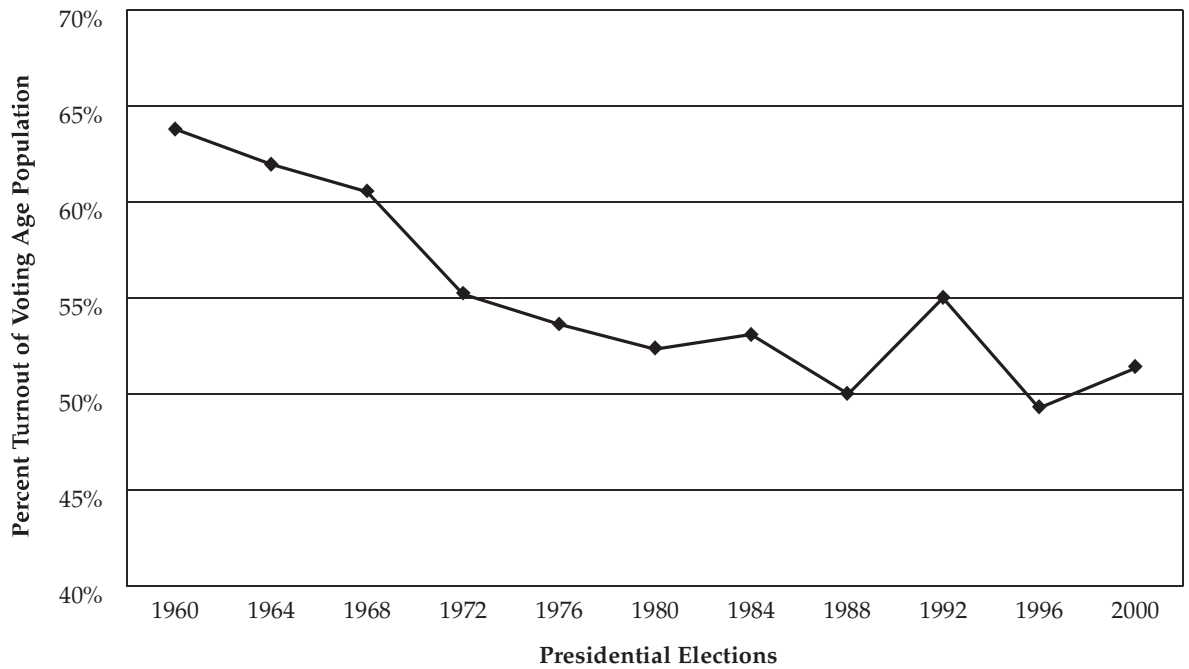
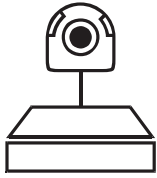


Unit 5, Lesson 28
Visual 1

**NATIONAL VOTER TURNOUT IN
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: 1960-2000**



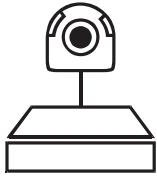


Unit 5, Lesson 28

Visual 2

WHO VOTES LESS?

1. People aged 18-20 had a voter turnout of 13.5 percent in 1998. Historically, young voters have the lowest voter turnout of all age groups.
2. Nonwhite citizens vote less than whites.
3. People with a college education are twice as likely to vote as are high school dropouts.
4. Unemployed people vote less than employed people.
5. Females are more likely to vote than males.
6. People living in the Midwest are more likely to vote than people living in the Northeast, West, or South.



Unit 5, Lesson 28

Visual 3

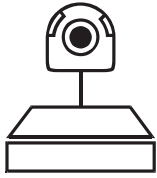
COSTS AND BENEFITS OF VOTING

COSTS

1. Voter registration: Many states require voters to register 30 days in advance of elections.
2. Time off from work: Elections are held on weekdays, so many people need to rearrange work schedules in order to vote.
3. Time preparing to vote: Voters may vote in primaries, local elections, special elections, and so forth. Ballots may include candidates for many local, state, and national elections. Gathering information about the candidates in all these races takes time.
4. Getting to the polls: Polls may be located in places that are not convenient for some people to get to.
5. Time in line: There is often a line of people waiting to vote at the poll.

BENEFITS

1. There is a chance that your vote will make a difference in the outcome of the elections.
2. You will gain satisfaction from performing your duty as a citizen.



Unit 5, Lesson 28

Visual 4

RATIONAL IGNORANCE

A decision not to obtain information about political issues or candidates because the costs of doing so outweigh the benefits.