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# Democrats Are Wrong About Republicans. Republicans Are Wrong About Democrats.

By Perry Bacon Jr.

Filed under Secret Identity



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Welcome to [Secret Identity](#), our regular column on identity and its role in politics and policy.

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The [defining divide](#) in American politics is probably between Republicans and Democrats. It encapsulates all our other divides — by race, education, religion and more — and it’s growing.

This partisan divide is such a big part of people’s political identities, in fact, that it’s reinforced simply by “[negative partisanship](#),” or loyalty to a party because you don’t like

the *other* party. A [Pew Research Center poll](#) from last year found that about 40 percent of both Democrats and Republicans belong to their party because they oppose the other party's values, rather than because they are particularly aligned with their own party.

But what if Americans' views of the parties, particularly whichever one they don't belong to, are, well, kind of wrong? That's the argument of [a study](#) by scholars [Douglas Ahler](#) and [Gaurav Sood](#) that was [recently published](#) in [The Journal of Politics](#). They had the polling firm YouGov ask American adults to estimate the size of groups in each party. For example, what percentage of Democrats are black, or lesbian, gay or bisexual? What percentage of Republicans earn more than \$250,000 a year, or are age 65 or older?

What they found was that Americans overall are fairly misinformed about who is in each major party — and that members of each party are even more misinformed about who is in the *other* party.

## How the parties see each other

Based on polling from March 2015

HOW MANY DEMOCRATS ARE ...	ACTUAL SHARE	ESTIMATED BY REPUBLICANS	DIFFERENCE
Agnostics or atheists	9%	36%	+27
Black	24	46	+22
LGB	6	38	+32
Union members	11	44	+33

  

HOW MANY REPUBLICANS ARE ...	ACTUAL SHARE	ESTIMATED BY DEMOCRATS	DIFFERENCE
65 or older	21%	44%	+23
Evangelicals	34	44	+10
Southerners	36	44	+8
Earning \$250K or more a year	2	44	+42

Ahler and Sood confirmed the 44 percent across Republican categories estimated by Democrats.

SOURCE: ASHER AND SOOD

Blacks made up about a quarter of the Democratic Party, but Republicans estimated the share at 46 percent. Republicans thought 38 percent of Democrats were gay, lesbian or bisexual, while the actual number was about 6 percent. Democrats estimated that 44 percent of Republicans make more than \$250,000 a year. The actual share was 2 percent.

People also overstated the numbers of these stereotypical groups within their own party — Democrats thought 29 percent of their fellow Democrats were gay, lesbian or bisexual — but they weren't off by as much as members of the other party.

In short, “the parties in our heads,” as Ahler and Sood write, are not the parties in real life.

You might say, “This is just one study.” And it is. I suspect that some of these results just show Americans' innumeracy — most blacks are Democratic-leaning, but most Democratic voters are not black. But I wanted to highlight this research in part because I think it speaks to the political moment we are in, and the study's findings fit well with other recent research on political polarization. [Lilliana Mason](#), a political scientist at the University of Maryland, published a book earlier this year that I highly recommend called “[Uncivil Agreement: How Politics Became Our Identity](#).” In describing American politics today, she argues that partisan identity (Democrat or Republican) has become a “mega-identity” because it increasingly combines a number of different identities.

Mason writes in her book [emphasis hers]:

“A single vote can now indicate a person's partisan preference *as well* as his or her religion, race, ethnicity, gender, neighborhood and favorite grocery store. This is no longer a single social identity. Partisanship can now be thought of as a mega-identity, with all of the psychological and behavioral magnifications that implies.”

In other words, if you told someone on the phone whom you had never met before that you are white, that single fact would not tell them much more about you. But if you told them that you are a Republican, they could reasonably assume that you are not black, lesbian, gay, transgender or bisexual, nonreligious or Jewish. They could also assume that you don't live in [Washington, D.C.](#), and that [you don't believe racial discrimination](#) is the primary reason blacks aren't making more advances in today's America. If you told them you are a Democrat, they would have good reason to believe that you are not a white evangelical Christian and don't live in [coal country in Kentucky](#). (We should not exaggerate how perfectly sorted people are: In raw numbers, there are still plenty people who [buck their party's stereotypes](#) — young and non-evangelical Republicans and Democrats who are religious and non-urban.)

And which party people belong to is important because there is some evidence that instead of people choosing their party affiliation based on their political views (and changing parties if their views are no longer represented by that party), they shift their

views to align with their party identity. The clearest case of this might be [polls showing Republicans](#) with more favorable views of Russia and Vladimir Putin after the 2016 election.

But you can also see people molding their political opinions to their party on other issues. Opinions of [the FBI](#), for example. Or, perhaps, the [half of Republicans](#) who have told pollsters that they support separating children from their parents at the border.

“The danger of mega-partisan identity is that it encourages citizens to care more about partisan victory than about real policy outcomes,” Mason told me. “We find ways to justify almost any governmental policy as long as it is the policy of our own team. What is best for America, Americans or even small children is secondary to whether our party’s team gets what it demanded.”

So we are in a situation where Americans have sorted themselves into two parties along not just ideological lines, but also by geographical, religious, racial and other social and cultural differences. At the same time, they’ve adopted inaccurate, caricatured views of both parties that overstate these already sizable demographic differences. And they’ve started taking positions on issues based on whatever stance their party adopts.

This dynamic seems less than ideal — hence the title of Mason’s book.

“These misperceptions are one of many factors fueling the contemporary partisan gulf,” Ahler said in an interview.

## What else you should read

I met longtime political operative Steve Schmidt back in 2004, on a campaign swing through the Midwest with then-Vice President Dick Cheney. Back then, Schmidt was one of the top spokespeople on the Bush-Cheney campaign. And after helping Republicans win that election, Schmidt [briefly served as a Cheney adviser](#) at the White House. Cheney is ... pretty conservative. So, as you read about [Schmidt’s decision to leave the Republican Party](#), it’s worth thinking about that move not just as a change of views or ideology. Being a Republican generally — and a Republican political operative specifically — was, at least for a while, likely a big part of Schmidt’s identity. He has now shed that.

## By the numbers

- In 2016, in 26 states, the number of non-Hispanic whites who died was greater than the number of non-Hispanic whites who were born in those states, according to [an](#)

[analysis by the U.S. Census Bureau that was released last week](#). The 26 states were a diverse group in terms of geography and demographics, from Maine to Alabama to California. Nationwide in 2016, there were 0.98 births for every death among non-Hispanic whites, a rate lower than that of blacks (1.71), Asians (3.87) and Latinos (4.88).

- [ProPublica](#) estimates that President Trump's Department of Education has ended more than 1,200 investigations of civil rights violations that were started during the Obama administration.
- The Southern Poverty Law Center says [110 Confederate symbols](#) (monuments, for example) have been taken down since a white supremacist shot and killed nine parishioners at a [black church in Charleston, South Carolina](#), in 2015. According to the center, more than 1,728 symbols remain.