What's Next California
Report

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1. Regression Analyses, Examining Values

Regression Analyses: Examining Values

Explanatory Variables

The Values Indices are created based on selected values questions from the arrival (t2) and departure (t3) questionnaires. The telephone questionnaire (t1) did not include any questions on values. Three indices were created from the values questions, all questions were asked on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is extremely unimportant, 5 is exactly in the middle and 10 is extremely important. The questions were rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where 0 is extremely unimportant and 1 is extremely important.
   1) Equality Index:
         i.   Importance: a. Seeing to it that everyone has equal opportunities
         ii. Importance: e. Making sure that nobody suffers from lack of food or shelter
         iii. Importance: i. Minimizing the gap between rich and poor
               ● Cronbach's Alpha: 0.783
   2) Economic Freedom Index
         i.   Importance: b. Leaving people and companies free to compete economically
         ii. Importance: c. Making one's own choices
         iii. Importance: f. Earning as much money as possible
         iv. Importance: g. Getting to decide exactly what to do with everything I earn
         v.   Importance: j. Promoting economic growth
               ● Cronbach's Alpha: 0.779
   3) Value of Education Index
         i.   Importance: k. Being able to get a good education
         ii. Importance: l. Having a well educated society
               ● Correlation: 0.791***
   4) Importance: h. Making sure that government does what the people want (aka *Gov should reflect the will of the people*) – Single Item Index

For the regressions in this section of the report, only the four values indices will be included in the regressions. From the t2 and t3 questionnaires, there were 39 attitude questions on the 35 proposals. The discussion below selects dependent variables with statistically significant regressions (above 0.05 level) at both t2 and t3.

Each proposal discussions begin with *predictions* for explanatory variables. Predictions were not made for all explanatory variables or dependent variables. The predictions are not intended to truly predict the results of the regressions; rather they should be seen as expectations of how variables could perform in theory. The purpose of the predictions is to more accurately interpret the results and their significance. That is, explanatory variables with predictions will have one-tailed p-values or the *sig.* column in the regressions tables will have the † symbol, p-values without this symbol indicates two-tailed p-values. A one-tailed p-value is more accurate for variables with certain expectations than a two-tailed p-value.

The regression tables below have three block columns. The first block column shows the t2 results with the coefficient (B), standard error (std. error) and p-value or significance (sig.), the

second block column reports the same values at t3 and the last column reports the p-value for the comparison between the t2 and t3 corresponding coefficients. A significant difference would indicate the coefficients are different pre and post deliberation.

For each proposal the disturbance terms (the explanatory variables not explicitly included) at times 2 and 3 figure to be correlated. This is a case of "Seemingly Unrelated Regressions." The estimates are therefore from the suitable form of feasible generalized least squares. This point applies to all the regression analyses presented for this project.

Initiative Process: Proposal A1

Dependent Variable: t2q2a_r; creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's
proponents to amend an initiative following public input

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: positive coefficient; this index captures those interested
   in having an informed society, this proposal would seek to educate the public about
   initiatives
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: positive coefficient; this proposal
   involves the public in the initiative process and seeks to reflect the will of the people

VALUES (1/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2a_r; Creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's proponents to amend an initiative following public input						Difference
	T2			T3			
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.509	0.075	0.000	0.541	0.086	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.059	0.060	0.324	-0.057	0.066	0.393	0.133
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.129	0.079	0.101	-0.195	0.079	0.015	0.496
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.102	0.084	0.114†	0.232	0.094	0.007†	0.264
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.070	0.063	0.132†	0.140	0.076	0.032†	0.444
R^2	.041			.028			-
(p)	(.051)			(.010)			-

Results

The predictions made for the explanatory variables in this regression were accurate. Prior to
deliberations, the predictions were accurate, but none of the coefficients were statistically
significant at the 0.05 level. In the t3 regression, the predictions were accurate and both
coefficients were statistically significant. The remaining explanatory variables had significant
movements as well. The equality index were statistically insignificant at both time points, but the
sign on the coefficient switched from positive to negative. It is possible that participants, prior to
deliberations, that this proposal had an element of equality – that is, the proposal suggests a
method for allowing the public to provide input, perhaps giving the public an equal opportunity
to participate in the initiative process. After deliberations, those who supported the equality
index no longer felt this proposal reflected equal opportunity. The economic freedom index had a
negative coefficient at both time points, but moved from statistically insignificant to significant.
This particular index reflects the freedom of being able to make choices and this proposal,
possibly, hinders initiative's proponents from being able to freely amend their initiative as they
wish. Note the attitude change results show support for this proposal increased from about 59
percent to 76 percent.

Proposal A2a

Dependent Variable: t2q2b_r; allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: negative coefficient; higher numbers of this index reflect those who value being able to make one's choices, this proposal would allow the Legislature to make a significant choice in the initiative process, rather than sending it to the ballot
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: negative coefficient; this variable reflects how strongly people want the government to reflect the will of the people and if the people are taken out of the process, those who support this index would tend to not agree with this proposal

VALUES (2/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2b_r; Allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.609	0.087	0.000	0.465	0.102	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.055	0.070	0.880	-0.012	0.079	0.432	0.452
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.388	0.092	0.001†	-0.325	0.095	0.000†	0.573
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.044	0.098	0.357	0.102	0.111	0.651	0.669
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.044	0.073	0.039†	0.157	0.089	0.271†	0.289
R^2	.053			.030			-
(p)	(.000)			(.008)			-

Results

One of the predictions was accurate for this regression. The economic freedom index was negative and significant at both time points, while the government should reflect the will of the people item was positive and significant at t2, but lost its significance at t3. The remaining explanatory variables were not close to being significant at either time points. For this regression, participants felt the Legislature's ability to remove an initiative could infringe on the people's ability to make their own choices, perhaps it was not compatible with representing the will of the people. Support for this proposal did not change significantly post deliberation, in fact opposition to this proposal hovered around 50 percent pre and post deliberation.

Proposal A2b

Dependent Variable: t2q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: negative coefficient; this proposal permits the Legislature to take part in the initiative process without the people, perhaps taking away the people's ability to do what they want
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (3/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative						Difference
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.429	0.085	0.000	0.465	0.102	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.162	0.068	0.017	0.045	0.078	0.564	0.180
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.266	0.090	0.002†	-0.277	0.094	0.002†	0.917
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.107	0.096	0.264	0.060	0.111	0.588	0.726
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.031	0.071	0.662	0.046	0.089	0.601	0.461
R^2	.059			.020			-
(p)	(.000)			(.019)			-

Results

The prediction for this regression was accurately predicted at both t2 and t3. The regression coefficients were negative and statistically significant. Participants may have felt that this proposal would get in the way of them making their own choices on the ballot. The equality index was positive and significant at t2, but lost its significance at t3. This proposal, at first glance, could appeal to those interested who rated the equality index higher as the proposal suggests putting a countermeasure on the ballot. After deliberation, participants no longer thought this initiative was related to equality. The attitude change results for this proposal showed significant increase in opposition from 50 to 57 percent.

Proposal A2c

Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: positive coefficient, this proposal seeks the input of the Legislature, the public and the initiative's proponents
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (4/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.440	0.089	0.000	0.379	0.108	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.215	0.071	0.001†	0.220	0.082	0.004†	0.955
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.254	0.093	0.007	-0.193	0.099	0.052	0.614
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.076	0.101	0.451	-0.060	0.118	0.611	0.349
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.016	0.075	0.835	0.088	0.095	0.352	0.361
R^2	.073			.056			-
(p)	(.000)			(.002)			-

Results

The prediction made for this regression was accurate for t2 and t3 regressions. At both time points, the coefficient for the equality index was positive and statistically significant. There was no prediction made for the economic freedom index, but the index was negative and statistically significant at both time points. Participants may have felt that although the process involves a number of parties, ultimately the freedom of making their own choices is still being taken away at some level. The remaining two explanatory variables were not statistically significant at either time points. The attitude change results for this proposal showed about 50 percent of participants were in opposition to this proposal.

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Proposal A2d

Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (5/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment						Difference
	T2			T3			
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.461	0.081	0.000	0.281	0.094	0.003	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.175	0.065	0.007	0.159	0.073	0.029	0.838
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.188	0.086	0.029	-0.086	0.087	0.323	0.328
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.079	0.091	0.389	0.012	0.103	0.904	0.469
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.040	0.068	0.560	-0.068	0.082	0.409	0.773
R^2	.041			.026			-
(p)	(.001)			(.038)			-

Results

There are no predictions for this proposal. The equality index was positive and statistically significant at both time points, although not as statistically significant at t3. However, the coefficient was not so different, as the p-value for the equality index coefficients was 0.838. The economic freedom index was negative and statistically significant at t2, but not at t3. And, the remaining two explanatory variables were not significant at either time points. Opposition for this proposal was close to 73 percent post deliberation; this opposition increased 12 percent, from 61 percent before deliberation.

Proposal A3

Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (6/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot						Difference
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.678	0.092	0.000	0.743	0.099	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.069	0.073	0.343	-0.002	0.076	0.977	0.432
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.236	0.097	0.014	-0.249	0.092	0.007	0.913
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.007	0.104	0.943	-0.047	0.109	0.662	0.692
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.017	0.077	0.825	0.105	0.087	0.227	0.259
R^2	.027			.031			-
(p)	(.029)			(.066)			-

There are no predictions for these regressions. The only explanatory variable with statistical significance was the economic freedom index. At both time points, the index was negative. Participants may have felt that although initiative's proponents are permitted to withdraw their initiative, it actually denies the public the ability to decide whether this is a good initiative. Support for this proposal increased from 47 percent to 57 percent after deliberation.

Proposal A4

Dependent Variable: Q2g_r; Requiring all ballot measures that require new expenditures to indicate how they will be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: positive coefficient; one component in this index is to be able to "decided exactly what to do with everything I earn", this proposal would allow supporters of this index the ability to make those choices
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (7/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2g_r; Requiring all ballot measures that require new expenditures to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.681	0.062	0.000	0.715	0.082	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.073	0.050	0.143	-0.071	0.063	0.259	0.979
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.117	0.065	0.038†	0.156	0.076	0.020†	0.649
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.119	0.070	0.088	0.015	0.089	0.862	0.321
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.017	0.052	0.745	0.004	0.071	0.959	0.872
R^2	.032			.025			-
(p)	(.013)			(.075)			-

Results

The prediction made for this regression was accurate and was the only statistically significant explanatory variable for these regressions. Participants who felt strongly about being able to make their own choices about their money supported this proposal. This proposal had strong support before and after deliberations, close to 85 percent supported this proposal post deliberation.

Proposal A5

Dependent Variable: Q2h_r; Requiring the ballot pamphlet to provide an analysis by the Legislative Analyst of how new initiative programs will likely be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: positive coefficient; in line with the previous proposal, this proposal will explain how money will be spent for new initiative programs, which in theory those wanting to know exactly how their money will be used would support
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (8/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2h_r; Requiring the ballot pamphlet to provide an analysis by the Legislative Analyst of how new initiative programs will likely be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.801	0.066	0.000	0.666	0.070	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.012	0.052	0.818	-0.027	0.053	0.614	0.561
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.060	0.069	0.190†	0.055	0.064	0.196†	0.950
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.048	0.075	0.516	0.061	0.077	0.432	0.282
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.007	0.056	0.903	0.128	0.062	0.039	0.125
R^2	.002			.033			-
(p)	(.885)			(.038)			-

Results

The prediction for these regressions was accurate in predicting the sign of the coefficient at t2 and t3, however, the coefficients were not statistically significant. The only statistically significant variable was at t3 for the government should reflect the will of the people. There was no prediction for this variable. After deliberations, participants supported this proposal as they felt this proposal would more closely reflect the will of the people. Support for this proposal was high pre and post deliberation and reached 91 percent post deliberations.

Proposal A6

Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (9/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future						Difference
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.633	0.074	0.000	0.545	0.092	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.028	0.059	0.629	0.155	0.070	0.027	0.026
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.196	0.078	0.012	-0.108	0.085	0.202	0.399
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.138	0.084	0.102	-0.001	0.101	0.992	0.264
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.062	0.063	0.322	0.115	0.081	0.159	0.593
R^2	.023			.038			-
(p)	(.071)			(.009)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the economic freedom index is negative and statistically significant, but this index loses its significance at t3. The only explanatory variable to be significant at t3 is the equality index, with p at 0.027. Before deliberations, the equality index had a negative coefficient and insignificant. The movement of this index is significant, seen in the last column, at 0.026. The more participants valued equal opportunity the higher they rated this proposal after deliberations. The attitude change results showed this proposal was supported by about 66 percent participants pre and post deliberations.

Proposal A7

Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: positive coefficient; this index seeks to have a better informed society and this proposal would serve this purpose
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (10/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.703	0.074	0.000	0.685	0.069	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.014	0.059	0.815	0.099	0.053	0.060	0.200
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.023	0.078	0.763	-0.035	0.064	0.584	0.893
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.152	0.083	0.033†	0.124	0.075	0.050†	0.779
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.036	0.061	0.556	0.036	0.060	0.545	0.361
R^2	.010			.047			-
(p)	(.305)			(.004)			-

Results

The prediction made for this regression was accurate at both time points, positive and statistically significant. Other explanatory variables were not significant at the 0.05 level. According to the attitude change results, support for this proposal started at 82 percent before deliberations and increased almost 10 percent to 91 percent after deliberations.

Legislative Representation: Proposal B1

Dependent Variable: Q2k_r; Increasing the number of Assembly districts from 80 to 120

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (11/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2k_r; Increasing the number of Assembly districts from 80 to 120						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.441	0.086	0.000	0.459	0.101	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.183	0.069	0.008	0.138	0.078	0.077	0.606
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.057	0.091	0.528	-0.017	0.094	0.856	0.712
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.093	0.096	0.337	0.206	0.110	0.061	0.393
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.006	0.072	0.932	-0.111	0.088	0.208	0.314
R^2	.038			.038			-
(p)	(.006)			(.009)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the equality index is positive and significant and the coefficient maintains its sign at t3 as well. As participants rated equal opportunity more highly, they became more supportive of increasing the number of Assembly districts before and after deliberations. Other explanatory variables were not significant at the 0.05 level. This proposal had majority support before and after deliberations, about 60 percent before and 63 percent after deliberations.

Proposal B2

Dependent Variable: Q2l_r; Expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: positive coefficient; those favoring equality and equal opportunity would to be more supportive of proportioned representation
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (12/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2l_r; Expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.447	0.083	0.000	0.283	0.100	0.004	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.123	0.067	0.033†	0.162	0.077	0.013†	0.643
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.158	0.088	0.074	-0.150	0.093	0.107	0.938
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.094	0.093	0.314	0.116	0.108	0.282	0.862
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.026	0.069	0.707	0.163	0.086	0.059	0.174
R^2	.032			.057			-
(p)	(.014)			(.000)			-

Results

This proposal would create proportioned representation and participants who rate equality and equal opportunity highly would tend to support this proposal. The coefficient for the equality index is positive and statistically significant at t2 and t3. The last explanatory variable, government should reflect the will of the people, is marginally significant at t3. Participants who feel strongly about having the will of the people represented feel that proportioned representation could represent the people better. Other explanatory variables are not statistically significant at 0.05 level and there are no predictions for these variables either. Support for this proposal was below 50 percent before and after deliberations, there was no significant movement.

Proposal B3

Dependent Variable: Q2m_r; Replacing the current State Senate and Assembly with a single house of 120 members

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B4

Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (14/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.433	0.086	0.000	0.579	0.098	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.420	0.070	0.000	-0.227	0.076	0.003	0.459
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.408	0.092	0.000	0.289	0.092	0.002	0.920
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.091	0.096	0.342	-0.298	0.105	0.005	0.098
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.215	0.071	0.002	-0.006	0.084	0.947	0.807
R^2	.191			.098			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There are no predictions for these regressions. At t2, three of the four explanatory variables had significant coefficients. The equality index had a negative coefficient, meaning the participants who feel strongly about equality are less likely to support a part-time legislature and part-time salaries. Whereas, participants who support economic freedom and the will of the people, at t2, support this proposal; that is, participants who value greater freedom to make their own choices find this proposal attractive and participants feel that this proposal will more accurately reflect the will of the people. At t3, again, three of the four explanatory variables are statistically significant, but not the same three variables. The equality index maintains its negative coefficient and the economic freedom index maintains its positive coefficient. The importance of education index continues to have a negative coefficient, but, at t3, the coefficient is very significant; showing that participants who value an informed society are less inclined to support this proposal. And, the last variable, loses its significance and has a negative coefficient. That is, after deliberations, participants who rate the need for government to represent the will of the people highly found that this proposal does not actually represent the people. The attitude change results show that opposition for this proposal increases significantly after deliberations – from 42 percent to 63 percent.

Proposal B5

Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (15/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.454	0.079	0.000	0.449	0.101	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.161	0.063	0.011	-0.139	0.078	0.076	0.787
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.336	0.084	0.000	0.427	0.094	0.000	0.378
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.138	0.088	0.116	-0.228	0.109	0.036	0.477
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.204	0.065	0.002	0.095	0.087	0.278	0.274
R^2	.118			.098			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the equality index, economic freedom index, and government should reflect the will of the people index were statistically significant. Of the three, the equality index had a negative coefficient meaning the participants who felt strongly about equality did not support reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts. The other two explanatory variables had positive coefficients. Participants who felt strongly about having freedom to make one's own choices wanted the state legislature and legislators to have more freedom as well. And, participants felt this proposal who lead to government better representing the will of the people. At t3, the economic freedom index and education index were significant. The economic freedom index maintains its positive coefficient and the education index maintains its negative index. Those who reported feeling strongly about having an informed society felt this proposal would be contrary to having a better-informed public. The attitude change results for this proposal showed that support and opposition for this proposal was below the 50 percent mark – 46 percent of participants supported this proposal after deliberations, while 57 percent of participants support before deliberations.

Proposal B6

Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (16/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.587	0.087	0.000	0.488	0.101	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.087	0.070	0.216	0.123	0.079	0.119	0.672
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.076	0.092	0.411	-0.193	0.095	0.042	0.274
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.066	0.097	0.498	-0.023	0.109	0.832	0.330
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.090	0.072	0.210	0.190	0.088	0.030	0.330
R^2	.017			.048			-
(p)	(.387)			(.011)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. No explanatory variables were significant at t2. At t3, the economic freedom index and government should reflect the people indices were significant at 0.05 level. The economic freedom index has a negative coefficient, indicating that participants thought instant runoff voting would hamper the ability of people to maker their own choices. While the government should reflect the will of the people index has a positive coefficient and participants who rated this explanatory variable highly felt that this proposal would more accurately reflect the will of the people. The attitude change results for this proposal had a simple majority support of 58 percent post deliberations.

Proposal B7

Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (17/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.582	0.088	0.000	0.416	0.079	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.198	0.070	0.005	0.050	0.061	0.417	0.060
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.503	0.093	0.000	-0.224	0.074	0.002	0.006
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.176	0.099	0.075	0.565	0.087	0.000	0.001
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.031	0.074	0.678	-0.040	0.069	0.566	0.921
R^2	.126			.136			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The regression at t2 had two statistically significant explanatory variables: the equality index and economic freedom index. The equality index had positive coefficient, indicating participants who supported equality and equal opportunity favored this proposal, while participants who wanted value more freedom in making one's choices tended to oppose this proposal. At t3, the equality index lost its significance and participants no longer felt this proposal supports equality and equal opportunity. The economic freedom index maintained its negative coefficient and significance. The education index became significant at t3, as participants felt that this proposal would lead to a better-informed public. The attitude change results showed substantial shifts in opinion from t2 to t3 – support for this proposal increased from 46 percent to 81 percent.

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Proposal B8
Dependent Variable: Q2r_r; Requiring economic impact analyses of major legislation before passage

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: positive coefficient; this proposal would generate more information for the public and enable the public to gain more information about major legislation, which could lead to a more informed soceity
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (18/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2r_r; Requiring economic impact analyses of major legislation before passage						Difference
	T2			T3			
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.789	0.058	0.000	0.586	0.067	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.078	0.047	0.094	-0.071	0.052	0.170	0.907
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.023	0.062	0.713	0.083	0.063	0.187	0.419
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.102	0.066	0.060†	0.166	0.074	0.012†	0.479
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.038	0.049	0.441	0.097	0.059	0.100	0.057
R^2	.005			.057			-
(p)	(.311)			(.002)			-

Results

The importance of education index prediction was accurate at t2 and t3 and the variable was significant at t3, but not t2, based on one-tailed p-values. The t2 regression was not significant and the rest of the explanatory variables were not significant either. At t3, the three other explanatory variables were not significant. The attitude change results did not show significant change between t2 and t3, but support for this proposal received more than super-majority support before and after deliberations, as it reach 90 percent post deliberation.

Proposal B9

Dependent Variable: Q2s_r; Establishing clear goals for each government program and assessing whether progress is being made toward these goals at least once every ten years

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (19/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2s_r; Establishing clear goals for each government program and assessing whether progress is being made toward these goals at least once every ten years						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.598	0.065	0.000	0.539	0.068	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.040	0.052	0.434	-0.054	0.052	0.302	0.133
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.024	0.068	0.728	0.003	0.063	0.963	0.794
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.097	0.073	0.184	0.323	0.074	0.000	0.018
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.086	0.054	0.114	0.057	0.059	0.335	0.702
R^2	.033			.070			-
(p)	(.017)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The t2 explanatory variables were not significant and among the t3 explanatory variables, only the importance of education variable yielded significance. The coefficient was positive at t2 and t3. Participants felt this proposal would be compatible with having a well-educated society. The attitude change results for this proposal increased from 86 to 90 percent, post deliberations.

Proposal B10a

Dependent Variable: Q2t_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to adopt two-year instead of one-year budgets

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (20/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2t_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to adopt two-year instead of one-year budgets						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.767	0.077	0.000	0.679	0.086	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.042	0.062	0.498	0.085	0.067	0.203	0.565
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.203	0.082	0.013	-0.144	0.080	0.073	0.527
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.004	0.086	0.966	0.046	0.093	0.623	0.666
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.054	0.064	0.403	0.032	0.075	0.665	0.338
R^2	.025			.023			-
(p)	(.014)			(.087)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the economic freedom index had a negative and significant coefficient, but at t3 the significance went above the 0.05 level. Participants who valued the freedom to make one's own choices were less inclined to support this proposal after deliberations. The attitude change results showed support for this proposal went from a simple majority of 56 percent to 72 percent, even pass a super majority.

