

Online Appendix

Table A1: Bills/Issues Included in Analysis

Bill Name	Survey Year	N	Question	Vote	Passed	Vote Year
Bush Tax Cuts	2001	15,850	A proposal to cut taxes.	58-33	Yes	2001
Iraq War Authorization	2002	16,181	A vote to authorize military intervention in Iraq.	77-23	Yes	2002
Assault Weapons Ban	2004	35,909	A bill to extend the assault weapons ban.	52-47	No	2004
Estate Tax Repeal	2004	17,468	A proposal to permanently eliminate the federal estate tax.	54-44	No	2002
Gay Marriage	2004	55,809	Constitutional Amendment banning Gay Marriage.	48-50	No	2004
Medical Malpractice	2004	14,334	A bill to limit medical malpractice suits.	48-45	No	2004
Partial Birth Abortion	2004	22,843	A ban on a type of late-term abortion sometimes called "partial-birth abortion."	64-34	Yes	2003
Patriot Act	2004	27,420	Expand the legal tools federal law enforcement can use to stop terrorism.	98-1	Yes	2001
Prescription Drug Benefit	2004	19,343	A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a voluntary prescription drug benefit under the Medicare program.	76-21	Yes	2003
School Vouchers	2004	56,678	A proposed school voucher program in ten cities.	41-58	No	2004
CAFTA	2006	31,107	This year Congress also debated a new free trade agreement that reduces barriers to trade between the U.S. and countries in Central America. Some politicians argue that the agreement allows America to better compete in the global economy and would create more stable democracies in Central America. Other politicians argue that it helps businesses to move jobs abroad where labor is cheaper and does not protect American producers. If you were faced with this decision, would you vote for or against the trade agreement?	54-45	Yes	2005
Capital Gains Tax	2006	31,155	We'd like to ask about cutting taxes on the money people make from selling investments, also referred to as capital gains. This past year the Senate considered a bill to extend capital gains tax cuts passed in 2001. Some politicians argue that these tax reductions make the economy strong and encourage people to invest more. Others argue that the plan would mostly benefit people who are already rich and that any tax cuts should be shared more fairly among all taxpayers.	54-44	Yes	2006
Illegal Immigration	2006	31,150	Another issue is illegal immigration. One plan considered by the Senate would offer illegal immigrants who already live in the U.S. more opportunities to become legal citizens. Some politicians argue that people who have worked hard in jobs that the economy depends should be offered the chance to live here legally. Other politicians argue that the plan is an amnesty that rewards people who have broken the law. If you were faced with this decision, would you vote for or against this proposal?	62-36	Yes	2006
Iraq Withdrawal	2006	31,181	Congress also debated a proposal that the president begin phased redeployment of U.S. troops from Iraq starting this year and submit to Congress by the end of 2006 a plan with estimated dates for continued phased withdrawal. Some politicians argue that setting out a plan to withdraw would make Iraqis take responsibility for their country and become more independent of the U.S. Others argue that it is too early to start withdrawing, and that doing so would make terrorists grow bolder. If you were faced with this decision, would you vote for or against a plan to start withdrawing troops this year?	39-60	No	2006

