutes later, these questions about perceived changes in government policy were followed by two even simpler questions about changes in objective economic conditions over the preceding 8 years. One asked, “Would you say that compared to 1980, the level of unemployment in the country has gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse?” The other asked, “Would you say that compared to 1980, inflation has gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse?” (In each case, respondents who said better or worse were asked a follow-up question distinguishing between much better or worse and somewhat better or worse.) Again, neither of these questions mentioned President Reagan or the Reagan administration.<sup>30</sup>

The correct answers to the questions about unemployment and inflation were somewhat better and much better, respectively: unemployment in the civilian labor force fell from 7.1 percent in 1980 to 5.5 percent in 1988; the inflation rate in consumer prices fell from 13.5 percent to 4.1 percent. However, the subjective perceptions of respondents in the 1988 NES survey only weakly reflected these economic realities. In particular, Democrats were strikingly impervious to the good economic news. For example, more than 50

# How unpopular is Donald Trump?

An updating calculation of the president's approval rating, accounting for each poll's quality, recency, sample size and partisan lean. [How this works »](#)

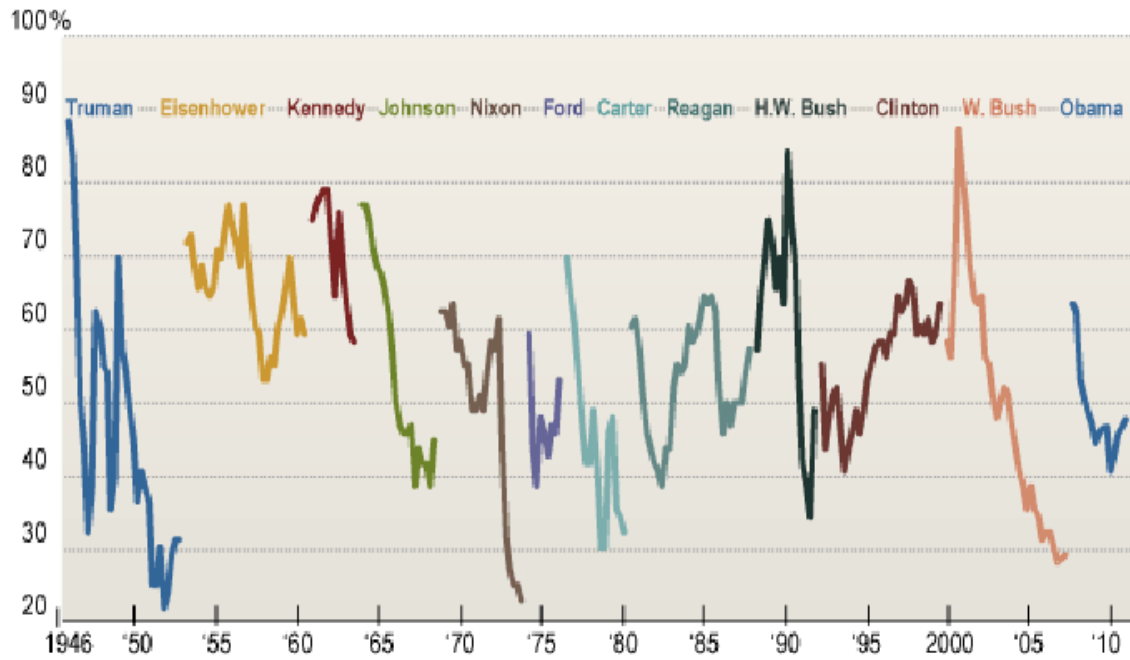


<https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/trump-approval-ratings/>

# How the Presidents Stack Up

 Roll over for details

A look at U.S. presidents' job-approval ratings. Click on the links at the left for more detail.

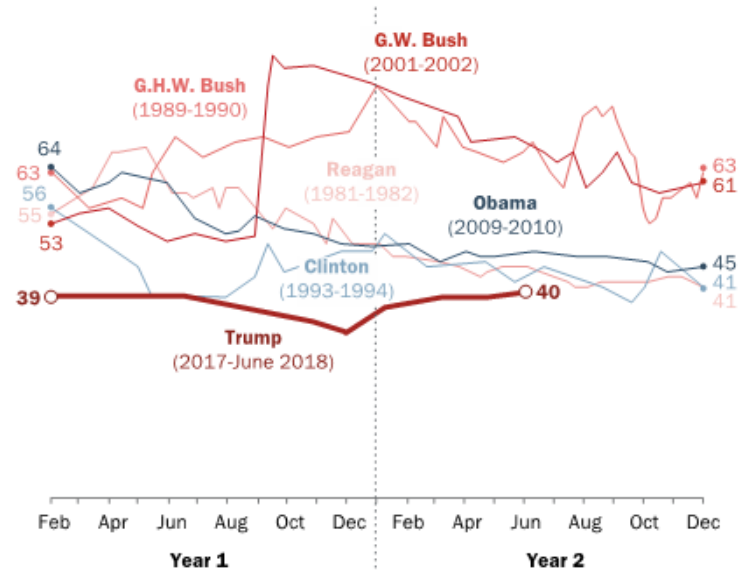


<http://online.wsj.com/public/resources/documents/info-presapp0605-31.html>

# Approval of recent president over first two years

## Approval of recent presidents over first two years

Presidential job approval in first two years in office (%)