Proposal B10b

Dependent Variable: Q2u_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to publish three and five year budget projections prior to the budget vote each year

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

State and Local Reform: Proposal C1

Dependent Variable: Q2v_r; Transferring from the state to local governments control and financing of services provided at the local level and requiring minimum standards for delivering them

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal C2
Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (23/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.501	0.081	0.000	0.443	0.086	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.107	0.065	0.102	0.131	0.067	0.050	0.750
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.307	0.086	0.000	-0.111	0.081	0.170	0.043
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.101	0.091	0.267	0.098	0.094	0.297	0.980
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.110	0.067	0.101	0.078	0.075	0.298	0.726
R^2	.058			.032			-
(p)	(.000)			(.005)			-

Results
There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the economic freedom index was the only statistically significant explanatory variable. The coefficient for this index was negative, meaning that participants who favored being able to make their own choices about their finances are less inclined to favor this proposal. At t3, this index maintained its negative coefficient, but the index was no longer significant. This shift from significance to insignificance of the coefficients was large enough to produce a significant p-value in the difference column. The only other significant explanatory variable at t3 was the equality index. The equality index had a positive coefficient, as participants that felt strongly about seeing that people had equal opportunities were more inclined to support this proposal. The attitude change between t2 and t3 showed increase in support from 54 to 63 percent.

Proposal C3

Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (24/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.466	0.065	0.000	0.426	0.073	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.171	0.052	0.001	0.203	0.056	0.000	0.640
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.044	0.069	0.519	-0.024	0.067	0.718	0.818
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.081	0.074	0.275	0.070	0.080	0.386	0.913
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.013	0.055	0.813	0.039	0.065	0.549	0.751
R^2	.059			.066			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The only explanatory variable that was significant at both time points was the equality index. The coefficients for the equality index at both time points were positive, showing that participants that favored seeing that people had equal opportunity were more inclined to support this proposal. The attitude change between t2 and t3 for this proposal did not change significantly and maintained a super majority support, at 68 percent.

Proposal C4

Dependent Variable: Q2y_r; Direct any savings resulting from successful local management of state resources to those local governments, in exchange for monitoring their own performance and being accountable and innovative in their operations

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal C5

Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting them and innovative in their operations

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: positive coefficient; this proposal would make efforts to a more educated society
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (26/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting them and innovative in their operations						Difference
	T2			T3			
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.594	0.057	0.000	0.367	0.059	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.011	0.046	0.804	-0.025	0.045	0.583	0.519
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.072	0.060	0.232	0.136	0.054	0.012	0.370
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.065	0.065	0.158†	0.367	0.064	0.000†	0.000†
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.113	0.048	0.019	0.065	0.052	0.211	0.462
R^2	.055			.136			-
(p)	(.001)			(.000)			-

Results

At t2, this proposal has one significant coefficient; government should reflect the will of the people. The coefficient on this variable is positive – people think this proposal would better reflect the will of the people. At t3, the economic freedom index and importance of education index has positive and significant coefficients. Participants felt this proposal would provide people freedom to make their own choices and enable people to become better educated. The attitude change between t2 and t3 yielded significant change and support for this proposal increased from 89 to 92 percent.

Taxation: Proposal D1

Dependent Variable: Q2aa_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation **creating tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs or tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: positive coefficient; this proposal would make efforts to a more educated society
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (27/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2aa_r; Requiring legislation creating new programs that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.700	0.058	0.000	0.528	0.062	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	-0.056	0.046	0.228	-0.099	0.048	0.041	0.435
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.084	0.061	0.171	0.287	0.058	0.000	0.004
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.031	0.064	0.316†	0.174	0.068	0.005†	0.090
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.121	0.048	0.012	0.024	0.054	0.652	0.145
R^2	.048			.129			-
(p)	(.002)			(.000)			-

VALUES (28/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation creating tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.579	0.074	0.000	0.334	0.077	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.219	0.059	0.067	0.092	0.060	0.124	0.072
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.143	0.078	0.352	0.021	0.072	0.773	0.069
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.078	0.083	0.043†	0.266	0.084	0.001†	0.083
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.107	0.062	0.000	0.167	0.068	0.014	0.477
R^2	.099			.110			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

VALUES (29/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation creating new programs or tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.582	0.074	0.000	0.453	0.074	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.144	0.059	0.015	0.004	0.056	0.052	0.049
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.111	0.078	0.155	0.132	0.068	0.004	0.007
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.109	0.084	0.096†	0.234	0.081	0.142†	0.248
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.110	0.062	0.077	0.069	0.065	0.000	0.627
R^2	.068			.082			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

The following three dependent variables examine proposal D1, the first proposal in the taxation section of the discussion guide. This proposal was separated into three dependent variables to examine the participants' attitude toward *creating new programs, tax cuts,* and the combination of the two, which is used in the proposal. This first dependent variables yielded one significant explanatory variable at t2, government should reflect the will of the people. This variable lost its significance at t3, but remained positive. That is, after deliberations, participants felt this proposal no longer would reflect the will of the people. At t3, the variables that were statistically significant were the economic freedom index and important of education index. Both variables had positive coefficients, as people who favored those indices were more inclined to support requiring legislation to indicate how new programs would be paid for, if they were over $25 million. The proposal had high support before and after deliberations, slightly over 90 percent before and 90 percent afterwards.

For the second table on tax cuts, at t2, in comparison to the previous dependent variable on creating new programs, the same explanatory variable is positive and significant; government should reflect the will of the people. In these regressions, at t3, this explanatory variable remained positive and significant, whereas in the previous table, this variable became insignificant. That is, participants who favored having government reflect the will of the people felt that having legislation for tax cuts would reflect the will of the people more than having legislation for creating new programs. The importance of education variable is positive and significant at both time points, as predicted. As with the proposal, support for this proposal was high before and after deliberations, it reached 85 percent post deliberation.

Unlike the previous two tables, the importance of education index did not yield statistically significant results, although the coefficient is positive as predicted. The equality index at both time points are positive and significant and the government should reflect the will of the people index is also positive and significant at t3. The economic freedom index is positive and significant at t3 and also important to point out that the difference between the t2 and t3 coefficients is significant at .007. The coefficient at t2 started at -0.111 and moved to +0.132. That is, before deliberations participants felt this proposal would lessen people's ability to make their own choices, but after deliberations, participants felt the opposite, that this proposal could actually increase people's ability to make their own choices. As with the previous two results for attitude change, this proposal had high support before and after deliberations, this proposal had 88 percent support after deliberations.

Proposal D2

Dependent Variable: Q2ad_r; Requiring that one-time revenue spikes only be spent on one-time projects, paying off debt, and filling the state rainy-day fund

Dependent Variable: Q2ae_r; Increasing the size of the State's rainy-day fund from 5% to 10% of the State budget

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (30/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ad_r; Requiring that one-time revenue spikes only be spent on one-time projects, paying off debt, and filling the state rainy-day fund						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.521	0.073	0.000	0.452	0.081	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.052	0.059	0.372	-0.007	0.062	0.914	0.420
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.078	0.077	0.311	0.115	0.075	0.126	0.694
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.099	0.083	0.231	0.165	0.089	0.062	0.554
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.062	0.062	0.313	0.124	0.071	0.081	0.478
R^2	.022			.044			-
(p)	(.029)			(.001)			-

VALUES (31/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ae_r; Increasing the size of the State's rainy-day fund from 5% to 10% of the State budget						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.515	0.078	0.000	0.503	0.092	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.137	0.062	0.027	0.032	0.071	0.647	0.197
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	0.221	0.082	0.007	0.124	0.085	0.148	0.342
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.078	0.088	0.376	0.067	0.101	0.510	0.243
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.037	0.066	0.577	0.021	0.081	0.794	0.552
R^2	.021			.014			-
(p)	(.042)			(.286)			-

Results

These two dependent variables are a part of one proposal. There were no predictions for these regressions. The first table for one-time revenue spikes did not have explanatory variables that were statistically significantly at t2 or t3. The attitude change between t2 and t3 were not statistically significant either, but the support for this proposal started and ended high, from 80 percent to 84 percent.

The second table on the rainy-day fund had significant explanatory variables at t2, but none at t3. The equality index and economic freedom index were both positive, indicating those who favored these indices were more likely to support increasing the rainy-day fund. But, after deliberations, participants were less inclined to favor the rainy-day fund, although the coefficients remained positive.

Proposal D3

Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while reducing the sales tax rate**

Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while keeping the current sales tax rate**

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (32/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while reducing the sales tax rate						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.457	0.097	0.000	0.399	0.109	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.295	0.077	0.000	0.202	0.083	0.015	0.349
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.127	0.102	0.215	-0.173	0.100	0.085	0.715
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.229	0.110	0.037	0.074	0.119	0.537	0.045
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.096	0.082	0.239	0.004	0.096	0.969	0.433
R^2	.050			.039			-
(p)	(.000)			(.002)			-

VALUES (33/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while keeping the current sales tax rate						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.326	0.086	0.000	0.283	0.099	0.004	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.252	0.069	0.000	0.349	0.076	0.000	0.264
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.187	0.091	0.040	-0.055	0.092	0.547	0.228
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.048	0.097	0.622	-0.097	0.108	0.368	0.710
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.013	0.072	0.239	-0.114	0.086	0.188	0.222
R^2	.066			.069			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. These two dependent variables were a part of proposal D3 from the discussion guide. At t2, when asked about applying sales tax to services and goods while reducing the sales tax rate, participants who felt strongly about the equality index favored this proposal, while participants who favored the education index opposed this proposal. However, at t3, participants who favored the education index no longer felt opposed to the proposal, as it lost its negative coefficient and its significance, and participants who favored the equality index remained in favor of this proposal. This dependent variable had less than 50 percent support before and after deliberation, it reached 45 percent after deliberations. While at t2 when asked about applying sales tax to services and goods while keeping the current sales tax, participants who favored the equality index had the same inclination as before (with reducing the sales tax rate), but those who favored the economic freedom index felt this proposal would get in the way of people making their own choices. Post deliberation, only the equality index was significant. This dependent variable had opposition of 70 percent post deliberation.

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Proposal D4

Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (34/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.648	0.090	0.000	0.521	0.102	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.267	0.071	0.000	0.196	0.078	0.012	0.436
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.244	0.095	0.010	-0.652	0.094	0.000	0.000
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.153	0.101	0.132	0.068	0.111	0.540	0.112
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.051	0.075	0.496	0.293	0.089	0.001	0.002
R^2	.078			.168			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2 and t3, the equality index had a positive and significant coefficient. The economic freedom index also had a positive and significant coefficient at both time points. Note that the coefficients at t2 and t3 change significantly, as the p-value of the difference is 0.000. The participants at t3 who favored economic freedom were even more opposed to this proposal than they were at t2. And, the government should reflect the will of the people index became positive and significant at t3, while at time 2 it was negative and insignificant. This variable had a significant difference between t2 and t3, as seen in the difference column. The attitude change between t2 and t3 for this proposal was not significant; participants did not support this proposal highly, as support only reached 44 percent after deliberations.

Proposal D5

Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now
Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward
Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
  1) Equality Index: No prediction
  2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
  3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
  4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (35/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.569	0.080	0.000	0.440	0.089	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.247	0.064	0.000	0.388	0.068	0.000	0.087
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.478	0.084	0.000	-0.403	0.082	0.000	0.470
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.258	0.091	0.004	0.314	0.098	0.001	0.658
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.110	0.068	0.104	-0.029	0.078	0.715	0.405
R^2	.195			.252			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

VALUES (36/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.400	0.081	0.000	0.324	0.097	0.001	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.233	0.064	0.000	0.415	0.074	0.000	0.043
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.290	0.085	0.001	-0.131	0.089	0.139	0.164
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.121	0.092	0.191	-0.076	0.107	0.476	0.146
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.027	0.069	0.692	-0.050	0.086	0.557	0.826
R^2	.110			.122			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

VALUES (37/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.417	0.081	0.000	0.324	0.097	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.417	0.065	0.000	0.373	0.075	0.000	0.595
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.465	0.086	0.000	-0.327	0.090	0.000	0.178
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	-0.054	0.091	0.555	-0.067	0.104	0.522	0.915
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	0.018	0.067	0.790	0.430	0.096	0.540	0.480
R^2	.220			.140			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

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Results

These dependent variables are under one proposal, D5, to keep the spirit of Proposition 13 (protection of reassessment of homeowners), but modifying its tax provisions. The first dependent variable proposes to reassessment non-residential property more frequently. At both t2 and t3, three of the four explanatory variables were statistically significant. Participants who favored the equality index and the importance of education index supported this proposal, while participants who favored the economic freedom index opposed this index. The second dependent variable included more provisions for assessing property and participants who favored the equality index similarly favored this dependent variable. However, participants who favored economic freedom after deliberations did not strongly oppose these changes in provisions than they did to the reassessment non-residential property more frequently. Finally, the last dependent variable asked participants to allow local electorates to raise property taxes above the one percent rate cap. The directionality of the equality index and economic freedom index remained the same, positive and negative respectively, and the strength of the coefficients' significance held strong pre and post deliberation for this dependent variable. In terms of attitude change between t2 and t3, only the first dependent variable, reassessment non-residential property more frequently, had strong support, this proposal started at 52 percent and ended at 72 percent, a 20 percent increase. While the other two proposals, only had about 30 percent support post deliberations.

Proposal D6

Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (38/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes						Difference
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.436	0.088	0.000	0.292	0.100	0.003	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.382	0.070	0.000	0.398	0.076	0.000	0.858
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.409	0.092	0.000	-0.362	0.092	0.000	0.685
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.102	0.100	0.305	0.042	0.109	0.701	0.664
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.031	0.074	0.673	0.145	0.088	0.000	0.105
R^2	.191			.173			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. Similar to the results within taxation, at both time points, participants who favored the equality index supported this proposal and participants who favored the economic freedom index opposed this proposal. For this proposal, participants who favored the government reflecting the will of the people supported this proposal after deliberations. The attitude change for this proposal was not significant and support for this proposal was under 50 percent before and after deliberations.

Proposal D7

Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Equality Index: No prediction
2) Economic Freedom Index: No prediction
3) Importance of Education Index: No prediction
4) Government should reflect the will of the people: No prediction

VALUES (39/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
(Constant)	0.408	0.090	0.000	0.438	0.109	0.000	-
Equality Index (a, e, i)	0.464	0.072	0.000	0.484	0.084	0.000	0.826
Economic Freedom Index (b, c, f, g, j)	-0.563	0.095	0.000	-0.651	0.101	0.000	0.459
Importance of Education Index (k, l)	0.146	0.102	0.149	0.088	0.119	0.459	0.686
Gov should reflect the will of the people (h)	-0.104	0.075	0.168	0.101	0.095	0.288	0.069
R^2	.263			.251			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The equality index and economic freedom index have opposite signs, where those who support the equality index support the proposal and those who support the economic freedom index oppose the proposal. The remaining explanatory variables were not significant for this proposal. The change in attitude for this proposal increased from 32 percent to 50 percent after deliberations.

2. Regression Analyses: Examining Basic Orientations

Regression Analyses: Examining Basic Orientations

Explanatory Variables

The Basic Orientation Indices are created based on selected questions from the arrival (t2) and departure (t3) questionnaires. Some of these questions were not asked at the telephone questionnaire (t1) therefore for a consistent basis for comparison these regression analyses use only t2 and t3 variables. Seven indices were created from the selected questions, some are single item indices and others indices are created with several questions, and two party dummies are included – republican and democrat.

2) Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7). This question was originally a seven-point question with 4 exactly in the middle as the midpoint. For the analyses, this question was rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale.

3) Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7). This question was also originally a seven-point question with 4 exactly in the middle as the midpoint. For the analyses, this question was rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale.

4) Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7). This question was also originally a seven-point question with 4 exactly in the middle as the midpoint. For the analyses, this question was rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale.

5) State Authority (over local) Index
   i. Decision-making authority: Local level (0) vs. State level (10)
   ii. Taxation power: Local level (0) vs. State level (10)
   iii. Public policy decisions: Local level (0) vs. the State level (10)
       a. The above three questions were asked on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is completely at the local level, 5 is exactly in the middle and 10 is completely at the State level. The questions were rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where 0 is completely at the local level and 1 is completely at the State level.
   iv. Decisions made at local level reflect the will of the local community more closely (1) vs. Decisions made at local level are dominated by powerful special interests (7)
   v. Local communities should be able to decide their own taxes and services (1) vs. Taxes and services should be the same throughout the state (7)
       a. The two questions were originally seven-point questions with 4 exactly in the middle as the midpoint. For the analyses, this question was rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale.

i. Cronbach's Alpha: 0.720

6) Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
   a. State's major decisions should be made by: Voters in referendums (0) vs. State Legislature (10). This question was asked on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is completely by voters in referendums, 5 is exactly in the middle and 10 is completely by the State Legislature. The question was rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where 0 is completely by voters in referendums and 1 is completely by the State Legislature.
   b. Best government is: One in which everyone gets to vote directly on making the laws (1) vs. One in which everyone gets to vote for representatives who then vote on making the laws (7). This question was originally a seven-point question with 4 exactly in the middle as the midpoint. For the analyses, this question was rescaled onto a 0 to 1 scale.
      i. Correlation: .541***

7) Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
   i. Satisfaction with: c. CA State Senate
   ii. Satisfaction with: d. CA State Assembly
   iii. Satisfaction with: e. CA State Legislature
      • The above three questions were asked on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is completely dissatisfied, 5 is exactly in the middle and 10 is completely satisfied. The questions were rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where 0 is completely dissatisfied and 1 is completely satisfied.
         i. Cronbach's Alpha: 0.956

8) Satisfaction with Local Government Index
   iv. Satisfaction with: h. Your city/town and county's government
   v. Satisfaction with: i. CA's local governments generally
      • The above two questions were asked on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is completely dissatisfied, 5 is exactly in the middle and 10 is completely satisfied. The questions were rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where 0 is completely dissatisfied and 1 is completely satisfied.
         1. Correlation: 0.686***

9) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican

10) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

For the regressions in this section of the report, 9 explanatory variables will be included in the regressions. From the t2 and t3 questionnaires, there were 39 attitude questions on the 35 proposals. The discussion below selects dependent variables with statistically significant regressions (above 0.05 level) at both t2 and t3.

Each proposal discussions begin with *predictions* for explanatory variables. Predictions were not made for all explanatory variables or dependent variables. The predictions are not intended to

truly predict the results of the regressions; rather they should be seen as expectations of how variables could perform in theory. The purpose of the predictions is to more accurately interpret the results and their significance. That is, explanatory variables with predictions will have one-tailed p-values or the *sig.* column in the regressions tables will have the † symbol, p-values without this symbol indicates two-tailed p-values. A one-tailed p-value is more accurate for variables with certain expectations than a two-tailed p-value.

The regression tables below have three block columns. The first block column shows the t2 results with the coefficient (B), standard error (std. error) and p-value or significance (sig.), the second block column reports the same values at t3 and the last column reports the p-value for the comparison between the t2 and t3 corresponding coefficients. A significant difference would indicate the coefficients are different pre and post deliberation.

Initiative Process: Proposal A1

Dependent Variable: t2q2a_r; creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's proponents to amend an initiative following public input

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, only one explanatory variable yielded a significant coefficient, relating to the trade offs between government providing benefits and taxes. This coefficient was negative and statistically significant at .007 at t2, but lost its negative sign and significance at t3. The difference of this coefficient between t2 and t3 was significant at .018 indicating a substantial shift. That is, participants who favor the government providing certain benefits and services, even if it means higher taxes, tended to oppose this proposal. At t3, a different explanatory variable became significant, relating to whether decisions in society should be made at costs to others or even if some object. Before deliberations, this coefficient was negative, but after deliberations, the coefficient became positive, indicating that participants that favored decisions made by a community were more inclined to favor this proposal. There was significant attitude change between t2 and t3 for this proposal, increased from 60 to 76 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (1/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2a_r; Creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's proponents to amend an initiative following public input						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.107	0.040	0.007	0.015	0.043	0.724	0.018
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.008	0.048	0.873	0.023	0.051	0.654	0.646
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.043	0.047	0.366	0.150	0.048	0.002	0.001
State Authority (over local) Index	0.083	0.074	0.266	0.138	0.078	0.075	0.568
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.056	0.050	0.266	-0.070	0.054	0.198	0.824
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.105	0.072	0.144	-0.031	0.068	0.647	0.109
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.046	0.061	0.447	0.076	0.064	0.233	0.696
Republican	0.046	0.035	0.190	0.008	0.035	0.832	0.316
Democrat	0.023	0.033	0.485	0.040	0.033	0.230	0.640
(Constant)	0.593	0.071	0.000	0.492	0.071	0.000	-
R^2	.042			.038			-
(p)	.024			.015			-

Proposal A2a

Dependent Variable: t2q2b_r; allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: positive coefficient; the more satisfied you are with the State Legislature, the more inclined you should be to allowing the Legislature be a part of the process*
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The prediction for the satisfaction with the State Legislature index was accurately predicted. At t2 and t3, the coefficient was positive and statistically significant. The other statistically significant explanatory variable, also present in both t2 and t3, was the representative democracy index, as the more one supported representative democracy, the more support one had for this proposal. This proposal did not have significant attitude change between t2 and t3, support and opposition for this proposal was below 50 percent before and after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (2/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2b_r; Allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.063	0.046	0.171	-0.023	0.051	0.651	0.513
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.092	0.056	0.099	0.077	0.060	0.203	0.842
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.062	0.055	0.258	0.067	0.056	0.231	0.070
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.096	0.086	0.269	0.053	0.092	0.563	0.195
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.298	0.058	0.000	0.167	0.064	0.009	0.081
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.198	0.084	0.009†	0.196	0.081	0.008†	0.984
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.010	0.071	0.886	0.027	0.075	0.723	0.854
Republican	0.003	0.041	0.943	0.049	0.041	0.238	0.314
Democrat	0.042	0.038	0.264	0.056	0.039	0.150	0.752
(Constant)	0.269	0.082	0.001	0.136	0.084	0.105	-
R^2	.120			.076			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal A2b

Dependent Variable: t2q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: positive coefficient; the more satisfied you are with the State Legislature, the more inclined you should be to allowing the Legislature be a part of the process*
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The prediction for satisfaction for the State Legislature index had a positive and significant coefficient at t2 and t3. The regression at t2 yielded a significant and positive coefficient for the Democrat dummy as well, that is Democrats tended to support this proposal. At t3, the single item index relating to majorities and minorities had a positive and significant coefficient, which showed that participants that felt minorities should have they way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough supported this proposal as well. This proposal experienced a decrease in support, as opposition for this proposal increased from 50 to 57 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (3/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.056	0.046	0.219	-0.029	0.051	0.566	0.653
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.093	0.055	0.093	0.138	0.060	0.021	0.564
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.021	0.054	0.695	0.095	0.056	0.090	0.300
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.127	0.086	0.139	-0.009	0.091	0.923	0.297
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.087	0.058	0.134	0.065	0.063	0.302	0.775
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.306	0.083	0.000†	0.252	0.080	0.001†	0.582
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.089	0.070	0.207	-0.024	0.075	0.749	0.467
Republican	0.072	0.040	0.076	0.037	0.041	0.368	0.444
Democrat	0.087	0.038	0.021	0.031	0.039	0.422	0.188
(Constant)	0.292	0.082	0.000	0.147	0.083	0.077	-
R^2	.089			.073			-
(p)	(.000)			(.001)			-

Proposal A2c

Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: positive coefficient; the more satisfied you are with the State Legislature, the more inclined you should be to allowing the Legislature be a part of the process*
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

For this proposal, the index for satisfaction with State Legislature had a positive and significant coefficient at t2 and t3. The regression at t2 had one other significant explanatory variable. The first single item index about tradeoffs between government benefits and services and taxes had a negative coefficient. But, this coefficient lost its significance at t3 and the difference of the two coefficients was not large enough to have a significant p-value. At t3, aside from the satisfaction of the State Legislature index, the Democrat dummy also had a positive and significant coefficient. This proposal did not have strong support after deliberations, as 50 percent of participants opposed this proposal.

