

Online Voting and the Future of Voter Turnout

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Abstract

As low-voter-turnout continues to be a concern for the political system in the U.S., the idea online voting platforms (OVPs), to reduce access and use barriers, has been debated. Low-level elections in several states across the country have experimented with OVPs through U.S.-based internet voting organization, Everyone Counts. These experiments resulted in both the confirmation of perceived benefits and problems. Surveying 196 U.S. citizens through Survey Sampling International, this study¹ garnered respondents' feelings toward several factors correlated with voter-turnout, and the likelihood of adopting OVPs. Using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Technology Use Model to frame the analysis, the data were analyzed using ols regression. I predicted that citizens would perceive OVPs as an improvement to the current system, and consequently, voter-turnout would increase if OVPs were available, especially among younger citizens (ages 18-44). The analyses illustrated that OVPs would not have a large impact on voter-turnout, and for some would even discourage participation. Furthermore, it was older respondents (ages 44+) who had a stronger positive correlation between effort expectancy and feeling empowered. I conclude by suggesting that low-voter-turnout might be best combated through efforts to improve political efficacy, and that accessibility to poll booths only accounts some of the story.

¹ This project was funded in part by the Center for Peace Studies and Violence Prevention at Virginia Tech. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this thesis are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Center for Peace Studies and Violence Prevention.

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General Audience Abstract

As fewer citizens in the U.S. vote in presidential elections, online voting platforms (OVPs) have been suggested as a way to increase accessibility and make voting less difficult to do. Local and state elections in several states across the country have experimented with OVPs through U.S.-based internet voting organization, Everyone Counts. These experiments resulted in both the confirmation of perceived benefits and problems. Surveying 196 U.S. citizens through Survey Sampling International, this study² sought out respondents' feelings toward several factors correlated with voter-turnout, and the likelihood of adopting OVPs. A technology adoption theory, the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Technology Use, was used to frame the analysis. I predicted that citizens would perceive OVPs as an improvement to the current voting system, and consequently, more citizens would vote if OVPs were available, especially among younger citizens (ages 18-44). The analyses illustrated that OVPs would not have a large impact on voter-turnout, and would even discourage voting for some. I conclude by suggesting that low-voter-turnout might be best combated through efforts to improve political efficacy, and that accessibility to poll booths only accounts some of the story.

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Dedicated to Penny and Zeb who
have never stopped supporting me, or my dreams.

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Introduction

In the presidential election of 2000, it was speculated that Florida citizens experienced voter subjugation. Accounts ranged from unusually high rates of voters being stopped by police on the way to poll booths, to the refusal of certain community members votes by polling officials (USCCR, 2016). Citizens had to travel to the booths in order to cast a ballot, which presented an opportunity for others to intervene in what many now consider an attempt to alter election results. In 2004, Ohio citizens suffered from inappropriate distribution of polling booths. This resulted in up to 10 hour queues in highly populated areas, while voters in more rural locations had an average wait of approximately 15 minutes (Powell & Slevin, 2004). In 2014 in Connecticut, one polling place had no monitors, and 23 polling locations did not receive registration books in time. These instances indicate disparate levels in ease of access for various populations. In Texas, reports of blatant haphazard application of a new, stricter voter ID law surfaced in 2014. Furthermore, officials provided inoperable machines in Harris County, Texas' largest county (Roth, 2014). Though these instances illustrate only a brief history, these issues are not unique to any individual state, flaws are not unidimensional, and their impact on election outcomes vary from minor to major, from immediate to long-term. Possibly the most detrimental outcome of these all-too-common problems is the discouragement of voters in higher population areas. Likewise, requiring voters to vote in a specific physical location and time discriminates against those with physical barriers such as disabilities, as well as temporal restraints such as the inability to miss work, or forgo other responsibilities to stand in line for, in some cases, hours on end.

As illustrated, traditional poll-booth voting is accompanied by problems ranging from unnecessary inconveniences to potentially unlawfully altered elections. In turn, these problems

might very well contribute to low voter participation. Some argue that allowing voters to cast ballots online through an online voting platform (OVP) is the solution to these problems, as this will ease access to groups that have historically been disenfranchised, as well as those who have historically not participated. This study will examine the ways in which OVPs could potentially influence voting behavior. To do this I examined a nationally representative sample of 400 eligible U.S.. The data was then analyzed using ordinary least squares regression and applied to the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (Venkatesh, et al. 2003).

Already, there have been instances of OVP success in the U.S.. In 2009, a council election in Honolulu, Hawaii, was held in which ballots were casted entirely via the Internet or telephone, implemented by the organization Everyone Counts. Overall, the endeavor was considered successful, and very few problems arose. In fact, aside from the intended consequence of decreasing voter disenfranchisement of those with disabilities, or obligations that make poll booth voting difficult, the case also suggested reduced polling costs (Lohrmann, 2009).

Also in 2009, Franklin County in Washington State teamed up with Everyone Counts to offer OVPs, specifically marketed to voters with disabilities. The system was not only considered easier to use than traditional paper ballots by those with disabilities, but results indicated that 96 percent would vote using the system again, and overall OVPs reduced the cost of polling. In 2011 and 2012, five counties in Oregon tried allowing disabled voters (including those with special needs, visually impaired, and senior citizens) to use OVPs in special elections and state wide primary elections. According to the case study reports, costs were reduced by 60 percent, 100 percent of voters indicated they would use the tool again. In fact, Oregon fully adopted the system for disabled citizens in 2012 (Everyone Counts, 2016).

However, similar experiments have exposed failures in OVPs. In 2010, DC conducted a pilot test of OVPs intended to allow overseas absentee voting with the intention of evaluating system security. The internet-voting system was hacked within 48 hours by a team led by J. Alex Halderman at the University of Michigan (Debonis, 2010). Among the vulnerabilities discovered, the group was able to change votes and make secret ballots public. Possibly even more alarming, the hack was not discovered by system administrators for two days. In a report published by the hacking-team, they suggest that the two primary issues that must be addressed prior to OVP implementation are (1) creating secure software that is simultaneously affordable, and (2) preventing home computers from being susceptible to malware (Wolchok, et al., 2012).

The general OVP narrative suggests that voter turnout will increase if constituents were offered a more convenient way to vote, by casting ballots online. Everyone Counts is an OVP organization that has assisted in case studies in the U.S. and worldwide aimed at evaluating the potential benefits and detriments of this platform. Their mission is to ensure that all eligible voters are able to securely cast a ballot, despite physical barriers (Everyone Counts, 2016). Already, the use of political conversation forums, blogs, and social networking sites have been positively correlated with some forms of actual political participation and political efficacy (Kaid, et al., 2007; Gil De Zuniga, et al., 2009; Tedesco, 2011; Pennington, et al., 2015). However, political participation in the form of voting is still low, especially among young adults (Putnam, 2000; Kaid, et al., 2007; Dalton, 2008; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015; Civic Youth, 2016). In 2012 the presidential election turned out only 45 percent of the youth vote (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015), and in 2014 only 19.9 percent of youth voters casted a ballot (Civic Youth, 2016).

While previous studies have looked at various factors that may affect the likelihood of using an OVP, they have focused on too few influences, potentially identifying spurious relationships. My study aims to illustrate a fuller understanding of this emerging movement. In the non-scientific community, there is a mixture of optimism and concern regarding the implementation of OVPs. Before we expend exhaustible resources to develop and implement OVPs, it is important to first determine the potential effect that this tactic will have on political participation in the U.S. If OVPs are predicted to have little, or no effect on voter turnout, then it might be wise to allocate resources elsewhere.

Literature Review

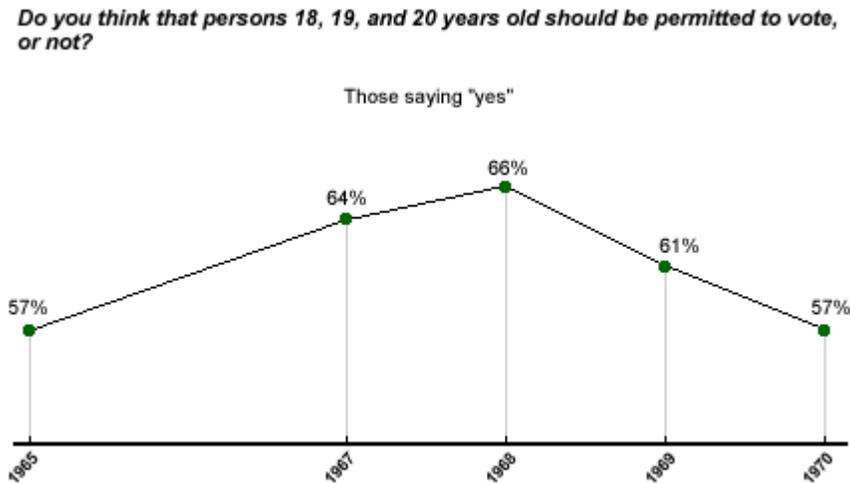
For the purposes of my research, it is important to understand the distinction between different forms of political participation. According to Dalton (2008: 78) citizens categorize political participation activities based on citizenship norms, or what is expected of a *good* citizen. Through his analysis of modern citizenship norms, Dalton (2008) categorized political activities as either duties or engagements. Duties encompass activities that citizens expect other citizens to do (e.g. obey laws, contributing to military or jury activities, and voting). The term engagement, on the other hand, is defined through less direct activities (e.g. supporting political campaigns, forming opinions, and volunteering) (Dalton 2008: 82). Internet use has demonstrated a positive correlation with political engagement. Research indicates that many individuals use the Internet as a way to gather information and clarify uncertainties, which in turn ignites political participation, especially among those who were already active participants (Xenos & Moy, 2007; Bakker & DeVreese, 2011; Xenos, et al., 2014).

Current Trends among U.S. Youth

Voting Trends

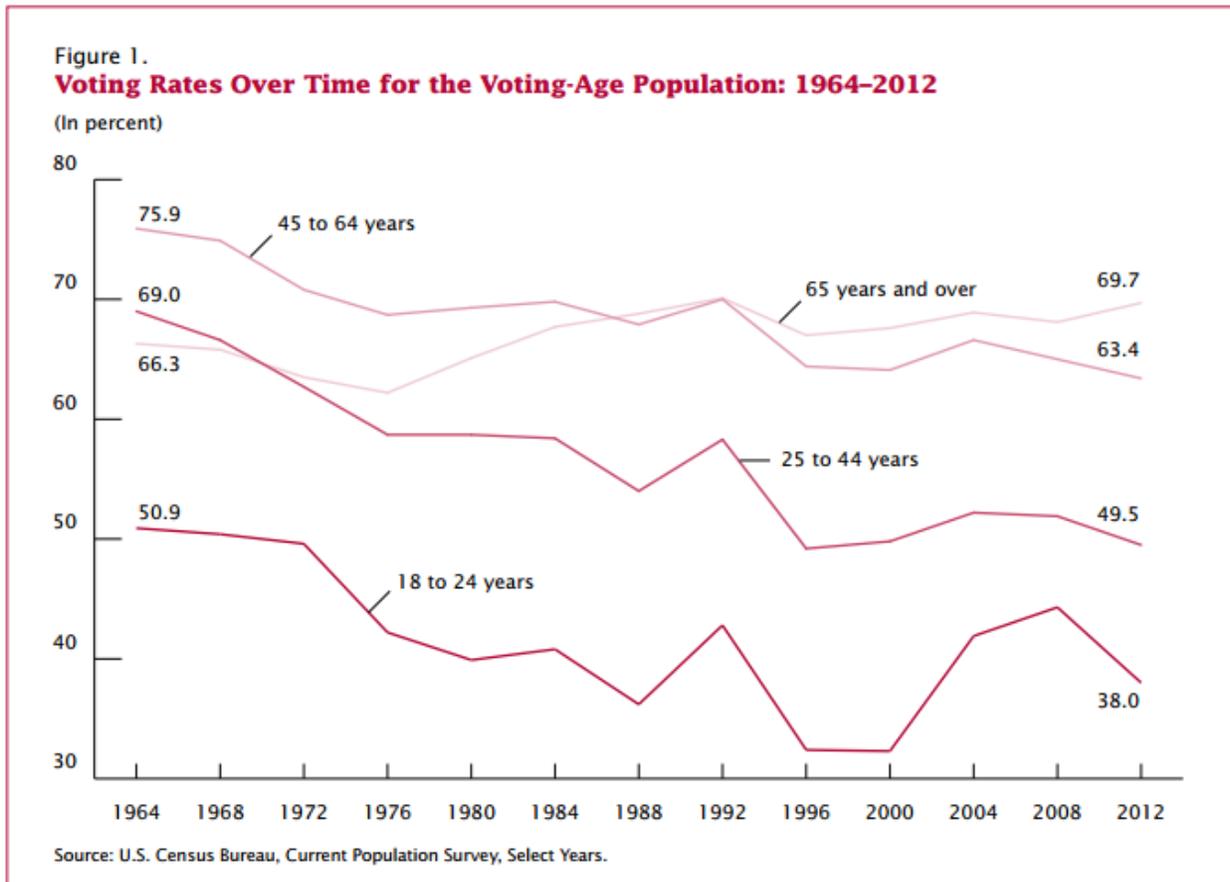
In 1971 the 26th Amendment passed, allowing for U.S. citizens ages 18-21 to vote in all U.S. elections (Gallup, 2004). The movement was accompanied by the slogan “old enough to fight, old enough to vote”, an homage to the drive behind the voting age reduction. Throughout the movement, which was initially proposed by West Virginia Senator Jennings Randolph in 1942, the seemingly reasonable legislation was met with varying levels of resistance. As indicated by *Figure 1* support for youth voters was not universal (Gallup, 2004). Despite the large portion of the population who did not think young people should vote, the legislation was enacted—an effort that some may argue is taken for granted today.

Figure 1, Gallup 2004



The young voters block has consistently turned out in smaller rates than any other age cohort, as demonstrated by *Figure 2* (Census, 2014). In recent history, there have been two notable exceptions which might have been a product of more progressive candidates who made efforts to relate to this cohort; Clinton’s campaign in 1992 (Baltimore Sun, 1992), and Obama’s campaign in 2008 (Robillard, 2012). Otherwise, this overarching pattern of non-voting behavior has become the image of young adult constituents.

Figure 2, Census 2014



With only 45 percent of 18-25 year-olds casting a ballot in the 2012 presidential election (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015), voter participation among youths in the U.S. is a present-day point of concern. Voting trends in non-presidential federal elections are even more staggering. In 2014, the lowest turnout on record, only 19.9% of young people ages 18-29 cast a ballot (Civicyouth.org, 2016). Though it is not historically uncommon for older constituents to be more active voters (Kaid, et al., 2007: 1094), some predict that the current trend implies a continued pattern of disengagement (Putnam, 2000: 253), which could be detrimental to the future of political participation.

Researchers have identified several factors that possibly contribute to low-youth-voter turnout. Some suggest these trends reflect the unequal distribution of socio-economic resources (Soss, Jacobs, 2009). Others question the validity of the data collection process itself, suggesting that members of higher social classes exaggerate self-reported voting, therefore making participation among youth, minority, and female groups seem lower (Franko, 2015). According to some, young people do not vote due to a lack of interest and external efficacy, perpetuated by candidates who are disinterested in appealing to young citizens who are considered an unimportant voter block (Kaid, et al. 2007: 1094). However, young voters age 18 to 29 constitute 21 percent of eligible voters (Civic Youth, 2016), a portion that could largely affect election results. Low levels of internal political efficacy have also faced blame for low turnout among younger voters (Kaid, et al., 2007; Jung, et al., 2011; Tedesco, 2011; Pennington, et al., 2015). While all of these factors might contribute to consistently low youth-voter turnout, it is important to recall the distinction between duties and engagement. Dalton (2008: 94) recounts diminishing trends in political participation, specifically in the form of voting duties. However, he emphasizes that *engagement* activities and interest in politics are increasing among young voters.

Internet Use

The Internet is an increasingly popular tool for gathering information, creating opinions, and communicating with others. In 2013, 81.2 percent of U.S. citizens', ages 18-34 had in-home internet access and 83.3 percent of the 35 to 44 year old cohort had in-home access; 79 percent of the whole population also reported in-home internet access. Those ages 65 and older seem to be the group that brings that average down, with only 64.3 percent of them with in-home internet access (File & Ryan, 2014). In contrast to any other age cohort, young people were not only more likely to have in-home access to the internet, but to use the internet more frequently, and for more reasons (Weaver, 2011: 760).

Though age is a common factor used to measure the effectiveness of online activities, a more tangible variable is internet proficiency, which has been shown to have a direct impact on the likelihood of Internet trust and use, specifically to gather political information. Di Gennaro and Dutton (2006: 308-309) measured internet proficiency by aggregating the number of years an individual has used the internet with the individual's self-rated proficiency.

OVPs have been touted as a key in the movement to increase voter turnout, especially, but not exclusively, for younger voters. It is sensible, as so many other activities, both specialized and mundane, have successfully transitioned to online media. It is reasonable to anticipate increased voter participation through efforts to reduce accessibility barriers, utilizing a medium that is already highly populated by the individuals that the movement is attempting to reach. It is possible that OVPs would increase voter turnout, however, several complex relationships between voter turnout and the factors discussed below must be considered to truly anticipate such an outcome.

Not So Simple; When Factors Interact

Political Participation and Efficacy

It is important to understand the role of political efficacy in promoting political participation in terms of both duties and engagements. Efficacy is typically discussed in political analysis as internal or external. Internal political efficacy refers to a voters' confidence in decision-making and her or his political knowledge. External political efficacy refers to the voters' perceived "responsiveness of government" (Lee, 2006: 416; Dyck and Lascher, 2008: 404). Efficacy was not only important for the promotion of citizenship, but was a direct indicator of political participation habits. Studies have suggested that the Internet has the capacity to enhance both internal and external political efficacy (Lee, 2006; Kaid, et al., 2007; Jung, et al., 2011; Tedesco 2011; Pennington, et al., 2015). It is possible that these effects translate to

political participation *activities*, not just engagement, and that efficacy could be improved through the provision of an appealing, conveniently accessible, and effective voting platform offered online.

Foundational theories have identified past political participation as a positive indicator for future political participation and general political efficacy in terms of traditional offline tactics (Finkle, 1985). Generally speaking, political efficacy has also been positively correlated with future political participation. Most scholars seem to agree that political participation, especially voting, influences political attitudes, specifically with regards to external efficacy (Finkle, 1985; Zimmerman 1989). However, a reciprocal relationship has also been suggested (Finkle, 1985), which has been confirmed in more recent analyses that suggest political efficacy leads individuals to participate in politics (Becker, 2009: 43-44). The relationship between internal efficacy and participation is less decisive. Older studies suggest that participation only weakly influences internal efficacy, while internal efficacy strongly influences behavioral participation (Finkle, 1985). A more recent panel study, on the other hand, reported “political attitudes have a smaller effect on behavior than behavior on attitudes” (Quintelier, van Deth, 2014: 167).

Information seeking, Online Discussion, and Efficacy

The relationship between political participation, efficacy, communication, and interest is being reexamined as more activities are translated to the Internet. According to Gil de Zuniga, et al., (2009) “political talk and online messaging” and “communication about public affairs” were predictors of political participation. According to their study, the only indicator for *highly* active political engagement in the form of communication is use of online news sources (Gil de Zuniga et al 2009: 45). Though some found that political efficacy is not as strongly correlated with

online engagement (Gil de Zuniga, et al., 2009: 46), others indicated a that there is a significant positive correlation between discussion about politics and political efficacy (Kaid, et al., 2007; Jung, et al., 2011; Tedesco, 2011).

Though distinct, online and offline political participation should be considered equally legitimate in scholarly research of modern political participation methods (Gil de Zuniga, et al., 2010: 45; Halupka, 2014: 129). Trends indicate that youths are participating in many online and offline activities, and that these there are reciprocal relationships between these activities (Gil de Zuniga, et al., 2010: 45). In general, internet users tend to be more knowledgeable about political issues when compared to non-users (Kaid et al. 2007: 1097), increasing internal efficacy through online information gathering and communication. Communication online has also been positively correlated with other forms of political engagement and political efficacy (Gil de Zuniga, et al, 2009; Kushin & Yamamoto, 2010; Gil de Zuniga, et al., 2012; Hargittai & Shaw, 2013; Moeller, et al., 2013). However, studies have also found online engagement was unlikely to have a significant effect on feelings of efficacy and participation (Hargittai & Shaw, 2013; Pennington, et al., 2015).

Social networking sites might have a specifically unique impact on youth voter turnout. Of internet users ages 18 to 29, 82 percent use Facebook. In contrast, 79 percent of those 30 to 49 years of age are on Facebook, 64 percent of 50 to 64 year olds, and only 48 percent of those 65 and older use the site (Duggan, 2015). Engaging with various social networks online “contributes to social trust” and inspires individuals to “make contributions for [the] mutual benefit” of their community (Campbell and Kwak, 2011: 1019; Gainous, et al., 2013: 155). It is not surprising, then, that activity on social networking sites has also been identified as an indirect influence for online political participation (Hargittai and Shaw 2013: 130). A study that

examined social networking sites in Australia, the UK, and the US found that using social networking sites has a strong positive relationship with political engagement for young people (Xenos, et al., 2014).

As discussed previously, internal political efficacy levels are indicators of whether young people will use the internet to engage in politics. External efficacy may function in the opposite manner; Di Gennaro and Dutton (2006: 310) suggest that low external political efficacy leads to more online political engagement. It could be inferred that this reflects respondent's feelings of increased external efficacy online.

Perhaps, however, low external efficacy does not cause voters to move online for political activities because they feel external efficacy will increase, but because the effort expended online is minor compared to offline participation. "Clickitivism" is a generally derogatory term used to identify political acts that require no commitment, typically performed online (Halupka, 2014). Some posit that the nature of online activities is so effortless that the activity itself is diminished in meaning and value, and results in further isolation of the user from the democratic system (Lindstrom, 2010). However, this point has been refuted by those arguing that these activities are simply a different form of political participation (mostly engagement) that do not warrant less validity (Dalton 2008; Halupka 2014: 129).

The normalization theory, which predicts that new applications of the internet will merely reproduce current trends, has been a forerunning argument among social scientists against efforts to produce OVPs (Gibson, 2005; Hirzalla, et al., 2010). Even studies that aim to highlight the benefits of online political engagement admit that the results of online activities would be effectively similar to offline activities (Gil de Zuniga, et al, 2009: 564). However, although the Internet's effect on political engagement overall appeared positive, young people who show

existing interest in politics are more likely to generate political capital and thus participate (Gainous, et al., 2013). Another concern is “circular affirmation” through which individuals monitor political discourse online by engaging exclusively with likeminded individuals and organizations, thus avoiding the opportunity to broaden their political horizons (Gergen, 2008).

Utopia or Dystopia? The future with Online Political Participation Platforms Digitally Dividing or Bridging?

In line with the normalization theory, many believe that an OVP would maintain and perpetuate inequality already found in offline voting patterns; that the internet will continue negating some, and empowering others. Technological advancements alone will not generate more capital, social or otherwise, for the user, and actual outcomes are largely dependent upon the individual (Gainous, et al., 2013). As far as general access to the internet is concerned, as of 2013, in-home internet access was most prevalent in households that were young, Asian or White, relatively affluent, living in metropolitan areas, residing in stand-alone homes, with more education (File and Ryan, 2014). Recent studies have determined that “non-mobilized and unmotivated parts of the population are trapped,” and trends of non-participatory behavior will be perpetuated due to the influence of behaviors on attitudes (Schlozman, et al., 2012).

According to an older UK study, social status and education influence online political participation differently than offline participation (Gibson, et al., 2005). The study found that females and those from poorer backgrounds were unlikely to participate in offline political activities. However, contrary to normalization theory, these same individuals were just as likely as men and higher social status individuals to engage online. This finding suggests that the internet offers “a space for political engagement among those who might not have been otherwise active” (Gibson, 2005: 578). Another way the internet could enhance voter participation, especially among disparaged groups, is by “lowering the cost of involvement,

creating new mechanisms for organizing groups and opening up new channels of information that bypass traditional media gatekeepers” (Di Gennaro, Dutton, 2006: 299).

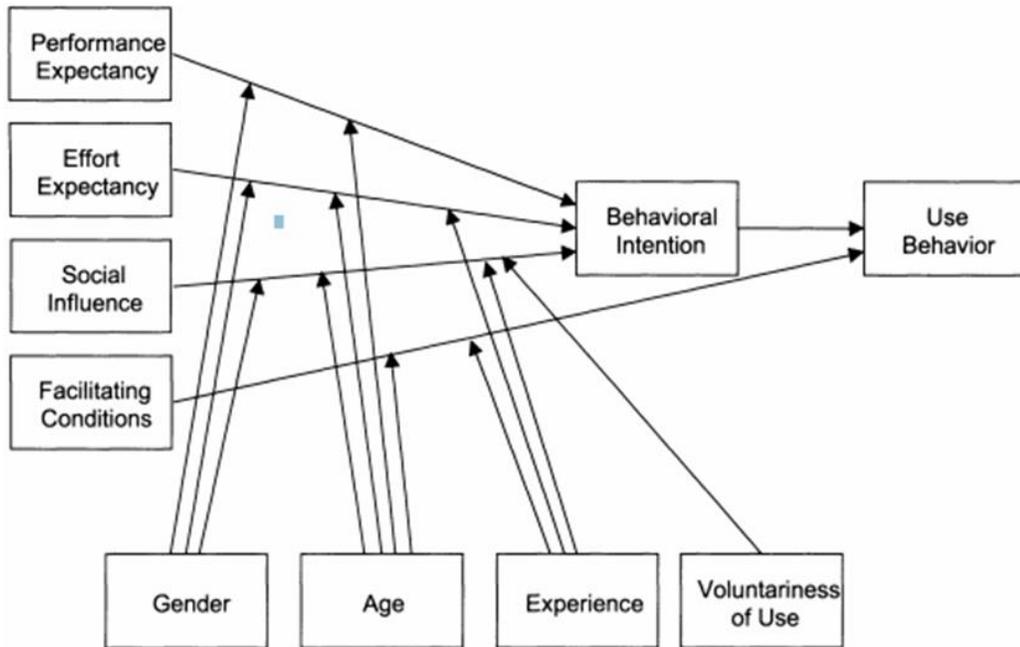
Naysayers also warn of discouraging the internet-illiterate, usually categorized as older cohorts, from voting. However, studies have found people with low level of internet skills “do not necessarily avoid” online political participation (Weaver, et al., 2011: 761). To combat such concerns, communities could implement OVPs as an option, while maintaining traditional ballot methods (Gil de Zuniga, et al., 2010: 45). Overall, some research tends to provide optimism about influence of digital media on political inequality (Xenos, et al., 2014), while some suggest resources would be more effective if allotted to directly influence political participation offline, without relying on the internet (Quintelier & van Deth, 2014). However, it is important to consider that “the goal of participation reforms should not only be to encourage young people to act like their grandparents (and vote), but also to develop new forms of access in tune with these changing norms of citizenships” (Dalton, 2008: 94)

Theoretical Foundation, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology

The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) is a theoretical framework used to identify variance in intention of the use and acceptance of new technologies. It is based upon multiple theories, including “the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), the Motivational Model, the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), a combined TBP/TAM, the Model of PC Utilization, Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT), and Social Cognitive Theory (SCT)” (Williams, 2015: 444). Through empirical research, UTAUT has been shown to account for up to 70 percent of intention variance (Venkatesh et al. 2003; Powell, et al., 2012: 363). In recent years, it has become an increasingly popular tool for examining adoption of e-governance.

Venkatesh et al. (2003) identified four dynamics that determine behavioral intention. The first three factors influence use behavior indirectly through behavioral intention, and include (1) performance expectancy, (2) effort expectancy, and (3) social influence. The final factor, (4) facilitating conditions, was a direct determinant of use behavior. Venkatesh et al. (2003) define each of these constructs in the foundational UTAUT piece as follows. Performance expectancy is defined as how much an individual predicts the new technology will increase job performance, or in this case the voting system. Effort expectancy refers to the ease of use. Social influence is considered how much an individual perceives encouragement to use the new technology from his or her peers. These three indirect factors are related to user behavior intention, which had a direct influence on use behavior. Facilitating conditions, directly related to use, refers to the individual's perception of support for use put forth by the infrastructure (Venkatesh, 2003; 447-453). As seen in the Figure 3 below, each of the four determinants were moderated by various control variables. Performance expectancy was moderated by gender and age, typically showing weaker effects for women and older users. Effort expectancy was also moderated by gender and age, as well as experience. The effect of effort expectancy was weaker for men, younger users, and those with higher experience levels. Social influence was moderated by gender, age, experience, and voluntariness. Venkatesh, et al. (2003) found that the effects of social influence tended to be weaker for men, young users, those with more experience, and when use is voluntary as opposed to mandatory. The relationship between facilitating factors and use behavior was moderated by age and experience where effects were strengthened for older workers with higher experience levels (Venkatesh, et al. 2003: 468).

Figure 3, Venkatesh et al. 2003



Several scholars have applied the UTAUT model to analyze the effects of Internet use on political participation. Powell et al. (2012: 363), conducted a study similar to my own that aimed to predict the effect of online voting on both young (18-25 years of age) and old (60+ years of age) cohorts. They chose to use an adaptation of the UTAUT model because it combined core concepts from user acceptance models and theories with the highest variance explanation. The team adjusted the UTAUT model to include the amount of trust respondents have in the government and the Internet, as well as their level of computer anxiety. They removed facilitating conditions as a factor. Behavioral intention was removed and all of the remaining independent variables became direct indicators of use behavior. They only kept gender and age as moderating factors and applied them to all of the independent variables (Powell et al 2012: 364). Ultimately, the researchers found that all six independent variables were able to explain “68.9 percent of the intent to vote online” (Powell et al., 2012: 369).

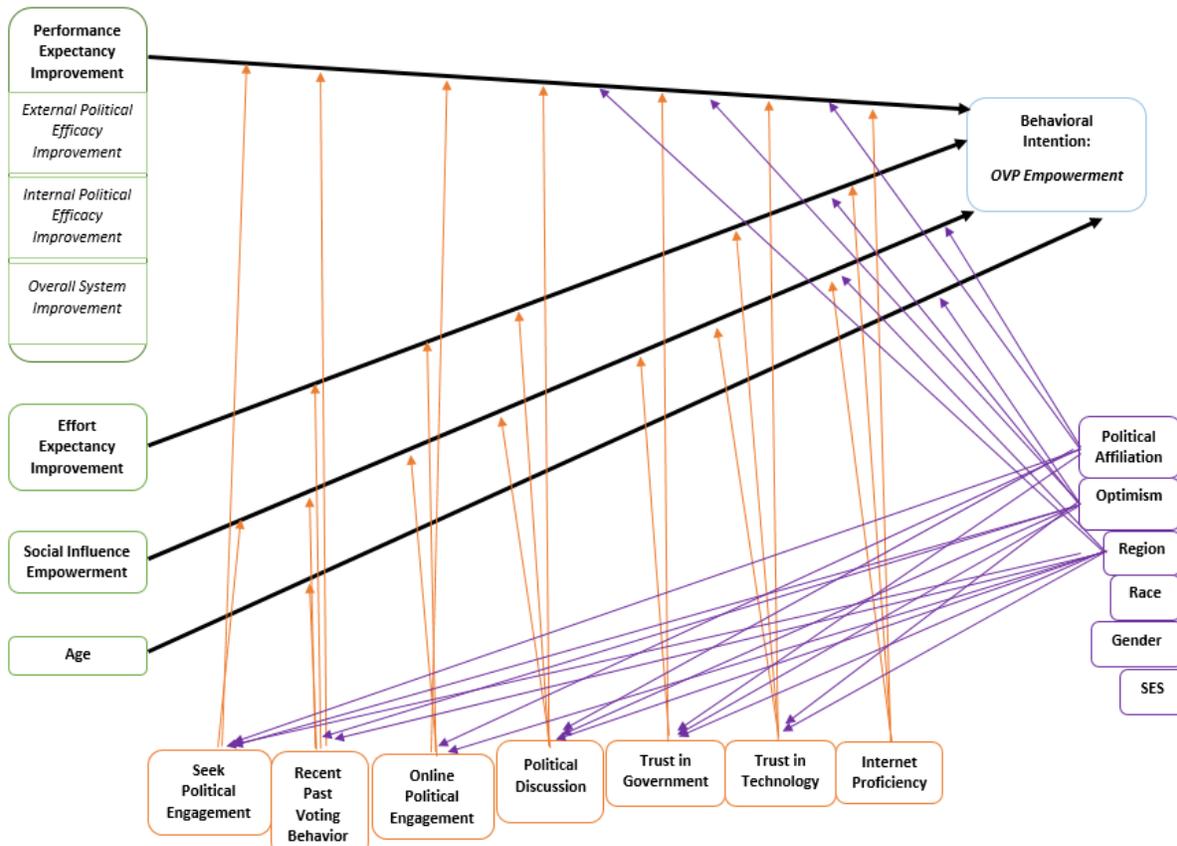
Another study conducted by Yao and Murphy (2007) aimed to describe the perceived use of remote electronic voting systems (REVS) using the UTAUT model. Like Powell's research team, they chose UTAUT over other acceptance theory models because of its comparatively superior ability to explain variance (Yao and Murphy 2007). They also restructured some of the independent variables and focused solely on participation intention, forsaking an analysis of predicted use. Their new independent variables are availability, ease of use, mobility, privacy, and accuracy (Yao and Murphy 2007: 110). Ultimately, the study unveiled a preference for booth voting, but respondents showed interest in REVS if they also showed concern for the decline in voting rates (Yao and Murphy 2007: 116).

For the purposes of my study, I will restructure the independent variables in the following ways; (1) performance expectancy will be defined as whether respondents believe OVPs will improve our current voting system. Additionally, this construct will be informed by predicted internal political-efficacy, illustrated by their confidence in casting a "good" vote, external political-efficacy, represented by the respondents' perceived responsiveness of government to their concerns and meaningfulness of their vote. (2) Effort expectancy will be a combination of expected improvement in ease of use and access to voting platforms. (3) Social influence be the respondents' perceived social network's feeling of empowerment through OVP. (4) Facilitating conditions will be removed from the model, as I predict will not have a significant effect on the population of this study, and that the first half of the model is more appropriate for this study than the latter half. This prediction is based on work by Rana et al (2013). By collecting results from e-government adoption studies that used the UTAUT model, Rana, et al., (2013: 39) found that the effect of facilitating factors on behavioral use is actually non-significant, despite a meta-analysis that suggests all relationships are significant. Actual implementation supports the

significance of the other three independent variables. Age will be introduced as a final independent variable, dichotomized as young (ages 18 to 44) and old (ages 45 and older).

The data will still be moderated by gender and experience (which will be measured as internet proficiency and years of use), but age will be removed as a control variable, as previously mentioned. This shift reflects my expectation of age (divided by young and old cohorts) to not only moderate, but directly influence behavioral intention. Informed by past studies, I will include additional moderators of political interest and online engagement, past voting behavior, trust in government, trust in the Internet, political affiliation, optimism, region, race, and socio-economic standing. In Figure 4, I present my approach to the UTAUT model for this study.

Figure 4, UTAUT Model for OVP Adoption



Methods

The study I conducted was centered on the analysis of quantitative survey data. I tested for factors that may predict who would use an online voting platform (OVP), and ultimately what kind of effect the availability of OVPs might have on voter turnout. I will be testing the following hypothesis:

H1: Respondents will perceive OVPs as an improvement of the current voting system, and their own internal and external political efficacy

H2: Respondents will expect OVPs to be easier to use and access than the current system

H3a: Young voters are more likely to adopt, and feel empowered by OVPs than older voters

H3b: Young voters (18 to 44 years) who believe OVPs will improve ease of access and use are more likely than older voters (45+ years) to feel empowered, and thus adopt OVPs.

Data Collection

The data for my study were collected through a one-time, self-administered online survey. A sample of 400 U.S. citizens who met voting eligibility requirements and were registered with Survey Sampling International (SSI) was gathered. The sample was stratified to represent the nation in terms of age, region, political affiliation, and gender. It was comprised of 10.1 percent in the age cohort of 18-24 years, 21.3 percent who were 25-34 years, 15.8 percent 35-44 years, 37.5 percent 45-64 years, and 15.4 percent who belonged to the 65 year and older cohort. 83.7 percent of the sample self-identified as white, 5.3 percent as black, 0.9 percent as American Indian or Alaskan Native, 5.5 percent as Hispanic or Latino, 3.3 percent as Asian, and 1.3 percent as other. Representative of the U.S. population 22.9 percent of the sample was from the Northeast region, 16.5 percent from the Midwest, 36 percent from the South, and 24.5 percent were from the West. Also approximately nationally representative, the sample contained 36.7 percent who identified their political affiliation as Democrat, 32.3 percent as Republican, 29 percent as Independent, and only 2 percent as other or no affiliation. Finally, 46.1 percent of the sample self-identified their gender as man and 53.9 percent as woman. SSI maintains a panel of over 1 million possible respondents who agreed to complete online surveys. These respondents

were recruited by SSI using banner ads, random digit dialing, and other random sampling techniques. Respondents were asked to complete a 10-minute survey administered through Qualtrics.

Beginning with a sample of over 400 respondents, my end sample size for the following analyses is 196 respondents; in other words, a considerable amount of data is missing. With listwise deletion of missing data, almost 200 cases were lost. However, looking at the overall pattern, there was not one singular variable that brought attention to itself. Therefore, I concluded that the problem was not that a lot of people did not answer one question in particular, but rather many respondents did not answer many *different* questions. I investigated this problem by checking to see if the data was correlated with either, or both of the dependent variables, or if the data was missing at random. I found that generally the data that was missing was due to not having voted in the past. Certain questions were only asked of those who have had past voting experience, such as reflections on ease of use of current poll booths, current accessibility to poll booth voting, and overall satisfaction with the current system for casting ballots via poll booths. Social influence empowerment scores also had notably low response rates. Generally for those who were missing I couldn't predict their voting behavior, on social influence, however. Therefore, I imputed the missing values, including those who did not vote in the past, reran the three analysis' that are presented later in this piece, and found no changes. There was still more missing data, of course, but I could not identify any other patterns. I concluded that the missing data was not important to the overall analysis of these data.

Due to this missing data, it is important to note that this study is primarily studying the likelihood of voting if OVPs were available, and feelings of empowerment or disempowerment

through OVPs availability among those who have voted in the past. We are looking for the *changes* in performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence.

Operationalizing and Creating Variables

The following section is an outline of the dependent, independent, and control variables used in this study. For descriptive tables, please reference the Appendix

Dependent Variable: Behavioral Intention

Since this was a predictive study, and there was no way to measure actual use of online voting, behavioral intention was the primary focus of this study. Furthermore, as the technology adoption in question is not complete “adopt-or-not,” but rather an addition of technology based on tools that respondents were already using, there will be two dependent variables: (1) Vote if OVPs were available and (2) OVP Empowerment.

Voting if OVPs were available

The first dependent variable was operationalized as whether a respondent will vote in a future election if an online voting platform were available. I asked respondents to “Rate the likelihood that you will vote in the next election, for several types of elections (Presidential/Congressional/Local)”. Respondents were given the following response options; “strongly agree”, “agree”, “somewhat agree”, “neither disagree nor agree”, “somewhat disagree”, “disagree”, and “strongly disagree”.

The voting if OVPs were available variable was calculated through factor analysis of the three levels of data (presidential, congressional, local) taken directly from the survey. The analysis accounted for 92.9% of the variance among these constructs. All of the constructs were highly loaded onto the single component. The factor loadings for each type of election were .940, .981, and .971 for presidential elections, congressional elections, and local elections, respectively.

Online Voting Empowerment

The second construct was operationalized as the difference between the respondents' self-rated likelihood of voting if an OVP were available and their self-rated likelihood of voting regardless of if such a platform were available or not. To measure this construct, I asked respondents to "Rate the likelihood that you will vote in the next election, for each level of election (Presidential/Congressional/Local)" and "Rate the likelihood that you will vote in the next election if an online voting platform were available for each level of election (presidential/congressional/local)". Respondents were, once again, given the following response options; "strongly agree", "agree", "somewhat agree", "neither disagree nor agree", "somewhat disagree", "disagree", and "strongly disagree". The final measure of OVP empowerment was calculated by taking the difference between the likelihood that the respondent would vote if OVPs were available and the likelihood the respondent would vote regardless of the availability of OVPs at each election level.

$$\textit{Vote in future with OVP} - \textit{Vote in future regardless} = \textit{OVP Empowerment}$$

The final variables range from -5 to 5. Positive numbers reflect online voting being an empowering force, a zero reflects OVPs would not change the respondent's voting behavior, and a negative number would reflect online voting as being disempowering. The empowerment variables for presidential, congressional, and local elections were then factor analyzed, resulting in a singular construct that explained 89.2 percent of the variation among the empowerment that online voting is predicted to give to respondents in each type of election. Federal elections (.970), congressional elections (.909), and local elections (.955) all produced strong factor loadings on the one dimension.

Independent Variables

Performance Expectancy Improvement

Performance expectancy improvement was comprised of three sub-factors; (1) self-rated internal political efficacy improvement, (2) self-rated external political efficacy improvement, and (3) predicted overall system improvement. To measure these constructs, I asked respondents to rank their agreement with several Likert Scale statements. The values of these scales were “The current system would be a lot better,” “The current system would be a little better”, “There would be no difference”, “An online voting system would be a little better” and “An online voting system would be a lot better”. (1) Internal political efficacy improvement was measured as self-rated change in the respondent’s capability of deciding between candidates with an OVP compared to the current poll booth method. To measure this construct, I asked respondents to choose one of the aforementioned options that most accurately portrayed their feelings toward the statement(s) “My ability to make a decision between candidates in (local/state/federal) elections” (would be improved, or the current system would be superior). (2) Self-rated external political efficacy improvement was measured with the self-rated change in a respondents’ belief that their government will respond to their needs, desires, and actions (Lee, 2006: 416; Dyck and Lascher, 2008) given the availability of an OVP compared to current voting platforms. I computed this construct through responses to two statements about if OVP would be an improvement over the current system; (a) “My (local/state/federal) government’s response to my concerns” and, (b) “My vote being meaningful in (local/state/federal) elections.” These responses were each used to measure political efficacy within the larger construct of performance expectancy improvement. Finally, (3) self-rated overall improvement of the voting system was operationalized as the respondent’s prediction of changes in overall system effectiveness. Respondents were asked to express their level of agreement with the statement, “If

online voting were available, I believe this would improve the system.” Responses to this question were on a 7-point scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”.

To create the performance expectancy improvement variable, the following constructs were factor analyzed; (1) *Overall System Improvement*, (2) *External Political Efficacy (votes being meaningful) at the Local level*, (3) *External Political Efficacy (votes being meaningful) at the state level*, (4) *External Political Efficacy (votes being meaningful) at the Federal level*, (5) *External Political Efficacy (government responsiveness) at the Local level*, (6) *External Political Efficacy (government responsiveness) at the State level*, (7) *External Political Efficacy (government responsiveness) at the Federal level*, (8) *Internal Political Efficacy at the Local level*, (9) *Internal Political Efficacy at the State level*, and (10) *Internal Political Efficacy at the Federal level*. Through this analysis, 74.15% of the variance among these variables was explained. Table 1 reports the factor loading scores for each of these items. As can be seen, all factor loadings were acceptable, ranging from .580 to .919.

Table 1. Principal Component Factor Loading for Performance Expectancy Improvement

	Performance Expectancy Improvement
Improve System	.580
Vote meaningful in Presidential Elections with OVP	.875
Federal government responsiveness with OVP	.870
Internal Pol Efficacy in Presidential elections with OVP	.882
Vote meaningful in Congressional Elections with OVP	.919
State government responsiveness with OVP	.903
Internal Pol Efficacy in Congressional elections with OVP	.878
Vote meaningful in Local Elections with OVP	.900
Local government responsiveness with OVP	.870
Internal Pol Efficacy in Local elections with OVP	.884

N= 400

Effort Expectancy Improvement

Effort expectancy improvement was informed by the respondent’s expectation of accessibility to online voting and their expectation of how difficult the OVP would be to use. Again, respondents were asked to select the scale-option that most closely represented their feelings concerning how OVPs would change voting as compared to the current system. Specifically, respondents were asked if they thought (1) “voting (would be) easy to do” and if (2) “voting (would be) accessible to people like me.” Response choices were the same as the previously described five-point scale that ranged from “The current system would be a lot better” to “An online system would be a lot better”.

A factor analysis indicated the two constructs speak to the same underlying component (the two items were highly correlated producing factor scores of .954, and the one-factor solution explained 91.0% of the variance in the two items); therefore, I created an additive index by summing the responses to the two items.

Social Influence

Social influence improvement was measured as whether the respondent feels that their peers encourage the use and, or development of, a new OVP in comparison to current voting platform options. This was measured through a series of questions. First, I asked respondents to estimate “How many of your peers vote in... (local/congressional/presidential) elections” and “How many of your family members vote in... (local/congressional/presidential) elections.” The options were presented in Likert form with the following scale-options: “none”, “very few of them”, “some of them, but not most”, “most of them”, and “all, or almost all of them.” Later in the survey, after the conceptual OVP was introduced, the same Likert scale was presented with the statements “How many of your friend and peers would you expect to vote if online voting platforms were available? Please rank for each...(local/congressional/presidential)” and “How many of your family members would you expect to vote if online voting platforms were available? Please rank for each...(local/congressional/presidential)”.

The process for creating the Social Influence variable began with creating empowerment variables for family and friend voting habits at the local, congressional, and presidential levels.

These were created by computing the variables with the following equations:

Family member OVP Empowerment in Local elections

= Family vote in future with OVP in Local – Family vote in Local

Friends and Peers OVP Empowerment in Local elections

= Friends and Peers vote with OVP in Local – Friends and Peers vote in Local

Family member OVP Empowerment in Congressional elections
 = Family vote with OVP in Congressional – Family vote in Congressional

Friends and Peers OVP Empowerment in Congressional elections
 = Friends and Peers vote with OVP in Congressional
 – Friends and Peers vote in Congressional

Family member OVP Empowerment in Presidential elections
 = Family vote with OVP in Presidential – Family vote in Presidential

Friends and Peers OVP Empowerment in Presidential election
 = Friends and Peers vote with OVP in Presidential
 – Friends and Peers vote in Presidential

Each of these six new empowerment variables were then factor analyzed, resulting in a single component that explains 75.2% of the variance in the six items. As seen in Table 2, all of the constructs loaded onto the component with 85.1% or higher.

Table 2. Principal Component Factor Loading for Social Influence Empowerment

	Social Influence Empowerment
Family Empowered in Presidential Elections	.853
Friends Empowered in Presidential Elections	.851
Family Empowered in Congressional Elections	.883
Friends Empowered in Congressional Elections	.866
Family Empowered in Local Elections	.873
Friends Empowered in Local Elections	.879

N= 303

Age

I will be considering two primary cohorts broadly considered “young” and “old.”

Respondents were asked to identify the age cohort to which they belonged through the question

“How old are you” given the following options; 18-24 years of age, 25-34 years of age, 35-44 years of age, 45-64 years of age, and 65 years of age or older. I used this ordinal variable at first, which indicated no relationship to either dependent variable. According to Fair Vote (2016), on average since 1972, eligible voters below the age of 30 vote 15-20 percent less than those who are over the age of 30. However, when considering the effect of OVP on possible voting, I decided to investigate if those under the age of 45 would significantly differ from those 45 or over. According to PEW, while 97 percent of those 18 to 29 and 93 percent of those 49 to 30 use the Internet, only 88 percent of those 50 to 64 and 57 percent of those 65 and over use the Internet (Pew Research Center, 2014). Based on these data, it appears there is a significant gap in Internet use between those under 50 and those over 50. Since OVP use would likely be more prevalent among Internet users, I dichotomized my age variable to capture this difference as closely as possible. Therefore, I split the age variable at 45, so this variable will indicate the younger cohort (18-44 years of age), while the absence of this variable indicates the older cohort (45 and older).

Control Variables

Pulling directly from the UTAUT model, I used gender and internet proficiency as control variables. However, in contrast to the original UTAUT model that used age as a control, I used it as an independent variable as I predicted this would have a direct effect on the dependent variables. I will also adapt the original model in a similar manner as Powell et al. (2012) and Yurong and Murphy (2007) by adding new control variables informed by literature. I included several variables that are correlated with voting behaviors including general interest in politics (Johnson & Kaye, 2000: 873), trust in government and internet (Powell et al., 2012), current political activity (Finkle, 1985; Zimmerman 1989), and current online political activity (Gil de

Zuniga, et al., 2010; Halupka, 2014; Campbell, Kwak, 2011; Gainous, et al., 2013; Hargittai, Shaw 2013; Xenos, et al., 2014; Lee, 2006).

Political Interest

As the literature suggested, this study considered political engagement a powerful driver for political participation activities, such as voting. Likewise, engagement online is increasingly popular. As this study was aimed at understanding the possible effects of offering OVPs, it made sense to emphasize political engagement online, while also considering engagement offline. One of the most popular categories of online engagement tools is the umbrella of social networking sites.

The use of social networking sites for political engagement frequency variables were categorized as social networking site (1) discussion, (2) gathering, and (3) sharing. The original data contained a variety of social networking sites to choose from, as I wanted to note any unique relationships the individual sites might have with other indicators of voter turnout. However, preliminary analyses did not reveal any noteworthy differences between types of platforms for either discussing politics, gathering information, or sharing information. I therefore computed a formative indicator for each of these. Respondents were coded as “1” if they used a given SNS platform and 0 if they did not. Then, each of the following platforms were summed to create the formative indicators: (1) *Facebook*, (2) *Twitter*, (3) *LinkedIn*, (4) *Pinterest*, (5) *Google Plus*, (7) *Tumblr*, (8) *Instagram*, (9) *Flickr*, (10) *Myspace*, (11) *Any Blogging Site*, (12) *Any Discussion Forum*, and (13) *Other*. This process was repeated for (1) *Frequency of discussing politics on any social networking site*, (2) *frequency of sharing political information or news on any social networking site*, and (3) *frequency of searching for political information or news on social media*. These three constructs were then used to inform the set of political interest variables.

To understand the complexity of a concept such as political interest, I performed factor analysis on the following variables, which were all measured using seven-point Likert scales; (1) *Self-Rated Political Interest*, (2) *Searching for news via non-internet means*, (3) *Voting in the last presidential election*, (4) *Voting in the last congressional election*, (5) *Voting in the last local election*, (6) *Posting on Political Pages Online*, (7) *Reading or Listening to News Online*, (8) *Searching for Political News or Information Online*, (9) *Reading Political Blogs Online*, (10) *Discussing politics with community members*, (11) *Discussing politics with co-workers*, (12) *Discussing politics with family members*, (13) *Discussing politics with friends*, (14) *Discussing politics with new people in real life*, (15) *Discussing politics with new people online*, (16) *Frequency of using social networking sites to discuss politics*, (17) *Frequency of using social networking sites to share political information or news*, (18) *Frequency of using social networking sites to gather political information or news*. There were four unique dimensions that emerged from the analysis. Together, these four dimensions explained 74.7% of the variation among these items. The factor loads for each item are reported in Table 3. The items that load above .40 on each dimension are bolded.