Minimum Wage	2006	31,145	Congress considered a proposal to increase the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.25 within the next year and a half. Some politicians argue that the wage should be increased because it hasn't changed since 1997 and many workers still live in poverty. Other politicians argue that raising the wage might force small businesses to cut jobs and would hurt the economy. If you were faced with this decision, would you vote for or against increasing the minimum wage?	47-51	No	2005
Stem Cell Research	2006	31,132	Now we'd like to ask you about whether the federal government should fund stem cell research. Some in Congress argue that this research may lead to cures for diseases and disabilities affecting large numbers of Americans, and should be funded. Others argue that a potential human life has to be destroyed in order to use these cells, and funding it would be unethical. If you were faced with this decision, would you vote for or against federal funds for this research?	63-37	Yes	2006
Bank Bailout	2008	30,673	U. S. Governments \$700 Billion Bank Bailout Plan.	74-25	Yes	2008
Extend NAFTA	2008	30,649	Extend the North American Free trade Agreement (NAFTA) to include Peru and Columbia.	77-18	Yes	2007
FISA	2008	30,645	Allow U. S. spy agencies to eavesdrop on overseas terrorist suspects without first getting a court order.	69-29	Yes	2008
Foreclosure Assistance	2008	30,636	Federal assistance for homeowners facing foreclosure and large lending institutions at risk of failing.	72-13	Yes	2008
Gay Marriage	2008	30,637	Constitutional Amendment banning Gay Marriage.	49-48	No	2008
Iraq Withdrawal	2008	30,616	Congress considered many important bills over the past two years. For each of the following tell us whether you support or oppose the legislation in principle. Withdraw Troops from Iraq within 180 days.	28-70	No	2007
Minimum Wage	2008	30,641	Increase Minimum Wage from \$5.15 to \$7.25.	94-3	Yes	2007
sCHIP	2008	30,641	Fund a \$20 billion program to provide health insurance for children in families earning less than \$43,000.	68-31	Yes	2007
Stem Cell Research	2008	30,615	Allow federal funding of embryonic stem cell research.	63-34	Yes	2008
ACA	2010	48,150	Requires all Americans to obtain health insurance. Allows people to keep current provider. Sets up health insurance option for those without coverage. Increase taxes on those making more than \$280,000 a year.	60-39	Yes	2010
ARRA	2010	47,899	Authorizes \$787 billion in federal spending to stimulate economic growth in the U.S.	61-37	Yes	2009
DADT	2010	47,692	Would allow gays to serve openly in the armed services.	65-31	Yes	2010
Financial Reform	2010	47,692	Protects consumers against abusive lending. Regulates high risk investments known as derivatives. Allows government to shut down failing financial institutions.	59-39	Yes	2010
Judge Appointment	2010	46,740	Appoint Elena Kagan to the U.S. Supreme Court.	63-37	Yes	2010
sCHIP	2010	48,145	Program insures children in low income households. Act would renew the program through 2014 and include 4 million additional children.	66-32	Yes	2009
ACA Repeal	2012	45,847	Would repeal the Affordable Care Act.	47-51	No	2012
Birth Control ^a	2012	46,776	A Bill to let employers and insurers refuse to cover birth control and other health services that violate their religious beliefs.	51-48	No	2012
Bush Tax Cut Extension	2012	45,474	Would extend Bush-era tax cuts for all individuals, regardless of income. Would increase the budget deficit by an estimated \$405 billion.	45-54	No	2012
House Budget	2012	46,757	Budget plan would cut Medicare and Medicaid by 42%. Would reduce debt by 16% by 2020.	40-57	No	2011
Keystone Pipeline	2012	42,960	A bill to approve the Keystone XL pipeline from Montana to Texas and provide for environmental protection and government oversight.	56-42	No	2012
Middle Class Tax Cut	2012	45,549	Would extend Bush era tax cuts for incomes below \$200,000. Would increase the budget deficit by an estimated \$250 billion.	51-48	Yes	2012
US-Korea Free Trade	2012	46,000	Would remove tariffs on imports and exports between South Korea and the U.S.	83-15	Yes	2011
Assault Weapons Ban	2013	49,205	Ban assault rifles.	40-60	No	2013
Back Ground Checks	2013	49,394	Background checks for all sales, including at gun shows and over the Internet.	54-46	No	2013

Ban High Capacity Clips	2013	49,356	Ban high-capacity magazines for guns (more than 20 bullets).	46-54	No	2013
Prohibit CO2 Regulation	2013	48,912	Environmental Protection Agency regulating Carbon Dioxide emissions.	47-52	No	2013
Raise Debt Ceiling	2013	48,530	Allow the U S government to borrow funds as needed to meet spending obligations and avoid default on U S government bonds.	64-34	Yes	2013
Repeal ACA	2013	49,266	Would you vote to Repeal the Affordable Care Act if you were in Congress today?	45-54	No	2013
Ryan Budget	2013	48,913	Budget plan would cut Medicare and Medicaid by 42%. Would reduce debt by 16% by 2020.	40-59	No	2013
Agriculture Bill	2014	48,853	Ends price supports for corn, wheat, sugar and other agricultural products. Creates a federally subsidized crop insurance program. Reauthorizes the food stamp program, but cuts 10% of the program's funding.	68-32	Yes	2014
Birth Control Exemption ^a	2014	48,703	A Bill about whether employers and insurers can refuse to cover birth control and other health services that violate their religious beliefs.	56-43	No	2014
USA Freedom Act	2014	49,182	Would block funding of the National Security Agency's program that gathers details of every phone call made by or to a U. S. phone unless the records were part of a specific investigation.	58-42	No	2014
Ban Abortion 20 Weeks	2015	48,962	Prohibit abortions after the 20th week of pregnancy.	54-42	No	2015

