

SACRAMENTO COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

VOTE CENTER MODEL SURVEY



FINAL REPORT

JD FRANZ RESEARCH, INC.
Public Opinion and Marketing Research



Questions. Answers. Results.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The research findings presented in this report derive from a survey of registered voters in Sacramento County that was commissioned by the Sacramento County Registrar of Voters and conducted by JD Franz Research, Inc. of Sacramento. Encompassing 402 completed interviews, the survey was implemented between March 13 and March 26, 2017.

The primary purpose of the survey was to determine how voters feel about the proposed new Vote Center Model of voting. Specific areas of inquiry were as follows:

- Frequency of voting
- Usual method of voting
- Extent to which people vote in other ways
- Other ways of voting
- Preferred model of voting
- Reasons for preferences
- Effect of various factors on preferences
- Demographic characteristics of respondents, including length of residence in California, length of residence in Sacramento County, age, educational attainment, and ethnicity
- Telephone use (landline versus cellular)
- Disability status relative to voting
- Party of registration
- Supervisorial District of residence

Following this Introduction, the report is divided into three additional sections. **Section II** contains a detailed discussion of the **Research Methods** used in conducting the survey, and **Section III** illustrates and discusses the **Findings**. Finally, **Section IV** includes the research firm's **Conclusions and Recommendations**.

For reference, there are also three appendices. **Appendix A** contains a copy of the **Survey Instrument** that was used in undertaking the research, while **Appendix B** includes **Detailed Data Tabulations** for all of the survey questions. Finally, **Appendix C** presents the **Statistically Significant Crosstabulations** among all of the data analyses that were run.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Instrument Design

The survey instrument that was used in conducting this research was designed by the President of JD Franz Research in consultation with the Registrar of Voters. After review on the part of the Registrar and subsequent revision, it was pretested among a sample of voters selected in the same manner as the survey sample would be selected.

Changes that were made on the basis of the pretest were fundamentally procedural rather than substantive: clarifying the introduction in order to reduce refusals, and offering to re-read the description of the two voting models in order to reduce in-progress terminations. Accordingly, the completed pretest interviews were included in the survey database.

After the questionnaire was finalized, it was translated into Spanish and Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, and Taiwanese). All potential respondents who spoke these languages without possessing reasonable fluency in English were to be interviewed using the appropriate translation. The numbers of completed in-language interviews were three in Spanish and none in Chinese.

Sample Selection

The sample for the survey was a listing of all Sacramento County residents who were registered to vote as of March 9, 2017 and was provided by the Registrar's Office. This list was then address-matched to phone numbers by Survey Sampling International, one of the nation's leading vendors, in order to maximize the presence of phone numbers, including cellular numbers, in the final sample.

Potential respondents were then randomly selected from the list by phone type in order to achieve a distribution of approximately 50 percent landlines and 50 cell phones. (Due to greater sample accuracy and higher cooperation rates among those who responded on cell phones, the actual distribution was 53 percent cell phones and 47 percent landlines.) A sampling distribution of phone types of this magnitude has been shown to yield a distribution relative to actual telephone use that closely matches population parameters.

The resulting distribution of the sample by phone usage type along with the known population distribution for cell-phone-only or cell-phone mostly users is portrayed in **Table 1**. As this graphic indicates, the sample has a somewhat lower proportion of those who use cell phones all or most of the time relative to the nation as a whole.

Table 1		
TELEPHONE USE		
	Survey	Nationwide
	Percent	
All Or Almost All Cell	55.0	63.8
Some Cell And Some Landline	25.4	-
All Or Almost All Landline	17.2	-
Don't Know/Can't Say	.5	-
Refused	2.0	-

Random sampling continued until the quotas for an equal distribution of respondents among the five Supervisorial Districts (80 per District) were approached. At that point, quota sampling was used to achieve the final distribution. The two extra interviews – one in District 4 and one in District 5 – were obtained because multiple interviews were being conducted at the same time before the study was closed.

Interviewer Training

All of the interviewers who conducted the survey had undergone intensive training and briefing prior to conducting any actual interviews. Training included instruction in interviewing techniques, orientation to the mechanics of sample selection and recording, use of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software, and extensive practice with survey instruments as well as with a systematic approach to answering respondents' inquiries.

Survey Implementation

Interviewing for the survey was conducted from the centralized, CATI-equipped, and fully monitored facility at Davis Research in Calabasas, California, under the ongoing oversight of full-time supervisors. Immediately upon completion of each interview, a supervisor checked it for accuracy, clarity, and completeness. In the event there were problems, respondents were called back for clarification or amplification.

In order to ensure that working people were adequately represented in the survey, calling took place only during the evening hours (5:00 to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) and on weekends (9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Saturdays and 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Sundays). Up to four attempts were made to reach each potential respondent.

Given that 402 interviews were completed, the margin of error for the survey at the 95 percent confidence level is ± 4.9 percent. The cooperation rate for the survey was 66 percent, which is generally viewed as being very good.

Potential respondents who refused were given a three-day pause and then re-contacted to see if the timing might be better and the refusal could be converted. All of the refusals that occurred more than three days before the

study closed received conversion attempts. This effort, a well-established but not universally implemented strategy, substantially increased the cooperation rate.

Data Coding, Tabulation, and Analysis

Coding of the survey's closed-ended questions was accomplished by the interviewers as they conducted the interviews. The survey's two open-ended questions were then coded in three stages.

First, the research firm's Data Collection Consultant reviewed a ten percent random sample of the answers to each of the questions in order to develop a set of codebooks, which were approved by the President. The Consultant then used these codebooks to code as many of the questions' open-ended responses as possible, setting aside any answers that failed to conform to the coding schemes for the possible addition of new codes.

Once all of the interviews that failed to conform to the previously established coding schemes had been identified, the Consultant reviewed the uncoded answers and added new codes as appropriate. This approach ensures that there are minimal percentages of "other" responses to the open-ended questions. Finally, the firm's Vice President and Data Analysis Manager reviewed a ten percent sample of all of the coding in order to ensure the consistency of the effort.

The resulting data were then exported into the data analytic software SPSS for Windows, and preliminary tabulations were reviewed manually to check for errors. Finally, clean data tabulations and data analyses were prepared using SPSS for Windows.

Analyses of the data included a series of cross-tabulations tested with chi-square analysis that looked at the following possible relationships:

- Frequency of voting, usual method of voting, vote model preference, and effect of various factors on preferences by Supervisorial District
- Vote model preference by gender, length of residence in California, length of residence in Sacramento County, age, educational attainment, disability status relative to voting, ethnicity, and party of registration

Relatively few of these analyses achieved statistical significance ($p < .05$). The three that did are discussed in conjunction with the appropriate questions in the following section of the report.

III. FINDINGS

Findings from the survey are presented here in the same order in which the questions were posed to voters. Readers who are interested in the precise phrasing of the inquiries are invited to consult the copy of the survey instrument that can be found in Appendix A.

Frequency of Voting

As shown in **Figure 1**, the majority of voters said they vote in every election. In addition, a third (33 percent) said they vote in almost every election or most elections. When these figures are summed, they total almost nine in ten registrants (88 percent).