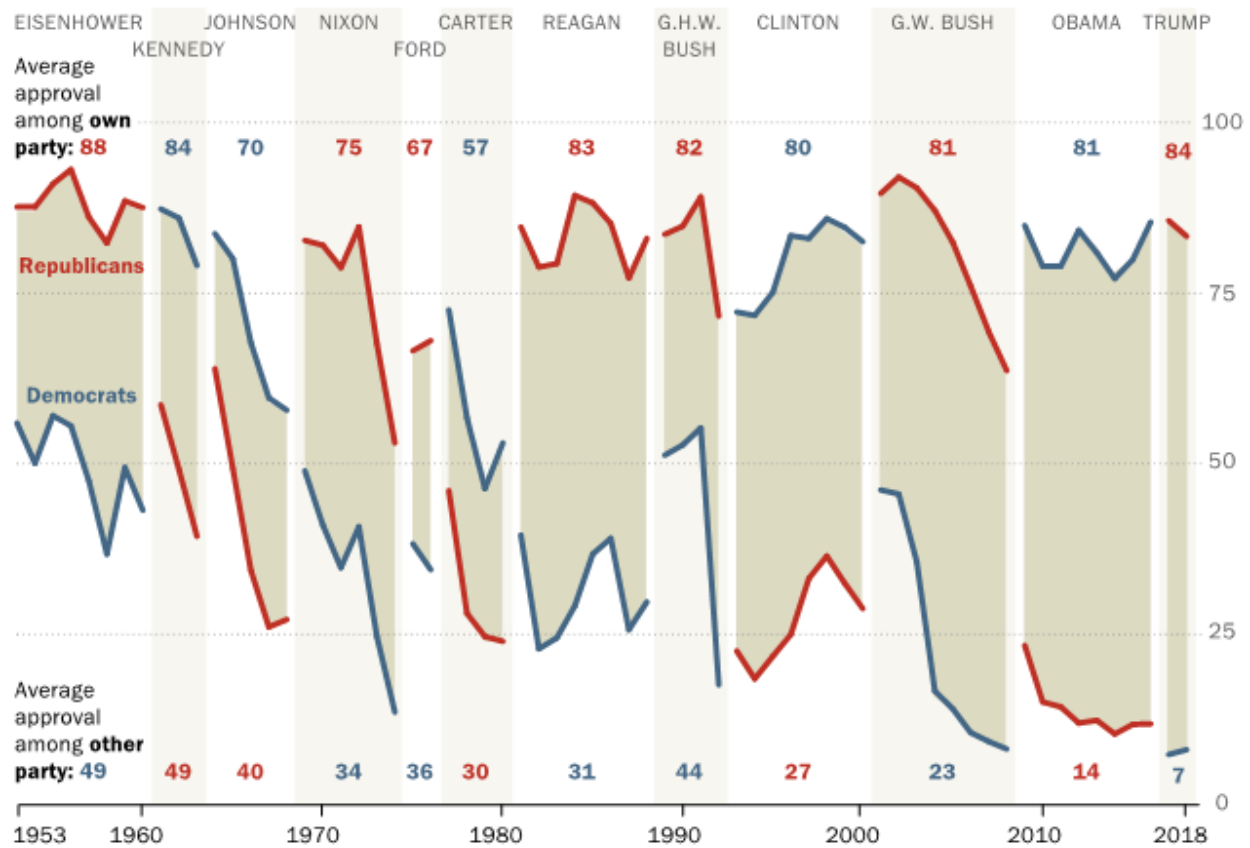


Source: Survey data from Pew Research Center (Trump through Clinton) and the Gallup organization (H.W. Bush and Reagan).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Trump approval more polarized than for any other president dating to Eisenhower

% approving of president's job performance, by party



Note: Lines show yearly approval averages; data labels show administration averages. Because some earlier data did not include partisan leaning, Republicans and Democrats in this graphic do not include leaners.

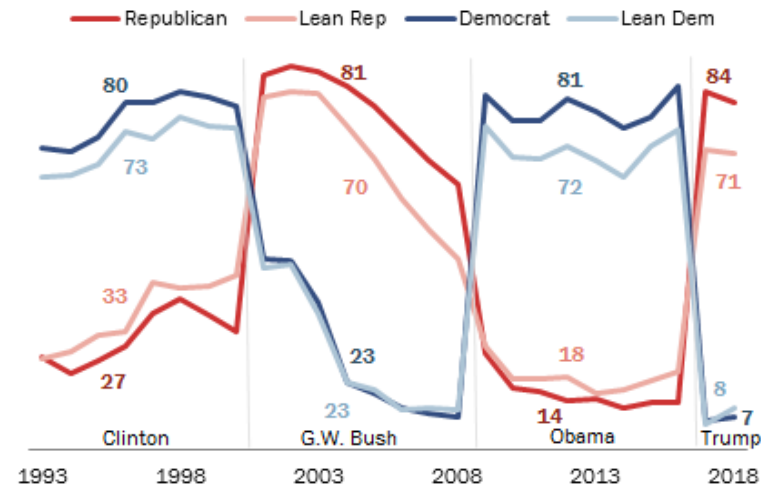
Source: Annual totals of survey data from Pew Research Center (1993-2018) and the Gallup organization (1953-1993).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