(a) Votes were flipped for analysis to match question asked in CCES.
Standard errors around these given uncertainty are approximately 1 percentage point.

Figure A1: How Often Medians Disagree by Issue:
(Rich vs. Poor and Democratic vs. Republican)



We plot rates of class disagreement (when class medians disagree) and of partisan disagreement (when partisan medians disagree), averaged across states. The hollow symbols show for each of our 50 issues the percentage of states in which the median members of the high- and low-income quintiles have different policy preferences; the solid symbols show the percentage of states in which Democrats and Republicans disagree. State opinion is more polarized by party than class, now focusing on disagreement rates between medians.

Figure A2: Raw Nationwide Opinion by Income and Party

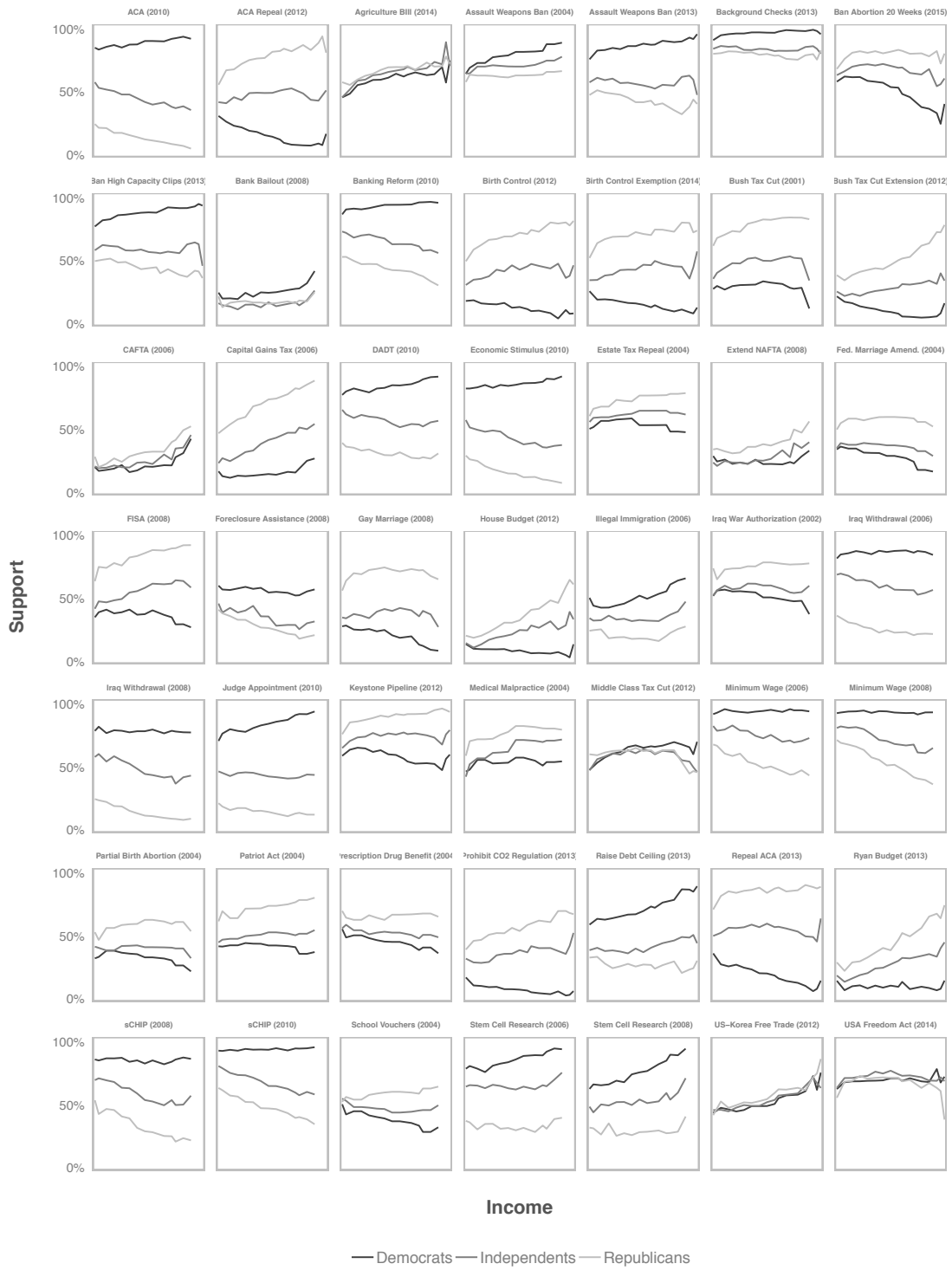


Figure plots raw support for each policy by partisanship and income category averaged over all states.