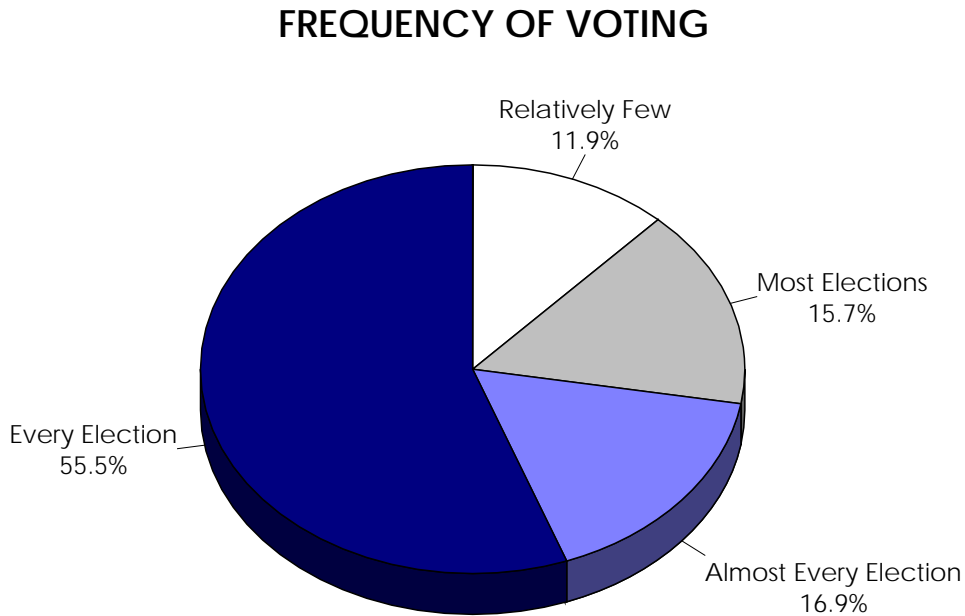


Figure 1

As voting behavior is consistently overstated, these data are almost surely inflated. It is also important to recognize that those who volunteered that they never vote were excluded from the survey at this juncture in the interview. This point is reinforced by the fact that only eight people were screened out because they said that they never vote.

Usual Method of Voting

Table 2 indicates that the largest group of respondents receive a ballot by mail and return it by mail. Those who receive a ballot in the mail overall total somewhat over two-thirds (68 percent). About a third vote at their polling places on Election Day.

Table 2		
USUAL METHOD OF VOTING		
	Frequency	Percent
Receive A Ballot In The Mail And Return It By Mail	180	44.8
Receive A Ballot In The Mail And Return It To A Drop-Off Site Before The Election	38	9.5
Receive A Ballot In The Mail And Return It To A Drop-Off Site On Election Day	22	5.5
Receive A Ballot In The Mail And Return It At One's Polling Place On Election Day	35	8.7
Go To One's Polling Place To Vote On Election Day	127	31.6

Other Ways of Voting

As [Figure 2](#) demonstrates, only about a quarter of voters vote in ways other than their usual ones. By far the most prominent of these ways, as shown in [Table 3](#), is going to the polls.

EXTENT TO WHICH PEOPLE VOTE IN OTHER WAYS

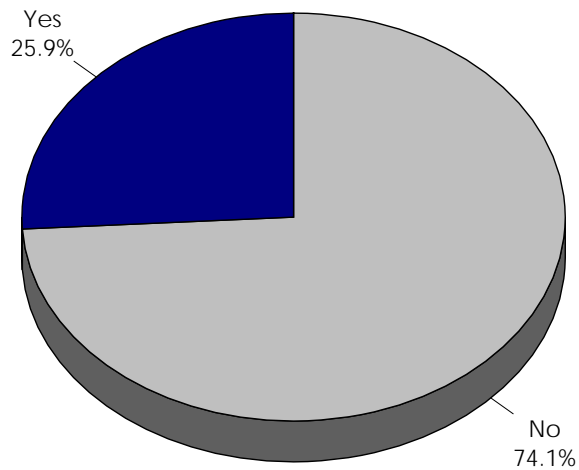


Figure 2

OTHER WAYS OF VOTING		
	Frequency	Percent
Absentee Ballot	6	5.8
Vote At The Polls/The Polling Place/Go To The Polls	61	58.7
Mail The Ballot In	22	21.2
Drop The Ballot Off At The Polling Place	20	19.2
Other	4	3.8

Preferred Model of Voting

Figure 3 portrays voters' answers when they were asked about their preferred model of voting. About two in five (41 percent) said they prefer the Polling Place Model, while somewhat over two in five (43 percent) said they prefer the Vote Center Model. Importantly, sixteen percent said they weren't sure. Although we have no way of actually knowing why this might be the case, anecdotal evidence suggests that the complexity of the issue and the detail provided in the descriptions of the two models may have resulted in hesitation or uncertainty.

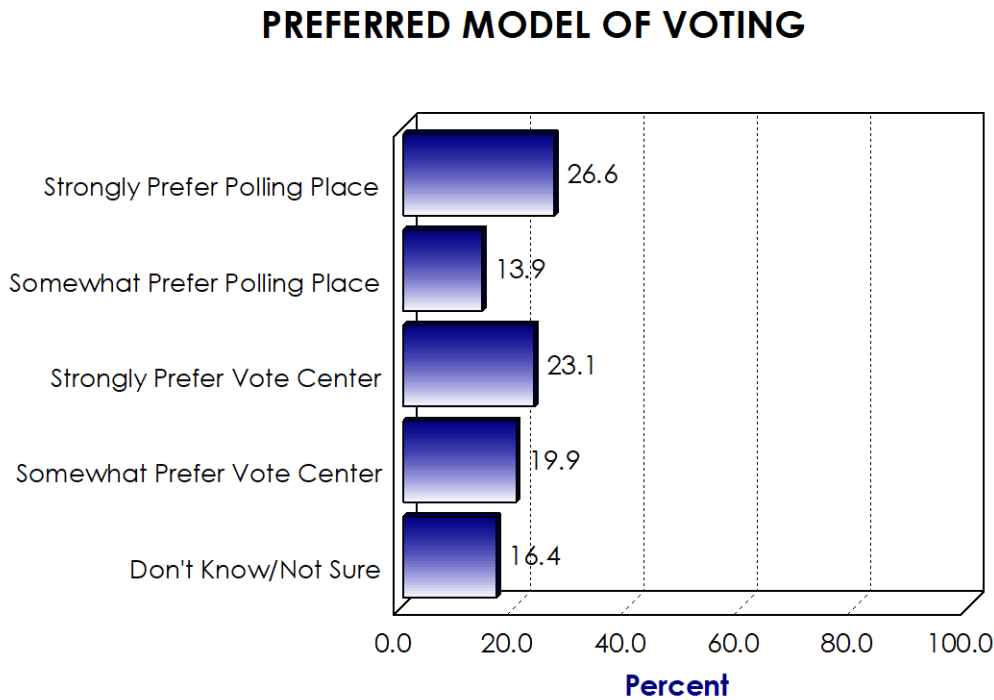


Figure 3

Voting model preferences are related to length of residence in California given both the original structure of the question and combination of the four possible answer choices into two categories of preference (prefer both strongly and somewhat). As length of residence increases, support for the Polling Place Model also tends to increase. Similarly, support for the Vote Center Model tends to decrease with increasing length of residence.

Voting model preferences are also related to length of residence in Sacramento County, but only when the answer choices are combined into two categories. Here again, longer-term residents are more likely to favor the Polling Place model, while those who have been in the County for less time are more likely to favor the Vote Center Model.

Age is also related to voting model preferences when the answer choices are combined. Preference for the Polling Place Model tends to increase with increasing age, while preference for the Vote Center Model tends to decrease.

