

9-2017

3120: African American Experience in Politics, Part 1 of 3

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CASE STUDY: OCT 2017

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VOTING HABITS SURVEY
PRODUCT OF BLACK VOTES MATTER INSTITUTE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

QUANTITATIVE VIEW
PART 1

QUALITATIVE VIEW
PART 2

**THE AFRICAN AMERICAN
PERSPECTIVE & VIEW**
PART 3



Quantitative Research Methods

Case Study

3120: African American Experience in Politics

Preston Love Jr

Part 1 of 3

September, 2017

Abstract

This study attempts to investigate the question and the problem: **The Question: “who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”**. This question is chronic and is now present in every urban center and creeping into the rural communities. This study is inspired by the problem that exist in urban black communities, but focuses on a random sample of voters ask to participate in a simple six question survey. The Case Study will use both quantitative and qualitative measures analyze and display the study results. This paper (Case study part1) is devoted to the quantitative method. Specifically, we will use standard deviation and correlation to help analyze the data.

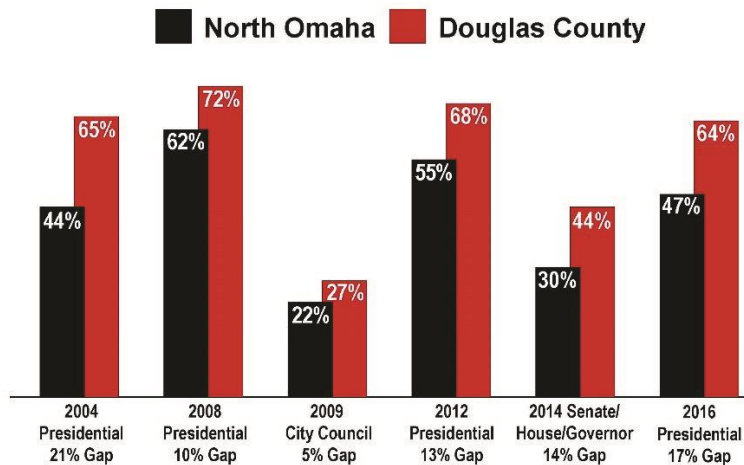
The Problem

After the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act voter registration and voter turnout by African

Americans and poverty-stricken communities increased significantly. Black Elected Officials (BEO) is one measurement of the change and the change was dramatic. One source reports an increase in BEO from 1971 to 2001 at 895% (A. Lewis, 2008). Factors for increases include the Presidential run of Jesse Jackson in 1984, 1988 and the pinnacle, Obama in 2008.

Since 2008 there has been a steady drop in voter registration and Voter turnout in the black communities. Reference the trend locally:

NORTH OMAHA VOTER TURNOUT HISTORY



Locally, the voter turnout during presidential years has dropped steadily since 2008 and notice the gap between the total Douglas county vote and that of North Omaha (the Black vote).

Today, the problem continues and the question resurfaces **“who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”**. This Case study has chosen to survey a random sample set made up of, all sectors of the city, ages, and races to determine what we can deduce from their voting habits and reasons for not voting where applicable. In summary of the Case study part1 and Case study part 2 case study elements, the quantitative (Case study part1) will show the problem and Case study part 2 (qualitative will attempt to show and answer the question, “...why not”

Data Collection

Data collection was accomplished by using 21 UNO students. The students are members of a cross listed UNO Course. Cross listed between Black Studies and Political Science. The class is highly diverse in terms of race and culture. They were asked to obtain 5 responses from personal interviews from anyone of their choice, but not to limit it to students only. The data set has a skew to younger ages. The returned surveys captured 107 responses. The responses were captured on a survey form and the raw data has been committed to Excel spreadsheet workbook. Within the workbook are several spreadsheets used to conduct the various Quantitative measures (Standard Deviation and Correlations).

Overall Findings from Sample:

Total Sample size 107

72% of the Sample is White

27% of the Sample Non-White

15% of the Sample are non-voters

Non-whites represent 55% of the Sample, they represent 69% of the non-voters

Whites present 45% of the Sample, but they represent 85% of the voters Average age of voters, 28

Average age of the non-voters, 21

Age range 18 to 77

Of the voters only 2 have not voted since 2008

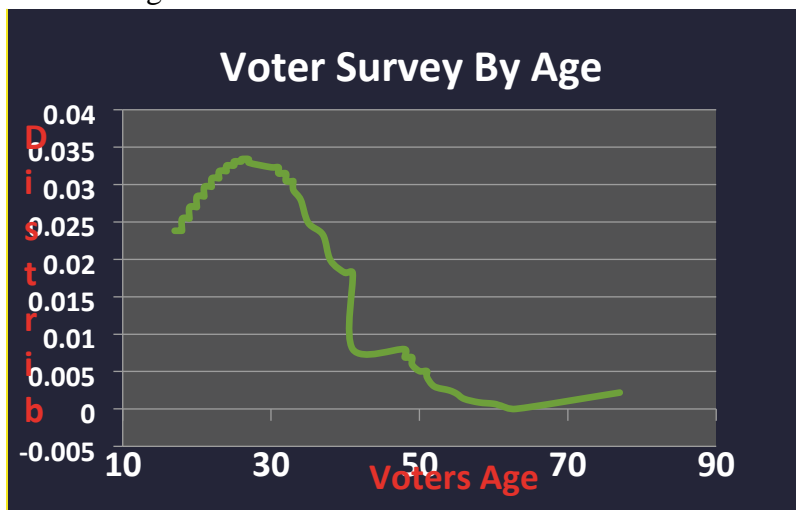
Of the voters only 3 have not voted since 2012