BASIC ORIENTATION (4/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.146	0.047	0.002	-0.082	0.053	0.126	0.321
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.070	0.057	0.220	0.077	0.063	0.219	0.925
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.038	0.056	0.491	0.079	0.059	0.178	0.116
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.145	0.088	0.098	-0.075	0.096	0.434	0.558
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.091	0.059	0.121	0.035	0.066	0.597	0.477
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.375	0.085	0.000†	0.243	0.084	0.002†	0.212
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.005	0.072	0.944	-0.052	0.078	0.506	0.546
Republican	0.026	0.041	0.522	0.027	0.043	0.520	0.976
Democrat	0.044	0.038	0.248	0.106	0.040	0.008	0.171
(Constant)	0.397	0.083	0.000	0.278	0.087	0.001	-
R^2	.124			.094			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal A2d

Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: positive coefficient; the more satisfied you are with the State Legislature, the more inclined you should be to allowing the Legislature be a part of the process*
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The prediction of the index for satisfaction with State Legislature had a positive and significant coefficient. The regression at t2 has two other significant explanatory variables. The first single item index relating to tradeoffs between government benefits and services and taxes had a negative and significant coefficient and the Republican dummy had a positive and significant coefficient. The index relating to government benefits and services and taxes lost its significance at t3 and the difference between the t2 and t3 coefficient for this proposal was significant at .01. That is, participants made a substantial movement from a negative coefficient, not supporting this proposal, to a positive coefficient, supporting this proposal. The democrat dummy also had a positive and significant coefficient at t3. Opposition to this proposal increased from 61 to 73 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (5/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.091	0.043	0.036	0.054	0.047	0.243	0.010
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.084	0.052	0.107	0.034	0.055	0.532	0.488
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.081	0.051	0.111	-0.024	0.051	0.634	0.384
State Authority (over local) Index	0.036	0.081	0.658	0.090	0.083	0.279	0.603
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.044	0.054	0.418	0.107	0.058	0.066	0.361
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.260	0.078	0.001†	0.333	0.073	0.000†	0.429
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.114	0.066	0.084	-0.066	0.069	0.333	0.561
Republican	0.004	0.038	0.924	0.018	0.038	0.631	0.728
Democrat	0.076	0.036	0.033	0.078	0.036	0.028	0.950
(Constant)	0.297	0.077	0.000	0.042	0.076	0.585	-
R^2	.104			.096			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal A3

Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The first single item index relating to government benefits and services and taxes had a negative and significant coefficient at t2, but lost its significance at t3. The difference between the t2 and t3 coefficients was not large, as evident in the insignificant p-value in the difference column. The representative democracy index was significant and had positive coefficient at both time points. Participants who favored representative democracy supported this ability of initiative's proponents to withdraw initiatives after it had qualified for the ballot. The satisfaction with local government index became significant in support of this proposal as well. The attitude change for this proposal increased to 57 percent after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (6/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.133	0.048	0.006	-0.082	0.050	0.102	0.410
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.015	0.058	0.796	0.069	0.059	0.242	0.495
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.014	0.057	0.811	0.073	0.055	0.185	0.412
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.017	0.090	0.848	-0.055	0.090	0.542	0.747
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.256	0.060	0.000	0.135	0.062	0.031	0.110
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.094	0.087	0.281	-0.136	0.079	0.085	0.680
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.123	0.074	0.094	0.181	0.074	0.014	0.527
Republican	0.007	0.042	0.859	0.052	0.040	0.195	0.335
Democrat	0.000	0.039	0.998	0.024	0.038	0.525	0.582
(Constant)	0.442	0.086	0.000	0.441	0.082	0.000	-
R^2	.097			.052			-
(p)	(.000)			(.006)			-

Proposal A4

Dependent Variable: Q2g_r; Requiring all ballot measures that require new expenditures to indicate how they will be paid for

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal A5

Dependent Variable: Q2h_r; Requiring the ballot pamphlet to provide an analysis by the Legislative Analyst of how new initiative programs will likely be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): positive coefficient; those interested in lowering taxes would likely want detailed analyses of how new programs would be paid for*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: positive coefficient; Republicans would likely like to know how new programs would be paid for*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The first prediction was inaccurate, as the results showed that the coefficients at both time points were negative. The coefficient at t3 became less significant, but still the coefficient was negative. The second prediction was inaccurate at t2, but correct at t3. However, the coefficients were not statistically significant. At t2, the indices satisfaction for State Legislature and local government had a negative and positive coefficient, respectively, and both coefficients with statistically significant. But, at t3, both of these indices had insignificant coefficients. The attitude change between t2 and t3 for this proposal was not significant, but the support of this proposal was very strong, at 91 percent post deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (8/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2h_r; Requiring the ballot pamphlet to provide an analysis by the Legislative Analyst of how new initiative programs will likely be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.057	0.035	0.049†	-0.036	0.036	0.157†	0.637
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.038	0.042	0.373	-0.037	0.042	0.384	0.196
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.060	0.041	0.143	0.007	0.039	0.868	0.207
State Authority (over local) Index	0.044	0.065	0.501	-0.062	0.064	0.332	0.213
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.076	0.043	0.082	0.073	0.044	0.101	0.956
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.154	0.063	0.014	-0.004	0.056	0.944	0.048
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.119	0.053	0.025	-0.077	0.052	0.139	0.004
Republican	-0.039	0.030	0.094†	0.031	0.028	0.137†	0.043
Democrat	-0.043	0.028	0.127	0.010	0.026	0.716	0.108
(Constant)	0.826	0.062	0.000	0.898	0.058	0.000	-
R^2	.050			.023			-
(p)	(.016)			(.541)			-

Proposal A6

Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. Reviewing the t2 and t3 regressions, the only explanatory variable with a 0.05 p-value or below is the Republican dummy at t3. The dummy has a negative coefficient, indicating the opposition of Republicans for this proposal. This coefficient also had a significant different between t2 and t3, as before deliberations Republicans supported this proposal, a positive coefficient and borderline p-value, but after deliberations, Republicans can to oppose this proposal. There was no significant change in the percentage of support or opposition for this proposal; support remained about 66 percent post deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (9/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.048	0.040	0.229	-0.034	0.046	0.459	0.803
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.003	0.049	0.945	0.096	0.055	0.079	0.159
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.001	0.048	0.983	0.060	0.051	0.242	0.353
State Authority (over local) Index	0.030	0.075	0.689	-0.045	0.083	0.593	0.477
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.013	0.050	0.793	0.040	0.058	0.485	0.442
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.067	0.072	0.352	0.060	0.073	0.410	0.936
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.069	0.061	0.260	-0.014	0.068	0.833	0.511
Republican	0.011	0.034	0.757	-0.077	0.036	0.035	0.041
Democrat	0.058	0.032	0.071	0.017	0.034	0.612	0.310
(Constant)	0.643	0.071	0.000	0.609	0.075	0.000	-
R^2	.030			.052			-
(p)	(.198)			(.014)			-

Proposal A7
Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7)
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2 and t3, the first index on the tradeoff between government providing benefits and services and higher taxes had a negative and significant coefficient. Participants who felt government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that meant higher taxes tended to oppose publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet. No other explanatory variables were significant in these regressions. This proposal had strong support before and after deliberations – 84 percent before and 91 percent after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (10/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.117	0.039	0.003	-0.080	0.035	0.023	0.420
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.002	0.047	0.961	0.038	0.041	0.348	0.537
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.057	0.046	0.217	0.048	0.039	0.215	0.870
State Authority (over local) Index	0.062	0.072	0.394	0.053	0.063	0.398	0.920
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.046	0.049	0.345	-0.039	0.044	0.376	0.130
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.108	0.070	0.123	-0.062	0.055	0.261	0.547
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.036	0.059	0.544	-0.046	0.052	0.377	0.886
Republican	-0.019	0.034	0.573	-0.023	0.029	0.419	0.910
Democrat	0.023	0.032	0.476	0.008	0.027	0.773	0.638
(Constant)	0.814	0.069	0.000	0.903	0.057	0.000	-
R^2	.063			.030			-
(p)	.004			.044			-

Legislative Representation: Proposal B1
Dependent Variable: Q2k_r; Increasing the number of Assembly districts from 80 to 120

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
At t2 and t3, participants who felt government should provide certain benefits and services even if that meant higher taxes had a negative and significant coefficient, meaning these participants tended to not support increasing the number of Assembly districts. At t2, no other explanatory variables were significant, but, at t3, the satisfaction with local government index was positive and significant, as those who expressed more satisfaction with local government were more likely to support this proposal. Support for this proposal reached 63 percent post deliberation, a 3 percent increase from before deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (11/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2k_r; Increasing the number of Assembly districts from 80 to 120						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.109	0.046	0.018	-0.159	0.051	0.002	0.409
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.049	0.056	0.377	0.088	0.060	0.141	0.075
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.089	0.055	0.103	-0.013	0.056	0.822	0.147
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.023	0.086	0.787	0.057	0.091	0.531	0.474
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.003	0.058	0.963	0.035	0.064	0.583	0.607
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.043	0.084	0.611	-0.084	0.081	0.297	0.674
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.069	0.071	0.332	0.227	0.075	0.003	0.074
Republican	-0.050	0.041	0.226	-0.038	0.042	0.373	0.780
Democrat	0.003	0.039	0.928	-0.020	0.040	0.616	0.576
(Constant)	0.637	0.083	0.000	0.552	0.084	0.000	-
R^2	.059			.058			-
(p)	(.021)			(.002)			-

Proposal B2

Dependent Variable: Q2l_r; Expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, two explanatory variables were significant at the 0.05 level – the single item index on majorities vs. minorities and the representative democracy index. Participants who felt minorities should have their way, when they are large enough or feel strongly enough tended to support expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district. This explanatory variable lost its significance at t3, but the coefficient remained positive. The representative democracy index had an opposite coefficient, meaning that participants who favored representative democracy were inclined to oppose this proposal. At t3, the only statistically significant explanatory variable was the single item index on taxes. For this variable, participants who felt the government should provide certain benefits and services even if that meant higher taxes favored this proposal. This proposal did not receive strong support; support for this proposal was below 50 percent before and after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (12/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2l_r; Expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.082	0.044	0.064	-0.108	0.051	0.034	0.659
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.113	0.053	0.033	0.087	0.059	0.142	0.727
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.085	0.052	0.104	0.033	0.056	0.558	0.438
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.022	0.083	0.787	0.045	0.091	0.616	0.532
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.131	0.056	0.019	-0.090	0.064	0.156	0.565
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.090	0.081	0.264	0.083	0.081	0.301	0.942
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.043	0.068	0.528	0.036	0.075	0.629	0.351
Republican	-0.064	0.040	0.113	-0.073	0.043	0.087	0.828
Democrat	-0.008	0.038	0.827	-0.024	0.040	0.550	0.696
(Constant)	0.548	0.079	0.000	0.528	0.083	0.000	-
R^2	.073			.054			-
(p)	(.001)			(.022)			-

Proposal B3

Dependent Variable: Q2m_r; Replacing the current State Senate and Assembly with a single house of 120 members

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B4
Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: positive coefficient; Republicans tend to be in support of this proposal for smaller government*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
Republicans are typically in support of smaller government and thus, a part-time Legislature and part-time salaries would be appealing. The coefficient on the Republican dummy is positive at both t2 and t3, in the right direction, although not significant. The single item index on taxes is positive and significant at both time points, showing that participants who favor lowering taxes are in support of this proposal. Going down the list of explanatory variables in order, the single item index on making decisions in a community has a negative relationship with this proposal, although significance is only borderline, that is, participants who favor making some societal decisions at cost to others are in support of this proposal. Participants who favor local authority over State authority also are more inclined to favor this proposal. The representative democracy index had a negative coefficient at both time points, but, at t3, the significance was lost significantly as the change between t2 and t3 had a 0.034 p-value. The following variable on satisfaction with State Legislature about experienced significant coefficient change between t2 and t3. Although the coefficient on the satisfaction with State Legislature remained negative at t3, the strength of the coefficient was weaker. This proposal had significant opposition as it increased significantly after deliberations – from 42 percent to 63 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (14/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	0.202	0.047	0.000	0.197	0.050	0.000	0.941
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.030	0.056	0.587	0.072	0.058	0.216	0.581
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.095	0.055	0.086	-0.106	0.055	0.055	0.871
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.204	0.087	0.019	-0.167	0.090	0.063	0.736
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.205	0.059	0.001	-0.051	0.063	0.419	0.034
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.335	0.085	0.000	-0.020	0.080	0.804	0.001
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.004	0.072	0.953	0.161	0.074	0.030	0.071
Republican	0.044	0.042	0.151†	0.063	0.042	0.067†	0.655
Democrat	-0.029	0.040	0.464	-0.010	0.040	0.799	0.643
(Constant)	0.783	0.084	0.000	0.317	0.082	0.000	-
R^2	.259			.154			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B5

Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, participants who favored lower taxes over having government provide certain benefits and services favored this proposal. This explanatory variable was also highly significant at t3. As for the representative democracy index, participants who favored direct democracy tended to favored this proposal at t2, but the coefficient lost its significance at t3. That is, after deliberations, participants did not feel that this proposal would achieve direct democracy. The index for satisfaction with State Legislature had a negative and significant coefficient at t2 and the coefficient became positive at t3, although not significant. Prior to deliberations, participants who were dissatisfied with the State Legislature were more inclined to support this proposal, but after deliberations the tendency was not as strong. At t3, two of the explanatory variables became significant – the state authority index and Republican dummy. Participants who favored more local authority supported this proposal even more at t3 than at t2 and Republicans supported this proposal more at t3 than at t2 as well. 57 percent of participants supported this proposal before deliberations and 46 percent of participants supported this proposal after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (15/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	0.156	0.043	0.000	0.228	0.051	0.000	0.219
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.061	0.051	0.236	0.026	0.060	0.664	0.244
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.019	0.051	0.715	-0.026	0.056	0.640	0.512
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.076	0.080	0.339	-0.282	0.091	0.002	0.060
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.176	0.054	0.001	-0.069	0.064	0.277	0.136
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.213	0.078	0.006	0.016	0.081	0.840	0.017
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.032	0.066	0.627	0.105	0.075	0.161	0.393
Republican	0.044	0.038	0.252	0.086	0.042	0.040	0.328
Democrat	0.003	0.036	0.922	0.020	0.039	0.607	0.682
(Constant)	0.736	0.076	0.000	0.529	0.083	0.000	-
R^2	.165			.158			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B6

Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, the two statistically significant variables were the representative democracy index and the Democrat dummy. Those who favored direct democracy were opposed to instant runoff voting and Democrats were in support of IRV. At t3, however, the support from Democrats decreased as the coefficient lost its significance. However, the representative democracy index maintained its negative coefficient and statistical strength. At t3, the other statistically significant variable was the single item index on majorities vs. minorities. This coefficient was positive, indicating that those who felt minorities should have their way if they are large enough or feel strongly enough favored IRV. After deliberations, 58 percent of participants were in support of IRV.

BASIC ORIENTATION (16/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.015	0.046	0.747	-0.074	0.051	0.148	0.304
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.074	0.054	0.170	0.154	0.059	0.009	0.283
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.096	0.054	0.074	0.061	0.056	0.273	0.020
State Authority (over local) Index	0.001	0.085	0.989	0.018	0.091	0.843	0.877
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.149	0.058	0.010	-0.158	0.064	0.014	0.894
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.025	0.083	0.766	-0.009	0.081	0.914	0.865
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.004	0.070	0.959	0.024	0.076	0.751	0.809
Republican	-0.041	0.043	0.339	-0.057	0.044	0.200	0.708
Democrat	0.082	0.040	0.040	0.034	0.041	0.412	0.226
(Constant)	0.700	0.082	0.000	0.563	0.084	0.000	-
R^2	.051			.038			-
(p)	(.009)			(.003)			-

Proposal B7
Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. *Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index: positive coefficient; those in favor of representative democracy should favor increasing terms for representatives in the Assembly and Senate*
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: positive coefficient; those more satisfied with the State Legislature would be more inclined to have the Legislature increase its terms*
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
The predictions for these regressions were accurate for the representative democracy index, but not for the satisfaction with State Legislature index. The representative democracy index was positive and significant at both time points. But, the satisfaction with the State Legislature index was positive and significant at t2, in line with the prediction, but became negative and insignificant at t3. That is, after deliberations, satisfaction with the State Legislature was no longer a strong predictor for this regression. At t3, the strongest explanatory variable was the single item index on taxes, where people who favored more government and taxes were in opposition to this proposal. This variable was negative and significant at t2 as well. The attitude change results showed that from t2 to t3 support for this proposal increased from 46 percent to 81 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (17/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.097	0.047	0.038	-0.201	0.042	0.000	0.065
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.091	0.057	0.107	0.022	0.049	0.656	0.337
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.044	0.055	0.425	-0.065	0.046	0.161	0.101
State Authority (over local) Index	0.088	0.087	0.314	0.010	0.075	0.889	0.466
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.250	0.059	0.000†	0.096	0.052	0.033†	0.027
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.202	0.084	0.008†	-0.036	0.066	0.291†	0.012
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.145	0.071	0.042	0.082	0.062	0.185	0.452
Republican	0.027	0.040	0.496	0.056	0.034	0.094	0.502
Democrat	0.119	0.038	0.002	0.057	0.032	0.071	0.127
(Constant)	0.094	0.083	0.256	0.746	0.069	0.000	-
R^2	.214			.112			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B8

Dependent Variable: Q2r_r; Requiring economic impact analyses of major legislation before passage

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B9

Dependent Variable: Q2s_r; Establishing clear goals for each government program and assessing whether progress is being made toward these goals at least once every ten years

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B10a

Dependent Variable: Q2t_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to adopt two-year instead of one-year budgets

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B10b

Dependent Variable: Q2u_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to publish three and five year budget projections prior to the budget vote each year

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t2, two explanatory variables were statistically significant - the single item index on making decisions at the cost of or objection to others and the satisfaction with local government index. Both of these indices had a positive coefficient, which indicates that those in support of these indices favored these proposals. That is, participants who felt having the community decide together what it can and cannot do favored having the Governor and Legislature publish these three and five year budget predictions prior to the budget vote each year. At t3, both of these explanatory variables lost their statistical significance. The explanatory variables at t3 did not yield any statistically significant coefficients. This proposal had strong support before and after deliberations, 80 percent before and 82 percent after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (21/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2u_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to publish three and five year budget projections prior to the budget vote each year						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	0.032	0.036	0.367	0.002	0.037	0.955	0.506
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.037	0.043	0.389	-0.029	0.044	0.511	0.256
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.118	0.042	0.005	0.030	0.041	0.460	0.097
State Authority (over local) Index	0.074	0.067	0.269	0.062	0.067	0.350	0.893
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.045	0.045	0.322	-0.017	0.047	0.710	0.622
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.096	0.065	0.141	-0.083	0.059	0.162	0.862
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.229	0.055	0.000	0.067	0.055	0.221	0.015
Republican	0.010	0.032	0.746	0.012	0.031	0.695	0.959
Democrat	0.020	0.030	0.501	-0.025	0.029	0.384	0.152
(Constant)	0.507	0.064	0.000	0.740	0.061	0.000	-
R^2	.055			.021			--
(p)	(.001)			(.723)			

State and Local Reform: Proposal C1

Dependent Variable: Q2v_r; Transferring from the state to local governments control and financing of services provided at the local level and requiring minimum standards for delivering them

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. *State Authority (over local) Index: negative coefficient; supporters of this proposal would favor local authority*
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: positive coefficient; greater satisfaction in local government who indicate more support for this proposal*
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The predictions on the state authority index and the satisfaction with local government index were accurate. Participants who favored local authority over State authority supported this proposal at both time points and participants who were more satisfied with local government favored this proposal at both time points as well. In terms of movement from t2 to t3, participants who felt the community should decide together on what people can and cannot do favored this proposal strongly at t3. This proposal had strong support post deliberation, at 73 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (22/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2v_r; Transferring from the state to local governments control and financing of services provided at the local level and requiring minimum standards for delivering them						Difference
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	0.037	0.037	0.313	-0.020	0.040	0.619	0.241
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.085	0.045	0.057	-0.021	0.047	0.651	0.085
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.066	0.044	0.136	0.099	0.044	0.023	0.553
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.392	0.069	0.000†	-0.429	0.071	0.000†	0.687
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.003	0.047	0.956	-0.038	0.050	0.439	0.550
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.182	0.067	0.004†	-0.061	0.063	0.165†	0.134
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.169	0.057	0.003	0.234	0.058	0.000	0.364
Republican	-0.032	0.032	0.326	0.010	0.032	0.761	0.257
Democrat	-0.003	0.030	0.916	0.021	0.030	0.493	0.488
(Constant)	0.714	0.066	0.000	0.779	0.065	0.000	-
R^2	.132			.150			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal C2

Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. *State Authority (over local) Index: negative coefficient; supporters of this proposal would favor local authority*
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: positive coefficient; greater satisfaction in local government who indicate more support for this proposal*
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
Both of the predictions for these regressions were accurate; those who supported local authority over State authority had negative and significant coefficients at both time points and those satisfied with local government had positive and significant coefficients at both time points.
In addition, at both t2 and t3, participants who favored more taxes, in order to provide certain benefits and services, and participants who felt the community is best at deciding what people can and cannot do favored this proposal. Participants also felt that this proposal was in line with representative democracy. More than half of participants supported this proposal before and after deliberations – about 54 percent before and 63 percent afterwards.

