

## **Appendix A: Survey Methodology**

The ICR EXCEL omnibus telephone survey methodology consists of interviews with approximately 1000 respondents, conducted twice a week.<sup>1</sup> ICR undertakes a random-digit dialing approach to sampling telephone households, and within each sample household a single adult respondent is selected based on the adult with the most recent birthday. The ICR EXCEL survey data is then weighted to produce a nationally representative sample of the adult population; we use these population weights in all of the univariate and cross-tabulated analyses reported in this paper. Given the sample size of the ICR EXCEL survey we use, a typical survey proportion (50%-50% split) will have a 95% confidence level of approximately 3 percentage points.

In Table A-1 below, we report weighted survey frequencies from our ICR data, in comparison to the similar frequencies from the 2004 November Voter Supplement to the Current Population Survey. We consider comparisons among four sub-categories ICR uses to weight their responses: gender, age, education, and region. The weighted ICR survey frequencies closely match the CPS estimates of the same population parameters, especially once we take into account the slightly different categorizations used for age and educational attainment.

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<sup>1</sup> More information regarding the ICR EXCEL survey is available from

<http://www.icrsurvey.com/ICRExcel.aspx>.

**TABLE A-1: ICR Survey Compared to 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS)<sup>a</sup>**

	<b>March 2005 Survey</b>	<b>January 2006 Survey</b>	<b>2004 CPS<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	44.0	45.5	46.5
Female	56.0	54.5	53.5
<b>Age</b>			
Age 18-24 years	7.1	6.8	9.3
Age 25-44 years	35.4	37.3	34.1
Age 45-64 years	37.4	37.4	37.6
Age 65-74 years	10.4	9.9	10.3
Age 75 years and over	9.7	8.6	8.7
Refused	-	-	-
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	12.7	11.8	8.1
High School	32.4	34.2	28.5
Some College	26.3	23.5	31.0
College Degree	19.2	19.1	21.1
Graduate Degree	9.4	11.5	11.3
Technical School or Refused	-	-	-
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	20.3	18.1	19.2
North Central	26.7	27.8	25.0
South	34.8	35.1	34.6
West	18.2	19.0	21.2

a – Information collected from U.S. Census Bureau’s 2004 Current Population Surveys (CPS) and 2004 Voter Supplements.

## **Appendix B: Response Level by Individual Survey**

The results portion of this paper is based on the responses of 2,793 voters. Responses from these individuals were gathered in two separate surveys: (1) the first survey of 1,326 responses fielded from March 9-15, 2005 and (2) the second survey of 1,467 responses fielded January 18-24, 2006. In Tables B-1 & B-2 below we provide a breakdown of response rates across the individual surveys in order to allow comparison across the individual surveys. Given the omnibus survey format, ICR does not typically track individual survey response rates. However, ICR maintains that the typical response rate is between 20-30% as derived using the AAPOR formula.

Table B-1: Voter Confidence in Their Vote Being Counted Correctly by Selected

Characteristics for Individual Surveys

	Survey 1		Survey 2	
	Not Confident	Confident	Not Confident	Confident
<b>Confidence Summary</b>	10.9	89.1	12.6	87.4
<b>Survey by race</b>				
African American	35.5	64.5	29.8	70.2
Caucasian	7.4	92.6	10.7	89.3
<b>Confidence by gender</b>				
Male	8.5	91.5	10.8	89.2
Female	12.8	87.2	14.0	86.0
<b>Confidence by party identification</b>				
Democrat	18.1	81.9	17.0	83.1
Republican	3.1	96.9	2.4	97.6
Independent	10.9	89.2	18.1	81.9
<b>Confidence by education</b>				
Did not complete H.S.	15.2	84.8	31.5	68.5
High School Diploma	13.2	86.8	13.2	86.8
Some College	12.7	87.3	14.0	86.0
Completed Technical School	15.4	84.6	4.5	95.5
College	3.7	96.3	5.5	94.5
Graduate School	3.3	96.8	2.7	97.3
<b>Confidence by age</b>				
20-29	15.8	84.2	20.2	79.8
30-39	12.6	87.4	7.0	93.1
40-49	11.5	88.5	10.6	89.5
50-65	8.2	91.8	11.8	88.2
66+	9.2	90.8	14.6	85.4

Table B-2: Voter Confidence in Their Vote Being Counted Correctly by Selected Characteristics for Individual Surveys Continued

	Survey 1		Survey 2	
	Not Confident	Confident	Not Confident	Confident
<b>Confidence by Voting Technology</b>				
Evoters	8.6	91.4	13.2	86.8
Punch cards	10.9	89.1	11.1	88.9
Levers	6.6	93.4	5.3	94.7
Optical scan	14.0	86.0	9.7	90.4
Absentee	13.1	86.9	18.4	81.6
<b>E-voting increases potential for fraud</b>				
Agree	15.0	85.0	17.0	83.0
Disagree	7.6	92.5	7.2	92.8
No opinion	8.8	91.2	12.6	87.5
<b>E-voting increases potential for fraud</b>				
Agree	7.9	92.1	9.8	90.2
Disagree	8.2	91.8	10.0	90.0
No opinion	18.5	81.5	21.3	78.7

## **Appendix C: The e-opinion variable**

We asked respondents the following questions regarding their opinions regarding electronic voting :

You may have heard discussion about the use of electronic “touchscreen” or “direct recording electronic” voting machines in the presidential election this fall. I am going to read you some statements about electronic voting and what to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement or if you have no opinion. Some people say that electronic voting systems are:

- More accurate
- Increase the potential for fraud
- Prone to unintentional failures
- Make voting easier for people with disabilities.

Four variables were coded from these four questions; the variables were coded with values -1, 0, and 1 to coincide with responses of disagree, no opinion, and agree. Using the STATA package we factor analyzed these four variables and found one principle component which we used to estimate the variable e-opinion.

## Appendix D: Ordinal Logit Coefficient Estimates for a model of voter turnout

The dependent variable in model  $B_T$  is ordinal and corresponds to a respondent's self-identified likelihood of voting. The dependent variable takes values ranging from zero to three where higher values correspond to a higher likelihood of voting: zero identifies a respondent whose chances of voting are 50-50 or less, 1 identifies an individual who will probably vote, 2 identifies someone who is certain to vote, and a value of 3 corresponds to an individual who responds to already having voted. The variable confidence takes values of 0, 1, 2, and 3 depending upon whether the respondent was not at all, not too, somewhat, or very confident. The remaining right-hand side variables are specified as discussed in the body of the paper.

Table D-1

Variable	African American & White	
	$B_T$	Standard Error
Confidence	.35**	.09
Age	.42**	.08
Black	.32	.25
Female	-.33**	.17
log(Education)	.80**	.17
Not employed	.01	.19
Republican	.52**	.21
Democrat	.48**	.20
Constant 1	.51	.41
Constant 2	1.81**	.41
Constant 3	6.08**	.48
N		778