Figure A3: Modeled Nationwide Opinion by Income and Party

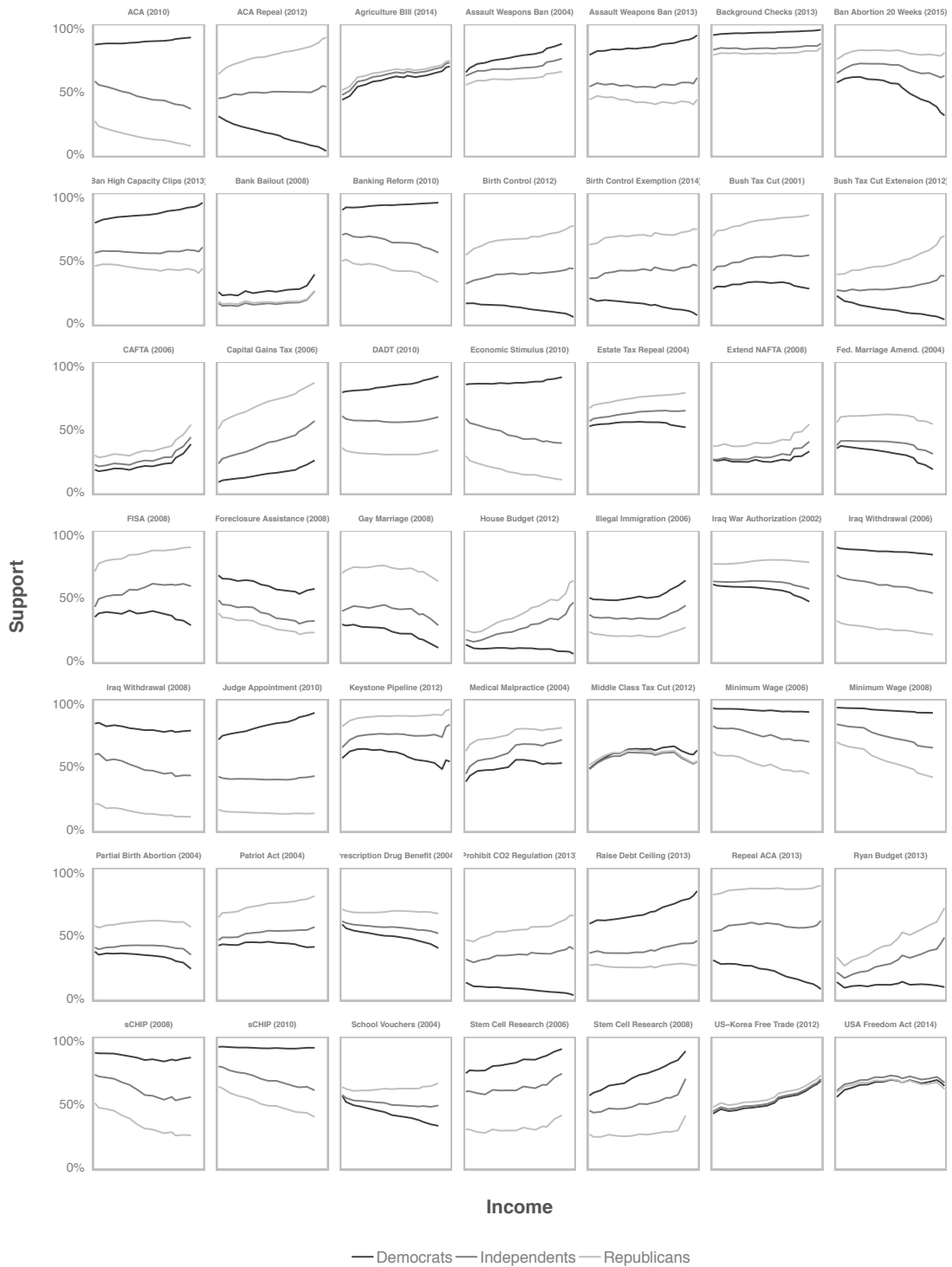
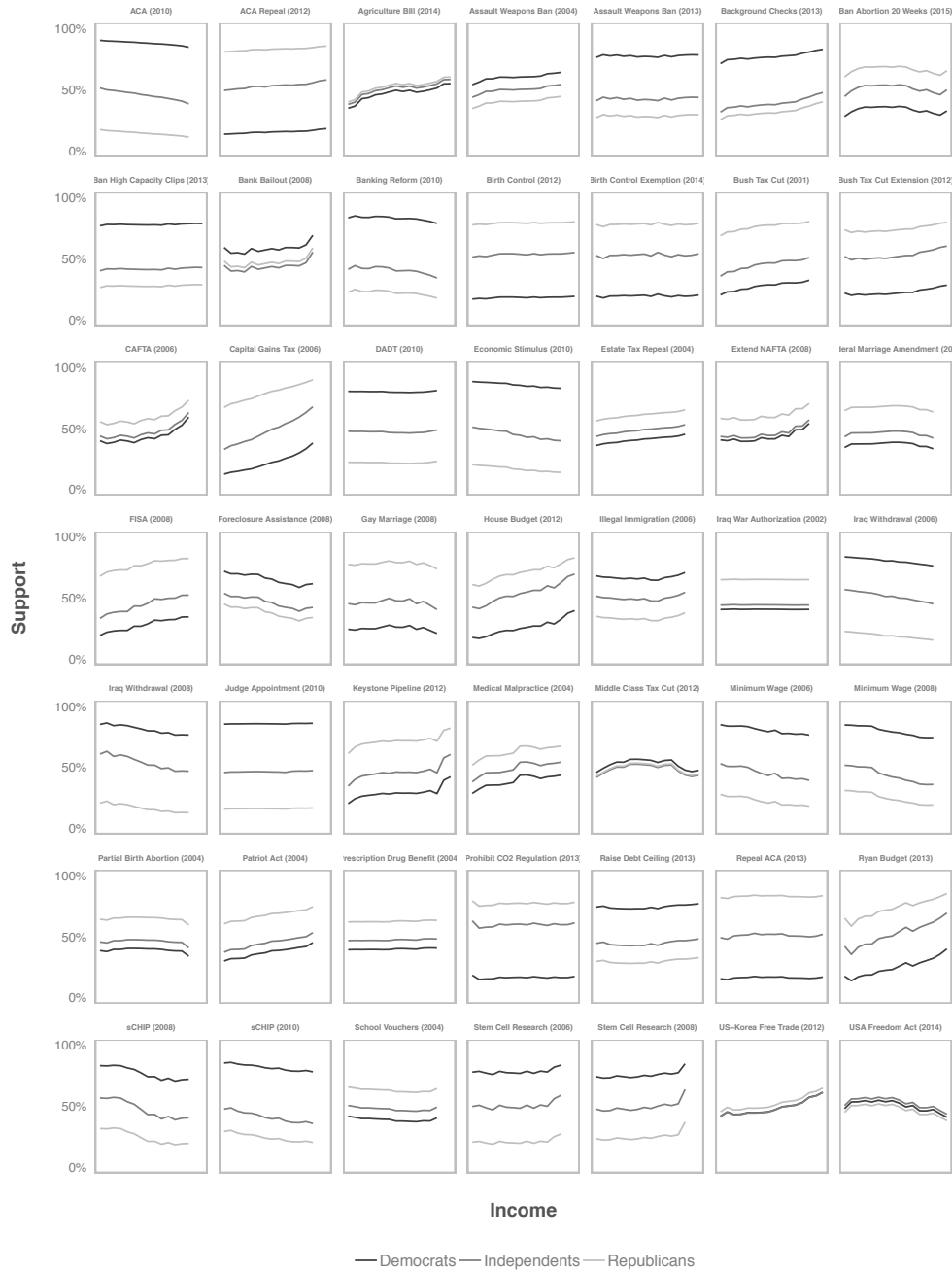