Comments from those not voting: discussed in Case study part 2

Standard Deviation Findings

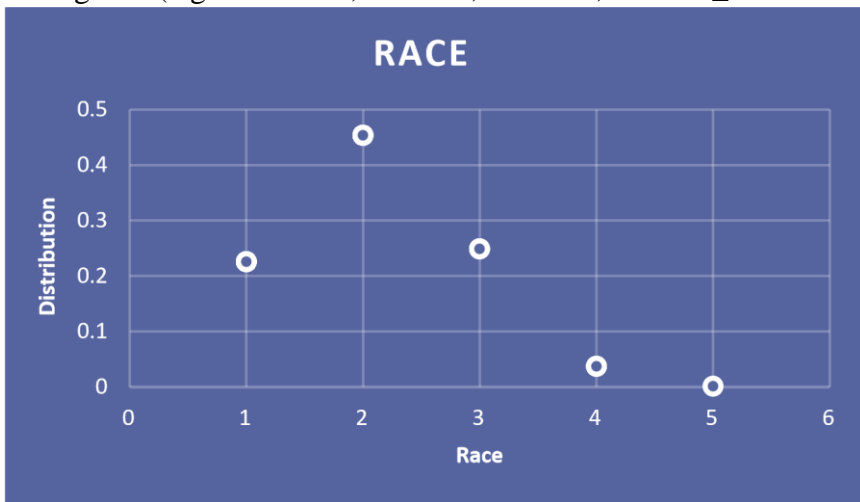
Age: Std Dev= 11.91755, Mean=22, Average= 27.8301887:

Histogram:



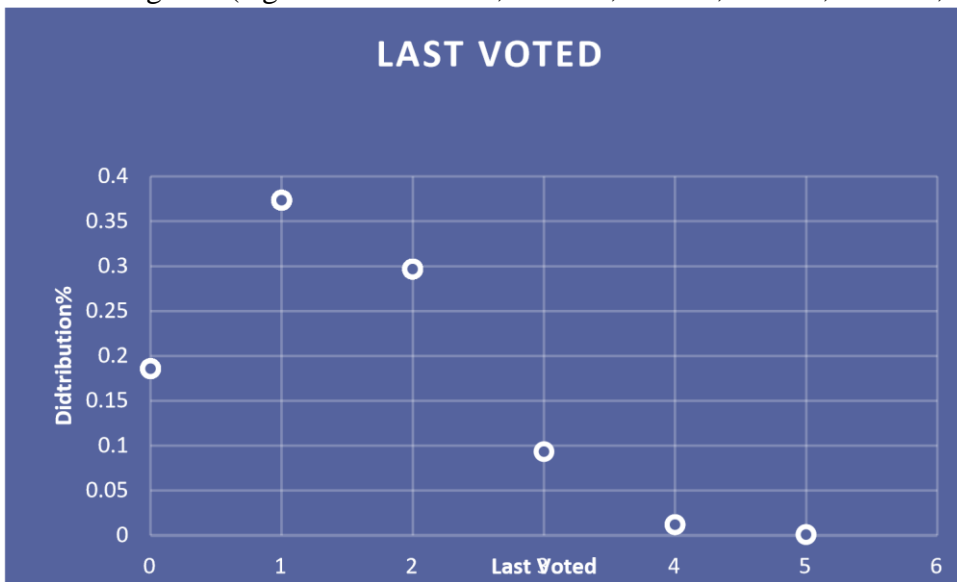
Race: Std Dev=.0878734,

Histogram: (legend: 1=Blk,2=White,3=Latino,4=Asian_5=Other



Last voted: Std Dev=1.037899, Mean=22, Average= 27.8301887:

Histogram: (legend: 0=not voted, 1=2017,2=2016,3=2014, 4=2014,5=2008



Analysis

Age

My 35 years of working with elections and voters at many different levels has given me a unique view, years of observation and wisdom as to the propensities of voters. One immediate observation is there is a constant change in the dynamics brought on by societal changes, current events and changes to the American culture. However there have been some constants. Some of my personal observations are backup by a date from a 2013 Journal. (Stephen, A., & Eitan, H. (2013). Gender, Race, Age and Voting:). Regardless of Race or gender there is a steady increase in voter turnout by age, beginning at the lower voting ages of 18, 19 and 20. Then the steady increase. There is an unspoken axiom among campaign managements that younger voters are great volunteers and candidate cheerleaders but poor on turnout. The matching axiom is that senior turnout can be counted on to be high.

Firstly, our data sample shows predominant younger age voters. Average age of 28 is on the younger side. This points out that the average age of the nonvoters in the sample is 21, that corresponds to my assumptions and published data.

Race

As stated earlier, there has been an escalating problem of non-voting in the whole country but especially in the poverty stricken and minority (non-white) communities.