Reasons for Preferences

Tables 4 and **5** present voters' reasons for their vote model preferences. Answers displayed in **Table 4** reflect the Polling Place model; those displayed in **Table 5** refer to the Vote Center Model.

Those who favor the Polling Place Model are most likely to do so because they are used to this system, because their polling place is nearby, and because they believe it reduces voter fraud. Key reasons for preferring the Vote Center Model are that it would induce more people to vote, that there would be more options, and that it would be easier.

Table 4

REASONS FOR PREFERRED THE POLLING PLACE MODEL

	Frequency	Percent
I Am Used To It/I Vote That Way Already	33	20.2
It's Closer To Home/It's Across The Street/It's In The Neighborhood	26	16.0
Reduces Voter Fraud/No Fraud At The Polling Places	18	11.0
Voting At The Polls Brings Communities Together	7	4.3
It Gives You More Flexibility/There Are More Options	4	2.5
The Ballot Could Get Lost In The Mail	4	2.5
I Don't Like To Drive/I Don't Want To Drive Too Far	3	1.8
It Saves Money/It Saves A Load Of Money	3	1.8
It's Accessible To Those Who Are Handicap	3	1.8
It Would Be More Accessible/I Like the Accessibility Of Many Vote Centers	3	1.8
Changing Things Will Discourage Voters	3	1.8
It is Easy/Easier (Non-Specific)	3	1.8
There Are Fewer Places To Vote	3	1.8
I Can See My Ballot In The Box	3	1.8
Voting At The Polls Is More Honest/Signatures Can Be Checked	2	1.2
I Do Not Have A Preference	2	1.2
It's More Efficient	2	1.2
I Can Research The Literature At Home	2	1.2
I Need More Information On The Voting Center	2	1.2
It is Convenient (Non-Specific)	2	1.2
I Would Rather Drop It Off In Person	2	1.2
None/Nothing	3	1.8
Other	71	43.6
Don't Know	3	1.8
Refused/No Comment	1	.6

Table 5

REASONS FOR PREFERRING THE VOTE CENTER MODEL

	Frequency	Percent
More People Would Vote/It Would Entice More People To Vote	34	19.7
It Gives You More Flexibility/There Are More Options	28	16.2
It is Easy/Easier (No Specifics)	19	11.0
It is Convenient (No Specifics)	16	9.2
It Would Be More Accessible/I Like the Accessibility Of Many Vote Centers	13	7.5
You Have More Days To Vote	11	6.4
I Am Used To It/I Vote That Way Already	7	4.0
It Saves Money/It Saves A Load Of Money	6	3.5
I Can Research The Literature At Home	6	3.5
It Saves Time	5	2.9
It Would Be Faster/It Is Quick	4	2.3
You Can Vote Early	4	2.3
It's Closer To Home/It's Across The Street/It's In The Neighborhood	3	1.7
I Do Not Have Transportation	3	1.7
It's Accessible To Those Who Are Handicap	3	1.7
I Do Not Want To Wait In Line/Lines Are Too Long	3	1.7
Reduces Voter Fraud/No Fraud At The Polling Places	2	1.2
Doesn't Make Everyone Feel Their Vote Will Be Counted	2	1.2
It's More Efficient	2	1.2
It Is Close To My Job	2	1.2
None/Nothing	1	.6
Other	49	28.4
Don't Know	5	2.9

Effect of Various Factors on Preferences

Table 6 depicts the effect of various factors on voters' preferences. Specifically, the question asked voters to indicate whether each factor would make them more inclined to favor the Vote Center Model, would make them less inclined to do so, or would make no difference. As this table indicates, the majority of voters would be more favorably disposed toward the Vote Center Model if they knew it would cost less in terms of the acquisition of new voting equipment.

	More Inclined	Less Inclined	No Difference	Don't Know/ No Opinion
The new voting equipment the County needs to buy would cost four million dollars less for the proposed Vote Center Model than it would for the existing Polling Place Model	55.2	12.7	28.4	3.7
Same-day registration, which is presently only available at the Registrar of Voters office, would be offered at every vote center under the Vote Center Model but would not be offered at polling places under the Polling Place Model	36.8	19.2	40.0	4.0
All of the Vote Centers would offer replacement ballots to any voter, regardless of where he or she lives in Sacramento County	32.6	20.1	44.5	2.7
Almost two-thirds of Sacramento County voters already vote by mail	24.1	10.2	62.7	3.0

All of the other factors would have some influence in favor of the Vote Center Model but would predominantly have no effect. This is particularly true of the fact that two-thirds of Sacramento County voters already vote by mail, which made no difference to the majority.

When the 222 individuals who would be more inclined to favor the Vote Center Model if they understood the cost implications are added to the 173 who already favored it and these data are then de-duplicated, they represent two-thirds (68 percent) of voters. This suggests that two-thirds of voters would favor the Vote Center Model if they knew it would save the County money.

Respondent Characteristics

Figures 4 and 5 and Tables 7 through 12 display the characteristics of responding voters. These graphics indicate the following.

- A slight majority of respondents are male.

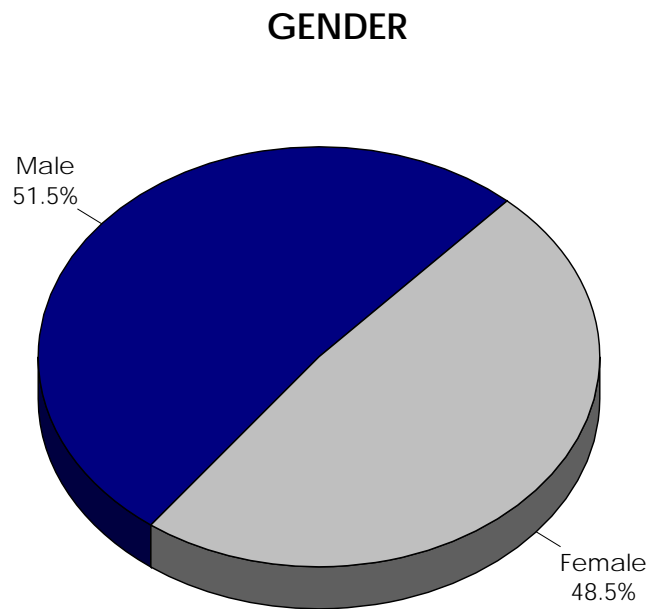


Figure 4

- The largest group of respondents have lived in California for 50 years or more. Those who have resided in the state for 40 or more years represent the majority (51 percent).

Table 7

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CALIFORNIA

	Frequency	Percent
Less Than 10 Years	19	4.7
10 To 19 Years	37	9.2
20 To 29 Years	78	19.4
30 To 39 Years	60	14.9
40 To 49 Years	62	15.4
50 Or More Years	141	35.1
Refused	5	1.2

- Relatively speaking, respondents are much less likely to be long-time residents of Sacramento County. The majority (57 percent) have lived in the county less than 30 years.

Table 8

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

	Frequency	Percent
Less Than 10 Years	66	16.4
10 To 19 Years	69	17.2
20 To 29 Years	92	22.9
30 To 39 Years	62	15.4
40 To 49 Years	42	10.4
50 Or More Years	65	16.2
Refused	6	1.5

- The largest group of respondents are aged 65 or older. The majority (60 percent) are aged 45 or older.