BASIC ORIENTATION (23/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.181	0.042	0.000	-0.184	0.040	0.000	0.950
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.030	0.051	0.555	-0.021	0.047	0.663	0.443
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.157	0.050	0.002	0.145	0.044	0.001	0.843
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.287	0.079	0.000†	-0.482	0.072	0.000†	0.045
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.183	0.053	0.001	0.103	0.050	0.042	0.210
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.016	0.076	0.839	0.101	0.064	0.114	0.326
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.155	0.065	0.009†	0.234	0.060	0.000†	0.301
Republican	-0.052	0.037	0.158	0.062	0.033	0.057	0.277
Democrat	-0.002	0.035	0.962	0.038	0.031	0.214	0.277
(Constant)	0.490	0.075	0.000	0.611	0.066	0.000	-
R^2	.202			.241			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal C3

Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. *State Authority (over local) Index: negative coefficient; supporters of this proposal would favor local authority*
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: positive coefficient; greater satisfaction in local government who indicate more support for this proposal*
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The two indices on local government were not as accurate predictors for this proposal. Participants in favor of local authority had a negative coefficient at t2; participants who favored local authority supported this proposal for creating funds for regional priorities. But, at t3, the coefficient became positive and significant, showing that participants favoring State authority actually supported this proposal after deliberations. As for the satisfaction with local government index, the coefficient had the correct sign at t2 and t3, but only became statistically significant at t3. The only other statistically significant variable between the two time points was the Republican dummy at t3. Republicans tended to be in opposition of this proposal before and after deliberations, but the strength of opposition was stronger at t3. About the same percentage of participants supported this proposal before and after deliberations, 67 and 68 percent, respectively.

BASIC ORIENTATION (24/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.075	0.036	0.034	-0.061	0.037	0.097	0.758
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.051	0.043	0.244	0.051	0.043	0.242	0.996
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.080	0.042	0.058	0.058	0.041	0.151	0.687
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.033	0.067	0.311†	0.118	0.066	0.037†	0.085
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.013	0.044	0.771	-0.079	0.046	0.082	0.253
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.016	0.064	0.801	0.037	0.058	0.525	0.794
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.031	0.054	0.285†	0.136	0.054	0.006†	0.132
Republican	-0.051	0.030	0.093	-0.058	0.029	0.043	0.831
Democrat	0.002	0.028	0.951	-0.002	0.027	0.945	0.915
(Constant)	0.617	0.063	0.000	0.535	0.060	0.000	-
R^2	.061			.091			-
(p)	(.003)			(.000)			-

Proposal C4

Dependent Variable: Q2y_r; Direct any savings resulting from successful local management of state resources to those local governments, in exchange for monitoring their own performance and being accountable and innovative in their operations

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. *State Authority (over local) Index: negative coefficient; supporters of this proposal would favor local authority*
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: positive coefficient; greater satisfaction in local government who indicate more support for this proposal*
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
The predictions for these regressions were accurate for the satisfaction with local government index, but not for the state authority index. Participants who were more satisfied with local government supported this proposal strongly at t2 and t3. But, participants who favored local authority over State authority favored this proposal strongly at t2, but not at t3. The shift in opinion, or the weights the placed on this proposal was substantially less after deliberations. In terms of movement from t2 to t3, the community decision index switched signs and became significant after deliberations. Participants who favored having the community make decisions together were less likely to support this proposal. Those less satisfied with the State Legislature also became less supportive of this proposal. In terms of the party dummies, Republicans came to support this proposal after deliberations. This shift for Republicans was quite large as the difference in the t2 and t3 coefficients had a p-value of 0.001. This proposal had strong support before and after deliberations, 74 percent before and 76 percent afterwards.

BASIC ORIENTATION (25/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2y_r; Direct any savings resulting from successful local management of state resources to those local governments, in exchange for monitoring their own performance and being accountable and innovative in their operations						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.020	0.039	0.604	-0.017	0.041	0.681	0.947
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.034	0.047	0.467	0.017	0.048	0.721	0.791
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.022	0.046	0.628	-0.121	0.045	0.007	0.017
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.313	0.073	0.000†	-0.077	0.073	0.147†	0.014
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.046	0.049	0.341	-0.014	0.051	0.789	0.343
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.143	0.070	0.041	-0.140	0.064	0.029	0.966
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.183	0.060	0.001†	0.179	0.060	0.002†	0.957
Republican	-0.053	0.033	0.110	0.071	0.032	0.028	0.001
Democrat	-0.013	0.031	0.687	0.036	0.030	0.235	0.183
(Constant)	0.799	0.069	0.000	0.748	0.067	0.000	-
R^2	.085			.062			-
(p)	(.000)			(.001)			-

Proposal C5

Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting them and innovative in their operations

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. *Satisfaction with State Legislature Index: negative coefficient; less satisfaction in State government who indicate more support for this proposal*
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: negative coefficient; less satisfaction in local government who indicate more support for this proposal*
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The predictions for these regressions were not entirely accurate. The satisfaction with State Legislature index had a negative and significant coefficient at t2, but the coefficient was no longer significant at t3. The satisfaction with local government index had a positive and significant coefficient at t2 and the coefficient also lost its significance at t3. No explanatory variables were actually significant at t3. This proposal was supported by 92 percent of participants post deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (26/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting them and innovative in their operations						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	0.004	0.031	0.906	0.004	0.032	0.901	0.994
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.018	0.038	0.626	0.031	0.037	0.404	0.798
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.058	0.037	0.115	0.025	0.035	0.473	0.476
State Authority (over local) Index	0.078	0.058	0.179	-0.022	0.057	0.704	0.179
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.095	0.039	0.015	-0.069	0.040	0.084	0.585
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.117	0.056	0.019†	-0.045	0.050	0.186†	0.270
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.128	0.048	0.004†	0.031	0.047	0.255†	0.098
Republican	-0.019	0.027	0.481	0.003	0.026	0.908	0.458
Democrat	0.014	0.025	0.578	-0.015	0.024	0.536	0.299
(Constant)	0.741	0.055	0.000	0.853	0.052	0.000	-
R^2	.048			.016			-
(p)	(.040)			(.594)			-

Taxation: Proposal D1

Dependent Variable: Q2aa_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation **creating tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs or tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. When asked about legislation on creating new programs, participants who favored local authority were more likely to support this proposal. But, when asked about tax cuts or the combination of creating new programs or tax cuts, participants did not have the same viewpoint. Opposition to the proposal referring only to tax cuts came from those who felt government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that meant higher taxes. But, although this coefficient was negative on the combined version of this proposal, the coefficient was not statistically significant. All three of these dependent variables had over 80 percent support from participants before and after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (27/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2aa_r; Requiring legislation creating new programs that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.061	0.030	0.044	0.041	0.032	0.199	0.006
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.062	0.036	0.083	-0.040	0.037	0.283	0.638
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.052	0.036	0.146	-0.002	0.035	0.958	0.251
State Authority (over local) Index	0.091	0.056	0.104	-0.123	0.057	0.031	0.002
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.009	0.038	0.823	0.055	0.040	0.171	0.160
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.230	0.055	0.000	-0.042	0.051	0.411	0.002
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.142	0.047	0.002	-0.052	0.048	0.273	0.000
Republican	-0.030	0.028	0.297	0.017	0.028	0.539	0.089
Democrat	-0.056	0.026	0.033	-0.018	0.026	0.493	0.133
(Constant)	0.937	0.054	0.000	0.922	0.053	0.000	-
R^2	.062			.058			-
(p)	(.000)			(.024)			-

BASIC ORIENTATION (28/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation creating tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.229	0.039	0.000	-0.086	0.040	0.032	0.003
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.002	0.046	0.967	-0.016	0.046	0.733	0.773
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.034	0.046	0.459	0.022	0.044	0.615	0.321
State Authority (over local) Index	0.160	0.072	0.026	0.002	0.071	0.980	0.078
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.051	0.049	0.293	-0.014	0.050	0.783	0.521
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.068	0.070	0.332	0.060	0.063	0.340	0.919
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.052	0.059	0.384	-0.058	0.059	0.322	0.118
Republican	-0.011	0.035	0.763	0.033	0.033	0.318	0.217
Democrat	0.001	0.033	0.967	0.056	0.031	0.073	0.101
(Constant)	0.819	0.069	0.000	0.808	0.065	0.000	-
R^2	.135			.042			-
(p)	(.000)			(.065)			-

BASIC ORIENTATION (29/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation creating new programs or tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.179	0.039	0.000	-0.020	0.038	0.604	0.001
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.038	0.047	0.412	-0.073	0.044	0.096	0.566
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.040	0.046	0.387	0.035	0.041	0.393	0.178
State Authority (over local) Index	0.211	0.072	0.004	-0.083	0.067	0.215	0.001
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	-0.017	0.049	0.732	0.022	0.047	0.640	0.506
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.012	0.070	0.862	0.045	0.059	0.447	0.677
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.092	0.060	0.123	-0.095	0.055	0.086	0.008
Republican	-0.016	0.034	0.645	0.030	0.031	0.322	0.191
Democrat	-0.018	0.032	0.568	0.038	0.029	0.190	0.091
(Constant)	0.788	0.069	0.000	0.883	0.061	0.000	-
R^2	.096			.027			-
(p)	(.000)			(.337)			-

Proposal D2

Dependent Variable: Q2ad_r; Requiring that one-time revenue spikes only be spent on one-time projects, paying off debt, and filling the state rainy-day fund

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Dependent Variable: Q2ae_r; Increasing the size of the State's rainy-day fund from 5% to 10% of the State budget

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7)
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
There were no predictions for these regressions. After deliberations, only the index for satisfaction with local government was statistically significant. This coefficient was positive and strongly significant, indicating participants more satisfied with local government were more inclined to support increasing the size of the rainy-day fund. At t2, those favoring state authority had a positive and significant coefficient, but at t3 this coefficient not only lost its significance, but the coefficient became negative. This t2 and t3 coefficient for this index had a substantial shift as the difference produced a significant p-value of 0.32. That is, participants who favored the state authority moved away from favoring this proposal. This proposal had about two-thirds of participants' support before and after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (31/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ae_r; Increasing the size of the State's rainy-day fund from 5% to 10% of the State budget						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.032	0.042	0.440	-0.038	0.047	0.411	0.916
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	-0.003	0.051	0.954	-0.035	0.055	0.521	0.651
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.020	0.050	0.683	0.024	0.051	0.634	0.950
State Authority (over local) Index	0.168	0.078	0.033	-0.058	0.084	0.488	0.032
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.102	0.053	0.052	0.053	0.058	0.364	0.472
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	-0.207	0.076	0.006	-0.042	0.073	0.565	0.077
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.119	0.064	0.065	0.190	0.068	0.005	0.389
Republican	-0.014	0.036	0.706	0.067	0.037	0.072	0.055
Democrat	0.005	0.034	0.893	0.025	0.035	0.473	0.604
(Constant)	0.553	0.075	0.000	0.598	0.076	0.000	-
R^2	.057			.040			-
(p)	(.021)			(.086)			-

Proposal D3

Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while reducing the sales tax rate**

Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while keeping the current sales tax rate**

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): negative coefficient, this proposal directly speaks to increasing taxes*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically favor lowering taxes*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The first prediction for the single item index on taxes was accurately predicted for the regressions before and after deliberations. The second prediction for the Republican dummy was not entirely accurate. For the first regression on applying sales tax to services and goods while reducing taxes, the coefficient was negative for Republicans, but Republicans did not feel so strongly in opposition of this proposal to warrant a statistically significant coefficient for either t2 or t3. For the second regression, Republicans again had negative coefficients as predicted, but Republicans did not feel strongly enough to produce statistical significance.

In the first regression, one other explanatory variable had statistically significant coefficients – satisfaction with local government. Before deliberations, participants less satisfied with local government favored this proposal, however, after deliberations, participants *more* satisfied with local government favored this proposal. There was a dramatic shift in opinion for this index. This dramatic shift was not seen in the second regression and in fact, this index was not even significant in the second regression. But, in the second regression, participants who had greater satisfaction with *State Legislature* favored applying sales tax to services and goods while keeping the same rate. Neither of these proposals had strong support before or after deliberations, in fact, the second proposal had strong opposition of close to 70 percent after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (32/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while reducing the sales tax rate						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.164	0.052	0.001†	-0.132	0.055	0.008†	0.649
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.030	0.063	0.634	0.039	0.064	0.546	0.920
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.020	0.062	0.748	-0.075	0.060	0.212	0.234
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.085	0.098	0.383	-0.058	0.098	0.552	0.832
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.095	0.066	0.147	0.123	0.068	0.071	0.742
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.216	0.094	0.022	0.135	0.086	0.115	0.475
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.186	0.080	0.020	0.156	0.080	0.051	0.001
Republican	-0.003	0.045	0.472†	-0.030	0.043	0.244†	0.602
Democrat	0.001	0.042	0.989	0.025	0.041	0.539	0.614
(Constant)	0.513	0.093	0.000	0.406	0.089	0.000	-
R^2	.075			.073			-
(p)	(.001)			(.000)			-

BASIC ORIENTATION (33/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while keeping the current sales tax rate						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.125	0.046	0.004†	-0.119	0.050	0.008†	0.925
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.040	0.055	0.475	0.019	0.058	0.748	0.783
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	-0.006	0.055	0.916	-0.057	0.055	0.296	0.462
State Authority (over local) Index	0.086	0.086	0.318	0.073	0.089	0.410	0.911
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.037	0.058	0.524	-0.026	0.062	0.677	0.392
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.204	0.083	0.014	0.209	0.079	0.008	0.965
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.038	0.071	0.592	-0.023	0.073	0.758	0.492
Republican	-0.037	0.041	0.184†	-0.044	0.041	0.138†	0.863
Democrat	0.042	0.038	0.276	0.056	0.038	0.144	0.734
(Constant)	0.228	0.082	0.005	0.299	0.081	0.000	-
R^2	.109			.098			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D4
Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): positive coefficient, this proposal directly speaks to limiting taxes*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically favor limiting taxes*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results
The predictions for these regressions were accurate in terms of directionality, but not for significance. The first prediction for the taxes item was accurately predicted and the coefficients with statistically significant. The second prediction for the Republican dummy were accurate for the coefficients' directionality, but the coefficients were not close to being statistically significant. The only other explanatory variable with statistical significance at t3 was satisfaction with local government; participants who were more satisfied with local government were more inclined to support this proposal. A few other explanatory variables had significance at t2, but were no longer significant at t3; however, these movements were not substantial and did not produce any statistical significance. This proposal did not have strong support before or after deliberations, resulting support at the end of deliberations was 44 percent.

BASIC ORIENTATION (34/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.082	0.048	0.044†	-0.314	0.051	0.000†	0.000
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.177	0.058	0.002	0.040	0.059	0.499	0.082
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.044	0.057	0.439	-0.004	0.056	0.939	0.504
State Authority (over local) Index	0.257	0.089	0.004	0.155	0.091	0.088	0.379
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.066	0.060	0.271	-0.012	0.063	0.854	0.304
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.071	0.087	0.414	0.042	0.080	0.599	0.779
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.169	0.073	0.022	0.272	0.075	0.000	0.255
Republican	-0.021	0.042	0.307†	-0.046	0.041	0.131†	0.588
Democrat	0.012	0.039	0.752	0.009	0.039	0.817	0.936
(Constant)	0.143	0.085	0.094	0.390	0.083	0.000	-
R^2	.103			.192			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D5

Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now
Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward
Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): negative coefficient, this proposal directly speaks to increasing taxes*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically favor lowering taxes*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

For all of the regressions, the coefficients on the single item index on taxes were accurately predicted. The coefficients were negative and statistically significant before and after deliberations. The coefficients on the Republican dummy were all negative but none of the coefficients were significant at t3. Republicans did not feel strongly enough against these three proposals.

In the first regression, the community decision index had positive coefficients at both time points, but only became statistically significant at t3. This index was only significant in the first regression, not in the latter two regressions. After deliberations, participants who favored state authority over local authority also favored the first proposal of reassessing all non-residential property more frequently than now. But, when it came to allowing local electorates the ability to raise the property tax above the current one percent cap, participants who favored state authority did not support this proposal.

As for the satisfaction indices, participants who were more satisfied with local government tended to favor reassessing all non-residential property more frequently than now, before and after deliberations. But, this satisfaction did not translate to support for the other two proposals

on proposition 13. The reassessing of all non-residential property more frequently than now had high support after deliberations, at 72 percent, but the latter two proposals only had about 30 percent support after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (35/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.177	0.044	0.000†	-0.240	0.045	0.000†	0.280
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.044	0.053	0.411	-0.040	0.054	0.451	0.248
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.033	0.052	0.522	0.128	0.050	0.011	0.163
State Authority (over local) Index	0.027	0.082	0.743	0.162	0.081	0.046	0.211
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.063	0.055	0.254	-0.023	0.056	0.680	0.229
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.306	0.079	0.000	0.132	0.071	0.063	0.071
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.151	0.067	0.024	0.035	0.066	0.600	0.030
Republican	-0.082	0.037	0.015†	-0.048	0.036	0.088†	0.449
Democrat	0.026	0.035	0.460	0.074	0.033	0.026	0.240
(Constant)	0.524	0.078	0.000	0.580	0.074	0.000	-
R^2	.202			.265			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

BASIC ORIENTATION (36/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.114	0.043	0.004†	-0.156	0.048	0.001†	0.497
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.067	0.053	0.202	0.118	0.058	0.040	0.504
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.013	0.051	0.799	0.035	0.054	0.509	0.753
State Authority (over local) Index	-0.149	0.081	0.066	0.083	0.087	0.341	0.041
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.047	0.054	0.387	0.015	0.060	0.804	0.674
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.355	0.077	0.000	0.180	0.076	0.017	0.084
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.022	0.066	0.739	-0.061	0.071	0.391	0.667
Republican	-0.033	0.036	0.182†	-0.016	0.038	0.333†	0.721
Democrat	0.026	0.034	0.449	0.086	0.035	0.015	0.172
(Constant)	0.399	0.077	0.000	0.296	0.079	0.000	-
R^2	.143			.148			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

BASIC ORIENTATION (37/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.175	0.044	0.000†	-0.204	0.046	0.000†	0.606
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.012	0.053	0.818	0.006	0.053	0.904	0.935
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.109	0.052	0.037	0.016	0.050	0.754	0.151
State Authority (over local) Index	0.049	0.082	0.550	-0.217	0.081	0.008	0.010
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.224	0.056	0.000	0.286	0.057	0.000	0.359
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.175	0.080	0.029	0.241	0.072	0.001	0.468
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	0.019	0.068	0.782	0.019	0.067	0.779	0.999
Republican	-0.041	0.039	0.150†	-0.011	0.038	0.336†	0.464
Democrat	0.105	0.037	0.004	0.146	0.035	0.000	0.294
(Constant)	0.114	0.079	0.148	0.239	0.075	0.001	-
R^2	.248			.281			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D6

Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): negative coefficient, this proposal directly speaks to increasing taxes*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. *State Authority (over local) Index: positive coefficient; more interest in giving local government authority should put you in favor of this proposal*
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. *Satisfaction with Local Government Index: positive coefficient; more satisfaction with the local government should put you in favor of this proposal*
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically favor lowering taxes*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

Overall, the predictions for these regressions were not accurate. The first single item index on taxes was accurately predicted; participants who favored higher taxes favored this proposal, as the coefficient was negative and statistically significant at both t2 and t3. The state authority index had the accurate sign, but the coefficient at t3 was not significant, even with a one-tailed test the coefficient was not close to significance. The satisfaction with local government index had a negative coefficient and was not significant at all. In terms of the Republican dummy, the directionality of the coefficient was correct, but Republicans did not feel strongly opposed to this proposal. This proposal did not have strong support after deliberations; support hovered around 40 percent after deliberations.

BASIC ORIENTATION (38/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.312	0.046	0.000†	-0.358	0.046	0.000†	0.449
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.112	0.056	0.046	0.056	0.054	0.304	0.459
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.147	0.055	0.007	0.178	0.051	0.000	0.665
State Authority (over local) Index	0.104	0.087	0.116†	-0.115	0.082	0.081†	0.054
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.122	0.058	0.035	0.127	0.057	0.026	0.948
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.153	0.083	0.065	0.243	0.072	0.001	0.378
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.059	0.070	0.202†	-0.024	0.067	0.359†	0.703
Republican	-0.009	0.039	0.406†	-0.011	0.036	0.375†	0.965
Democrat	0.057	0.037	0.119	0.065	0.034	0.051	0.848
(Constant)	0.320	0.082	0.000	0.390	0.075	0.000	-
R^2	.273			.345			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D7

Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1. *Single Item Index: Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7): negative coefficient, this proposal directly speaks to increasing taxes*
2. Single Item Index: Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7):
3. Single Item Index: Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).
4. State Authority (over local) Index
5. Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index
6. Satisfaction with State Legislature Index
7. Satisfaction with Local Government Index
8. *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically favor lowering taxes*
9. Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

Results

The predictions for these regressions were accurate. The single item index on taxes showed that those who favored higher taxes supported this proposal significantly before and after deliberations. In fact, support for this proposal increased substantially after deliberations as the difference between the t2 and t3 coefficients yielded a significant difference. Participants were even more supportive of this proposal after deliberations. The second prediction on the Republican dummy was accurate for directionality and significance. The coefficients were negative and statistically significance at both time points, using the one-tailed test. At t3, the coefficient became more significant given the better p-value, but the shift from t2 to t3 was not large enough to produce significant difference. In terms of movement from t2 to t3, the item on community decisions became significant at t3, that is, participants who felt the community should make decisions favored the proposal more. And, along similar vein, participants who favored representative democracy also favored this proposal significantly. However, support from this index decreased between t2 and t3, as the difference was statistically significant. After deliberations, this proposal just reached the 50 percent mark for support of this proposal.