In our sample non-whites represented 55% of the sample and yet they represented 69% of the nonvoters. That tracks with the current events. It should have noted that in years past first voters were viewed as white voters and African-American voters, the next evolution was that Latino's were added to the formula. Now, non-white voters are not only African-American but also Africans from all nationalities, Asians and more. Our data array of voters revealed a sample of 55% white, 24% Latino, 22% Black and 4% Asian. We will look at the race correlations in the next section of the study analysis.

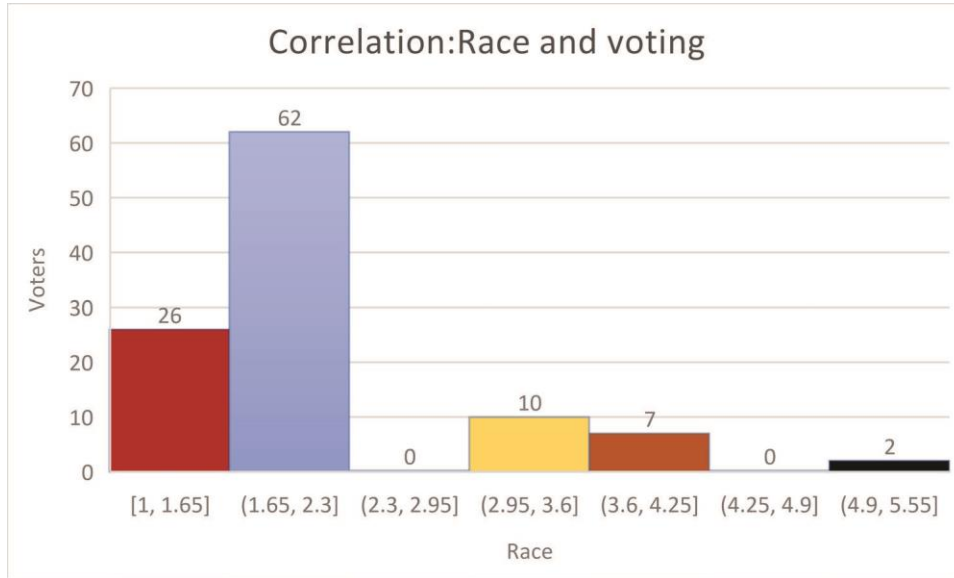
Last Voted

As is stated in many scholarly works including (Bonds, M. (2014) and (Stephen, A., & Eitan, H. (2013)) voter turnout nationwide has been on the decline. Repeating the fact that the Black vote has shown a dramatic decrease since 2008, but also since the mid 80's. One unstated hypothesis before the study, was that the data would show voters voting 2008 (and to some degree 2012 and then dropped off in 2014,16 and 17. That was not the case in the study firstly 37% of the sample voted in 2017. that is 4% higher than the overall city votes in 2017. Part of the reason for the data not showing the drop off is because in 2008, 9 years ago, many of our sample were not of the voting age.

Correlation Findings I

Race to Voting

Legend: Black, White, Latino, Asian



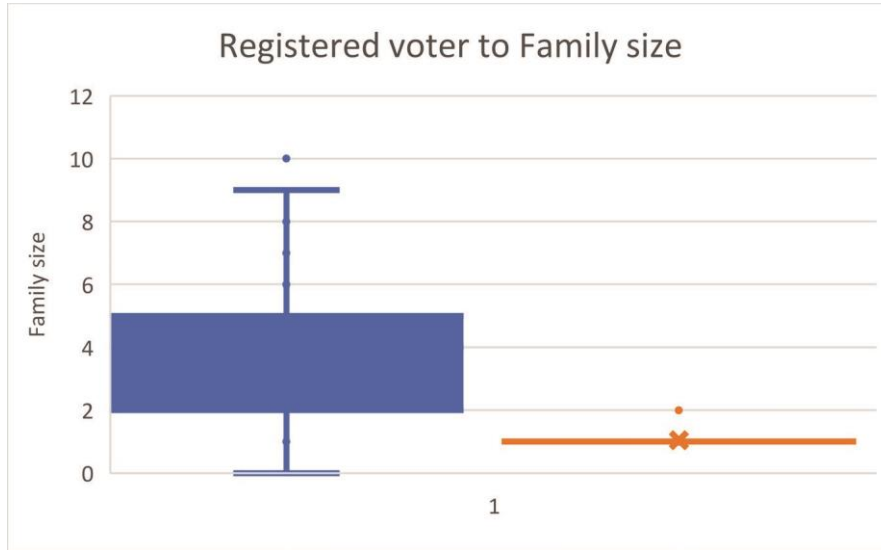
Registered Voters to Family Size

Family size spread= 1 to 10

Median= 4

Average=4.07

Range=9



Analysis

Race

Race is the primary basis of this study. I brought two hypotheses to the study:

The hypotheses were presented in the 2.1 post. My two Hypothesis are: (Love, 2015 pg33-46)

1. That Blacks and non-whites are outvoted by Whites.
2. That older citizens outvote younger voters

Everything thus far in the study data has justified the two hypotheses. In the quantitative the data clearly shows whites outvoting non-whites and older voters. While acknowledging the skew of the data sample to younger voters, the data shows that the average age of the sample of voters was 28, however the average age of the non-voter was 21. Those non-voters were 69% nonwhite.