Table 3. Principal Component Factor Loading for Political Interest Variables

	Seeking Political Engagement	Online Political Engagement	Casual Political Discussion	Recent Past Voting Behavior
Political Interest	.772	.049	.262	.256
Search News (offline)	.724	.271	.198	.097
Read or Listen to News Online	.750	.232	.025	.115
Search for Political News Online	.807	.320	.157	.025
Discuss Politics with Family	.704	.071	.291	.202
Discuss Politics with Friends	.664	.135	.543	.122
Post on a Political Page Online	.212	.647	.450	.059
Read Political Blog Online	.448	.513	.355	.062
Political Discussion on SNS	.209	.864	.194	.045
Share Political info on SNS	.160	.885	.239	-.016
Gather Political info on SNS	.228	.887	.196	-.024
Discuss Politics with People in your Community	.339	.239	.777	.121
Discuss Politics with Coworkers	.433	.218	.663	.095
Discuss with People just met Offline	.171	.329	.819	.109
Discuss with People just met Online	.117	.489	.711	.036
Voted in last Presidential Election (2012)	.078	.030	.031	.834
Voted in last Congressional Election (2014)	.214	.017	.089	.876
Voted in last Local Election	.137	-.006	.129	.857

N= 394

Self-rated political interest, searching for political news or information offline, reading or listening to political news or information online, searching for political news or information online, and discussing politics with friends and family loaded on the first component with factor loadings of .664 or higher. This component is referred to as “Seeking Political Engagement” since the underlying commonality between these constructs seems to be frequent personally driven engagement shown by news-gathering habits (on and offline), as well as discussion with those with whom the respondent likely has a relationship that is strong, close, and engaged in frequently. It is important to emphasize the unique aspect of this component was the “seeking” intention driven by the individual’s self-reported interest in politics. The second component was

referred to as “Online Political Engagement,” with all social networking site related variables loading at .864 or higher, and posting on political pages as well as reading political blogs online loading at .647 and .513, respectively. The third component was labeled “Casual Political Discussion,” informed by discussion with other community members, co-workers, and people just met offline and online. Additionally, discussing politics with friends loaded on this component (factor loading = .543), while discussing politics with family members does not. Therefore, in contrast to the other components, this component implies weak-tie political conversations, whether online or offline. The final component represented political *behavior*, as opposed to the other three components which define engagement, as defined by Dalton (2008). This final component was the “Recent Past Voting Behavior” variable.

Trust in Government

Respondents were asked to evaluate their level of trust for each level of government as “none at all,” “a little,” “a moderate amount,” “a lot,” and “a great deal.” The statements were phrased as “The U.S.A. Federal Government,” “Your State Government,” and “Your Community Governing Bodies.” These three items were factor analyzed, resulting in a single component capable of describing 77.7 percent of the variation within these variables. Loadings for trust in federal, state, and local governments were .862, .912, and .870, respectively.

Trust in Technology

In the survey, I asked respondents to rate their level of trust in the Internet. The available options were “None at all,” “A little,” “A moderate amount,” “A lot,” and “A great deal.” After introducing a conceptual OVP, respondents were asked “How secure do you think an online voting platform would be?” with the following response options: “Not very secure at all,” “Mostly not secure,” “Somewhat secure,” “Mostly secure,” and “Very secure.” The trust in

technology variable was created by combining the variables trust in Internet and perceived expected level of OVP security.

Internet Proficiency

In the survey, I asked respondents “How long have you been using the Internet?” given the options “Less than 1 year,” “1-6 years,” “7-10 years,” “Over 10 years,” “my whole life.” I also asked them to rate their agreement with the statement “I am confident in my ability to effectively use the internet” on a seven-point Likert Scale. To create the variable Internet proficiency, I combined years of using the Internet and self-rated Internet proficiency. No further computation was necessary for this variable.

Political Affiliation

To understand respondent’s political affiliation, I asked the question “How would you describe your political views?” given the options “very liberal,” “liberal,” “moderately liberal,” “moderate,” “moderately conservative,” “conservative,” and “very conservative.” These categories were then collapsed to reflect “liberal” (made up of very liberal, liberal, and moderately liberal responses), “moderate,” which was left as a separate category, and “conservative” (made up of very conservative, conservative, and moderately conservative responses) views. In the analysis, an increase in this variable will indicate an increase in conservative political views.

Optimism

The survey prompted respondents to rank “On a scale from 1 to 9, where 1 is “extremely pessimistic” and 9 is “extremely optimistic”, how optimistic or pessimistic are you about your future?” They were asked to do the same, except with regards to “the future of your country”. From this we have an optimism toward your future variable, and an optimism toward the future of your country variable. The optimism variable was created by summing these two variables.

Region

Likewise, region was created into an indicator variable. I collected data in the regional categories of “Northeast,” “Midwest,” “South,” and “West.” In the survey, I included the states that formally make up each region to make sure that responses properly reflected these regions. Northeast included Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Midwest encompassed Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Finally, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington were categorized as the West. Due to the geographic, political, and social distinctions of the south, I coded South as 1, and the rest of the regions as 0. This variable will indicate the influence of being from the south, in contrast to any other region.

Race

Race was also converted into an indicator variable. For brevity, I collapsed the original data into three categories “Black”, “White”, and “Other.” I then coded white as 1 and black and other as 0.³ This variable will indicate the influence of being self-identifying as “white” compare to self-identifying as “black” or “other.”

³ I tested for each race in contrast to all others but found no real changes in effect. The only real contrast that was evident was whites versus everyone else. Looking at means and differences, race does not seem to have any distinct, noteworthy effects on my dependent variables.

Gender

Gender was turned into an indicator variable, focusing only on the man and woman binary. I coded men as 0 and women as 1. This variable will indicate the influence of being a woman, as opposed to being a man.

Socio-Economic Standing

Socio-economic standing was calculated by factor analyzing (1) education, (2) employment status, and (3) income. In the survey, respondents were first asked “What is the highest level of education you have achieved,” choosing from the following options: “less than high school,” “high school graduate,” “some college,” “2-year degree,” “4-year degree,” “professional degree or master’s degree,” and “doctorate.” This variable was kept as ordinal. Next, respondents were asked “What is your current employment status?,” choosing from the options “employed full time,” “employed part time,” “unemployed looking for work,” “unemployed not looking for work,” “retired,” “student,” “disabled,” and “other.” These categories were recoded after data collection to represent those “not in the work force” (made up of the two unemployed options, disabled and retired) and “student/homemaker/contributor in other ways” (made of student and other informed by written responses). “Employed part time” and “employed full time” were left alone. Respondents were then asked to indicate their level of income per the following brackets: “\$0 - \$19,999,” “\$20,000 - \$34,999,” “\$35,000 - \$49,999,” “\$50,000 - \$64,999,” “\$65,000 - \$79,999,” “\$80,000 - \$94,999,” “\$95,000 - \$109,000,” “\$110,000 - \$134,999,” “\$135,000 - \$149,999,” “\$150,000 - \$199,999,” “\$200,000 - \$249,999,” “\$250,000 - \$299,999,” and “more than \$300,000.” This variable was left as is. These three variables were then factor analyzed, resulting in a singular component capable of explaining 55.7

percent of the variation within these items. Education loaded at .775, employment at .659, and income at .797.

Data Analysis

Regression Analysis 1: Voting if OVP were available

Table 4. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis of Voting if Online Voting Platforms Were Available (Unstandardized Beta Coefficients and Standard Errors)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.
Vote if OVP available						
<i>Constant</i>	.245***	.073	-.242	.470	-.577	.595
Performance Expectancy Improvement	.108	.090	.065	.093	.053	.096
Effort Expectancy Improvement	.196**	.099	.157	.097	.160	.099
Social Influence Empowerment Youth	.160**	.064	.174***	.065	.186***	.066
Seek Political Engagement	-.323***	.112	-.213	.131	-.202	.135
Recent Past Voting Behavior	--	--	.146**	.061	.173***	.065
Online Political Engagement	--	--	.135**	.060	.161**	.065
Political Discussion	--	--	.006	.056	.018	.058
Trust in Government	--	--	-.106*	.058	-.097	.061
Trust in Technology	--	--	-.038	.070	-.046	.076
Internet Proficiency	--	--	.098**	.040	.105**	.042
Conservative	--	--	-.012	.039	-.009	.040
Optimism	--	--	--	--	.044	.079
South	--	--	--	--	.008	.017
White	--	--	--	--	.049	.117
Woman	--	--	--	--	.053	.154
Socio-Economic Standing	--	--	--	--	.052	.120
	--	--	--	--	-.072	.065

N= 196

* $p \leq .10$; ** $p \leq .05$; *** $p \leq .01$

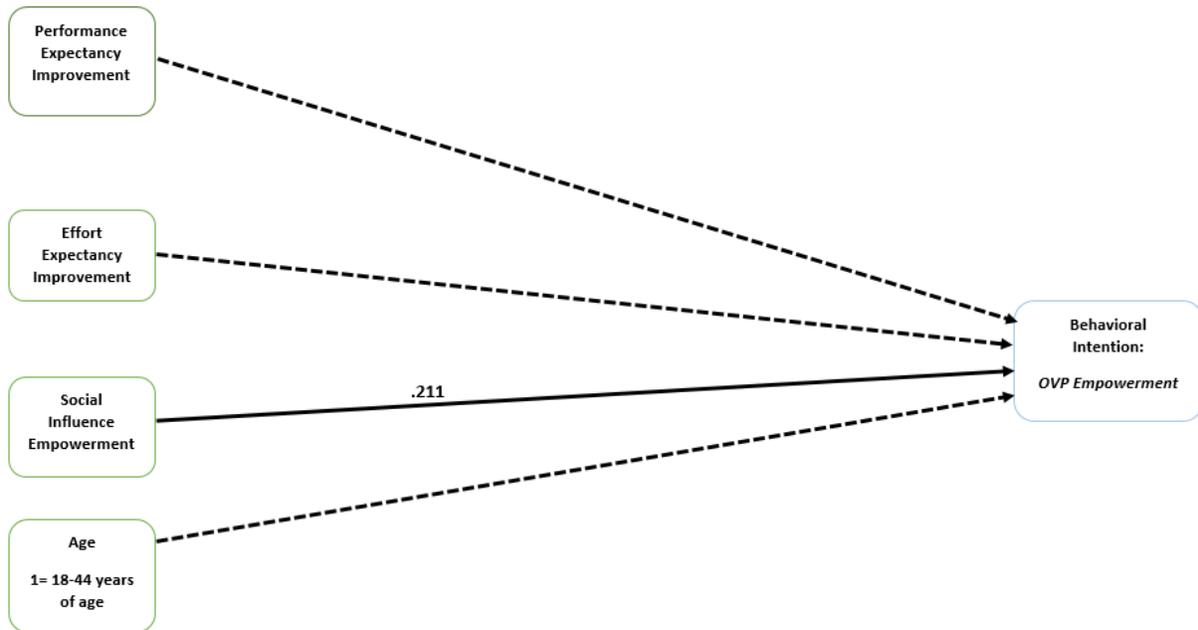
The first model in Table 1 explained 16.8 percent of the variation in voting if OVP were available. The second model explained 26.7 percent, and the third model explained 27.6 percent of the variation. All the models had significant F-values of 9.727 ($p < .001$), 6.157 ($p < .001$), and 4.040 ($p < .001$), respectively. In the first model, we immediately found that performance expectancy improvement was not significant ($p=.231$). Effort expectancy improvement was significant at the .05 level ($p=.049$). However, as seen in the second and third model, this

relationship loses its significance once control variables are introduced (Model 2 $p=.110$; Model 3 $p=.108$). With a coefficient of .196, the first model suggest that the more voters believe OVPs would ease access to and use of voting platforms, the more likely they are to vote if OVPs were available. Age was also significant in the first model at the .01 level ($p=.009$), but loses significance as control variables are introduced (Model 2 $p=.105$; Model 3 $p=.138$). Interestingly, the age coefficient was consistently negative (-.323, -.213, -.202), suggesting that younger cohorts are less likely to vote if OVPs were available than older cohorts.

Social influence was significant in the first model at the .05 level ($p=.014$), and increased in significance as other factors were controlled (Model 2 $p=.008$; Model 3 $p=.006$). With a standardized beta coefficient of .211 in the final model, social influence increased the likelihood of voting and had the largest impact on whether a person will vote if online voting platforms were available.

Several control variables indicated significant relationships with the dependent variable in these models. Seeking political engagement was significant at the .05 level with a p-value of .018 in the second model, and .009 in the third model. The relationship was positive (Model 2 $\beta=.146$; Model 3 $\beta=.173$), suggesting that respondents of this survey are more likely to vote if OVPs are available if they are also political-engagement seekers. Recent past voting behavior was also significantly correlated (Model 2 $p=.027$; Model 3 $p=.015$), reflecting the findings in the literature that suggest past voting behavior is positively correlated with future voting behavior. Trust in technology was also significant in the last two models (Model 2 $p=.016$; Model 3 $p=.014$). Again, the relationship was positive (Model 2 $\beta=.098$; Model 3 $\beta=.105$) suggesting that increased trust in technology increases the likelihood of voting if OVPs were available.

Figure 5, Regression Analysis 1 (Vote if OVP were available)



Solid lines represent significant relationships; dashed lines represent insignificant relationships.

Standardized coefficients are reported for significant relationships.

All effects are while controlling for Seeking Political Engagement, Recent Past Voting Behavior, Online Political Engagement, Political Discussion, Trust in Government, Trust in Technology, Internet Proficiency, Political Affiliation, Optimism, Region, Race, Gender, and Socio-Economic Standing

To gain a fuller understanding of the role that age plays in whether a voter feels empowered or disempowered with the availability of OVPs, I tested the previous models in Table 1 with the inclusion of the performance expectancy improvement and age interaction, effort expectancy improvement and age interaction, and social influence empowerment and age interaction. However, the results indicated no significant relationships between this dependent variable and any of the interaction variables.

While it was important to address whether respondents would vote if OVPs were available in general, we did not gain a firm understanding of how predicted voter turnout might have been affected by the notion of OVPs being available. To understand further whether OVPs would improve voter turnout, it is important to regress the same independent and control

variables on the aforementioned second dependent variable that address OVP empowerment or disempowerment. Again, this variable focuses on the difference between respondents' likelihood of voting if OVPs were available and their likelihood of voting in general. In the following models, I present data that could be used to understand the effect that OVPs might have on voter turnout above and beyond that we would expect with the current system.

Regression Analysis 2: OVP Empowerment or Disempowerment

Table 5. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis of OVP Empowerment or Disempowerment (Unstandardized Beta Coefficients and Standard Errors)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.
OVP Empowerment or Disempowerment						
<i>Constant</i>	.002	.078	-.371	.496	-.547	.625
Performance Expectancy Improvement	.055	.096	-.019	.098	-.044	.101
Effort Expectancy Improvement	.186*	.105	.196*	.103	.206**	.104
Social Influence Empowerment	.279***	.068	.206***	.068	.211***	.070
Youth	.159	.131	.021	.139	.030	.143
Seek Political Engagement	--	--	-.093	.065	-.072	.069
Recent Past Voting Behavior	--	--	-.199***	.064	-.171**	.069
Online Political Engagement	--	--	-.001	.059	.002	.061
Political Discussion	--	--	-.096	.061	-.098	.065
Trust in Government	--	--	-.101	.074	-.115	.080
Trust in Technology	--	--	.158***	.043	.156***	.045
Internet Proficiency	--	--	--	--	-.046	.042
Conservative	--	--	--	--	.008	.084
Optimism	--	--	--	--	.017	.018
South	--	--	--	--	.166	.123
White	--	--	--	--	-.098	.164
Woman	--	--	--	--	.054	.129
Socio-Economic Standing	--	--	--	--	-.052	.069

N= 196

* $\leq .10$; ** $\leq .05$; *** $\leq .01$

The first model in this set of regressions explained 21.8 percent of the variation in feeling empowered or disempowered with OVPs, the second model 32.3 percent, and the final model

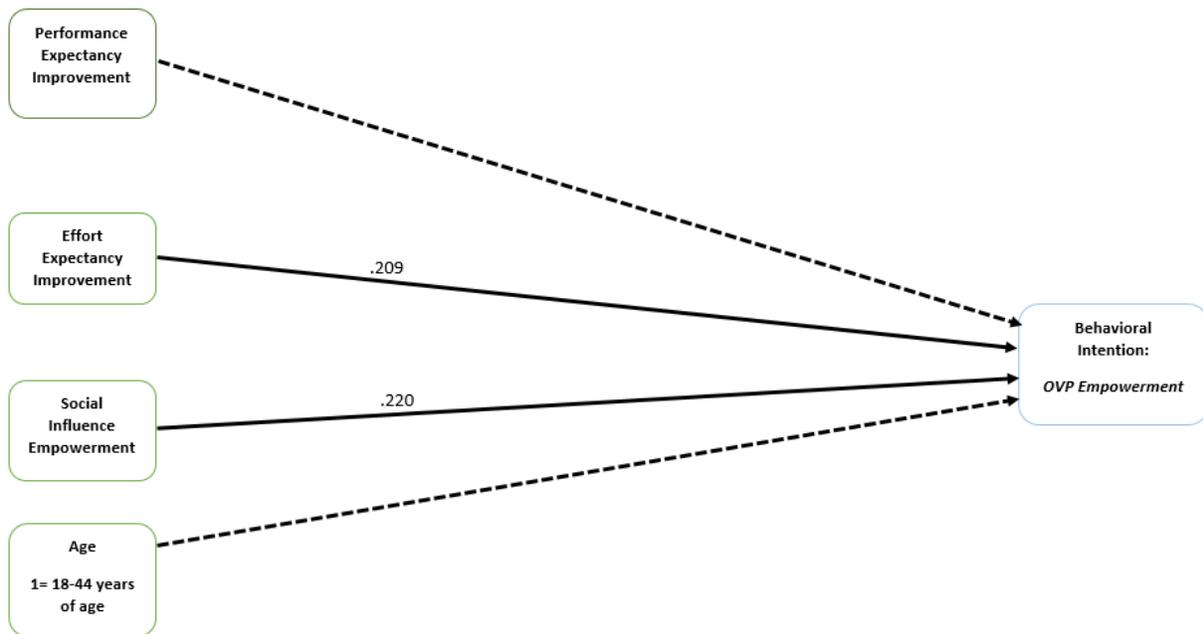
33.7 percent in empowerment. These models were all significant with F values of 13.274 ($p < .001$), 7.981 ($p < .001$), and 5.326 ($p < .001$). In the second set of regression models, it was evident that performance expectancy improvement was not significantly correlated with feeling empowered by OVPs. However, effort expectancy improvement was significant in the first two models at the 0.10 level (Model 1 $p=.078$; Model 2 $p=.058$) and significant at the .05 level when all controls are taken into consideration (Model 3 $p=.049$). The relationships were positive, increasing in strength as controls were included (Model 1 $\beta=.186$; Model 2 $\beta=.196$; Model 3 $\beta=.206$). In contrast to the first table, where effort expectancy was not significant, this relationship suggests that the more respondents believed OVPs would improve access to and ease of voting, the more likely it was that they would feel empowered by OVPs.

As with the first set of regressions, social influence empowerment maintains a highly significant relationship with OVP empowerment at the .01 level (Model 1 $p < .001$; Model 2 $p=.003$; Model 3 $p=.003$). The relationship was positive (Model 1 $\beta=.279$; Model 2 $\beta=.206$; Model 3 $\beta=.206$). As there was no change in the correlation from Model 2 to Model 3, one can infer that the demographic controls taken into consideration had little effect on the relationship between one's influential social network feeling empowered by OVPs and their own feelings of OVP empowerment. Throughout these models, age was not a significant factor. In contrast to my hypothesis, results suggested that younger respondents did not necessarily feel more empowered by OVPs than did older respondents.

Recent past voting behavior had a sustained significant (Model 2 $p=.002$; Model 3 $p=.014$) negative (Model 2 $\beta= -.199$; Model 3 $\beta= -.171$) relationship with OVP empowerment. If one was already participating in politics in the form of voting behavior, then they are less likely to feel empowered by the availability of OVPs. Trust in technology also

maintains a significant (Model 2 $p < .001$; Model 3 $p = .001$) relationship with OVP empowerment that was positive (Model 2 $\beta = .158$; Model 3 $\beta = .156$). This reflects the likelihood that someone who trusts the Internet's technology would feel more empowered by OVPs than someone who does not trust technology.

Figure 6, Regression Analysis 2 (OVP Empowerment or Disempowerment)



Solid lines represent significant relationships; dashed lines represent insignificant relationships.

Standardized coefficients are reported for significant relationships.

All effects are while controlling for Seeking Political Engagement, Recent Past Voting Behavior, Online Political Engagement, Political Discussion, Trust in Government, Trust in Technology, Internet Proficiency, Political Affiliation, Optimism, Region, Race, Gender, and Socio-Economic Standing

To gain a fuller understanding of the role that age plays in whether a voter feels empowered or disempowered with the availability of OVPs, I tested the previous models in Table 2 with the inclusion of the performance expectancy improvement and age interaction variable, effort expectancy improvement and age interaction variable, and social influence empowerment and age interaction variable. While age did not significantly interact with social influence empowerment or performance expectancy, the interaction between age and effort expectancy improvement had a significant relationship.

Interaction between Effort Expectancy Improvement and Age

Table 6. Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis of Online Voting Platform Empowerment or Disempowerment with Effort Expectancy Improvement and Age Interaction Variable (Unstandardized Beta Coefficients and Standard Errors)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.	Beta	Std. Err.
OVP Empowerment								
Constant	.002	.078	.012	.077	-.382	.492	-.545	.622
Performance Expectancy Improvement	-.055	.096	.043	.095	-.028	.098	-.049	.100
Effort Expectancy Improvement	.186*	.105	.302***	.114	.289**	.113	.285**	.144
Social Influence Empowerment	.279***	.068	.268***	.068	.200***	.068	.206***	.069
Youth	.159	.131	.220	.132	.078	.142	.077	.145
<i>Interaction Effect:</i>								
Effort Expectancy Improvement(X)Age	--	--	-.329***	.138	-.260*	.134	-.228*	.138
Seek Political Engagement	--	--	--	--	-.090	.064	-.068	.069
Recent Past Voting Behavior	--	--	--	--	-.196***	.063	-.168**	.069
Online Political Engagement	--	--	--	--	-.009	.059	-.003	.061
Political Discussion	--	--	--	--	-.080	.061	-.079	.066
Trust in Government	--	--	--	--	-.102	.074	-.113	.079
Trust in Technology	--	--	--	--	.153***	.042	.152***	.044
Internet Proficiency	--	--	--	--	-.041	.041	-.041	.042
Conservative	--	--	--	--	--	--	.006	.084
Optimism	--	--	--	--	--	--	.014	.018
South	--	--	--	--	--	--	.137	.124
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	-.077	.163
Woman	--	--	--	--	--	--	.068	.128
Socio-Economic Standing	--	--	--	--	--	--	-.053	.069

N= 196

*≤ .10; **≤ .05; ***≤ .01

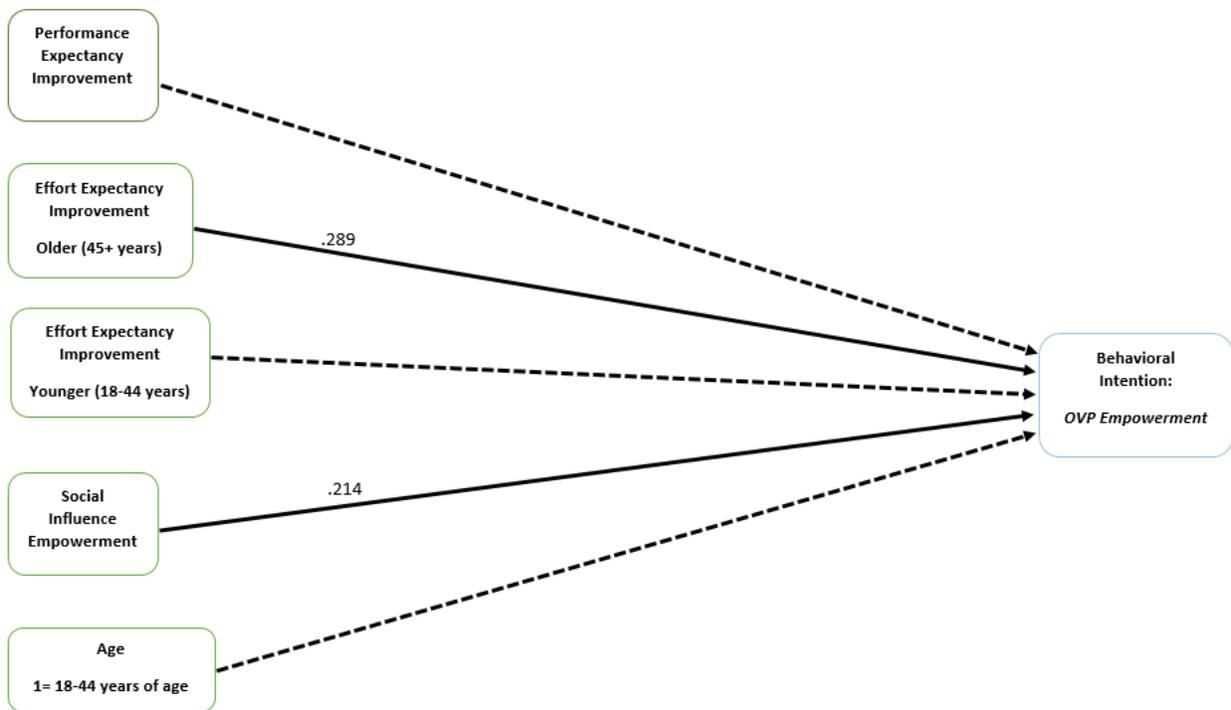
The models in Table 6 are all significant at with F-values of 13.274 (p<.000), 12.019 (p < .001), 7.741 (p < .001), and 5.233 (p < .001). The first model explained 21.8 percent of the

variation in OVP empowerment, the second explained 24 percent, the third explained 33.7 percent, and the final model accounted for 34.7 percent of the variance in OVP empowerment.

In the second model, the constant unstandardized beta coefficient was $-.545$, indicating that those 45 years and older, with all other variables held at zero, are less likely to feel empowered by OVP than those under the age of 45. However, effort expectancy improvement has a beta of $.285$, reflecting a positive relationship. This main effect, however, holds only for those 45 years and older because it is interpreted as the effect of effort expectancy on OVP empowerment when all other variables in the model are 0. Given that age is coded as 1 = young, the only way all other variables in the model can be 0 are for older respondents. To calculate the effect of effort expectancy on OVP empowerment for younger respondents, the effort expectancy coefficient must be added to the effort expectancy—age interaction (because it is not 0 only for those whose age is not coded as 0). We need to consider the effects of the interaction effect between effort expectancy and age because it had a significant (Model 4 $p=.099$) negative (beta= $-.228$) effect on OVP empowerment. This relationship suggests that the influence of effort expectancy improvement, though still positive, would be reduced greatly for those 44 years of age and younger. While a one unit increase in effort expectancy would increase OVP empowerment by $.285$ for those over the age of 45, for those under 45, a one unit increase in effort expectancy would increase OVP empowerment by only $.057$ ($.285 - .228 = .057$). The inclusion of the interaction effect also complicates the interpretation of the age coefficient. For those over 45 (those whose “age” equals 0), we can see their predicted feelings of empowerment would be constant. In other words, this is the predicted level of empowerment when all variables in the equation are equal to zero, which can only happen for older respondents because younger respondents are coded as 1. The effect of age as reported in its coefficient indicates how much

more (or less) empowered younger respondents would be than older respondents. In this case (Model 4), younger respondents felt slightly more empowered (beta = .077) compared to older respondents. However, since the effect of age is not statistically significant, we must conclude that age did not have a direct effect on feelings of empowerment. Its effect was solely through its influence on effort expectancy.

Figure 7, Regression Analysis 2 with Interaction Variable (Effort Expectancy x Age)



Solid lines represent significant relationships; dashed lines represent insignificant relationships.

Standardized coefficients are reported for significant relationships.

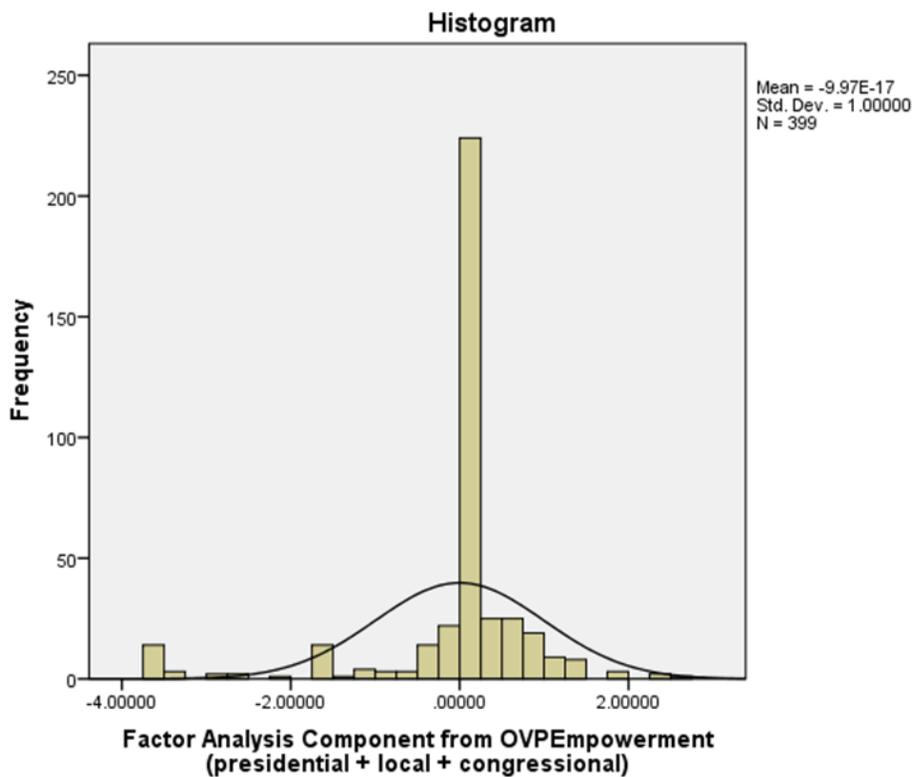
All effects are while controlling for Seeking Political Engagement, Recent Past Voting Behavior, Online Political Engagement, Political Discussion, Trust in Government, Trust in Technology, Internet Proficiency, Political Affiliation, Optimism, Region, Race, Gender, and Socio-Economic Standing

Discussion

Though OVPs might result in a slight increase in voter turnout, the findings of this study suggest that people will not feel quite as empowered through OVPs as I had predicted. If

implementation is to be carried forth, social influence will be the most important factor in making people feel empowered with OVP. Ease of use and access to the platform is also important, and perhaps the most controllable variable. For OVPs to increase voter turnout, voters must think it will improve the current system. My data indicates that this is not a widely held opinion. As displayed by the histogram below, 54.1 percent of the respondents indicated that the availability of OVPs would neither increase, nor decrease their likelihood of voting.

Figure 8, Factor Analysis for Empowerment through OVPs



None of the regression models indicated a relationship between performance expectancy improvement and the likelihood of respondents voting if OVPs were available *or* if respondents would feel empowered, or disempowered by OVPs. Considering the components that went into performance expectancy—internal and external political efficacy at all levels of election, and overall voting system improvement—this lack of a relationship makes sense. Respondents’

feelings of their own capability of choosing a candidate when voting, and of the responsiveness of their governing bodies/meaningfulness of their vote, would likely be unrelated to the availability of OVPs influencing their decision to vote, or their feelings of empowerment, or lack thereof, through OVPs. This study firmly suggests that the adoption of OVPs is not contingent upon feelings of political efficacy, likewise OVPs would not influence feelings of political efficacy. However, through the literature, we know that internal and external political efficacy have been positively correlated with political behaviors such as voting, so this component is still important for future research. That is, while political efficacy may not influence feelings of empowerment should OVP be adopted, it nevertheless influences voting. Especially since over half of the respondents in this survey indicated the availability of OVPs would have an effect on whether they would vote, or not, it is possible that low-rates of voter turnout are more systemic in nature, and this relative lack of voting participation does not appear to be a function of how votes are cast. Instead, it is likely due to people feeling their votes do not matter, regardless of how they cast that vote.

One of the most interesting findings of this study is that performance expectancy improvement had an insignificant relationship with feeling empowered through online voting platforms. When the components of this variable (political efficacy and system improvement) were tested separately, a spurious relationship between system improvement and online voting empowerment was noted. However, at no point did political efficacy show a significant relationship. Considering the fact that internal and external political efficacy have so many potentially influential factors, it makes sense that simply offering another method by which voters can cast ballots will not have a direct impact on efficacy. Likewise, system improvement became insignificant with the introduction of the recent voting behavior and trust in technology

variables. This may suggest a relationship between these two control variables and perception of system improvement. This fits logically, as whether a person believes the voting system will improve through online voting will hinge on their experience with voting, as well as internet-technology. Furthermore, this could indicate that the method by which we cast our votes is not where people see the problem within the voting system.

Additionally, none of the demographic control variables had a directly significant effect on either voting in the future if OVPs were available *or* feelings of empowerment through OVPs. This is probably a good thing, as it suggests that factors like gender, race, and socio-economic standing do not directly impact whether a person would vote if OVPs were available or feel empowered by OVPs. Though they are likely to affect other variables taken into consideration by this study, it can be considered to be good for the possible adoption of OVP that they alone do not have a relationship with voting trends with OVP and OVP empowerment.

Other Factors Influencing Voting in future if Online Voting Platforms Were Available

Social influence empowerment was the strongest indicating factor of whether voters will vote if OVPs were available. In other words, whether voters participate if there were OVPs available is largely dependent upon whether they perceive their social network as feeling empowered by such a platform. Effort expectancy appeared significant in the first model, but appeared spurious as it disappeared once other variables were taken into consideration. As the dependent variable in these models is voting by any means if OVPs were available, but not necessarily using OVPs, this makes sense. Age also initially showed a significant relationship, but disappeared in the final two models. This would imply offering online voting platforms would not be exclusionary of voters based on age. Likewise, as the dependent variable was

framed in an additive approach, these models indicate there would be no effect on voter turnout if OVPs were available in addition to traditional voting platform methods.

By analyzing interaction effects between age and the other focused independent variables shown in Table 6, it is clear that age has no significant effect on voter turnout if OVPs were offered in addition to current poll booths. Ultimately, this is a good sign for the OVP movement, as the goal of OVPs is to increase voter turnout overall and not discriminate according to age. On the other hand, as previously discussed, the overall empowerment effect seems to be very small, indicating no real reason to expect voter turnout to increase with the introduction of OVPs.

Recent past voting behavior, seeking political engagement, and trust in technology maintained positive correlations throughout the final two models. As the literature illustrates, past voting behavior increases the likelihood of future voting behavior, which was supported by the results of this study. Likewise, seeking political engagement, or in other words, having a high level of interest in politics and acting on those through online and offline engagement activities, would lead to higher likelihood of voting. Finally, given the nature of OVPs, whether a respondent trusts the technology in question logically would have a significant positive correlation with voting if OVPs were available. For reference, the components that went into trust in technology were both trust in the Internet and perceived security of OVPs. In other words, if someone did not trust the Internet, and likewise felt OVPs would be insecure, they would be less likely to vote if OVPs were available.

Other Factors Influencing Feeling Empowered by Online Voting Platforms

Throughout every iteration of regression models for OVP empowerment, social influence empowerment remained the most significant and influential indicator of empowerment through OVP availability. This relationship implies that whether a person believes they will be

empowered by online voting is, out of the factors addressed in this study, mostly dependent upon whether that person believes their social network will feel empowered by online voting. Effort expectancy improvement in Table 5 Models 1-3 suggest an increasingly significant, positive relationship between feeling empowered by the availability of OVPs and believing the ease of and access to voting would improve with OVPs. Of course, this makes sense applicably because the more one believes a piece of technology will be easy to use, and easy to access, the more likely that technology is to make them feel empowered. Likewise, if one does not perceive the technology as something that would be easily accessible and useable, it would make sense that the technology would be less likely to make them feel empowered.

When I accounted for the interaction between age and effort expectancy in Table 6, I found that for those 45 years of age and older who believe OVPs would improve ease of, and access to, voting have a significant, and very strong correlation with feeling empowered through OVPs. However, this correlation is reduced greatly for those 44 years and younger. In applicable terms, these findings suggest that effort expectancy has a greater effect on OVP empowerment for older respondents than for younger respondents. Though it is not what I hypothesized, this relationship makes sense. First, there is no real strict division between familiarity with, and ability to effectively use, the Internet among those ages 44 and younger versus 45 and older. For the most part, this learning curve that has been explained by previous studies does not seem to be of much concern here. Likewise, as age increases, it would make sense that physical and time restrictions also increase. These findings might suggest that young people who see OVPs as effort improving would feel empowered through OVP, but not nearly as much as older people who also see OVPs as effort improving. Thus, effort improvement was shown as a much more important factor in OVP empowerment for older cohorts than for younger ones.

Model Evaluation

The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) is meant to explain 70 percent of the variation of whether technology will be adopted and used by its target audience. As I only examined the first half of the model, and did not consider the effect of behavioral intention and facilitating conditions on actual use behavior, I did not expect to fulfill the model's full explanatory power. The half of the model I did focus on (the effect of social influence, effort expectancy, performance expectancy, and the additional age variable on behavioral intention) was, at best, able to explain 34.7 percent of the variation in OVP empowerment, or adoption of the new technology over the current technology. It is not unreasonable to expect the second half of the model to explain the missing percentage, resulting in close to a 70 percent explanation of OVP adoption variance.

It is important to note, however, that this approach may not be the best model for OVP adoption, as the basic technology in question (the Internet) is not actually new, but just being used for a new purpose. While social influence and effort expectancy proved to be influential factors in adopting this new use of the Internet, performance expectancy, defined by the UTAUT theory as improvement of the system, did not have any significant influence over adoption. This could be interpreted as OVPs not truly enhancing the voting system. While this finding does not discredit the use of UTAUT for understanding OVP adoption, as it is important to realize the lack of correlation between these variables, it does suggest that there is a better approach.

Limitations and Future Research

First and foremost, it is imperative to recognize the primary flaw in this study; that all of the respondents were polled via the Internet. As the study aims to understand the overall effects that OVPs might have on voter turnout, the portion of the population that does not have in-home access to the Internet is vital for truly understanding who, and how, this would empower some

voters, but disenfranchise others. For a more complete study of the potential effects of OVPs, surveys should be distributed via non-internet means. However, given the constraints of my resources (financial and otherwise), it was not a possibility for this study. This study does provide a foundation for understanding the relationship between voting overall and voting online.

While I considered disaggregating the dependent variables to test for any particular effects that might be unique to presidential, congressional, or local elections, I determined due to their extremely high factor loadings that this would be unnecessary. However, future studies might benefit from examining the impact that OVPs have on particular kinds of elections.

As previously mentioned, the first half of the UTAUT model was able to explain 27.6 percent to 34.7 percent of the variation in OVP adoption and empowerment. However, the full model is supposed to explain 70 percent of the variation in adoption of the new technology. When it is possible, future studies should conduct analysis using the entire model, taking into consideration the effect of facilitating conditions, and respondents' intention of using the OVPs on actual use of OVPs. Furthermore, it might be useful to use a more applicable model, as the technology being adopted is not entirely new. All respondents in this study are well-versed with the basic technology in question. Therefore, the technology being "adopted" is more accurately described as a repurposing of a technology that has already been adopted.

Another drawback of this study is that the survey oversampled white voters. The representation of race was not within the margins of error of the general population, and therefore, no generalizable implications can really be determined from this study with regards to race. Race did not have a significant relationship with any of the dependent variables, though, so the outcome of this study was not greatly affected by this limitation.

Conclusion

Democracy depends on citizen participation in order to function. However, the U.S. is consistently reported as having low voter turnout in all elections, regardless of level of government. For presidential elections, which typically have the highest rates of voter participation, slightly over half of those ages 45 and older tend to participate, and just about half of those aged 25 to 44 participate. Even fewer 18 to 24 year-olds participate, with only 38 percent of them participating in the last election (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015) Congressional elections have even worse levels of participation, with 2014 being the lowest turnout among young people on record at only 19.9% (Civicyouth.org, 2016).

Especially for younger voters, online voting platforms (OVPs) have been suggested as a tool to increase voter turnout. Delimiting accessibility by supplying an alternative method to cast a ballot is a seemingly logical approach to encourage and improve participation. Offering such a method would also reduce the problems faced by those who cannot miss work to vote during restricted hours, those with disabilities, or obligations that prevent them from being able to be at a certain place during a particular time in order to participate. Likewise, some argue that physical restrictions have been purposefully put in place to reduce participation of certain people, in an attempt to control election results. As nearly 80 percent of the population as a whole has in-home access to the internet, it would make sense that allowing citizens to vote via OVPs would reduce accessibility barriers for, at minimum, 80 percent of the population.

However, this sort of conceptual approach does not simply translate into increased voter turnout. Just because there is a new way of accessing the polls does not mean citizens will suddenly start voting more. Citizens must adopt the new method at a higher rate than the current method for this approach to be considered improvement. According to the UTAUT model,

technology adoption is dependent upon facilitating conditions and behavioral intention. In the context of this problem, we really only have insight to behavioral intention, or the respondents' expectation of voting. According to the theory, this expectation is then dependent upon social influence, the effort expected to use the technology, and whether the technology will improve the current system.

Overall, this study suggests that OVPs are not the solution to increasing voter turnout. Most respondents of this survey did not believe that an OVP would make the system any different than it already is, as recalled from Figure 8. Furthermore, on the whole, respondents did not predict feeling empowered, nor disempowered by OVPs. Unfortunately, given the central concern of cyber-security, OVPs might even discourage participation, or weaken legitimacy of the voting system in the eyes of some voters. In the final comments section of this survey, concerns about security were repeatedly voiced with no prompt other than for the respondent to offer any final thoughts. The resources that would be required to improve security to acceptable levels for something as important as government elections, especially at the national level, might be better allocated by addressing alternative solutions to improve voter turnout. Literature draws a strong correlation between voter turnout and political efficacy, however political efficacy did not seem to correlate strongly with OVP adoption, or empowerment. Turning the focus of voter turnout improvement efforts away from reducing accessibility barriers and toward increasing internal and external political efficacy would likely lead to higher chances of increasing voter turnout.

It is very important to understand the relationship between approaches to improving voter turnout and the factors that *actually* influence turnout. If OVPs are perceived as not improving things like political efficacy that have a repeatedly documented correlation with voter turnout,

then it does not make sense to believe that OVPs would reduce declining voter turnout trends. Instead, approaches should focus on addressing reasons that people do not feel politically efficacious, or what kinds of efforts can be made to improve the system in other ways.

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Appendix A: Descriptive Tables

Descriptive Tables

Dependent Variable

Vote if OVP were available

Statistics

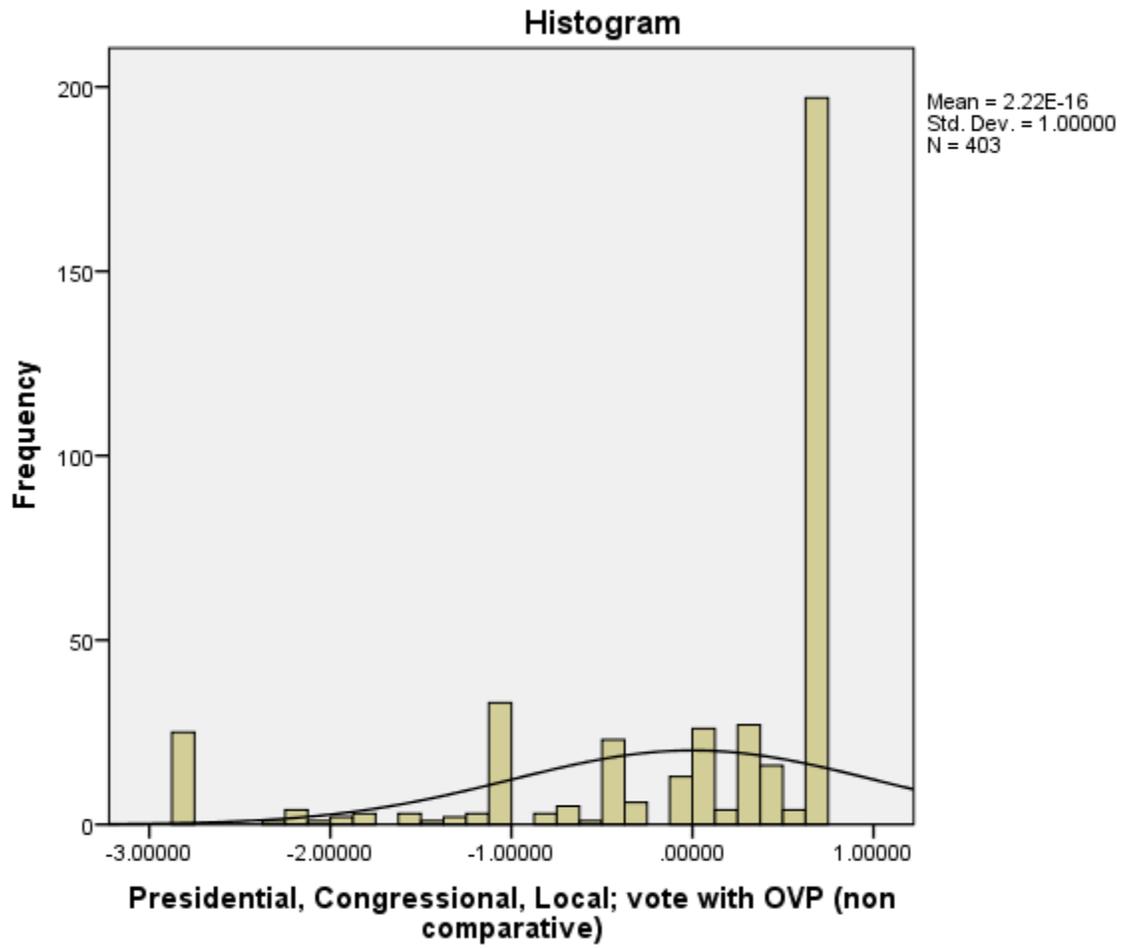
		(Overall) Vote if OVP available	(Presidential) Vote if OVP available	(Congressional) Vote if OVP available	(Local) Vote if OVP available
N	Valid	403	408	409	403
	Missing	57	52	51	57
Mean		.0000000	5.85	5.78	-.1712
Std. Deviation		1.0000000	1.879	1.761	1.68191

Vote if OVP Available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.76188	25	5.4	6.2	6.2
	-2.37158	1	.2	.2	6.5
	-2.18622	3	.7	.7	7.2
	-2.16845	1	.2	.2	7.4
	-2.03642	1	.2	.2	7.7
	-1.97330	2	.4	.5	8.2
	-1.79194	1	.2	.2	8.4
	-1.78795	1	.2	.2	8.7
	-1.77815	1	.2	.2	8.9
	-1.61057	2	.4	.5	9.4
	-1.57901	1	.2	.2	9.7
	-1.42921	1	.2	.2	9.9
	-1.27941	1	.2	.2	10.2
	-1.26163	1	.2	.2	10.4
	-1.24386	1	.2	.2	10.7
	-1.21628	2	.4	.5	11.2
	-1.08027	1	.2	.2	11.4
	-1.05270	1	.2	.2	11.7
	-1.03492	29	6.3	7.2	18.9

-1.01715	1	.2	.2	19.1
-1.00336	1	.2	.2	19.4
-.83977	2	.4	.5	19.9
-.82200	1	.2	.2	20.1
-.67220	3	.7	.7	20.8
-.65442	1	.2	.2	21.1
-.64462	1	.2	.2	21.3
-.60907	1	.2	.2	21.6
-.49083	3	.7	.7	22.3
-.48684	2	.4	.5	22.8
-.47705	1	.2	.2	23.1
-.45927	13	2.8	3.2	26.3
-.44548	2	.4	.5	26.8
-.44149	1	.2	.2	27.0
-.39615	1	.2	.2	27.3
-.29169	1	.2	.2	27.5
-.27791	2	.4	.5	28.0
-.26412	1	.2	.2	28.3
-.26013	2	.4	.5	28.8
-.10053	1	.2	.2	29.0
-.09654	7	1.5	1.7	30.8
-.08276	2	.4	.5	31.3
-.07877	1	.2	.2	31.5
-.06498	2	.4	.5	32.0
.10259	4	.9	1.0	33.0
.10658	1	.2	.2	33.3
.11638	21	4.6	5.2	38.5
.13017	3	.7	.7	39.2
.14794	1	.2	.2	39.5
.29376	1	.2	.2	39.7
.29774	17	3.7	4.2	43.9
.30173	4	.9	1.0	44.9
.31153	2	.4	.5	45.4
.31552	3	.7	.7	46.2
.49289	6	1.3	1.5	47.6
.49688	10	2.2	2.5	50.1

	.51067	4	.9	1.0	51.1
	.69203	197	42.8	48.9	100.0
Total		403	87.6	100.0	
Missing System		57	12.4		
Total		460	100.0		

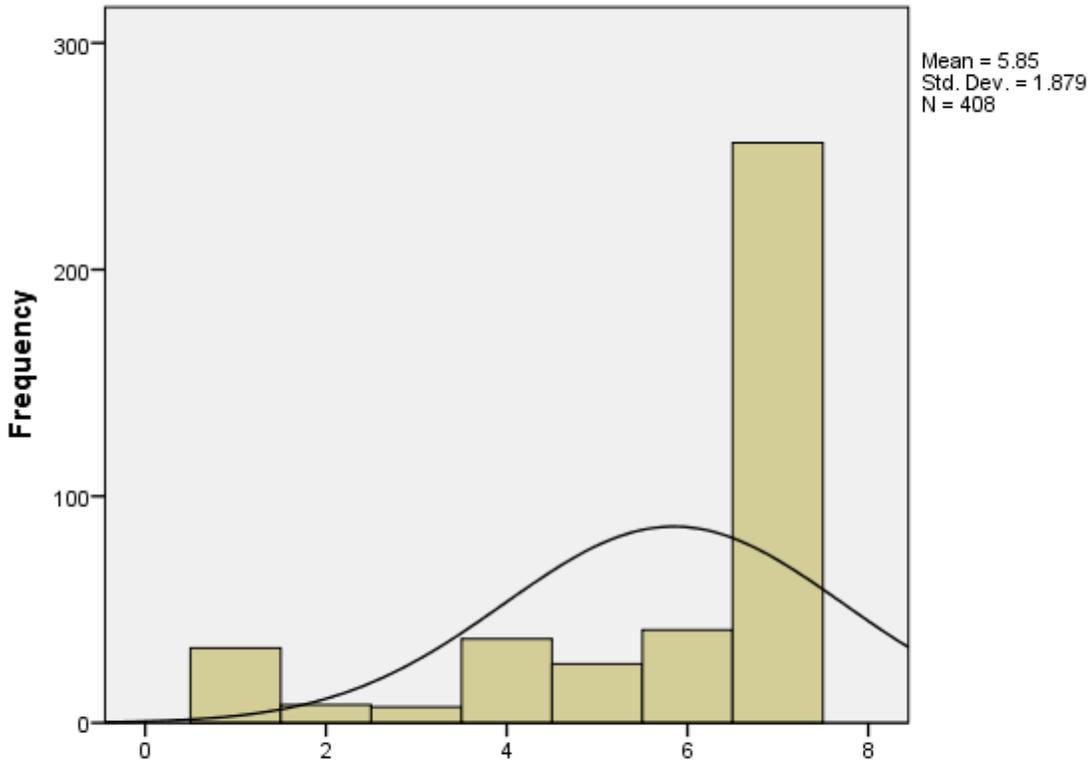


Presidential Election Only

Vote next Presidential Election if OVP Available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Extremely unlikely	33	7.2	8.1	8.1
	Moderately unlikely	8	1.7	2.0	10.0
	Slightly unlikely	7	1.5	1.7	11.8
	Neither likely nor unlikely	37	8.0	9.1	20.8
	Slightly likely	26	5.7	6.4	27.2
	Moderately likely	41	8.9	10.0	37.3
	Extremely likely	256	55.7	62.7	100.0
Total		408	88.7	100.0	
Missing	System	52	11.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate the likelihood that you would vote if an online voting platform were available for each leve...-Presidential election