# Broad majority of Republican-leaning independents say they approve of Trump

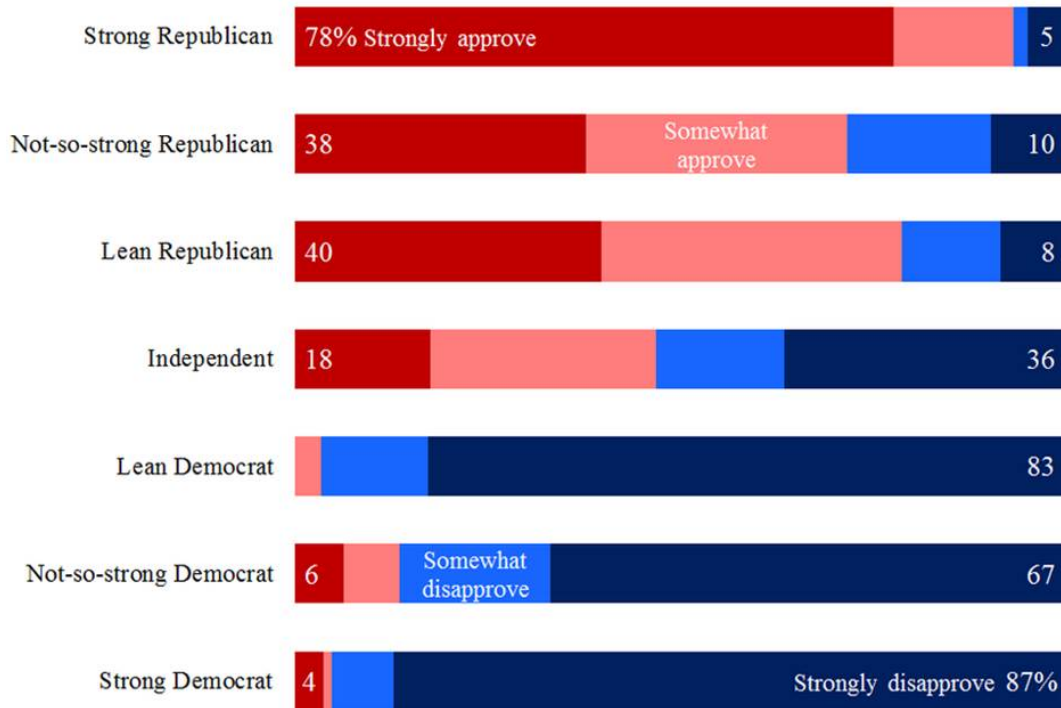
## Broad majority of Republican-leaning independents say they approve of Trump

*% who approve of president's job performance*



Note: Lines show yearly approval averages; data labels show administration averages.  
Source: Pew Research Center surveys of U.S. adults.

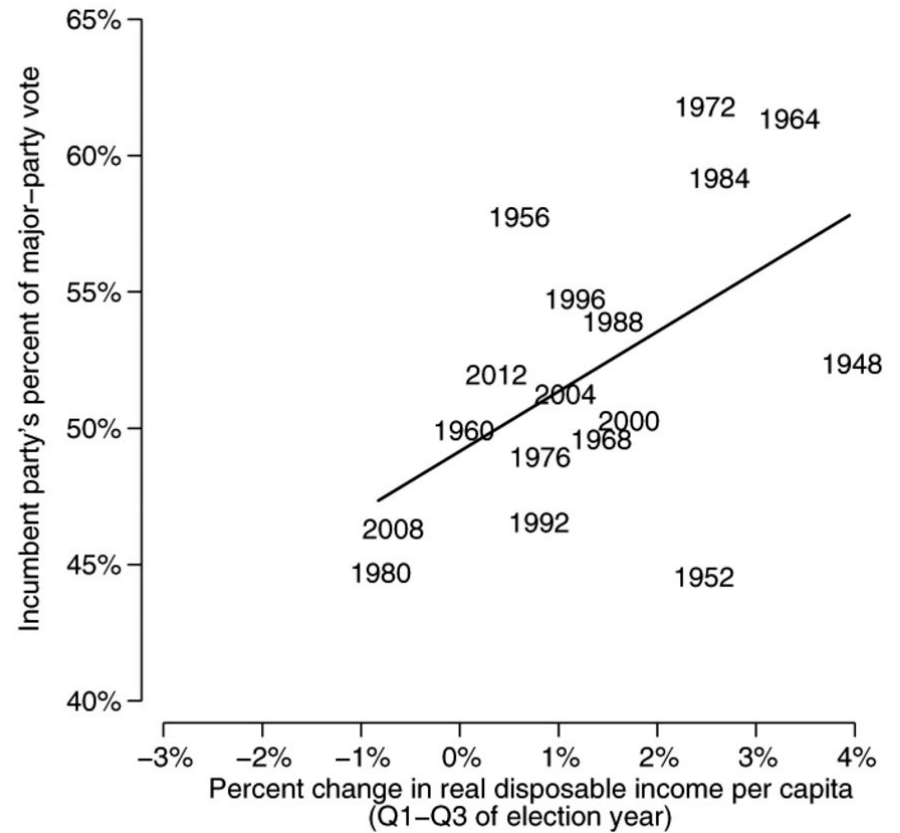
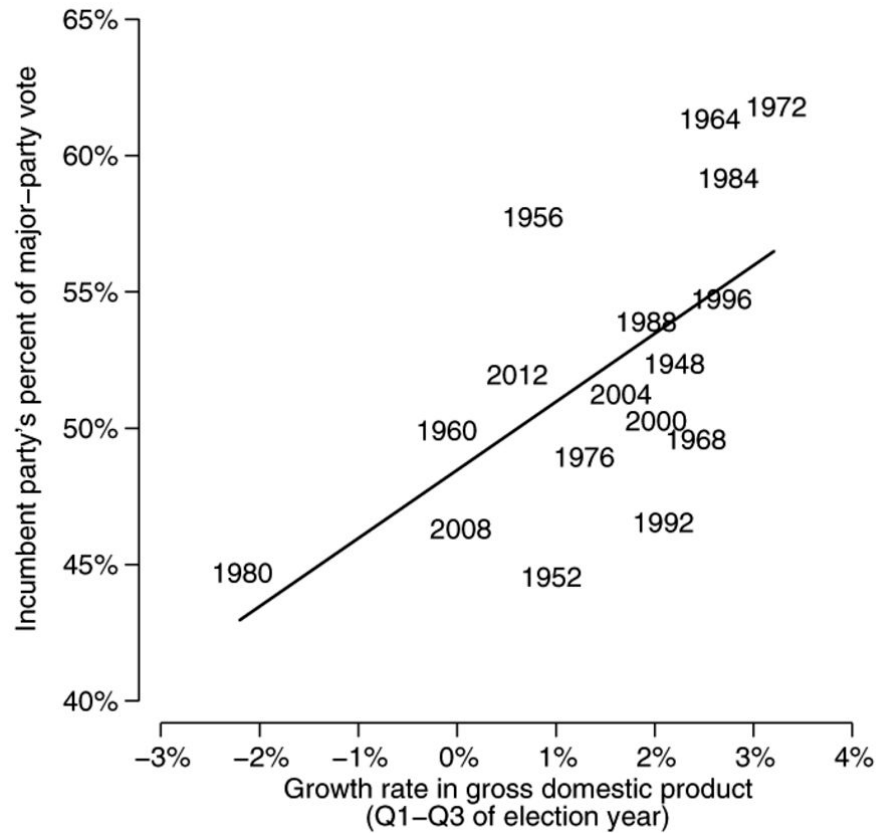
PEW RESEARCH CENTER