It is my contention that poor voter turnout by non-whites is tied to poverty and the rigors of urban life. This survey does not provide any basis for this to be proven, actual the data shows that the non-voters are evenly divided between those working and those not working. Albeit, working does not calculate lack of poverty. We have many poverties stricken, that are working. The data is not conclusive as to the tying non-voting to poverty, but does support the factual reality of non-voting to race. We will try in Case study part 2 to uncover causes.

In summary, there is a strong correlation between race and voting that is substantiated by the survey. In the survey while there is a correlation between age and voting, the correlation that is drawn suggest that younger voters are less apt to vote than older voters. This age correlation however is based on a very small sub-set of the total sample and could not withstand statistical scrutiny

Family size

Within the limits of the survey we continue to look for relationships that might lead to reduced voter turnout. We looked at the advent of family size. Could there be a finding that small families, or large, are families that have a voting tendency that can be surveyed and predicted?

The data was not conclusive. The spread (0 to 10) provided an enough data to potentially get a view. The range of 9 did too. But he data proved nothing much. The median and average were right at 4. We are left with no significant data statement to come to any conclusions. I had surmised that maybe a strong and large family would be more civically oriented, the data did not support it.

Summary

To gain further insight into why non-voters are not voting, we attempted and had some success, with race and age. We were not able to draw any other strong correlations. What was significant, the findings supported the two hypotheses clearly. It needs to be said however that the hypotheses were easy pickings', because the idea of race and age based low voter turnout has haunted communities, voter pundits, analyst for years. Part of the reason for choosing this survey was another attempt to maybe uncover the nuggets that has been missed over the years. However, did not. But we have substantiated the historical fact clearly albeit with a small data set. We uncovered nothing new, but we underlined the realities of the discrepancies in the voting public.

Recommendations

Within the convenes of this limited data set and survey we can focus on solutions. It should be noted that final recommendations should be made only after the analysis of the data from a qualitative perspective (Case study part 2). This will surely benefit from the qualitative comments made by the nonvoters. Those comments have the potential of giving us new insights into the question we have posed, **“who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”**.

There some strategic recommendation that can be suggested now, before we benefit from the Qualitative analysis:

1. There needs to be close focus and fighting of attempts to further the gap of turnout, black to white, young to old. The attempts I speak on can be called voter impediments. Gerrymandering, voter ID requirements, voter purging, tampering with polling place availability, minimization of early voting options and ignoring use of voter ease from technology, i.e. on-line voter registration.
2. The development of creative and new innovations for voters such as automated registration at the DMV offices, convenience proximity of drop boxes for voter ballots, Saturday voting, expanded election offices hours of operation.
3. Targeted outreach by voter organizations to low turnout communities. Door knocking and phone banking year-round and during non-election periods. Aggressive voter education meetings and media (traditional and social) directed toward voter education of issues and candidates and civics in general)
4. Outreach to our youth before they develop bad voting habits.
5. Address poverty.

References and notes

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Note: 2017, Love, *Voter survey for case study* (attached, space minimized for display),

VOTER SURVEY

(No Name Required)

1. Age _____ 2. Race _____ (African American, White, Latino, Black, Asian) 3. Employed _____
(Yes/No)

4. Household Family size _____ 5. Registered to vote (Yes/No) circle answer **if No go to #7** 6.

Last time voted (circle answer) (2017, 2016, 2014, 2012 2008)

7. Why not voting?

Qualitative Research Methods

Case Study

3120:African American Experience in Politics

Preston Love Jr

Part 2 of 3

September, 2017

Introduction

This study attempts to investigate the question and the problem: The Question: “who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”. For my total Case Study the previous Quantitative narrative was the precursor to this qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis provided a base for the qualitative. From the Part 1 Quantitative summary “What was significant, the findings supported the two hypotheses clearly.” The hypotheses and data qualifiers were as follows:

Hypothesis:

1. That Blacks and non-whites are outvoted by Whites.
2. That older citizens outvote younger voters Data Qualifiers:

1. That a larger than usual sample of the survey participants may come from students and therefore could skew upwards the younger voters
2. That non-white voters whose most recent vote was 2008 (Obama vote) may skew the non-white data upwards and may be removed from the survey to create normalcy. This segment of the study, the qualitative analysis will try to develop the base analysis with a possible answer to the question of the Case Study “... who is not voting. If not why”. From the previous report (Part 1) we know who is not voting, Non-whites and the young. Now we seek from the survey and interviews “Why”.

The Problem

Since 2008 there has been a steady drop in voter registration and Voter turnout in the black communities. Reference the trend locally:

Locally, the voter turnout during presidential years has dropped steadily since 2008 and notice the gap between the total Douglas county vote and that of North Omaha (the Black vote).

Today, the problem continues and the question resurfaces “who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”. This Case study has chosen to survey a random sample set, made up of, all sectors of the city, ages, and races to determine what we can deduct from their voting habits and reasons for not voting where applicable. In summary of the Part 1 and Part 2 case study elements, the quantitative (Part 1) will show the problem and Part 2 qualitative will attempt to show and answer the question, “...why not”.