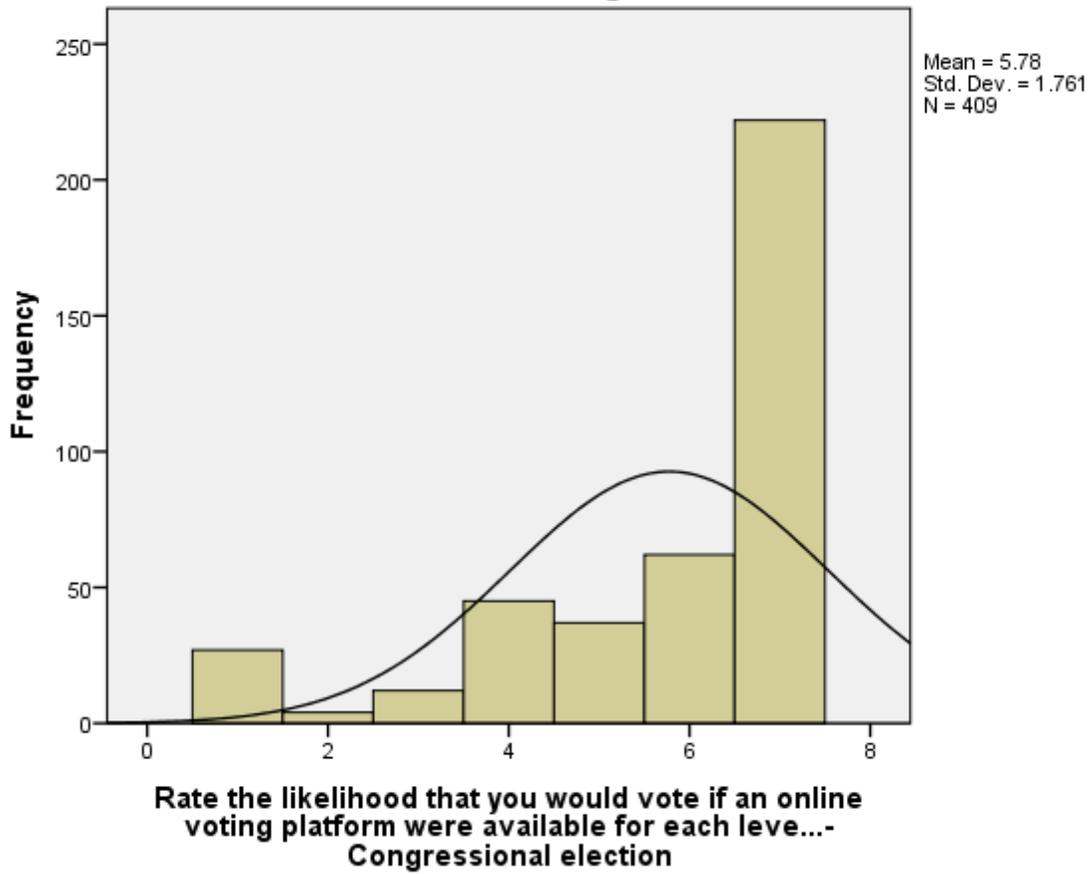
Rate the likelihood that you would vote if an online voting platform were available for each leve...- Presidential election

Congressional Election Only

Vote next Congressional Election if OVP Available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Extremely unlikely	27	5.9	6.6	6.6
	Moderately unlikely	4	.9	1.0	7.6
	Slightly unlikely	12	2.6	2.9	10.5
	Neither likely nor unlikely	45	9.8	11.0	21.5
	Slightly likely	37	8.0	9.0	30.6
	Moderately likely	62	13.5	15.2	45.7
	Extremely likely	222	48.3	54.3	100.0
Total		409	88.9	100.0	
Missing	System	51	11.1		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate the likelihood that you would vote if an online voting platform were available for each level...-Congressional election

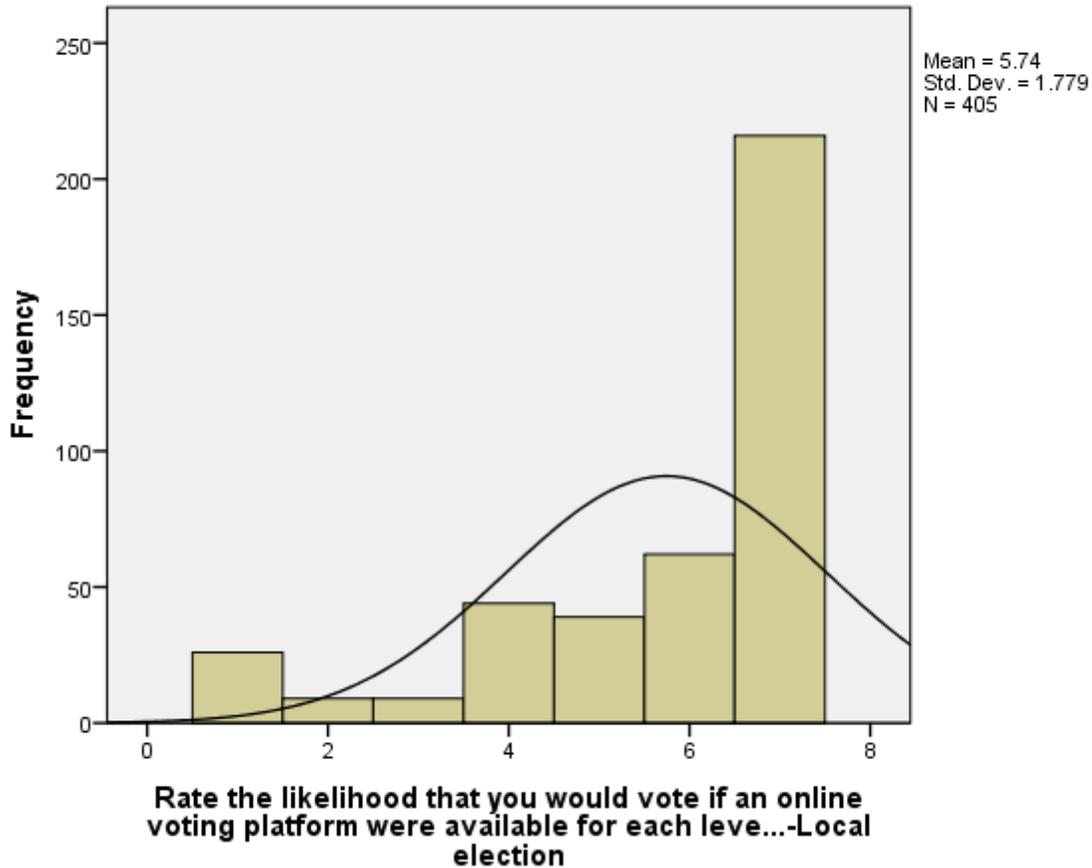


Local Election Only

Vote next Local Election if OVP Available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Extremely unlikely	26	5.7	6.4	6.4
	Moderately unlikely	9	2.0	2.2	8.6
	Slightly unlikely	9	2.0	2.2	10.9
	Neither likely nor unlikely	44	9.6	10.9	21.7
	Slightly likely	39	8.5	9.6	31.4
	Moderately likely	62	13.5	15.3	46.7
	Extremely likely	216	47.0	53.3	100.0
Total		405	88.0	100.0	
Missing	System	55	12.0		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate the likelihood that you would vote if an online voting platform were available for each leve...-Local election



OVP Empowerment or Disempowerment

Statistics

		(General) OVP Empowerment/ Disempowerment	(Presidential) OVP Empowerment/ Disempowerment	(Congressional) OVP Empowerment/ Disempowerment	(Local) OVP Empowerment/ Disempowerment
		nt	nt	nt	nt
N	Valid	399	408	407	403
	Missing	61	52	53	57
	Mean	.0000000	-.4608	-.2260	-.1712
	Std. Deviation	1.0000000	1.67315	1.65586	1.68191

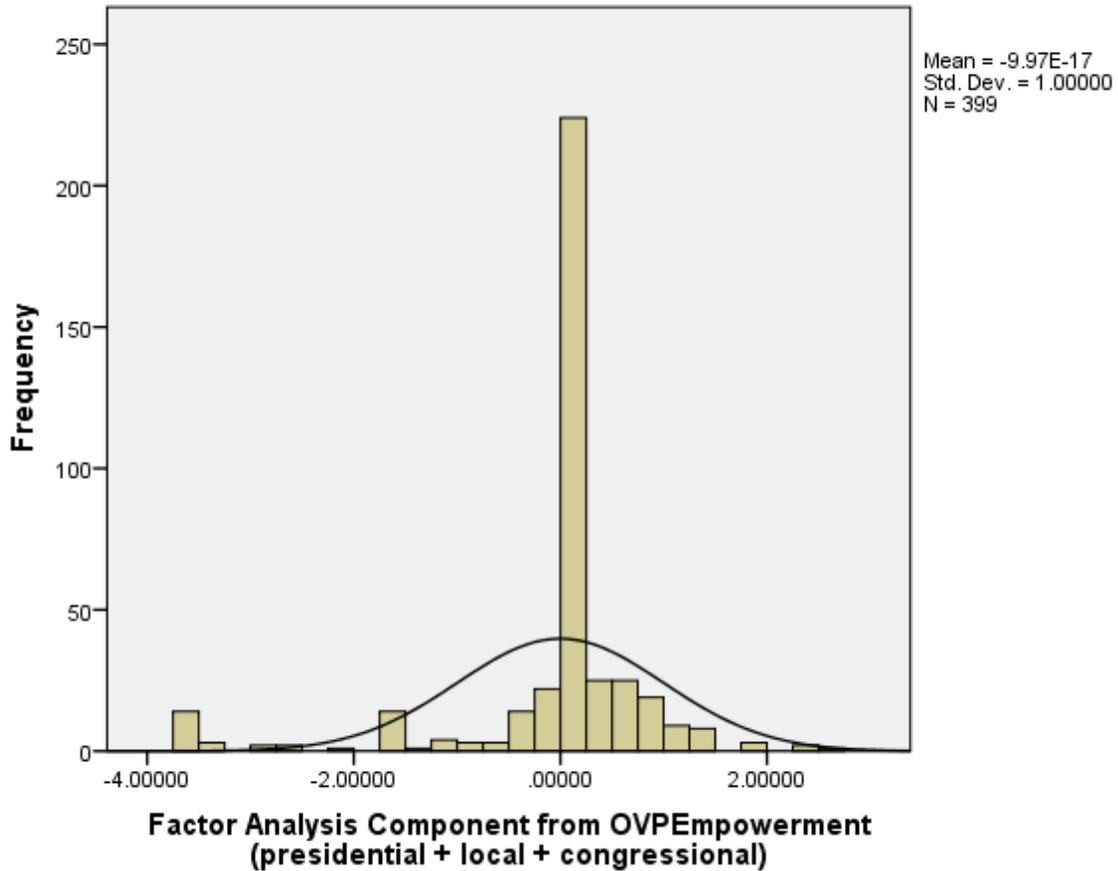
OVP Empowerment Overall

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-3.63050	14	3.0	3.5	3.5
	-3.41933	3	.7	.8	4.3
	-2.99436	1	.2	.3	4.5
	-2.77118	1	.2	.3	4.8
	-2.56470	1	.2	.3	5.0
	-2.56001	1	.2	.3	5.3
	-2.13504	1	.2	.3	5.5
	-1.72208	14	3.0	3.5	9.0
	-1.29973	1	.2	.3	9.3
	-1.08594	4	.9	1.0	10.3
	-.88415	1	.2	.3	10.5
	-.87946	1	.2	.3	10.8
	-.86745	1	.2	.3	11.0
	-.67298	2	.4	.5	11.5
	-.63959	1	.2	.3	11.8
	-.46181	1	.2	.3	12.0
	-.45449	2	.4	.5	12.5
	-.44980	8	1.7	2.0	14.5
	-.43780	1	.2	.3	14.8
	-.43310	1	.2	.3	15.0
	-.41641	1	.2	.3	15.3
	-.24332	1	.2	.3	15.5

-23863	4	.9	1.0	16.5
-23601	1	.2	.3	16.8
-23394	1	.2	.3	17.0
-.03215	1	.2	.3	17.3
-.02483	3	.7	.8	18.0
-.02014	8	1.7	2.0	20.1
-.01545	1	.2	.3	20.3
-.01283	1	.2	.3	20.6
-.00814	1	.2	.3	20.8
.16495	1	.2	.3	21.1
.17433	1	.2	.3	21.3
.18634	216	47.0	54.1	75.4
.19103	2	.4	.5	75.9
.19365	1	.2	.3	76.2
.19834	2	.4	.5	76.7
.20304	1	.2	.3	76.9
.39282	3	.7	.8	77.7
.39751	11	2.4	2.8	80.5
.40013	2	.4	.5	81.0
.40483	6	1.3	1.5	82.5
.40952	3	.7	.8	83.2
.59930	2	.4	.5	83.7
.60868	5	1.1	1.3	85.0
.61338	1	.2	.3	85.2
.61600	15	3.3	3.8	89.0
.62069	1	.2	.3	89.2
.63269	1	.2	.3	89.5
.81517	4	.9	1.0	90.5
.81986	1	.2	.3	90.7
.82248	8	1.7	2.0	92.7
.82717	3	.7	.8	93.5
.83448	1	.2	.3	93.7
.84180	1	.2	.3	94.0
.85118	1	.2	.3	94.2
1.03627	2	.4	.5	94.7
1.04096	1	.2	.3	95.0

	1.04566	3	.7	.8	95.7
	1.05035	1	.2	.3	96.0
	1.06235	1	.2	.3	96.2
	1.24482	1	.2	.3	96.5
	1.25214	2	.4	.5	97.0
	1.42523	1	.2	.3	97.2
	1.45862	3	.7	.8	98.0
	1.47531	2	.4	.5	98.5
	1.89766	1	.2	.3	98.7
	1.90497	2	.4	.5	99.2
	2.30124	2	.4	.5	99.7
	2.74290	1	.2	.3	100.0
	Total	399	86.7	100.0	
Missing	System	61	13.3		
Total		460	100.0		

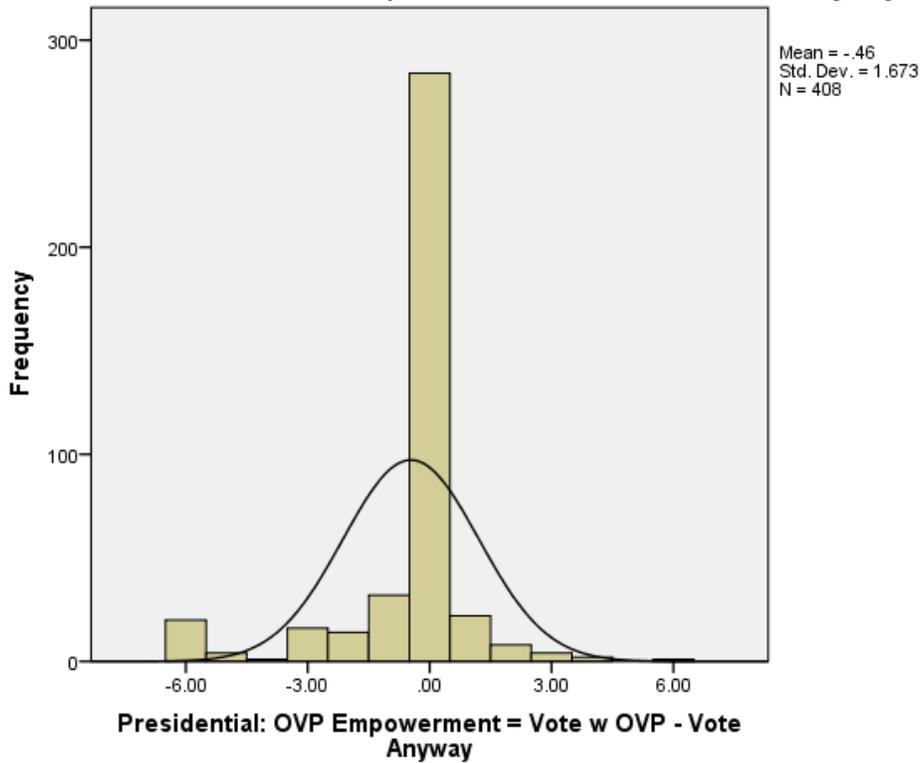
Factor Analysis Component from OVPEmpowerment (presidential + local + congressional)



OVP Empowerment In Presidential Elections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-6.00	20	4.3	4.9	4.9
	-5.00	4	.9	1.0	5.9
	-4.00	1	.2	.2	6.1
	-3.00	16	3.5	3.9	10.0
	-2.00	14	3.0	3.4	13.5
	-1.00	32	7.0	7.8	21.3
	.00	284	61.7	69.6	90.9
	1.00	22	4.8	5.4	96.3
	2.00	8	1.7	2.0	98.3
	3.00	4	.9	1.0	99.3
	4.00	2	.4	.5	99.8
	6.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total		408	88.7	100.0
Missing	System	52	11.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Presidential: OVP Empowerment = Vote w OVP - Vote Anyway

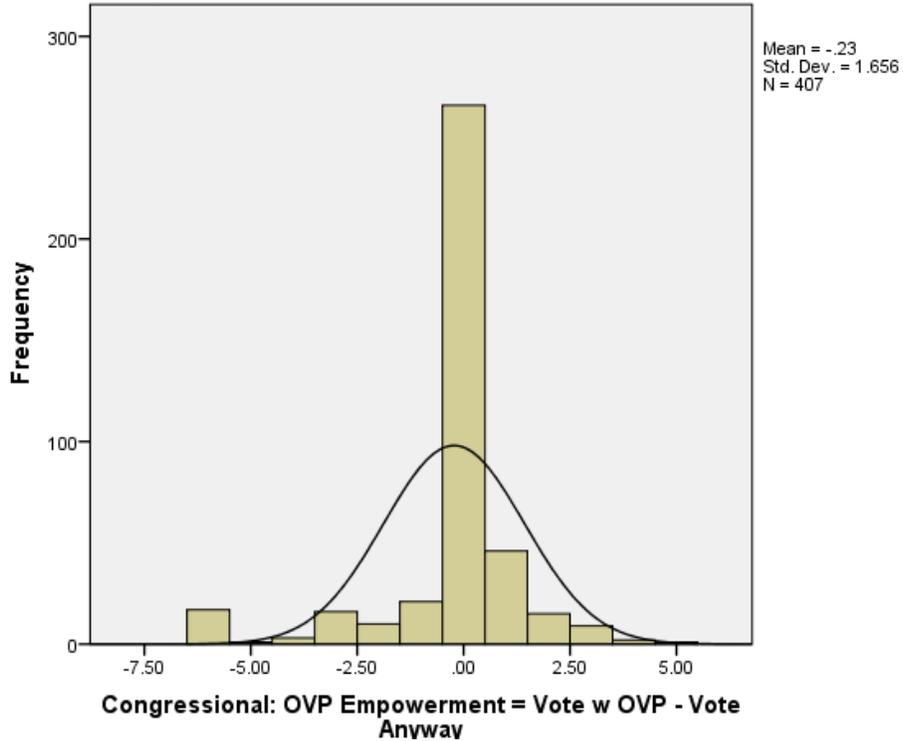


OVP Empowerment In Congressional Elections

OVP Empowerment In Congressional Elections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-6.00	17	3.7	4.2	4.2
	-5.00	1	.2	.2	4.4
	-4.00	3	.7	.7	5.2
	-3.00	16	3.5	3.9	9.1
	-2.00	10	2.2	2.5	11.5
	-1.00	21	4.6	5.2	16.7
	.00	266	57.8	65.4	82.1
	1.00	46	10.0	11.3	93.4
	2.00	15	3.3	3.7	97.1
	3.00	9	2.0	2.2	99.3
	4.00	2	.4	.5	99.8
	5.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total		407	88.5	100.0
Missing	System	53	11.5		
Total		460	100.0		

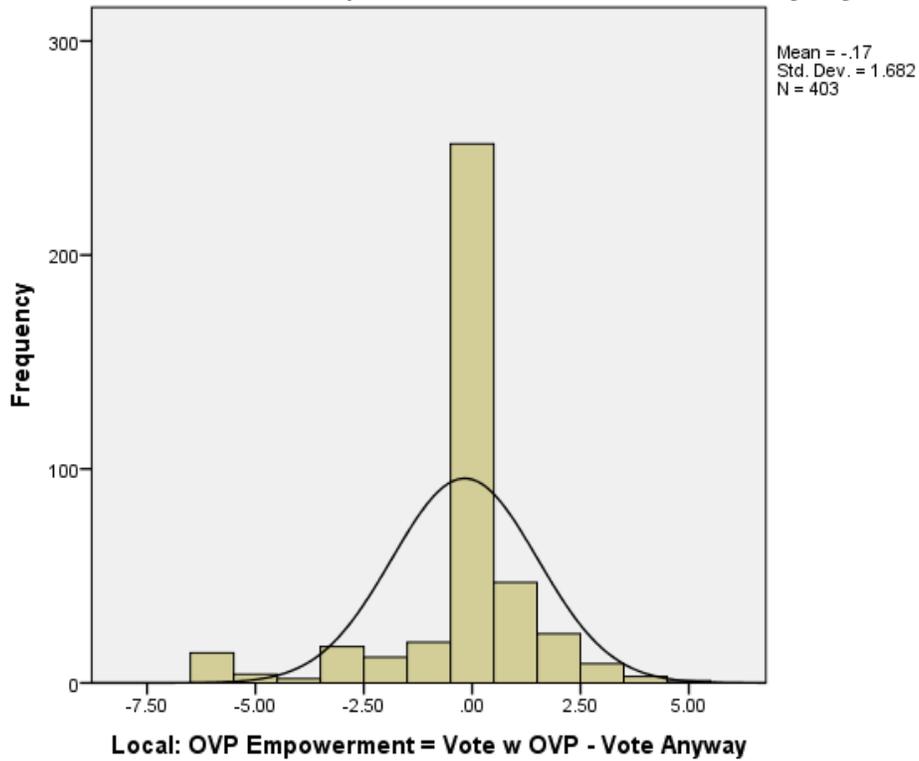
Congressional: OVP Empowerment = Vote w OVP - Vote Anyway



OVP Empowerment In Local Elections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-6.00	14	3.0	3.5	3.5
	-5.00	4	.9	1.0	4.5
	-4.00	2	.4	.5	5.0
	-3.00	17	3.7	4.2	9.2
	-2.00	12	2.6	3.0	12.2
	-1.00	19	4.1	4.7	16.9
	.00	252	54.8	62.5	79.4
	1.00	47	10.2	11.7	91.1
	2.00	23	5.0	5.7	96.8
	3.00	9	2.0	2.2	99.0
	4.00	3	.7	.7	99.8
	5.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total		403	87.6	100.0
Missing	System	57	12.4		
Total		460	100.0		

Local: OVP Empowerment = Vote w OVP - Vote Anyway



Independent Variables
Performance Expectancy

		Statistics	
		(Overall Performance Expectancy)	System Improvement
N	Valid	400	410
	Missing	60	50
Mean		.0000000	3.71
Std. Deviation		1.0000000	1.555

IV_G_PerformanceExpectancyImprovement					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.20861	17	3.7	4.3	4.3
	-2.15871	2	.4	.5	4.8
	-2.10880	2	.4	.5	5.3
	-2.05890	1	.2	.3	5.5
	-2.00899	2	.4	.5	6.0
	-1.95908	1	.2	.3	6.3
	-1.73154	1	.2	.3	6.5
	-1.71986	1	.2	.3	6.8
	-1.68179	1	.2	.3	7.0
	-1.57574	1	.2	.3	7.2
	-1.56226	1	.2	.3	7.5
	-1.53053	2	.4	.5	8.0
	-1.50481	1	.2	.3	8.3
	-1.49345	1	.2	.3	8.5
	-1.48849	1	.2	.3	8.8
	-1.48063	1	.2	.3	9.0
	-1.46805	1	.2	.3	9.3
	-1.46556	1	.2	.3	9.5
	-1.41702	1	.2	.3	9.8
	-1.40646	1	.2	.3	10.0
-1.39793	1	.2	.3	10.3	
-1.37980	1	.2	.3	10.5	
-1.30275	1	.2	.3	10.8	

-1.24805	4	.9	1.0	11.8
-1.24532	1	.2	.3	12.0
-1.19814	2	.4	.5	12.5
-1.14824	3	.7	.8	13.3
-1.12542	1	.2	.3	13.5
-1.12252	1	.2	.3	13.8
-1.11560	1	.2	.3	14.0
-1.11256	1	.2	.3	14.2
-1.09833	1	.2	.3	14.5
-1.08665	1	.2	.3	14.8
-1.04843	2	.4	.5	15.3
-1.04093	1	.2	.3	15.5
-1.03027	1	.2	.3	15.8
-1.00977	1	.2	.3	16.0
-.99953	1	.2	.3	16.3
-.99775	1	.2	.3	16.5
-.93710	1	.2	.3	16.8
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-.85919	1	.2	.3	17.5
-.84787	1	.2	.3	17.8
-.82736	1	.2	.3	18.0
-.80179	1	.2	.3	18.3
-.72048	1	.2	.3	18.5
-.68706	1	.2	.3	18.8
-.67968	1	.2	.3	19.0
-.67046	1	.2	.3	19.3
-.66196	1	.2	.3	19.5
-.65464	1	.2	.3	19.8
-.63803	1	.2	.3	20.0
-.62224	1	.2	.3	20.3
-.60131	1	.2	.3	20.5
-.60106	1	.2	.3	20.8
-.59261	1	.2	.3	21.0
-.58929	1	.2	.3	21.3
-.56416	1	.2	.3	21.5

-55722	1	.2	.3	21.8
-50916	1	.2	.3	22.0
-50863	1	.2	.3	22.3
-50253	1	.2	.3	22.5
-49486	1	.2	.3	22.8
-49434	1	.2	.3	23.0
-49357	1	.2	.3	23.3
-46630	1	.2	.3	23.5
-46588	1	.2	.3	23.8
-46166	1	.2	.3	24.0
-42042	1	.2	.3	24.3
-40136	1	.2	.3	24.5
-39454	1	.2	.3	24.8
-39418	1	.2	.3	25.0
-38669	1	.2	.3	25.3
-37894	1	.2	.3	25.5
-34430	1	.2	.3	25.8
-33678	1	.2	.3	26.0
-32529	1	.2	.3	26.3
-31157	1	.2	.3	26.5
-30179	1	.2	.3	26.8
-29917	1	.2	.3	27.0
-28748	9	2.0	2.3	29.3
-28688	1	.2	.3	29.5
-26912	1	.2	.3	29.8
-26253	1	.2	.3	30.0
-25181	1	.2	.3	30.3
-24567	1	.2	.3	30.5
-23758	14	3.0	3.5	34.0
-20336	1	.2	.3	34.3
-19398	1	.2	.3	34.5
-18767	43	9.3	10.8	45.3
-13978	1	.2	.3	45.5
-13777	16	3.5	4.0	49.5
-12295	1	.2	.3	49.8
-11375	1	.2	.3	50.0

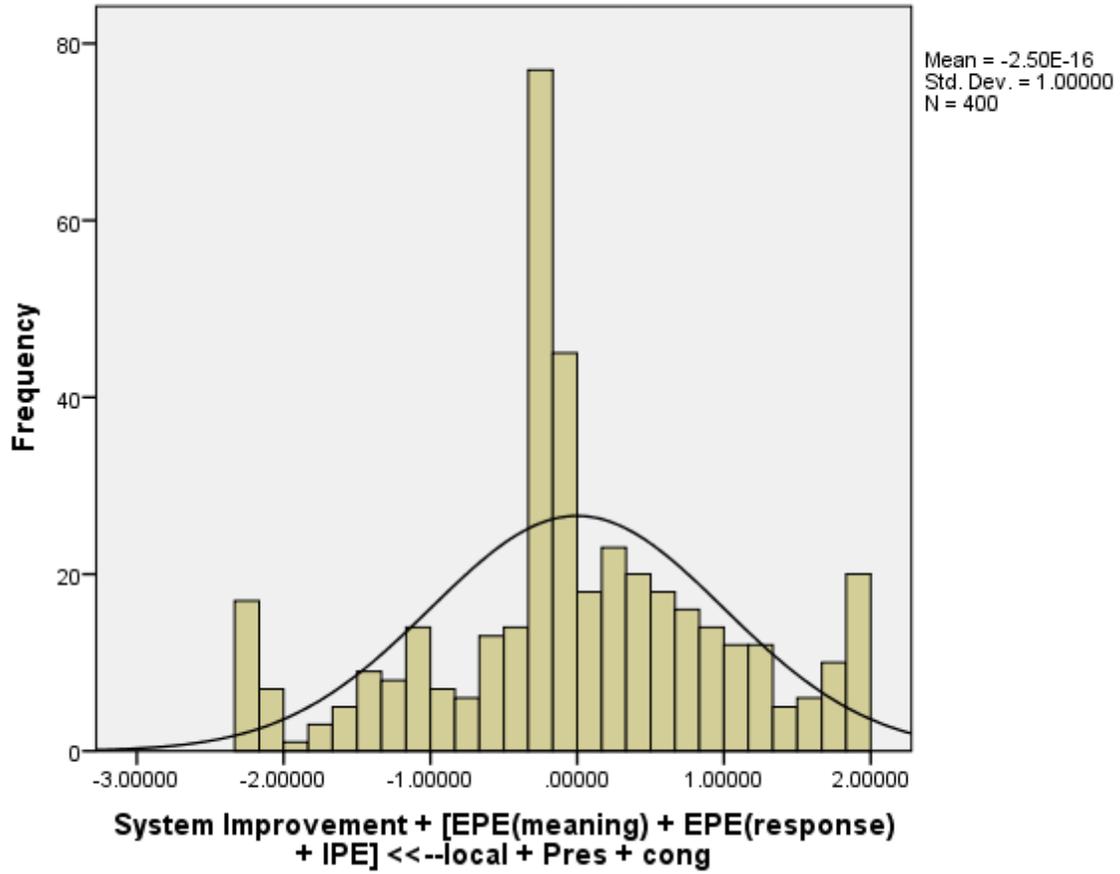
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-07985	1	.2	.3	54.5
-07618	1	.2	.3	54.8
-07211	1	.2	.3	55.0
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-03719	1	.2	.3	56.3
-02628	1	.2	.3	56.5
.01349	1	.2	.3	56.8
.01842	1	.2	.3	57.0
.04364	1	.2	.3	57.3
.04737	1	.2	.3	57.5
.04896	1	.2	.3	57.8
.05216	1	.2	.3	58.0
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.06832	1	.2	.3	58.5
.07495	1	.2	.3	58.8
.10146	3	.7	.8	59.5
.11900	1	.2	.3	59.8
.11977	1	.2	.3	60.0
.12148	1	.2	.3	60.3
.12333	1	.2	.3	60.5
.15137	1	.2	.3	60.8
.15912	1	.2	.3	61.0
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.17800	1	.2	.3	61.8
.18160	1	.2	.3	62.0
.18938	1	.2	.3	62.3
.20835	1	.2	.3	62.5
.21348	1	.2	.3	62.7
.21864	1	.2	.3	63.0
.22018	2	.4	.5	63.5
.22450	1	.2	.3	63.7
.24225	1	.2	.3	64.0

.25825	1	.2	.3	64.3
.26915	1	.2	.3	64.5
.26948	1	.2	.3	64.8
.27690	1	.2	.3	65.0
.28241	1	.2	.3	65.3
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.30995	1	.2	.3	65.8
.31736	1	.2	.3	66.0
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.33250	1	.2	.3	66.5
.33327	1	.2	.3	66.8
.34713	1	.2	.3	67.0
.35343	1	.2	.3	67.3
.38411	1	.2	.3	67.5
.38488	1	.2	.3	67.8
.39255	1	.2	.3	68.0
.39477	1	.2	.3	68.3
.39645	1	.2	.3	68.5
.40797	1	.2	.3	68.8
.40882	1	.2	.3	69.0
.41319	1	.2	.3	69.3
.42490	1	.2	.3	69.5
.42567	1	.2	.3	69.8
.42722	1	.2	.3	70.0
.43587	1	.2	.3	70.3
.45804	2	.4	.5	70.8
.48376	1	.2	.3	71.0
.49041	1	.2	.3	71.3
.49516	1	.2	.3	71.5
.49762	1	.2	.3	71.8
.50701	1	.2	.3	72.0
.50794	1	.2	.3	72.3
.51706	1	.2	.3	72.5
.53366	3	.7	.8	73.3
.55164	1	.2	.3	73.5
.55197	1	.2	.3	73.8

.55451	1	.2	.3	74.0
.55512	1	.2	.3	74.3
.56603	2	.4	.5	74.8
.58954	1	.2	.3	75.0
.59709	1	.2	.3	75.3
.61594	1	.2	.3	75.5
.64717	1	.2	.3	75.8
.65938	1	.2	.3	76.0
.66482	1	.2	.3	76.3
.67205	1	.2	.3	76.5
.71130	1	.2	.3	76.8
.73901	1	.2	.3	77.0
.74410	1	.2	.3	77.3
.76540	1	.2	.3	77.5
.77289	1	.2	.3	77.8
.78466	1	.2	.3	78.0
.82280	8	1.7	2.0	80.0
.82340	1	.2	.3	80.3
.84553	1	.2	.3	80.5
.85789	1	.2	.3	80.8
.87270	8	1.7	2.0	82.8
.92261	1	.2	.3	83.0
.92713	1	.2	.3	83.3
.94500	1	.2	.3	83.5
.97191	1	.2	.3	83.8
1.00147	1	.2	.3	84.0
1.00580	2	.4	.5	84.5
1.02712	1	.2	.3	84.8
1.03707	1	.2	.3	85.0
1.07293	1	.2	.3	85.3
1.07981	1	.2	.3	85.5
1.09108	1	.2	.3	85.8
1.09652	1	.2	.3	86.0
1.10204	1	.2	.3	86.3
1.14202	1	.2	.3	86.5
1.15519	1	.2	.3	86.8

1.19174	1	.2	.3	87.0
1.19470	1	.2	.3	87.3
1.20509	2	.4	.5	87.8
1.24914	1	.2	.3	88.0
1.26242	1	.2	.3	88.3
1.26983	1	.2	.3	88.5
1.28256	1	.2	.3	88.8
1.28814	1	.2	.3	89.0
1.29290	1	.2	.3	89.3
1.30634	1	.2	.3	89.5
1.32697	1	.2	.3	89.8
1.34077	1	.2	.3	90.0
1.35516	1	.2	.3	90.3
1.40687	1	.2	.3	90.5
1.42234	1	.2	.3	90.8
1.48085	1	.2	.3	91.0
1.54413	1	.2	.3	91.3
1.57650	1	.2	.3	91.5
1.61245	1	.2	.3	91.8
1.62580	1	.2	.3	92.0
1.63364	2	.4	.5	92.5
1.66838	1	.2	.3	92.8
1.73269	1	.2	.3	93.0
1.73346	2	.4	.5	93.5
1.78336	2	.4	.5	94.0
1.83327	4	.9	1.0	95.0
1.88317	20	4.3	5.0	100.0
Total	400	87.0	100.0	
Missing System	60	13.0		
Total	460	100.0		

System Improvement + [EPE(meaning) + EPE(response) + IPE] <<--local + Pres + cong

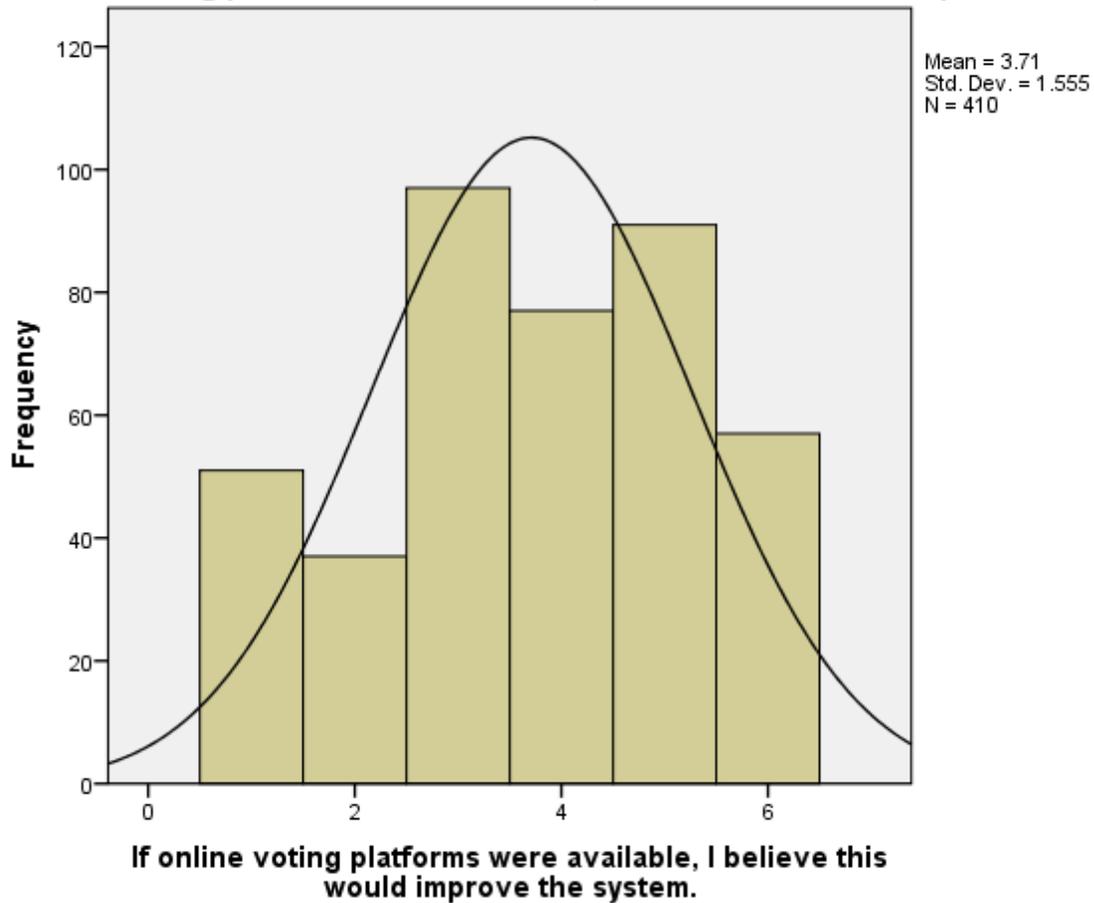


System Improvement

System Improvement		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	51	11.1	12.4	12.4
	Somewhat disagree	37	8.0	9.0	21.5
	Neither agree nor disagree	97	21.1	23.7	45.1
	Somewhat agree	77	16.7	18.8	63.9
	Agree	91	19.8	22.2	86.1
	Strongly agree	57	12.4	13.9	100.0
	Total	410	89.1	100.0	

Missing	System	50	10.9	
Total		460	100.0	

If online voting platforms were available, I believe this would improve the system.



Political Efficacy at Presidential Level

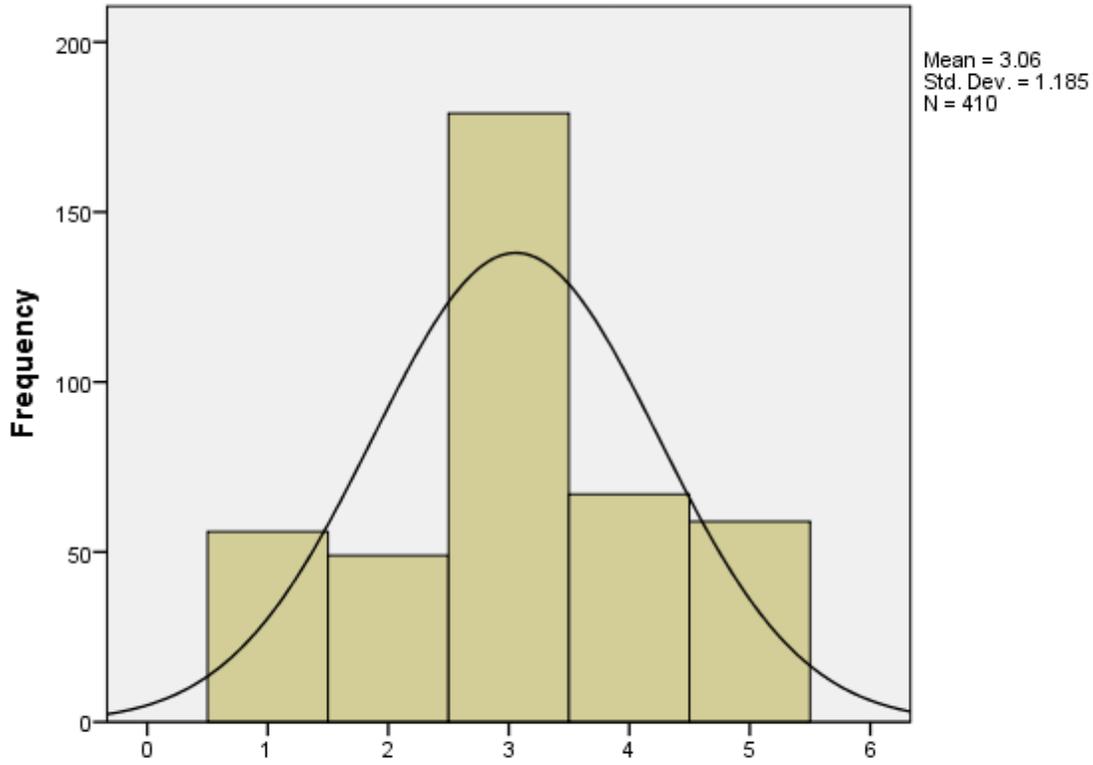
Statistics

		Meaningful	Responsiveness	Internal Efficacy
N	Valid	410	413	411
	Missing	50	47	49
Mean		3.06	3.16	3.21
Std. Deviation		1.185	1.163	1.063

OVPs, Vote Meaningful at Presidential Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	56	12.2	13.7	13.7
	The current system would be a little better	49	10.7	12.0	25.6
	There would be no difference	179	38.9	43.7	69.3
	An online system would be a little better	67	14.6	16.3	85.6
	An online voting system would be a lot better	59	12.8	14.4	100.0
	Total	410	89.1	100.0	
Missing	System	50	10.9		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in presidential elections



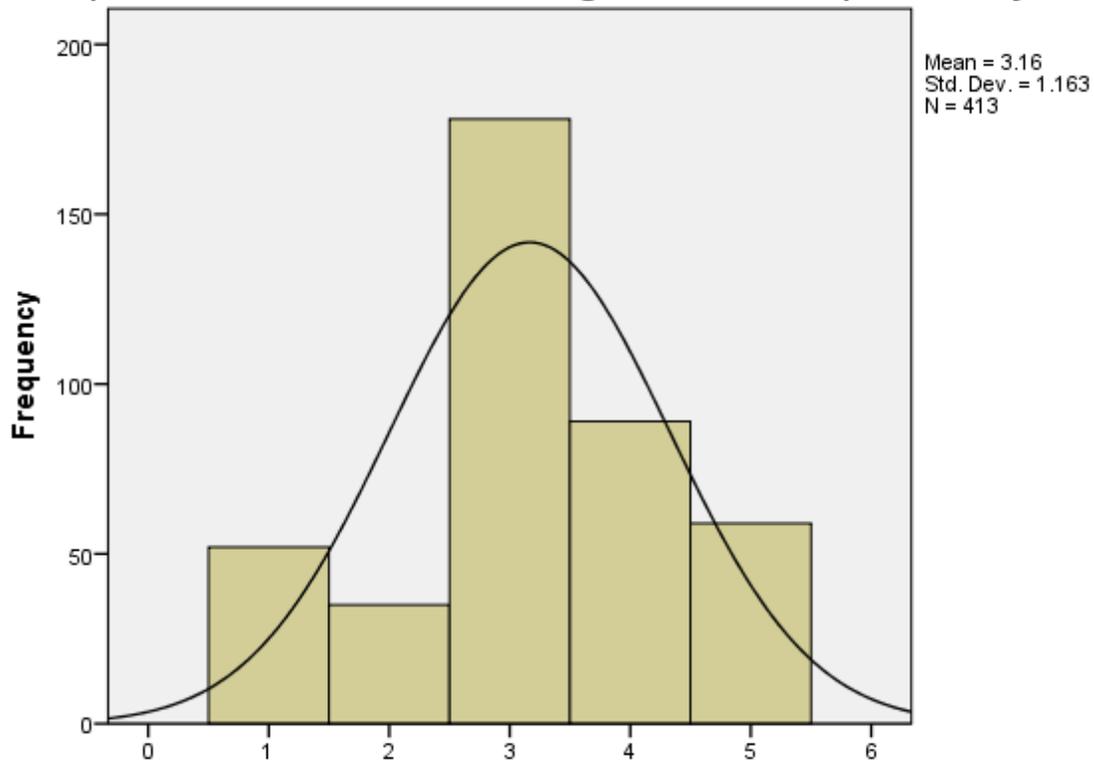
For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in presidential elections

OVPs, Govn't Responsiveness at Presidential Level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
The current system would be a lot better	52	11.3	12.6	12.6
The current system would be a little better	35	7.6	8.5	21.1
There would be no difference	178	38.7	43.1	64.2
An online system would be a little better	89	19.3	21.5	85.7
An online voting system would be a lot better	59	12.8	14.3	100.0
Total	413	89.8	100.0	

Missing	System	47	10.2	
Total		460	100.0	

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-The federal government's response to my concerns



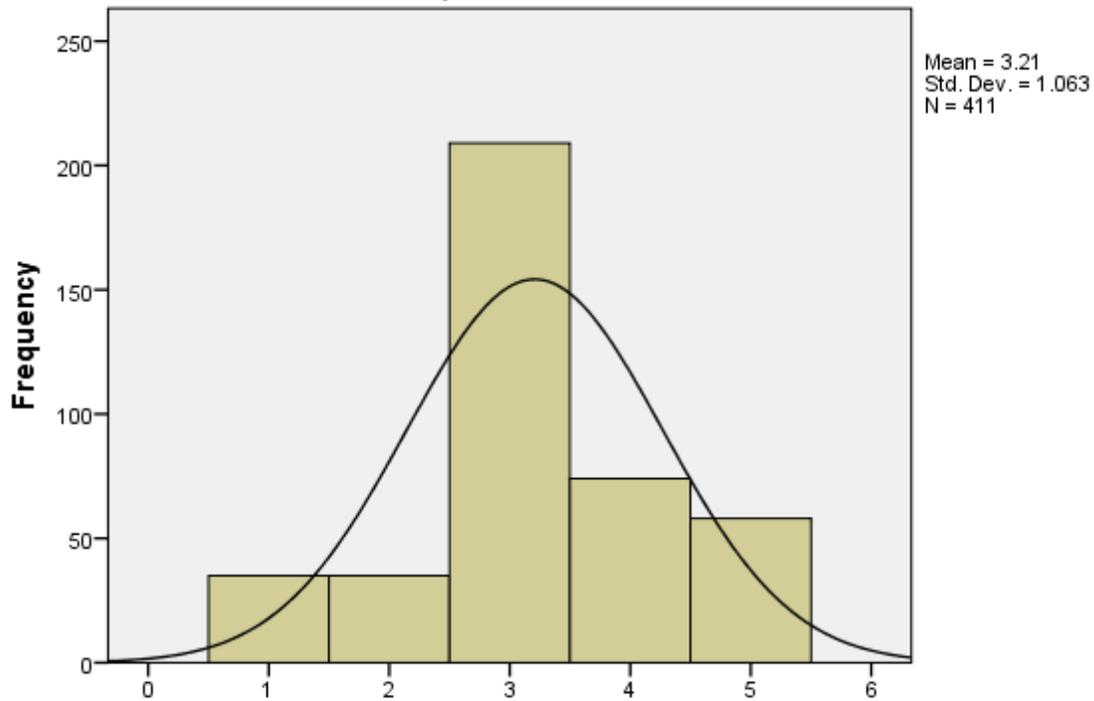
For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-The federal government's response to my concerns

Internal Political Efficacy at Presidential Level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
The current system would be a lot better	35	7.6	8.5	8.5
The current system would be a little better	35	7.6	8.5	17.0
There would be no difference	209	45.4	50.9	67.9

	An online system would be a little better	74	16.1	18.0	85.9
	An online voting system would be a lot better	58	12.6	14.1	100.0
	Total	411	89.3	100.0	
Missing	System	49	10.7		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My ability to make a decision between candidates in presidential elections



For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My ability to make a decision between candidates in presidential elections

Political Efficacy at Congressional Level

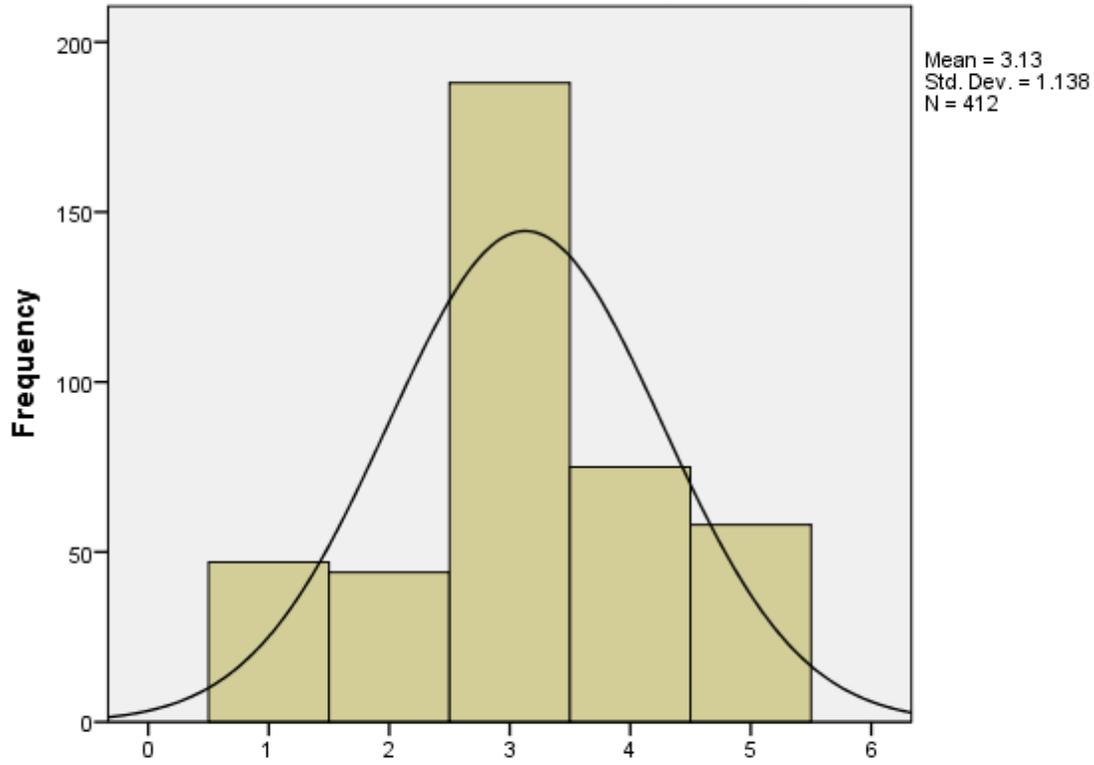
Statistics

		Meaningful	Responsive	Internal Efficacy
N	Valid	412	411	410
	Missing	48	49	50
Mean		3.13	3.16	3.23
Std. Deviation		1.138	1.130	1.035