The percent of partisans who strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove or strongly disapprove of President Trump.

During the first two weeks of July, we fielded a nationally representative survey of 1,379 likely voters. Conducted online and on the phone by the National Opinion Research Center, we included only respondents who reported a high likelihood of voting in this year's midterms. The survey was funded by Cornell's Center for the Study of Inequality.

# The Relationship between Economic Growth and Presidential Election Outcomes.

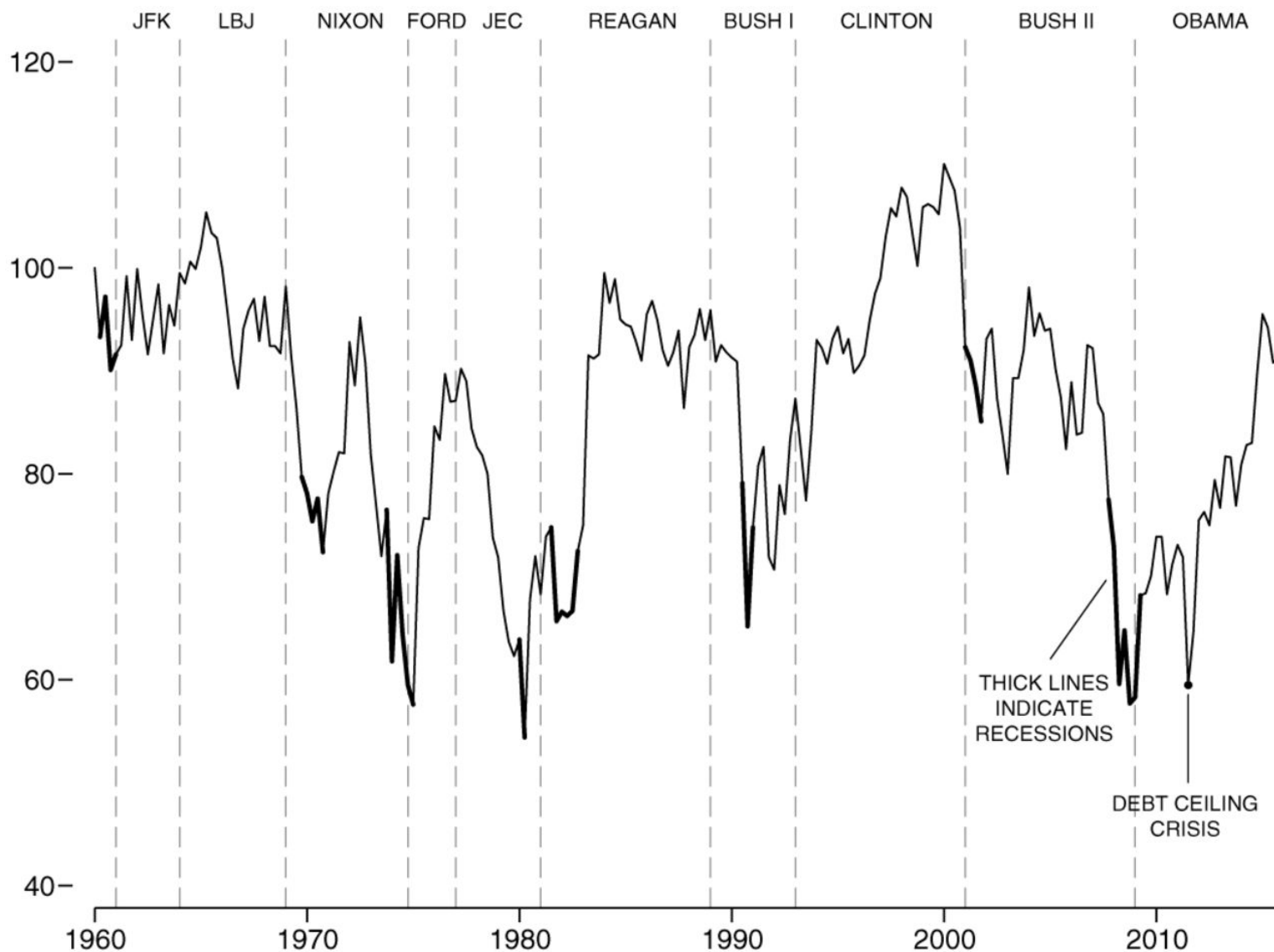


John Sides et al. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 2016;667:50-71



# The Index of Consumer Sentiment, 1980–2015

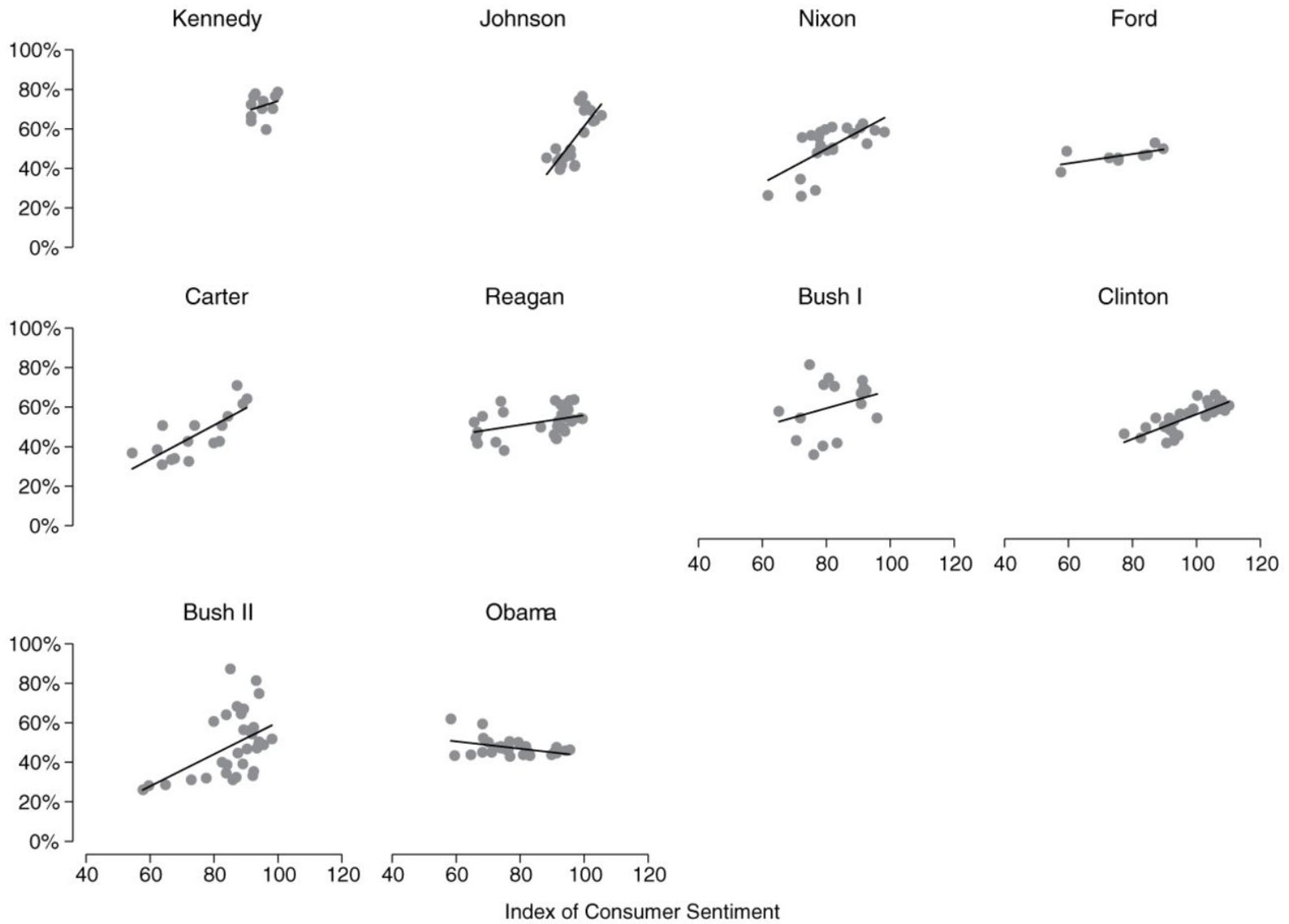
Source: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center; <http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/>.