Table 9

AGE

	Frequency	Percent
17 To 24	31	7.7
25 To 34	59	14.7
35 To 44	58	14.4
45 To 54	68	16.9
55 To 64	68	16.9
65 Or Over	105	26.1
Refused	13	3.2

- The largest group of respondents have a four-year college degree or higher; almost three-quarters have at least some college.

Table 10

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	Frequency	Percent
Less Than High School	6	1.5
High School Graduate	77	19.2
Vocational/Trade Certificate	13	3.2
Some College	95	23.6
Two-Year Degree	46	11.4
Four-Year Degree Or Higher	158	39.3
Refused	7	1.7

- Seven percent of respondents have a disability that means they need to use accessible equipment at a polling place to vote.

DISABILITY STATUS RELATIVE TO VOTING

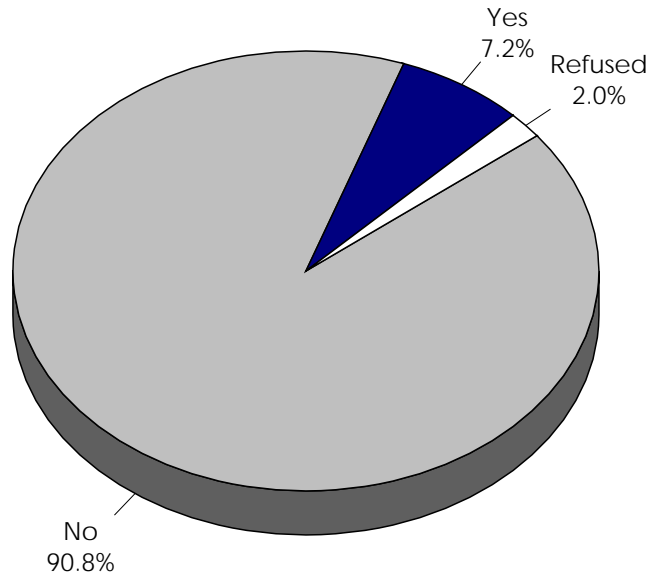


Figure 5

- The majority of respondents are Caucasian. The second largest group is Hispanic.

Table 11		
ETHNICITY		
	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian/White	234	58.2
African-American/African/Black	38	9.5
Asian-American/Asian	25	6.2
Latino/Hispanic	42	10.4
Other	39	9.7
Refused	24	6.0

- Close to half of respondents are registered as Democrats. The distribution of party registration in the survey closely matches actual party registration as reported by the California Secretary of State.

Table 12

PARTY REGISTRATION

	Survey	Sacramento County
	Percent	
Democrat	46.8	43.9
Republican	28.1	27.9
American Independent	2.7	3.0
Libertarian	.7	.9
Green	.5	.5
Independent/Decline To State	20.9	22.9
Other	.2	.9

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of this research, it would appear that preferences relative to models of voting in Sacramento County are almost evenly divided between the Polling Place Model and the Vote Center Model, with a slight edge given to the Vote Center Model. When people are told that the latter would save the County about four million dollars, however, the proportion favoring the Vote Center Model increases to two-thirds.

Taken together, these data suggest not only that the relatively unknown Vote Center Model is more or less equally preferable to the existing model, but also that voters will be inclined to support this model when they understand the cost implications. We would therefore encourage the Sacramento County Registrar of Voters to pursue the Vote Center Model and to do so in the context of cost savings. Although other benefits of the model that were tested were modestly persuasive, none even approached the power of cost.

All this having been said, there is one caution. Support for the Vote Center Model is substantially lower among those who have lived in California and in the area for a long time as well among those who are older. As these variables are highly correlated, it seems reasonable to consider older voters, who are more readily identified.

Four possibilities suggest themselves. First, it would appear that even older voters (those aged 55 and older) would be supportive of the Vote Center Model if they knew that it would save the County money. The unduplicated proportion of those in these age groups who would favor the Vote Center Model upon being informed of its financial implications is three in five (60 percent).

Second, it might be appropriate to consider some form of targeted outreach to older voters in order to explain the procedural merits of the Vote Center Model in greater detail than the survey could accommodate. This outreach could also more clearly delineate the various options this audience would have for voting under the new system.

Third, it might be reasonable to presume that given this demographic's higher propensity to vote, they will find ways to continue voting, regardless of whether or not they are all that happy about it. This is particularly true inasmuch as the key reason for favoring the Polling Place Model is habit rather than features intrinsic to the system itself.

Finally, it seems probable that all segments of the voter population will adapt to the Vote Center Model in time, particularly if the County undertakes an outreach campaign to inform voters of their options and perhaps also to emphasize the relative easy options such as simply voting by mail. A campaign of this nature could be targeted not only to older voters, as suggested above, but also to voter segments that are least inclined to vote and hence might be discouraged from voting if things change. Outreach seems particularly appropriate given that the largest groups of those who favor the Vote Center Model in the survey believe it would encourage more people to vote and that it offers more options.

In sum, the Vote Center Model is slightly favored over the Polling Place Model even given only a brief description. When information about potential cost savings is introduced, a slight edge turns into a majority. Moreover, although older voters are not particularly supportive of the Vote Center Model, even this demographic is positively disposed when presented with the financial implications.

Recommendations for action include:

- Pursuing the Vote Center Model
- Advocating the Vote Center Model in the context of cost savings
- Considering outreach to older adults and to demographic segments that are least likely to vote in order to provide them with more detailed information about options under the new model as well as the ease of using the simplest options

APPENDIX A

Survey Instrument

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

VOTE CENTER MODEL SURVEY

ASK FOR RESPONDENT BY NAME. IF NOT AVAILABLE, OBTAIN AND RECORD CALLBACK TIME.

Introduction

Mr./Ms. _____, this is YOUR FULL NAME calling on behalf of Sacramento County. We are doing a survey of registered voters about possible new voting procedures in the county and would like to include your opinions. (I only need about nine minutes of your time.)

Screening

Just to confirm, our records show that you are registered to vote in Sacramento County. Is that correct?

YES – CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW

NO – THANK AND TERMINATE

Interview

1. First, would you say that you vote in every election, almost every election, most elections, or relatively few elections?

1 EVERY

2 ALMOST EVERY

3 MOST

4 RELATIVELY FEW

5 VOLUNTEERED: NONE/NEVER VOTE

IF NONE/NEVER VOTE, THANK AND TERMINATE.

2. And when you vote, do you usually receive a ballot in the mail and return it by mail, receive a ballot in the mail and return it to a drop-off site before the election, receive a ballot in the mail and return it to a drop-off site on Election Day, receive a ballot in the mail and return it at your polling place on Election Day, or go to your polling place to vote on Election Day? IF MULTIPLES MENTIONED, SAY: I will be asking about other ways you vote in the next question. For now, I would like the way you vote most often.

1 MAIL/MAIL

2 MAIL/DROP-OFF SITE BEFORE

3 MAIL/DROP-OFF SITE ELECTION DAY

4 MAIL/POLLING PLACE

5 POLLING PLACE ELECTION DAY

3. Do you ever vote in any other way?

1 YES (CONTINUE)

2 NO (SKIP TO Q5)

☛ IF YES, ASK:

4. And what would that be? PROBE: What else?

5. Now as you may know, Sacramento County uses what is called the Polling Place Model of voting. The County has 548 polling places open on Election Day. Each voter is assigned to a polling place to vote in person. The County also offers 16 ballot drop-off sites that are open 29 days before the election. All of the polling places have accessible equipment for voters with disabilities.