Any important problem needs to be studied, dissected and analyzed in order to get from the cause to the affect, then ultimately to the solutions. That is the point of this case study.

Data Collection

Data collection was accomplished by using 21 UNO students. The students are members of a cross listed UNO Course. Cross listed between Black Studies and Political Science. The class is highly diverse in terms of race and culture. They were asked to obtain 5 responses from canvassing to complete a survey and interviews. They were given the freedom to survey and interview anyone of their choice, but not to limit it to students only. The data set has a skew to younger ages. The returned surveys captured 107 responses. The responses were captured on a survey form and the raw data has been committed to Excel spreadsheet workbook.

The survey included an interview question for non voters that was added to get at the question of the case study, why they are not voting. We received 23 responses from registered and unregistered non voters. The interview answers were grouped and are presented in figure 1 below. Correlations as to Age and Race are presented respectively in figures 2 & 3.

The grouping were as follows

1. Not Registered; Eligible voters who for whatever reason have not chosen to register to vote. This part of the sample and the real world, represents the potential for a work strategy to aggressively conduct voter registration initiatives
2. Recently Moved, not registered; Eligible voters and most cases they are registered voters in another state and have not registered in the State of Nebraska. These people tend to register when the opportunity presents itself. They are by-in-large voters and they have not taken the time to register. When approached they readily register and later vote.
3. Not a citizen; These are temporary residents of the USA. Green Cards, visa, etc. In the sample, most are here on student visas (that does not carry with it the right to vote), they are not eligible to vote. If they receive citizenship they are immediately eligible. At naturalization ceremonies, I have been part of efforts to register new citizens immediately after the ceremony. My experience has shown that without follow up and much civic education this group will most likely not vote
4. Religion; There are some religions who by doctrine, do not vote. In this sample Jehovah Witness was the religion.
5. Didn't like candidates; Most troubling decision by voters. First, it's a terrible response to your community to not vote. Secondly, whenever voters chose to not vote, because of the choice in one or two of the high-profile races, they fail to realize the impact on all the other very important races, most of which directly affect our lives and the lives of our families. Just as bad, are the voters who go to the polls and vote for the high-profile races and leave without voting for other offices on the ballot. That's horrible. The technical name for is "undervote" and it's a bad practice.

6. Apathy; “Who cares”, “what difference does it make”, “my vote doesn’t matter or count” and many other misinformed responses. Please add pure laziness to this category. Many issues and candidate races have been decided by a few votes per precinct. And many nonvoters are casting a vote for a candidate they are against, by not voting. There is no excuse for apathy, yet it persists. Historically, apathetic voters can only be awakened, if they are directly to profit, directly to suffer or they have some emotional reaction to the vote. The Obama candidacy and success can be partly credited to emotion.
7. Felon; Each state can legislate the voting status of its Felons. Some states forbid any felon ever to vote, some states allow felons to vote immediately after serving their sentence (debt to society). Some have waiting periods. Nebraska law requires a felon to wait until two years after release or after removal from “paper” (Probational requirements after release).
8. Not used
9. No response

Overall Findings from Sample:

Total survey:

Total Survey Sample size 107

72% of the Sample is White

27% of the Sample Non-White

15% of the Sample are non-voters

Non-whites represent 55% of the Sample, they represent 69% of the non-voters Whites present 45% of the Sample, but they represent 85% of the voters

Average age of voters, 28

Average age of the non-voters, 21

Age range 18 to 77

Of the voters only 2 have not voted since 2008

Of the voters only 3 have not voted since 2012

Total interviews

Sample interview size= 23

43% of the interviewed is White

57% of the interviewed is Non-White

100% of the interviewed were non-voters

Median age of the interviewed=22

Interviewed answered grouped distribution

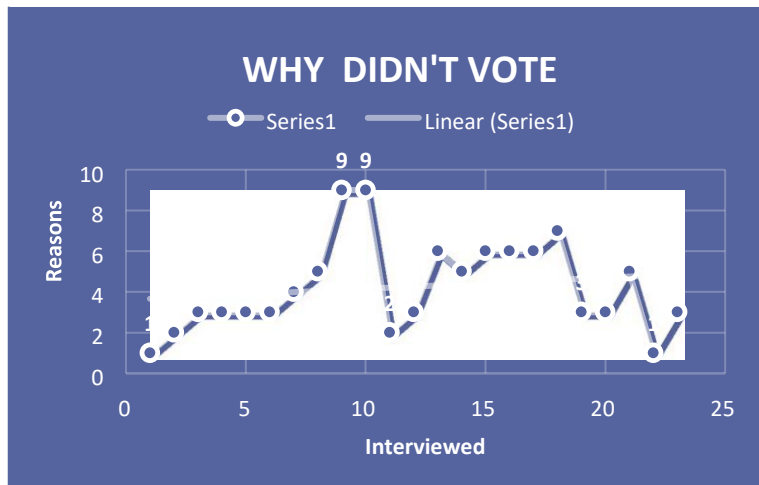


Figure 1

Legend:

1. Not Registered
2. Recently Moved, not registered
3. Not a citizen
4. Religion
5. Didn't like candidates
6. Apathy
7. Felon
8. Not used
9. No response

Correlation: Age

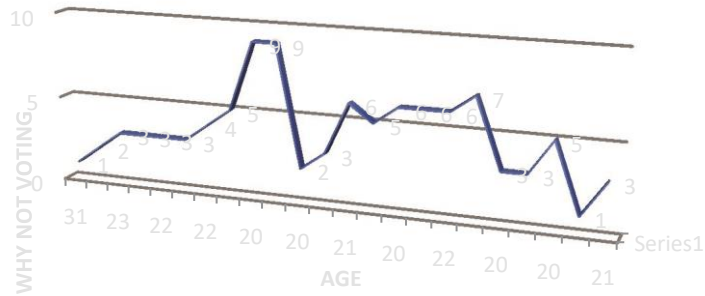


Figure 2

Legend:

1. Not Registered
2. Recently Moved, not registered
3. Not a citizen
4. Religion
5. Didn't like candidates
6. Apathy
7. Felon
8. No used
9. No response

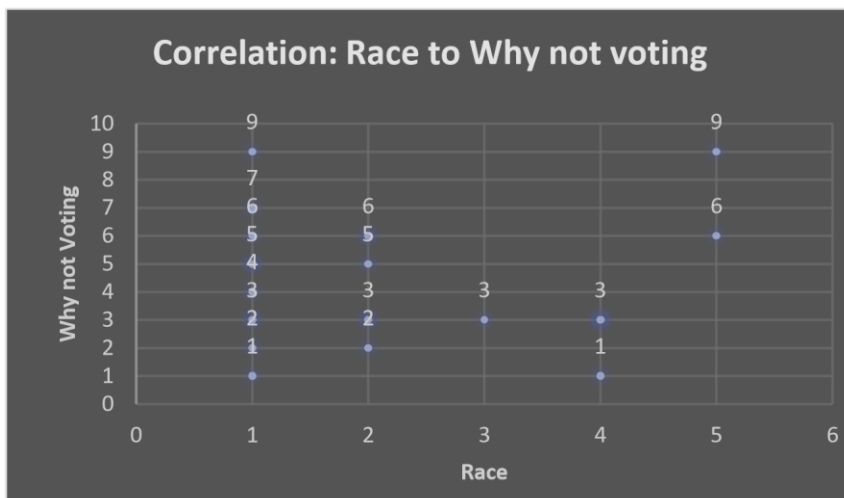


figure 3

Race Legend (1=Black, 2=White, 3=Latino, 4=Asian, 5=Other)

Analysis

The data that we see after analyzing the interviews, is that there were no surprises, none. Every one of the interview grouping categories are known and recognized as deterrents to voting. What may be surprising however, is that no matter how random the survey and or interviews these truths prevail. The correlations to age revealed no surprises. The correlation as to race reveal very little as to where black nonvoter tendencies tend to center, in fact black voter reasons covered the entire gamut in this sample set.

The advent of many ineligible voters because of citizenship raises many issues. In this sample 34% of the response were that of non-citizen. Firstly, it should be noted that I am finding as the surveys confirms that the number non-citizens are growing. In north Omaha once thought of as the African American community, there is a change. North Omaha is currently also Latino, South Sudanese, Burmese, Viet Nameese and more. A large percent of these communities are not full citizens and therefore cannot vote. The sample also points out this reality.

Apathy represented 17% of the participants. But I would include in the apathy bucket, the idea of not voting because you don't like the candidates. Both reasons are growing phenomenon's. There is a slow loss of pure recognition of civic responsibility and part of that is due to poverty and income disparity. But voter reduction is widespread. Apathy, maybe falsely used to disguise a growing civic problem.

Summary

In a democracy, one would think the right to vote would be embraced and fully utilized. In many countries, the act of voting could mean loss of life or bodily injury. In many countries, there is high voter fraud, yet the people continue to exercise their right. In many countries the lines may cause voters to stand in line regardless of weather conditions for 10 to 12 hours, yet they come. So why in America are citizens voting less and less. Despite higher voting numbers once every four years during the Presidential race, what is called the mid-term years, voting drops off dramatically to as much as 30 % points or more. During those midterm elections in Nebraska we elect US Senators, US Congressman, Governor, a host of very important state and local offices yet only 30% of the voter even focus and the ignore voting. For America this is a signal, like a dead canary in a coal mine. Is Democracy dyeing?

So, we do a small sample survey and interviews and the people tell us they are apathetic, too busy to register and or vote. Also, they tell us they didn't vote because the candidates did not raise to their expectations.

Race and poverty surfaces into the picture and lack of voting is borne out even in this small and random survey. Non-whites are not voting. Add to the non-voting, within our democracy we have elements that are working hard to impede the voting process. As was the case in our history, during the Jim Crow era. The old impediments of poll tax, grandfather clauses, literacy test, Gerrymandering, redistricting, intimidation, and violence...have been replaced by the new

impediments of Voter ID, voter purging, poll closings, manipulative voting times, early voting games and our old “friends” Gerrymandering and redistricting. Fix these barriers or the canary will be reign.