OVPs, Vote Meaningful at Congressional Level Elections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	47	10.2	11.4	11.4
	The current system would be a little better	44	9.6	10.7	22.1
	There would be no difference	188	40.9	45.6	67.7
	An online system would be a little better	75	16.3	18.2	85.9
	An online voting system would be a lot better	58	12.6	14.1	100.0
	Total	412	89.6	100.0	
Missing	System	48	10.4		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in state elections



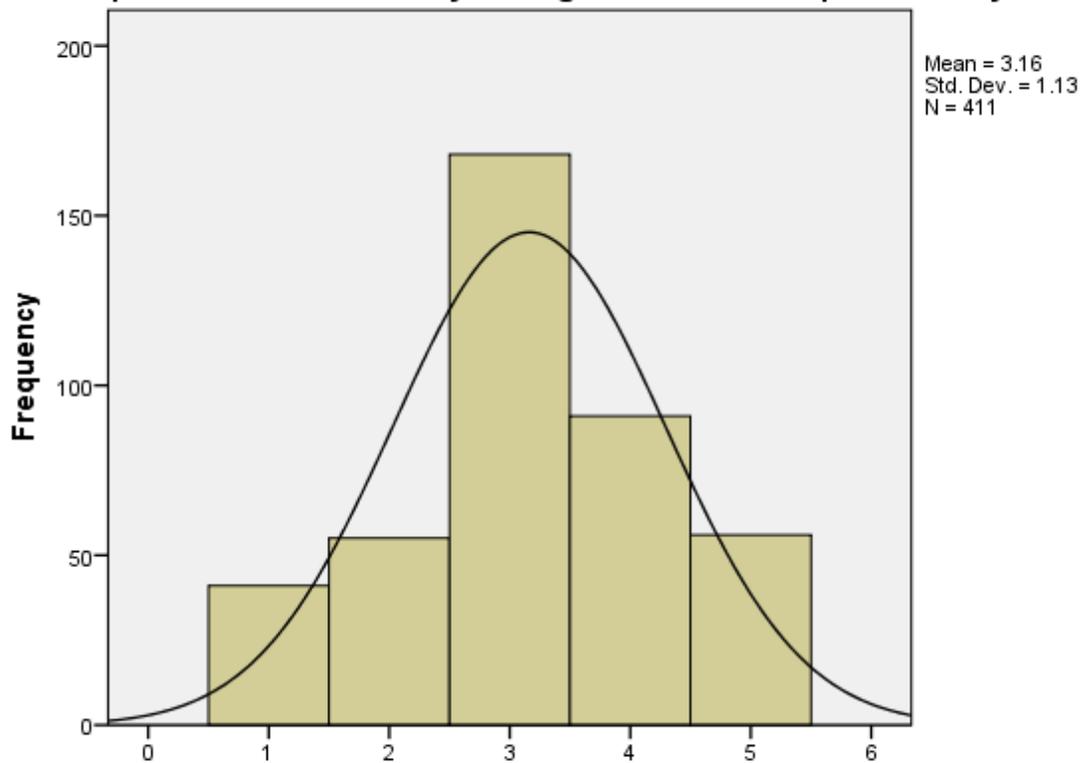
For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in state elections

OVPs, Govn't Responsiveness at the Congressional Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	41	8.9	10.0	10.0
	The current system would be a little better	55	12.0	13.4	23.4
	There would be no difference	168	36.5	40.9	64.2
	An online system would be a little better	91	19.8	22.1	86.4
	An online voting system would be a lot better	56	12.2	13.6	100.0
	Total	411	89.3	100.0	

Missing	System	49	10.7	
Total		460	100.0	

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My state government's response to my concerns

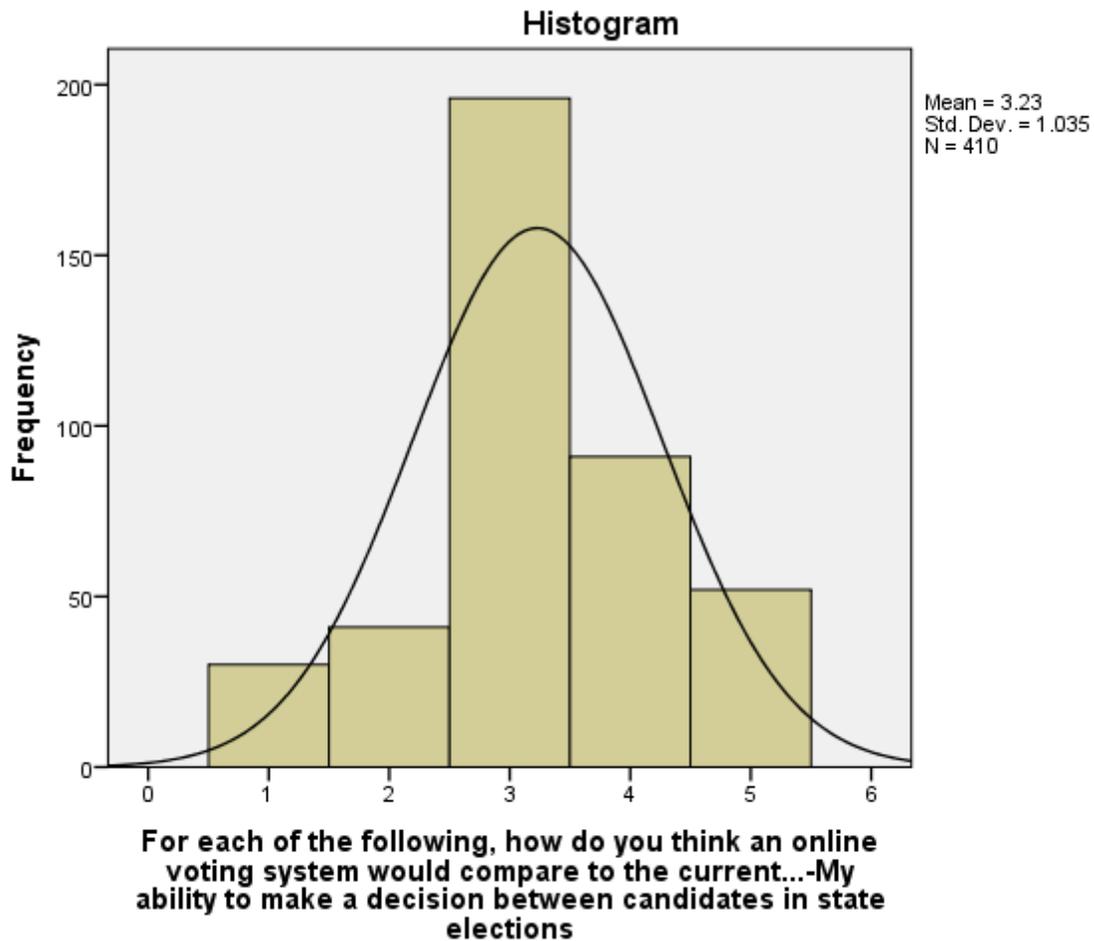


For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My state government's response to my concerns

Internal Efficacy with OVPs in Congressional Election Levels

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid The current system would be a lot better	30	6.5	7.3	7.3
The current system would be a little better	41	8.9	10.0	17.3
There would be no difference	196	42.6	47.8	65.1

	An online system would be a little better	91	19.8	22.2	87.3
	An online voting system would be a lot better	52	11.3	12.7	100.0
	Total	410	89.1	100.0	
Missing	System	50	10.9		
Total		460	100.0		



Political Efficacy at Local Level

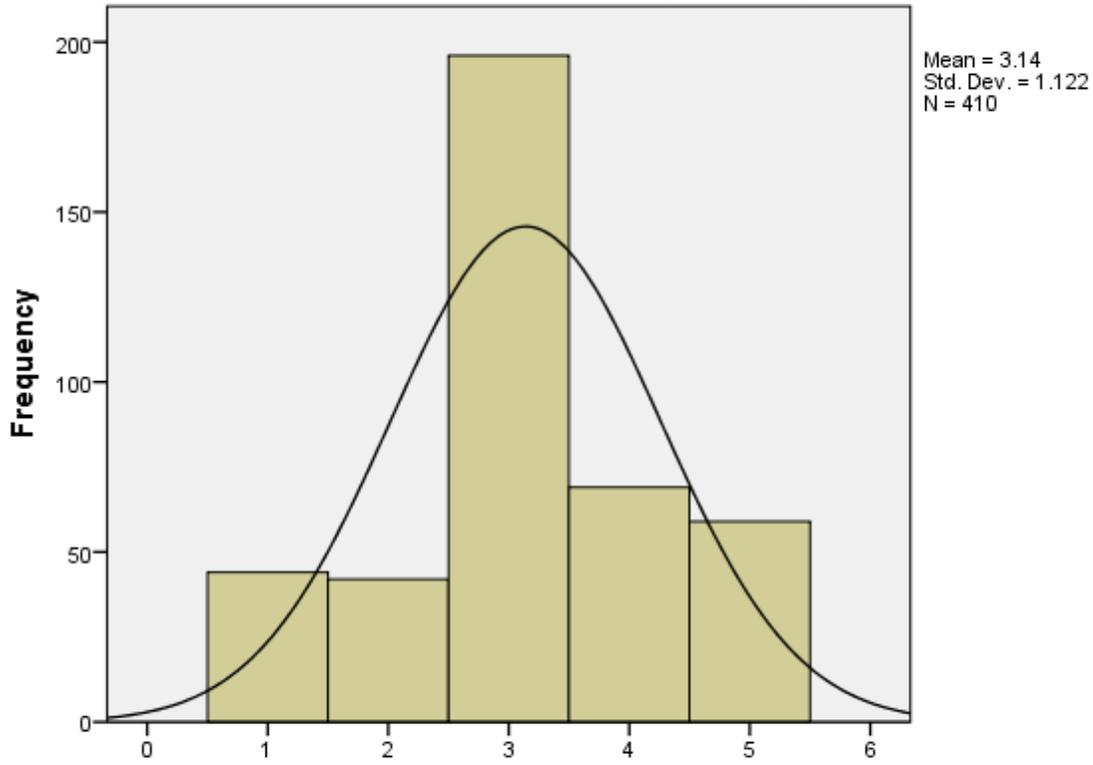
Statistics

		Meaningful	Responsiveness	Improve System
N	Valid	410	413	411
	Missing	50	47	49
Mean		3.14	3.13	3.19
Std. Deviation		1.122	1.178	1.053

OVPs, Vote Meaningful at Local Level Elections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	44	9.6	10.7	10.7
	The current system would be a little better	42	9.1	10.2	21.0
	There would be no difference	196	42.6	47.8	68.8
	An online system would be a little better	69	15.0	16.8	85.6
	An online voting system would be a lot better	59	12.8	14.4	100.0
	Total	410	89.1	100.0	
Missing	System	50	10.9		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in local elections



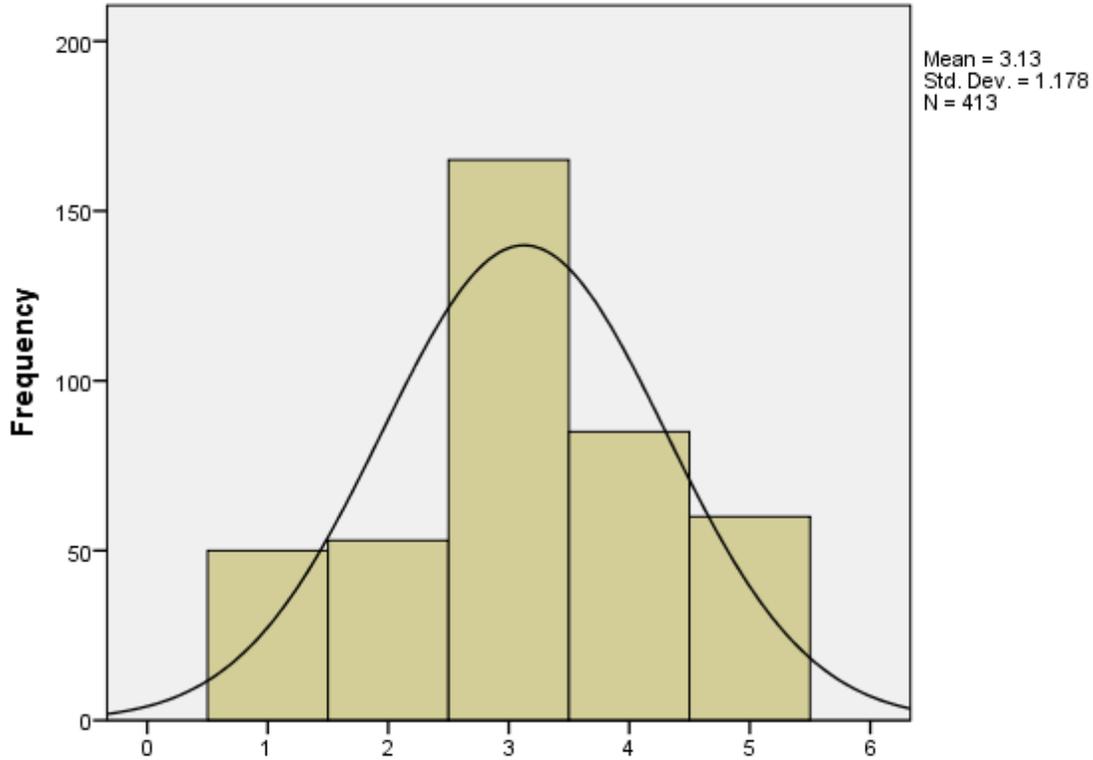
For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My vote being meaningful in local elections

OVPs, Govn't Responsiveness at Local Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	50	10.9	12.1	12.1
	The current system would be a little better	53	11.5	12.8	24.9
	There would be no difference	165	35.9	40.0	64.9
	An online system would be a little better	85	18.5	20.6	85.5
	An online voting system would be a lot better	60	13.0	14.5	100.0
	Total	413	89.8	100.0	
Missing	System	47	10.2		

Total	460	100.0	
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For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My local government's response to my concerns



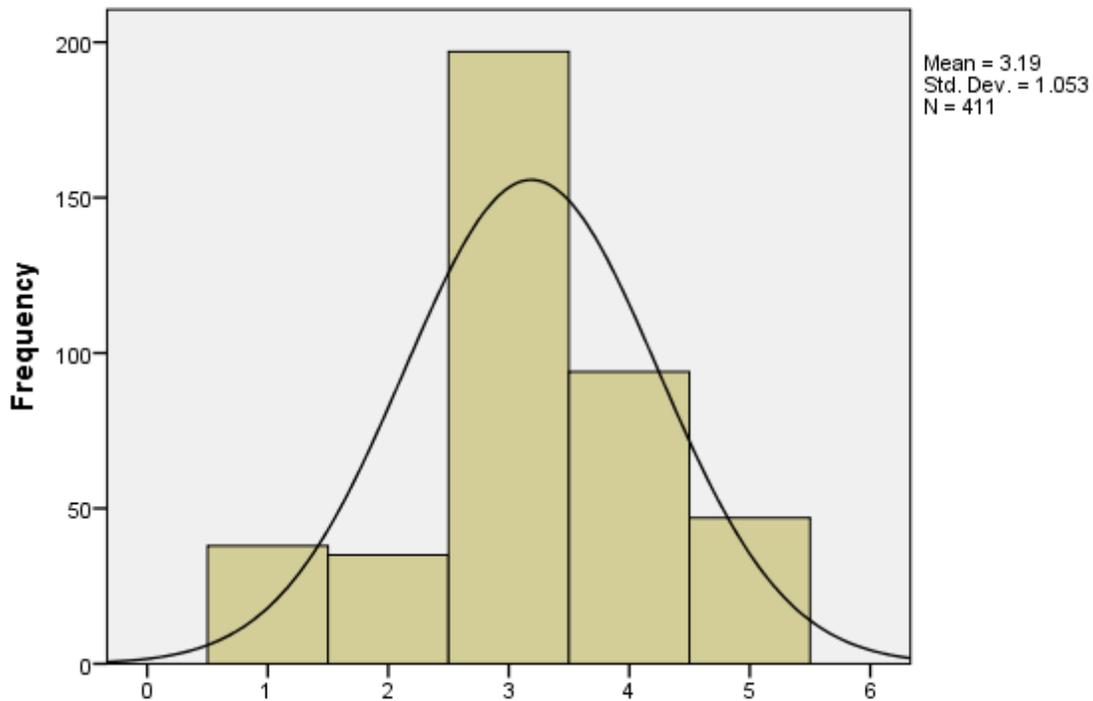
For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My local government's response to my concerns

Internal Political Efficacy w OVPs at Local Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	38	8.3	9.2	9.2
	The current system would be a little better	35	7.6	8.5	17.8
	There would be no difference	197	42.8	47.9	65.7

	An online system would be a little better	94	20.4	22.9	88.6
	An online voting system would be a lot better	47	10.2	11.4	100.0
	Total	411	89.3	100.0	
Missing	System	49	10.7		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My ability to make a decision between candidates in local elections



For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-My ability to make a decision between candidates in local elections

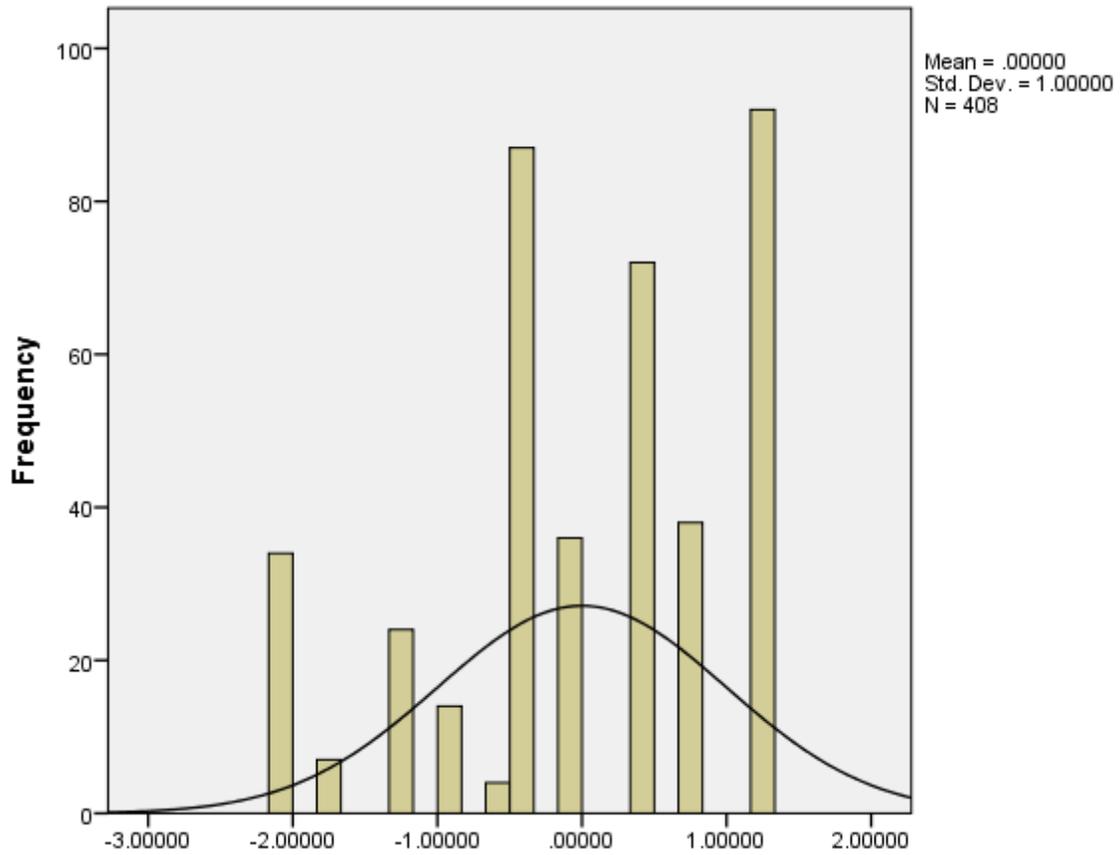
Effort Expectancy

Statistics

		(Overall) Effort Improvement	Ease of Use	Accessibility
N	Valid	408	409	411
	Missing	52	51	49
Mean		.0000000	3.62	3.46
Std. Deviation		1.0000000	1.308	1.220

Effort Expectancy Improvement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.10616	34	7.4	8.3	8.3
	-1.67721	7	1.5	1.7	10.0
	-1.30576	1	.2	.2	10.3
	-1.27701	20	4.3	4.9	15.2
	-1.24825	3	.7	.7	15.9
	-.87680	4	.9	1.0	16.9
	-.84805	10	2.2	2.5	19.4
	-.50536	4	.9	1.0	20.3
	-.47660	2	.4	.5	20.8
	-.44785	85	18.5	20.8	41.7
	-.07640	2	.4	.5	42.2
	-.04765	24	5.2	5.9	48.0
	-.01890	10	2.2	2.5	50.5
	.35255	11	2.4	2.7	53.2
	.38130	60	13.0	14.7	67.9
	.41006	1	.2	.2	68.1
	.78150	30	6.5	7.4	75.5
	.81026	8	1.7	2.0	77.5
	1.21046	92	20.0	22.5	100.0
	Total		408	88.7	100.0
Missing	System	52	11.3		
Total		460	100.0		



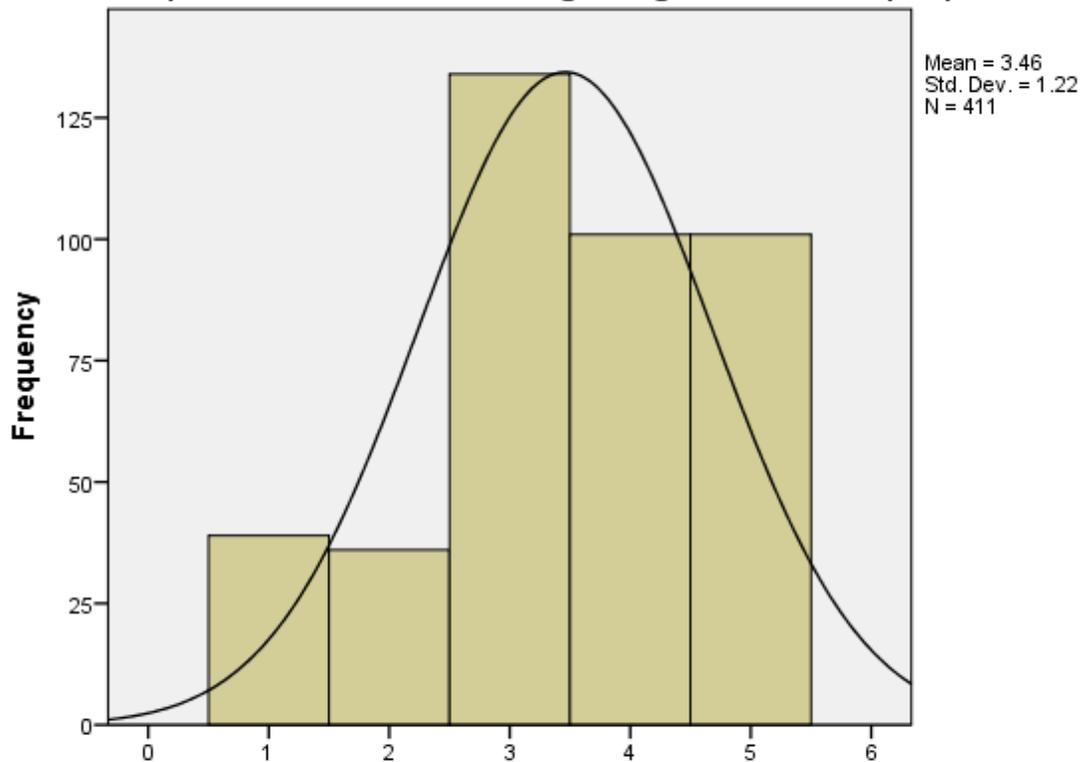
Accessibility Improvement

Accessibility Improvement Score

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	39	8.5	9.5	9.5
	The current system would be a little better	36	7.8	8.8	18.2
	There would be no difference	134	29.1	32.6	50.9
	An online system would be a little better	101	22.0	24.6	75.4
	An online voting system would be a lot better	101	22.0	24.6	100.0
	Total	411	89.3	100.0	

Missing	System	49	10.7	
Total		460	100.0	

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-Voting being accessible to people like me



For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-Voting being accessible to people like me

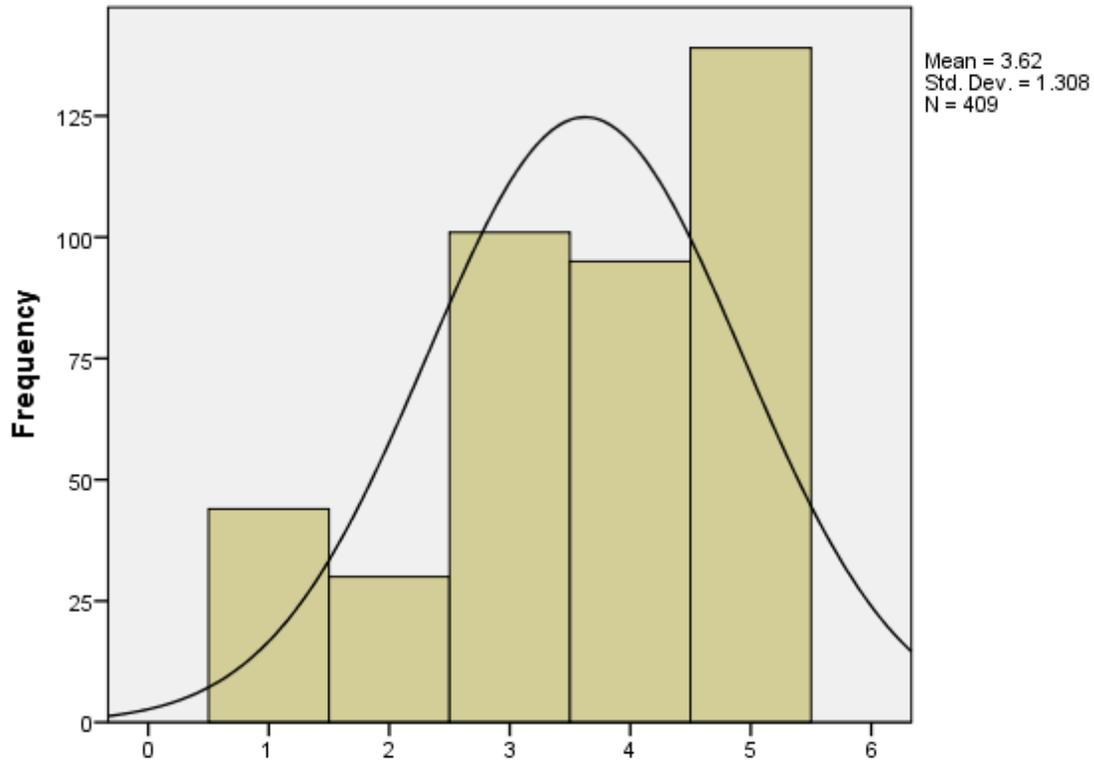
Use Improvement

Ease of Use Improvement Score

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The current system would be a lot better	44	9.6	10.8	10.8

	The current system would be a little better	30	6.5	7.3	18.1
	There would be no difference	101	22.0	24.7	42.8
	An online system would be a little better	95	20.7	23.2	66.0
	An online voting system would be a lot better	139	30.2	34.0	100.0
	Total	409	88.9	100.0	
Missing	System	51	11.1		
Total		460	100.0		

For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-Voting being easy to do



For each of the following, how do you think an online voting system would compare to the current...-Voting being easy to do

Social Influence

Statistics

Social Influence Empowerment

N	Valid	303
	Missing	157
Mean		.0000000
Std. Deviation		1.0000000

Social Influence Empowerment score, cum

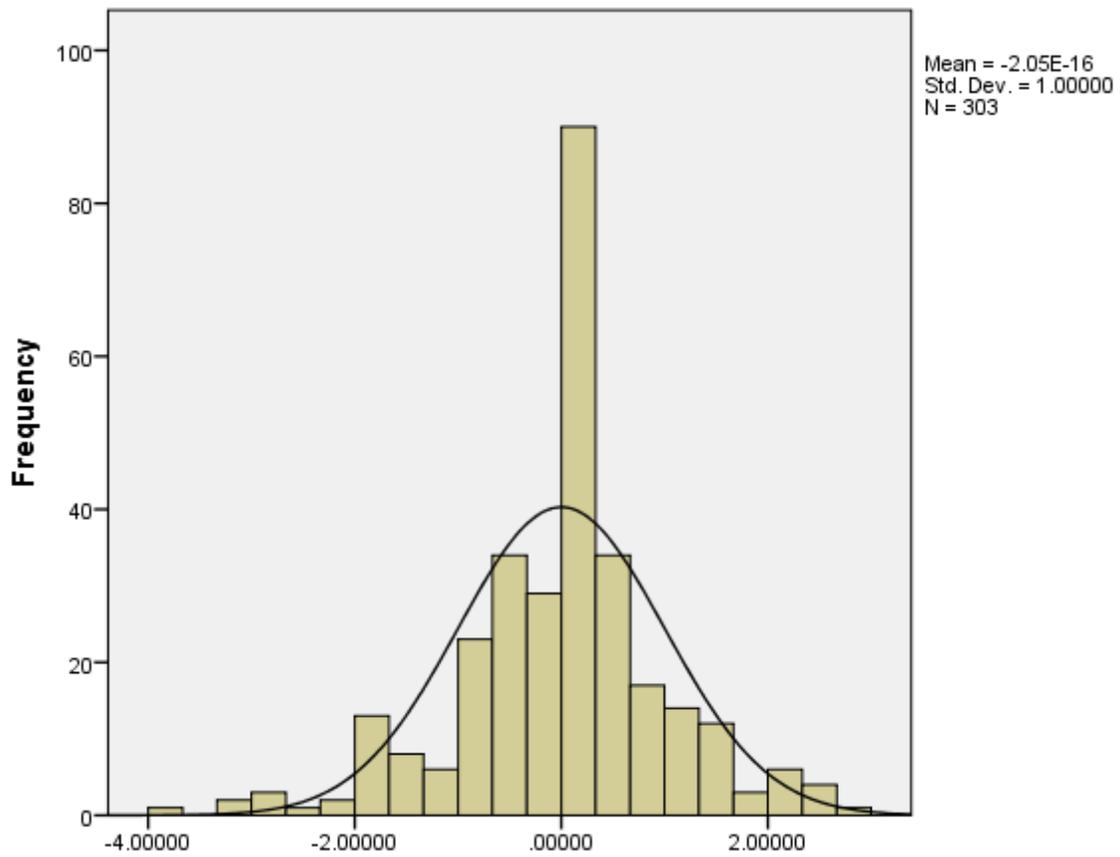
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-3.77445	1	.2	.3	.3
	-3.28742	2	.4	.7	1.0
	-2.96695	1	.2	.3	1.3
	-2.80732	2	.4	.7	2.0
	-2.48919	1	.2	.3	2.3
	-2.32722	1	.2	.3	2.6
	-2.32029	1	.2	.3	3.0
	-1.99982	1	.2	.3	3.3
	-1.84019	9	2.0	3.0	6.3
	-1.83326	1	.2	.3	6.6
	-1.82341	1	.2	.3	6.9
	-1.67599	1	.2	.3	7.3
	-1.52665	1	.2	.3	7.6
	-1.36008	2	.4	.7	8.3
	-1.35316	3	.7	1.0	9.2
	-1.35093	1	.2	.3	9.6
	-1.34623	1	.2	.3	9.9
	-1.20159	1	.2	.3	10.2
	-1.19311	1	.2	.3	10.6
	-1.18284	1	.2	.3	10.9
	-1.03726	1	.2	.3	11.2
	-1.03229	1	.2	.3	11.6
	-1.03155	1	.2	.3	11.9

-87998	1	.2	.3	12.2
-87529	1	.2	.3	12.5
-87306	17	3.7	5.6	18.2
-86613	1	.2	.3	18.5
-72732	1	.2	.3	18.8
-72682	1	.2	.3	19.1
-71957	1	.2	.3	19.5
-56299	1	.2	.3	19.8
-56062	1	.2	.3	20.1
-55634	1	.2	.3	20.5
-55492	1	.2	.3	20.8
-55259	2	.4	.7	21.5
-54881	1	.2	.3	21.8
-54799	1	.2	.3	22.1
-39295	9	2.0	3.0	25.1
-39109	1	.2	.3	25.4
-38839	1	.2	.3	25.7
-38823	1	.2	.3	26.1
-38603	13	2.8	4.3	30.4
-38154	1	.2	.3	30.7
-23446	3	.7	1.0	31.7
-23290	1	.2	.3	32.0
-22902	1	.2	.3	32.3
-22642	1	.2	.3	32.7
-22639	1	.2	.3	33.0
-22602	1	.2	.3	33.3
-22520	1	.2	.3	33.7
-22406	1	.2	.3	34.0
-21991	1	.2	.3	34.3
-21946	1	.2	.3	34.7
-08467	1	.2	.3	35.0
-07860	1	.2	.3	35.3
-07249	3	.7	1.0	36.3
-07012	1	.2	.3	36.6
-06789	1	.2	.3	37.0
-06556	1	.2	.3	37.3

-06209	1	.2	.3	37.6
-06172	1	.2	.3	38.0
-05986	4	.9	1.3	39.3
-05941	1	.2	.3	39.6
-05789	1	.2	.3	39.9
-05726	1	.2	.3	40.3
.06690	1	.2	.3	40.6
.08145	1	.2	.3	40.9
.08604	1	.2	.3	41.3
.08793	1	.2	.3	41.6
.08796	1	.2	.3	41.9
.09408	61	13.3	20.1	62.0
.09444	1	.2	.3	62.4
.09452	1	.2	.3	62.7
.09786	1	.2	.3	63.0
.09867	1	.2	.3	63.4
.09904	1	.2	.3	63.7
.09975	1	.2	.3	64.0
.10100	2	.4	.7	64.7
.10211	1	.2	.3	65.0
.10282	1	.2	.3	65.3
.10637	1	.2	.3	65.7
.23541	1	.2	.3	66.0
.23994	1	.2	.3	66.3
.24383	1	.2	.3	66.7
.24801	1	.2	.3	67.0
.24998	1	.2	.3	67.3
.25413	3	.7	1.0	68.3
.25449	1	.2	.3	68.6
.25639	1	.2	.3	69.0
.25672	1	.2	.3	69.3
.25828	1	.2	.3	69.6
.26121	1	.2	.3	70.0
.40194	1	.2	.3	70.3
.40762	1	.2	.3	70.6
.41221	4	.9	1.3	71.9

.41454	3	.7	1.0	72.9
.41869	2	.4	.7	73.6
.42106	2	.4	.7	74.3
.42147	1	.2	.3	74.6
.56725	1	.2	.3	74.9
.56811	1	.2	.3	75.2
.57418	3	.7	1.0	76.2
.57499	1	.2	.3	76.6
.57641	1	.2	.3	76.9
.57654	1	.2	.3	77.2
.57843	1	.2	.3	77.6
.57877	1	.2	.3	77.9
.58111	8	1.7	2.6	80.5
.58152	1	.2	.3	80.9
.58803	1	.2	.3	81.2
.73268	1	.2	.3	81.5
.73504	2	.4	.7	82.2
.73879	1	.2	.3	82.5
.74531	1	.2	.3	82.8
.74767	1	.2	.3	83.2
.74956	1	.2	.3	83.5
.89273	1	.2	.3	83.8
.89465	2	.4	.7	84.5
.89701	1	.2	.3	84.8
.89924	2	.4	.7	85.5
.90116	1	.2	.3	85.8
.90617	1	.2	.3	86.1
.91187	1	.2	.3	86.5
.91423	1	.2	.3	86.8
1.04054	1	.2	.3	87.1
1.05317	1	.2	.3	87.5
1.05729	1	.2	.3	87.8
1.06121	7	1.5	2.3	90.1
1.21399	1	.2	.3	90.4
1.21971	2	.4	.7	91.1
1.22126	1	.2	.3	91.4

1.37128	1	.2	.3	91.7
1.37438	1	.2	.3	92.1
1.37934	1	.2	.3	92.4
1.38323	1	.2	.3	92.7
1.38583	1	.2	.3	93.1
1.38816	1	.2	.3	93.4
1.38860	1	.2	.3	93.7
1.54131	1	.2	.3	94.1
1.54588	1	.2	.3	94.4
1.54824	2	.4	.7	95.0
1.55394	1	.2	.3	95.4
1.84655	1	.2	.3	95.7
1.85831	1	.2	.3	96.0
1.87286	1	.2	.3	96.4
2.00988	1	.2	.3	96.7
2.01571	1	.2	.3	97.0
2.02834	3	.7	1.0	98.0
2.03527	1	.2	.3	98.3
2.50041	1	.2	.3	98.7
2.50274	1	.2	.3	99.0
2.50385	1	.2	.3	99.3
2.51537	1	.2	.3	99.7
2.99547	1	.2	.3	100.0
Total	303	65.9	100.0	
Missing System	157	34.1		
Total	460	100.0		



Age

Statistics

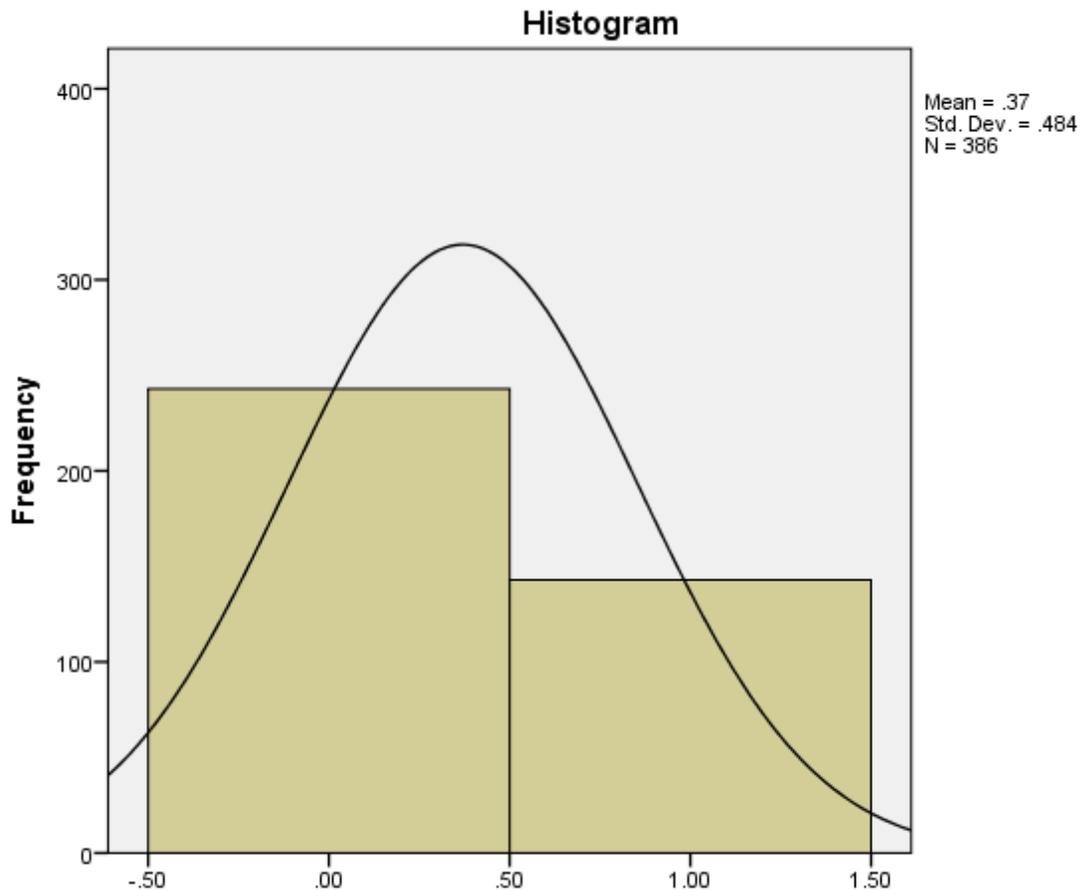
BinaryAge2

N	Valid	386
	Missing	74
Mean		.3705
Std. Deviation		.48356

Age, 1=18-44, 0=45+

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	243	52.8	63.0	63.0
	1.00	143	31.1	37.0	100.0

Total	386	83.9	100.0
Missing System	74	16.1	
Total	460	100.0	



Control Variables

Round 1

Political Engagement and Behavior Variables

18 Variables that went into the 4 Components

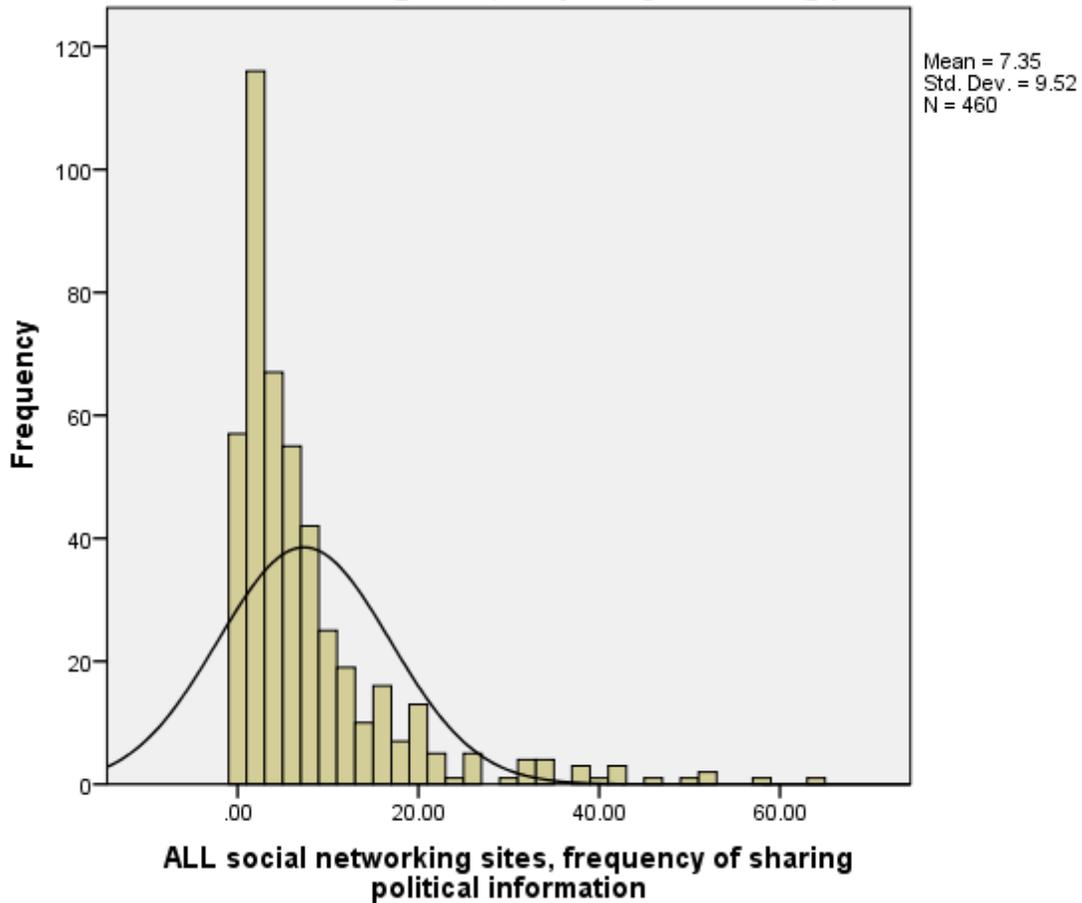
Share Political News/Information on Social Networking Sites (frequency)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid .00	57	12.4	12.4	12.4
1.00	59	12.8	12.8	25.2

2.00	57	12.4	12.4	37.6
3.00	33	7.2	7.2	44.8
4.00	34	7.4	7.4	52.2
5.00	28	6.1	6.1	58.3
6.00	27	5.9	5.9	64.1
7.00	24	5.2	5.2	69.3
8.00	18	3.9	3.9	73.3
9.00	12	2.6	2.6	75.9
10.00	13	2.8	2.8	78.7
11.00	11	2.4	2.4	81.1
12.00	8	1.7	1.7	82.8
13.00	7	1.5	1.5	84.3
14.00	3	.7	.7	85.0
15.00	7	1.5	1.5	86.5
16.00	9	2.0	2.0	88.5
17.00	3	.7	.7	89.1
18.00	4	.9	.9	90.0
19.00	6	1.3	1.3	91.3
20.00	7	1.5	1.5	92.8
21.00	2	.4	.4	93.3
22.00	3	.7	.7	93.9
23.00	1	.2	.2	94.1
25.00	2	.4	.4	94.6
26.00	3	.7	.7	95.2
30.00	1	.2	.2	95.4
31.00	2	.4	.4	95.9
32.00	2	.4	.4	96.3
33.00	1	.2	.2	96.5
34.00	3	.7	.7	97.2
37.00	1	.2	.2	97.4
38.00	2	.4	.4	97.8
40.00	1	.2	.2	98.0
41.00	1	.2	.2	98.3
42.00	2	.4	.4	98.7
45.00	1	.2	.2	98.9

49.00	1	.2	.2	99.1
52.00	2	.4	.4	99.6
57.00	1	.2	.2	99.8
64.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	460	100.0	100.0	

ALL social networking sites, frequency of sharing political information

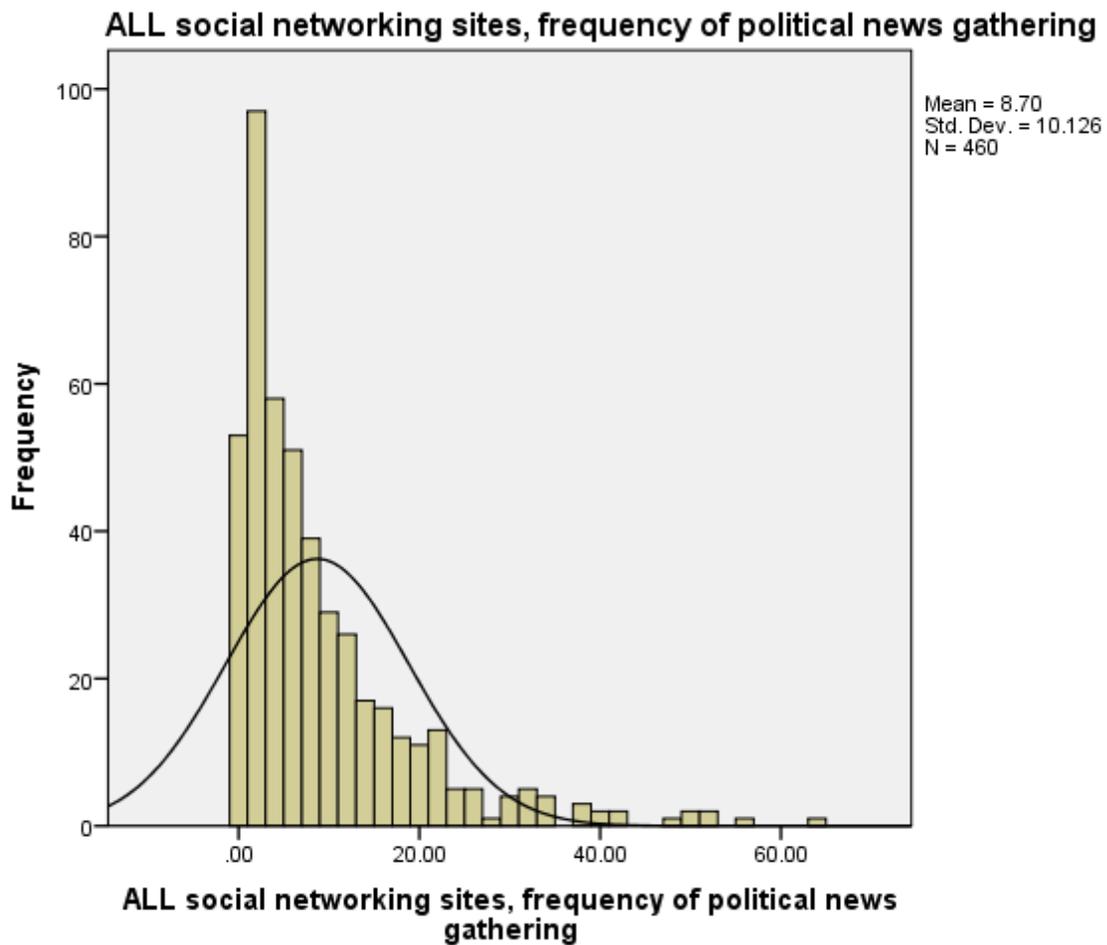


Gather Political News/Information on Social Networking Sites (frequency)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	53	11.5	11.5	11.5
	1.00	51	11.1	11.1	22.6
	2.00	46	10.0	10.0	32.6

3.00	27	5.9	5.9	38.5
4.00	31	6.7	6.7	45.2
5.00	25	5.4	5.4	50.7
6.00	26	5.7	5.7	56.3
7.00	20	4.3	4.3	60.7
8.00	19	4.1	4.1	64.8
9.00	15	3.3	3.3	68.0
10.00	14	3.0	3.0	71.1
11.00	15	3.3	3.3	74.3
12.00	11	2.4	2.4	76.7
13.00	7	1.5	1.5	78.3
14.00	10	2.2	2.2	80.4
15.00	12	2.6	2.6	83.0
16.00	4	.9	.9	83.9
17.00	5	1.1	1.1	85.0
18.00	7	1.5	1.5	86.5
19.00	4	.9	.9	87.4
20.00	7	1.5	1.5	88.9
21.00	6	1.3	1.3	90.2
22.00	7	1.5	1.5	91.7
23.00	2	.4	.4	92.2
24.00	3	.7	.7	92.8
25.00	2	.4	.4	93.3
26.00	3	.7	.7	93.9
28.00	1	.2	.2	94.1
29.00	2	.4	.4	94.6
30.00	2	.4	.4	95.0
31.00	4	.9	.9	95.9
32.00	1	.2	.2	96.1
33.00	2	.4	.4	96.5
34.00	2	.4	.4	97.0
38.00	3	.7	.7	97.6
39.00	1	.2	.2	97.8
40.00	1	.2	.2	98.0
42.00	2	.4	.4	98.5

47.00	1	.2	.2	98.7
49.00	1	.2	.2	98.9
50.00	1	.2	.2	99.1
52.00	2	.4	.4	99.6
56.00	1	.2	.2	99.8
63.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	460	100.0	100.0	