Now, the County is considering adopting a new approach to voting called the Vote Center Model. In this model, every registered voter would receive a ballot in the mail. There are several ways a voter could return the ballot. The voter could mail the ballot back, drop it off at one of 52 drop-off sites that would be open 29 days before the election, drop it off at one of 16 vote centers that would be open 10 days before the election, drop it off at any one of 78 vote centers starting the weekend before Election Day, or vote in person at any of the 78 vote centers starting the weekend before Election Day. All of the vote centers would offer accessible equipment for voters with disabilities.

Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?

IF ANY HESITATION OR ATTEMPT TO REFUSE, ASK:

Would you like me to repeat any of what I just read? I can repeat the whole description if you'd like.

THIS IS COMPLICATED, SO REPEAT PORTIONS OF DESCRIPTION AS NEEDED. DO NOT ADD INFORMATION. IF ASKED WHETHER SOME FEATURES OF EACH OF THE TWO MODELS CAN BE COMBINED, THE ANSWER IS NO: "The features of the two models are fixed by law."

- 1 STRONGLY PREFER POLLING PLACE (CONTINUE)
- 2 SOMEWHAT PREFER POLLING PLACE (CONTINUE)
- 3 STRONGLY PREFER VOTE CENTER (CONTINUE)
- 4 SOMEWHAT PREFER VOTE CENTER (CONTINUE)
- 5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (SKIP TO Q7)

RECORD HERE IF MATERIAL RE-READ 1

RECORD HERE IF QUESTION/ISSUE OF COMBINING COMES UP.....1

☛ IF PREFERENCE EXPRESSED, ASK:

6. And could you please tell me why you would prefer the (Polling Place)(Vote Center) model? (CODE 5: And could you please tell me why you aren't sure?) PROBE FOR CLARITY AND SPECIFICS. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS: Why else? RECORD VERBATIM.

7. Would you be (SUPPORTER OF VOTE CENTER MODEL: even) more inclined to favor the Vote Center Model, would you be less inclined to do so, or would it make no difference to you if you knew that _____? RANDOMIZE ORDER.

	More Inclined	Less Inclined	No Difference	DON'T KNOW/ NO OPINION
a. The new voting equipment the County needs to buy would cost four million dollars less for the proposed Vote Center Model than it would for the existing Polling Place Model	3	2	1	4
b. Same-day registration, which is presently only available at the Registrar of Voters office, would be offered at every vote center under the Vote Center Model but would not be offered at polling places under the Polling Place Model	3	2	1	4
c. All of the Vote Centers would offer replacement ballots to any voter, regardless of where he or she lives in Sacramento County	3	2	1	4
d. Almost two-thirds of Sacramento County voters already vote by mail (IF ASKED: 64 percent)	3	2	1	4

8. RECORD GENDER

1 MALE
2 FEMALE

9. Now in order to classify your responses along with others, I need to ask just a few questions about you. First, about how long have you lived in California? PROBE FOR YEARS.

_____ YEARS

0 LESS THAN A YEAR

99 DON'T RECALL

98 REFUSED

10. And about how long have you lived in Sacramento County? PROBE FOR YEARS.

_____ YEARS

0 LESS THAN A YEAR

99 DON'T RECALL

98 REFUSED

11. What is your age, please? _____

120 REFUSED

12. What was the last grade you completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

2 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

3 VOCATIONAL/TRADE CERTIFICATE

4 SOME COLLEGE

5 TWO-YEAR DEGREE

6 FOUR-YEAR DEGREE OR HIGHER

7 REFUSED

13. Of all the calls that you place and receive, are all or almost all on a cell phone, some on a cell phone and some on a landline, or all or almost all on a landline?

1 ALL OR ALMOST ALL CELL

2 SOME CELL AND SOME LANDLINE

3 ALL OR ALMOST ALL LANDLINE

4 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY

5 REFUSED

14. Do you have a disability that means you need to use accessible equipment at a polling place to vote?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 REFUSED

15. We would also like to know your racial or ethnic background. Are you Caucasian or White, African-American, African, or Black, Asian-American or Asian, Latino or Hispanic, or some other ethnicity? (And what would that be?)

- 1 CAUCASIAN/WHITE
- 2 AFRICAN-AMERICAN/AFRICAN/BLACK
- 3 ASIAN-AMERICAN/ASIAN
- 4 LATINO/HISPANIC
- 5 OTHER: _____
- 6 REFUSED

THANK RESPONDENT!

16. RECORD PARTY OF REGISTRATION FROM SAMPLE:

- 1 DEMOCRAT
- 2 REPUBLICAN
- 3 AMERICAN INDEPENDENT
- 4 LIBERTARIAN
- 5 GREEN
- 6 INDEPENDENT/DECLINE TO STATE
- 7 OTHER: _____

17. RECORD SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT FROM SAMPLE:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

APPENDIX B

Detailed Data Tabulations

Q1. First, would you say that you vote in every election, almost every election, most elections, or relatively few elections?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 EVERY	223	55.5	55.5	55.5
	2 ALMOST EVERY	68	16.9	16.9	72.4
	3 MOST	63	15.7	15.7	88.1
	4 RELATIVELY FEW	48	11.9	11.9	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q2. And when you vote, do you usually receive a ballot in the mail and return it by mail, receive a ballot in the mail and return it to a drop-off site before the election, receive a ballot in the mail and return it to a drop-off site on Election Day, receive a ballot in the mail and return it at your polling place on Election Day, or go to your polling place to vote on Election Day?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 MAIL/MAIL	180	44.8	44.8	44.8
	2 MAIL/DROP-OFF SITE BEFORE	38	9.5	9.5	54.2
	3 MAIL/DROP-OFF SITE ELECTION DAY	22	5.5	5.5	59.7
	4 MAIL/POLLING PLACE	35	8.7	8.7	68.4
	5 POLLING PLACE ELECTION DAY	127	31.6	31.6	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q3. Do you ever vote in any other way?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 YES	104	25.9	25.9	25.9
	2 NO	298	74.1	74.1	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

\$q4 And what would that be?

	Responses		Percent of Cases (104)
	N	Percent	
\$q4(a) Absentee Ballot	6	5.3%	5.8%
Voted At The Polls - The Polling Place - Gone To The Polls	61	54.0%	58.7%
Mailed The Ballot In	22	19.5%	21.2%
Dropped The Ballot Off At The Polling Place	20	17.7%	19.2%
Other	4	3.5%	3.8%
Total	113	100.0%	108.7%

Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 STRONGLY PREFER POLLING PLACE	107	26.6	26.6	26.6
2 SOMEWHAT PREFER POLLING PLACE	56	13.9	13.9	40.5
3 STRONGLY PREFER VOTE CENTER	93	23.1	23.1	63.7
4 SOMEWHAT PREFER VOTE CENTER	80	19.9	19.9	83.6
5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	66	16.4	16.4	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q5. DID RESPONDENT ASK WHETHER SOME FEATURES OF EACH OF THE TWO MODELS CAN BE COMBINED?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 YES, this question came up	9	2.2	2.2	2.2
2 NO, this question did NOT come up	393	97.8	97.8	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

\$Q6 And could you please tell me why you would prefer the Polling Place model?