BASIC ORIENTATION (39/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Some people think that government should provide certain benefits and services, even if that means higher taxes (1). Other people think that government should lower taxes, even if that means reduced benefits and services (7).	-0.291	0.048	0.000†	-0.454	0.051	0.000†	0.011
Some people think that majorities should always have their way no matter how big the minorities are or how strongly they feel (1). Other people think that minorities should have their way when they are large enough or feel strongly enough (7).	0.001	0.058	0.991	-0.032	0.061	0.598	0.687
Some people think that the best society is one in which nobody can tell anybody else what to do, even if there is a cost to others (1). Other people think that the best society is one in which the community can decide together what people can and cannot do, even if some people object (7).	0.083	0.057	0.143	0.147	0.057	0.010	0.395
State Authority (over local) Index	0.066	0.089	0.457	-0.014	0.092	0.883	0.504
Representative Democracy (over direct democracy) Index	0.322	0.060	0.000	0.136	0.064	0.032	0.018
Satisfaction w/ State Legislature Index	0.105	0.086	0.219	0.151	0.080	0.060	0.665
Satisfaction w/ Local Government Index	-0.001	0.073	0.992	-0.045	0.075	0.553	0.643
Republican	-0.072	0.041	0.038†	-0.124	0.040	0.001†	0.290
Democrat	0.099	0.038	0.009	0.047	0.038	0.218	0.250
(Constant)	0.211	0.085	0.013	0.521	0.084	0.000	-
R^2	.340			.390			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

3. Regression analyses: Examining Empirical Premises

Regression Analyses: Examining Empirical Premises

Explanatory Variables

The Empirical Premises Indices are created based on selected questions from the arrival (t2) and departure (t3) questionnaires. Some of these questions were not asked at the telephone questionnaire (t1) therefore for a consistent basis for comparison these regression analyses use only t2 and t3 variables. Seven indices were created from the selected questions, some are single item indices and others indices are created with several questions, and two party dummies are included – republican and democrat. In addition, the two party dummies are interacted with all seven of the indices to determine whether identifying with a particular political party predicts one's attitudes toward the dependent variables differently.

11) Single House Index
    a. Agree-Disagree: A single house would make it easier to pass important legislation
    b. Agree-Disagree: A single house would deprive the system of important checks and balances (-)
        i. The above two questions were originally asked on a five point scale. For these regressions, the questions are rescaled onto 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers represent agreement and lower numbers represent disagreement. The index was constructed so that higher numbers would indicate *support* for a single house.
            1. Correlation: .202**

12) Part-time Legislature Index
    a. Agree-Disagree: Part-time legislators will represent their districts more closely.
    b. Agree-Disagree: Part-time legislators will be less likely to be career politicians.
    c. Agree-Disagree: Part-time legislators will be more open to corruption. (-)
    d. Agree-Disagree: Part-time legislators will be less informed about policy issues. (-)
        i. The above four questions were originally asked on a five point scale. For these regressions, the questions are rescaled onto 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers represent agreement and lower numbers represent disagreement. The index was constructed so that higher numbers would indicate *support* for a part-time legislature.
            1. Cronbach's Alpha: .53

13) Increasing State Legislature Terms
    a. Agree-Disagree: Increasing SL terms will let them spend … more time legislating.
    b. Agree-Disagree: Increasing SL terms will make them less responsive to their districts. (-)
        i. The above two questions were originally asked on a five point scale. For these regressions, the questions are rescaled onto 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers represent agreement and lower numbers represent

disagreement. The index was constructed so that higher numbers would indicate *support* for increasing State Legislature terms.

1. Correlation: .250**

14) Single Item Index: Decisions made at local level reflect the will of the local community more closely vs. Decisions made at local level are dominated by powerful special interests
   a. The above question was originally a question using a seven-point scale, where 1 meant that decisions made at the local level are reflect the will of the local community more closely and 7 meant that decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests. The question was rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers reflect the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.

15) Single Item Index
   a. California State Legislature is able to get important things done. This question was originally a eleven-point question, where 0 is "not at all", 10 is "as much as could reasonably be expected," and 5 is exactly in the middle, and the questions asked "how much or little would you say the California State Legislature is able to get important things done?" The question is rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers reflect, "as much as could reasonably be expected."

16) Single Item Index
   a. State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties. This question was originally a eleven-point question, where 0 is "not at all", 10 is "completely", and 5 is exactly in the middle, to what extent is the ability of the State Legislature to get things done affected by tensions between the political parties?" The question is rescaled on a 0 to 1 scale, where higher numbers reflect, "completely."

17) Single Item Index
   a. This item asked participants to fill in "Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted?" This question was not rescaled.

18) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican

19) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat

20) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index

21) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index

22) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms

23) Interaction: Republican & *Local special interests* (Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.)

24) Interaction: Republican & *CA Legislature competent* (California State Legislature is able to get important things done)

25) Interaction: Republican & *CA Legislature affected by political parties* (State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties)

26) Interaction: Republican & *Dollars wasted* (Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted?)

27) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index

28) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index

29) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms

30) Interaction: Democrat & *Local special interests* (Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.)

31) Interaction: Democrat & *CA Legislature competent* (California State Legislature is able to get important things done)

32) Interaction: Democrat & *CA Legislature affected by political parties* (State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties)

33) Interaction: Democrat & *Dollars wasted* (Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted?)

For the regressions in this section of the report, 23 explanatory variables will be included in the regressions. From the t2 and t3 questionnaires, there were 39 attitude questions on the 35 proposals. The discussion below selects dependent variables with statistically significant regressions (above 0.05 level) at both t2 and t3.

Each proposal discussions begin with *predictions* for explanatory variables. Predictions were not made for all explanatory variables or dependent variables. The predictions are not intended to truly predict the results of the regressions; rather they should be seen as expectations of how variables could perform in theory. The purpose of the predictions is to more accurately interpret the results and their significance. That is, explanatory variables with predictions will have one-tailed p-values or the *sig.* column in the regressions tables will have the † symbol, p-values without this symbol indicates two-tailed p-values. A one-tailed p-value is more accurate for variables with certain expectations than a two-tailed p-value.

The regression tables below have three block columns. The first block column shows the t2 results with the coefficient (B), standard error (std. error) and p-value or significance (sig.), the

second block column reports the same values at t3 and the last column reports the p-value for the comparison between the t2 and t3 corresponding coefficients. A significant difference would indicate the coefficients are different pre and post deliberation.

The regressions in this section of the report include interaction variables because the interaction variables will shed light on how political party in combination with the indices will change the predictions for the dependent variables. There are only two sets of interactions with two political party dummies, because the results without the dummies can be interpreted as results for the remaining category, independents.

Initiative Process: Proposal A1

Dependent Variable: t2q2a_r; creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's proponents to amend an initiative following public input

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done. Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.
6) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
7) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
8) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
9) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
10) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
12) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
13) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
15) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
16) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
17) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
19) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
20) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
22) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. Overall, these regressions did not yield any significant differences between t2 and t3. The regression at t3 was not significant and the only significant explanatory variable at t3 came from an interaction between Democrat and the part time legislature index. Participants who identified themselves as Democrats and also supported a part time legislature were more inclined to support this proposal. The attitude change for this proposal was significant with a 17 percent gain after deliberations, from 59 to 76 percent.

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EMPIRICAL PREMISES (1/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2a_r; Creating a formal review process to allow an initiative's proponents to amend an initiative following public input						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.064	0.049	0.187	0.047	0.050	0.344	0.792
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.088	0.065	0.177	-0.100	0.059	0.093	0.880
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.013	0.056	0.816	0.031	0.066	0.635	0.588
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.037	0.088	0.676	0.136	0.082	0.097	0.377
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.047	0.119	0.693	0.036	0.119	0.764	0.943
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.003	0.073	0.965	0.095	0.081	0.242	0.340
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.109	0.000	0.001	0.677	0.103
Republican	0.005	0.136	0.973	0.145	0.127	0.252	0.403
Democrat	0.075	0.124	0.544	0.192	0.115	0.096	0.441
Rep X Single House	-0.101	0.068	0.137	0.037	0.070	0.595	0.129
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.027	0.083	0.749	0.120	0.084	0.152	0.374
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.065	0.074	0.379	-0.065	0.085	0.441	0.995
Rep X Local special interests	-0.081	0.121	0.501	-0.233	0.127	0.065	0.347
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.068	0.155	0.662	0.065	0.163	0.689	0.990
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.044	0.101	0.664	-0.036	0.110	0.743	0.560
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.985	0.000	0.001	0.938	0.962
Dem X Single House	-0.070	0.061	0.248	-0.103	0.063	0.099	0.679
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.095	0.080	0.238	0.171	0.076	0.025	0.453
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.091	0.069	0.183	-0.006	0.080	0.935	0.322
Dem X Local special interests	-0.244	0.109	0.025	-0.146	0.105	0.163	0.487
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.015	0.146	0.918	-0.177	0.146	0.225	0.304
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.027	0.097	0.782	0.009	0.106	0.933	0.891
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.826	0.000	0.001	0.932	0.807
(Constant)	0.644	0.100	0.000	0.491	0.088	0.000	-
R^2	.071			.074			-
(p)	(.010)			(.093)			-

Proposal A2a

Dependent Variable: t2q2b_r; allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) *Increasing State Legislature Terms: positive coefficient; those willing to increase State Legislature terms would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) *Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done: positive coefficient; those feeling the Legislature is able to get things done would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties: *negative coefficient; those feeling the State Legislature is gridlocked would likely not support the Legislature being apart of the initiative process*
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The prediction for the increasing state legislature index was not accurate. The coefficient was accurately predicted at t2, positive coefficient, but, at t3, the coefficient became negative and statistically significant with a one-tailed test. Participants who did not favor increasing state legislative terms were more likely to support this proposal. There was also a significant shift in the coefficient between t2 and t3, as the p-value was 0.23. The single item index about whether the State Legislature can get things done had the coefficient predicted, positive, but the coefficient was not significant. The last prediction on whether tensions between political parties

get in the way of getting things done has the predicted coefficient at t2, but, at t3, the coefficient flips to become positive, although the coefficient remains insignificant. According to the attitude change results, this proposal did not have majority support pre or post deliberation.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (2/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2b_r; Allowing the Legislature to remove an initiative from the ballot by enacting it into law						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.028	0.058	0.624	0.057	0.060	0.343	0.896
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.109	0.077	0.158	-0.096	0.072	0.181	0.896
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.085	0.066	0.100†	-0.139	0.080	0.041†	0.023
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.009	0.104	0.934	0.016	0.099	0.874	0.959
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.017	0.141	0.451†	0.064	0.144	0.329†	0.662
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.181	0.087	0.019†	0.009	0.098	0.464†	0.123
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.002	0.001	0.068	-0.002	0.001	0.107	0.937
Republican	-0.061	0.161	0.707	-0.036	0.153	0.814	0.903
Democrat	-0.095	0.147	0.518	-0.159	0.139	0.254	0.727
Rep X Single House	0.007	0.080	0.928	-0.059	0.085	0.483	0.541
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.047	0.099	0.631	0.076	0.101	0.451	0.819
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.068	0.087	0.438	0.067	0.103	0.515	0.287
Rep X Local special interests	-0.133	0.143	0.355	-0.033	0.153	0.829	0.608
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.023	0.184	0.901	0.027	0.197	0.893	0.843
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.260	0.120	0.030	0.008	0.133	0.951	0.128
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.002	0.661	0.001	0.002	0.454	0.343
Dem X Single House	0.041	0.072	0.569	0.022	0.076	0.771	0.846
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.079	0.095	0.407	0.014	0.092	0.879	0.593
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.035	0.081	0.666	0.181	0.096	0.060	0.069
Dem X Local special interests	-0.051	0.129	0.694	-0.014	0.126	0.914	0.827
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.001	0.174	0.996	0.125	0.176	0.477	0.575
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.229	0.116	0.048	0.038	0.128	0.769	0.230
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.690	0.002	0.001	0.140	0.369
(Constant)	0.636	0.118	0.000	0.492	0.106	0.000	-
R^2	.110			.060			-
(p)	(.002)			(.356)			-

Proposal A2b

Dependent Variable: t2q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) *Increasing State Legislature Terms: positive coefficient; those willing to increase State Legislature terms would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) *Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done: positive coefficient; those feeling the Legislature is able to get things done would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties: *negative coefficient; those feeling the State Legislature is gridlocked would likely not support the Legislature being apart of the initiative process*
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The same predictions were made for these regressions. For the increasing State Legislature terms index, the coefficient at t2 was as predicted, negative, but the coefficient at t3 became positive and significant. However, the change of sign did not produce a significant difference between the t2 and t3 coefficients. The second prediction on the competency of the State Legislature had the correct directionality of the coefficient, but the coefficient was not significant at either time point. The last prediction on political gridlock in the State Legislature had the correct predicted sign at t3, but the coefficient was not significant. Of the interaction variables at t3, one

explanatory variable was significant – the interaction between Democrats and local special interests. The variable coefficient was positive, indicating Democrats who felt that the state level was dominated by special interests favored this proposal. Post deliberation, a majority, 57 percent opposed this proposal.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (3/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2c_r; Allowing a simple majority of the State Legislature to place a countermeasure to an already qualified initiative on the ballot next to that initiative						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.119	0.057	0.036	0.024	0.059	0.679	0.216
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.140	0.076	0.064	-0.036	0.070	0.609	0.275
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.017	0.065	0.395†	-0.145	0.078	0.032†	0.185
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.126	0.102	0.218	-0.108	0.097	0.264	0.893
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.149	0.139	0.141†	0.127	0.141	0.198†	0.902
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.036	0.085	0.386†	0.132	0.096	0.084†	0.164
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.500	-0.001	0.001	0.416	0.224
Republican	0.051	0.158	0.746	0.077	0.149	0.607	0.897
Democrat	0.132	0.144	0.359	-0.156	0.136	0.253	0.107
Rep X Single House	-0.102	-1.300	0.195	-0.099	0.083	0.234	0.971
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.058	0.600	0.551	0.017	0.099	0.867	0.740
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.063	0.740	0.462	0.168	0.101	0.094	0.398
Rep X Local special interests	0.154	0.141	0.274	0.151	0.150	0.311	0.988
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.116	0.181	0.523	-0.293	0.193	0.129	0.467
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.024	0.118	0.842	-0.072	0.130	0.581	0.765
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.002	0.606	-0.001	0.002	0.709	0.911
Dem X Single House	-0.132	-1.860	0.062	0.028	0.074	0.708	0.094
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.169	1.800	0.072	-0.091	0.090	0.315	0.030
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.065	0.810	0.417	0.120	0.094	0.204	0.639
Dem X Local special interests	0.122	0.127	0.337	0.336	0.124	0.007	0.199
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.163	0.171	0.341	0.047	0.172	0.784	0.340
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.060	0.114	0.598	-0.079	0.125	0.528	0.372
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.002	0.001	0.100	0.001	0.001	0.544	0.075
(Constant)	0.391	0.116	0.001	0.364	0.104	0.000	-
R^2	.096			.086			-
(p)	(.050)			(.026)			-

Proposal A2c

Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) *Increasing State Legislature Terms: positive coefficient; those willing to increase State Legislature terms would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) *Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done: positive coefficient; those feeling the Legislature is able to get things done would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties: *negative coefficient; those feeling the State Legislature is gridlocked would likely not support the Legislature being apart of the initiative process*
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The same predictions were made for these regressions. For increasing State Legislature terms, the coefficient is correctly predicted at t3, but the coefficient is not significant. For the competency of the State Legislature, the coefficient is correctly predicted and the coefficient is statistically significant at both time points. For the index on political gridlock in the State Legislature, the coefficients are correctly predicted, but the coefficients are not significant. The political party dummies, Republican and Democrat, both had positive coefficients and very significant coefficients at t3. As for the interaction variables, Republicans who did not support

increasing the State Legislature terms, thought the State Legislature was not competent and thought the government wasted too much money did not support this proposal. Similarly, Democrats who did not think the State Legislature was not competent did not support this proposal either.

There were also some substantial changes in coefficients between t2 and t3. The part time legislature index had a negative and very significant coefficient at t2, but, at t3, the coefficient lost its significance completely. The three of the seven interaction variables for Republicans had substantial shifts in its coefficients between t2 and t3. Among them, the interaction with part time legislature index, increasing State Legislature terms index, and whether the State Legislature is competent to get important things done. All three of these interactions started with very positive coefficients and after deliberations, the coefficients became negative and two reached statistical significance. For the Democrats, two of the seven interactions variables had substantial shifts between t2 and t3, and they overlap with the just mentioned Republican interactions as well. The part time legislature index and increasing State Legislature terms index started out very positive and significant, but, after deliberations, the coefficient on the part time legislature index lost its significance and the coefficient on increasing State Legislature terms index became negative. The attitude change results showed, that post deliberations, about half of participants opposed this proposal.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (4/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2d_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a public review and the agreement of the initiative's proponents						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.050	0.056	0.378	0.059	0.061	0.334	0.901
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.276	0.075	0.000	-0.004	0.073	0.955	0.005
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.032	0.065	0.310†	0.112	0.082	0.085†	0.144
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.031	0.101	0.763	0.020	0.101	0.840	0.940
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.072	0.137	0.300†	0.391	0.147	0.004†	0.086
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.049	0.085	0.282†	-0.061	0.100	0.271†	0.923
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.531	0.002	0.001	0.102	0.061
Republican	0.045	0.157	0.772	0.454	0.156	0.004	0.043
Democrat	0.037	0.143	0.794	0.425	0.142	0.003	0.034
Rep X Single House	0.015	0.078	0.852	-0.164	0.086	0.057	0.102
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.277	0.096	0.004	-0.111	0.103	0.282	0.002
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.175	0.085	0.041	-0.206	0.105	0.049	0.003
Rep X Local special interests	-0.084	0.140	0.549	-0.107	0.156	0.491	0.903
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.165	0.180	0.357	-0.419	0.201	0.037	0.019
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.059	0.117	0.612	0.107	0.136	0.430	0.315
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.002	0.002	0.236	-0.005	0.002	0.002	0.097
Dem X Single House	-0.083	0.070	0.234	-0.084	0.077	0.279	0.998
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.357	0.093	0.000	0.013	0.094	0.893	0.005
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.185	0.079	0.019	-0.154	0.098	0.116	0.004
Dem X Local special interests	0.001	0.126	0.995	-0.029	0.129	0.825	0.863
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.006	0.169	0.971	-0.365	0.179	0.042	0.111
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.049	0.113	0.661	0.003	0.131	0.982	0.743
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.984	-0.002	0.002	0.264	0.344
(Constant)	0.511	0.115	0.000	0.123	0.108	0.254	-
R^2	.160			.104			-
(p)	(.000)			(.002)			-

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Proposal A2d

Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) *Increasing State Legislature Terms: positive coefficient; those willing to increase State Legislature terms would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) *Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done: positive coefficient; those feeling the Legislature is able to get things done would likely support allowing the Legislature to be apart of the initiative process*
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties: *negative coefficient; those feeling the State Legislature is gridlocked would likely not support the Legislature being apart of the initiative process*
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
The same predictions were made for these regressions. For the increasing State Legislature terms index, the coefficients were incorrectly predicted and the coefficients were not significant. For the competency of the Legislature index, the coefficients were accurately predicted, positive, and the coefficient was significant at t3. And, for the gridlock index, the coefficients were accurately predicted, but the coefficient was not significant at t3. The interaction variables for these regressions did not produce any statistically significant results and the difference of the

coefficients were, in general, not significant. The attitude change results showed that this proposal had strong opposition, at 73 percent, after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (5/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2e_r; Allowing the Legislature to amend an initiative that has already passed, subject to a two-thirds vote, even if an initiative's proponents do not agree with the amendment						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.034	0.052	0.505	0.083	0.054	0.123	0.480
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.057	0.069	0.406	-0.022	0.065	0.731	0.685
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.030	0.059	0.307†	-0.096	0.072	0.091†	0.449
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.061	0.093	0.509	-0.038	0.089	0.666	0.405
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.187	0.126	0.070†	0.228	0.129	0.039†	0.803
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.167	0.078	0.016†	-0.038	0.088	0.334†	0.239
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.557	0.001	0.001	0.394	0.228
Republican	0.129	0.144	0.371	-0.085	0.137	0.535	0.230
Democrat	-0.088	0.132	0.504	0.083	0.126	0.510	0.290
Rep X Single House	0.072	0.072	0.318	-0.097	0.076	0.199	0.080
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.091	0.089	0.303	0.014	0.091	0.879	0.348
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.057	0.078	0.462	0.060	0.092	0.512	0.979
Rep X Local special interests	-0.084	0.128	0.511	0.233	0.137	0.090	0.066
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.188	0.165	0.253	-0.154	0.177	0.384	0.877
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.033	0.107	0.757	0.144	0.120	0.228	0.447
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.480	-0.001	0.001	0.480	0.993
Dem X Single House	-0.035	0.064	0.590	-0.082	0.068	0.225	0.579
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.097	0.085	0.254	-0.118	0.083	0.153	0.045
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.071	0.073	0.332	-0.035	0.086	0.683	0.316
Dem X Local special interests	0.089	0.115	0.442	0.153	0.113	0.176	0.669
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.054	0.156	0.730	-0.135	0.158	0.395	0.685
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.211	0.103	0.041	0.027	0.115	0.814	0.192
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.939	-0.001	0.001	0.706	0.799
(Constant)	0.370	0.106	0.000	0.206	0.096	0.031	-
R^2	.139			.079			-
(p)	(.000)			(.005)			-