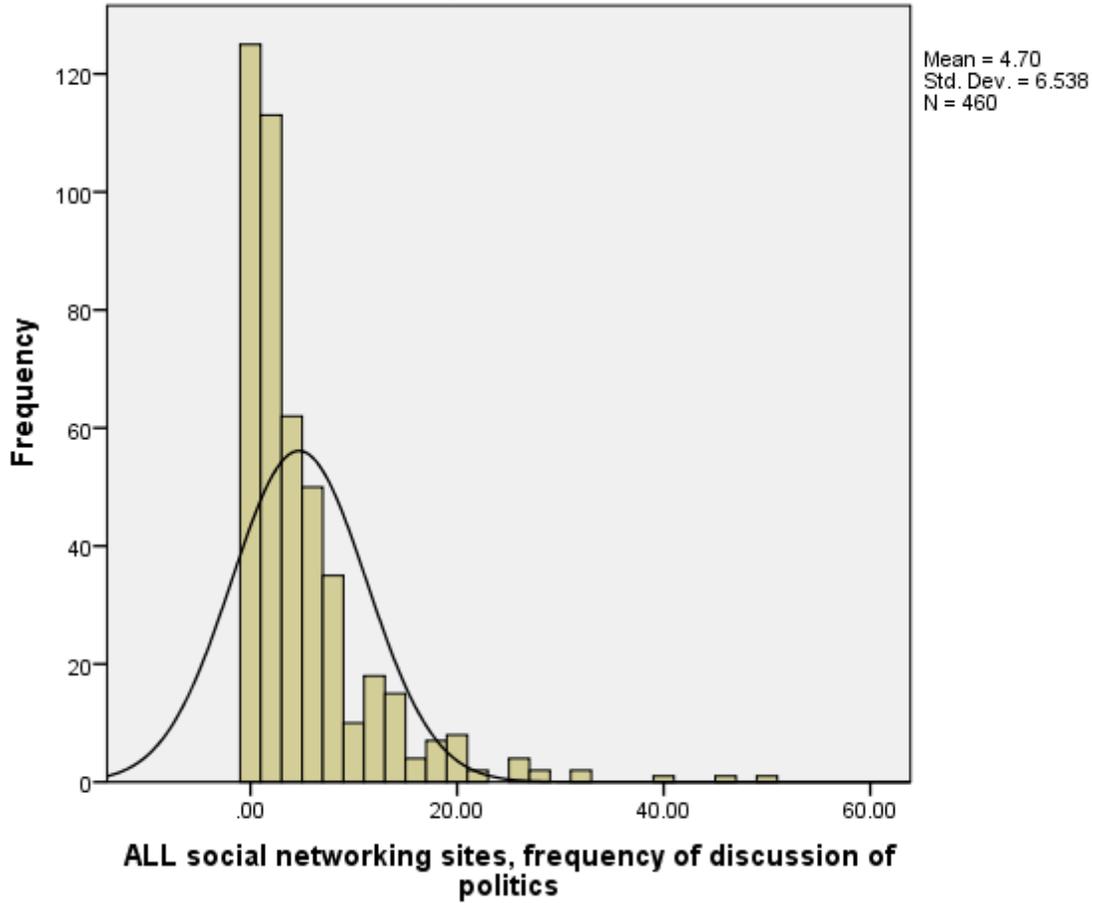


Discuss Politics on Social Networking Sites (Frequency)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	.00	125	27.2	27.2	27.2

1.00	51	11.1	11.1	38.3
2.00	62	13.5	13.5	51.7
3.00	35	7.6	7.6	59.3
4.00	27	5.9	5.9	65.2
5.00	20	4.3	4.3	69.6
6.00	30	6.5	6.5	76.1
7.00	28	6.1	6.1	82.2
8.00	7	1.5	1.5	83.7
9.00	6	1.3	1.3	85.0
10.00	4	.9	.9	85.9
11.00	11	2.4	2.4	88.3
12.00	7	1.5	1.5	89.8
13.00	8	1.7	1.7	91.5
14.00	7	1.5	1.5	93.0
15.00	3	.7	.7	93.7
16.00	1	.2	.2	93.9
17.00	3	.7	.7	94.6
18.00	4	.9	.9	95.4
19.00	4	.9	.9	96.3
20.00	4	.9	.9	97.2
21.00	2	.4	.4	97.6
26.00	4	.9	.9	98.5
27.00	2	.4	.4	98.9
32.00	2	.4	.4	99.3
39.00	1	.2	.2	99.6
46.00	1	.2	.2	99.8
50.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	460	100.0	100.0	

ALL social networking sites, frequency of discussion of politics



Self Rated Political Interest

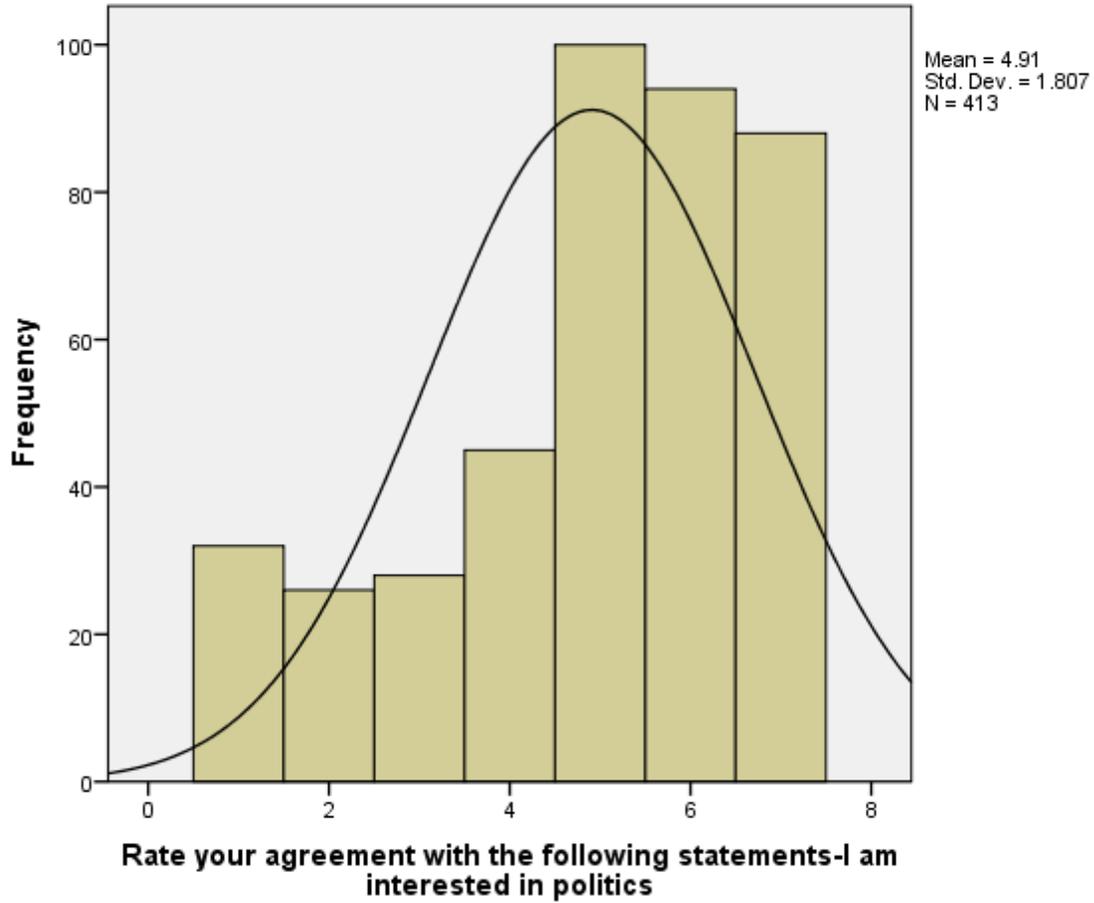
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	32	7.0	7.7	7.7
	Disagree	26	5.7	6.3	14.0
	Somewhat disagree	28	6.1	6.8	20.8
	Neither agree nor disagree	45	9.8	10.9	31.7
	Somewhat agree	100	21.7	24.2	55.9
	Agree	94	20.4	22.8	78.7
	Strongly agree	88	19.1	21.3	100.0
	Total	413	89.8	100.0	
Missing	System	47	10.2		

Total

460

100.0

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I am interested in politics

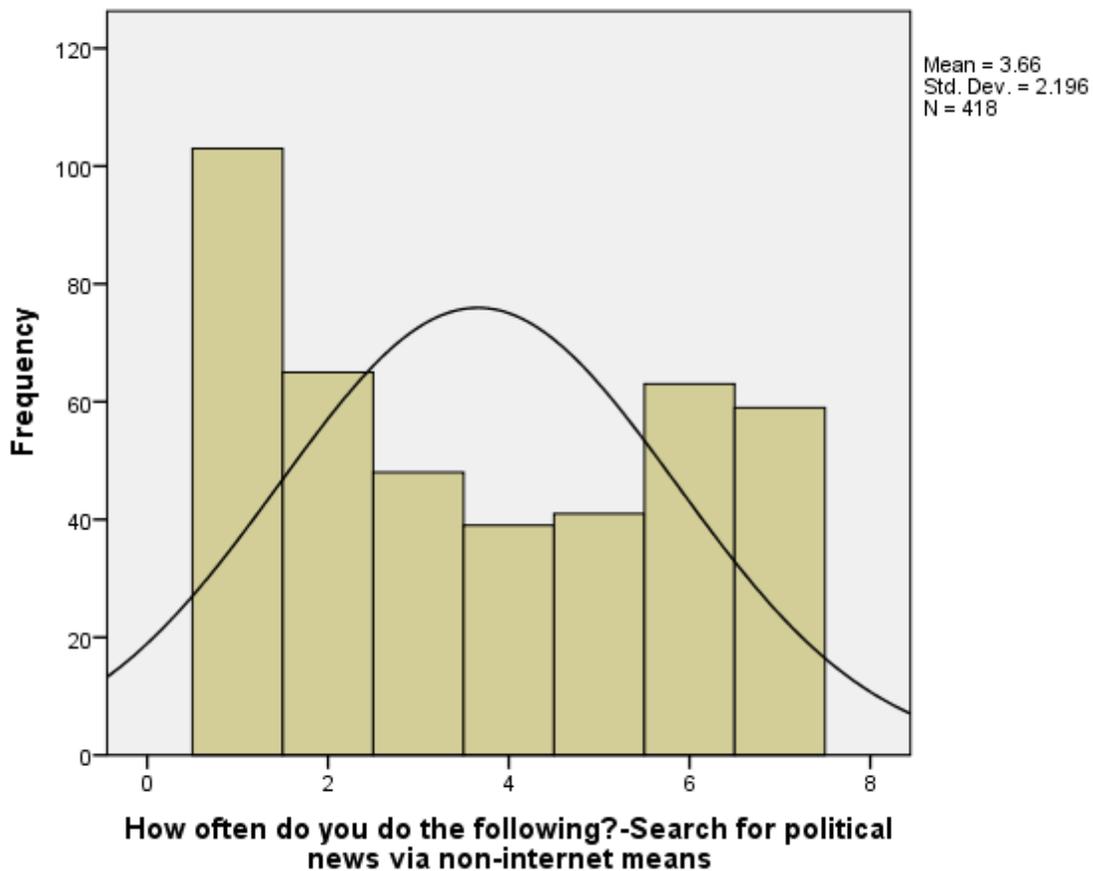


Search for Political News off line

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never	103	22.4	24.6	24.6
I have before, but not frequently	65	14.1	15.6	40.2
A few times per year	48	10.4	11.5	51.7
A few times per month	39	8.5	9.3	61.0
Several times per month	41	8.9	9.8	70.8
Several times per week	63	13.7	15.1	85.9

	Daily, or almost daily	59	12.8	14.1	100.0
	Total	418	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	42	9.1		
Total		460	100.0		

How often do you do the following?-Search for political news via non-internet means

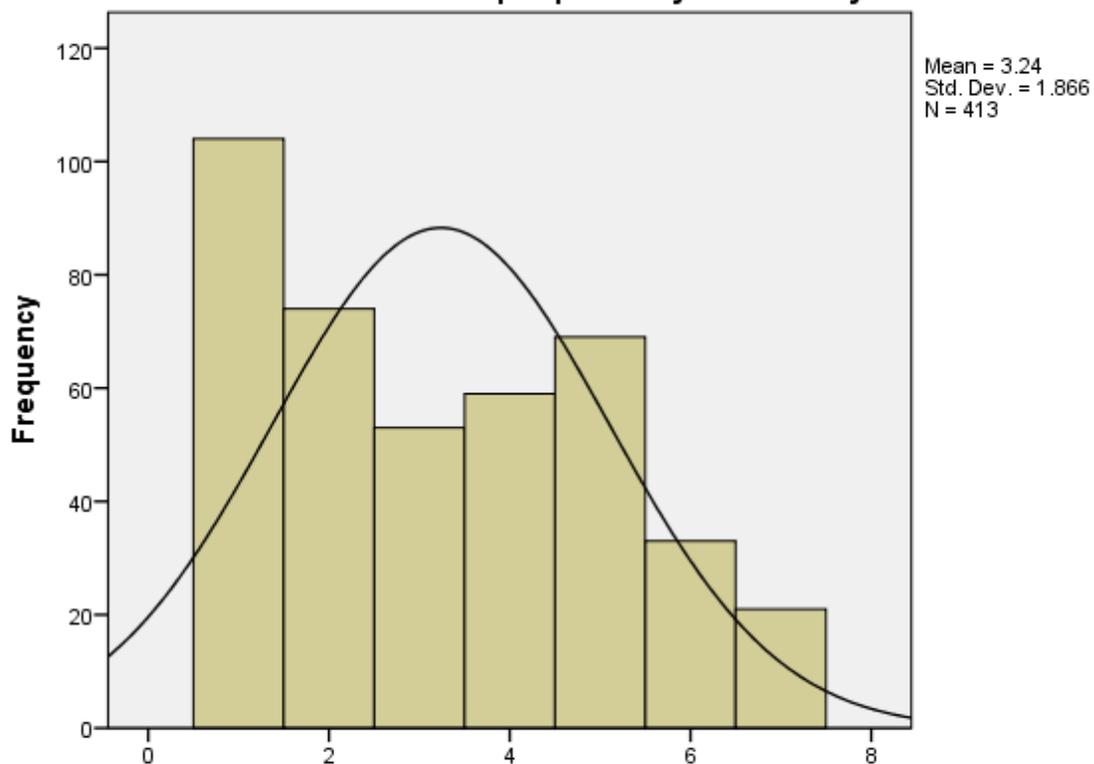


Discuss politics with community members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	104	22.6	25.2	25.2
	Disagree	74	16.1	17.9	43.1
	Somewhat disagree	53	11.5	12.8	55.9
	Neither agree nor disagree	59	12.8	14.3	70.2

	Somewhat agree	69	15.0	16.7	86.9
	Agree	33	7.2	8.0	94.9
	Strongly agree	21	4.6	5.1	100.0
	Total	413	89.8	100.0	
Missing	System	47	10.2		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with other people in my community

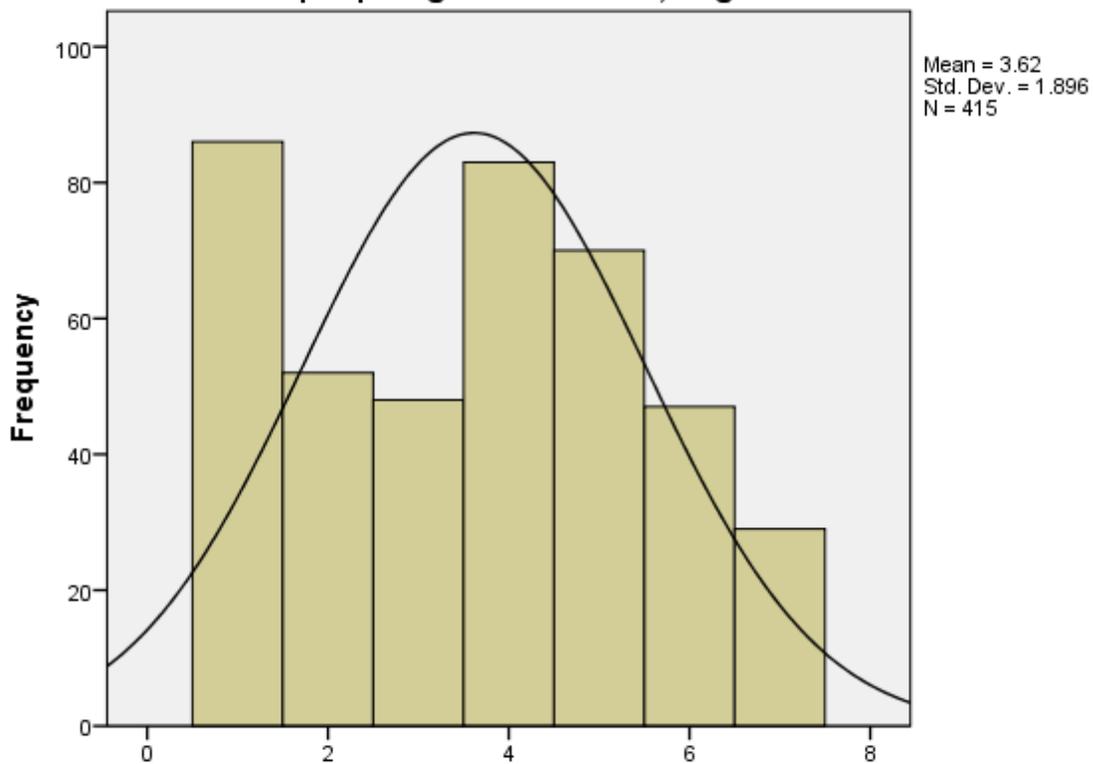


Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with other people in my community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	86	18.7	20.7	20.7
	Disagree	52	11.3	12.5	33.3

	Somewhat disagree	48	10.4	11.6	44.8
	Neither agree nor disagree	83	18.0	20.0	64.8
	Somewhat agree	70	15.2	16.9	81.7
	Agree	47	10.2	11.3	93.0
	Strongly agree	29	6.3	7.0	100.0
	Total	415	90.2	100.0	
Missing	System	45	9.8		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with people I go to work with, or go to school with



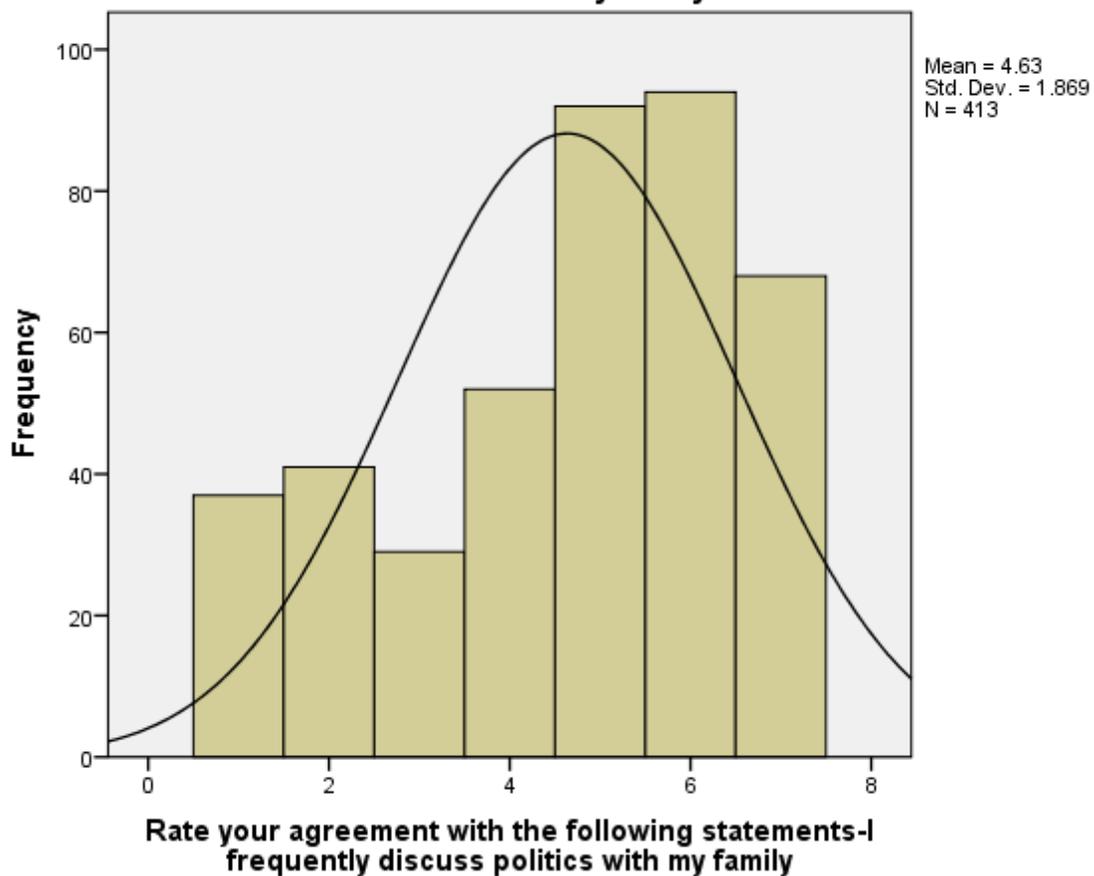
Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with people I go to work with, or go to school with

Discuss politics with family

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Strongly disagree	37	8.0	9.0	9.0
	Disagree	41	8.9	9.9	18.9
	Somewhat disagree	29	6.3	7.0	25.9
	Neither agree nor disagree	52	11.3	12.6	38.5
	Somewhat agree	92	20.0	22.3	60.8
	Agree	94	20.4	22.8	83.5
	Strongly agree	68	14.8	16.5	100.0
	Total	413	89.8	100.0	
Missing	System	47	10.2		
Total		460	100.0		

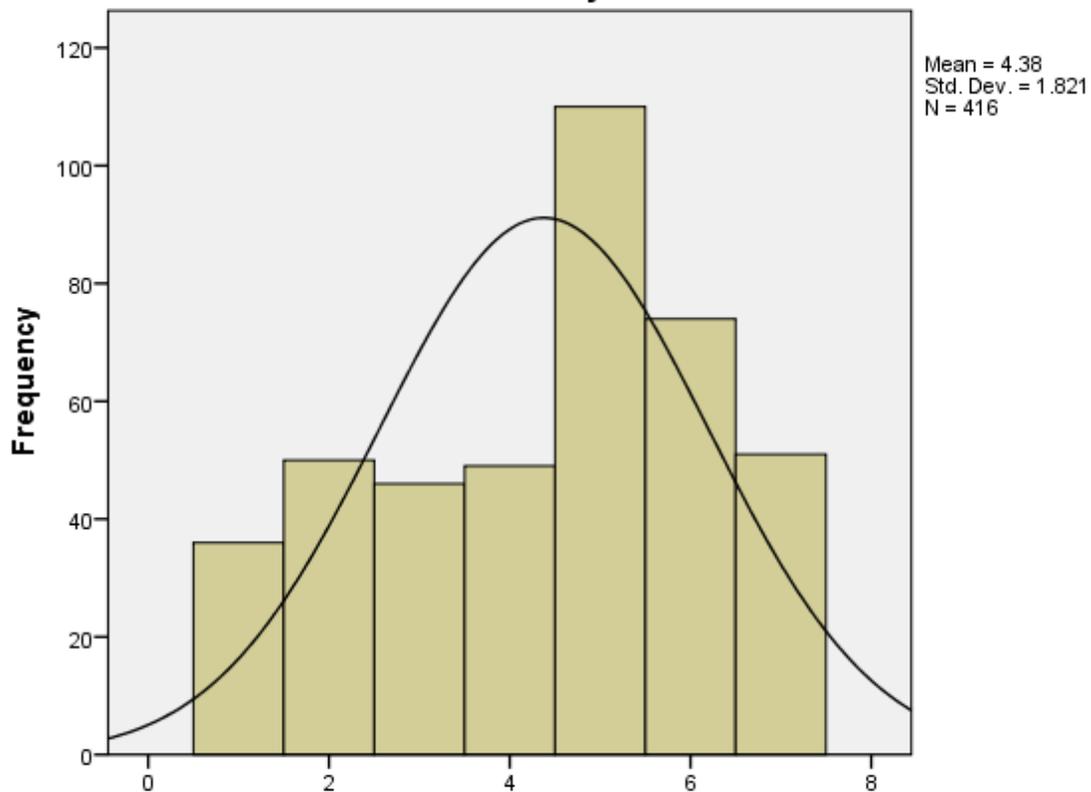
Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with my family



Discuss politics with friends

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	36	7.8	8.7	8.7
	Disagree	50	10.9	12.0	20.7
	Somewhat disagree	46	10.0	11.1	31.7
	Neither agree nor disagree	49	10.7	11.8	43.5
	Somewhat agree	110	23.9	26.4	70.0
	Agree	74	16.1	17.8	87.7
	Strongly agree	51	11.1	12.3	100.0
	Total	416	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.6		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with my friends

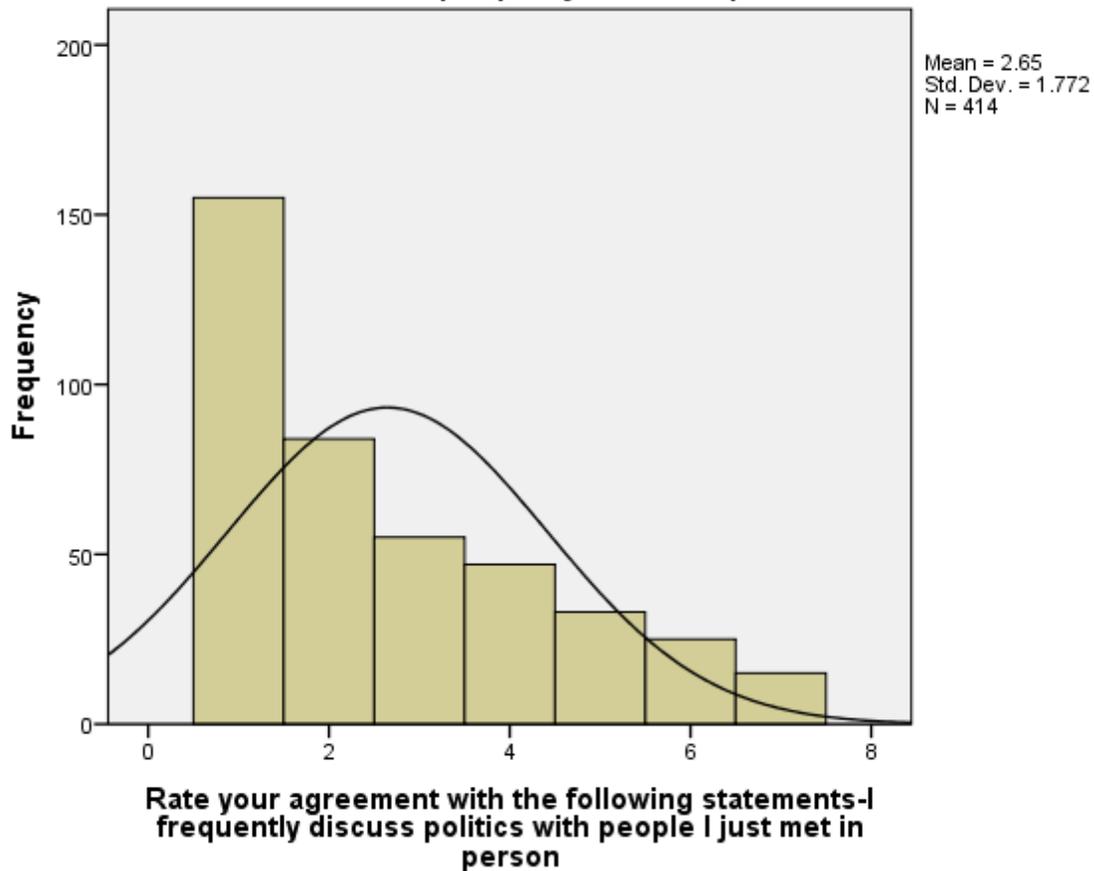


Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with my friends

Discuss politics with people just met off line

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	155	33.7	37.4	37.4
	Disagree	84	18.3	20.3	57.7
	Somewhat disagree	55	12.0	13.3	71.0
	Neither agree nor disagree	47	10.2	11.4	82.4
	Somewhat agree	33	7.2	8.0	90.3
	Agree	25	5.4	6.0	96.4
	Strongly agree	15	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Total	414	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	46	10.0		
Total		460	100.0		

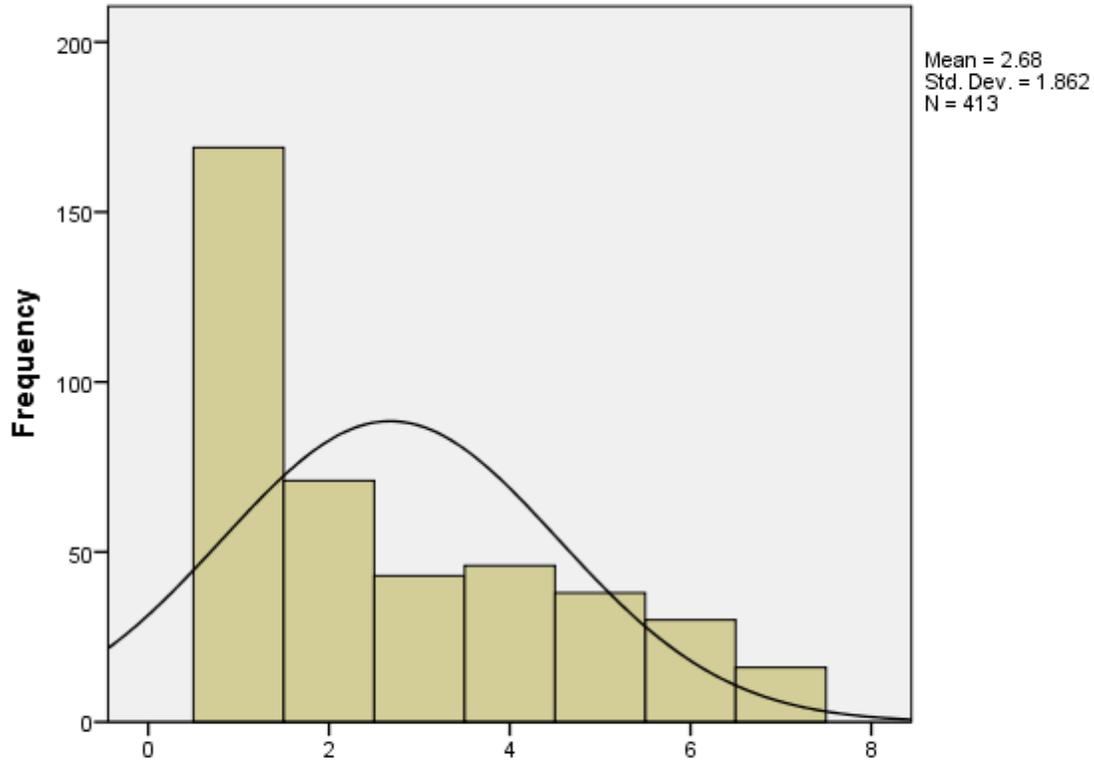
Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with people I just met in person



Discuss Politics with people just met online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	169	36.7	40.9	40.9
	Disagree	71	15.4	17.2	58.1
	Somewhat disagree	43	9.3	10.4	68.5
	Neither agree nor disagree	46	10.0	11.1	79.7
	Somewhat agree	38	8.3	9.2	88.9
	Agree	30	6.5	7.3	96.1
	Strongly agree	16	3.5	3.9	100.0
	Total	413	89.8	100.0	
Missing	System	47	10.2		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with people I just met online



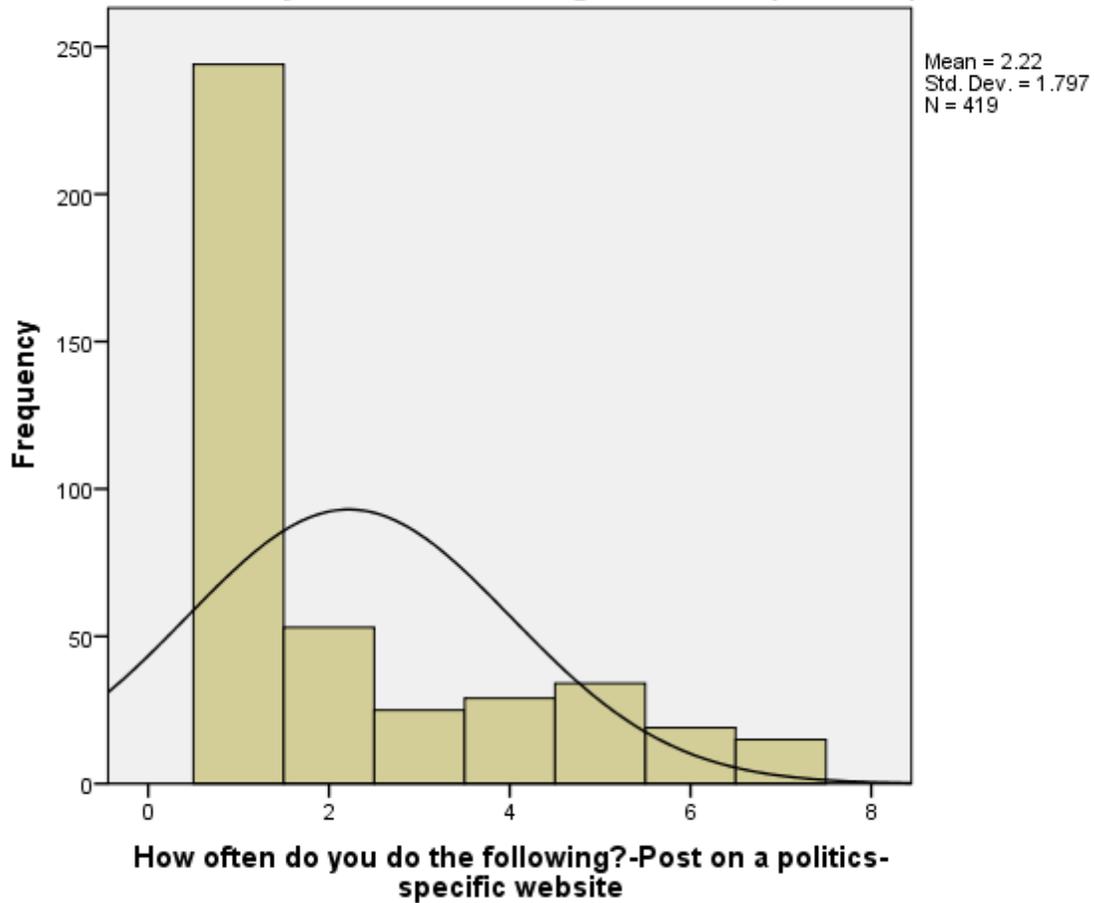
Rate your agreement with the following statements-I frequently discuss politics with people I just met online

Post on a Political Page Online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	244	53.0	58.2	58.2
	I have before, but not frequently	53	11.5	12.6	70.9
	A few times per year	25	5.4	6.0	76.8
	A few times per month	29	6.3	6.9	83.8
	Several times per month	34	7.4	8.1	91.9
	Several times per week	19	4.1	4.5	96.4
	Daily, or almost daily	15	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Total	419	91.1	100.0	

Missing	System	41	8.9	
Total		460	100.0	

How often do you do the following?-Post on a politics-specific website

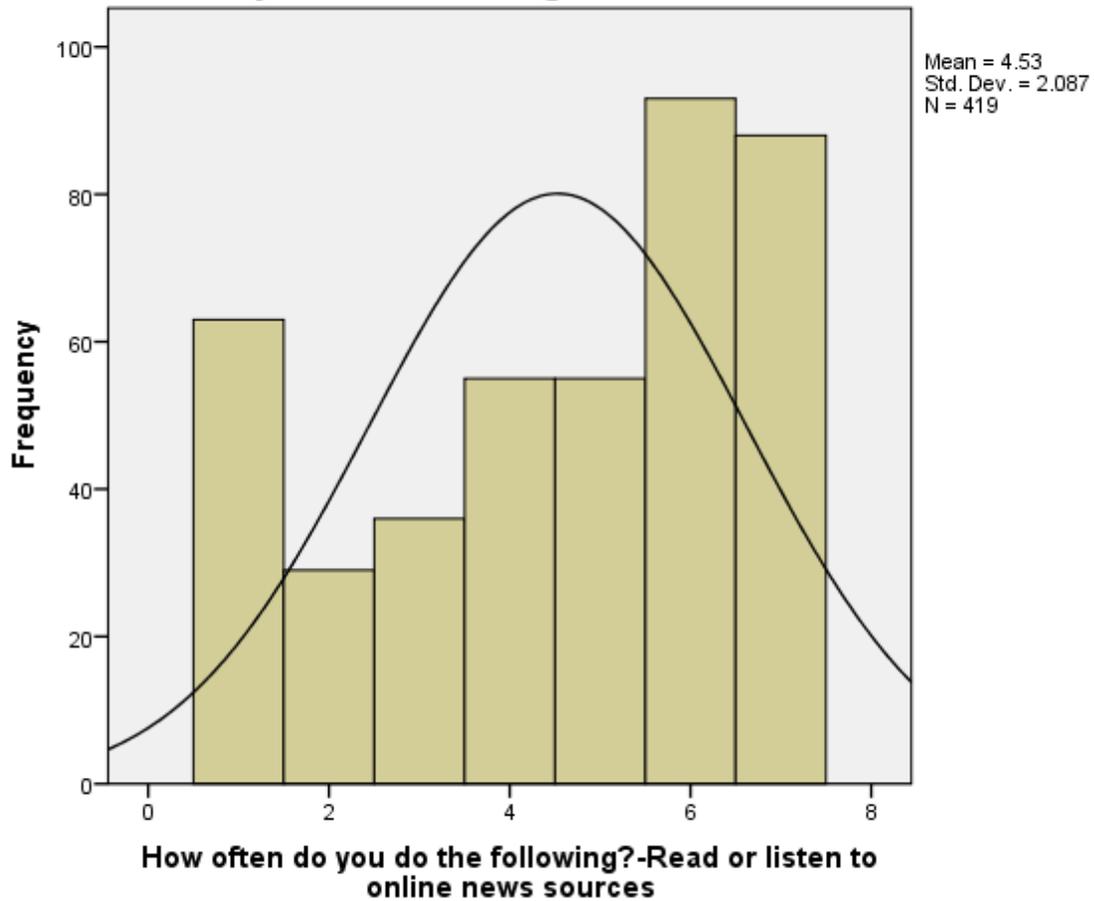


Read or Listen to the News Online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	63	13.7	15.0	15.0
	I have before, but not frequently	29	6.3	6.9	22.0
	A few times per year	36	7.8	8.6	30.5
	A few times per month	55	12.0	13.1	43.7
	Several times per month	55	12.0	13.1	56.8

	Several times per week	93	20.2	22.2	79.0
	Daily, or almost daily	88	19.1	21.0	100.0
	Total	419	91.1	100.0	
Missing	System	41	8.9		
Total		460	100.0		

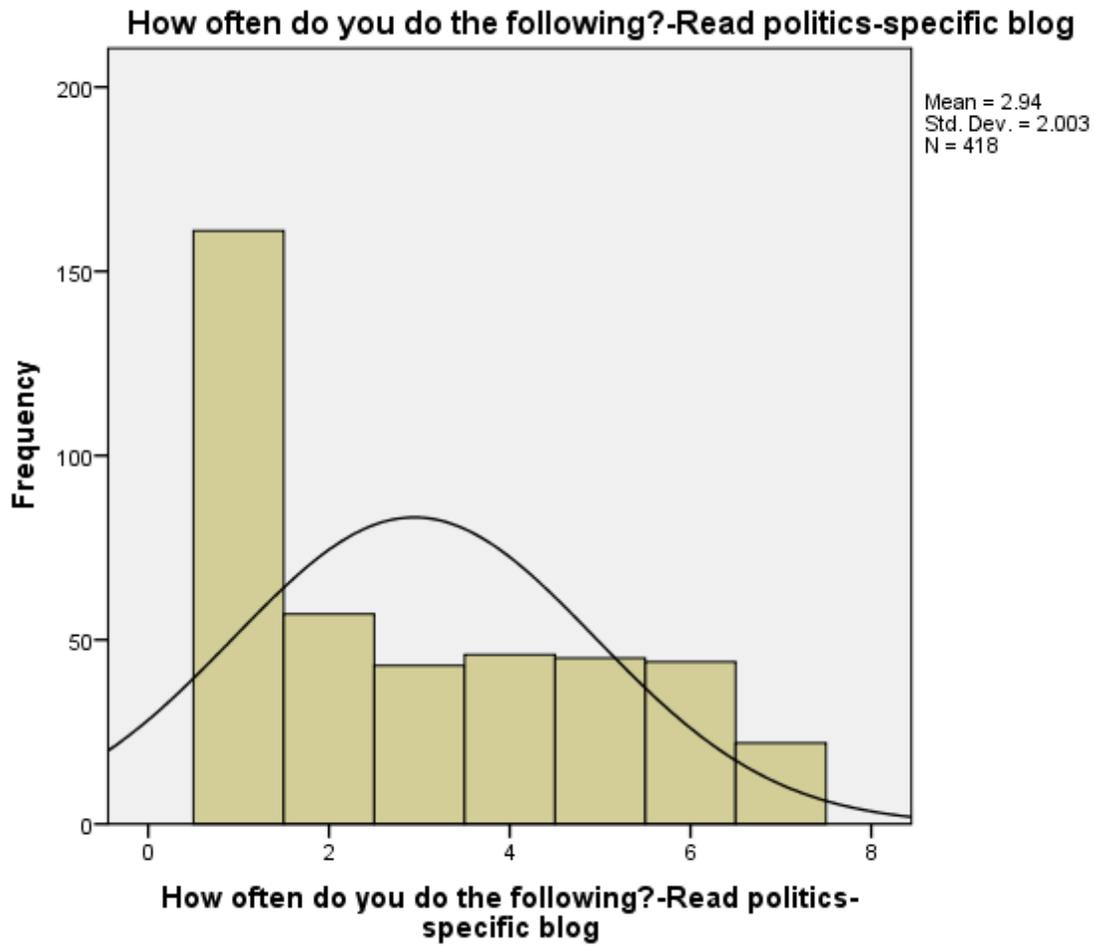
How often do you do the following?-Read or listen to online news sources



Read Political News on Political Blog

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never	161	35.0	38.5	38.5
I have before, but not frequently	57	12.4	13.6	52.2

	A few times per year	43	9.3	10.3	62.4
	A few times per month	46	10.0	11.0	73.4
	Several times per month	45	9.8	10.8	84.2
	Several times per week	44	9.6	10.5	94.7
	Daily, or almost daily	22	4.8	5.3	100.0
	Total	418	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	42	9.1		
Total		460	100.0		

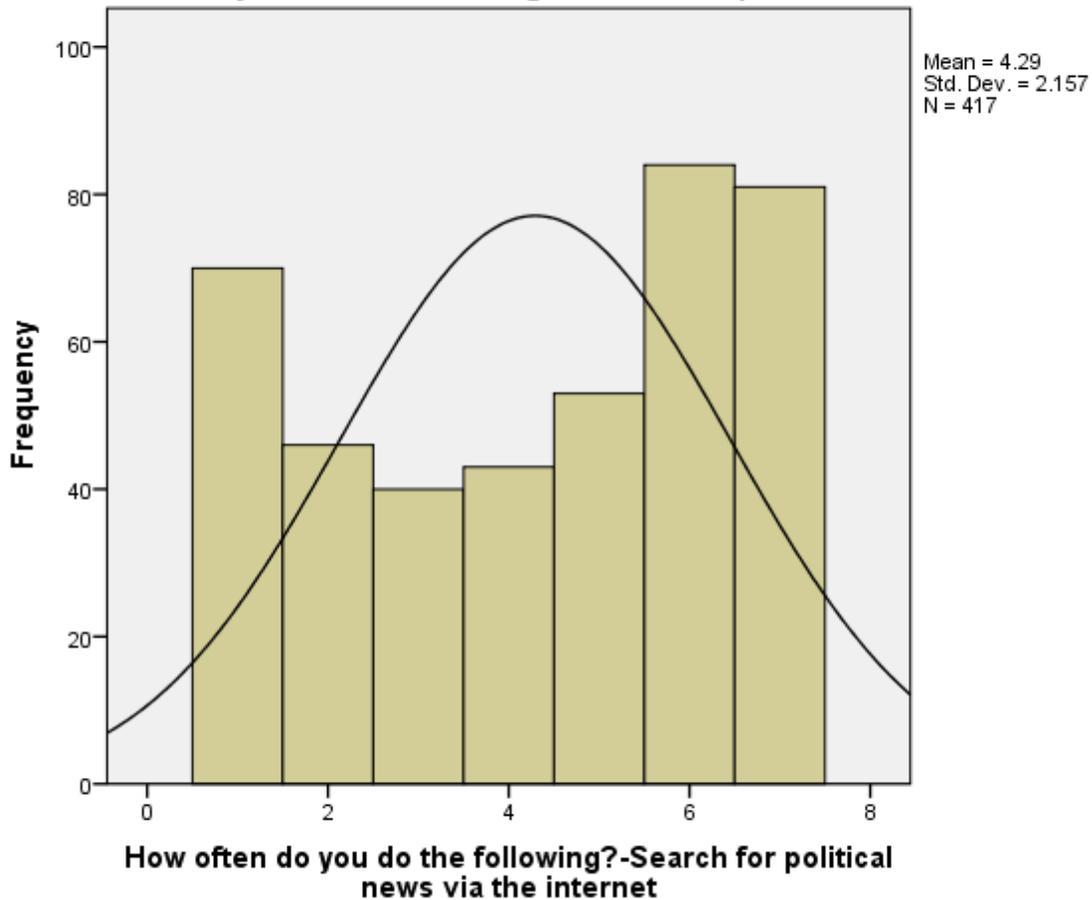


Search for Political News Online

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Never	70	15.2	16.8	16.8
	I have before, but not frequently	46	10.0	11.0	27.8
	A few times per year	40	8.7	9.6	37.4
	A few times per month	43	9.3	10.3	47.7
	Several times per month	53	11.5	12.7	60.4
	Several times per week	84	18.3	20.1	80.6
	Daily, or almost daily	81	17.6	19.4	100.0
	Total	417	90.7	100.0	
Missing	System	43	9.3		
Total		460	100.0		

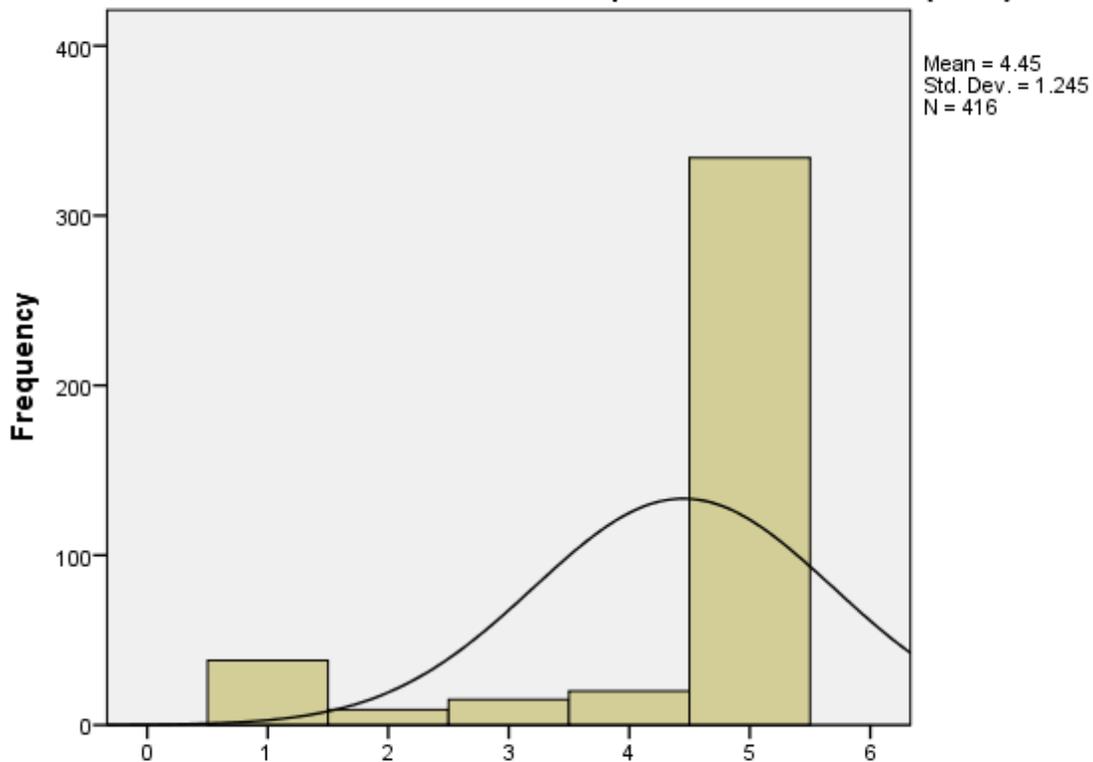
How often do you do the following?-Search for political news via the internet



Vote Last Presidential

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	38	8.3	9.1	9.1
	No, I wasn't eligible, but I wouldn't have voted anyhow	9	2.0	2.2	11.3
	No, but I would have if I had been eligible	15	3.3	3.6	14.9
	Yes, but I used absentee ballot	20	4.3	4.8	19.7
	Yes	334	72.6	80.3	100.0
	Total	416	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.6		
Total		460	100.0		

Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last presidential election (2012)

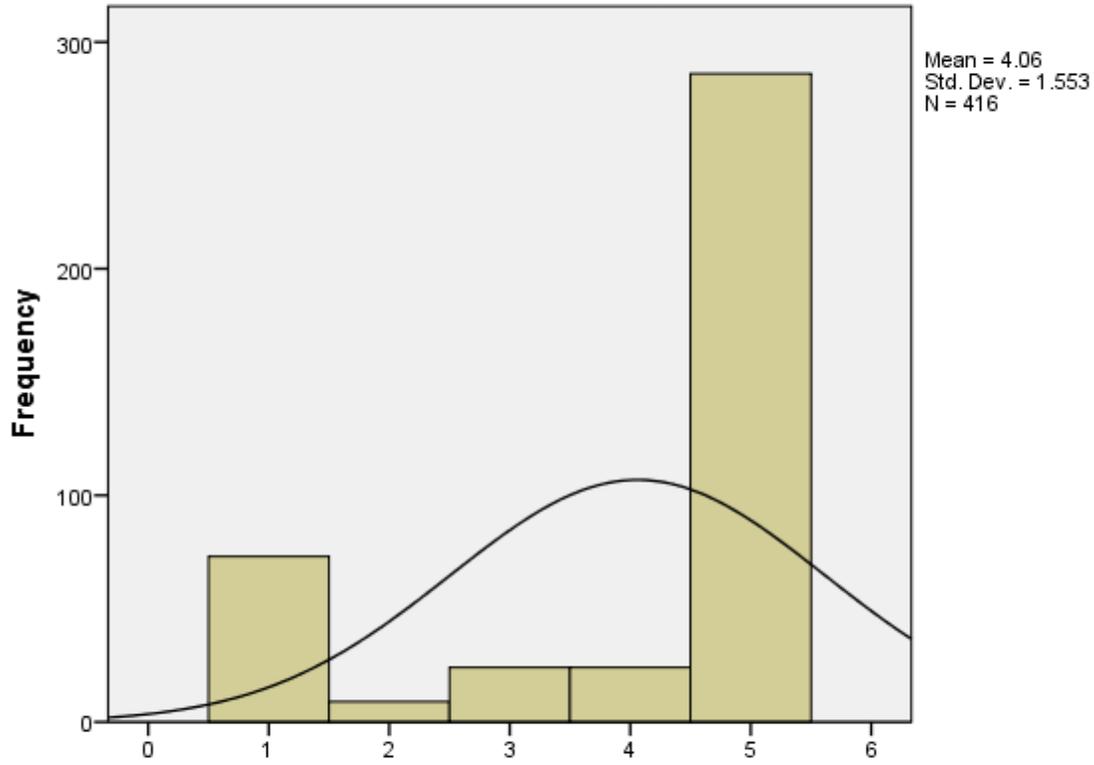


Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last presidential election (2012)

Vote Last Congressional

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	73	15.9	17.5	17.5
	No, I wasn't eligible, but I wouldn't have voted anyhow	9	2.0	2.2	19.7
	No, but I would have if I had been eligible	24	5.2	5.8	25.5
	Yes, but I used absentee ballot	24	5.2	5.8	31.3
	Yes	286	62.2	68.8	100.0
	Total	416	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.6		
Total		460	100.0		

Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last congressional election (2014)



