Survey Insights

Q2: Importance of Union Voting and Community Engagement

- Education & Income: Individuals with less education and lower income levels view union voting as less important, often considering it "not so important" or "not at all important."
- Age & Ethnicity: Younger individuals and Hispanic respondents are more likely to identify as atheist, which correlates with a lower perception of the importance of voting in union elections. Conversely, voters tend to view union voting as crucial and consider protests less important.

Q3: Perceptions of Company Issues

- Non-Voters: This group believes systemic racism exists within the company.
- Workers: Workers feel that the company is more concerned with maintaining its image rather than addressing worker concerns. Both non-voters and workers share the sentiment that company leadership does not adequately care about workers.

Q8: Trust in Leadership and Union Representatives

• **General Sentiment:** Both voters and non-voters exhibit a lack of trust towards company leadership and union representatives.

Q9: Preferred Governance Structures

 Non-Voters: Prefer democratic processes and decision-making by experts over elected representatives. They believe that these methods are more effective compared to traditional voting.

Q10: Personal Challenges Affecting Participation

 Non-Voters: This group often faces significant personal challenges, such as chronic illness and prolonged unemployment, which may impact their ability to participate in union activities.

Q15: Concerns About Voting Security

 Voting Methods: Non-voters are likely to be skeptical about voting methods such as paper ballots or machines, indicating a possible reason for their disinterest in voting.

Q16: Barriers to Attending Community Events

•	Both Voters and Non-Voters: Both groups have experienced long wait times (over an hour) when trying to vote. Non-voters specifically report difficulties in taking time off work to attend events when they are open.