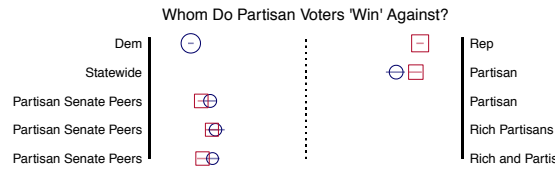
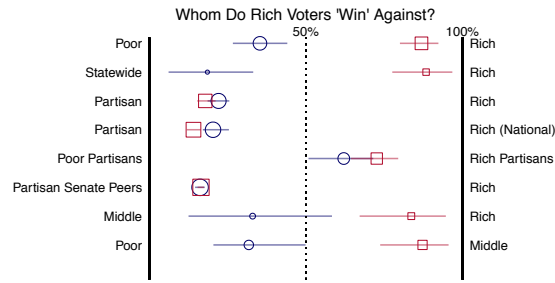
Figure plots modeled support for each policy by partisanship and income category averaged over all states.

Figure A4: Modeled Individual Response by Income and Party

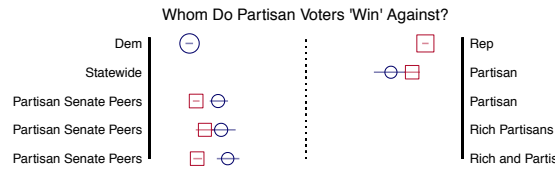
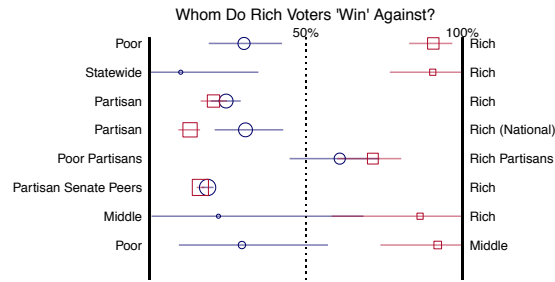


These show the relative impact of income and party from the individual response models centered around a 50% yes response, zero-ing out other demographic or state differences, including third-level income-effect differences.

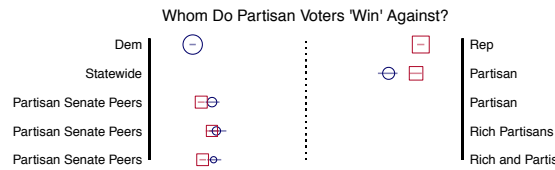
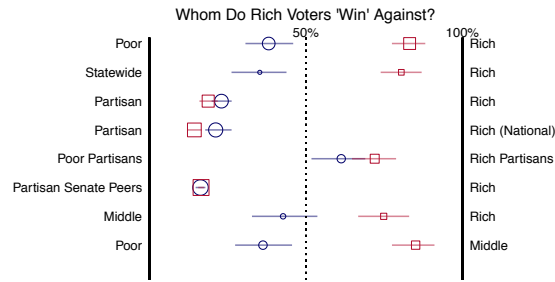
Figure A5: Recreating Figure 16 for Data Subsets



When there is at least a 10 point gap in opinion levels



When opinion is not within five points of 50%



When the state's Senate delegation is split

—○— Democratic Senators —□— Republican Senators