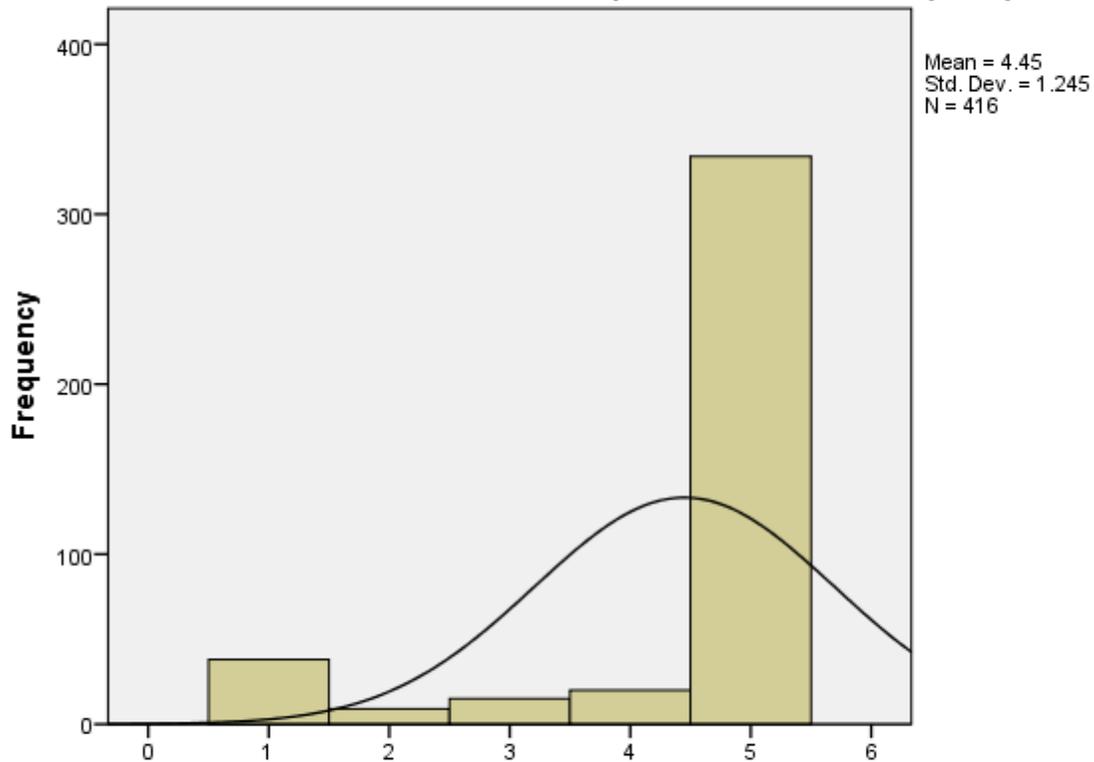
Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last congressional election (2014)

Vote Last Local

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	77	16.7	18.6	18.6
	No, I wasn't eligible, but I wouldn't have voted anyhow	7	1.5	1.7	20.2
	No, but I would have if I had been eligible	22	4.8	5.3	25.5
	Yes, but I used absentee ballot	27	5.9	6.5	32.0
	Yes	282	61.3	68.0	100.0
	Total	415	90.2	100.0	

Missing	System	45	9.8	
Total		460	100.0	

Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last presidential election (2012)



Please answer the following questions about your participation in the last elections. -I voted in the last presidential election (2012)

(1) Seeking Political Engagement

Statistics

		Seeking Political Engagement	Recent Past Voting Behavior	Online Political Engagement	Political Discussion
N	Valid	394	394	394	394
	Missing	66	66	66	66

Mean	.0000000	.0000000	.0000000	.0000000
Std. Deviation	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000

Seeking Political Engagement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.23245	1	.2	.3	.3
	-2.22252	1	.2	.3	.5
	-2.21259	1	.2	.3	.8
	-2.15719	1	.2	.3	1.0
	-2.11809	1	.2	.3	1.3
	-2.11517	1	.2	.3	1.5
	-2.07762	1	.2	.3	1.8
	-2.06769	2	.4	.5	2.3
	-2.04005	1	.2	.3	2.5
	-2.02060	1	.2	.3	2.8
	-2.00904	1	.2	.3	3.0
	-1.98234	1	.2	.3	3.3
	-1.96683	1	.2	.3	3.6
	-1.96079	1	.2	.3	3.8
	-1.93688	1	.2	.3	4.1
	-1.85786	1	.2	.3	4.3
	-1.85159	1	.2	.3	4.6
	-1.83393	1	.2	.3	4.8
	-1.81382	1	.2	.3	5.1
	-1.81077	1	.2	.3	5.3
	-1.78810	1	.2	.3	5.6
	-1.78306	1	.2	.3	5.8
	-1.76725	1	.2	.3	6.1
	-1.75289	1	.2	.3	6.3
	-1.68590	1	.2	.3	6.6
	-1.67193	1	.2	.3	6.9

-1.65198	1	.2	.3	7.1
-1.64835	1	.2	.3	7.4
-1.64491	1	.2	.3	7.6
-1.62451	1	.2	.3	7.9
-1.58792	1	.2	.3	8.1
-1.58755	1	.2	.3	8.4
-1.58717	1	.2	.3	8.6
-1.57588	1	.2	.3	8.9
-1.57494	1	.2	.3	9.1
-1.55818	1	.2	.3	9.4
-1.55791	1	.2	.3	9.6
-1.55787	1	.2	.3	9.9
-1.44997	1	.2	.3	10.2
-1.44849	1	.2	.3	10.4
-1.40048	1	.2	.3	10.7
-1.39497	1	.2	.3	10.9
-1.39173	1	.2	.3	11.2
-1.37152	1	.2	.3	11.4
-1.36042	1	.2	.3	11.7
-1.34251	1	.2	.3	11.9
-1.33632	1	.2	.3	12.2
-1.31344	1	.2	.3	12.4
-1.31135	1	.2	.3	12.7
-1.27972	1	.2	.3	12.9
-1.26795	1	.2	.3	13.2
-1.24761	1	.2	.3	13.5
-1.23552	1	.2	.3	13.7
-1.21600	1	.2	.3	14.0
-1.18994	1	.2	.3	14.2
-1.18641	1	.2	.3	14.5
-1.14952	1	.2	.3	14.7
-1.11649	1	.2	.3	15.0
-1.11582	1	.2	.3	15.2
-1.11053	1	.2	.3	15.5
-1.10811	1	.2	.3	15.7
-1.10102	1	.2	.3	16.0

-1.08745	1	.2	.3	16.2
-1.06304	1	.2	.3	16.5
-1.06010	1	.2	.3	16.8
-1.05031	1	.2	.3	17.0
-1.04859	1	.2	.3	17.3
-.96697	1	.2	.3	17.5
-.96590	1	.2	.3	17.8
-.95992	1	.2	.3	18.0
-.95358	1	.2	.3	18.3
-.95189	1	.2	.3	18.5
-.94494	1	.2	.3	18.8
-.92542	1	.2	.3	19.0
-.91888	1	.2	.3	19.3
-.91829	1	.2	.3	19.5
-.91629	1	.2	.3	19.8
-.86074	1	.2	.3	20.1
-.85967	1	.2	.3	20.3
-.85863	1	.2	.3	20.6
-.85302	1	.2	.3	20.8
-.84850	1	.2	.3	21.1
-.82689	1	.2	.3	21.3
-.82184	1	.2	.3	21.6
-.80180	1	.2	.3	21.8
-.78791	1	.2	.3	22.1
-.77923	1	.2	.3	22.3
-.77213	1	.2	.3	22.6
-.75969	1	.2	.3	22.8
-.75321	1	.2	.3	23.1
-.75185	1	.2	.3	23.4
-.74996	1	.2	.3	23.6
-.74891	1	.2	.3	23.9
-.74576	1	.2	.3	24.1
-.74394	1	.2	.3	24.4
-.73685	1	.2	.3	24.6
-.73655	1	.2	.3	24.9
-.72506	1	.2	.3	25.1

-71815	1	.2	.3	25.4
-71203	1	.2	.3	25.6
-70243	1	.2	.3	25.9
-68455	1	.2	.3	26.1
-66181	1	.2	.3	26.4
-66092	1	.2	.3	26.6
-63919	1	.2	.3	26.9
-63137	1	.2	.3	27.2
-62517	1	.2	.3	27.4
-62362	1	.2	.3	27.7
-60050	1	.2	.3	27.9
-59293	1	.2	.3	28.2
-59224	1	.2	.3	28.4
-57159	1	.2	.3	28.7
-56982	1	.2	.3	28.9
-55824	1	.2	.3	29.2
-55710	1	.2	.3	29.4
-55059	1	.2	.3	29.7
-54774	1	.2	.3	29.9
-54716	1	.2	.3	30.2
-54594	1	.2	.3	30.5
-54233	1	.2	.3	30.7
-53069	1	.2	.3	31.0
-52669	1	.2	.3	31.2
-52456	1	.2	.3	31.5
-51122	1	.2	.3	31.7
-49574	1	.2	.3	32.0
-49311	1	.2	.3	32.2
-47542	1	.2	.3	32.5
-46493	1	.2	.3	32.7
-45407	1	.2	.3	33.0
-45342	1	.2	.3	33.2
-45199	1	.2	.3	33.5
-41006	1	.2	.3	33.8
-39943	1	.2	.3	34.0
-36238	1	.2	.3	34.3

-0.34566	1	.2	.3	34.5
-0.30763	1	.2	.3	34.8
-0.30427	1	.2	.3	35.0
-0.28758	1	.2	.3	35.3
-0.28158	1	.2	.3	35.5
-0.27538	1	.2	.3	35.8
-0.27259	1	.2	.3	36.0
-0.26760	1	.2	.3	36.3
-0.26628	1	.2	.3	36.5
-0.26450	1	.2	.3	36.8
-0.26273	1	.2	.3	37.1
-0.24438	1	.2	.3	37.3
-0.24313	1	.2	.3	37.6
-0.24099	1	.2	.3	37.8
-0.23042	1	.2	.3	38.1
-0.22582	1	.2	.3	38.3
-0.21238	1	.2	.3	38.6
-0.20025	1	.2	.3	38.8
-0.19711	1	.2	.3	39.1
-0.19375	1	.2	.3	39.3
-0.18286	1	.2	.3	39.6
-0.16365	1	.2	.3	39.8
-0.16143	1	.2	.3	40.1
-0.15295	1	.2	.3	40.4
-0.14643	1	.2	.3	40.6
-0.14258	1	.2	.3	40.9
-0.14134	1	.2	.3	41.1
-0.13505	1	.2	.3	41.4
-0.12983	1	.2	.3	41.6
-0.12447	1	.2	.3	41.9
-0.11846	1	.2	.3	42.1
-0.11350	1	.2	.3	42.4
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-0.07853	1	.2	.3	43.1
-0.07368	1	.2	.3	43.4

-07233	1	.2	.3	43.7
-07137	1	.2	.3	43.9
-06954	1	.2	.3	44.2
-06832	1	.2	.3	44.4
-06071	1	.2	.3	44.7
-04906	1	.2	.3	44.9
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-04773	1	.2	.3	45.4
-03803	1	.2	.3	45.7
-03242	1	.2	.3	45.9
-02776	1	.2	.3	46.2
-02072	1	.2	.3	46.4
-01556	1	.2	.3	46.7
-01503	1	.2	.3	47.0
-01395	1	.2	.3	47.2
-00235	1	.2	.3	47.5
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.04797	1	.2	.3	48.5
.05857	1	.2	.3	48.7
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.06299	1	.2	.3	49.2
.06676	1	.2	.3	49.5
.06954	1	.2	.3	49.7
.08836	1	.2	.3	50.0
.08859	1	.2	.3	50.3
.09473	1	.2	.3	50.5
.11282	1	.2	.3	50.8
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.12393	1	.2	.3	51.5
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.13739	1	.2	.3	52.0
.13749	1	.2	.3	52.3
.14582	1	.2	.3	52.5

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.16537	1	.2	.3	53.6
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.19941	1	.2	.3	54.1
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.32689	1	.2	.3	59.6
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.33630	1	.2	.3	60.4
.33941	1	.2	.3	60.7
.34046	1	.2	.3	60.9
.34657	1	.2	.3	61.2
.35773	1	.2	.3	61.4
.36164	1	.2	.3	61.7

.36566	1	.2	.3	61.9
.36606	1	.2	.3	62.2
.36926	1	.2	.3	62.4
.36972	1	.2	.3	62.7
.37519	1	.2	.3	62.9
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.38433	1	.2	.3	63.5
.38436	1	.2	.3	63.7
.39070	1	.2	.3	64.0
.40289	1	.2	.3	64.2
.41781	1	.2	.3	64.5
.42626	1	.2	.3	64.7
.44407	1	.2	.3	65.0
.45205	1	.2	.3	65.2
.46740	1	.2	.3	65.5
.46886	1	.2	.3	65.7
.48339	1	.2	.3	66.0
.48675	1	.2	.3	66.2
.49258	1	.2	.3	66.5
.49324	1	.2	.3	66.8
.50734	1	.2	.3	67.0
.51981	1	.2	.3	67.3
.52387	1	.2	.3	67.5
.54661	1	.2	.3	67.8
.55114	1	.2	.3	68.0
.55412	1	.2	.3	68.3
.55822	1	.2	.3	68.5
.56647	1	.2	.3	68.8
.56739	1	.2	.3	69.0
.57166	1	.2	.3	69.3
.57703	1	.2	.3	69.5
.57945	1	.2	.3	69.8
.58385	1	.2	.3	70.1
.58447	1	.2	.3	70.3
.60388	1	.2	.3	70.6
.60875	1	.2	.3	70.8

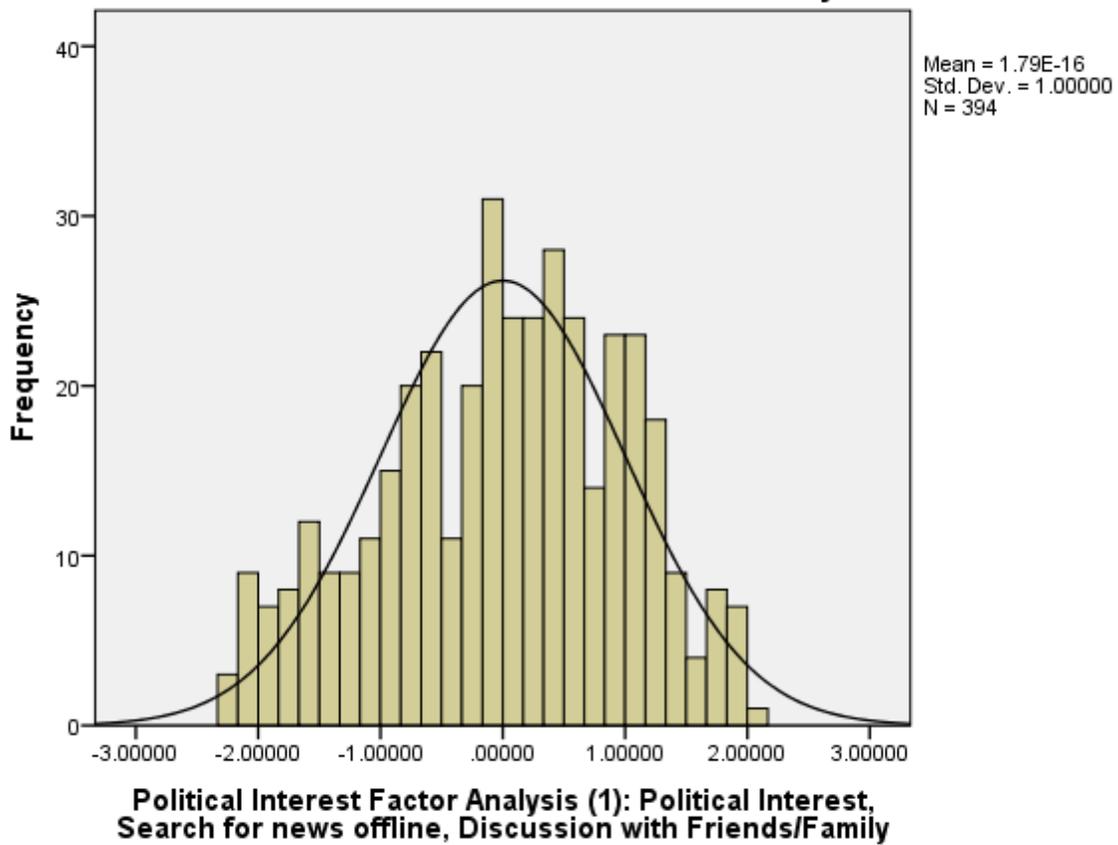
.60916	1	.2	.3	71.1
.61772	1	.2	.3	71.3
.62533	1	.2	.3	71.6
.63216	1	.2	.3	71.8
.63588	1	.2	.3	72.1
.65802	1	.2	.3	72.3
.66409	1	.2	.3	72.6
.66569	1	.2	.3	72.8
.66849	1	.2	.3	73.1
.66919	1	.2	.3	73.4
.68439	1	.2	.3	73.6
.70520	1	.2	.3	73.9
.72562	1	.2	.3	74.1
.74454	1	.2	.3	74.4
.76372	1	.2	.3	74.6
.77831	1	.2	.3	74.9
.79747	1	.2	.3	75.1
.80065	1	.2	.3	75.4
.80755	1	.2	.3	75.6
.81995	1	.2	.3	75.9
.82481	1	.2	.3	76.1
.82719	1	.2	.3	76.4
.84750	1	.2	.3	76.6
.85526	1	.2	.3	76.9
.86260	1	.2	.3	77.2
.86453	1	.2	.3	77.4
.86555	1	.2	.3	77.7
.86837	1	.2	.3	77.9
.87115	1	.2	.3	78.2
.87145	1	.2	.3	78.4
.89966	1	.2	.3	78.7
.90082	1	.2	.3	78.9
.90156	1	.2	.3	79.2
.90174	1	.2	.3	79.4
.91536	1	.2	.3	79.7
.91983	1	.2	.3	79.9

.93028	1	.2	.3	80.2
.95002	1	.2	.3	80.5
.95840	1	.2	.3	80.7
.96235	1	.2	.3	81.0
.96719	1	.2	.3	81.2
.96942	1	.2	.3	81.5
.98305	1	.2	.3	81.7
.99049	1	.2	.3	82.0
.99353	1	.2	.3	82.2
1.00278	1	.2	.3	82.5
1.00675	1	.2	.3	82.7
1.02140	1	.2	.3	83.0
1.03174	1	.2	.3	83.2
1.03350	1	.2	.3	83.5
1.03638	1	.2	.3	83.8
1.03882	1	.2	.3	84.0
1.04349	1	.2	.3	84.3
1.04495	1	.2	.3	84.5
1.04759	1	.2	.3	84.8
1.05397	1	.2	.3	85.0
1.05439	1	.2	.3	85.3
1.05892	1	.2	.3	85.5
1.06173	1	.2	.3	85.8
1.07573	1	.2	.3	86.0
1.10696	1	.2	.3	86.3
1.14251	1	.2	.3	86.5
1.14799	1	.2	.3	86.8
1.14821	1	.2	.3	87.1
1.15727	1	.2	.3	87.3
1.15785	1	.2	.3	87.6
1.16241	1	.2	.3	87.8
1.16479	1	.2	.3	88.1
1.16787	1	.2	.3	88.3
1.18194	1	.2	.3	88.6
1.18637	1	.2	.3	88.8
1.18759	1	.2	.3	89.1

1.20162	1	.2	.3	89.3
1.20313	1	.2	.3	89.6
1.20541	1	.2	.3	89.8
1.23415	1	.2	.3	90.1
1.25423	1	.2	.3	90.4
1.25698	1	.2	.3	90.6
1.25931	1	.2	.3	90.9
1.26960	1	.2	.3	91.1
1.27039	1	.2	.3	91.4
1.27139	1	.2	.3	91.6
1.29217	1	.2	.3	91.9
1.32380	1	.2	.3	92.1
1.32822	1	.2	.3	92.4
1.33098	1	.2	.3	92.6
1.33444	1	.2	.3	92.9
1.34243	1	.2	.3	93.1
1.34933	1	.2	.3	93.4
1.36162	1	.2	.3	93.7
1.36444	1	.2	.3	93.9
1.37646	1	.2	.3	94.2
1.40904	1	.2	.3	94.4
1.44564	1	.2	.3	94.7
1.46953	1	.2	.3	94.9
1.65125	1	.2	.3	95.2
1.65292	1	.2	.3	95.4
1.65633	1	.2	.3	95.7
1.65775	1	.2	.3	95.9
1.68680	1	.2	.3	96.2
1.69368	1	.2	.3	96.4
1.69535	1	.2	.3	96.7
1.71234	1	.2	.3	97.0
1.72214	1	.2	.3	97.2
1.74639	1	.2	.3	97.5
1.76896	1	.2	.3	97.7
1.78688	1	.2	.3	98.0
1.84479	1	.2	.3	98.2

	1.87363	1	.2	.3	98.5
	1.89583	1	.2	.3	98.7
	1.89791	1	.2	.3	99.0
	1.90717	1	.2	.3	99.2
	1.96569	1	.2	.3	99.5
	1.97128	1	.2	.3	99.7
	2.01795	1	.2	.3	100.0
Total		394	85.7	100.0	
Missing	System	66	14.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Political Interest Factor Analysis (1): Political Interest, Search for news offline, Discussion with Friends/Family



(2) Recent Past Voting Behavior

		Recent Past Voting Behavior			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.89493	1	.2	.3	.3
	-2.84447	1	.2	.3	.5
	-2.83464	1	.2	.3	.8
	-2.81571	1	.2	.3	1.0
	-2.78491	1	.2	.3	1.3
	-2.78263	1	.2	.3	1.5
	-2.73860	1	.2	.3	1.8
	-2.71487	1	.2	.3	2.0
	-2.69272	1	.2	.3	2.3
	-2.69246	1	.2	.3	2.5
	-2.67985	1	.2	.3	2.8
	-2.57587	1	.2	.3	3.0
	-2.57180	1	.2	.3	3.3
	-2.56996	1	.2	.3	3.6
	-2.50477	1	.2	.3	3.8
	-2.49769	1	.2	.3	4.1
	-2.47620	1	.2	.3	4.3
	-2.46845	1	.2	.3	4.6
	-2.46578	1	.2	.3	4.8
	-2.44968	1	.2	.3	5.1
	-2.44406	1	.2	.3	5.3
	-2.43194	1	.2	.3	5.6
	-2.42666	1	.2	.3	5.8
	-2.37627	1	.2	.3	6.1
	-2.35163	1	.2	.3	6.3
	-2.35094	1	.2	.3	6.6
	-2.30080	1	.2	.3	6.9
	-2.28314	1	.2	.3	7.1
	-2.27299	1	.2	.3	7.4
	-2.25295	1	.2	.3	7.6

-2.01920	1	.2	.3	7.9
-2.01179	1	.2	.3	8.1
-1.94937	1	.2	.3	8.4
-1.78180	1	.2	.3	8.6
-1.76000	1	.2	.3	8.9
-1.74391	1	.2	.3	9.1
-1.68265	1	.2	.3	9.4
-1.58792	1	.2	.3	9.6
-1.58554	1	.2	.3	9.9
-1.58347	1	.2	.3	10.2
-1.53487	1	.2	.3	10.4
-1.51333	1	.2	.3	10.7
-1.48495	1	.2	.3	10.9
-1.47177	1	.2	.3	11.2
-1.45703	1	.2	.3	11.4
-1.38712	1	.2	.3	11.7
-1.37061	1	.2	.3	11.9
-1.34313	1	.2	.3	12.2
-1.32444	1	.2	.3	12.4
-1.31434	1	.2	.3	12.7
-1.30742	1	.2	.3	12.9
-1.29761	1	.2	.3	13.2
-1.29062	1	.2	.3	13.5
-1.26967	1	.2	.3	13.7
-1.25934	1	.2	.3	14.0
-1.24468	1	.2	.3	14.2
-1.22943	1	.2	.3	14.5
-1.16610	1	.2	.3	14.7
-1.16476	1	.2	.3	15.0
-1.13790	1	.2	.3	15.2
-1.13649	1	.2	.3	15.5
-1.12432	1	.2	.3	15.7
-1.09307	1	.2	.3	16.0
-1.09289	1	.2	.3	16.2
-1.08685	1	.2	.3	16.5
-1.08197	1	.2	.3	16.8

-1.05552	1	.2	.3	17.0
-1.03583	1	.2	.3	17.3
-1.03554	1	.2	.3	17.5
-1.01690	1	.2	.3	17.8
-.99219	1	.2	.3	18.0
-.98446	1	.2	.3	18.3
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-.93853	1	.2	.3	18.8
-.93487	1	.2	.3	19.0
-.91903	1	.2	.3	19.3
-.77574	1	.2	.3	19.5
-.76147	1	.2	.3	19.8
-.74085	1	.2	.3	20.1
-.73965	1	.2	.3	20.3
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-.65285	1	.2	.3	20.8
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-.62849	1	.2	.3	21.3
-.57713	1	.2	.3	21.6
-.53798	1	.2	.3	21.8
-.52669	1	.2	.3	22.1
-.49576	1	.2	.3	22.3
-.48795	1	.2	.3	22.6
-.48665	1	.2	.3	22.8
-.48627	1	.2	.3	23.1
-.48520	1	.2	.3	23.4
-.46776	1	.2	.3	23.6
-.38624	1	.2	.3	23.9
-.38607	1	.2	.3	24.1
-.38590	1	.2	.3	24.4
-.38399	1	.2	.3	24.6
-.37823	1	.2	.3	24.9
-.36637	1	.2	.3	25.1
-.35176	1	.2	.3	25.4
-.34363	1	.2	.3	25.6
-.32468	1	.2	.3	25.9

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-0.30982	1	.2	.3	26.4
-0.29060	1	.2	.3	26.6
-0.28616	1	.2	.3	26.9
-0.28073	1	.2	.3	27.2
-0.26992	1	.2	.3	27.4
-0.23276	1	.2	.3	27.7
-0.23092	1	.2	.3	27.9
-0.20421	1	.2	.3	28.2
-0.18605	1	.2	.3	28.4
-0.18014	1	.2	.3	28.7
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-0.16925	1	.2	.3	29.2
-0.16041	1	.2	.3	29.4
-0.13856	1	.2	.3	29.7
-0.12270	1	.2	.3	29.9
-0.11795	1	.2	.3	30.2
-0.11561	1	.2	.3	30.5
-0.10777	1	.2	.3	30.7
-0.07801	1	.2	.3	31.0
-0.06468	1	.2	.3	31.2
-0.06196	1	.2	.3	31.5
-0.05105	1	.2	.3	31.7
-0.02992	1	.2	.3	32.0
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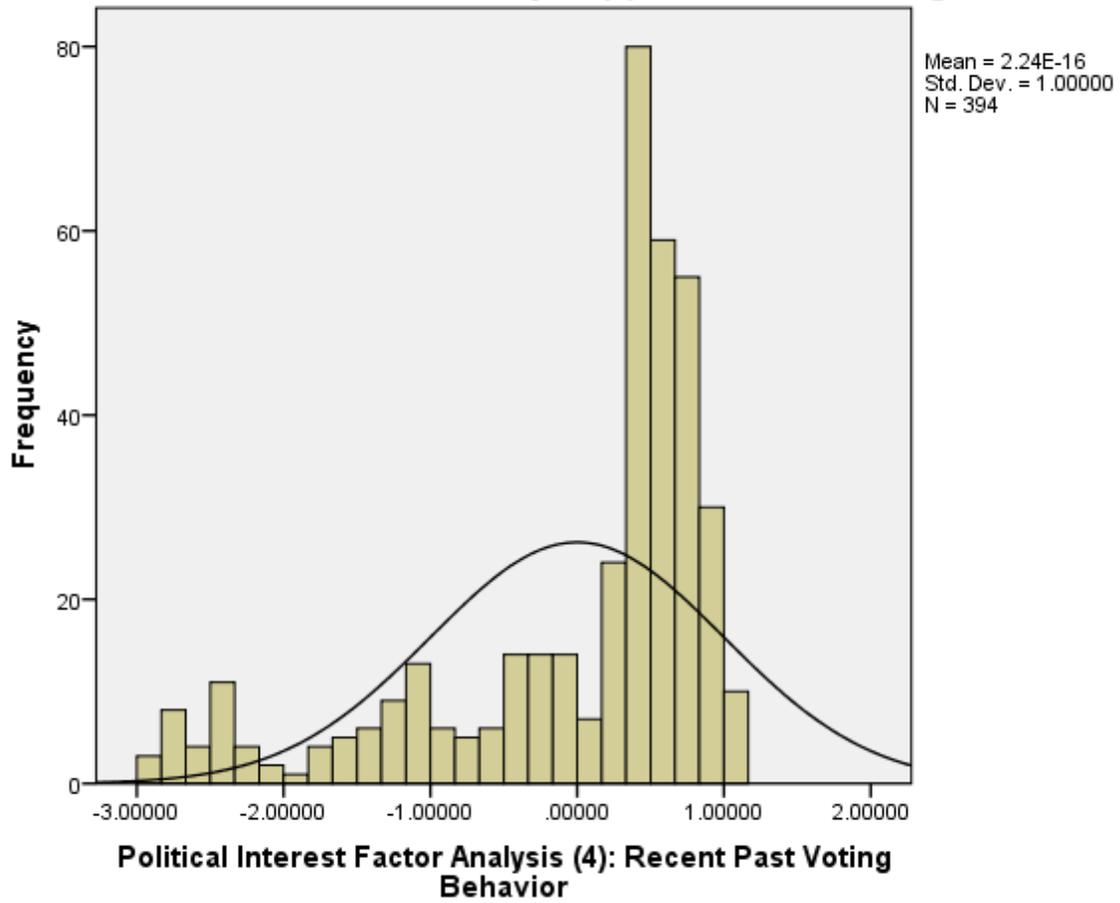
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.95137	1	.2	.3	94.9
.96549	1	.2	.3	95.2
.96947	1	.2	.3	95.4
.97143	1	.2	.3	95.7
.97245	1	.2	.3	95.9
.97372	1	.2	.3	96.2
.98322	1	.2	.3	96.4
.98410	1	.2	.3	96.7
.98848	1	.2	.3	97.0
.99825	1	.2	.3	97.2
.99921	1	.2	.3	97.5
1.00128	1	.2	.3	97.7
1.01203	1	.2	.3	98.0
1.01600	1	.2	.3	98.2
1.02187	1	.2	.3	98.5
1.03926	1	.2	.3	98.7
1.04157	1	.2	.3	99.0

	1.04388	1	.2	.3	99.2
	1.04543	2	.4	.5	99.7
	1.04774	1	.2	.3	100.0
Total		394	85.7	100.0	
Missing System		66	14.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Political Interest Factor Analysis (4): Recent Past Voting Behavior



(3) Online Political Engagement

Online Political Engagement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1.64198	1	.2	.3	.3
	-1.55355	1	.2	.3	.5
	-1.46177	1	.2	.3	.8
	-1.40411	1	.2	.3	1.0
	-1.40229	1	.2	.3	1.3
	-1.38904	1	.2	.3	1.5
	-1.38412	1	.2	.3	1.8
	-1.37237	1	.2	.3	2.0
	-1.35830	1	.2	.3	2.3
	-1.35548	1	.2	.3	2.5
	-1.35232	1	.2	.3	2.8
	-1.35168	1	.2	.3	3.0
	-1.32127	1	.2	.3	3.3
	-1.27081	1	.2	.3	3.6
	-1.20854	1	.2	.3	3.8
	-1.16963	1	.2	.3	4.1
	-1.13791	1	.2	.3	4.3
	-1.12736	1	.2	.3	4.6
	-1.11789	1	.2	.3	4.8
	-1.11503	1	.2	.3	5.1
	-1.11419	1	.2	.3	5.3
	-1.10818	1	.2	.3	5.6
	-1.06275	1	.2	.3	5.8
	-1.05751	1	.2	.3	6.1
	-1.04458	1	.2	.3	6.3
	-1.02832	1	.2	.3	6.6
	-1.02238	1	.2	.3	6.9
	-1.01809	1	.2	.3	7.1
	-1.00567	1	.2	.3	7.4
	-1.00227	1	.2	.3	7.6
	-.99666	1	.2	.3	7.9
	-.99147	1	.2	.3	8.1
	-.98427	1	.2	.3	8.4
	-.98377	1	.2	.3	8.6

-97132	1	.2	.3	8.9
-96450	1	.2	.3	9.1
-96117	1	.2	.3	9.4
-93609	1	.2	.3	9.6
-93228	1	.2	.3	9.9
-93000	1	.2	.3	10.2
-92255	1	.2	.3	10.4
-91618	1	.2	.3	10.7
-90802	1	.2	.3	10.9
-89705	1	.2	.3	11.2
-89078	1	.2	.3	11.4
-88255	1	.2	.3	11.7
-87556	1	.2	.3	11.9
-87001	1	.2	.3	12.2
-85509	1	.2	.3	12.4
-85137	1	.2	.3	12.7
-84597	1	.2	.3	12.9
-84487	1	.2	.3	13.2
-83907	1	.2	.3	13.5
-83821	1	.2	.3	13.7
-83814	1	.2	.3	14.0
-83351	1	.2	.3	14.2
-82685	1	.2	.3	14.5
-81678	1	.2	.3	14.7
-81426	1	.2	.3	15.0
-80120	1	.2	.3	15.2
-79976	1	.2	.3	15.5
-79202	1	.2	.3	15.7
-77966	1	.2	.3	16.0
-77091	1	.2	.3	16.2
-77088	1	.2	.3	16.5
-76912	1	.2	.3	16.8
-76721	1	.2	.3	17.0
-76649	1	.2	.3	17.3
-75823	1	.2	.3	17.5
-72961	1	.2	.3	17.8

-72706	1	.2	.3	18.0
-72575	1	.2	.3	18.3
-72527	1	.2	.3	18.5
-72103	1	.2	.3	18.8
-72068	1	.2	.3	19.0
-71900	1	.2	.3	19.3
-71275	1	.2	.3	19.5
-71195	1	.2	.3	19.8
-70897	1	.2	.3	20.1
-69017	1	.2	.3	20.3
-67993	1	.2	.3	20.6
-66918	1	.2	.3	20.8
-66605	1	.2	.3	21.1
-65950	1	.2	.3	21.3
-65483	1	.2	.3	21.6
-64104	1	.2	.3	21.8
-62979	1	.2	.3	22.1
-61927	1	.2	.3	22.3
-61664	1	.2	.3	22.6
-61488	1	.2	.3	22.8
-60879	1	.2	.3	23.1
-60763	1	.2	.3	23.4
-59758	1	.2	.3	23.6
-59634	1	.2	.3	23.9
-59205	1	.2	.3	24.1
-59178	1	.2	.3	24.4
-58598	1	.2	.3	24.6
-58399	1	.2	.3	24.9
-57491	1	.2	.3	25.1
-56920	1	.2	.3	25.4
-56611	1	.2	.3	25.6
-56582	1	.2	.3	25.9
-56386	1	.2	.3	26.1
-56240	1	.2	.3	26.4
-55411	1	.2	.3	26.6
-55321	1	.2	.3	26.9

-54971	1	.2	.3	27.2
-54507	1	.2	.3	27.4
-53926	1	.2	.3	27.7
-53713	1	.2	.3	27.9
-52920	1	.2	.3	28.2
-52544	1	.2	.3	28.4
-52327	1	.2	.3	28.7
-52157	1	.2	.3	28.9
-51915	1	.2	.3	29.2
-51063	1	.2	.3	29.4
-50630	1	.2	.3	29.7
-50461	1	.2	.3	29.9
-49405	1	.2	.3	30.2
-49332	1	.2	.3	30.5
-48036	1	.2	.3	30.7
-47635	1	.2	.3	31.0
-46680	1	.2	.3	31.2
-46261	1	.2	.3	31.5
-46219	1	.2	.3	31.7
-46214	1	.2	.3	32.0
-46122	1	.2	.3	32.2
-44975	1	.2	.3	32.5
-44917	1	.2	.3	32.7
-44622	1	.2	.3	33.0
-44421	1	.2	.3	33.2
-44342	1	.2	.3	33.5
-44313	1	.2	.3	33.8
-44136	1	.2	.3	34.0
-44107	1	.2	.3	34.3
-42958	1	.2	.3	34.5
-42660	1	.2	.3	34.8
-42598	1	.2	.3	35.0
-42301	1	.2	.3	35.3
-42020	1	.2	.3	35.5
-42003	1	.2	.3	35.8
-41829	1	.2	.3	36.0

-41063	1	.2	.3	36.3
-41019	1	.2	.3	36.5
-40043	1	.2	.3	36.8
-39310	1	.2	.3	37.1
-39203	1	.2	.3	37.3
-38730	1	.2	.3	37.6
-38495	1	.2	.3	37.8
-37673	1	.2	.3	38.1
-37660	1	.2	.3	38.3
-37461	1	.2	.3	38.6
-37332	1	.2	.3	38.8
-37297	1	.2	.3	39.1
-36771	1	.2	.3	39.3
-35900	1	.2	.3	39.6
-35190	1	.2	.3	39.8
-35143	1	.2	.3	40.1
-34596	1	.2	.3	40.4
-34093	1	.2	.3	40.6
-34023	1	.2	.3	40.9
-32871	1	.2	.3	41.1
-32657	1	.2	.3	41.4
-32413	1	.2	.3	41.6
-32305	1	.2	.3	41.9
-32147	1	.2	.3	42.1
-31790	1	.2	.3	42.4
-31379	1	.2	.3	42.6
-30789	1	.2	.3	42.9
-30519	1	.2	.3	43.1
-30371	1	.2	.3	43.4
-30338	1	.2	.3	43.7
-30099	1	.2	.3	43.9
-30011	1	.2	.3	44.2
-29423	1	.2	.3	44.4
-29209	1	.2	.3	44.7
-28142	1	.2	.3	44.9
-26840	1	.2	.3	45.2

-25652	1	.2	.3	45.4
-25603	1	.2	.3	45.7
-25561	1	.2	.3	45.9
-25475	1	.2	.3	46.2
-25169	1	.2	.3	46.4
-25162	1	.2	.3	46.7
-25081	1	.2	.3	47.0
-24915	1	.2	.3	47.2
-23798	1	.2	.3	47.5
-23704	1	.2	.3	47.7
-23523	1	.2	.3	48.0
-22921	1	.2	.3	48.2
-22790	1	.2	.3	48.5
-22434	1	.2	.3	48.7
-21838	1	.2	.3	49.0
-21307	1	.2	.3	49.2
-21217	1	.2	.3	49.5
-20704	1	.2	.3	49.7
-20657	1	.2	.3	50.0
-19207	1	.2	.3	50.3
-19053	1	.2	.3	50.5
-19033	1	.2	.3	50.8
-18635	1	.2	.3	51.0
-18549	1	.2	.3	51.3
-17973	1	.2	.3	51.5
-17702	1	.2	.3	51.8
-17624	1	.2	.3	52.0
-16465	1	.2	.3	52.3
-16419	1	.2	.3	52.5
-15555	1	.2	.3	52.8
-15430	1	.2	.3	53.0
-15149	1	.2	.3	53.3
-14518	1	.2	.3	53.6
-14317	1	.2	.3	53.8
-13201	1	.2	.3	54.1
-13066	1	.2	.3	54.3

-.12917	1	.2	.3	54.6
-.12150	2	.4	.5	55.1
-.12046	1	.2	.3	55.3
-.11039	1	.2	.3	55.6
-.10163	1	.2	.3	55.8
-.09946	1	.2	.3	56.1
-.09648	1	.2	.3	56.3
-.09278	1	.2	.3	56.6
-.09193	1	.2	.3	56.9
-.08961	1	.2	.3	57.1
-.08520	1	.2	.3	57.4
-.07920	1	.2	.3	57.6
-.07799	1	.2	.3	57.9
-.07468	1	.2	.3	58.1
-.06263	1	.2	.3	58.4
-.06263	1	.2	.3	58.6
-.06189	1	.2	.3	58.9
-.06034	1	.2	.3	59.1
-.05933	1	.2	.3	59.4
-.05774	1	.2	.3	59.6
-.05666	1	.2	.3	59.9
-.05543	1	.2	.3	60.2
-.05210	1	.2	.3	60.4
-.04505	1	.2	.3	60.7
-.04500	1	.2	.3	60.9
-.04284	1	.2	.3	61.2
-.03624	1	.2	.3	61.4
-.01668	1	.2	.3	61.7
-.01563	1	.2	.3	61.9
-.01191	1	.2	.3	62.2
-.01124	1	.2	.3	62.4
-.01088	1	.2	.3	62.7
-.00769	1	.2	.3	62.9
-.00759	1	.2	.3	63.2
-.00508	1	.2	.3	63.5
-.00361	1	.2	.3	63.7

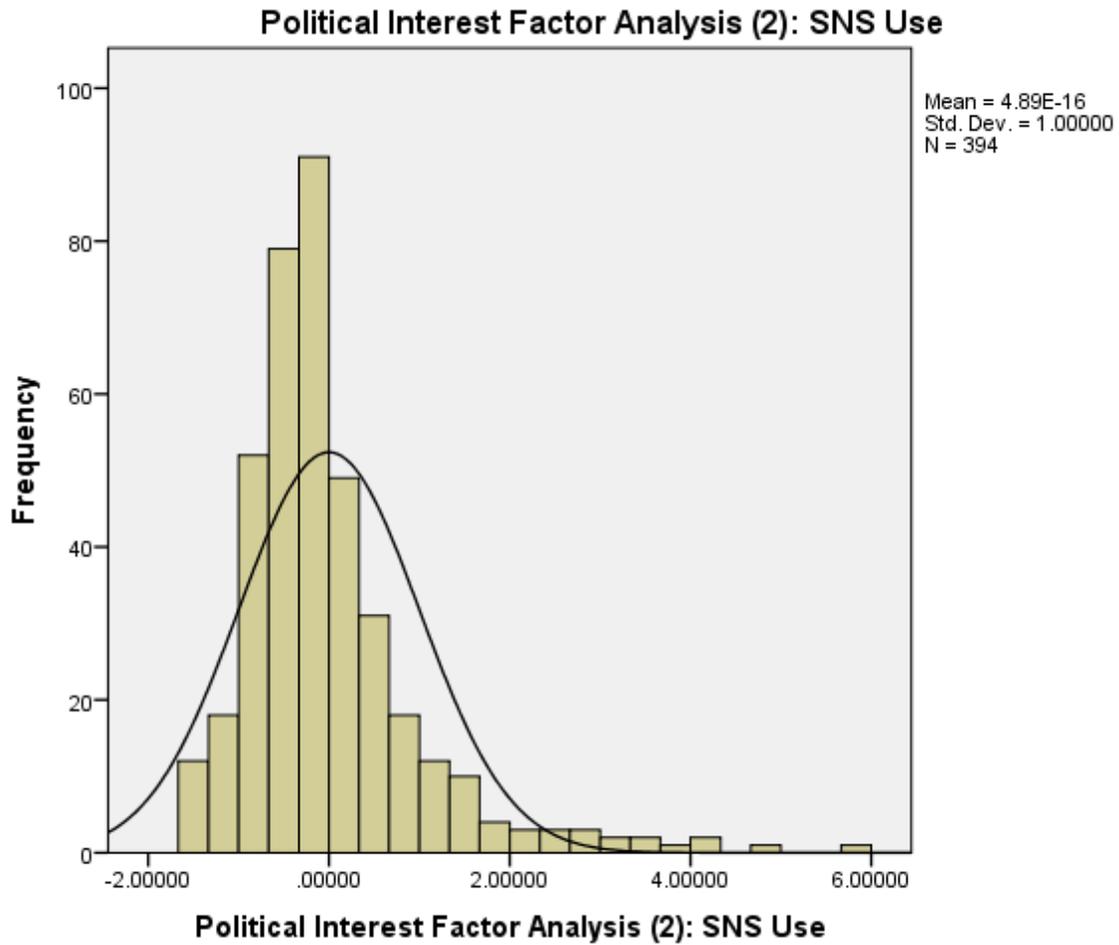
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.00311	1	.2	.3	64.2
.00514	1	.2	.3	64.5
.00572	1	.2	.3	64.7
.00750	1	.2	.3	65.0
.00858	1	.2	.3	65.2
.00976	1	.2	.3	65.5
.03872	1	.2	.3	65.7
.04727	1	.2	.3	66.0
.05202	1	.2	.3	66.2
.05555	1	.2	.3	66.5
.05617	1	.2	.3	66.8
.06180	1	.2	.3	67.0
.06660	1	.2	.3	67.3
.07642	1	.2	.3	67.5
.07690	1	.2	.3	67.8
.07892	1	.2	.3	68.0
.08509	1	.2	.3	68.3
.09780	1	.2	.3	68.5
.10007	1	.2	.3	68.8
.10396	1	.2	.3	69.0
.10677	1	.2	.3	69.3
.11372	1	.2	.3	69.5
.11530	1	.2	.3	69.8
.12003	1	.2	.3	70.1
.12607	1	.2	.3	70.3
.13641	1	.2	.3	70.6
.14270	1	.2	.3	70.8
.14432	1	.2	.3	71.1
.14637	1	.2	.3	71.3
.14990	1	.2	.3	71.6
.17276	1	.2	.3	71.8
.17355	1	.2	.3	72.1
.18308	1	.2	.3	72.3
.19369	1	.2	.3	72.6
.19679	1	.2	.3	72.8

.20333	1	.2	.3	73.1
.20818	1	.2	.3	73.4
.21858	1	.2	.3	73.6
.23440	1	.2	.3	73.9
.23774	1	.2	.3	74.1
.24816	1	.2	.3	74.4
.24905	1	.2	.3	74.6
.27403	1	.2	.3	74.9
.29259	1	.2	.3	75.1
.29508	1	.2	.3	75.4
.30355	1	.2	.3	75.6
.30398	1	.2	.3	75.9
.31031	1	.2	.3	76.1
.33275	1	.2	.3	76.4
.33994	1	.2	.3	76.6
.34392	1	.2	.3	76.9
.35640	1	.2	.3	77.2
.35888	1	.2	.3	77.4
.35968	1	.2	.3	77.7
.37486	1	.2	.3	77.9
.39603	1	.2	.3	78.2
.39933	1	.2	.3	78.4
.40186	1	.2	.3	78.7
.42776	1	.2	.3	78.9
.44274	1	.2	.3	79.2
.44857	1	.2	.3	79.4
.44968	1	.2	.3	79.7
.45401	1	.2	.3	79.9
.45436	1	.2	.3	80.2
.50378	1	.2	.3	80.5
.50426	1	.2	.3	80.7
.53066	1	.2	.3	81.0
.53224	1	.2	.3	81.2
.55307	1	.2	.3	81.5
.56112	1	.2	.3	81.7
.56830	1	.2	.3	82.0

.57168	1	.2	.3	82.2
.60511	1	.2	.3	82.5
.60588	1	.2	.3	82.7
.62714	1	.2	.3	83.0
.63257	1	.2	.3	83.2
.64454	1	.2	.3	83.5
.64544	1	.2	.3	83.8
.65265	1	.2	.3	84.0
.65802	1	.2	.3	84.3
.68703	1	.2	.3	84.5
.68804	1	.2	.3	84.8
.70981	1	.2	.3	85.0
.74294	1	.2	.3	85.3
.76194	1	.2	.3	85.5
.81447	1	.2	.3	85.8
.81874	1	.2	.3	86.0
.83682	1	.2	.3	86.3
.85422	1	.2	.3	86.5
.86663	1	.2	.3	86.8
.87650	1	.2	.3	87.1
.89700	1	.2	.3	87.3
.94136	1	.2	.3	87.6
.95539	1	.2	.3	87.8
.95669	1	.2	.3	88.1
.96043	1	.2	.3	88.3
.97985	1	.2	.3	88.6
.99840	1	.2	.3	88.8
1.02265	1	.2	.3	89.1
1.07887	1	.2	.3	89.3
1.10964	1	.2	.3	89.6
1.12368	1	.2	.3	89.8
1.13671	1	.2	.3	90.1
1.13887	1	.2	.3	90.4
1.17753	1	.2	.3	90.6
1.18121	1	.2	.3	90.9
1.18632	1	.2	.3	91.1

1.21767	1	.2	.3	91.4
1.22443	1	.2	.3	91.6
1.27968	1	.2	.3	91.9
1.33389	1	.2	.3	92.1
1.38733	1	.2	.3	92.4
1.48225	1	.2	.3	92.6
1.51255	1	.2	.3	92.9
1.52189	1	.2	.3	93.1
1.53204	1	.2	.3	93.4
1.54624	1	.2	.3	93.7
1.55775	1	.2	.3	93.9
1.60455	1	.2	.3	94.2
1.63889	1	.2	.3	94.4
1.85202	1	.2	.3	94.7
1.95128	1	.2	.3	94.9
1.95766	1	.2	.3	95.2
1.97463	1	.2	.3	95.4
2.00372	1	.2	.3	95.7
2.18895	1	.2	.3	95.9
2.25820	1	.2	.3	96.2
2.33902	1	.2	.3	96.4
2.56779	1	.2	.3	96.7
2.59046	1	.2	.3	97.0
2.80307	1	.2	.3	97.2
2.83722	1	.2	.3	97.5
2.85369	1	.2	.3	97.7
3.13399	1	.2	.3	98.0
3.20317	1	.2	.3	98.2
3.35240	1	.2	.3	98.5
3.49776	1	.2	.3	98.7
3.98103	1	.2	.3	99.0
4.21394	1	.2	.3	99.2
4.33318	1	.2	.3	99.5
4.86814	1	.2	.3	99.7
5.88339	1	.2	.3	100.0
Total	394	85.7	100.0	

Missing	System	66	14.3	
Total		460	100.0	



(4) Political Discussion

Political Discussion					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.22832	1	.2	.3	.3
	-2.15954	1	.2	.3	.5

-1.91839	1	.2	.3	.8
-1.84537	1	.2	.3	1.0
-1.83235	1	.2	.3	1.3
-1.82969	1	.2	.3	1.5
-1.81655	1	.2	.3	1.8
-1.80079	1	.2	.3	2.0
-1.73530	1	.2	.3	2.3
-1.67502	1	.2	.3	2.5
-1.66496	1	.2	.3	2.8
-1.65611	1	.2	.3	3.0
-1.65287	1	.2	.3	3.3
-1.60323	1	.2	.3	3.6
-1.55816	1	.2	.3	3.8
-1.53954	1	.2	.3	4.1
-1.52645	1	.2	.3	4.3
-1.45220	1	.2	.3	4.6
-1.41800	1	.2	.3	4.8
-1.40886	1	.2	.3	5.1
-1.38082	1	.2	.3	5.3
-1.35297	1	.2	.3	5.6
-1.35022	1	.2	.3	5.8
-1.34364	1	.2	.3	6.1
-1.33899	1	.2	.3	6.3
-1.32305	1	.2	.3	6.6
-1.30354	1	.2	.3	6.9
-1.29520	1	.2	.3	7.1
-1.29087	1	.2	.3	7.4
-1.28239	1	.2	.3	7.6
-1.25428	1	.2	.3	7.9
-1.24055	1	.2	.3	8.1
-1.23855	1	.2	.3	8.4
-1.23448	1	.2	.3	8.6
-1.22952	1	.2	.3	8.9
-1.20369	1	.2	.3	9.1
-1.19399	1	.2	.3	9.4
-1.16624	1	.2	.3	9.6