	Responses		Percent of Cases (163)
	N	Percent	
\$Q6(a	1	.5%	.6%
) Refused - No Comment			
I Am Used To It - I Vote That Way Already	33	15.9%	20.2%
It's Closer To Home - It's Across The Street - It's In The Neighborhood	26	12.5%	16.0%
Voting At The Polls Is More Honest - Signatures Can Be Checked	2	1.0%	1.2%
I Don't Like To Drive - I Don't Want To Drive Too Far	3	1.4%	1.8%
Voting At The Polls Brings Communities Together	7	3.4%	4.3%
I Do Not Have A Preference	2	1.0%	1.2%
It Saves Money - It Saves A Load Of Money	3	1.4%	1.8%
It's Accessible To Those Who Are Handicap	3	1.4%	1.8%
It Gives You More Flexibility - There Are More Options	4	1.9%	2.5%
Reduces Voter Fraud - No Fraud At The Polling Places	18	8.7%	11.0%
It Would Be More Accessible - I Like the Accessibility Of Many Vote Centers	3	1.4%	1.8%
It's More Efficient	2	1.0%	1.2%
The Ballot Could Get Lost In The Mail	4	1.9%	2.5%
I Can Research The Literature At Home	2	1.0%	1.2%
I Need More Information On The Voting Center	2	1.0%	1.2%
Changing Things Will Discourage Voters	3	1.4%	1.8%
It is Easy - Easier (Non-Specific)	3	1.4%	1.8%
It is Convenient (Non-Specific)	2	1.0%	1.2%
I Would Rather Drop It Off In Person	2	1.0%	1.2%
There Are Fewer Places To Vote	3	1.4%	1.8%
I Can See My Ballot In The Box	3	1.4%	1.8%
None - Nothing	3	1.4%	1.8%
Other	71	34.1%	43.6%
Don't Know	3	1.4%	1.8%
Total	208	100.0%	127.6%

a Group

\$Q6 And could you please tell me why you would prefer the Vote Center model?

	Responses		Percent of Cases (173)
	N	Percent	
\$Q6(a) I Am Used To It - I Vote That Way Already	7	3.1%	4.0%
) It's Closer To Home - It's Across The Street - It's In The Neighborhood	3	1.3%	1.7%
More People Would Vote - It Would Entice More People To Vote	34	14.9%	19.7%
I Do Not Have Transportation	3	1.3%	1.7%
It Saves Money - It Saves A Load Of Money	6	2.6%	3.5%
It's Accessible To Those Who Are Handicap	3	1.3%	1.7%
I Do Not Want To Wait In Line - Lines Are Too Long	3	1.3%	1.7%
It Gives You More Flexibility - There Are More Options	28	12.3%	16.2%
Reduces Voter Fraud - No Fraud At The Polling Places	2	.9%	1.2%
It Would Be Faster - It Is Quick	4	1.8%	2.3%
Doesn't Make Everyone Feel Their Vote Will Be Counted	2	.9%	1.2%
It Would Be More Accessible - I Like the Accessibility Of Many Vote Centers	13	5.7%	7.5%
It's More Efficient	2	.9%	1.2%
You Have More Days To Vote	11	4.8%	6.4%
I Can Research The Literature At Home	6	2.6%	3.5%
It Is Close To My Job	2	.9%	1.2%
It Saves Time	5	2.2%	2.9%
You Can Vote Early	4	1.8%	2.3%
It is Easy - Easier (Non-Specific)	19	8.3%	11.0%
It is Convenient (Non-Specific)	16	7.0%	9.2%
None - Nothing	1	.4%	.6%
Other	49	21.1%	28.4%
Don't Know	5	2.2%	2.9%
Total	228	100.0%	131.8%

a Group

Q7a. The new voting equipment the County needs to buy would cost four million dollars less for the proposed Vote Center Model than it would for the existing Polling Place Model

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 No Difference	114	28.4	28.4	28.4
2 Less Inclined	51	12.7	12.7	41.0
3 More Inclined	222	55.2	55.2	96.3
4 Don't Know/No Opinion	15	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q7b. Same-day registration, which is presently only available at the Registrar of Voters office, would be offered at every vote center under the Vote Center Model but would not be offered at polling places under the Polling Place Model

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Difference	161	40.0	40.0	40.0
	2 Less Inclined	77	19.2	19.2	59.2
	3 More Inclined	148	36.8	36.8	96.0
	4 Don't Know/No Opinion	16	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q7c. All of the Vote Centers would offer replacement ballots to any voter, regardless of where he or she lives in Sacramento County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Difference	179	44.5	44.5	44.5
	2 Less Inclined	81	20.1	20.1	64.7
	3 More Inclined	131	32.6	32.6	97.3
	4 Don't Know/No Opinion	11	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q7d. Almost two-thirds of Sacramento County voters already vote by mail

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No Difference	252	62.7	62.7	62.7
	2 Less Inclined	41	10.2	10.2	72.9
	3 More Inclined	97	24.1	24.1	97.0
	4 Don't Know/No Opinion	12	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q8. GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 MALE	207	51.5	51.5	51.5
	2 FEMALE	195	48.5	48.5	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q9. About how long have you lived in California?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 LESS THAN A YEAR	2	.5	.5	.5
	1	1	.2	.2	.7
	2	3	.7	.7	1.5
	3	1	.2	.2	1.7
	4	2	.5	.5	2.2
	5	1	.2	.2	2.5
	6	1	.2	.2	2.7
	7	5	1.2	1.2	4.0
	8	1	.2	.2	4.2
	9	2	.5	.5	4.7
	10	7	1.7	1.7	6.5
	11	2	.5	.5	7.0
	12	2	.5	.5	7.5
	13	3	.7	.7	8.2
	14	2	.5	.5	8.7
	15	3	.7	.7	9.5
	16	2	.5	.5	10.0
	17	5	1.2	1.2	11.2
	18	6	1.5	1.5	12.7
	19	5	1.2	1.2	13.9
	20	16	4.0	4.0	17.9
	21	6	1.5	1.5	19.4
	22	6	1.5	1.5	20.9
	23	6	1.5	1.5	22.4
	24	2	.5	.5	22.9
	25	11	2.7	2.7	25.6
	26	9	2.2	2.2	27.9
	27	10	2.5	2.5	30.3
	28	8	2.0	2.0	32.3
	29	4	1.0	1.0	33.3
	30	9	2.2	2.2	35.6
	31	5	1.2	1.2	36.8
	32	3	.7	.7	37.6
	33	7	1.7	1.7	39.3
	34	1	.2	.2	39.6
	35	9	2.2	2.2	41.8
	36	7	1.7	1.7	43.5
	37	8	2.0	2.0	45.5
	38	6	1.5	1.5	47.0
	39	5	1.2	1.2	48.3
	40	18	4.5	4.5	52.7
	41	2	.5	.5	53.2
	42	8	2.0	2.0	55.2