Proposal A3

Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The part time legislature index had a negative and significant coefficient at both time points; participants that did not support the part time legislature supported this proposal. In addition, Republicans and Democrats who supported the part time legislature index also supported the proposal. Other explanatory variables were not statistically significant in these regressions. The attitude change results showed this proposal had majority support, 57 percent, after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (6/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2f_r; Allowing an initiative's proponents to withdraw it after it qualifies for the ballot						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.006	0.060	0.914	0.056	0.058	0.336	0.426
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.157	0.080	0.050	-0.152	0.069	0.029	0.958
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.049	0.069	0.476	0.051	0.077	0.509	0.309
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.053	0.108	0.621	-0.101	0.095	0.290	0.725
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.006	0.146	0.966	-0.057	0.139	0.681	0.734
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	0.045	0.090	0.620	-0.052	0.094	0.581	0.433
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.586	0.000	0.001	0.823	0.536
Republican	0.134	0.167	0.420	-0.012	0.147	0.932	0.471
Democrat	-0.030	0.152	0.845	-0.052	0.134	0.700	0.904
Rep X Single House	0.121	0.083	0.145	-0.102	0.082	0.214	0.042
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.139	0.102	0.172	0.215	0.098	0.028	0.555
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.094	0.091	0.298	-0.019	0.099	0.848	0.371
Rep X Local special interests	-0.072	0.148	0.627	0.199	0.148	0.177	0.164
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.012	0.191	0.950	0.084	0.190	0.657	0.772
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.026	0.124	0.834	0.033	0.128	0.800	0.968
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.003	0.002	0.117	-0.002	0.002	0.328	0.598
Dem X Single House	0.039	0.075	0.603	0.006	0.073	0.939	0.734
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.228	0.099	0.021	0.195	0.089	0.028	0.789
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.131	0.084	0.122	0.031	0.093	0.742	0.400
Dem X Local special interests	0.083	0.134	0.537	0.031	0.122	0.800	0.763
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.169	0.180	0.349	-0.058	0.170	0.732	0.625
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.103	0.120	0.392	0.169	0.124	0.172	0.678
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.667	0.000	0.001	0.937	0.778
(Constant)	0.587	0.122	0.000	0.625	0.102	0.000	-
R^2	.096			.068			-
(p)	(.018)			(.226)			-

Proposal A4

Dependent Variable: Q2g_r; Requiring all ballot measures that require new expenditures to indicate how they will be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) *Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted; positive coefficient; those who feel the government wastes money will likely support this proposal*
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) *Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted; positive coefficient; those who feel the government wastes money will likely support this proposal*
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) *Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted; positive coefficient; those who feel the government wastes money will likely support this proposal*

Results

The prediction for the index *dollars wasted* was not proven correct. The index, on its own, had a negative coefficient, which meant that participants who felt the government did not waste a lot of money supported this proposal. However, when interacted with the political party parties, the coefficients were positive, but not statistically significant at t3. The explanatory variable with statistical significance at t3 and also had a substantial shift between t2 and t3 was the interaction between Democrat and the single house index. The coefficient was negative, meaning these participants were in opposition of this proposal. The attitude change results showed this proposal had strong support before and after deliberations, 87 and 85 percent, respectively.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (7/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2g_r; Requiring all ballot measures that require new expenditures to indicate how they will be paid for						Difference
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.035	0.041	0.386	0.078	0.047	0.096	0.050
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.044	0.054	0.421	0.080	0.056	0.152	0.614
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.020	0.047	0.672	-0.155	0.062	0.013	0.066
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.125	0.073	0.088	-0.117	0.077	0.127	0.938
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.158	0.099	0.112	0.155	0.112	0.166	0.023
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	0.020	0.061	0.740	-0.043	0.076	0.574	0.492
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.002	0.001	0.008†	-0.001	0.001	0.240†	0.238
Republican	-0.230	0.113	0.042	-0.125	0.119	0.294	0.478
Democrat	-0.212	0.103	0.040	-0.010	0.109	0.928	0.133
Rep X Single House	0.093	0.057	0.102	0.027	0.066	0.687	0.414
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.026	0.070	0.704	-0.069	0.079	0.382	0.650
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.049	0.062	0.430	0.166	0.080	0.037	0.213
Rep X Local special interests	0.143	0.101	0.156	0.026	0.119	0.825	0.418
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.175	0.130	0.177	0.007	0.153	0.964	0.363
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.045	0.084	0.593	-0.008	0.104	0.940	0.667
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.002	0.001	0.056†	0.002	0.001	0.075†	0.986
Dem X Single House	0.033	0.051	0.511	-0.142	0.059	0.016	0.015
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.008	0.067	0.904	-0.064	0.072	0.374	0.424
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.029	0.057	0.614	0.109	0.075	0.143	0.364
Dem X Local special interests	0.168	0.091	0.065	0.076	0.098	0.440	0.463
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.055	0.122	0.652	-0.347	0.137	0.011	0.079
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.067	0.081	0.409	0.015	0.100	0.884	0.656
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.002	0.001	0.025†	0.001	0.001	0.118†	0.671
(Constant)	1.025	0.083	0.000	0.902	0.083	0.000	-
R^2	.086			.086			-
(p)	(.091)			(.008)			-

Proposal A5

Dependent Variable: Q2h_r; Requiring the ballot pamphlet to provide an analysis by the Legislative Analyst of how new initiative programs will likely be paid for

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal A6

Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. Of all the explanatory variables, only two explanatory variables had substantial shifts between t2 and t3. The first explanatory variable was the interaction between Republican and the amount of dollars wasted. The coefficient on this index was positive and highly significant at t2, but the coefficient at t3 was negative and insignificant. The shift in opinion between t2 and t3 yielded a p-value of 0.037. The second explanatory variable was the interaction between Democrat and the single house index. The coefficient was positive and highly significant at t2 and at t3, the coefficient became negative and insignificant. Here, the shift in opinion had an even stronger p-value of 0.018. The attitude change results showed a two-thirds support for this proposal before and after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (9/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2i_r; Making the vote threshold needed to pass an initiative the same as any vote threshold that the initiative itself requires of the public in the future						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.026	0.048	0.595	0.076	0.054	0.159	0.140
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.041	0.064	0.524	-0.049	0.064	0.446	0.295
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.046	0.055	0.404	-0.017	0.072	0.812	0.468
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.041	0.086	0.635	-0.005	0.089	0.959	0.758
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.055	0.117	0.637	0.184	0.129	0.155	0.145
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	0.059	0.072	0.418	0.010	0.087	0.912	0.653
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.630	0.001	0.001	0.570	0.411
Republican	-0.215	0.134	0.108	0.084	0.136	0.537	0.093
Democrat	0.084	0.122	0.489	0.153	0.124	0.218	0.670
Rep X Single House	0.013	0.067	0.845	-0.033	0.076	0.663	0.632
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.154	0.082	0.059	-0.070	0.090	0.435	0.454
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.131	0.073	0.071	-0.010	0.092	0.917	0.277
Rep X Local special interests	0.164	0.119	0.168	-0.061	0.137	0.657	0.189
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.128	0.153	0.403	-0.115	0.176	0.514	0.270
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.010	0.100	0.923	-0.059	0.119	0.620	0.736
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.003	0.001	0.032	-0.001	0.001	0.531	0.037
Dem X Single House	0.137	0.060	0.022	-0.066	0.068	0.331	0.018
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.023	0.079	0.776	0.006	0.082	0.943	0.790
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.015	0.068	0.822	0.018	0.086	0.836	0.981
Dem X Local special interests	0.054	0.108	0.617	0.010	0.113	0.931	0.768
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.044	0.144	0.762	-0.198	0.157	0.209	0.225
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.033	0.096	0.730	-0.010	0.114	0.931	0.868
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.397	-0.001	0.001	0.279	0.785
(Constant)	0.625	0.098	0.000	0.595	0.094	0.000	-
R^2	.100			.063			-
(p)	(.002)			(.212)			-

Proposal A7

Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. The regression at t3 only had one statistically significant coefficient – the interaction between Republican and competency of the State Legislature. The coefficient was positive and highly significant at t2, but, after deliberations, the coefficient became negative and significant. The coefficient on the Democrat and competency of the State Legislature interaction also had a similar pattern, positive and significant at t2, and negative at t3. There was a substantial shift in opinion before and after deliberations for this interaction. There were a few other indices and interactions that had substantial shifts in opinions in these regressions. The first was the competency of the State Legislature, on its own. The coefficient was negative and highly significant, but after deliberations the coefficient became positive, but not significant. The second variable was the amount of dollars wasted. This variable started negative and highly significant as well, but after deliberations, became positive and insignificant. The attitude change results showed this proposal had strong support before and after deliberations, 82 and 91 percent, respectively.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (10/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2j_r; Publishing the top five contributors for and against each ballot measure in the ballot pamphlet						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.057	0.046	0.218	0.016	0.039	0.680	0.194
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.165	0.061	0.007	-0.047	0.047	0.317	0.096
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.081	0.053	0.126	-0.050	0.052	0.343	0.657
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.017	0.083	0.835	-0.003	0.065	0.969	0.880
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.490	0.112	0.000	0.022	0.094	0.818	0.000
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	0.149	0.069	0.031	0.113	0.064	0.077	0.684
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.002	0.001	0.006	0.000	0.001	0.864	0.011
Republican	-0.348	0.129	0.007	-0.027	0.100	0.790	0.028
Democrat	-0.226	0.117	0.054	0.027	0.091	0.769	0.056
Rep X Single House	0.062	0.064	0.332	0.049	0.055	0.377	0.867
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.080	0.079	0.311	-0.015	0.067	0.820	0.297
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.017	0.070	0.809	0.109	0.067	0.104	0.161
Rep X Local special interests	0.178	0.114	0.120	0.169	0.100	0.091	0.950
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.465	0.147	0.002	-0.262	0.129	0.042	0.000
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.076	0.095	0.428	-0.024	0.087	0.786	0.660
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.003	0.001	0.051	0.000	0.001	0.943	0.096
Dem X Single House	0.071	0.057	0.213	-0.001	0.050	0.978	0.298
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.147	0.076	0.053	-0.002	0.060	0.968	0.090
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.047	0.065	0.469	0.088	0.063	0.163	0.627
Dem X Local special interests	0.135	0.103	0.189	0.065	0.083	0.433	0.569
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.383	0.139	0.006	-0.178	0.115	0.122	0.001
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.038	0.092	0.684	-0.041	0.084	0.623	0.974
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.260	0.000	0.001	0.643	0.529
(Constant)	1.025	0.094	0.000	0.807	0.070	0.000	-
R^2	.137			.100			-
(p)	(.000)			(.006)			-

Legislative Representation: Proposal B1
Dependent Variable: Q2k_r; Increasing the number of Assembly districts from 80 to 120

Proposal B2
Dependent Variable: Q2l_r; Expanding the size of districts and electing more than one legislative representative from each district

The above two regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B3
Dependent Variable: Q2m_r; Replacing the current State Senate and Assembly with a single house of 120 members

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) *Single House Index: positive coefficient*
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
The single house index is highly significant before and after deliberations, as predicted. Aside from the single house index, no other explanatory variables were statistically significant at t2. However, at t3, there were a few significant variables. The part time legislature index had a negative coefficient, indicating its opposition to this proposal. While the interaction of this index with the Democrat dummy produced a positive and borderline significant coefficient. The special interests index also had a negative and significant coefficient, indicating that participants who supported this proposal felt decisions made at the local level more closely reflect the will of the local community. But, the interaction of this index with the Democrat dummy had the opposite effect, as participants who supported this proposal felt decisions at the local level have more powerful special interests. The attitude change results showed this proposal did not see much movement and did not have majority support before or after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (13/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2m_r; Replacing the current State Senate and Assembly with a single house of 120 members						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.328	0.051	0.000†	0.361	0.056	0.000†	0.658
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.031	0.068	0.648	-0.135	0.066	0.039	0.070
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.078	0.059	0.184	-0.103	0.074	0.162	0.786
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.002	0.092	0.979	-0.218	0.091	0.017	0.082
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.150	0.124	0.227	0.117	0.133	0.379	0.850
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.003	0.077	0.966	-0.038	0.090	0.674	0.765
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.851	0.000	0.001	0.978	0.878
Republican	0.080	0.141	0.570	-0.100	0.140	0.476	0.348
Democrat	0.076	0.129	0.555	-0.091	0.127	0.471	0.336
Rep X Single House	-0.006	0.071	0.932	0.060	0.078	0.444	0.523
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.001	0.086	0.994	0.147	0.092	0.112	0.225
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.105	0.078	0.175	0.105	0.095	0.267	1.000
Rep X Local special interests	-0.015	0.127	0.903	0.158	0.141	0.262	0.346
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.143	0.163	0.380	0.244	0.182	0.180	0.103
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.079	0.106	0.454	-0.044	0.122	0.718	0.823
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.868	-0.001	0.002	0.582	0.766
Dem X Single House	0.023	0.064	0.718	0.095	0.070	0.176	0.438
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.043	0.084	0.605	0.162	0.084	0.055	0.075
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.101	0.072	0.164	0.072	0.089	0.419	0.797
Dem X Local special interests	0.030	0.114	0.792	0.256	0.117	0.028	0.157
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.227	0.153	0.137	-0.136	0.162	0.402	0.669
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.102	0.102	0.321	0.054	0.117	0.644	0.303
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.558	0.001	0.001	0.389	0.801
(Constant)	0.430	0.104	0.000	0.552	0.096	0.000	-
R^2	.346			.406			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B4
Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) *Part-time Legislature Index: positive coefficient*
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: positive coefficient; Republicans tend to prefer smaller government*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) *Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index: positive coefficient*
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
The part time legislature index is positive and highly significant before and after deliberations. However, the Republican dummy is not positive or significant, contrary to the prediction. And, the interaction of the Republican dummy with the part time legislature index is also not significant, although it is positive. At t3, aside from the part time legislature index, the regression yields a negative and significant coefficient for the interaction of Democrat and competency of Legislature. This interaction also experienced a substantial shift before and after deliberation, as the coefficient went from positive to negative. The attitude change results showed majority opposition to this proposal after deliberation, 64 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (14/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2n_r; Making the State Legislature part-time and paying legislators part-time salaries						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.023	0.049	0.641	-0.010	0.049	0.833	0.849
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.405	0.065	0.000†	0.456	0.058	0.000†	0.525
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.140	0.056	0.012	-0.091	0.065	0.164	0.545
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.131	0.088	0.135	0.042	0.080	0.606	0.126
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.257	0.119	0.030	0.147	0.117	0.210	0.009
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.041	0.073	0.577	-0.128	0.079	0.108	0.397
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.796	0.001	0.001	0.571	0.509
Republican	-0.057	0.135	0.338†	-0.092	0.124	0.230†	0.837
Democrat	-0.162	0.123	0.189	0.118	0.113	0.295	0.067
Rep X Single House	0.044	0.068	0.514	0.093	0.069	0.174	0.590
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.000	0.083	0.499†	0.098	0.082	0.115†	0.355
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.045	0.074	0.538	0.143	0.084	0.088	0.356
Rep X Local special interests	0.133	0.121	0.269	0.113	0.124	0.363	0.900
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.252	0.155	0.105	-0.130	0.160	0.419	0.067
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.083	0.101	0.411	0.122	0.108	0.258	0.137
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.983	0.000	0.001	0.955	0.952
Dem X Single House	0.049	0.061	0.422	0.018	0.062	0.765	0.710
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.040	0.080	0.617	-0.024	0.075	0.749	0.530
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.140	0.069	0.041	-0.019	0.078	0.803	0.106
Dem X Local special interests	0.090	0.109	0.408	0.037	0.103	0.718	0.710
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.154	0.146	0.293	-0.281	0.143	0.049	0.021
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.147	0.097	0.132	-0.034	0.104	0.743	0.397
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.003	0.001	0.029	0.000	0.001	0.721	0.156
(Constant)	0.677	0.099	0.000	0.376	0.086	0.000	-
R^2	.534			.477			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B5
Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) *Part-time Legislature Index: positive coefficient*
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: positive coefficient; Republicans tend to prefer smaller government*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) *Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index: positive coefficient*
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
The part time legislature index is positive and highly significant at both time points, as predicted. The Republic dummy and the interaction term with this index did not produce significant coefficients, although the coefficients were positive. The interaction with Republican and increasing State Legislature terms had a positive and significant coefficient, although Republicans want a reduce session; they would support longer terms for the Legislature. Other variables in these regressions did not yield statistically significant results. This attitude change results showed this proposal had a 11 percent decrease in support, from 57 to 46 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (15/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2o_r; Reducing the length of the state legislative session and requiring legislators to spend more time in their districts						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.080	0.049	0.102	0.014	0.056	0.801	0.349
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.261	0.065	0.000†	0.259	0.067	0.000†	0.983
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.062	0.056	0.271	-0.090	0.075	0.230	0.756
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.010	0.088	0.907	-0.116	0.092	0.208	0.298
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.076	0.120	0.527	0.180	0.135	0.182	0.130
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.049	0.074	0.509	0.037	0.091	0.685	0.444
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.413	0.002	0.001	0.076	0.359
Republican	-0.098	0.136	0.138†	0.119	0.142	0.202†	0.236
Democrat	0.028	0.124	0.823	0.219	0.130	0.091	0.247
Rep X Single House	-0.019	0.068	0.780	-0.123	0.079	0.119	0.292
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.005	0.084	0.475†	0.099	0.094	0.147†	0.417
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.009	0.074	0.899	0.200	0.096	0.038	0.100
Rep X Local special interests	0.123	0.122	0.311	0.158	0.143	0.269	0.845
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.114	0.156	0.465	-0.179	0.184	0.330	0.196
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.026	0.102	0.801	-0.110	0.124	0.373	0.573
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.306	-0.001	0.002	0.464	0.176
Dem X Single House	-0.011	0.061	0.851	0.018	0.071	0.802	0.741
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.084	0.081	0.296	0.050	0.086	0.564	0.223
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.055	0.069	0.427	-0.047	0.090	0.602	0.941
Dem X Local special interests	-0.120	0.110	0.276	0.174	0.118	0.140	0.056
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.033	0.147	0.823	-0.257	0.164	0.117	0.155
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.045	0.098	0.650	-0.175	0.119	0.143	0.370
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.002	0.001	0.154	-0.001	0.001	0.554	0.128
(Constant)	0.604	0.100	0.000	0.425	0.099	0.000	-
R^2	.336			.303			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B6

Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. At t3, participants who identified themselves as Democrats and supported the part time legislature index support instant runoff voting. Democrats who also thought the legislature were incompetent also support this proposal. The single house index was significant at t2 and after deliberations, participants no longer felt this index related to IRV. The attitude change results showed majority support for this proposal after deliberation, 58 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (16/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2p_r; Allowing voters to rank the candidates in order of preference, so that the winner can be decided without a second election						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.131	0.055	0.018	-0.028	0.059	0.641	0.032
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.117	0.074	0.116	-0.113	0.071	0.111	0.968
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.167	0.063	0.008	-0.031	0.078	0.690	0.147
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.041	0.100	0.679	-0.008	0.097	0.931	0.797
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.070	0.136	0.606	0.187	0.142	0.186	0.503
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.113	0.083	0.173	-0.014	0.096	0.887	0.398
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.338	0.000	0.001	0.684	0.678
Republican	0.004	0.156	0.979	-0.028	0.151	0.852	0.865
Democrat	0.114	0.142	0.422	0.166	0.138	0.232	0.766
Rep X Single House	-0.041	0.077	0.590	0.135	0.083	0.103	0.087
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.069	0.096	0.472	0.032	0.101	0.754	0.756
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.161	0.084	0.054	0.051	0.101	0.611	0.361
Rep X Local special interests	0.064	0.138	0.644	-0.019	0.150	0.899	0.653
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.306	0.177	0.084	-0.156	0.194	0.419	0.526
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.006	0.115	0.957	-0.033	0.131	0.803	0.803
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.002	0.741	0.001	0.002	0.529	0.421
Dem X Single House	-0.083	0.069	0.227	0.069	0.074	0.353	0.099
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.160	0.092	0.081	0.230	0.091	0.012	0.547
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.124	0.078	0.112	-0.079	0.094	0.400	0.073
Dem X Local special interests	-0.020	0.124	0.870	0.077	0.124	0.535	0.547
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.178	0.168	0.288	-0.341	0.173	0.049	0.441
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.037	0.111	0.739	0.024	0.126	0.850	0.931
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.707	0.001	0.001	0.684	0.513
(Constant)	0.661	0.114	0.000	0.512	0.105	0.000	-
R^2	.105			.087			-
(p)	(.001)			(.017)			-

Proposal B7

Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) *Increasing State Legislature Terms: positive coefficient*
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) *Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done: positive coefficient; those feeling the Legislature can get important things done are more likely to support lengthening terms*
6) *Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties: negative coefficient; those feeling the Legislature is in gridlock will likely not support this proposal*
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The increasing State Legislature terms index was positive and highly significant at both time points, as predicted. Republicans who rated this index highly also supported this proposal. If participants thought the Legislature was more competent and able to get important things done, participants were more likely to support this proposal at t3. The coefficient on the t2 explanatory was not significant at t2. The index relating to gridlock had a positive coefficient at t3, contrary to prediction. Participants who supported the single house index supported the proposal before and after deliberations, but those who supported the part time legislature index were in opposition to this proposal. Furthermore, the interaction between Democrats and competency of the Legislature also produced a negative and significant coefficient. The attitude change results showed this proposal had significant gains from 46 to 81 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (17/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2q_r; Lengthening Assembly terms from 2 years to 4, and Senate terms from 4 years to 6						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.093	0.052	0.070	0.088	0.043	0.041	0.930
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.142	0.068	0.037	-0.116	0.051	0.022	0.748
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.240	0.059	0.000†	0.190	0.057	0.001†	0.531
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.084	0.092	0.364	-0.117	0.070	0.096	0.072
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.115	0.125	0.119†	0.215	0.103	0.018†	0.515
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.054	0.077	0.244†	0.066	0.069	0.170†	0.230
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.492	-0.001	0.001	0.311	0.196
Republican	0.260	0.143	0.069	-0.018	0.108	0.866	0.099
Democrat	0.199	0.130	0.125	0.110	0.098	0.262	0.560
Rep X Single House	-0.062	0.072	0.391	-0.095	0.060	0.113	0.705
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.082	0.087	0.350	0.122	0.071	0.088	0.701
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.158	0.078	0.043	0.178	0.073	0.015	0.848
Rep X Local special interests	-0.084	0.127	0.509	0.088	0.109	0.421	0.282
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.080	0.164	0.627	-0.107	0.140	0.445	0.893
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.003	0.106	0.977	0.001	0.094	0.994	0.986
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.004	0.001	0.011	-0.001	0.001	0.607	0.075
Dem X Single House	-0.015	0.064	0.813	-0.078	0.054	0.150	0.435
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.078	0.085	0.356	0.052	0.065	0.428	0.795
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.027	0.073	0.707	0.011	0.069	0.877	0.862
Dem X Local special interests	-0.136	0.115	0.239	0.072	0.090	0.425	0.140
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.046	0.154	0.763	-0.287	0.125	0.022	0.197
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.110	0.103	0.283	-0.024	0.091	0.791	0.302
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.002	0.001	0.210	0.001	0.001	0.340	0.089
(Constant)	0.335	0.105	0.001	0.604	0.075	0.000	-
R^2	.408			.356			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal B8