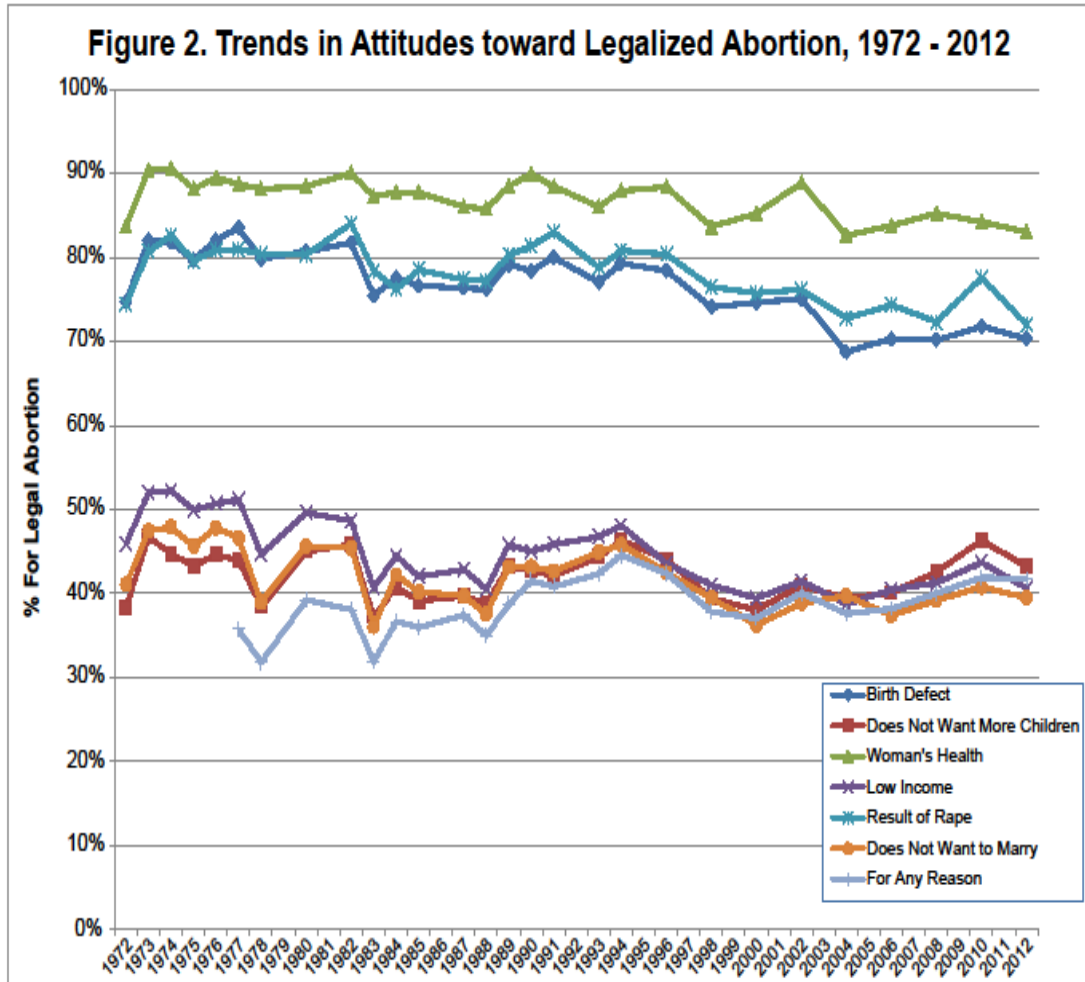
John Sides et al. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2016;667:50-71

# The Relationship between Consumer Sentiment and Presidential Approval

Source: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center; [www.sca.isr.umich.edu/](http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/).



John Sides et al. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 2016;667:50-71