Recommendations

This sample and all aspects of recent voting history point to a need for communities to recognized the message coming from low turnout. The message is coming from the entire community but is most intense in the poverty stricken and non-white communities. We need to continue to study the electorate in the context of low voter turnout and focus on measures that can improve, by attacking each of the reasons people are not voting. Focusing actions that are specific and directed to each of the reason like the ones brought out by this study.

I am the founder of an organization call Black Votes Matter Institute of Community Engagement that was organized for this very reason. The Agenda for this organization is included in the “References and notes” section of this paper.

Additionally, I plan to reproduce this study in the predominant non-white community of North Omaha to study the expected contrast with this sample.

References and notes

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Note: 2017, Love, Voter survey for case study (attached, space minimized for display),

VOTER SURVEY

(No Name Required)

1.Age_____ 2. Race _____ (African American, White, Latino, Black, Asian)3.
Employed _____ (Yes/No)

4. Household Family size _____5. Registered to vote (Yes/No) circle
answer if No go to #7 6. Last time voted (circle answer) (2017, 2016, 2014, 2012
2008)

7. Why not voting?

**Combined Qualitative & Quantitative
Research Methods**

Case Study

3120: African American Experience in Politics

Preston Love Jr

The African American Variable & Perspective

Part 3 of 3

October, 2017

Introduction

This is the third of three looks at an overall Case Study, conducted from my University of Nebraska-Omaha (UNO) class, 3120: African American Experience in Politics. The course is “cross listed” between the departments of Political Science and Black Studies. This means the students come primarily from those two disciplines. There are a few students who take the class as an elective from many departments within the university. This year the class is about 60% political science and 35% Black studies. The class is very diverse as to gender, nationality and culture. Several of the students have student visas. Over the three years I have been with UNO, this class has been most diverse and engaged.

Each year my class initiates and participates with the Service Learning Academy (SLA) in a project with my chosen high school Benson High. Benson has a heavy concentration of African-American and Black students, mostly coming from poverty stricken households. That’s why I chose Benson for the SLA. Our objective is and has been to:

- Expose the students to a university setting,
 - We provide them with tours
- Expose them with scholarship offerings and opportunities
 - We provide scholarship speakers new contacts
- We expose them to my class members
 - To give hope, many of my students have come from their neighborhoods
 - To develop possible new informal mentorships
- We teach them via lecture and a project, civic and Black history lessons

This year our project was to conduct a survey from the two groups, my class and a African-American History Class at Benson. The survey tasks assigned to both groups was for each student to seek five participants to answer seven (7) questions on a survey, the same survey for each group.

The study was completed by both groups. To present the results, I wrote two papers on the findings from the UNO students. They were titled Case Study 1 (using Quantitative Research Methods) and Case Study 2 (using Qualitative Research Methods). This third and final paper (Case Study 3) is presenting the findings from the Benson students. I have used both Qualitative & Quantitative methods and subtitled this “The African American Variable & Perspective”. This subtitle reflects my anticipation that the data will be in stark contrast to the former Case studies 1 & 2.

As was the case in Case study 1 and Case Study 2, this study attempts to investigate the question and the problem: **The Question: “who is voting and who is not voting. If not why”**. For the total Case Study view, the previous Quantitative narrative was the precursor to this qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis provided a base for the qualitative. It is recommended that the review Case Studies 1 & 2 prior to reading this final paper. From the Part 1 Quantitative

summary “What was significant, the from the first two papers was that the findings supported the two hypotheses clearly.”

The hypotheses and data qualifiers were as follows:

Hypothesis:

1. That Blacks and non-whites are outvoted by Whites.
2. That older citizens out vote younger voters
3. For the Case Study 3 only: That would be a significant Contrast from the UNO and Benson sample data elements

Data Qualifiers:

1. That a larger than usual sample of the survey participants may come from students and therefore could skew upwards the younger voters
2. That non-white voters whose most recent vote was 2008 (Obama vote) may skew the non-white data upwards and may be removed from the survey to create normalcy. This segment of the study, the qualitative analysis will try to develop the base analysis with a possible answer to the question of the Case Study” ... **who is not voting. If not why**”. From the previous report (Case Study 1) we know who is not voting, Non-whites and the young. Case Study 2 we sought from the survey and interviews, “**Why**”.
3. This study, Case Study 3, we seek the African American perspective, both quantitative and qualitative as they provide answers to the interview questions
4. We acknowledge and qualify the findings; based on the small sample set.
5. **It be noted that data set were NOT Benson students but a random set of survey participants.**

The Historical Backdrop

Since 2008 there has been a steady drop in voter registration and Voter turnout in the black communities. Reference the trend locally:

Locally, the voter turnout during presidential years has dropped steadily since 2008 and notice the gap between the total Douglas county vote and that of North Omaha (the Black vote). Nationally, voter turnout has declined as well.

Today, the problem continues and the question resurfaces “**who is voting and who is not voting. If not why**”. These Case Studies were chosen to survey a random sample set, made up of, all sectors of the city, ages, and races to determine what we can deduct from their voting habits and reasons for not voting where applicable. In summary of the Case Study(CS) 1 and 2 elements, i.e. quantitative (CS 1) showed the problem and (CS 2) qualitative attempted to show and answer the question, “...why not”. (CS 3) this study seeks to determine does race make a difference?