City of Registrar of Voters Data

43	5	1.2	1.2	56.5
44	4	1.0	1.0	57.5
45	7	1.7	1.7	59.2
46	5	1.2	1.2	60.4
47	4	1.0	1.0	61.4
48	7	1.7	1.7	63.2
49	2	.5	.5	63.7
50	16	4.0	4.0	67.7
51	5	1.2	1.2	68.9
52	3	.7	.7	69.7
53	4	1.0	1.0	70.6
54	3	.7	.7	71.4
55	12	3.0	3.0	74.4
56	4	1.0	1.0	75.4
57	4	1.0	1.0	76.4
58	3	.7	.7	77.1
59	2	.5	.5	77.6
60	11	2.7	2.7	80.3
61	2	.5	.5	80.8
62	5	1.2	1.2	82.1
63	6	1.5	1.5	83.6
64	7	1.7	1.7	85.3
65	5	1.2	1.2	86.6
66	4	1.0	1.0	87.6
67	3	.7	.7	88.3
68	4	1.0	1.0	89.3
69	2	.5	.5	89.8
70	6	1.5	1.5	91.3
72	3	.7	.7	92.0
73	1	.2	.2	92.3
75	5	1.2	1.2	93.5
76	3	.7	.7	94.3
77	3	.7	.7	95.0
78	3	.7	.7	95.8
79	2	.5	.5	96.3
81	4	1.0	1.0	97.3
82	1	.2	.2	97.5
84	1	.2	.2	97.8
86	1	.2	.2	98.0
87	1	.2	.2	98.3
89	1	.2	.2	98.5
90	1	.2	.2	98.8
98 REFUSED	5	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q10. And about how long have you lived in Sacramento County?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 LESS THAN A YEAR	3	.7	.7	.7
	1	7	1.7	1.7	2.5
	2	13	3.2	3.2	5.7
	3	7	1.7	1.7	7.5
	4	8	2.0	2.0	9.5
	5	8	2.0	2.0	11.4
	6	2	.5	.5	11.9
	7	6	1.5	1.5	13.4
	8	6	1.5	1.5	14.9
	9	6	1.5	1.5	16.4
	10	11	2.7	2.7	19.2
	11	6	1.5	1.5	20.6
	12	5	1.2	1.2	21.9
	13	6	1.5	1.5	23.4
	14	5	1.2	1.2	24.6
	15	12	3.0	3.0	27.6
	16	5	1.2	1.2	28.9
	17	8	2.0	2.0	30.8
	18	9	2.2	2.2	33.1
	19	2	.5	.5	33.6
	20	27	6.7	6.7	40.3
	21	6	1.5	1.5	41.8
	22	4	1.0	1.0	42.8
	23	8	2.0	2.0	44.8
	24	2	.5	.5	45.3
	25	16	4.0	4.0	49.3
	26	8	2.0	2.0	51.2
	27	15	3.7	3.7	55.0
	28	3	.7	.7	55.7
	29	3	.7	.7	56.5
	30	17	4.2	4.2	60.7
	31	3	.7	.7	61.4
	32	2	.5	.5	61.9
	33	3	.7	.7	62.7
	34	1	.2	.2	62.9
	35	11	2.7	2.7	65.7
	36	9	2.2	2.2	67.9
	37	8	2.0	2.0	69.9
	38	5	1.2	1.2	71.1
	39	3	.7	.7	71.9
	40	12	3.0	3.0	74.9
	41	2	.5	.5	75.4
	42	4	1.0	1.0	76.4

City of Registrar of Voters Data

43	5	1.2	1.2	77.6
44	4	1.0	1.0	78.6
45	4	1.0	1.0	79.6
46	3	.7	.7	80.3
47	4	1.0	1.0	81.3
48	4	1.0	1.0	82.3
50	13	3.2	3.2	85.6
51	4	1.0	1.0	86.6
52	2	.5	.5	87.1
53	1	.2	.2	87.3
54	2	.5	.5	87.8
55	5	1.2	1.2	89.1
56	2	.5	.5	89.6
57	2	.5	.5	90.0
58	1	.2	.2	90.3
59	1	.2	.2	90.5
60	6	1.5	1.5	92.0
61	1	.2	.2	92.3
62	2	.5	.5	92.8
63	3	.7	.7	93.5
64	2	.5	.5	94.0
65	1	.2	.2	94.3
66	1	.2	.2	94.5
68	3	.7	.7	95.3
70	5	1.2	1.2	96.5
75	2	.5	.5	97.0
76	2	.5	.5	97.5
79	2	.5	.5	98.0
81	1	.2	.2	98.3
87	1	.2	.2	98.5
98 REFUSED	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q11. What is your age, please?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 17	1	.2	.2	.2
18	2	.5	.5	.7
19	4	1.0	1.0	1.7
20	8	2.0	2.0	3.7
21	5	1.2	1.2	5.0
22	5	1.2	1.2	6.2
23	4	1.0	1.0	7.2
24	2	.5	.5	7.7
25	8	2.0	2.0	9.7
26	8	2.0	2.0	11.7
27	10	2.5	2.5	14.2
28	8	2.0	2.0	16.2
29	4	1.0	1.0	17.2
30	3	.7	.7	17.9
31	6	1.5	1.5	19.4
32	4	1.0	1.0	20.4
33	7	1.7	1.7	22.1
34	1	.2	.2	22.4
35	5	1.2	1.2	23.6
36	8	2.0	2.0	25.6
37	4	1.0	1.0	26.6
38	9	2.2	2.2	28.9
39	5	1.2	1.2	30.1
40	8	2.0	2.0	32.1
41	3	.7	.7	32.8
42	9	2.2	2.2	35.1
43	5	1.2	1.2	36.3
44	2	.5	.5	36.8
45	6	1.5	1.5	38.3
46	6	1.5	1.5	39.8
47	5	1.2	1.2	41.0
48	5	1.2	1.2	42.3
49	6	1.5	1.5	43.8
50	7	1.7	1.7	45.5
51	11	2.7	2.7	48.3
52	6	1.5	1.5	49.8
53	8	2.0	2.0	51.7
54	8	2.0	2.0	53.7
55	11	2.7	2.7	56.5
56	8	2.0	2.0	58.5
57	4	1.0	1.0	59.5
58	7	1.7	1.7	61.2
59	3	.7	.7	61.9

City of Registrar of Voters Data

60	12	3.0	3.0	64.9
61	2	.5	.5	65.4
62	8	2.0	2.0	67.4
63	6	1.5	1.5	68.9
64	7	1.7	1.7	70.6
65	5	1.2	1.2	71.9
66	6	1.5	1.5	73.4
67	6	1.5	1.5	74.9
68	5	1.2	1.2	76.1
69	5	1.2	1.2	77.4
70	10	2.5	2.5	79.9
72	3	.7	.7	80.6
73	9	2.2	2.2	82.8
74	2	.5	.5	83.3
75	7	1.7	1.7	85.1
76	4	1.0	1.0	86.1
77	2	.5	.5	86.6
78	5	1.2	1.2	87.8
79	5	1.2	1.2	89.1
80	3	.7	.7	89.8
81	7	1.7	1.7	91.5
82	4	1.0	1.0	92.5
83	4	1.0	1.0	93.5
84	2	.5	.5	94.0
85	3	.7	.7	94.8
86	2	.5	.5	95.3
87	2	.5	.5	95.8
88	1	.2	.2	96.0
89	1	.2	.2	96.3
96	2	.5	.5	96.8
120 REFUSED	13	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q12. What was the last grade you completed in school?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	6	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	77	19.2	19.2	20.6
	3 VOCATIONAL/TRADE CERTIFICATE	13	3.2	3.2	23.9
	4 SOME COLLEGE	95	23.6	23.6	47.5
	5 TWO-YEAR DEGREE	46	11.4	11.4	59.0
	6 FOUR-YEAR DEGREE OR HIGHER	158	39.3	39.3	98.3
	7 REFUSED	7	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q13. Of all the calls that you place and receive, are all or almost all on a cell phone, some on a cell phone and some on a landline, or all or almost all on a landline?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 ALL OR ALMOST ALL CELL	221	55.0	55.0	55.0
	2 SOME CELL AND SOME LANDLINE	102	25.4	25.4	80.3
	3 ALL OR ALMOST ALL LANDLINE	69	17.2	17.2	97.5
	4 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY	2	.5	.5	98.0
	5 REFUSED	8	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q14. Do you have a disability that means you need to use accessible equipment at a polling place to vote?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 YES	29	7.2	7.2	7.2
	2 NO	365	90.8	90.8	98.0
	3 REFUSED	8	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q15. We would also like to know your racial or ethnic background. Are you Caucasian or White, African-American, African or Black, Asian-American or Asian, Latino or Hispanic, or some other ethnicity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 CAUCASIAN/WHITE	234	58.2	58.2	58.2
	2 AFRICAN-AMERICAN/ AFRICAN/BLACK	38	9.5	9.5	67.7
	3 ASIAN-AMERICAN/ ASIAN	25	6.2	6.2	73.9
	4 LATINO/HISPANIC	42	10.4	10.4	84.3
	5 OTHER	39	9.7	9.7	94.0
	6 REFUSED	24	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q15. Racial or ethnic background: OTHER