-1.15570	1	.2	.3	9.9
-1.15378	1	.2	.3	10.2
-1.14102	1	.2	.3	10.4
-1.12887	1	.2	.3	10.7
-1.12436	1	.2	.3	10.9
-1.11938	1	.2	.3	11.2
-1.11431	1	.2	.3	11.4
-1.08753	1	.2	.3	11.7
-1.08629	1	.2	.3	11.9
-1.07084	1	.2	.3	12.2
-1.06678	1	.2	.3	12.4
-1.06237	1	.2	.3	12.7
-1.06053	1	.2	.3	12.9
-1.04588	1	.2	.3	13.2
-1.02234	1	.2	.3	13.5
-1.01928	1	.2	.3	13.7
-1.01914	1	.2	.3	14.0
-1.01823	1	.2	.3	14.2
-1.00273	1	.2	.3	14.5
-.99143	1	.2	.3	14.7
-.99129	1	.2	.3	15.0
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-.96280	1	.2	.3	15.5
-.95660	1	.2	.3	15.7
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-.90545	1	.2	.3	17.8
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-.88144	1	.2	.3	18.8

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-85978	1	.2	.3	19.8
-85773	1	.2	.3	20.1
-85337	1	.2	.3	20.3
-85202	1	.2	.3	20.6
-84563	1	.2	.3	20.8
-84548	1	.2	.3	21.1
-84235	1	.2	.3	21.3
-84161	1	.2	.3	21.6
-83518	2	.4	.5	22.1
-82876	1	.2	.3	22.3
-82181	1	.2	.3	22.6
-82098	1	.2	.3	22.8
-81589	1	.2	.3	23.1
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-80408	1	.2	.3	23.6
-80332	1	.2	.3	23.9
-79496	1	.2	.3	24.1
-79242	1	.2	.3	24.4
-79077	1	.2	.3	24.6
-78679	1	.2	.3	24.9
-78570	1	.2	.3	25.1
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-76694	1	.2	.3	25.9
-76462	1	.2	.3	26.1
-74704	1	.2	.3	26.4
-74458	1	.2	.3	26.6
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-71796	1	.2	.3	27.2
-71788	1	.2	.3	27.4
-71349	1	.2	.3	27.7
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-71141	1	.2	.3	28.4
-70860	1	.2	.3	28.7
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-69844	1	.2	.3	29.7
-68173	1	.2	.3	29.9
-67307	1	.2	.3	30.2
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-66923	1	.2	.3	30.7
-66530	1	.2	.3	31.0
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-64796	1	.2	.3	31.5
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-61656	1	.2	.3	32.2
-61299	1	.2	.3	32.5
-60697	1	.2	.3	32.7
-59073	1	.2	.3	33.0
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-55848	1	.2	.3	34.0
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-53427	1	.2	.3	35.0
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-52804	1	.2	.3	35.8
-52636	1	.2	.3	36.0
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-46011	1	.2	.3	38.8
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-02511	1	.2	.3	55.3
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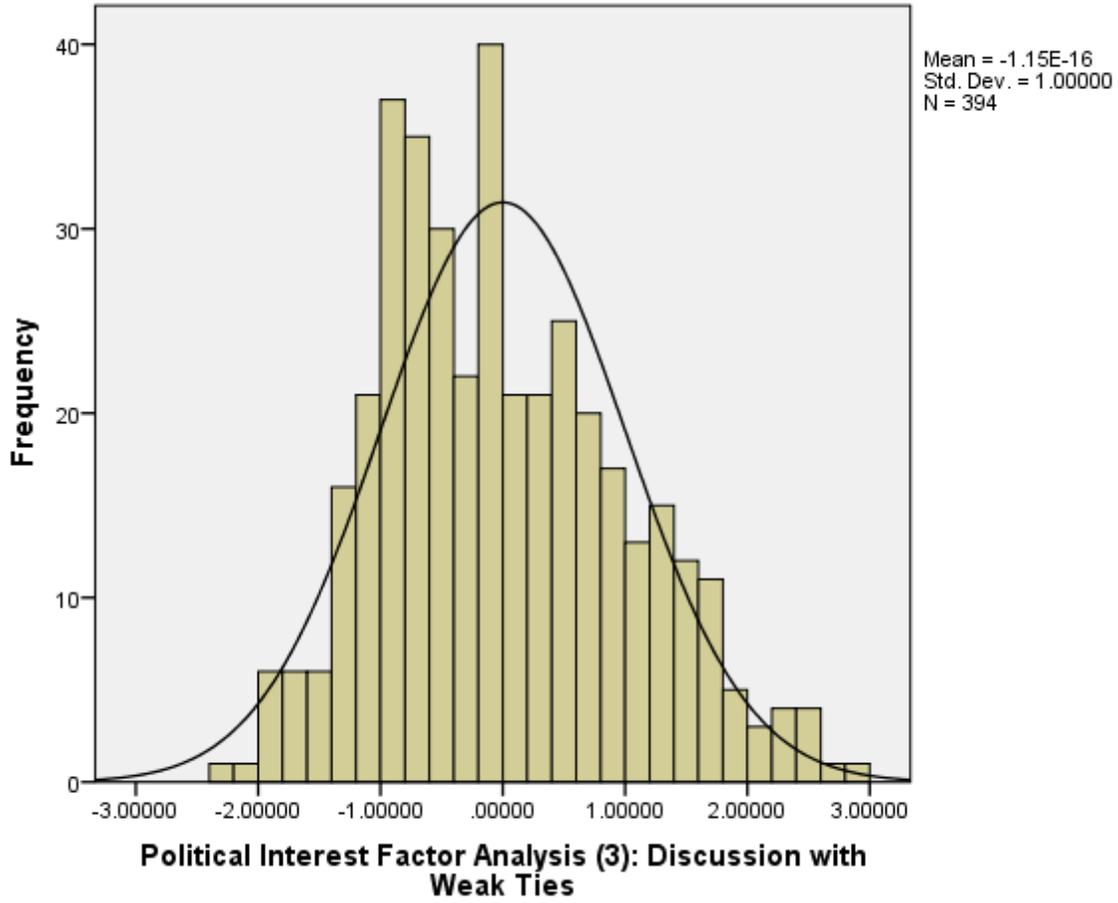
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.52106	1	.2	.3	70.6
.52737	1	.2	.3	70.8
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.56489	1	.2	.3	71.3
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.57807	1	.2	.3	71.8
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.58935	1	.2	.3	72.3
.59046	1	.2	.3	72.6
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.61610	1	.2	.3	73.4
.62645	1	.2	.3	73.6
.64740	1	.2	.3	73.9

.64886	1	.2	.3	74.1
.66698	1	.2	.3	74.4
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.69178	1	.2	.3	75.1
.69498	1	.2	.3	75.4
.71356	1	.2	.3	75.6
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.73983	1	.2	.3	76.4
.74315	1	.2	.3	76.6
.74561	1	.2	.3	76.9
.75139	1	.2	.3	77.2
.78037	1	.2	.3	77.4
.78207	1	.2	.3	77.7
.79321	1	.2	.3	77.9
.79658	1	.2	.3	78.2
.83075	1	.2	.3	78.4
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.84923	1	.2	.3	79.2
.87639	1	.2	.3	79.4
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.89869	1	.2	.3	79.9
.90364	1	.2	.3	80.2
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.92081	1	.2	.3	81.0
.92468	1	.2	.3	81.2
.93031	1	.2	.3	81.5
.93764	1	.2	.3	81.7
.94242	1	.2	.3	82.0
.97926	1	.2	.3	82.2
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1.01443	1	.2	.3	82.7
1.01608	1	.2	.3	83.0

1.01609	1	.2	.3	83.2
1.02054	1	.2	.3	83.5
1.02110	1	.2	.3	83.8
1.03566	1	.2	.3	84.0
1.05547	1	.2	.3	84.3
1.07056	1	.2	.3	84.5
1.07753	1	.2	.3	84.8
1.08776	1	.2	.3	85.0
1.10029	1	.2	.3	85.3
1.12402	1	.2	.3	85.5
1.14056	1	.2	.3	85.8
1.21226	1	.2	.3	86.0
1.22515	1	.2	.3	86.3
1.23943	1	.2	.3	86.5
1.26120	1	.2	.3	86.8
1.27030	1	.2	.3	87.1
1.27572	1	.2	.3	87.3
1.28035	1	.2	.3	87.6
1.28069	1	.2	.3	87.8
1.29203	1	.2	.3	88.1
1.31126	1	.2	.3	88.3
1.35541	1	.2	.3	88.6
1.36212	1	.2	.3	88.8
1.36681	1	.2	.3	89.1
1.37624	1	.2	.3	89.3
1.38101	1	.2	.3	89.6
1.41667	1	.2	.3	89.8
1.43279	1	.2	.3	90.1
1.44650	1	.2	.3	90.4
1.46754	1	.2	.3	90.6
1.48622	1	.2	.3	90.9
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1.48814	1	.2	.3	91.4
1.49445	1	.2	.3	91.6
1.50546	1	.2	.3	91.9
1.51810	1	.2	.3	92.1

1.53496	1	.2	.3	92.4
1.58084	1	.2	.3	92.6
1.63124	1	.2	.3	92.9
1.64265	1	.2	.3	93.1
1.66734	1	.2	.3	93.4
1.67019	1	.2	.3	93.7
1.68908	1	.2	.3	93.9
1.70429	1	.2	.3	94.2
1.70817	1	.2	.3	94.4
1.73458	1	.2	.3	94.7
1.73562	1	.2	.3	94.9
1.77672	1	.2	.3	95.2
1.78597	1	.2	.3	95.4
1.82435	1	.2	.3	95.7
1.84074	1	.2	.3	95.9
1.86896	1	.2	.3	96.2
1.90197	1	.2	.3	96.4
1.99692	1	.2	.3	96.7
2.15957	1	.2	.3	97.0
2.18799	1	.2	.3	97.2
2.19340	1	.2	.3	97.5
2.22687	1	.2	.3	97.7
2.23444	1	.2	.3	98.0
2.32559	1	.2	.3	98.2
2.38142	1	.2	.3	98.5
2.44198	1	.2	.3	98.7
2.50078	1	.2	.3	99.0
2.53345	1	.2	.3	99.2
2.57471	1	.2	.3	99.5
2.67162	1	.2	.3	99.7
2.80175	1	.2	.3	100.0
Total	394	85.7	100.0	
Missing System	66	14.3		
Total	460	100.0		

Political Interest Factor Analysis (3): Discussion with Weak Ties



Trust in Government

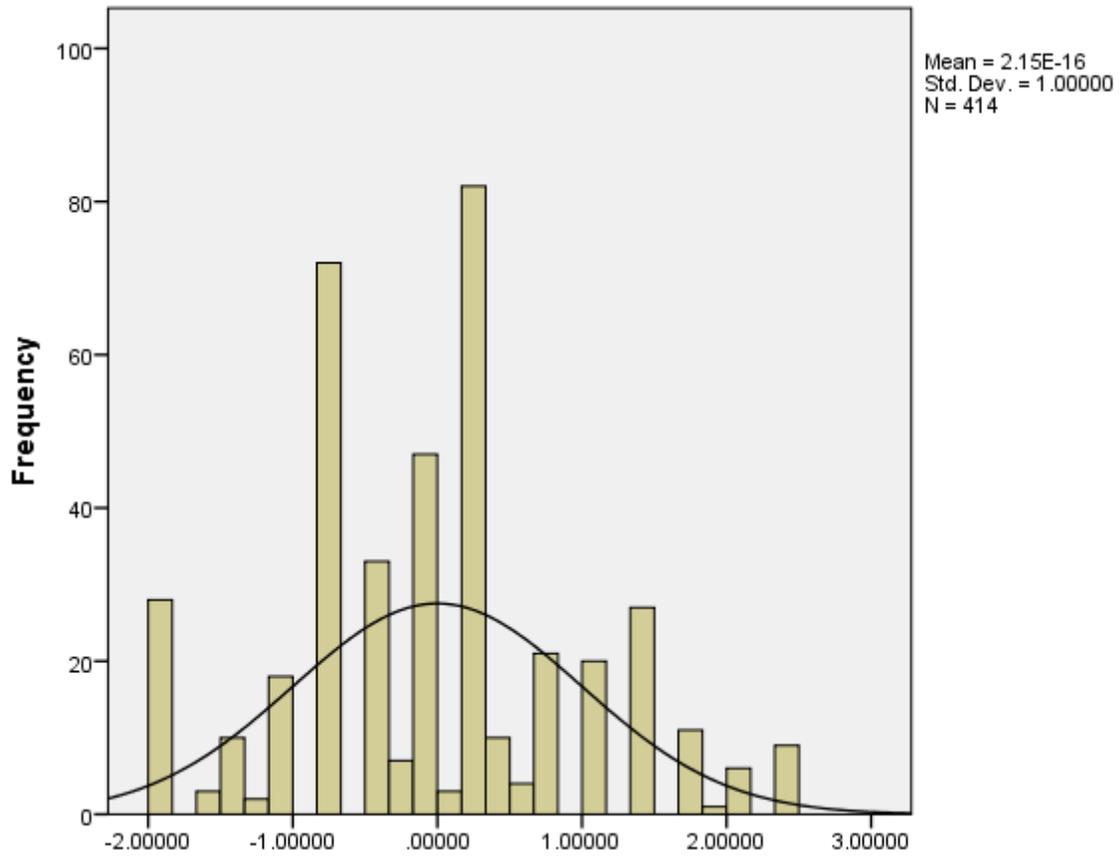
Statistics

		(Overall) Trust Government	(Federal) Trust Government	(State) Trust Government	(Local) Trust Government
N	Valid	414	414	415	415
	Missing	46	46	45	45
Mean		.0000000	2.53	2.67	2.87
Std. Deviation		1.0000000	1.119	1.001	1.024

Trust in Government, cum

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-1.84065	28	6.1	6.8	6.8
	-1.51042	3	.7	.7	7.5
	-1.47681	8	1.7	1.9	9.4
	-1.45053	2	.4	.5	9.9
	-1.18018	2	.4	.5	10.4
	-1.14658	3	.7	.7	11.1
	-1.12030	1	.2	.2	11.4
	-1.11297	5	1.1	1.2	12.6
	-1.08669	9	2.0	2.2	14.7
	-.81634	2	.4	.5	15.2
	-.79006	2	.4	.5	15.7
	-.75646	50	10.9	12.1	27.8
	-.73018	1	.2	.2	28.0
	-.72285	14	3.0	3.4	31.4
	-.69657	3	.7	.7	32.1
	-.42622	8	1.7	1.9	34.1
	-.39261	16	3.5	3.9	37.9
	-.36634	5	1.1	1.2	39.1
	-.35901	4	.9	1.0	40.1
	-.33273	5	1.1	1.2	41.3
	-.30645	2	.4	.5	41.8
	-.06238	7	1.5	1.7	43.5
	-.03610	7	1.5	1.7	45.2
	-.02877	5	1.1	1.2	46.4
	-.00982	1	.2	.2	46.6
	-.00249	27	5.9	6.5	53.1
	.02378	1	.2	.2	53.4
	.03112	1	.2	.2	53.6
	.05739	1	.2	.2	53.9
	.20797	1	.2	.2	54.1
	.23425	1	.2	.2	54.3
	.24158	1	.2	.2	54.6
	.26786	1	.2	.2	54.8

.30146	3	.7	.7	55.6
.32774	75	16.3	18.1	73.7
.35402	1	.2	.2	73.9
.36135	7	1.5	1.7	75.6
.38763	1	.2	.2	75.8
.42124	1	.2	.2	76.1
.65798	4	.9	1.0	77.1
.69159	15	3.3	3.6	80.7
.71786	2	.4	.5	81.2
.75147	3	.7	.7	81.9
.78508	1	.2	.2	82.1
1.01449	1	.2	.2	82.4
1.02182	5	1.1	1.2	83.6
1.04810	8	1.7	1.9	85.5
1.08171	6	1.3	1.4	87.0
1.35206	1	.2	.2	87.2
1.37833	1	.2	.2	87.4
1.38566	3	.7	.7	88.2
1.40461	1	.2	.2	88.4
1.41194	19	4.1	4.6	93.0
1.44555	2	.4	.5	93.5
1.74218	5	1.1	1.2	94.7
1.77578	3	.7	.7	95.4
1.80206	3	.7	.7	96.1
1.83567	1	.2	.2	96.4
2.10602	5	1.1	1.2	97.6
2.16590	1	.2	.2	97.8
2.49614	9	2.0	2.2	100.0
Total	414	90.0	100.0	
Missing System	46	10.0		
Total	460	100.0		

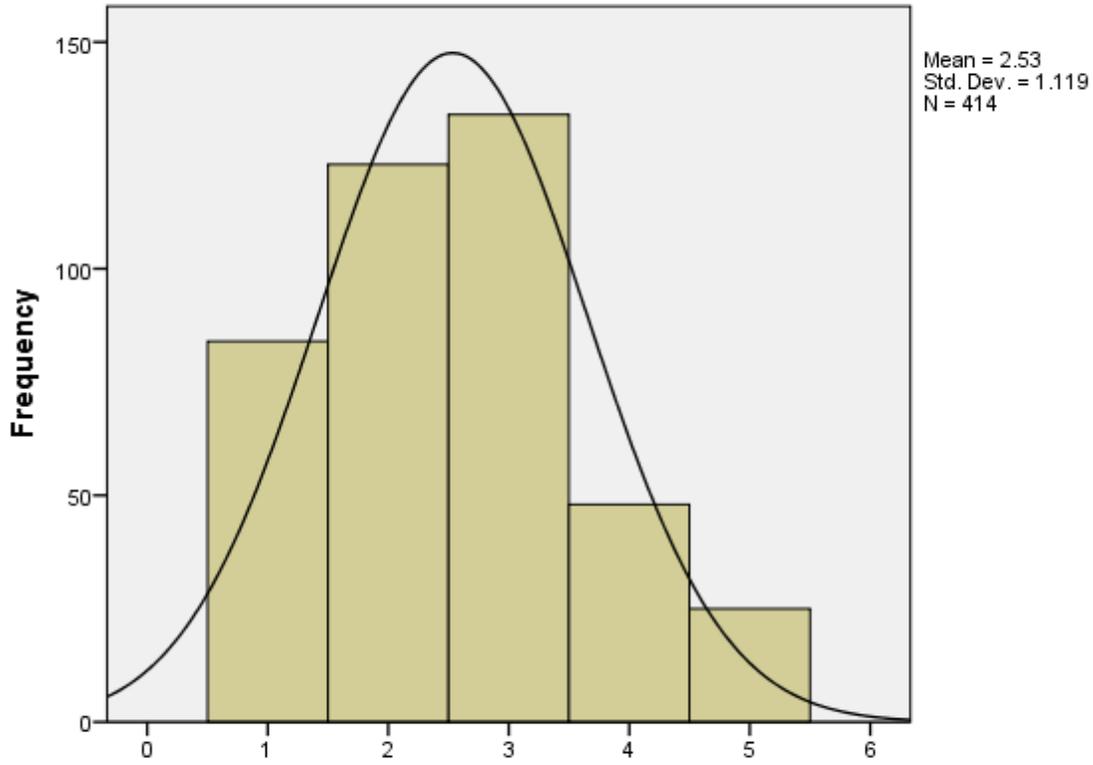


Fed Gov Trust

Trust in Fed Gov

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None at all	84	18.3	20.3	20.3
	A little	123	26.7	29.7	50.0
	A moderate amount	134	29.1	32.4	82.4
	A lot	48	10.4	11.6	94.0
	A great deal	25	5.4	6.0	100.0
	Total	414	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	46	10.0		
Total		460	100.0		

Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -The U.S.A. Federal Government



Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -The U.S.A. Federal Government

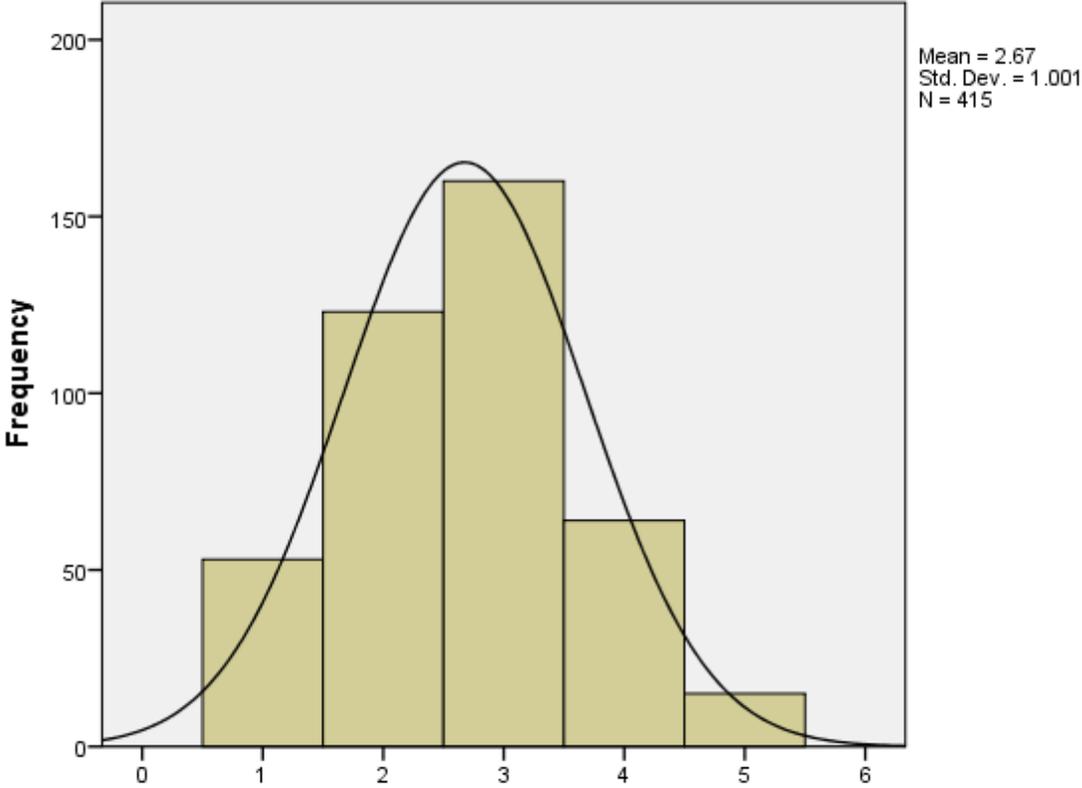
State Gov Trust

Trust in State Gov

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None at all	53	11.5	12.8	12.8
	A little	123	26.7	29.6	42.4
	A moderate amount	160	34.8	38.6	81.0
	A lot	64	13.9	15.4	96.4
	A great deal	15	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Total	415	90.2	100.0	
Missing	System	45	9.8		

Total	460	100.0	
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Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -Your State Government



Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -Your State Government

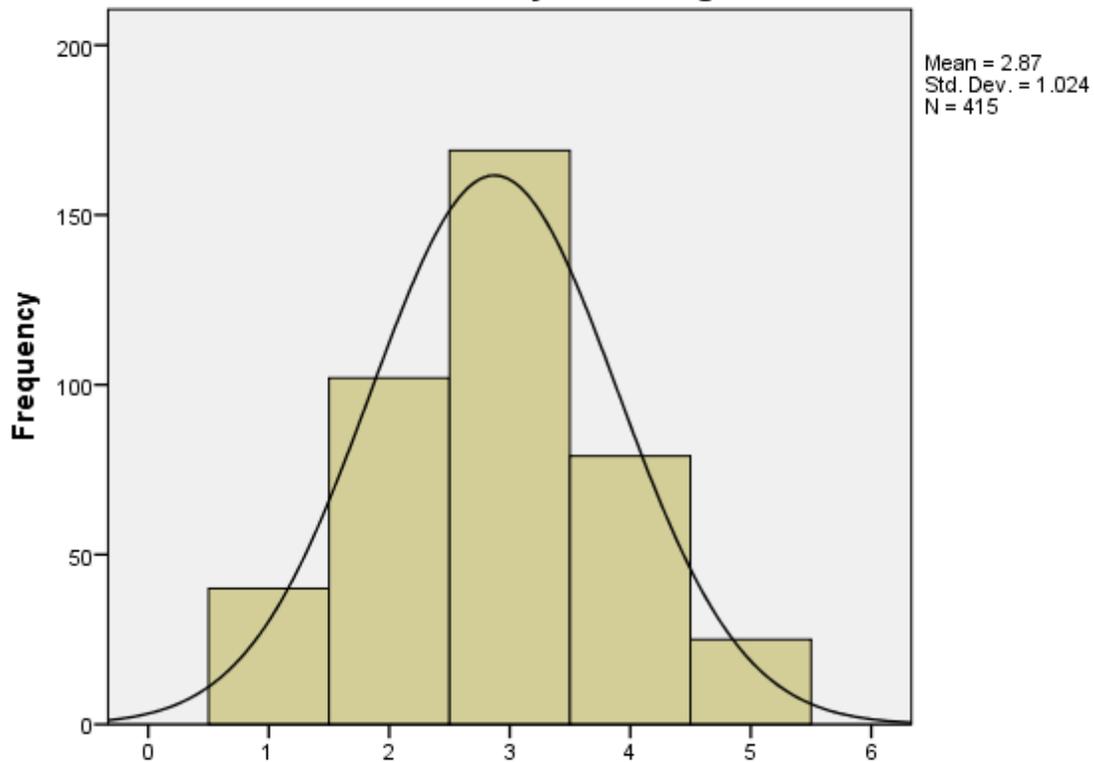
Local Gov Trust

Trust in Local Gov

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None at all	40	8.7	9.6	9.6
	A little	102	22.2	24.6	34.2
	A moderate amount	169	36.7	40.7	74.9
	A lot	79	17.2	19.0	94.0
	A great deal	25	5.4	6.0	100.0

Total	415	90.2	100.0
Missing System	45	9.8	
Total	460	100.0	

Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -Your Community Governing Bodies



Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -Your Community Governing Bodies

Trust in Technology

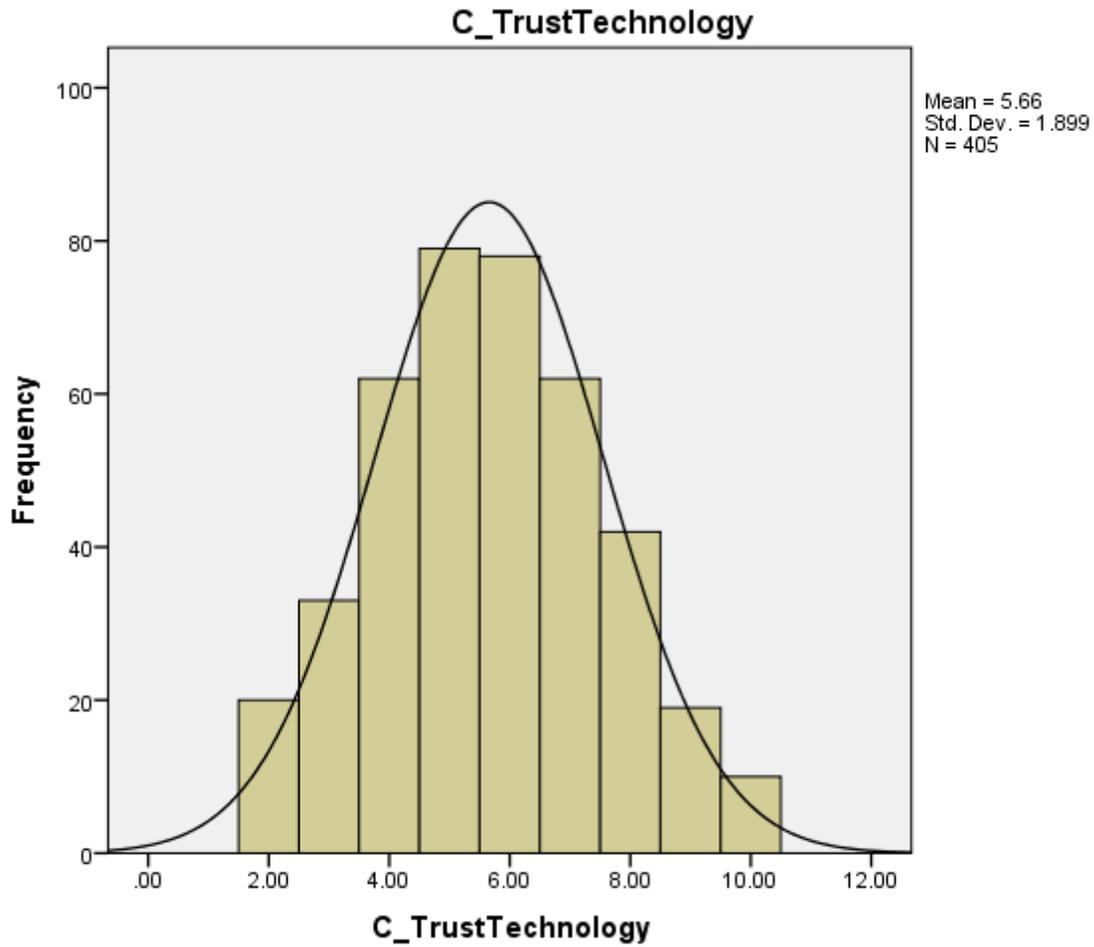
Statistics

		Trust Technology	Trust Internet	Believe OVP would be Secure
N	Valid	405	412	409
	Missing	55	48	51

Mean	5.6568	2.76	2.89
Std. Deviation	1.89925	1.038	1.243

Trust in Technology, cum

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	20	4.3	4.9	4.9
	3.00	33	7.2	8.1	13.1
	4.00	62	13.5	15.3	28.4
	5.00	79	17.2	19.5	47.9
	6.00	78	17.0	19.3	67.2
	7.00	62	13.5	15.3	82.5
	8.00	42	9.1	10.4	92.8
	9.00	19	4.1	4.7	97.5
	10.00	10	2.2	2.5	100.0
	Total	405	88.0	100.0	
Missing	System	55	12.0		
Total		460	100.0		

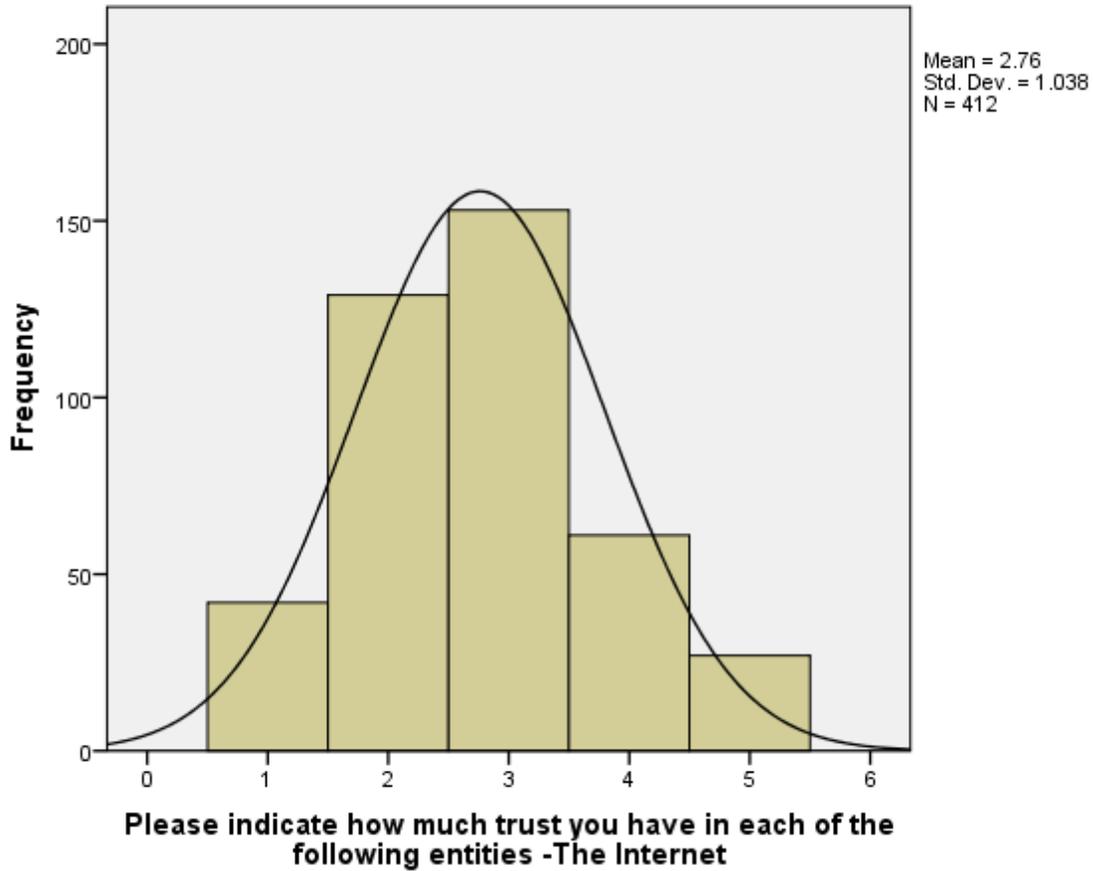


Trust Internet

Trust internet (alone)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None at all	42	9.1	10.2	10.2
	A little	129	28.0	31.3	41.5
	A moderate amount	153	33.3	37.1	78.6
	A lot	61	13.3	14.8	93.4
	A great deal	27	5.9	6.6	100.0
	Total	412	89.6	100.0	
Missing	System	48	10.4		
Total		460	100.0		

Please indicate how much trust you have in each of the following entities -The Internet

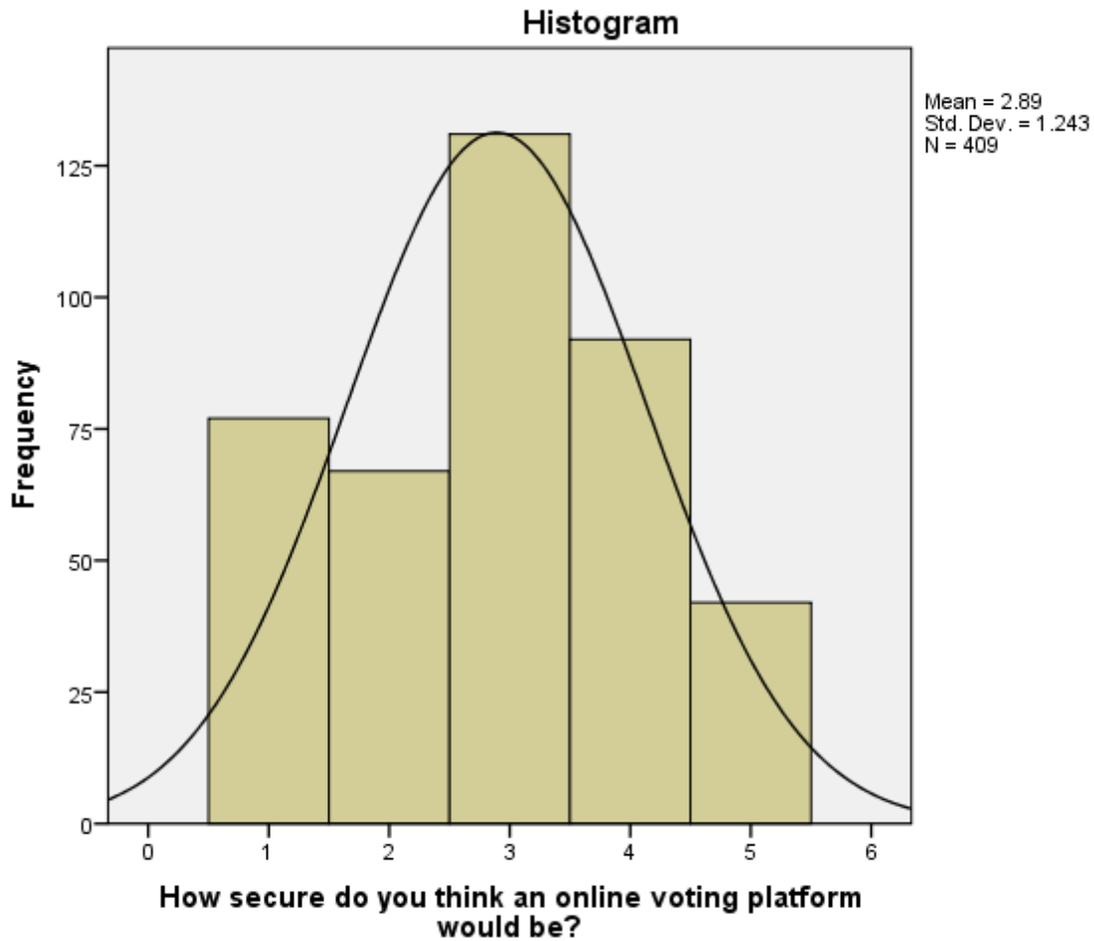


OVP Security

Believe OVP will be secure

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not very secure at all	77	16.7	18.8	18.8
	Mostly not secure	67	14.6	16.4	35.2
	Somewhat secure	131	28.5	32.0	67.2
	Mostly secure	92	20.0	22.5	89.7
	Very secure	42	9.1	10.3	100.0
Total		409	88.9	100.0	

Missing	System	51	11.1
Total		460	100.0



Internet Proficiency

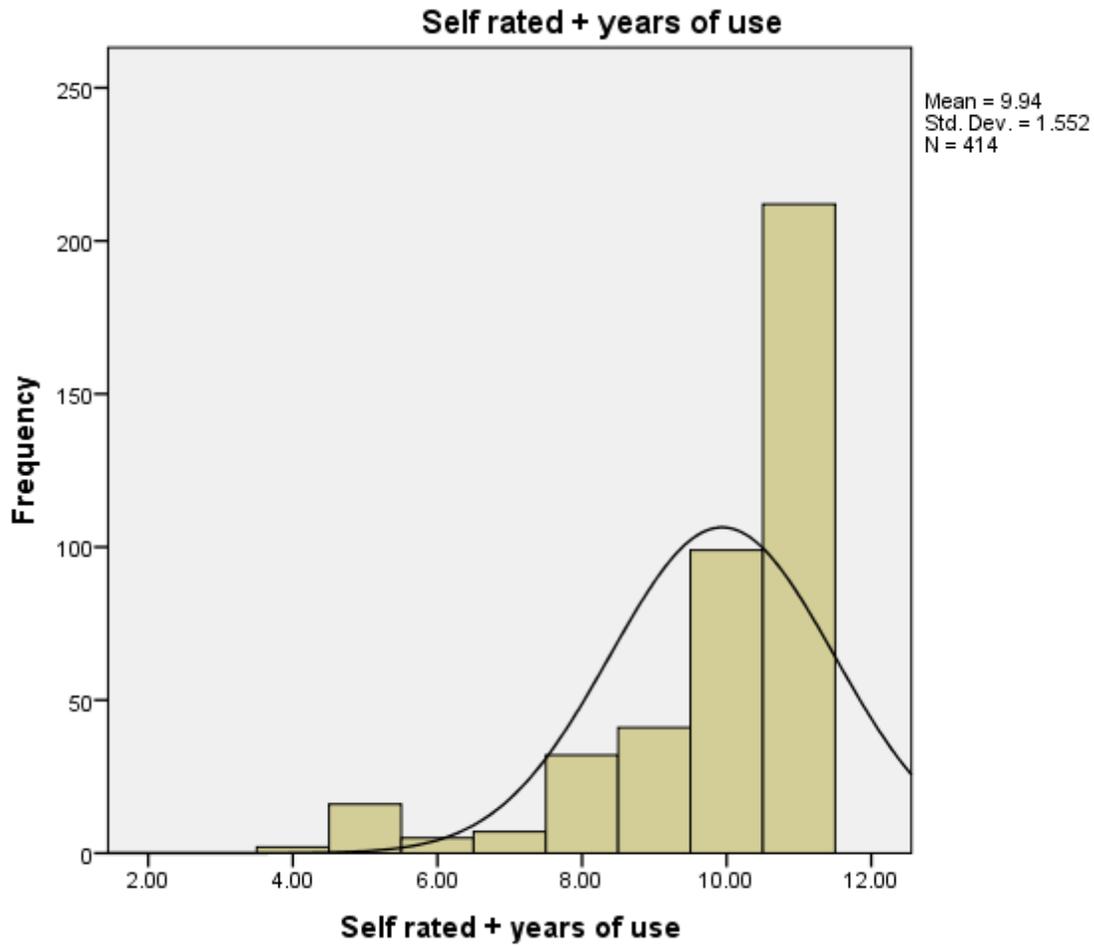
Statistics

		Overall Internet Proficiency	Length of use	Self- Rated Internet Proficiency
N	Valid	414	448	417
	Missing	46	12	43
Mean		9.9372	3.72	6.22

Std. Deviation	1.55167	.594	1.359
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Internet Proficiency, cum

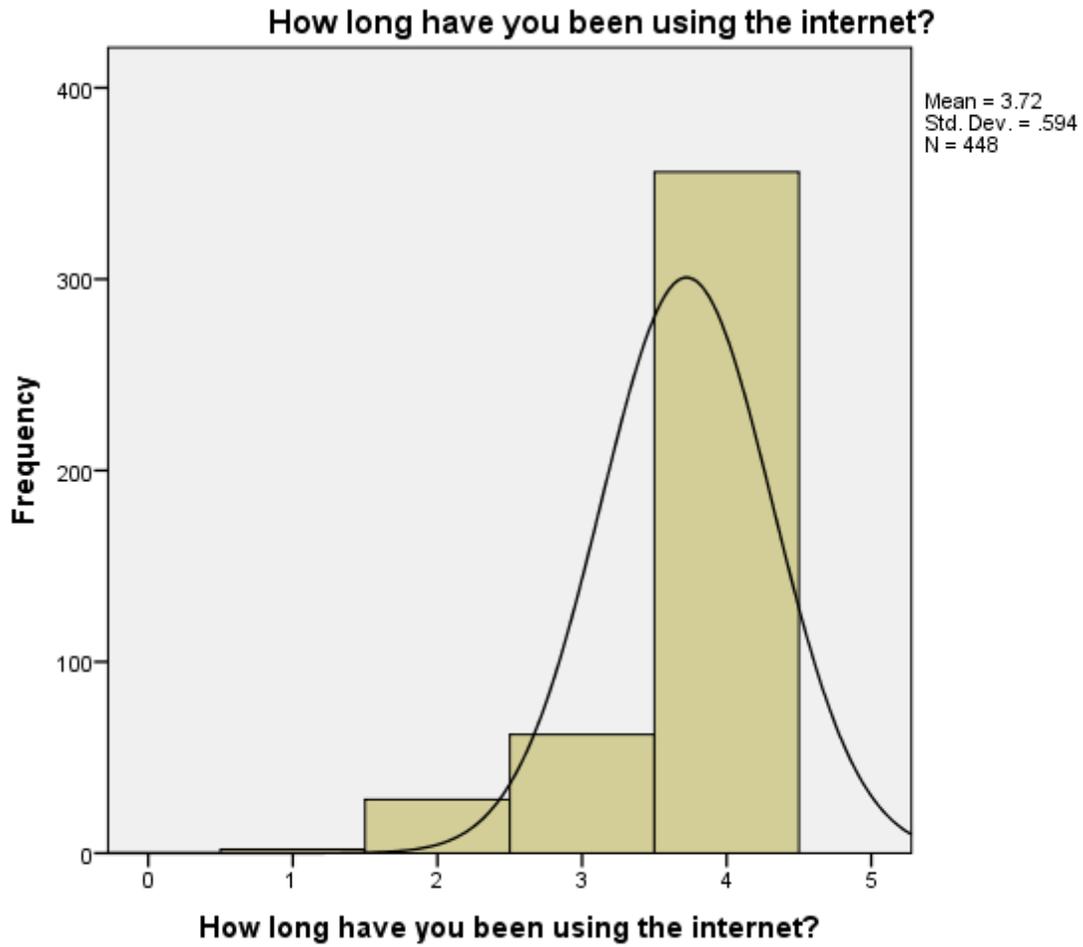
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	4.00	2	.4	.5	.5
	5.00	16	3.5	3.9	4.3
	6.00	5	1.1	1.2	5.6
	7.00	7	1.5	1.7	7.2
	8.00	32	7.0	7.7	15.0
	9.00	41	8.9	9.9	24.9
	10.00	99	21.5	23.9	48.8
	11.00	212	46.1	51.2	100.0
	Total	414	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	46	10.0		
Total		460	100.0		



Years of Use

Length of time Using Internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 1 year	2	.4	.4	.4
	1-6 years	28	6.1	6.3	6.7
	7-10 years	62	13.5	13.8	20.5
	Over 10 years	356	77.4	79.5	100.0
	Total	448	97.4	100.0	
Missing	System	12	2.6		
Total		460	100.0		

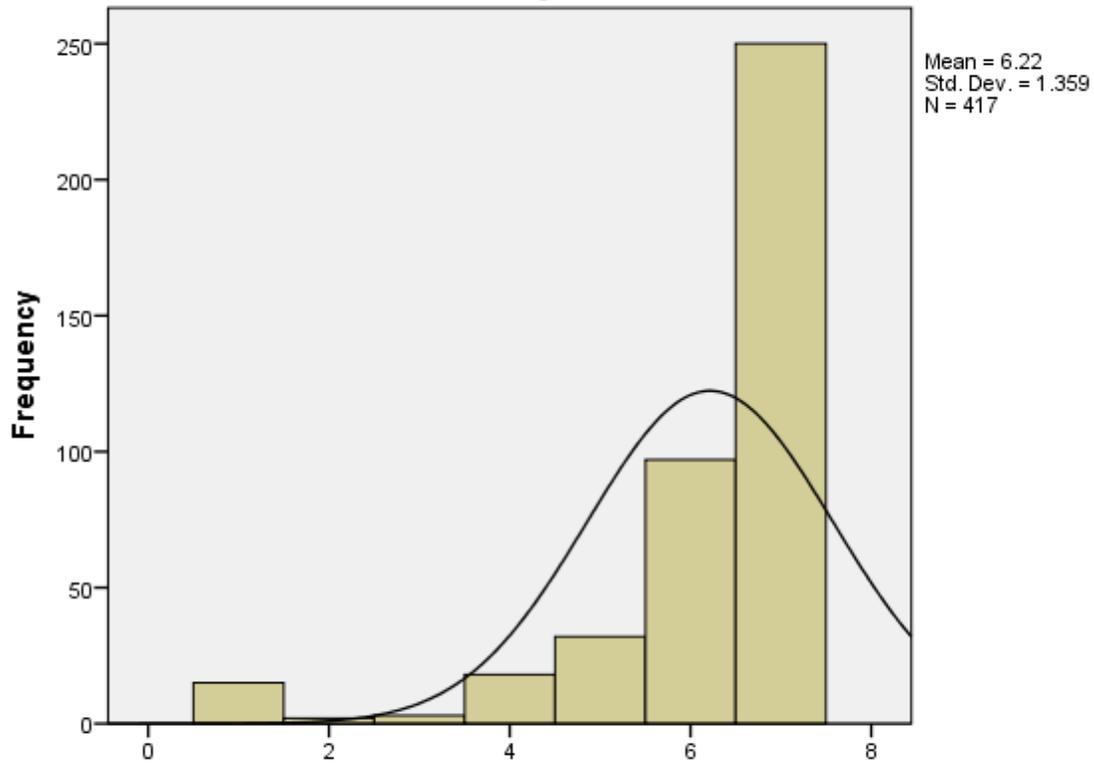


Self-Rated Proficiency

		zC_ip_SelfRatedInternetProficiency			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	15	3.3	3.6	3.6
	Disagree	2	.4	.5	4.1
	Somewhat disagree	3	.7	.7	4.8
	Neither agree nor disagree	18	3.9	4.3	9.1
	Somewhat agree	32	7.0	7.7	16.8
	Agree	97	21.1	23.3	40.0

	Strongly agree	250	54.3	60.0	100.0
	Total	417	90.7	100.0	
Missing	System	43	9.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Rate your agreement with the following statements-I am confident in my ability to effectively use the internet



Rate your agreement with the following statements-I am confident in my ability to effectively use the internet

Round 2

Political Affiliation (Conservative)

Statistics

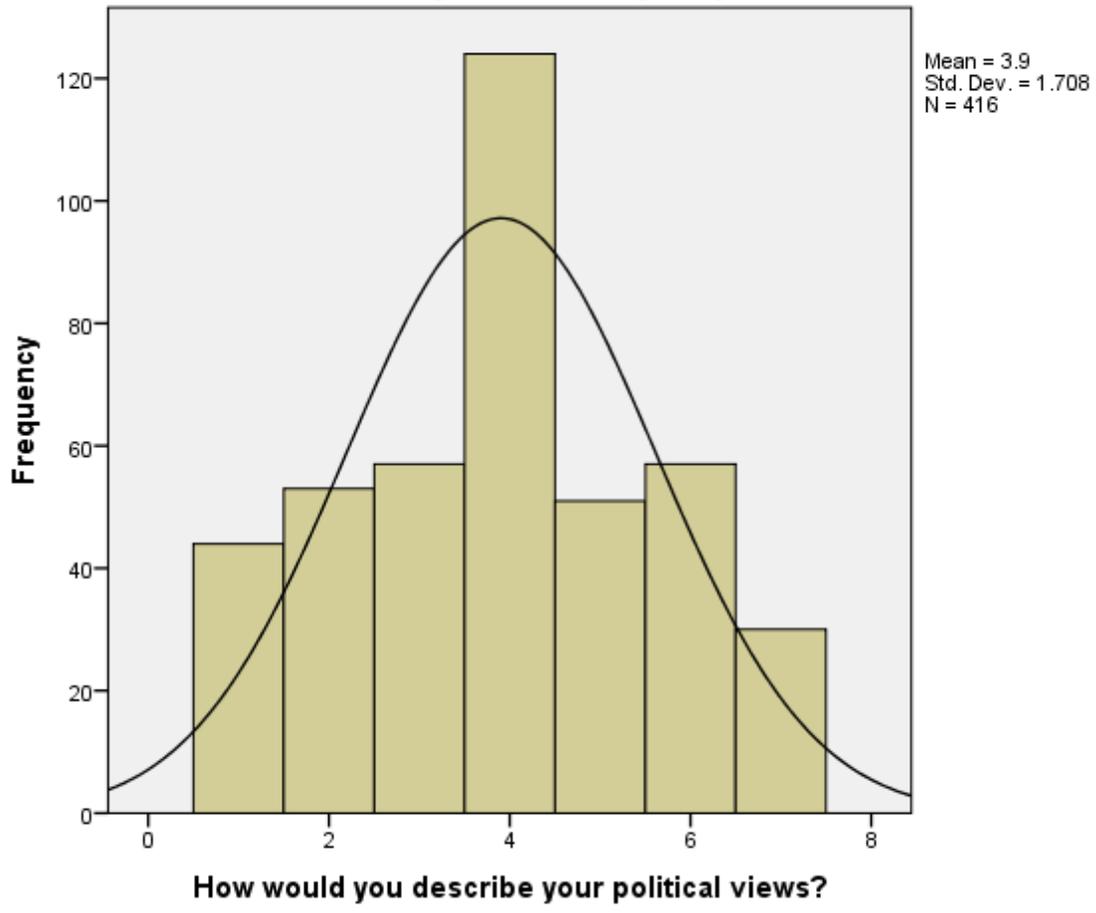
		Political Affiliation reduced	Political Affiliation Expanded
N	Valid	416	416

Missing	44	44
Mean	1.9615	3.90
Std. Deviation	.83793	1.708

Conservatism, expanded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Liberal	44	9.6	10.6	10.6
	Liberal	53	11.5	12.7	23.3
	Moderately Liberal	57	12.4	13.7	37.0
	Moderate	124	27.0	29.8	66.8
	Moderately Conservative	51	11.1	12.3	79.1
	Conservative	57	12.4	13.7	92.8
	Very Conservative	30	6.5	7.2	100.0
	Total	416	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.6		
Total		460	100.0		

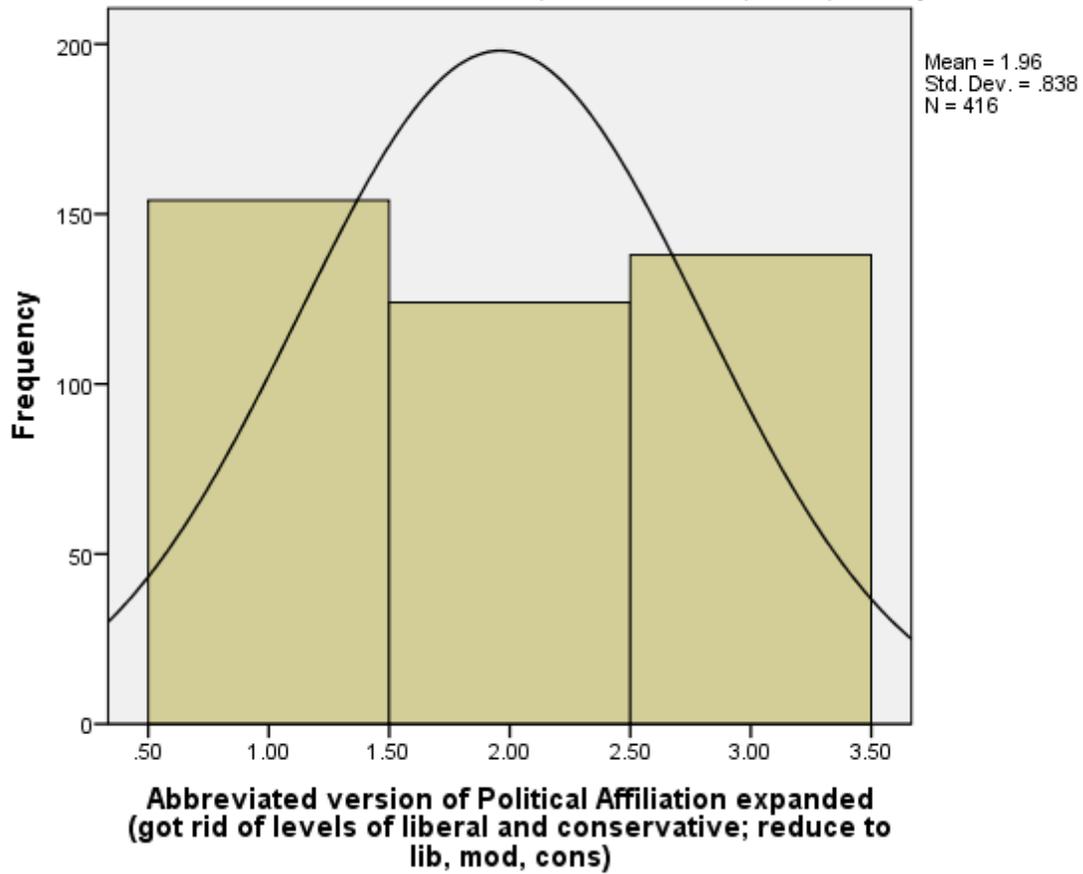
How would you describe your political views?