Any important problem needs to be studied, dissected and analyzed in order to get from the cause to the affect, then ultimately to the solutions. That is the point of this case study. We suggest further study and larger samples

Data Collection

Data collection was accomplished by using 15 Benson High School students. The students are members of a Government Class. The class also teaches some Black History. The class is highly diverse in terms of race and culture, but predominately African-American and Black. They were asked to obtain 5 responses from canvassing to complete a survey and interviews. They were given the freedom to survey and interview anyone of their choice, but not to limit participants over 18, the voting age. The returned surveys captured 41 responses. The responses were captured on a survey form and the raw data has been committed to Excel spreadsheet workbook.

Overall Findings from Sample: (the Contrast)

Total survey:

Total Sample size 41

37% of the Sample is White (compared to 73% from UNO sample)

61% of the Sample Non-White (compared to 27% from UNO sample)

24% of the Sample are non-voters (compared to 15% from UNO sample)

Non-whites represent 61% of the Sample, they represented 90% of the non-voters

Whites present 37% of the Sample, 93% were voters

Average age of the sample, 38 (compared to 28 from UNO sample)

Average age of the non-voters, 31 (compared to 21 from UNO sample)

Average age of the Voters ,39 (compared to 27 from UNO sample)

Age range 18 to 84

Interviews:

The survey included an interview question for non-voters that was added to get at the question of the case study, why they are not voting. We received 15 responses from registered and unregistered non-voters. The interview answers were grouped and are presented in below. It should be noted that the interview data not only represented the non-voters but also represented many infrequent voters who chose to complete the interview.

Sample interview sample size=15

33% of the interviewed were White

66% of the interviewed were non-white

53% of the interviewed have never voted

The grouping (of the interview responses) were as follows:

1. Lost Sheep: This grouping represented 53% of all of the responses. This grouping includes answers like, I don't want, to, Don't have time, I don't believe in voting and never considered. This grouping represents one of our most troubling challenges in our black communities. Included in this grouping is lost it partly due to the segment I discuss in my book, *Economic Cataracts*.(Love, 2015), "There is a strong percentage of people in our current African American community who are living in an alternate economy: they are involved in drug sales, crime, and the resulting violence. That culture is in full-fledged operation and is disconnected from our mainstream culture (such as church, lawfulness, African-American culture, music, arts, and community development) and definitely not voting". All not are lost but there is still work to do.

2. Don't like candidates: Also found in the UNO interview responses: Quote from Case 2 study: "Most troubling decision by voters. First, it's a terrible response to your community to not vote. Secondly, whenever voters chose to not vote, because of the choice in one or two of the high-profile races, they fail to realize the impact on all the other very important races, most of which directly affect our lives and the lives of our families. Just as bad, are the voters who go to the polls and vote for the high profile races and leave without voting for other offices on the ballot. That's horrible. The technical name for is "undervote" and it's a bad practice.". the same applies to the Benson responses

3. Other non-grouped responses included:

- * "Black Votes Don't Matter"
- * "Voting has not changed anything"
- * "Electoral College is unfair"
- * "I can't get to the polls" (84-year-old, white).

Analysis

After a review of the Hypothesis and the Data Qualifiers in this paper, you are familiar with what was expected from the actual data. Additionally, we expected some level of contrast between the two sample set sources (i.e. UNO and Benson). Now that the data is in and the analysis has been completed, nothing would have prepared us for the very dramatic and extreme contrast the data revealed.

For the Benson sample set, the data says loud and clear Blacks are not voting's. All ages, the correlations between the ages of Black non-voters revealed no correlations, all age are not voting. The interviews revealed my worse fear. That the younger responses for not voting revealed a shift to disregard and disrespect for voting. This signals a fear that I have voiced, but with any supporting data. That fear is that we are slowing developing a cultural shift in our younger community that voting and Black voting in particular, does not matter. This study does

not intend to articulate solutions but to uncover the samples' facts of non-voting. The message is that there is much work to do.

It has been my opinion that poverty is the root of most of the lack of voter turnout in our communities. That said we expected that at Benson High which is attended by young students who are from low income and poverty-stricken families that the data would show an equal lack of voting from both the white and non-white survey and interview respondents, since both the white and non-white were Benson based, i.e. from the same low-income and poverty communities. The data is dramatic, the white produced survey responders were still voting despite their economic situation. This set of facts needs further study.

Summary

This serves notice to me, my organization, my community and all that are concerned regarding the challenges we face to turn the trend around. The trend of non-blacks slowing turning away from voting. This trend is overlays the factual basis related to the voting impediments of poverty. The sign indicate that we are seeing a cultural shift in our young poverty citizen away from any respect or response to voting, and for that matter voting advocates.

Recommendations

One major recommendation to add to the recommendations from case Studies 1& 2.

The one recommendation has the following components:

1. Conduct a non-random scholarly study of the young black voting habits, propensities and reasoning.
2. Convene a "focus group" to analyze the study and develop a three (3) year initiative and tracking mechanism to reverse the trend.
3. Present the findings and Initiatives of the focus group to audiences that could help support the implementation of the Plan of action