Dependent Variable: Q2r_r; requiring economic impact analyses of major legislation before passage

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B9

Dependent Variable: Q2s_r; Establishing clear goals for each government program and assessing whether progress is being made toward these goals at least once every ten years

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) *Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted: positive coefficient; those feeling many dollars are wasted would support this proposal*
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The prediction that participants who think government wastes too much money would support this proposal was not proven. Instead, Democrats who feel that the Legislature is affected by political gridlock supported this proposal after deliberations. The competency of the State Legislature had a negative and significant coefficient at t2, but, after deliberations, participants who felt the Legislature was competent rated this proposal more highly. The attitude change results showed this proposal was rated highly before and after deliberations, close to 90 percent afterwards.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (19/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2s_r; Establishing clear goals for each government program and assessing whether progress is being made toward these goals at least once every ten years						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.044	0.041	0.285	0.022	0.040	0.591	0.676
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.094	0.055	0.086	0.082	0.048	0.089	0.854
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.016	0.047	0.730	0.011	0.053	0.840	0.687
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.152	0.074	0.039	0.022	0.066	0.741	0.159
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.244	0.100	0.014	0.114	0.096	0.237	0.005
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.010	0.061	0.868	-0.099	0.065	0.130	0.291
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.282†	-0.001	0.001	0.100†	0.554
Republican	0.157	0.114	0.170	0.062	0.102	0.545	0.490
Democrat	0.063	0.104	0.546	-0.086	0.093	0.359	0.234
Rep X Single House	-0.099	0.057	0.080	-0.072	0.056	0.201	0.713
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.134	0.070	0.056	-0.029	0.068	0.668	0.225
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.094	0.062	0.130	-0.034	0.068	0.623	0.484
Rep X Local special interests	-0.235	0.102	0.021	-0.078	0.102	0.446	0.234
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.115	0.131	0.378	-0.083	0.131	0.527	0.243
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.048	0.085	0.571	0.033	0.089	0.712	0.892
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.003	0.001	0.027	0.000	0.001	0.978	0.064
Dem X Single House	-0.029	0.051	0.575	-0.050	0.050	0.325	0.750
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.056	0.068	0.408	-0.084	0.062	0.170	0.732
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.036	0.058	0.529	0.018	0.064	0.779	0.501
Dem X Local special interests	-0.263	0.092	0.004	-0.111	0.084	0.187	0.191
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.030	0.123	0.811	-0.157	0.117	0.182	0.224
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.132	0.082	0.107	0.176	0.085	0.039	0.683
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.921	0.002	0.001	0.104	0.164
(Constant)	0.836	0.084	0.000	0.886	0.071	0.000	-
R^2	.132			.052			-
(p)	(.000)			(.419)			-

Proposal B10a

Dependent Variable: Q2t_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to adopt two-year instead of one-year budgets

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal B10b
Dependent Variable: Q2u_r; Requiring the Governor and the Legislature to publish three and five year budget projections prior to the budget vote each year

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

State and Local Reform: Proposal C1
Dependent Variable: Q2v_r; Transferring from the state to local governments control and financing of services provided at the local level and requiring minimum standards for delivering them

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) *Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests: negative coefficient; people who feel the local level reflect the will of the local community more closely would support this proposal*
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done:
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
The predictions on the special interests index were accurate. The regressions showed that participants who felt that local interests reflect the will of the local community supported this proposal. Other explanatory variables at t3 did not yield statistically significant results and there were no substantial changes of coefficients between t2 and t3. The attitude change results showed this proposal had strong support after deliberations, 73 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (22/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2v_r; Transferring from the state to local governments control and financing of services provided at the local level and requiring minimum standards for delivering them						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.001	0.046	0.976	0.026	0.047	0.587	0.694
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.100	0.062	0.106	0.089	0.056	0.114	0.894
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.010	0.053	0.843	-0.035	0.063	0.578	0.753
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.130	0.083	0.054†	-0.162	0.078	0.019†	0.764
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.079	0.113	0.485	0.112	0.113	0.323	0.820
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	0.013	0.069	0.849	-0.030	0.077	0.701	0.662
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.002	0.001	0.027	0.001	0.001	0.386	0.307
Republican	0.218	0.129	0.090	0.082	0.120	0.496	0.397
Democrat	0.122	0.117	0.299	-0.052	0.110	0.633	0.231
Rep X Single House	-0.021	0.064	0.746	-0.011	0.067	0.865	0.913
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.015	0.079	0.852	0.003	0.080	0.972	0.862
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.049	0.070	0.479	-0.071	0.081	0.378	0.828
Rep X Local special interests	0.130	0.115	0.255	0.158	0.120	0.190	0.859
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.149	0.147	0.311	-0.061	0.155	0.692	0.658
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.004	0.096	0.971	0.042	0.105	0.687	0.768
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.005	0.001	0.000	-0.002	0.001	0.073	0.146
Dem X Single House	0.091	0.057	0.113	0.049	0.060	0.416	0.583
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.100	0.076	0.187	-0.138	0.072	0.058	0.701
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.007	0.065	0.910	0.082	0.076	0.277	0.427
Dem X Local special interests	-0.085	0.103	0.409	-0.026	0.100	0.794	0.662
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.046	0.139	0.738	-0.137	0.138	0.323	0.613
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.071	0.092	0.439	0.130	0.101	0.196	0.642
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.003	0.001	0.020	0.000	0.001	0.826	0.046
(Constant)	0.555	0.094	0.000	0.699	0.083	0.000	-
R^2	.125			.111			-
p	(.000)			(.002)			-

Proposal C2
Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) *Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests: negative coefficient; people who feel the local level is more capable of reflecting the will of the community would support this proposal*
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done:
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) *Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted: negative coefficient; people who feel government wastes dollars would not support raising taxes*
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans typically do not support raising taxes*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
Participants who feel that the local level reflect the will of the community supported this proposal. The prediction on amount of dollars wasted was accurate; as participants felt the government wastes money, thus it would not support the government raising taxes. At t2, participants who were in favor of increasing the State Legislative term index supported this proposal, but after deliberations, the support diminished substantially as the difference in the t2 and t3 coefficient had a p-value of .005. Prior to deliberations, participants who supported this proposal also felt the Legislature was able to get important things done. But, democrats who felt political parties affected the Legislature also supported this proposal. Much of this support diminished at t3, as only the dollars wasted index was significant. The attitude change results showed this proposal had majority support after deliberations, 63 percent.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (23/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2w_r; Allowing local governments to raise taxes for local services in exchange for increased coordination of service delivery and public reporting of performance						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.075	0.051	0.141	-0.028	0.049	0.569	0.115
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.051	0.068	0.456	-0.026	0.059	0.663	0.351
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.193	0.058	0.001	-0.035	0.065	0.590	0.005
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.030	0.092	0.370†	-0.170	0.081	0.018†	0.078
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.261	0.124	0.036	0.068	0.118	0.565	0.213
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.038	0.076	0.618	-0.026	0.080	0.749	0.904
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.092†	-0.002	0.001	0.007†	0.329
Republican	-0.020	0.142	0.445†	0.058	0.126	0.322†	0.644
Democrat	0.040	0.130	0.757	-0.103	0.115	0.369	0.348
Rep X Single House	-0.140	0.071	0.048	-0.047	0.069	0.500	0.307
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.040	0.088	0.648	0.120	0.084	0.151	0.446
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.135	0.077	0.079	0.005	0.084	0.956	0.184
Rep X Local special interests	-0.126	0.126	0.318	0.011	0.125	0.931	0.398
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.269	0.162	0.098	-0.023	0.161	0.887	0.236
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.154	0.106	0.145	-0.023	0.109	0.834	0.199
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.977	0.000	0.001	0.830	0.845
Dem X Single House	-0.073	0.063	0.251	0.043	0.062	0.491	0.156
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.020	0.084	0.813	0.018	0.076	0.817	0.981
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.133	0.072	0.063	0.086	0.079	0.276	0.027
Dem X Local special interests	-0.149	0.114	0.191	-0.001	0.103	0.991	0.302
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.278	0.154	0.070	-0.064	0.144	0.659	0.252
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.285	0.102	0.005	0.191	0.105	0.069	0.479
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.875	0.001	0.001	0.553	0.539
(Constant)	0.490	0.105	0.000	0.740	0.087	0.000	-
R^2	.195			.115			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal C3

Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done:
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for there regressions. At t3, the part time Legislature index was positive and borderline significant, indicating those who supported the part time Legislature index also support this proposal. Participants who felt the State Legislature is able to get important things done also strongly supported this proposal. In terms of opposition for this proposal, Republicans and Democrats who felt the Legislature was not competent is handling important things did not support this proposal. The attitude change results showed this proposal had two-thirds support of participants before and after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (24/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2x_r; Creating a stable source of funds for regional priorities by dedicating a portion of tax revenue from economic growth to those priorities						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.032	0.043	0.455	-0.016	0.042	0.708	0.773
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.031	0.058	0.588	0.096	0.050	0.055	0.078
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.042	0.050	0.398	-0.015	0.056	0.794	0.704
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.046	0.078	0.551	0.009	0.070	0.901	0.705
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.086	0.106	0.413	0.282	0.101	0.005	0.007
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.066	0.065	0.310	-0.051	0.069	0.461	0.862
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.269	-0.001	0.001	0.151	0.795
Republican	-0.106	0.120	0.380	-0.221	0.107	0.038	0.442
Democrat	-0.002	0.110	0.988	-0.053	0.097	0.585	0.706
Rep X Single House	0.005	0.060	0.938	-0.006	0.059	0.916	0.892
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.023	0.074	0.756	-0.075	0.071	0.288	0.298
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.058	0.066	0.379	0.065	0.072	0.366	0.936
Rep X Local special interests	-0.001	0.107	0.993	0.200	0.107	0.062	0.162
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.257	0.138	0.063	-0.075	0.139	0.591	0.073
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	-0.040	0.090	0.657	0.089	0.093	0.342	0.293
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.768	0.001	0.001	0.618	0.543
Dem X Single House	0.027	0.054	0.623	0.049	0.053	0.353	0.750
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.029	0.071	0.686	-0.082	0.064	0.201	0.218
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.028	0.061	0.652	0.018	0.068	0.786	0.916
Dem X Local special interests	-0.200	0.097	0.039	-0.021	0.089	0.815	0.155
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.028	0.130	0.830	-0.274	0.123	0.026	0.140
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.159	0.087	0.068	0.127	0.090	0.155	0.792
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.536	0.002	0.001	0.040	0.275
(Constant)	0.745	0.088	0.000	0.653	0.074	0.000	-
R^2	.091			.113			-
(p)	(.015)			(.001)			-

Proposal C4

Dependent Variable: Q2y_r; Direct any savings resulting from successful local management of state resources to those local governments, in exchange for monitoring their own performance and being accountable and innovative in their operations

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) *Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests: negative coefficient; those who are at the lower end of this index would likely support this proposal*
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done:
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The regressions shows that the special interests index has a positive coefficient at t2 and a negative coefficient at t3, that is, participants who think the local level more capable of reflecting the will of the people tended to support this proposal. At t2 and t3, the part time legislature index is positive and significant; participants who support the part time legislature tend to support this proposal. In terms of the interaction variables, Democrats who felt the local level is dominated by powerful special interests tended to support this proposal after deliberations. The coefficient for this interaction is contrary to the prediction given for the special interests index without the interaction. This interaction was not significant, but the difference between the t2 and t3 coefficients was significant, as prior to deliberations this interaction felt the local community would reflect the will of the community more closely, but, after deliberations, support for this index came from the opposite view. This attitude change results showed this proposal had strong

support before and after deliberations, 74 and 77 percent, respectively.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (25/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2y_r; Direct any savings resulting from successful local management of state resources to those local governments, in exchange for monitoring their own performance and being accountable and innovative in their operations						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.025	0.048	0.603	-0.010	0.047	0.825	0.579
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.209	0.064	0.001	0.150	0.056	0.007	0.457
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.047	0.055	0.393	0.007	0.062	0.905	0.495
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.078	0.086	0.183†	-0.191	0.077	0.007†	0.015
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.175	0.116	0.132	0.022	0.112	0.846	0.310
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.137	0.072	0.056	-0.057	0.076	0.454	0.421
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.239	0.000	0.001	0.773	0.248
Republican	0.114	0.133	0.391	-0.087	0.119	0.465	0.224
Democrat	-0.031	0.121	0.798	-0.112	0.108	0.301	0.588
Rep X Single House	-0.011	0.067	0.869	0.025	0.066	0.701	0.683
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.188	0.081	0.021	-0.047	0.078	0.549	0.173
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.043	0.072	0.550	-0.018	0.080	0.825	0.552
Rep X Local special interests	-0.195	0.118	0.100	0.155	0.119	0.194	0.027
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.162	0.152	0.288	0.196	0.154	0.202	0.078
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.140	0.099	0.156	0.048	0.103	0.639	0.493
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.277	0.000	0.001	0.961	0.406
Dem X Single House	0.034	0.060	0.563	0.048	0.059	0.420	0.867
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.152	0.079	0.053	-0.085	0.072	0.234	0.499
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.109	0.067	0.105	0.051	0.075	0.500	0.542
Dem X Local special interests	-0.165	0.107	0.122	0.115	0.099	0.243	0.043
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.181	0.143	0.206	-0.056	0.137	0.684	0.494
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.307	0.096	0.001	0.111	0.099	0.266	0.129
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.597	0.000	0.001	0.759	0.514
(Constant)	0.632	0.097	0.000	0.796	0.082	0.000	-
R^2	.106			.096			-
(p)	(.001)			(.006)			-

Proposal C5

Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting them and innovative in their operations

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests:
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

There were no predictions for these regressions. Overall, the regressions did not produce notable results. The only statistically significant result was at t3 where the interaction for Democrats and special interests had a negative and significant coefficient. The attitude change results showed the support for this proposal was high before and after deliberations, 89 and 92 percent, respectively.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (26/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2z_r; Requiring state and local governments to identify policy goals and publish their progress toward meeting themable and innovative in their operations						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.051	0.037	0.174	0.000	0.036	0.995	0.294
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.073	0.050	0.143	0.023	0.043	0.592	0.415
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.009	0.043	0.836	0.036	0.048	0.455	0.658
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.116	0.067	0.084	0.035	0.059	0.550	0.339
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	-0.121	0.091	0.184	0.000	0.086	0.998	0.298
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.125	0.056	0.026	0.000	0.059	0.995	0.104
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.420	0.000	0.001	0.936	0.472
Republican	-0.072	0.104	0.486	0.069	0.091	0.452	0.263
Democrat	-0.131	0.095	0.166	0.037	0.083	0.654	0.140
Rep X Single House	-0.003	0.052	0.961	-0.044	0.051	0.389	0.545
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.005	0.064	0.941	-0.008	0.061	0.892	0.870
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.084	0.056	0.137	-0.026	0.062	0.671	0.461
Rep X Local special interests	-0.091	0.092	0.326	-0.136	0.092	0.137	0.707
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.085	0.119	0.472	0.085	0.118	0.474	0.996
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.137	0.077	0.076	-0.044	0.080	0.579	0.077
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.896	0.000	0.001	0.966	0.940
Dem X Single House	0.067	0.046	0.146	0.041	0.045	0.369	0.660
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.013	0.061	0.832	-0.028	0.055	0.607	0.585
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.018	0.053	0.739	-0.029	0.058	0.614	0.527
Dem X Local special interests	-0.091	0.083	0.275	-0.216	0.076	0.004	0.241
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.027	0.112	0.811	-0.070	0.105	0.503	0.488
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.216	0.075	0.004	0.048	0.077	0.528	0.091
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.149	0.001	0.001	0.183	0.909
(Constant)	0.869	0.076	0.000	0.806	0.063	0.000	-
R^2	.115			.072			-
(p)	(.002)			(.045)			-

What's Next California
Report

Taxation: Proposal D1

Dependent Variable: Q2aa_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Regressions were not significant at 0.05 level.

Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation **creating tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for
Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation **creating new programs or tax cuts** that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests:
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
There were no predictions for these regressions. The dependent variable on tax cuts had a few significant coefficients at t3. Participants who supported the part time legislature index opposed this proposal. Among the interactions, Republicans interacted with supporting the single house index and Democrats interacted with having a competent Legislature both had negative and significant coefficients.

For the third dependent variable, combining creation of programs and tax cuts, the regression at t3 was not significant and none of the explanatory variables had a statistically significant coefficient. In looking at the movement between t2 and t3 coefficients, a couple coefficients had significant p-values. The Republican dummy moved from a negative and significant coefficient to positive and insignificant coefficient. That is, Republicans started the discussions against this proposal, but, after deliberations, they were not as opposed to it. The second coefficient with significant movement between t2 and t3 was the interaction between Republican and political gridlock in the Legislature. The coefficient was moved from positive to negative, but the coefficients were never significant at either time points. All three of these dependent variables had strong support from participants, over 80 percent for all three dependent variables.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (28/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ab_r; Requiring legislation creating tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.028	0.047	0.550	0.062	0.045	0.167	0.132
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.093	0.064	0.145	-0.108	0.054	0.045	0.839
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.042	0.054	0.445	-0.021	0.060	0.730	0.411
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.135	0.086	0.115	-0.028	0.074	0.702	0.119
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.183	0.116	0.115	0.203	0.108	0.060	0.893
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.085	0.071	0.235	-0.074	0.073	0.314	0.908
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.002	0.001	0.015	-0.001	0.001	0.154	0.374
Republican	-0.331	0.133	0.013	0.034	0.115	0.767	0.019
Democrat	0.048	0.122	0.691	-0.015	0.105	0.887	0.654
Rep X Single House	0.038	0.066	0.562	-0.144	0.063	0.023	0.030
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.024	0.082	0.769	0.009	0.077	0.903	0.732
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.021	0.072	0.769	0.094	0.077	0.222	0.455
Rep X Local special interests	0.014	0.118	0.905	0.073	0.114	0.521	0.691
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.049	0.152	0.745	-0.273	0.147	0.064	0.243
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.141	0.099	0.153	-0.037	0.100	0.712	0.161
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.457	0.023
Dem X Single House	0.024	0.059	0.690	-0.044	0.057	0.434	0.365
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.144	0.079	0.067	0.042	0.069	0.545	0.277
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.008	0.067	0.909	0.042	0.072	0.559	0.706
Dem X Local special interests	-0.255	0.106	0.017	0.003	0.094	0.972	0.051
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.258	0.144	0.072	-0.310	0.132	0.019	0.766
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.166	0.095	0.082	0.149	0.096	0.121	0.890
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.002	0.001	0.123	0.002	0.001	0.126	0.947
(Constant)	0.827	0.098	0.000	0.810	0.080	0.000	-
R^2	.143			.100			-
(p)	(.000)			(.005)			-

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (29/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ac_r; Requiring legislation creating new programs or tax cuts that cost $25 million or more to indicate how they will be paid for						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.012	0.048	0.809	0.076	0.044	0.083	0.150
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.073	0.064	0.255	-0.054	0.052	0.297	0.809
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.007	0.055	0.903	-0.069	0.058	0.237	0.319
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.075	0.086	0.386	-0.068	0.072	0.345	0.176
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.121	0.117	0.302	0.133	0.105	0.204	0.933
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.038	0.072	0.601	0.015	0.071	0.835	0.581
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.003	0.001	0.001	-0.001	0.001	0.226	0.075
Republican	-0.338	0.134	0.012	0.003	0.111	0.980	0.031
Democrat	-0.027	0.122	0.824	-0.038	0.101	0.706	0.938
Rep X Single House	0.000	0.067	0.995	-0.103	0.061	0.094	0.222
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.034	0.082	0.682	-0.031	0.074	0.671	0.981
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.061	0.073	0.399	0.125	0.075	0.094	0.514
Rep X Local special interests	-0.004	0.119	0.973	0.062	0.111	0.577	0.661
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.056	0.153	0.715	-0.144	0.143	0.314	0.647
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.158	0.099	0.111	-0.110	0.097	0.256	0.035
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.150	0.074
Dem X Single House	0.058	0.060	0.333	-0.061	0.055	0.271	0.116
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.099	0.079	0.213	0.036	0.067	0.591	0.509
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.044	0.068	0.516	0.079	0.070	0.259	0.702
Dem X Local special interests	-0.208	0.107	0.053	0.043	0.092	0.639	0.059
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.206	0.144	0.153	-0.181	0.128	0.156	0.887
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.089	0.096	0.354	0.047	0.093	0.613	0.733
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.003	0.001	0.010	0.001	0.001	0.208	0.237
(Constant)	0.900	0.098	0.000	0.839	0.077	0.000	
R^2	.118			.051			-
(p)	(.000)			(.539)			

What's Next California
Report

Proposal D2

Dependent Variable: Q2ad_r; Requiring that one-time revenue spikes only be spent on one-time projects, paying off debt, and filling the state rainy-day fund

Dependent Variable: Q2ae_r; Increasing the size of the State's rainy-day fund from 5% to 10% of the State budget

The two regressions above were not significant at 0.05 level.

