Expression vs. Equality

Grant, J. Tobin, Rudolph, Thomas J.

Published by The Ohio State University Press


For additional information about this book
https://muse.jhu.edu/book/28316

For content related to this chapter
https://muse.jhu.edu/related_content?type=book&id=1177998
Notes to Chapter 1

1. This phrase is usually attributed to former Speaker of the California Assembly, Jesse Unruh.

2. As detailed later, our understanding and use of the phrases “group-centric” and “group-centrism” is informed by the work of Nelson and Kinder (1996).

3. Our survey, the 2000 American Politics Study (APS), was funded by a research grant from the Joyce Foundation to The Ohio State University. The coprincipal investigators for this grant were J. Tobin Grant (Southern Illinois University, formerly Ohio State University), Thomas J. Rudolph (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, formerly University of Minnesota), and Janet M. Box-Steppensmeier (Ohio State University). The 2000 APS is a large computer-assisted-telephone-interview (CATI) survey of the American voting-age population. The survey was conducted for the authors by the Center for Survey Research at The Ohio State University. Interviewing took place from November 13, 2000, through December 21, 2000. Sampling relied on a random-digit dialing process that made it possible to contact any household in the forty-eight contiguous states and Washington D.C. The APS consists of a large random sample of voting-age adults and, for purposes unrelated to our analysis, a small oversample of respondents from six states in the Great Lakes region (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, and WI). The survey produced a respectable response rate of 42.1%. The final sample includes data from 1,229 respondents.

4. These lawsuits were consolidated into McConnell et al. v. FEC et al.

5. For a more thorough list of this literature, see Grant and Rudolph 2002.

6. A complete listing of these polls and their contents can be found at the Gallup Organization’s Web site, http://www.gallup.com/poll/indicators/indcamp_fin.asp

7. The Center for Responsive Politics Survey “Money and Politics” was conducted in April of 1997 by Princeton Survey Research Associates. These data are available at the Roper Center.

8. In fairness to the average citizen, part of this seeming ignorance may be the natural result of an unnaturally complex legal framework established in Buckley v. Valeo (1976).

**Note to Chapter 2**

1. There are, of course, some reformers who are genuinely concerned with preventing corruption rather than achieving political equality.

**Notes to Chapter 3**

1. A between-subjects design ensures against any “reciprocity” effects that might result from asking the same person to answer questions about his least- and most-liked interest group (Schuman and Presser 1981).

2. Sullivan, Piereson, and Marcus (1982) used a similar procedure. They presented respondents with a list of ten groups and asked them to select their least-liked group.

3. Randomization was completed through a random start procedure in which groups were listed in the same order but the group beginning of this list was determined randomly.

**Note to Chapter 4**

1. The instruments used to measure these factors are reported in the measurement appendix.

**Notes to Chapter 6**

1. Note that salience was measured for all respondents in this case, not just the subset of respondents who support campaign finance reform.

2. For these calculations, the hypothetical respondent was an Independent who was assigned the mean value of all other explanatory variables.