	Frequency	Percent
Valid	363	90.3
All the above	2	.5
American Indian mixed	1	.2
Asian or East Indian	1	.2
Bi-Racial	1	.2
Black and White	2	.5
Caucasian and Asian	1	.2
Caucasian and Native American	1	.2
Caucasian, Asian, Latino	1	.2
European American	1	.2
Germanic, Scottish, and Norwegian	1	.2
Half Hispanic and Half Caucasian	1	.2
Half white, half Hispanic	1	.2
Indian	2	.5
Indian from India	1	.2
Irish	1	.2
Latino and Middle Eastern	1	.2
Middle Eastern	1	.2
Middle Eastern from Iraq	1	.2
Mixed race	2	.5
Mixed white Filipino and Mexican	1	.2
Multi-racial of a lot of things	1	.2
Multiracial	1	.2
Native American	3	.7
Native American, white	1	.2
Pacific Islander	3	.7
Puerto Rican/Nigerian	1	.2
Romanian	1	.2

City of Registrar of Voters Data

Seek (Indian)	1	.2
Spanish and Italian	1	.2
White and Latino	1	.2
White and Native American	1	.2
Total	402	100.0

Q16. RECORD PARTY OF REGISTRATION FROM SAMPLE

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 DEMOCRAT	188	46.8	46.8	46.8
2 REPUBLICAN	113	28.1	28.1	74.9
3 AMERICAN INDEPENDENT	11	2.7	2.7	77.6
4 LIBERTARIAN	3	.7	.7	78.4
5 GREEN	2	.5	.5	78.9
6 INDEPENDENT/ DECLINE TO STATE	84	20.9	20.9	99.8
7 OTHER	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

Q17. RECORD SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT FROM SAMPLE

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1	80	19.9	19.9	19.9
2	80	19.9	19.9	39.8
3	80	19.9	19.9	59.7
4	81	20.1	20.1	79.9
5	81	20.1	20.1	100.0
Total	402	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX C

Statistically Significant Cross-Tabulations

Statistically Significant Crosstabulations

Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat? * Q9. About how long have you lived in California? Crosstabulation

			Q9. About how long have you lived in California?							
			0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 or more years	Refused	Total
Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?	STRONGLY PREFER POLLING PLACE	Count	1	5	15	17	21	47	1	107
		% within Q9	5.3%	13.5%	19.2%	28.3%	33.9%	33.3%	20.0%	26.6%
	SOMEWHAT PREFER POLLING PLACE	Count	4	7	6	9	7	23	0	56
		% within Q9	21.1%	18.9%	7.7%	15.0%	11.3%	16.3%	.0%	13.9%
	STRONGLY PREFER VOTE CENTER	Count	8	10	19	12	19	23	2	93
		% within Q9	42.1%	27.0%	24.4%	20.0%	30.6%	16.3%	40.0%	23.1%
	SOMEWHAT PREFER VOTE CENTER	Count	2	8	27	13	8	22	0	80
		% within Q9	10.5%	21.6%	34.6%	21.7%	12.9%	15.6%	.0%	19.9%
	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	Count	4	7	11	9	7	26	2	66
		% within Q9	21.1%	18.9%	14.1%	15.0%	11.3%	18.4%	40.0%	16.4%
Total		Count	19	37	78	60	62	141	5	402
		% within Q9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	41.693(a)	24	.014
Likelihood Ratio	43.736	24	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	.179	1	.672
N of Valid Cases	402		

a 9 cells (25.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .70.

Statistically Significant Crosstabulations

Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat? * Q9. About how long have you lived in California? Crosstabulation

			Q9. About how long have you lived in California?							
			0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 or more years	Refused	Total
Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?	POLLING PLACE	Count	5	12	21	26	28	70	1	163
		% within Q9	26.3%	32.4%	26.9%	43.3%	45.2%	49.6%	20.0%	40.5%
	VOTE CENTER	Count	10	18	46	25	27	45	2	173
		% within Q9	52.6%	48.6%	59.0%	41.7%	43.5%	31.9%	40.0%	43.0%
	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	Count	4	7	11	9	7	26	2	66
		% within Q9	21.1%	18.9%	14.1%	15.0%	11.3%	18.4%	40.0%	16.4%
Total	Count	19	37	78	60	62	141	5	402	
	% within Q9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.090(a)	12	.037
Likelihood Ratio	22.158	12	.036
Linear-by-Linear Association	.482	1	.488
N of Valid Cases	402		

a 4 cells (19.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .82.

Statistically Significant Crosstabulations

Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat? * Q10. And about how long have you lived in Sacramento County? Crosstabulation

			Q10. And about how long have you lived in Sacramento County?							
			0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 or more years	Refused	Total
Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?	POLLING PLACE	Count	19	21	38	31	19	35	0	163
		% within Q10	28.8%	30.4%	41.3%	50.0%	45.2%	53.8%	.0%	40.5%
	VOTE CENTER	Count	35	39	40	20	14	21	4	173
		% within Q10	53.0%	56.5%	43.5%	32.3%	33.3%	32.3%	66.7%	43.0%
	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	Count	12	9	14	11	9	9	2	66
		% within Q10	18.2%	13.0%	15.2%	17.7%	21.4%	13.8%	33.3%	16.4%
Total	Count	66	69	92	62	42	65	6	402	
	% within Q10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.128(a)	12	.027
Likelihood Ratio	25.280	12	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.580	1	.108
N of Valid Cases	402		

a 3 cells (14.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .99.

Statistically Significant Crosstabulations

Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat? * Q11. What is your age, please? Crosstabulation

			Q11. What is your age, please?							
			17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or over	Refused	Total
Q5. Given these two choices, would you prefer the Polling Place Model or the Vote Center Model? And would that be strongly prefer or prefer somewhat?	POLLING PLACE	Count	9	14	22	27	30	56	5	163
		% within Q11	29.0%	23.7%	37.9%	39.7%	44.1%	53.3%	38.5%	40.5%
	VOTE CENTER	Count	19	36	26	31	24	32	5	173
		% within Q11	61.3%	61.0%	44.8%	45.6%	35.3%	30.5%	38.5%	43.0%
	DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE	Count	3	9	10	10	14	17	3	66
		% within Q11	9.7%	15.3%	17.2%	14.7%	20.6%	16.2%	23.1%	16.4%
Total	Count	31	59	58	68	68	105	13	402	
	% within Q11	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.666(a)	12	.023
Likelihood Ratio	23.885	12	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.976
N of Valid Cases	402		

a 1 cells (4.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.13.