Conservatism, collapsed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Liberal	154	33.5	37.0	37.0
	Moderate	124	27.0	29.8	66.8
	Conservative	138	30.0	33.2	100.0
	Total	416	90.4	100.0	
Missing	System	44	9.6		
Total		460	100.0		

Abbreviated version of Political Affiliation expanded (got rid of levels of liberal and conservative; reduce to lib, mod, cons)



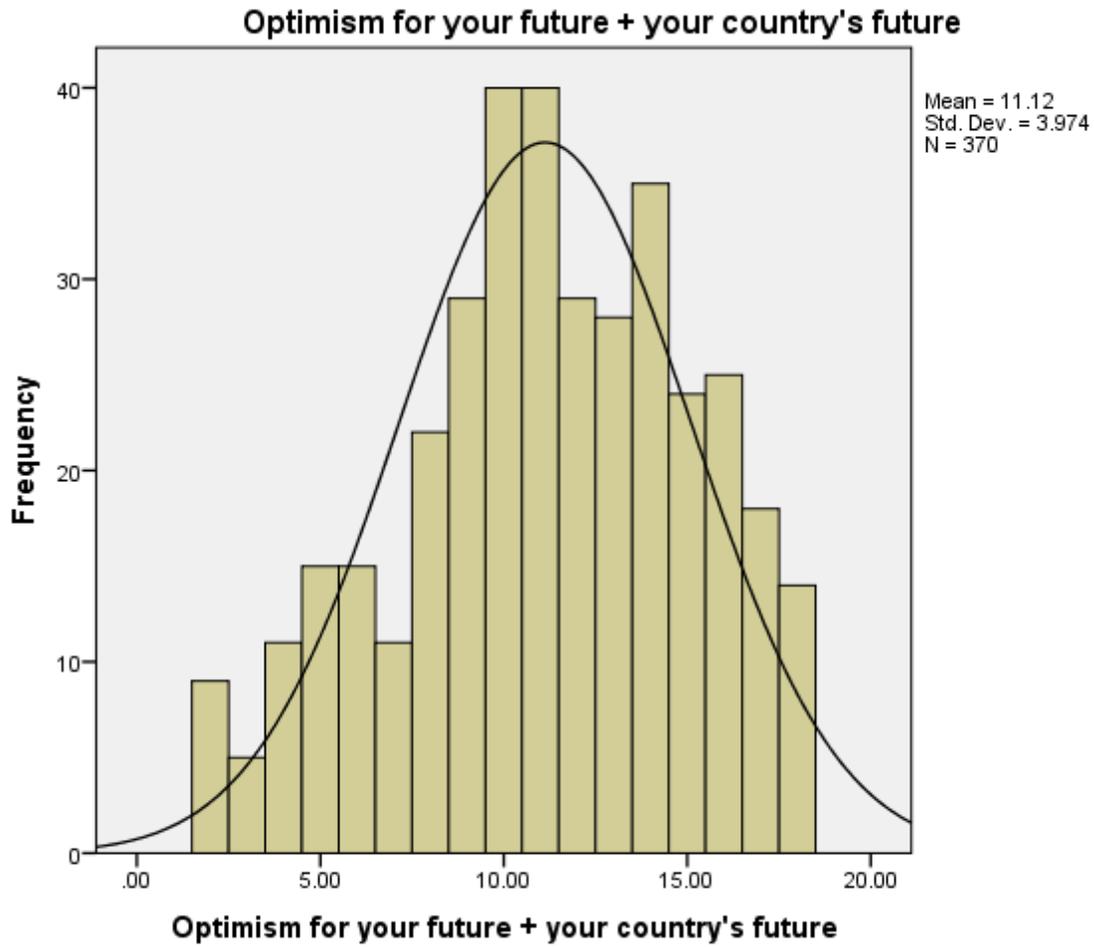
Optimism

Statistics

		General Optimism	Optimism for Country's future	Optimism for Your future
N	Valid	370	380	385
	Missing	90	80	75
Mean		11.1243	4.88	6.25
Std. Deviation		3.97359	2.375	2.205

Optimism, cum

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	9	2.0	2.4	2.4
	3.00	5	1.1	1.4	3.8
	4.00	11	2.4	3.0	6.8
	5.00	15	3.3	4.1	10.8
	6.00	15	3.3	4.1	14.9
	7.00	11	2.4	3.0	17.8
	8.00	22	4.8	5.9	23.8
	9.00	29	6.3	7.8	31.6
	10.00	40	8.7	10.8	42.4
	11.00	40	8.7	10.8	53.2
	12.00	29	6.3	7.8	61.1
	13.00	28	6.1	7.6	68.6
	14.00	35	7.6	9.5	78.1
	15.00	24	5.2	6.5	84.6
	16.00	25	5.4	6.8	91.4
	17.00	18	3.9	4.9	96.2
	18.00	14	3.0	3.8	100.0
		Total	370	80.4	100.0
Missing	System	90	19.6		
Total		460	100.0		



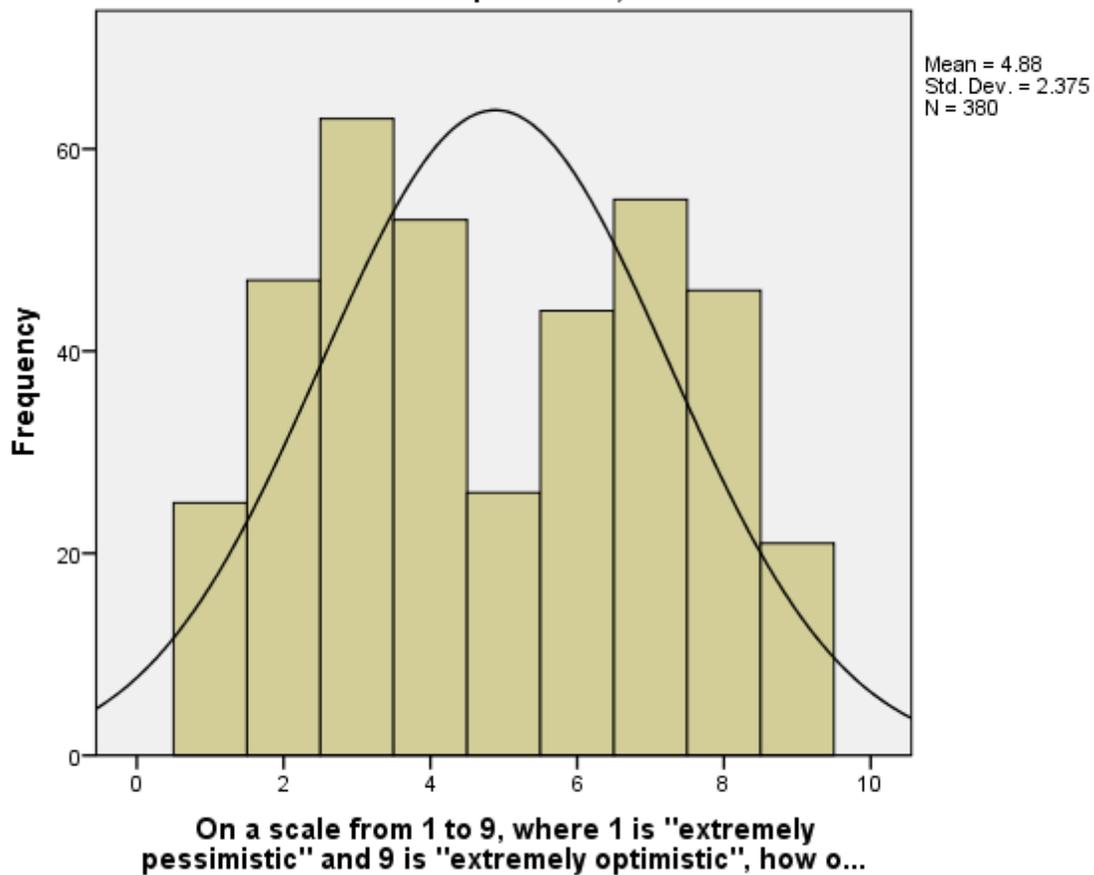
For Future of Country

Optimism toward the future of your country

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	25	5.4	6.6	6.6
	2	47	10.2	12.4	18.9
	3	63	13.7	16.6	35.5
	4	53	11.5	13.9	49.5
	5	26	5.7	6.8	56.3
	6	44	9.6	11.6	67.9
	7	55	12.0	14.5	82.4

	8	46	10.0	12.1	94.5
	9	21	4.6	5.5	100.0
	Total	380	82.6	100.0	
Missing	System	80	17.4		
Total		460	100.0		

On a scale from 1 to 9, where 1 is "extremely pessimistic" and 9 is "extremely optimistic", how o...

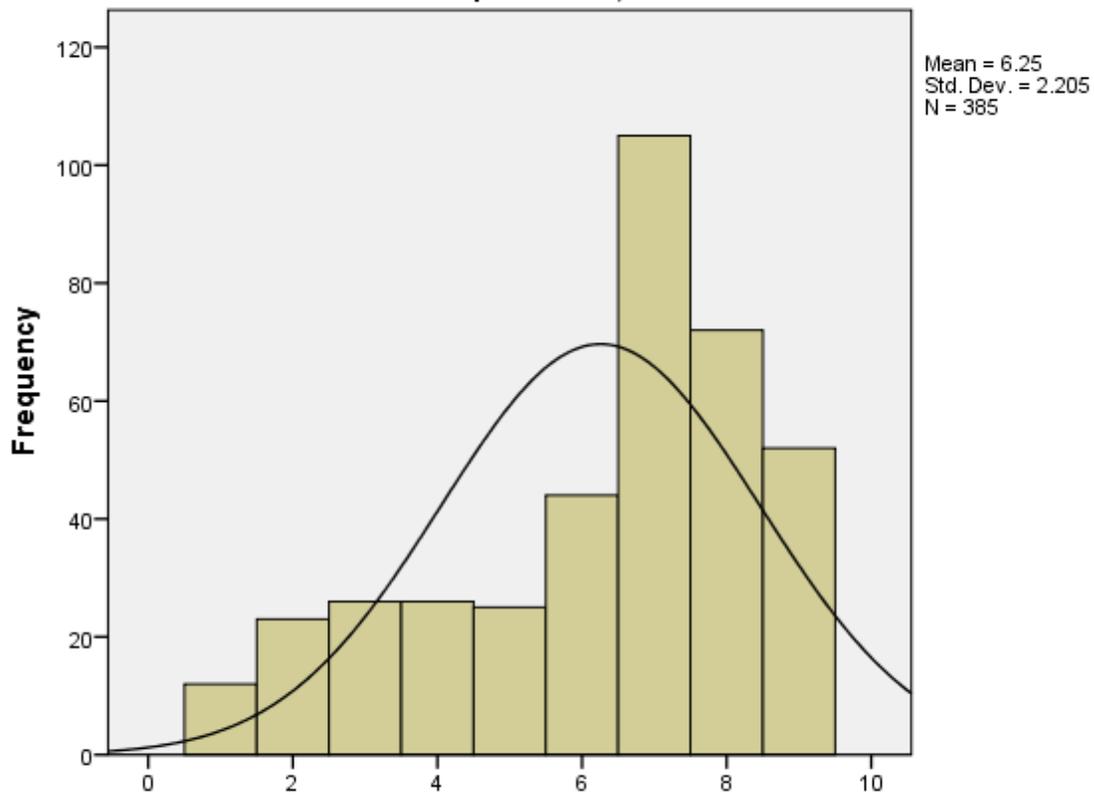


For Your Future

Optimism toward your Future					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	12	2.6	3.1	3.1

2	23	5.0	6.0	9.1
3	26	5.7	6.8	15.8
4	26	5.7	6.8	22.6
5	25	5.4	6.5	29.1
6	44	9.6	11.4	40.5
7	105	22.8	27.3	67.8
8	72	15.7	18.7	86.5
9	52	11.3	13.5	100.0
Total	385	83.7	100.0	
Missing System	75	16.3		
Total	460	100.0		

On a scale from 1 to 9, where 1 is "extremely pessimistic" and 9 is "extremely optimistic", how o...



On a scale from 1 to 9, where 1 is "extremely pessimistic" and 9 is "extremely optimistic", how o...

Region

Statistics

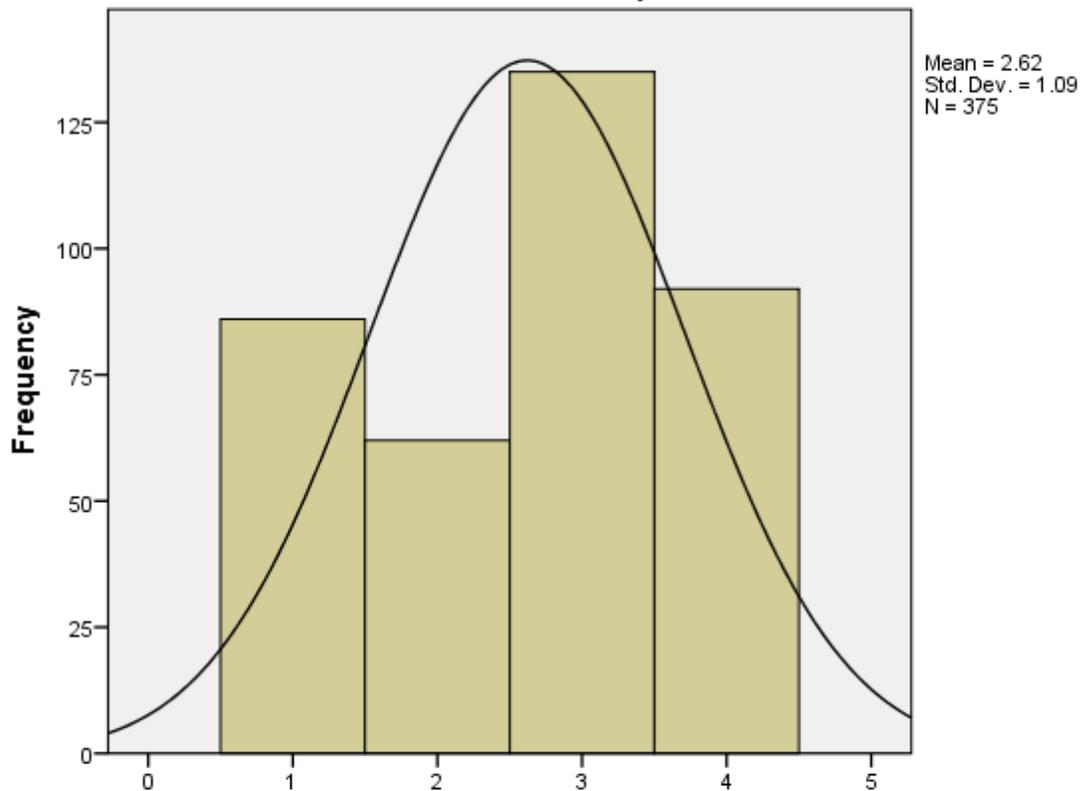
		Region	South
N	Valid	375	375
	Missing	85	85
Mean		2.62	.3600
Std. Deviation		1.090	.48064

Region

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Northeast (Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)	86	18.7	22.9	22.9
	Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)	62	13.5	16.5	39.5
	South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia)	135	29.3	36.0	75.5
	West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington)	92	20.0	24.5	100.0

Total	375	81.5	100.0
Missing System	85	18.5	
Total	460	100.0	

In which region do you currently reside? (Please select from drop-down menu, below).

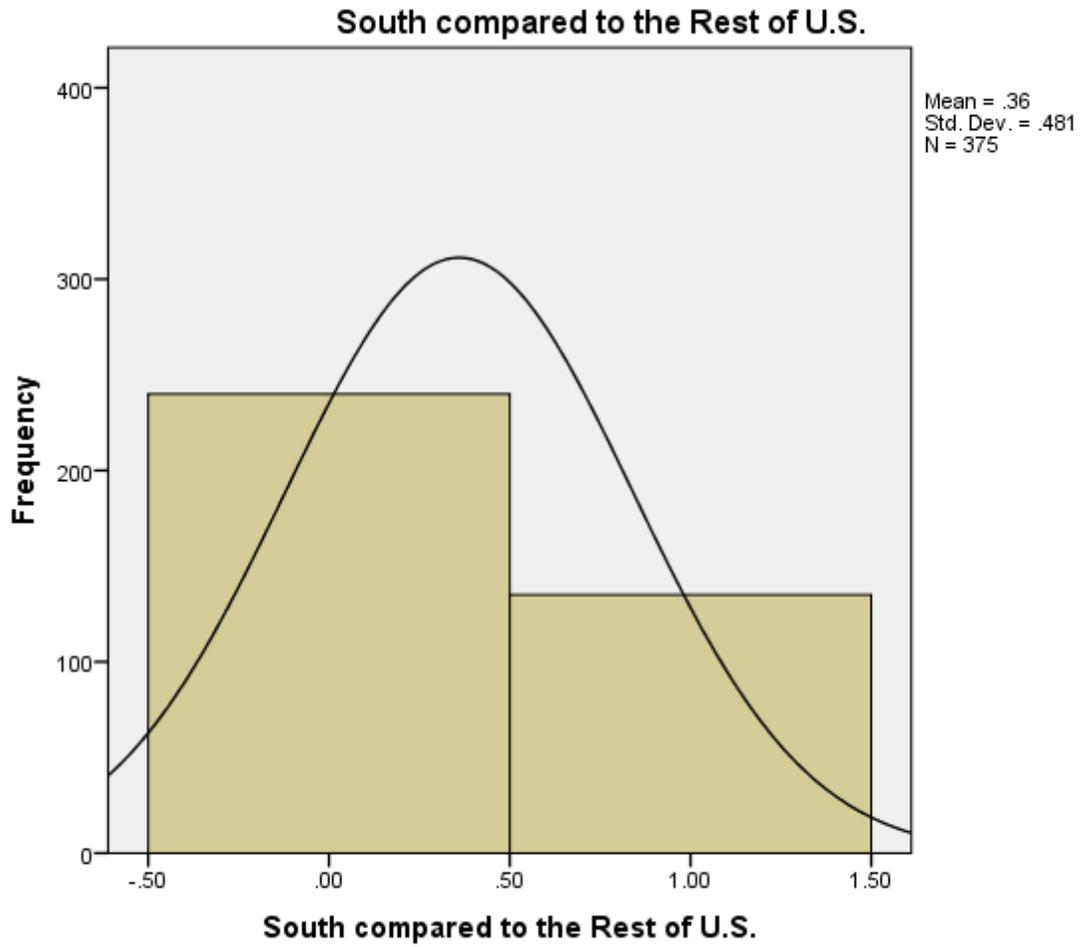


In which region do you currently reside? (Please select from drop-down menu, below).

South

Region—South, 1=South, 0=All else

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	240	52.2	64.0	64.0
	1.00	135	29.3	36.0	100.0
	Total	375	81.5	100.0	
Missing	System	85	18.5		
Total		460	100.0		



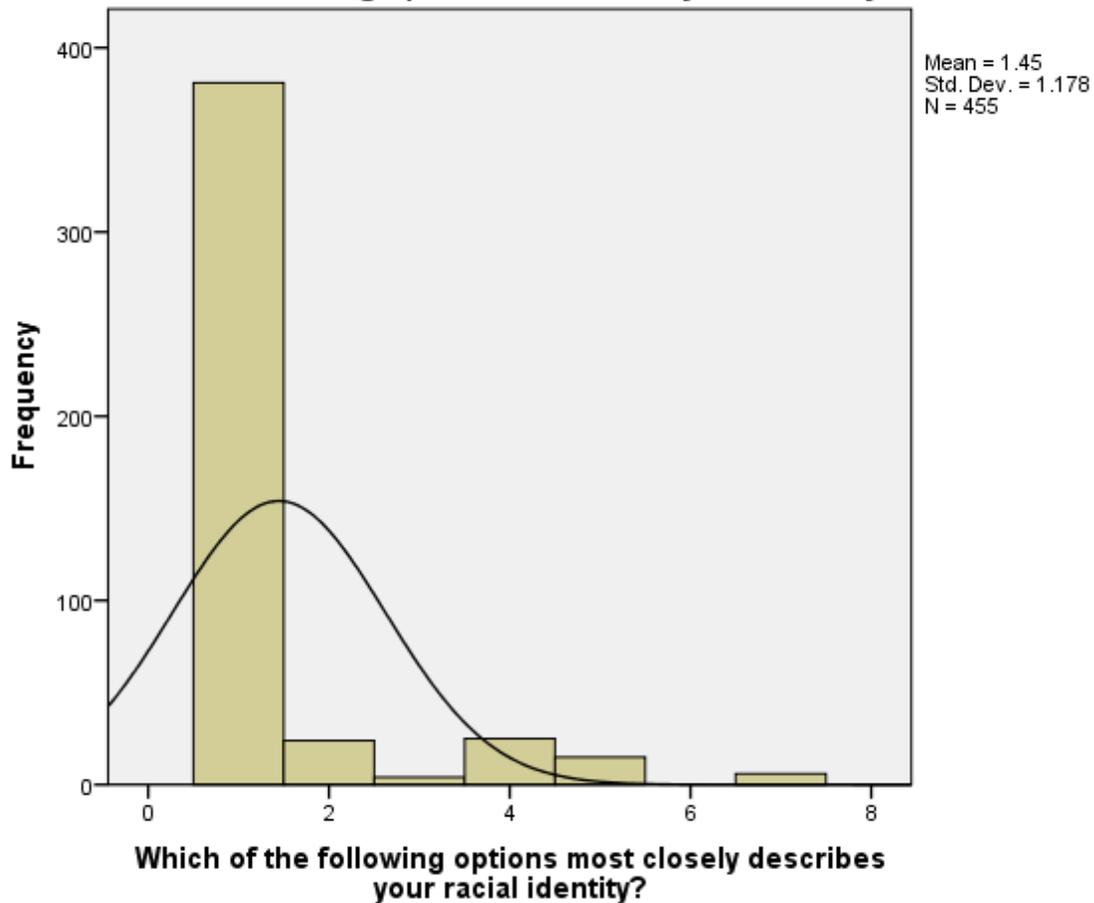
Race

Statistics			
		Race	White
N	Valid	455	449
	Missing	5	11
Mean		1.45	.8486
Std. Deviation		1.178	.35888

Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White	381	82.8	83.7	83.7
	Black or African American	24	5.2	5.3	89.0
	American Indian or Alaska Native	4	.9	.9	89.9
	Hispanic or Latino	25	5.4	5.5	95.4
	Asian	15	3.3	3.3	98.7
	Other	6	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	455	98.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	5	1.1	
Total		460	100.0		

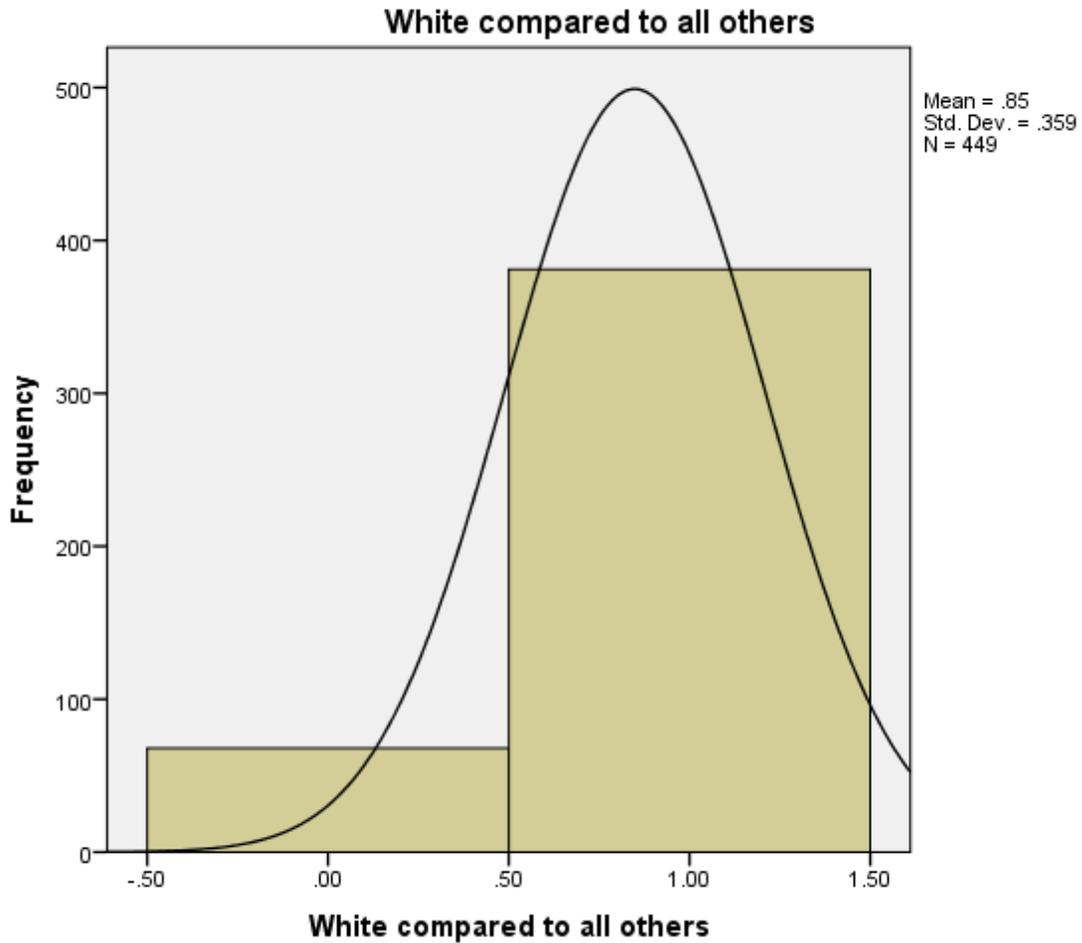
Which of the following options most closely describes your racial identity?



White

Race--White, 1=White, 0=All else

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	68	14.8	15.1	15.1
	1.00	381	82.8	84.9	100.0
	Total	449	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	11	2.4		
Total		460	100.0		



Woman

Statistics

Woman

N	Valid	453
	Missing	7
Mean		.54
Std. Deviation		.499

Gender 1= woman, 0= man

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	209	45.4	46.1	46.1
	Woman	244	53.0	53.9	100.0
	Total	453	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	7	1.5		
Total		460	100.0		

Out of the following options, which description most closely fits your gender identification



Socio-Economic Standing

Statistics

		SES	Education	Employment	Income
N	Valid	451	453	454	453
	Missing	9	7	6	7
Mean		.0000000	4.09	2.74	4.76
Std. Deviation		1.0000000	1.404	1.370	2.646

SES, cum

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-2.02368	1	.2	.2	.2
	-1.87521	10	2.2	2.2	2.4
	-1.69365	8	1.7	1.8	4.2
	-1.58776	1	.2	.2	4.4
	-1.54518	11	2.4	2.4	6.9
	-1.51208	4	.9	.9	7.8
	-1.40619	2	.4	.4	8.2
	-1.36361	10	2.2	2.2	10.4
	-1.33052	8	1.7	1.8	12.2
	-1.30031	4	.9	.9	13.1
	-1.29742	1	.2	.2	13.3
	-1.25773	1	.2	.2	13.5
	-1.22463	1	.2	.2	13.7
	-1.21514	3	.7	.7	14.4
	-1.19153	1	.2	.2	14.6
	-1.18205	5	1.1	1.1	15.7
	-1.14895	3	.7	.7	16.4
	-1.11874	1	.2	.2	16.6
	-1.07616	2	.4	.4	17.1
	-1.03358	6	1.3	1.3	18.4
	-1.01286	2	.4	.4	18.8
	-1.00048	10	2.2	2.2	21.1
	-.97027	1	.2	.2	21.3
	-.96739	1	.2	.2	21.5
	-.93718	2	.4	.4	22.0
	-.92769	3	.7	.7	22.6
	-.89460	2	.4	.4	23.1
	-.86150	1	.2	.2	23.3
	-.85201	4	.9	.9	24.2
	-.83129	6	1.3	1.3	25.5
	-.81892	5	1.1	1.1	26.6
	-.78871	4	.9	.9	27.5
	-.75561	1	.2	.2	27.7
	-.71303	3	.7	.7	28.4

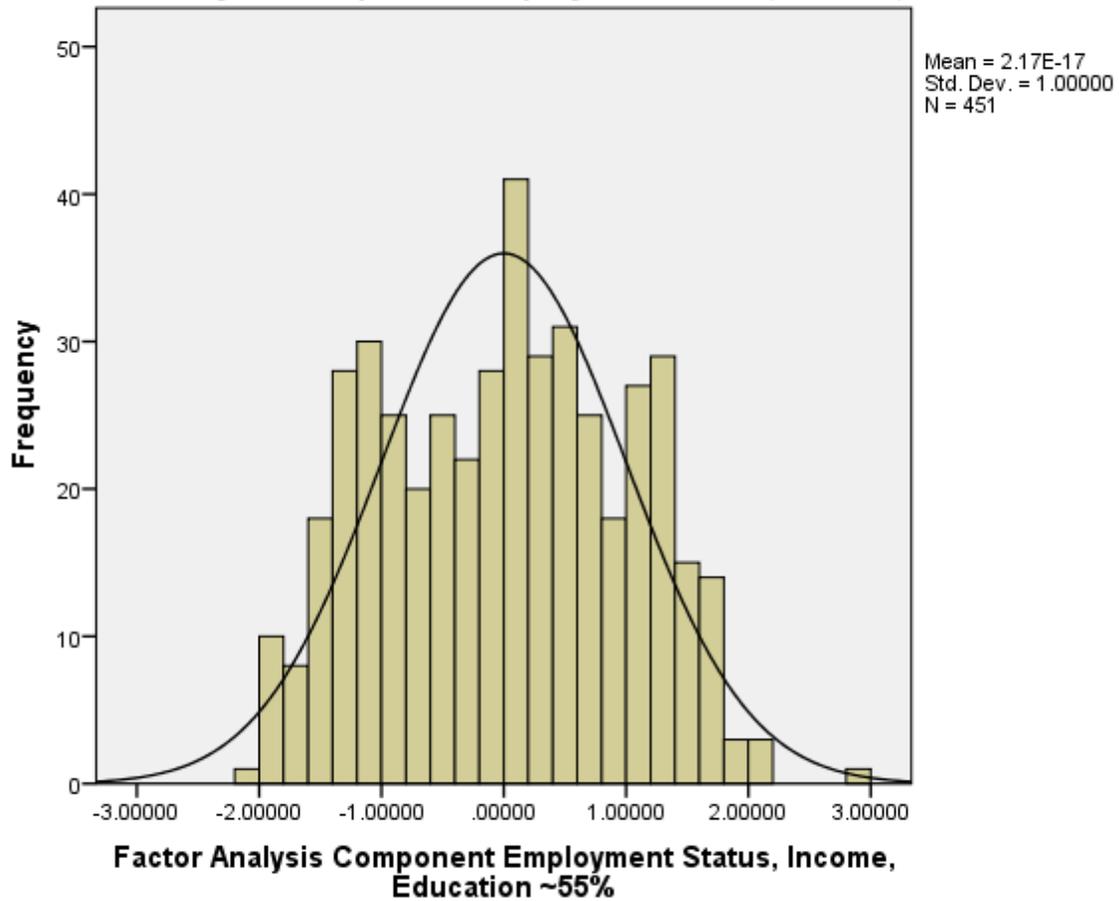
-70354	4	.9	.9	29.3
-68282	1	.2	.2	29.5
-67045	3	.7	.7	30.2
-64973	1	.2	.2	30.4
-63735	1	.2	.2	30.6
-60714	2	.4	.4	31.0
-59766	2	.4	.4	31.5
-55508	1	.2	.2	31.7
-53147	1	.2	.2	31.9
-52198	6	1.3	1.3	33.3
-50126	7	1.5	1.6	34.8
-48888	1	.2	.2	35.0
-46816	2	.4	.4	35.5
-45867	1	.2	.2	35.7
-42558	3	.7	.7	36.4
-41609	1	.2	.2	36.6
-37351	1	.2	.2	36.8
-35279	1	.2	.2	37.0
-34990	1	.2	.2	37.3
-34041	3	.7	.7	37.9
-31969	8	1.7	1.8	39.7
-27711	1	.2	.2	39.9
-27422	2	.4	.4	40.4
-24113	1	.2	.2	40.6
-23453	1	.2	.2	40.8
-21092	1	.2	.2	41.0
-20143	2	.4	.4	41.5
-19195	2	.4	.4	41.9
-17122	2	.4	.4	42.4
-16834	1	.2	.2	42.6
-15885	7	1.5	1.6	44.1
-13813	8	1.7	1.8	45.9
-12864	1	.2	.2	46.1
-12575	1	.2	.2	46.3
-10503	1	.2	.2	46.6
-06245	2	.4	.4	47.0

-.01038	3	.7	.7	47.7
.01034	9	2.0	2.0	49.7
.02272	5	1.1	1.1	50.8
.04344	7	1.5	1.6	52.3
.05292	1	.2	.2	52.5
.05581	4	.9	.9	53.4
.07653	2	.4	.4	53.9
.12860	1	.2	.2	54.1
.15881	5	1.1	1.1	55.2
.16170	1	.2	.2	55.4
.17118	3	.7	.7	56.1
.19191	3	.7	.7	56.8
.20428	1	.2	.2	57.0
.22500	6	1.3	1.3	58.3
.23449	1	.2	.2	58.5
.25810	2	.4	.4	59.0
.26758	3	.7	.7	59.6
.31965	1	.2	.2	59.9
.34038	7	1.5	1.6	61.4
.35275	1	.2	.2	61.6
.37347	5	1.1	1.1	62.7
.38585	2	.4	.4	63.2
.40657	2	.4	.4	63.6
.41605	3	.7	.7	64.3
.43966	1	.2	.2	64.5
.49173	1	.2	.2	64.7
.50122	1	.2	.2	65.0
.52194	11	2.4	2.4	67.4
.53431	2	.4	.4	67.8
.55504	3	.7	.7	68.5
.56452	3	.7	.7	69.2
.56741	1	.2	.2	69.4
.58813	2	.4	.4	69.8
.59762	1	.2	.2	70.1
.67041	4	.9	.9	71.0
.70351	11	2.4	2.4	73.4

.71588	3	.7	.7	74.1
.73660	5	1.1	1.1	75.2
.74609	1	.2	.2	75.4
.76970	1	.2	.2	75.6
.85198	4	.9	.9	76.5
.88507	9	2.0	2.0	78.5
.91817	1	.2	.2	78.7
.93054	1	.2	.2	78.9
.95126	2	.4	.4	79.4
.96075	1	.2	.2	79.6
1.03354	9	2.0	2.0	81.6
1.06664	13	2.8	2.9	84.5
1.07901	3	.7	.7	85.1
1.09973	1	.2	.2	85.4
1.14231	1	.2	.2	85.6
1.21511	12	2.6	2.7	88.2
1.24820	7	1.5	1.6	89.8
1.29078	1	.2	.2	90.0
1.31439	1	.2	.2	90.2
1.36357	2	.4	.4	90.7
1.39667	6	1.3	1.3	92.0
1.42977	5	1.1	1.1	93.1
1.44214	1	.2	.2	93.3
1.46286	1	.2	.2	93.6
1.57824	8	1.7	1.8	95.3
1.61133	3	.7	.7	96.0
1.62370	1	.2	.2	96.2
1.75980	7	1.5	1.6	97.8
1.79290	3	.7	.7	98.4
1.86857	1	.2	.2	98.7
1.94136	1	.2	.2	98.9
1.97446	1	.2	.2	99.1
2.08983	1	.2	.2	99.3
2.12293	2	.4	.4	99.8
2.81609	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	451	98.0	100.0	

Missing	System	9	2.0	
Total		460	100.0	

Factor Analysis Component Employment Status, Income, Education ~55%



Income

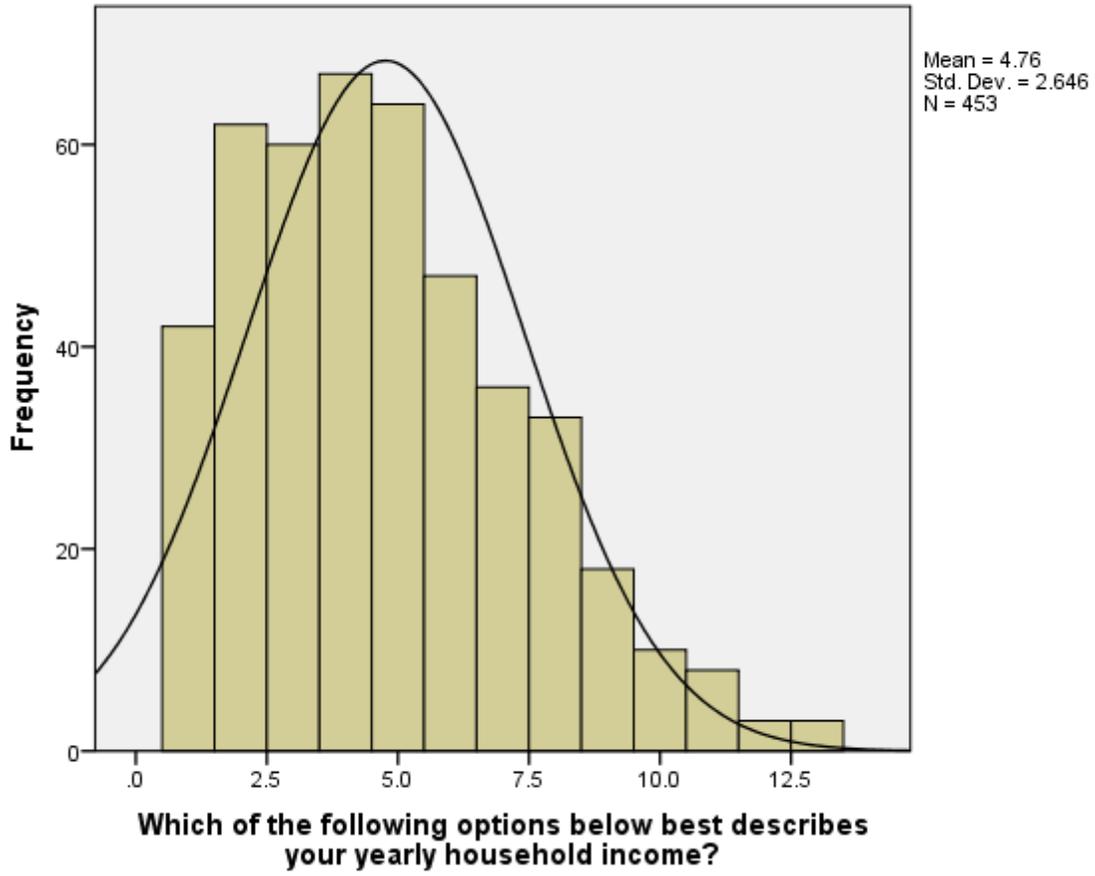
		Income			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	\$0 - \$19,999	42	9.1	9.3	9.3
	\$20,000 - \$34,999	62	13.5	13.7	23.0
	\$35,000 - \$49,999	60	13.0	13.2	36.2
	\$50,000 - \$64,999	67	14.6	14.8	51.0
	\$65,000 - \$79,999	64	13.9	14.1	65.1

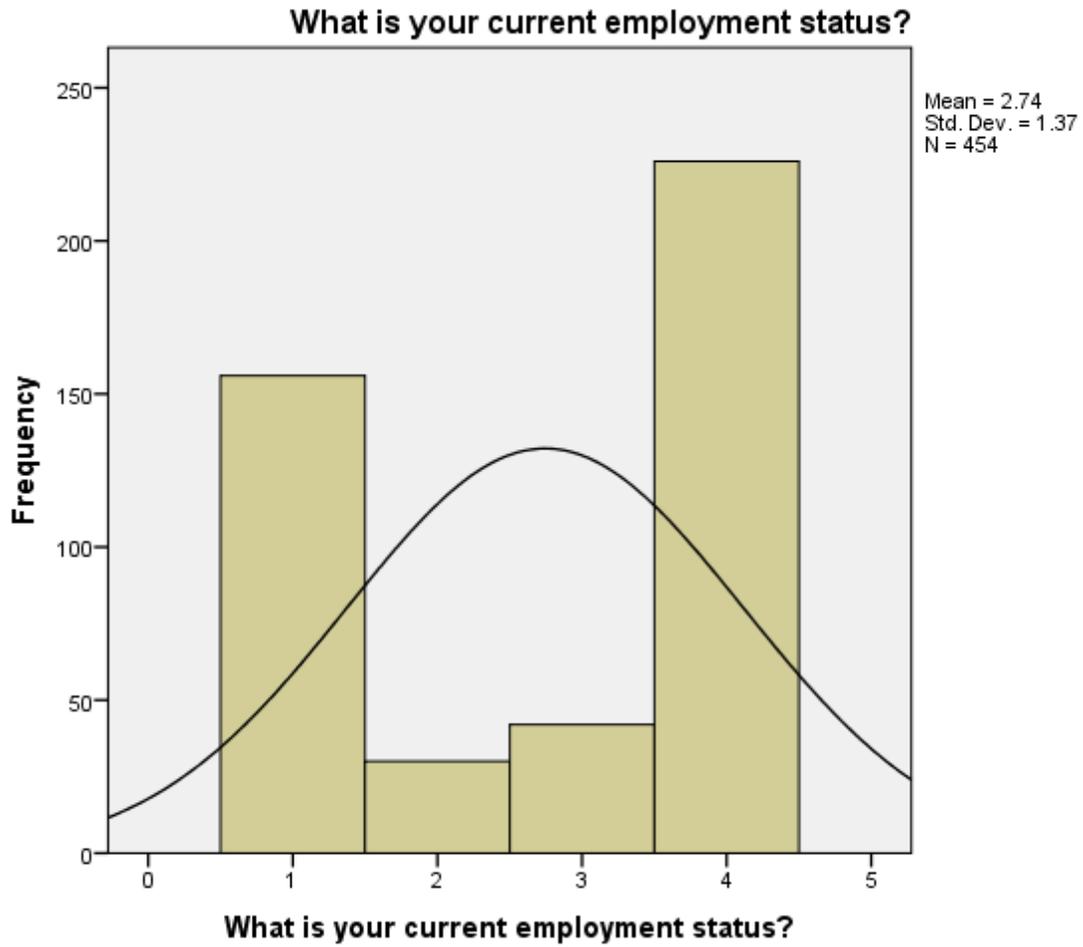
	\$80,000 - \$94,999	47	10.2	10.4	75.5
	\$95,000 - \$109,999	36	7.8	7.9	83.4
	\$110,000 - \$134,999	33	7.2	7.3	90.7
	\$135,000 - \$149,999	18	3.9	4.0	94.7
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	10	2.2	2.2	96.9
	\$200,000 - \$249,999	8	1.7	1.8	98.7
	\$250,000 - \$299,999	3	.7	.7	99.3
	More than \$300,000	3	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	453	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	7	1.5		
Total		460	100.0		

Employment

		Employment			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not in Work Force	156	33.9	34.4	34.4
	Student/Homemaker/Contribution in other ways	30	6.5	6.6	41.0
	Employed Part Time	42	9.1	9.3	50.2
	Employed Full Time	226	49.1	49.8	100.0
	Total	454	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	6	1.3		
Total		460	100.0		

Which of the following options below best describes your yearly household income?



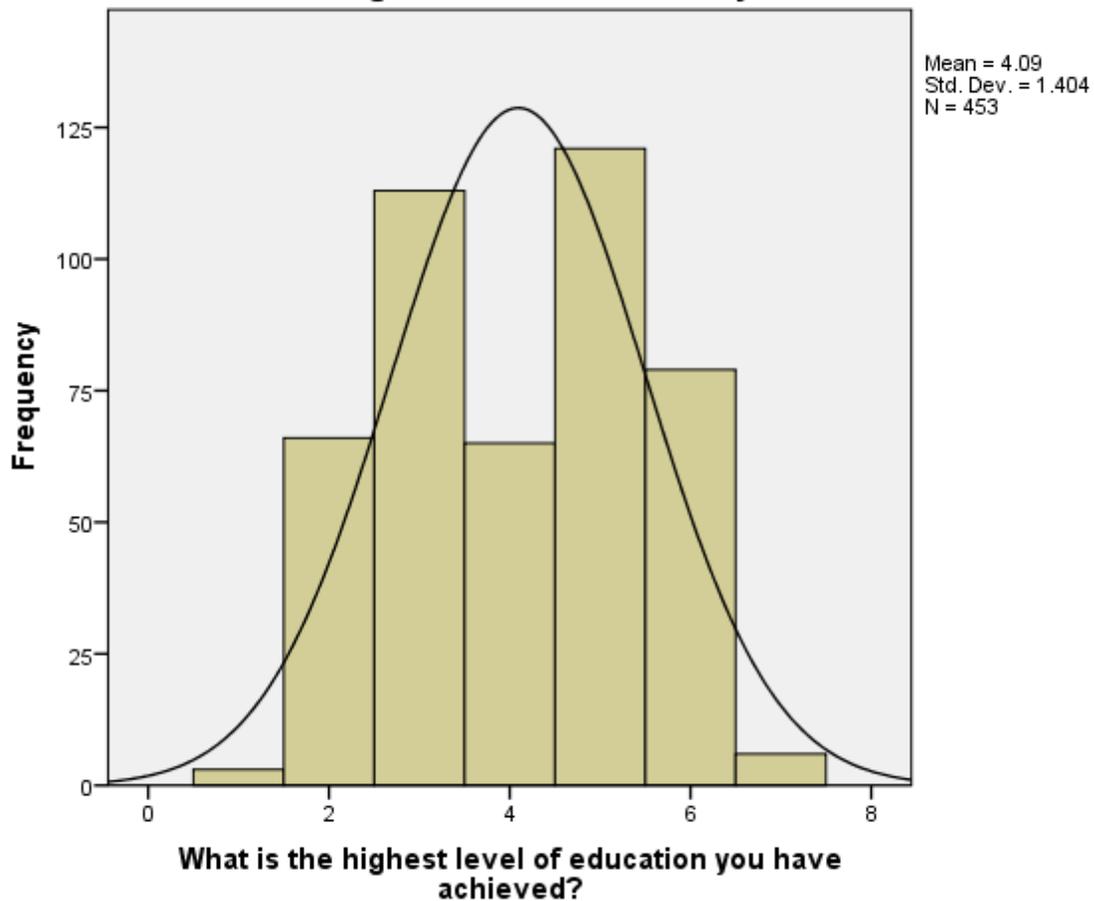


Education

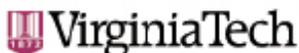
		Education			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than high school	3	.7	.7	.7
	High school graduate	66	14.3	14.6	15.2
	Some college	113	24.6	24.9	40.2
	2 year degree	65	14.1	14.3	54.5
	4 year degree	121	26.3	26.7	81.2
	Professional degree or				
	Master's degree	79	17.2	17.4	98.7
	Doctorate	6	1.3	1.3	100.0

Total	453	98.5	100.0
Missing System	7	1.5	
Total	460	100.0	

What is the highest level of education you have achieved?



Appendix B: IRB Approval Letter



Office of Research Compliance
Institutional Review Board
North End Center, Suite 4120, Virginia Tech
300 Turner Street NW
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
540/231-4606 Fax 540/231-0959
email irb@vt.edu
website <http://www.irb.vt.edu>

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 24, 2016
TO: James E Hawdon, Christine Cozette Comer
FROM: Virginia Tech Institutional Review Board (FWA00000572, expires January 29, 2021)
PROTOCOL TITLE: Online Voting Platforms and the Future of Voter Turnout
IRB NUMBER: 16-717

Effective August 24, 2016, the Virginia Tech Institutional Review Board (IRB) Chair, David M Moore, approved the New Application request for the above-mentioned research protocol.

This approval provides permission to begin the human subject activities outlined in the IRB-approved protocol and supporting documents.

Plans to deviate from the approved protocol and/or supporting documents must be submitted to the IRB as an amendment request and approved by the IRB prior to the implementation of any changes, regardless of how minor, except where necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to the subjects. Report within 5 business days to the IRB any injuries or other unanticipated or adverse events involving risks or harms to human research subjects or others.

All investigators (listed above) are required to comply with the researcher requirements outlined at: <http://www.irb.vt.edu/pages/responsibilities.htm>

(Please review responsibilities before the commencement of your research.)

PROTOCOL INFORMATION:

Approved As: Exempt, under 45 CFR 46.110 category(ies) 2
Protocol Approval Date: August 24, 2016
Protocol Expiration Date: N/A
Continuing Review Due Date*: N/A

*Date a Continuing Review application is due to the IRB office if human subject activities covered under this protocol, including data analysis, are to continue beyond the Protocol Expiration Date.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS:

Per federal regulations, 45 CFR 46.103(f), the IRB is required to compare all federally funded grant proposals/work statements to the IRB protocol(s) which cover the human research activities included in the proposal / work statement before funds are released. Note that this requirement does not apply to Exempt and Interim IRB protocols, or grants for which VT is not the primary awardee.

The table on the following page indicates whether grant proposals are related to this IRB protocol, and which of the listed proposals, if any, have been compared to this IRB protocol, if required.

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