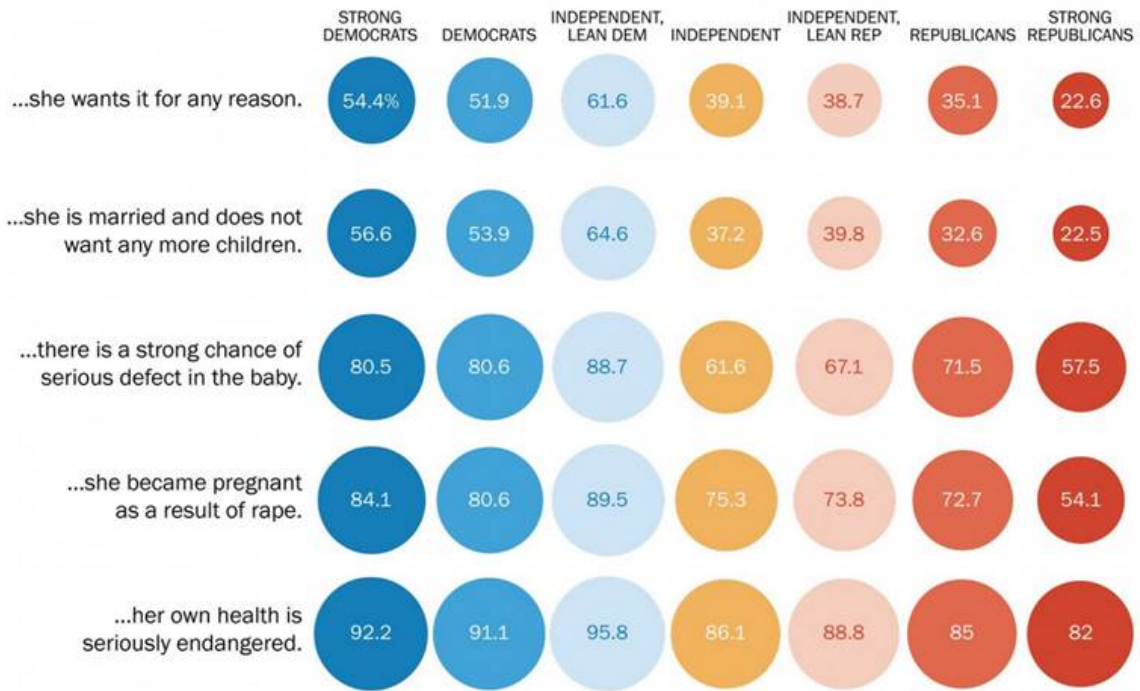


Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if... READ EACH STATEMENT

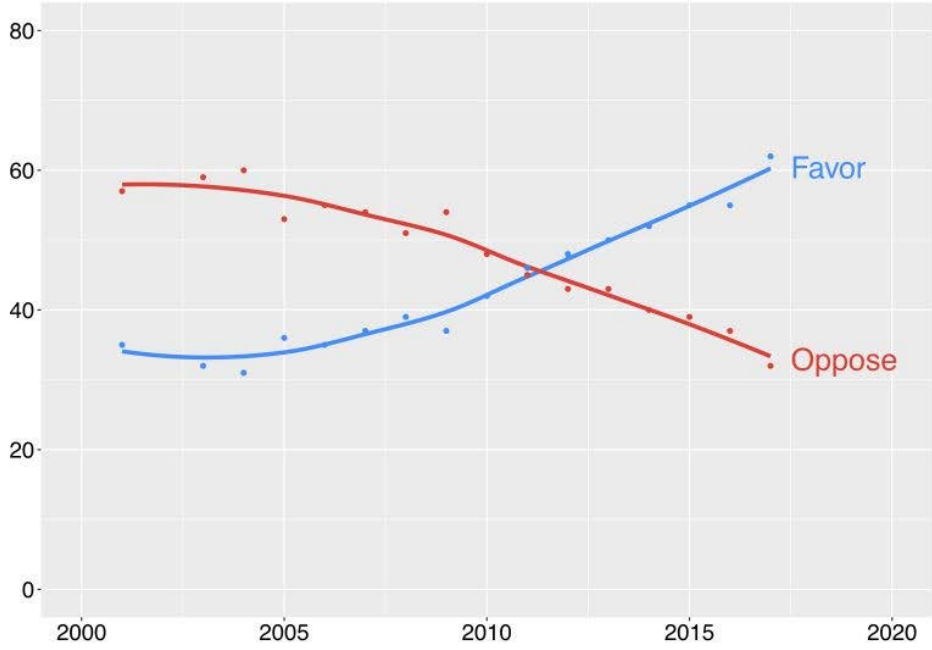
- a. If there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby?
- b. If she is married and does not want any more children?
- c. If the woman's own health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy?
- d. If the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children?
- e. If she became pregnant as a result of rape?
- f. If she is not married and does not want to marry the man?
- g. The woman wants it for any reason?

# A pregnant woman should be able to get an abortion if...

Data from the General Social Survey, 2016. Percent saying "yes."



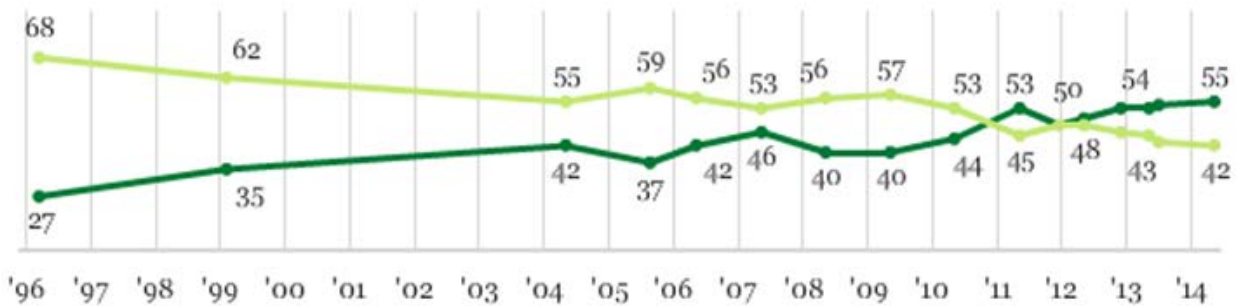
# Public opinion on same-sex marriage, 2001–2017 (%)



Data: Pew Research Center, Changing Attitudes on Gay Marriage. <http://www.pewforum.org/fact-sheet/changing-attitudes-on-gay-marriage/>  
Figure: Philip Edward Jones. 2017. [www.pejones.org](http://www.pejones.org)

Do you think marriages between same-sex couples should or should not be recognized by the law as valid, with the same rights as traditional marriages?