Proposal D3

Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while reducing the sales tax rate**
Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods **while keeping the current sales tax rate**

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results
There were no predictions for there regressions. When asked about applying the sales tax to services and goods while reducing the sales tax rate, the first two indices – single house index and part time legislature index were significant at both t2 and t3. The single house index was

positive and the part time legislature index was negative. Among the interactions, at t3, Democrats who supported the part time legislature index actually supported this proposal, while the index without the interaction opposed this proposal.

When asked about applying the sales tax to services and goods while keeping the current sales tax rate, the first two indices were only significant after deliberations and the direction of the coefficients were maintained from the previous dependent variable. At t2, the three single item indices were significant, but lost their significance at t3. The attitude change results showed support for these dependent variables were not strong, 45 percent for reducing the sales tax rate and 21 percent for keeping the current sales tax rate, while increasing sales tax for services and goods.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (32/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2af_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while reducing the sales tax rate						Difference
	T2			T3			
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.135	0.064	0.034	0.141	0.062	0.023	0.947
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.186	0.085	0.028	-0.210	0.074	0.004	0.822
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.059	0.073	0.421	-0.067	0.082	0.419	0.232
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.101	0.115	0.379	-0.084	0.102	0.410	0.203
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.115	0.155	0.460	0.156	0.148	0.292	0.834
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.203	0.096	0.034	-0.036	0.101	0.717	0.206
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.001	0.001	0.558	-0.001	0.001	0.234	0.155
Republican	-0.095	0.177	0.593	-0.164	0.157	0.298	0.751
Democrat	0.132	0.161	0.414	-0.153	0.143	0.286	0.149
Rep X Single House	-0.081	0.089	0.360	-0.157	0.087	0.072	0.517
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.041	0.109	0.705	0.142	0.104	0.171	0.458
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.108	0.096	0.263	0.108	0.106	0.307	0.110
Rep X Local special interests	-0.006	0.158	0.972	0.272	0.157	0.084	0.182
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.005	0.203	0.979	-0.044	0.203	0.829	0.854
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.164	0.132	0.214	0.122	0.137	0.372	0.813
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.002	0.740	-0.002	0.002	0.287	0.586
Dem X Single House	-0.164	0.079	0.039	-0.066	0.078	0.399	0.348
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.146	0.105	0.163	0.194	0.095	0.041	0.718
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.051	0.090	0.572	0.054	0.099	0.587	0.980
Dem X Local special interests	-0.110	0.142	0.439	0.027	0.130	0.834	0.453
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.123	0.191	0.521	0.002	0.181	0.991	0.606
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.138	0.127	0.279	0.184	0.132	0.163	0.789
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.003	0.002	0.047	0.001	0.002	0.506	0.036
(Constant)	0.481	0.130	0.000	0.568	0.109	0.000	-
R^2	.102			.113			-
(p)	(.001)			(.000)			-

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (33/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ag_r; Applying the sales tax to services as well as goods while keeping the current sales tax rate						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.058	0.057	0.312	0.138	0.057	0.016	0.287
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.097	0.076	0.203	-0.142	0.068	0.038	0.634
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.042	0.065	0.519	-0.112	0.076	0.140	0.104
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.201	0.103	0.050	0.018	0.094	0.852	0.160
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.320	0.139	0.021	0.135	0.137	0.322	0.303
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.173	0.086	0.044	-0.152	0.093	0.101	0.865
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.844	0.000	0.001	0.856	0.758
Republican	-0.049	0.159	0.757	-0.128	0.145	0.378	0.687
Democrat	0.206	0.145	0.155	-0.053	0.132	0.688	0.143
Rep X Single House	0.006	0.079	0.941	-0.076	0.080	0.344	0.437
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.047	0.097	0.629	0.047	0.096	0.623	0.998
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.023	0.086	0.789	0.035	0.098	0.721	0.636
Rep X Local special interests	-0.095	0.141	0.503	0.206	0.145	0.156	0.109
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.265	0.182	0.144	-0.129	0.187	0.490	0.572
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.185	0.118	0.117	0.169	0.126	0.181	0.921
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.002	0.896	-0.002	0.002	0.306	0.362
Dem X Single House	-0.073	0.071	0.301	-0.180	0.072	0.012	0.257
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.162	0.094	0.085	0.095	0.088	0.277	0.572
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.010	0.080	0.896	0.018	0.091	0.846	0.805
Dem X Local special interests	-0.101	0.127	0.429	0.133	0.120	0.269	0.156
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.442	0.171	0.010	-0.187	0.167	0.262	0.241
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.209	0.114	0.066	0.232	0.122	0.056	0.882
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.002	0.001	0.259	0.000	0.001	0.830	0.470
(Constant)	0.229	0.117	0.049	0.395	0.101	0.000	-
R ^{2}	.128			.138			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D4

Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: positive coefficient; Republicans are typically in favor of tax reductions*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The prediction for the directionality of Republican dummy at t3 was correct, but the coefficient was not significant. However, Republicans who were also in favor of the part time legislature index supported this proposal significantly, although with borderline significance. At t3, participants who felt the State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by political parties were in favor of this proposal. In terms of interaction variables, Democrats who were also supportive of increasing State Legislature terms supported this proposal. The attitude change results showed this proposal was not strongly supported, with only 44 percent after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (34/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ah_r; Limiting the current California state income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments to $25,000 per year						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.078	0.059	0.190	0.086	0.062	0.162	0.041
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.096	0.079	0.224	-0.103	0.074	0.164	0.047
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.024	0.068	0.723	-0.127	0.082	0.122	0.309
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.098	0.107	0.356	0.061	0.101	0.546	0.788
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.248	0.144	0.086	0.209	0.148	0.157	0.838
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.078	0.089	0.378	0.207	0.100	0.039	0.024
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.391	-0.002	0.001	0.072	0.399
Republican	-0.042	0.165	0.400†	0.058	0.157	0.335†	0.629
Democrat	0.132	0.150	0.380	0.096	0.143	0.500	0.849
Rep X Single House	0.107	0.082	0.195	-0.099	0.087	0.251	0.065
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.154	0.101	0.129	0.203	0.104	0.050	0.006
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.168	0.090	0.062	0.160	0.105	0.128	0.955
Rep X Local special interests	-0.103	0.147	0.485	-0.073	0.157	0.640	0.883
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.264	0.189	0.162	-0.228	0.202	0.260	0.888
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.222	0.123	0.071	-0.164	0.136	0.229	0.023
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.002	0.636	0.000	0.002	0.911	0.642
Dem X Single House	0.182	0.074	0.013	-0.072	0.078	0.353	0.011
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	-0.097	0.098	0.321	0.097	0.094	0.307	0.121
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.018	0.083	0.824	0.210	0.099	0.033	0.115
Dem X Local special interests	-0.110	0.132	0.407	0.009	0.130	0.947	0.498
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.076	0.178	0.669	-0.159	0.180	0.377	0.718
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.103	0.119	0.385	-0.157	0.131	0.232	0.111
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.499	0.001	0.002	0.521	0.293
(Constant)	0.417	0.121	0.001	0.395	0.109	0.000	-
R^2	.117			.127			-
(p)	(.003)			(.000)			-

Proposal D5

Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now
Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward
Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) *Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests: negative coefficient; those feeling the local level is capable of representing the will of the public would support this proposal (only for q2ak_r)*
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans are typically in opposition of more taxation*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The predictions for the Republican dummy were accurate at t3 for all three of the regressions – the Republicans and a negative and significant coefficient, meaning they were in opposition of these proposals. At t3, for reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now, participants who favored the single house index supported this proposal, while participants who favored the part time Legislature index were in opposition to this proposal. For the interaction variables, at t3, Republicans who favored the part time Legislature index and who thought the Legislature was competent in being able to get important things done favored this proposal. And,

Democrats, at t3, favored this proposal if they also thought the Legislature's ability to get things done was affected by political parties. The attitude change results showed this proposal had strong support of 72 percent after deliberations.

When asked about reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward, the first two indices had the same results – the single house index had a positive and significant coefficient and the part time Legislature index had a negative and significant coefficient. Again, for the interaction at t3, Republicans who favored the part time Legislature index supported this proposal. The attitude change results showed this proposal did not have strong support after deliberations, 33 percent.

The prediction for the local special interests index was correct in directionality for the coefficient, but the coefficient was not significant. The part time Legislature index was also negative and significant for this proposal, consistent with the previous two tables. Participants who thought the Legislature is capable of doing important things favored allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap. But, the interaction variable for Republicans and the single house index and competency of the Legislature had a negative and significant coefficient. Note Republicans at t2 were in opposition to this proposal, but, after deliberations, the coefficient became positive, although not significant. The attitude change results for this proposal showed majority opposition at 59 percent after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (35/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ai_r; Reassessing non-residential property more frequently than now						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.029	0.054	0.599	0.106	0.052	0.042	0.837
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.081	0.072	0.261	-0.215	0.062	0.001	0.369
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.050	0.062	0.418	0.110	0.069	0.114	0.425
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.164	0.098	0.094	-0.014	0.086	0.875	0.036
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.237	0.132	0.073	0.004	0.125	0.976	0.757
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.034	0.082	0.678	-0.042	0.085	0.621	0.865
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.001	0.001	0.309	0.000	0.001	0.667	0.626
Republican	-0.086	0.151	0.285†	-0.342	0.132	0.005†	0.531
Democrat	0.105	0.138	0.444	-0.133	0.120	0.270	0.135
Rep X Single House	0.088	0.076	0.244	-0.058	0.073	0.430	0.813
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.022	0.093	0.812	0.249	0.088	0.005	0.155
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.104	0.082	0.206	-0.100	0.089	0.262	0.095
Rep X Local special interests	-0.013	0.135	0.922	0.140	0.133	0.292	0.036
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.067	0.173	0.700	0.505	0.171	0.003	0.672
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.025	0.113	0.823	0.062	0.115	0.591	0.392
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.002	0.972	0.001	0.001	0.507	0.991
Dem X Single House	0.028	0.068	0.679	-0.096	0.066	0.145	0.871
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.099	0.090	0.269	0.120	0.080	0.131	0.683
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.057	0.077	0.456	-0.081	0.084	0.332	0.514
Dem X Local special interests	-0.135	0.122	0.266	0.027	0.110	0.803	0.076
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.221	0.163	0.177	0.078	0.152	0.607	0.712
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.208	0.109	0.057	0.308	0.111	0.005	0.651
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.502	0.001	0.001	0.391	0.172
(Constant)	0.468	0.111	0.000	0.652	0.092	0.000	-
R^2	.188			.269			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (36/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2aj_r; Reassessing all property values more frequently while adjusting the current property tax exemption for inflation to about $28,000 and allowing the exemption to rise with property values going forward						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	-0.061	0.054	0.261	0.143	0.056	0.011	0.007
Part-time Legislatures Index	0.012	0.072	0.866	-0.181	0.067	0.007	0.039
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.081	0.062	0.188	0.017	0.075	0.822	0.492
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	-0.033	0.097	0.736	-0.017	0.093	0.857	0.902
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.469	0.131	0.000	0.036	0.135	0.788	0.016
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.062	0.081	0.442	-0.085	0.091	0.352	0.848
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	0.000	0.001	0.818	-0.001	0.001	0.487	0.704
Republican	0.100	0.149	0.251†	-0.264	0.142	0.031†	0.062
Democrat	0.103	0.136	0.447	0.027	0.129	0.833	0.667
Rep X Single House	0.098	0.075	0.191	-0.117	0.079	0.140	0.041
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.073	0.091	0.423	0.181	0.094	0.053	0.038
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.023	0.082	0.774	-0.054	0.096	0.571	0.799
Rep X Local special interests	-0.036	0.133	0.786	0.148	0.143	0.300	0.325
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.304	0.171	0.076	0.257	0.184	0.163	0.020
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.021	0.111	0.849	0.164	0.124	0.184	0.368
Rep X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.002	0.679	0.000	0.002	0.879	0.669
Dem X Single House	0.030	0.067	0.650	-0.110	0.071	0.120	0.133
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.040	0.088	0.652	0.072	0.086	0.403	0.786
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.020	0.076	0.796	-0.088	0.090	0.329	0.549
Dem X Local special interests	0.093	0.120	0.437	0.050	0.118	0.674	0.789
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.349	0.161	0.030	0.101	0.164	0.538	0.039
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.121	0.108	0.260	0.090	0.119	0.452	0.837
Dem X Dollars wasted	-0.001	0.001	0.407	0.001	0.001	0.708	0.368
(Constant)	0.326	0.109	0.003	0.447	0.098	0.000	-
R^2	.139			.161			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (37/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2ak_r; Allowing local electorates to raise the property tax rate above the current 1% rate cap						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.047	0.055	0.393	0.100	0.055	0.069	0.460
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.110	0.073	0.131	-0.158	0.065	0.015	0.592
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.037	0.063	0.559	-0.008	0.073	0.917	0.625
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.030	0.098	0.379†	-0.120	0.090	0.091†	0.227
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.046	0.133	0.731	0.289	0.131	0.028	0.155
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.165	0.082	0.044	0.015	0.089	0.869	0.113
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.003	0.001	0.014	-0.001	0.001	0.312	0.250
Republican	-0.303	0.153	0.024†	0.170	0.139	0.111†	0.011
Democrat	-0.148	0.139	0.289	0.146	0.127	0.252	0.081
Rep X Single House	-0.005	0.076	0.948	-0.151	0.077	0.049	0.144
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.048	0.094	0.608	0.079	0.093	0.396	0.793
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.008	0.083	0.919	-0.030	0.093	0.747	0.740
Rep X Local special interests	0.067	0.136	0.622	0.093	0.139	0.506	0.885
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.134	0.174	0.443	-0.348	0.179	0.052	0.035
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.182	0.113	0.109	-0.061	0.121	0.614	0.109
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.002	0.433	-0.002	0.002	0.233	0.110
Dem X Single House	-0.014	0.068	0.833	-0.092	0.069	0.180	0.382
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.120	0.090	0.184	0.103	0.084	0.222	0.877
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.063	0.077	0.413	0.015	0.088	0.865	0.659
Dem X Local special interests	-0.085	0.122	0.484	0.112	0.115	0.330	0.208
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.153	0.165	0.353	-0.179	0.160	0.264	0.108
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.317	0.109	0.004	0.127	0.117	0.277	0.194
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.001	0.370	-0.001	0.001	0.390	0.154
(Constant)	0.505	0.112	0.000	0.276	0.097	0.004	-
R^2	.255			.245			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D6

Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:
1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) *Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests: negative coefficient; those feeling the local level is capable of representing the will of the public would support this proposal*
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans are typically in opposition of more taxation*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The predictions made were not statistically significant. The first two indices – single house index and part time Legislature index – were significant at t3 with the same signs as previous tables within taxation proposals, participants who favored the single house index supported the proposal, while participants in favor of the part time Legislature index opposed this proposal. Participants who felt the Legislature is capable of getting important things done strongly supported this proposal, before and after deliberations. Participants who felt the government wastes a lot of money tended to be in opposition to this proposal. In terms of interactions, the coefficient on the Democrat dummy interaction with *CA Legislature affected by political parties* was negative and with *dollars wasted* the coefficient was positive and significant at t3, but not at t2. The attitude change results showed this proposal did not have strong support before or after

deliberations, 46 percent before and 43 percent after deliberations.

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (38/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2al_r; Lowering local vote requirement to adopt taxes dedicated to specific purposes, to a simple majority so that it is the same as the vote requirement to adopt taxes for general purposes						
	T2			T3			Difference
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.110	0.058	0.058	0.126	0.055	0.023	0.837
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.070	0.077	0.369	-0.156	0.066	0.018	0.369
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	0.045	0.067	0.499	-0.031	0.074	0.674	0.425
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.151	0.104	0.075†	-0.126	0.091	0.088†	0.036
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.428	0.141	0.002	0.484	0.132	0.000	0.757
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.091	0.087	0.296	-0.112	0.090	0.213	0.865
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.002	0.001	0.078	-0.003	0.001	0.015	0.626
Republican	-0.024	0.161	0.442†	-0.148	0.140	0.144†	0.531
Democrat	0.182	0.147	0.216	-0.088	0.127	0.492	0.135
Rep X Single House	-0.087	0.081	0.282	-0.112	0.078	0.149	0.813
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	-0.025	0.099	0.804	0.153	0.092	0.099	0.155
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.057	0.088	0.514	0.148	0.094	0.118	0.095
Rep X Local special interests	-0.144	0.144	0.318	0.255	0.140	0.069	0.036
Rep X CA legislature competent	-0.156	0.185	0.398	-0.260	0.181	0.152	0.672
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.157	0.120	0.193	0.019	0.122	0.878	0.392
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.002	0.938	0.000	0.002	0.921	0.991
Dem X Single House	-0.085	0.072	0.242	-0.069	0.070	0.320	0.871
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.062	0.096	0.517	0.013	0.084	0.876	0.683
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.040	0.082	0.629	0.115	0.088	0.195	0.514
Dem X Local special interests	-0.141	0.130	0.276	0.154	0.116	0.186	0.076
Dem X CA legislature competent	-0.463	0.174	0.008	-0.544	0.161	0.001	0.712
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.227	0.116	0.050	0.298	0.117	0.011	0.651
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.981	0.002	0.001	0.069	0.172
(Constant)	0.386	0.118	0.001	0.507	0.097	0.000	-
R^2	.234			.281			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-

Proposal D7

Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%

Predictions for Explanatory Variables:

1) Single House Index
2) Part-time Legislature Index
3) Increasing State Legislature Terms
4) Single Item Index: Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests
5) Single Item Index: California State Legislature is able to get important things done
6) Single Item Index: State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties
7) Single Item Index: Out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes, how many dollars would you say are wasted
8) *Republican Dummy: 1 = Republican: negative coefficient; Republicans are typically in opposition of more taxation*
9) Democrat Dummy: 1 = Democrat
10) Interaction: Republican & Single House Index
11) Interaction: Republican & Part time Legislature Index
12) Interaction: Republican & Increasing State Legislature Terms
13) Interaction: Republican & Local special interests
14) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature competent
15) Interaction: Republican & CA Legislature affected by political parties
16) Interaction: Republican & Dollars wasted
17) Interaction: Democrat & Single House Index
18) Interaction: Democrat & Part time Legislature Index
19) Interaction: Democrat & Increasing State Legislature Terms
20) Interaction: Democrat & Local special interests
21) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature competent
22) Interaction: Democrat & CA Legislature affected by political parties
23) Interaction: Democrat & Dollars wasted

Results

The directionality of the coefficient for the Republican dummy was correct, but the coefficient was not significant. After deliberations, participants in favor of the part time Legislature index was in opposition to this proposal, but Republicans who were in favor of this index were in favor of this proposal to decrease the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes to 55%. After deliberations, participants who felt the government wasted a lot of money were in opposition to this proposal, but Democrats who felt the governments wasted a lot of money were in support of this proposal, although with borderline significance. In addition, Republicans who also felt that the local level is dominated by special interests also supported this proposal. The coefficient without the interaction for this index also went from positive at t2 to negative at t3, although the coefficient was not significant at t3. Lastly, Democrats who felt the Legislature has a difficult time getting things done because of political gridlock were in support of this proposal. The attitude change for this proposal did not show strong support, as after deliberations just

about 50 percent supported this proposal.

**What's Next California
Report**

EMPIRICAL PREMISES (39/39)	Dependent Variable: Q2am_r; Decreasing the super-majority vote required in the Legislature to raise taxes (about 67%) to 55%						
	T2			**T3**			**Difference**
	B	Std. Error	Sig.	B	Std. Error	Sig.	Sig.
Single House Index	0.083	0.058	0.152	-0.010	0.060	0.863	0.229
Part-time Legislatures Index	-0.120	0.077	0.121	-0.294	0.072	0.000	0.072
Increasing State Legislatures Terms Index	-0.006	0.066	0.928	0.069	0.080	0.389	0.446
Decisions made at the local level are dominated by powerful special interests.	0.262	0.104	0.012	-0.111	0.098	0.260	0.005
California State Legislature is able to get important things done.	0.049	0.141	0.730	0.175	0.144	0.223	0.493
State Legislature's ability to get things done is affected by tensions between the political parties.	-0.061	0.087	0.486	-0.002	0.097	0.983	0.633
Dollars wasted out of every $100 that government raises in additional taxes.	-0.003	0.001	0.004	-0.004	0.001	0.000	0.471
Republican	-0.174	0.161	0.142†	-0.160	0.152	0.147†	0.943
Democrat	0.113	0.147	0.441	-0.104	0.139	0.454	0.230
Rep X Single House	-0.064	0.080	0.423	0.100	0.084	0.235	0.129
Rep X Part-time Legislatures	0.013	0.099	0.899	0.274	0.101	0.007	0.038
Rep X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	-0.015	0.088	0.865	0.055	0.102	0.588	0.577
Rep X Local special interests	-0.131	0.144	0.362	0.327	0.152	0.032	0.018
Rep X CA legislature competent	0.237	0.184	0.198	-0.225	0.196	0.252	0.062
Rep X CA legislature affected by parties	0.024	0.120	0.840	-0.161	0.133	0.224	0.258
Rep X Dollars wasted	0.001	0.002	0.579	0.000	0.002	0.968	0.633
Dem X Single House	-0.032	0.072	0.655	0.074	0.075	0.325	0.271
Dem X Part-time Legislatures	0.045	0.096	0.638	0.160	0.092	0.081	0.340
Dem X Increasing State Legislatures Terms	0.112	0.081	0.168	-0.066	0.096	0.491	0.131
Dem X Local special interests	-0.300	0.129	0.020	0.110	0.126	0.384	0.015
Dem X CA legislature competent	0.027	0.174	0.876	-0.153	0.175	0.383	0.420
Dem X CA legislature affected by parties	0.232	0.116	0.046	0.207	0.128	0.105	0.876
Dem X Dollars wasted	0.000	0.001	0.776	0.003	0.001	0.053	0.069
(Constant)	0.413	0.119	0.000	0.612	0.106	0.000	-
R ^{2}	.323			.342			-
(p)	(.000)			(.000)			-