■ % Should be valid    ■ % Should not be valid



Note: Trend shown for polls in which same-sex marriage question followed questions on gay/lesbian rights and relations

1996-2005 wording: "Do you think marriages between homosexuals ..."

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*Support for Legal Same-Sex Marriage by Age, 1996, 2013, and 2014*

	% Should be legal, 1996	% Should be legal, 2013	% Should be legal, 2014	Change, 1996-2014 (pct. pts.)
18 to 29 years	41	70	78	+37
30 to 49 years	30	53	54	+24
50 to 64 years	15	46	48	+33
65+ years	14	41	42	+28

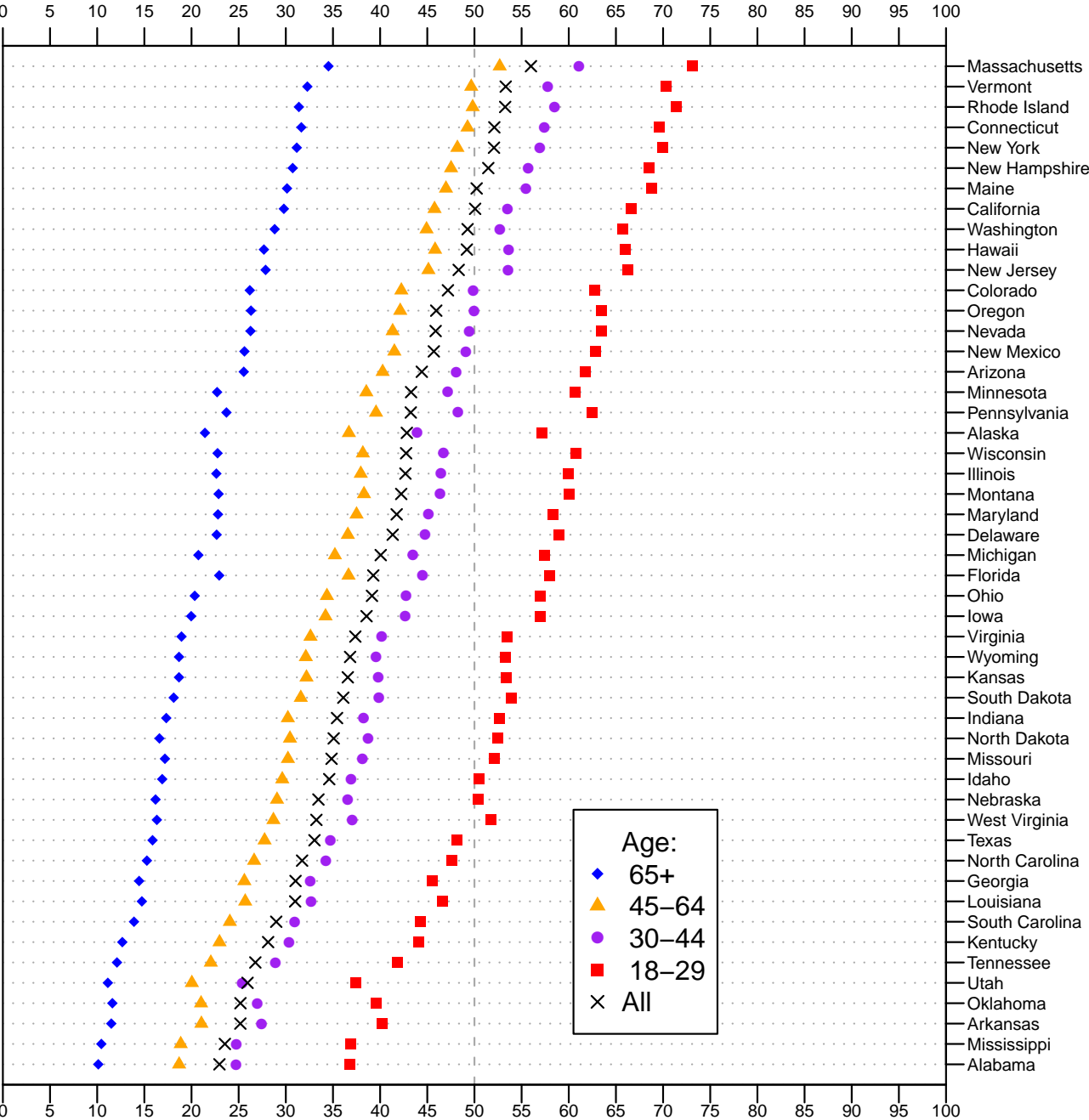
GALLUP®

*Support for Legal Same-Sex Marriage by Political Subgroup, 1996, 2013, and 2014*

	% Should be legal, 1996	% Should be legal, 2013	% Should be legal, 2014	Change, 1996-2013 (pct. pts.)
All Americans	27	53	55	+28
Democrat	33	69	74	+41
Independent	32	58	58	+26
Republican	16	26	30	+14
Liberal	47	80	82	+35
Moderate	32	60	63	+31
Conservative	14	28	31	+17

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# Explicit Support for Same-Sex Marriage by State and Age



Lax and Phillips (2009): data from 1994 to 2008, estimates weighted for 2008

Figure 8: *Same-Sex Marriage Support by Age Cohort (Online Appendix only)*. Opinion is estimated using data from 1994-2008, weighted towards the most recent levels of support.